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Phiên bản
mới nhất
**NEW
EDITION**

Cập nhật

BỘ ĐỀ THI THỦ

HOT

nhất

Tủ sách ôn thi đại học

BỘ ĐỀ THI - THI THỦ MÔN

TIẾNG ANH

- * Dành cho thí sinh lớp 12 thi vào các trường đại học và cao đẳng
- * Biên soạn theo nội dung và định hướng ra đề thi của Bộ GD&ĐT



**NHÀ XUẤT BẢN
ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI**



BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

TÀI LIỆU THAM KHẢO

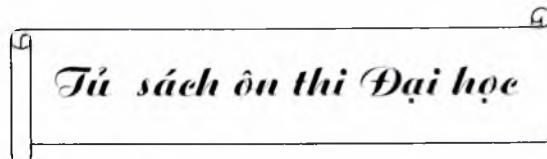
Để hoàn thiện cuốn sách “**Bộ đề thi – thi thử môn tiếng Anh**” chúng tôi đã tập hợp một số đề thi thử mới nhất của năm nay, để các bạn học sinh tự thử sức mình trước khi bước vào kỳ thi chính thức.

Cuốn sách này sử dụng các nguồn tài liệu của các trường THPT:

1. TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN
2. TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN DU - THANH OAI
3. TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN HUỆ
4. TRƯỜNG THPT LÊ HỒNG PHONG - BÌM SƠN
5. TRƯỜNG THPT CỬA LÒ - NGHỆ AN

Và một số nguồn tài liệu khác.

The Windy
NGUYỄN THU HUYỀN (Tổng hợp & biên soạn)



BỘ ĐỀ THI - THI THỦ
MÔN TIẾNG ANH



- ❖ *Dành cho thí sinh lớp 12 thi vào các trường đại học và cao đẳng*
- ❖ *Biên soạn theo nội dung và định hướng ra đề thi của Bộ GD & ĐT*

Hiệu đính:
MỸ HƯƠNG & NGUYỄN XOAN

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Các thí sinh thân mến!

Nhằm đáp ứng nhu cầu của các thí sinh chuẩn bị thi tuyển sinh vào các trường Đại học và Cao đẳng môn tiếng Anh có thêm tư liệu, câu hỏi trắc nghiệm dùng cho ôn tập, luyện tập, củng cố và nắm vững kiến thức, kỹ năng cần thiết phục vụ cho các kì thi năm nay và những năm tới, chúng tôi xin ra mắt cuốn sách: “**BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỦ MÔN TIẾNG ANH**”.

Nội dung cuốn sách gồm bốn phần:

- ◆ *Phần I: Phương pháp làm bài thi*
- ◆ *Phần II: Đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học – Cao đẳng toàn quốc*
- ◆ *Phần III: Đề thi thử và đề luyện tập thi Đại học – Cao đẳng*
- ◆ *Phần IV: Đáp án và hướng dẫn giải*

Các đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học và Cao đẳng đều được bám sát chương trình sách giáo khoa phổ thông và theo đúng tinh thần chỉ đạo của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo.

Chúng tôi hy vọng cuốn sách sẽ là tài liệu cần thiết và hữu ích, giúp các thí sinh ôn luyện và chuẩn bị tốt cho kì thi Đại học và Cao đẳng của mình sắp đến.

Chúc các thí sinh thành công!

Nguyễn Thu Huyền

(Koibito Mr. Bear)

Phần 1

PHƯƠNG PHÁP LÀM BÀI THI

I. MỘT SỐ PHƯƠNG PHÁP LÀM BÀI THI TRẮC NGHIỆM MÔN TIẾNG ANH

A. Những điểm cần lưu ý khi ôn tập chuẩn bị kiến thức cho các kì thi và kỹ thuật làm bài trắc nghiệm

a. Chuẩn bị kiến thức, rèn kỹ năng

Thi theo hình thức nào việc chuẩn bị kiến thức, rèn kỹ năng cũng là quan trọng nhất. Hai vấn đề cơ bản được đề cập là:

- Hệ thống nội dung kiến thức, kỹ năng chuẩn bị cho các kỳ thi.
- Giới thiệu làm quen nhanh với hình thức trắc nghiệm, kỹ thuật làm bài trắc nghiệm.

Chuẩn bị kiến thức, rèn luyện kỹ năng là quan trọng nhất, có thể nói là khâu quyết định. Việc làm quen với hình thức trắc nghiệm, kỹ thuật làm bài trắc nghiệm là hết sức đơn giản, có thể lồng ghép trong quá trình chuẩn bị kiến thức, nên dùng 99% thời gian cho chuẩn bị kiến thức, rèn luyện kỹ năng và chỉ cần 1% cho làm quen với hình thức trắc nghiệm, kỹ thuật làm bài trắc nghiệm. Khi đã chuẩn bị tốt kiến thức, các bạn học sinh có thể tự thử sức, rèn luyện, nâng cao kỹ thuật làm bài trắc nghiệm, nhưng cũng cần lưu ý là không cần thử sức quá nhiều, không nên quá sa đà vào nhiều đề trắc nghiệm vì kiến thức trong đó, mặc dù nhiều nội dung và có thể phủ khắp chương trình học, song, thường là tản mạn, vụn vặt, không hệ thống, do vậy hiệu quả tăng cường kiến thức không cao. Có thể khẳng định: Kỹ thuật làm bài rất quan trọng, song kiến thức được trang bị để làm bài còn quan trọng hơn rất nhiều. Dù thi theo hình thức nào, có kiến thức mới đạt được kết quả tốt.

b. Đề thi theo hình thức trắc nghiệm gồm nhiều câu

Đề thi theo hình thức trắc nghiệm gồm nhiều câu rải khắp chương trình, do đó cần phải học toàn bộ nội dung môn học, tránh đoán tú, học tú, học lệch.

Tự luận, mỗi câu hỏi, bài tập có thể rơi vào một mảng kiến thức nào đó. Mặc dù đề bài tổng hợp nhưng vẫn có thể có xác suất “trúng tú”. Do vậy khi làm bài kiểm tra, thi theo hình thức tự luận, thí sinh đã có thể “thành công” (tuy

không nhiều). Trắc nghiệm có ưu điểm rõ ràng là đánh giá phạm vi kiến thức rộng hơn hình thức tự luận. Với lượng câu hỏi nhiều hơn tự luận, mỗi câu có bốn phương án trả lời, nên khối lượng kiến thức đưa vào đề thi khá lớn, có thể đủ dàn trải hầu hết các nội dung của chương trình học. Học sinh không được “học tủ, học lệch”, phải học đầy đủ, toàn diện và không được bỏ qua bất cứ kiến thức cơ bản nào có trong chương trình.

c. *Thí sinh không trong chờ sự giúp đỡ của tài liệu và học sinh khác.*

Với phạm vi bao quát rộng của đề thi, thí sinh khó có thể chuẩn bị được tài liệu để sử dụng khi làm bài. Có thể khẳng định, số đề thi khác nhau theo hình thức trắc nghiệm trong phòng thi đủ lớn (mức tối đa là mỗi thí sinh có một đề thi riêng), số lượng câu hỏi đủ lớn, vì vậy yêu cầu thí sinh phải tập trung làm việc liên tục mới hoàn thành được đầy đủ bài thi, dẫn đến hiện tượng tiêu cực trong các kì thi sẽ được hạn chế rất nhiều. Thí sinh bắt buộc phải làm bài bằng chính kiến thức của mình.

d. *Với đề thi trắc nghiệm nên bắt đầu làm từ câu số 1*

Thí sinh nên bắt đầu làm từ câu số 1, lần lượt lượt qua nhanh, quyết định làm những câu cảm thấy dễ và chắc chắn, đồng thời đánh dấu trong đề bài những câu chưa làm được, lần lượt thực hiện đến câu trắc nghiệm cuối cùng trong đề. Sau đó quay trở lại giải quyết những câu đã tạm thời bỏ qua.

Lưu ý: Trong khi thực hiện vòng hai cũng cần hết sức khẩn trương, nên làm những câu tương đối dễ hơn, một lần nữa bỏ lại những câu quá khó để giải quyết trong lượt thứ ba, thứ tư (nếu có thời gian).

e. *Thời gian quyết định thành công*

Thời gian hoàn thành mỗi câu đã được tính toán khá chặt chẽ theo yêu cầu của kì thi. Có 3 mức đạt được:

1. Mức thường: là mức thí sinh thực hiện đúng thời gian yêu cầu và thường làm theo đúng đáp án.

2. Mức thấp: là mức thí sinh thực hiện nhiều hơn thời gian yêu cầu và cách làm ít sáng tạo hơn so với đáp án.

3. Mức cao: là mức thí sinh thực hiện ít hơn thời gian yêu cầu và sáng tạo, linh hoạt hơn so với đáp án.

Thí sinh phải hết sức khẩn trương, đạt được nhiều câu “**mức cao**” để tiết kiệm thời gian, phải vận dụng kiến thức, kỹ năng, khả năng tư duy, suy luận để nhanh chóng quyết định chọn câu trả lời đúng. Làm đề thi trắc nghiệm, thí sinh không nên tập trung dành quá nhiều thời gian cho một câu nào đó. Nếu chưa giải quyết được ngay nên chuyển sang câu khác, lần lượt đến hết, sau đó sẽ

quay lại nếu còn thời gian. Để xảy ra tình trạng “**mắc**” ở một câu mà bỏ qua cơ hội có điểm ở những câu hỏi khác trong khả năng của mình ở phía sau. Các thầy, cô giáo cần hướng dẫn học sinh biết cách phân tích, đánh giá, kỹ năng nhận biết mức độ khó, dễ của các câu hỏi.

- Cần lọc ra nhanh nhất những câu hỏi chỉ yêu cầu ở mức độ nhận biết, để sử dụng thời gian làm loại câu này mất ít thời gian nhất. Cũng cần luôn nhớ rằng các câu hỏi trong đề thi đã được xáo trộn thứ tự ngẫu nhiên, nên không có thứ tự sắp xếp cho câu hỏi dễ, khó. Chẳng hạn, câu đầu tiên có thể là câu khó nhất, câu cuối cùng có thể là câu dễ nhất.

- Đối với những câu hỏi yêu cầu mức độ nhận thức cao hơn nhận biết, nếu chưa nhìn ra ngay phương án đúng nên loại phương án nhiễu dễ nhận ra nhất, đánh giá suy luận để loại bỏ tiếp những phương án sai và tập trung cân nhắc trong các phương án còn lại, phương án nào là đúng. Thông thường trong 3 phương án nhiễu sẽ có một phương án nhiễu dễ nhầm với phương án đúng - là khó nhận ra nhất. Do vậy, cần loại ngay hai phương án sai dễ nhận thấy.

- Đối với những câu hỏi có phần trả lời là những kết quả phải thông qua các bước tính toán (kết quả là số hoặc biểu thức), học sinh cần hết sức linh hoạt và tinh táo. Nếu chỉ tập trung thực hiện theo hướng tính đến kết quả cuối cùng để kết luận thì hiệu quả có thể rất thấp, tốn nhiều thời gian không cần thiết, nhất là khi tính không đến các kết quả đã cho thì càng không thể có được kết luận chính xác. Cần suy luận để loại trừ những phương án nhiễu và rất có thể không nhất thiết phải tính toán vẫn chỉ ra được phương án đúng. Như vậy, nhìn vào các phương án học sinh đã phán đoán, loại được phương án sai, sau đó trả lời tất cả các câu hỏi sẽ giúp các bạn học sinh đạt được kết quả cao. Do vậy, việc rèn khả năng phán đoán, suy luận nhanh trên cơ sở nắm vững kiến thức đã được chuẩn bị đầy đủ là rất quan trọng và cần thiết cho học sinh thi theo hình thức trắc nghiệm để đạt được kết quả cao.

f. Không nên thử vận may bằng “tuỳ chọn”

Thi theo hình thức trắc nghiệm, chúng ta hay nói đến việc chọn theo xác suất khi “quá bế tắc” vì không chắc chắn đưa ra phương án trả lời đúng. Thực tế, thi theo hình thức nào cũng có may, rủi. Thi tự luận có thể trúng túc, thi theo hình thức trắc nghiệm có thể lựa chọn liều theo xác suất một phương án không chắc chắn. Với kiểu đánh dấu đơn khi làm đề trắc nghiệm, có thể nghĩ rằng một học sinh không có chút kiến thức nào cũng làm được bài thi nếu “vận may” giúp liên tục chọn được phương án đúng và nhầm tưởng đề thi trắc nghiệm khách quan tạo nên độ may rủi nhiều hơn đề thi tự luận. Các em học sinh không nên liều vận may khi còn cơ hội và thời gian.

g. *Thí sinh không nên bỏ lại hoặc không trả lời một câu nào*

Các em học sinh cố gắng trả lời tất cả các câu trắc nghiệm của đề thi. Khi còn ít thời gian, tập trung cao tư duy suy luận có thể làm xuất hiện ý “chói lọi” phán đoán và lọc được phương án đúng.

B. Cấu trúc đề thi ĐH-CĐ môn tiếng Anh 2010

Đề thi ĐH-CĐ môn tiếng Anh gồm 80 câu trắc nghiệm dành cho tất cả thí sinh, không có phần riêng.

Lĩnh vực	Yêu tố/chi tiết cần kiểm tra	Tỉ trọng/số lượng câu
Ngữ âm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trọng âm từ (chính/phụ) - Trường độ âm và phương thức phát âm. 	5
Ngữ pháp – Từ vựng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Danh từ/động từ (thời và hợp thời)/đại từ/tính từ/trạng từ/từ nối/ v.v... 	7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cấu trúc câu 	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phương thức câu tạo từ/sử dụng từ (word choice/usage) 	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tô hợp từ/cụm từ cố định/động từ hai thành phần (phrasal verb) 	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Từ đồng nghĩa/dị nghĩa 	3
Chức năng giao tiếp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Từ/ngữ thể hiện chức năng giao tiếp đơn giản, ... (khuyến khích yêu tố văn hóa) 	5
Kĩ năng đọc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Điền từ vào chỗ trống: (sử dụng từ/ngữ; nghĩa ngữ pháp; nghĩa ngữ vựng); một bài text độ dài khoảng 200 từ. 	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Đọc lấy thông tin cụ thể/đại ý (đoán nghĩa từ mới; nghĩa ngữ cảnh; ví von; hoán dụ; ẩn dụ; tương phản; đồng nghĩa/dị nghĩa...) một bài text độ dài khoảng 400 từ, chủ đề: phổ thông. 	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Đọc phân tích/đọc phê phán/tổng hợp/suy diễn; một bài text độ dài khoảng 400 từ, chủ đề: phổ thông. 	10

Kỹ năng viết	<p>1. Phát hiện lỗi cần sửa cho câu đúng (đặc biệt lỗi liên quan đến kỹ năng viết).</p>	5
	<p>2. Viết gián tiếp. Cụ thể các vấn đề có kiểm tra viết bao gồm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loại câu - Câu cặn nghĩa - Chấm câu - Tính cân đối - Hợp mệnh đề chính - phụ - Tính nhất quán (mood, voice, speaker, position...) - Tương phản - Hòa hợp chủ - vị - Sự mập mờ về nghĩa (do vị trí bỗng...) - Dụng câu với từ/cụm từ cho sẵn - <p>Với phần này, người soạn đề có thể chọn vấn đề cụ thể trong những vấn đề trên cho bài thi.</p>	10

C. Hướng dẫn chi tiết cách làm bài

I. Phát âm

1. Nguyên âm và phụ âm: Phần câu hỏi này kiểm tra cách phân biệt, phân biệt cách phát âm nguyên âm và phụ âm của từ.

Để làm tốt những bài tập dạng này, cần nắm vững một số những quy luật như sau:

- Hầu hết các chữ được viết dưới dạng *ee* (meet), *ea* (meat), *e-e* (sceen) đều được phát âm thành /i:/. Trường hợp *e* (me), *ie* (piece) cũng được phát âm như trên nhưng không nhiều.

- Chữ *e* (men) hay *ea* (death), *a* (many), *ai* (said) được phát âm là /e/ .

- Hầu hết các chữ được viết là *ar*, *al* thì được phát âm là /a:/. Chữ *a* trong *ask*, *path*, *aunt* cũng được phát âm là /a:/. Các chữ viết *ear*, *ere*, *are*, *air*, thì được phát âm là /eə/ (ngoài *heart* được phát âm là /ha:t/).

- Các chữ được viết là *a-e* (*mate*) *ay* (*say*), *ey* (*grey*), *ei* (*eight*), *ai* (*wait*), *ea* (*great*) thì khi phát âm sẽ là /eɪ/.

- Các chữ được viết là *a* thì cách phát âm sẽ là /æ/ (Trừ trường hợp sau *a* có *r-* sau *r* không phải là một nguyên âm). Tuy nhiên chữ *a* trong *ask*, *path*, *aunt* lại được phát âm là /a:/.

- Hầu hết các chữ được viết là *i-e* (*smile*), *ie* (*die*), *y* (*cry*) được phát âm là /ai/.

Một số chữ viết là *igh* (*high*), *uy* (*buy*) cũng được phát âm giống như trên nhưng không nhiều. Riêng các từ *fridge*, *city*, *friend* lại không được phát âm là /ai/.

- Hầu hết các chữ được viết là *i* (*win*) có phát âm là /i/, đôi khi *y* cũng được phát âm như trên (Trừ trường hợp sau *i* có *r-* sau *r* không phải là một nguyên âm).

- Hầu hết các chữ được viết *er* hoặc nguyên âm trong các âm tiết không có trọng âm thì được phát âm thành /ə/: *teacher*, *owner*...

✓ - Chữ *u* trong tiếng Anh có 3 cách phát âm: Phát âm là /u:/ (u dài) khi đứng sau /j/ (*June*); phát âm là /ʊ/ hoặc /ʌ/ trong các cách viết khác như *full*, *sun*. Khi từ có 2 chữ *oo* viết cạnh nhau thì hầu hết sẽ được phát âm thành /u:/ trừ các trường hợp âm cuối là *k*: *book*, *look*, *cook*

✓ - Các chữ cái được phát âm là /ɔ:/ thuộc các trường hợp sau: *ir* (*bird*), *er* (*her*), *ur* (*hurt*). Ngoài ra còn có các trường hợp ngoại lệ *or* (*word*), *ear* (*heard*).

- Các chữ cái phát âm là /ɔ:/ thuộc các trường hợp như sau: *or* (*form*, *norm*). Các trường hợp ngoại lệ khác: *a* (*call*), *ar* (*war*), *au* (*cause*), *aw* (*saw*), *al* (*walk*), *augh* (*taught*), *ough* (*thought*), *four* (*four*).

- Các chữ cái được viết là *oy*, *oi* sẽ được phát âm là /ɔɪ/ . Ví dụ: *boy*, *coin*...

- Các chữ cái được viết là *ow*, *ou* thường được phát âm là /əʊ/ hay /aʊ/, tuy nhiên chúng cũng còn có nhiều biến thể phát âm khác nữa.

Những nguyên âm A, E, I, O, U thường được phát âm thành /ɜ:/ khi ở dưới dạng: *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *ur*. (trừ những trường hợp chỉ người như: *teacher*...).

- *ar*: thường được phát âm thành /ɜ:/ ở những từ có nhóm *-ear* trước phụ âm (ví dụ: *earth*) hoặc giữa các phụ âm (ví dụ: *learn*).

- *er*: được phát âm thành /ɜ:/ với những từ đi trước phụ âm (VD: *er*), hoặc giữa các phụ âm (VD: *serve*)

- *ir*: được phát âm thành /ɜ:/ với những từ có tận cùng bằng *-ir* (VD: *stir*) hay *-ir* + phụ âm (VD: *girl*).

- *or*: được phát âm thành /ɜ:/ với những từ mà *-or* đi sau *w* và trước phụ âm (VD: *world*, *worm*)

- *ur*: được phát âm thành /ɜ:/ với những từ tận cùng bằng *-ur* hoặc *-ur* + phụ âm (VD: fur, burn)

- Có 3 cách phát âm phụ âm cuối “s”.

+ /s/: Khi từ có tận cùng là các phụ âm vô thanh /t/, /p/, /f/, /k/, /ð/

+ /z/: Khi từ có tận cùng là các âm /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/ (thường có tận cùng là các chữ cái ce, x, z, sh, ch, s, ge)

+ /z/: Khi từ có tận cùng là một nguyên âm và các phụ âm hữu thanh còn lại.

- Cách phát âm đuôi *-ed*

+ /ɪd/ hoặc /əd/: Khi động từ có tận cùng là phụ âm /t/ hoặc /d/.

+ /t/: Khi tận cùng bằng phụ âm vô thanh /p/, /f/, /k/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/

+ /d/: Khi động từ tận cùng là các nguyên âm và các phụ âm còn lại

+ Trường hợp ngoại lệ: Một số từ kết thúc bằng *-ed* được dùng làm tính từ, đuôi *-ed* được phát âm là /ɪd/ như aged, blessed, crooked, dogged, naked, wretched

Để tìm hiểu thêm về cách đọc nguyên âm và phụ âm, các giáo viên và học sinh có thể tham khảo thêm trong một số cuốn sách về phát âm như “Ship or Sheep”, “English Pronunciation In Use” Ngoài ra các em có thể lên một số trang web để luyện tập về phát âm cũng như vốn từ của mình.

2. Trọng âm: Dạng câu hỏi này trắc nghiệm khả năng nhận biết vị trí nhấn trọng âm của từ.

Học sinh nên áp dụng 1 số quy tắc để làm bài dễ dàng hơn:

- Những từ có tận cùng là “tion”, “sion” và “tive”, trọng âm nằm ở những âm ngay trước nó.

Ví dụ: distinctive /dɪ'stɪŋktɪv/

- Danh từ, tính từ có 2 âm tiết, trọng âm nhấn ở âm đầu.

Ví dụ: beauty /'bju:ti/, lovely /'lʌvli/

- Động từ có 2 âm tiết, trọng âm nhấn ở âm tiết thứ 2.

Ví dụ: elect /i'lekt/

- Khi thêm tiền tố hoặc hậu tố vào một từ có sẵn thì vị trí trọng âm của từ đó không đổi.

Ví dụ: expect /iks'pekt/ → expected /iks'pektid/ → unexpected /ʌnɪks'pektid/ → unexpectedly /ʌnɪks'pektidli/

Ngoài ra khi làm bài, học sinh có thể đọc to các từ đó lên để dễ dàng nhận biết, đây là cách làm bài khá nhanh và hiệu quả đạt được cũng không tồi, tuy nhiên đối với những từ khó, cần tra từ điển và ghi nhớ. Ví dụ như từ “develop”, nếu chúng ta nghĩ rằng vị trí trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, chúng ta sẽ thấy rằng đọc lên không thuận tai. Tương tự do đọc từ “develop” và nhấn vào

âm tiết thứ 3 (develop), chúng ta sẽ thấy không ôn, và cuối cùng âm đúng phải là develop /di'veləp/, trọng âm rơi ở âm tiết thứ 2.

II. Ngữ pháp và từ vựng:

Trong mục này học sinh cần nắm vững các mục trọng tâm như: các thì trong tiếng Anh, câu trần thuật, câu bị động, câu điều kiện và mong ước, mệnh đề quan hệ, mạo từ, động từ kết hợp với động từ nguyên thể hoặc V-ing, so sánh, giới từ....Những kiến thức và bài tập chi tiết của các dạng ngữ pháp này, học sinh có thể tham khảo một số cuốn sách có tựa đề Longman English Grammar practice được sắp xếp theo trình tự từ dễ đến khó với các dạng bài tập phong phú và đa dạng.

Một số dạng câu hỏi và hướng dẫn chi tiết cách làm:

1. Trắc nghiệm điền từ:

- Với dạng câu hỏi này, một phần của câu bị thiếu, học sinh phải lựa chọn 1 trong 4 phương án cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống sao cho câu đó đúng ngữ pháp và đảm bảo được tính logic.

- Cần đọc lướt các phương án trả lời để biết chỗ trống còn thiếu trong câu liên quan đến điêm từ vựng hay ngữ pháp nào.

Nếu là từ vựng thì cần biết loại từ nào sẽ cần thiết: danh từ, động từ, tính từ hay trạng từ, số nhiều hay số ít, khẳng định hay phủ định. Nếu là nghĩa của từ thì từ nào có nghĩa hợp logic nhất hoặc cùng với các từ khác trong câu tạo nên một thành ngữ nghĩa nhất.

Ví dụ như câu này: I want her a special effort today

A. make B. to make C. to do D. to try

Đáp án là B bởi B hội tụ đủ các yếu tố sau: sau động từ “want” là một câu trúc “to do sth”, và danh từ “effort” hợp nghĩa nhất với động từ “make” tạo thành một câu trúc: make a special effort →đã rất cố gắng, nỗ lực.

- Đọc kỹ câu văn, xác định xem yếu tố còn thiếu là gì, dùng bao giờ chọn câu trả lời khi chưa đọc hết cả câu.

- Nếu không chắc chắn, hãy loại bỏ dần các phương án sai, đọc lại câu văn với những phương án còn lại và chọn phương án nghe hợp lý nhất.

- Các tiêu tiết như chấm câu cũng có thể giúp chọn được phương án đúng, ví dụ như một chuỗi các từ tách bởi dấu (,) thường liên quan đến câu trúc song song.

Ví dụ: My hobby is learning English, listening to music, and..... games.

A. to play B. play C. playing D. played

Rõ ràng đáp án C là đúng bởi đây là một câu trúc song song, các động từ phải có cùng đuôi “-ing” giống nhau.

2. Nhận biết lỗi sai

- Với dạng câu hỏi này, 1 trong 4 từ (cụm từ) được gạch chân sẽ sai, học sinh phải nhận biết được đáp án sai, cần sửa để đảm bảo tính hợp nghĩa, đúng ngữ pháp của câu.

- Cần đọc nhanh từng câu để nhận lỗi sai dễ nhận thấy, không nên chỉ đọc các phần được gạch chân, vì hầu hết các từ gạch chân chỉ sai trong ngữ cảnh của câu đó.

- Không bao giờ chọn đáp án khi chưa đọc hết cả câu.

- Nếu vẫn chưa phát hiện ra lỗi sai, đọc kĩ lại câu văn, chú trọng các phần gạch chân. Hãy nghĩ đến các lỗi sai thông dụng nhất như câu tạo từ, kết hợp giữa danh từ và động từ, sai chính tả, để xem các cụm từ gạch chân rơi vào trường hợp nào.

- Nếu vẫn chưa tìm được lỗi sai, hãy loại bỏ các phương án có vẻ đúng và chọn một đáp án không hợp lý nhất trong các phương án.

Ví dụ: The prices of consumer goods rose sharply since the end of 2007.

A. prices

B. consumer goods

C. rose

C. since

Đọc lướt câu này và phân tích, ta nhận thấy rằng A, B, C không hề có dấu hiệu sai. Căn cứ vào D, ta thấy rằng nếu dùng “since + mốc thời gian” thì động từ phải chia ở thời hiện tại hoàn thành, mà C lại ở quá khứ đơn, do đó rõ ràng C sai. Đáp án đúng phải là “has risen”. Do đó, cần bình tĩnh đọc kĩ để bài, chúng ta sẽ chọn ra được đáp án hợp lý nhanh nhất.

3. Chuyển đổi câu

- Dạng câu hỏi này bao gồm 1 câu cho sẵn và 4 phương án là 4 câu giải nghĩa của câu đã cho, học sinh phải đọc và chọn 1 trong 4 phương án đó một câu có ý nghĩa đúng nhất với câu gốc đã cho.

- Dạng câu hỏi này thường kiểm tra khả năng hiểu các cấu trúc sau: câu trần thuật, câu điều kiện và mong ước, câu bị động, động từ khuyết thiếu, so sánh...

- Với dạng câu hỏi này, cần đọc kĩ và hiểu rõ nghĩa của câu đã cho, sau đó mới đọc các phương án lựa chọn và loại bỏ các phương án sai về cấu trúc và ngữ nghĩa hoặc mối liên hệ về thời gian để chọn ra câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu đã cho.

- Nếu vẫn chưa chọn được câu, hãy đọc kĩ lại các phương án và chú ý đến các tiêu tiết khác nhau như khẳng định/phủ định, dấu chấm câu....

- Không bao giờ chọn đáp án khi chưa đọc hết câu và các phương án lựa chọn.

Ví dụ: The newspaper reported that Jen was awarded the first prize.

A. It is reported that Jen wins the first prize.

- B. It is reported that Jen to be awarded the first prize.
C. Jane is reported to have been awarded the first prize.
D. The first prize is reported to award to Jen.

Phương án A sai bởi động từ ở mệnh đề thứ hai chia ở hiện tại mà mệnh đề 2 ở câu đề bài chia quá khứ đơn. B sai bởi trong cấu trúc chuyển đổi từ chủ động sang bị động dạng này, nếu động từ ở mệnh đề 2 chia ở quá khứ thì câu bị động phải lùi xuống 1 thì. Phương án D sai vì không liên quan gì đến nội dung của câu đề bài. Vậy lựa chọn hợp lý nhất là C, vừa đúng ngữ pháp vừa toàn vẹn ngữ nghĩa.

4. Xây dựng câu

- Với dạng câu hỏi này, một số từ chính được cho sẵn và 4 câu được xây dựng từ những từ này. Học sinh phải đọc và chọn trong 4 phương án một câu đúng nhất về ngữ pháp và logic nhất về nghĩa.

- Hoặc có dạng bài tập dễ hơn nữa đó là sắp xếp các từ bị trộn lẩn để hợp thành câu đúng.

- Với hai dạng bài tập này, học sinh cần đọc các từ gợi ý cho sẵn để biết được ý nghĩa của câu muốn nói, sau đó tập diễn đạt ý bằng cách đặt câu đầy đủ nguyên văn. Đọc kỹ 4 phương án lựa chọn để loại ra những phương án sai về cấu trúc ngữ pháp hoặc không logic về nghĩa trong ngữ cảnh đó.

- Nếu vẫn chưa lựa chọn được phương án tốt nhất, hãy chú ý đến các yếu tố được chèn thêm vào, thường là các mạo từ, giới từ, tính từ sở hữu và liên từ để xác định xem yếu tố nào chưa thực sự đúng. Xem xét lại những thay đổi về hình thức động từ như thì, thể cách.... ở các phương án để chọn được câu thích hợp nhất.

Ví dụ: doctor/advise/John/give/smoke

- A. The doctor advised John to give up smoking.
B. The doctor advised John give up smoking.
C. The doctor advised John giving up smoking.
D. The doctor advised John to give up and smoke.

Rõ ràng đáp án là A bởi vì chúng ta có cấu trúc với động từ advise: advise sb to do sth: khuyên bảo ai đó làm gì. Theo như cấu trúc này B, C sai hoàn toàn còn D đúng về ngữ pháp nhưng không đúng về mặt ngữ nghĩa của câu. A là phương án trả lời hợp lý nhất.

III. Đọc hiểu

Bài tập đọc hiểu yêu cầu học sinh trả lời các câu hỏi theo sau một bài đọc. Các câu hỏi này nhằm kiểm tra khả năng hiểu biết của học sinh về nội dung bài đọc đã cho. Loại hình bài tập này gồm một số dạng sau:

- Trả lời câu hỏi theo nội dung bài đọc.
- Xác định các câu đúng hay sai dựa trên thông tin bài đọc.
- Chọn A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống trong câu sao cho đúng với thông tin bài đọc.
- Đọc và sắp xếp lại trật tự đoạn văn/hội thoại đã bị xáo trộn.

1. Đọc hiểu chọn đáp án A, B, C, D thích hợp nhất để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống:

- Phần này yêu cầu học sinh đọc kĩ đoạn văn và tìm từ thích hợp nhất trong 4 phương án đã cho để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn chỉnh đoạn văn.

- Cần đọc lướt qua cả đoạn văn để tìm hiểu nội dung khát khao của bài học trước khi điền từ.

- Trước khi quyết định 1 phương án, hãy đọc kĩ cả một chuỗi câu, bao gồm các câu đứng trước và các câu sau nó.

- Đọc lại câu hoàn chỉnh với phương án lựa chọn và đổi chiều lại xem nó có kết hợp chặt chẽ với các yếu tố khác trong câu không và câu đã đúng ngữ pháp chưa để loại trừ khả năng gây nhầm lẫn.

- Đừng bao giờ chọn đáp án khi chưa đọc hết các phương án lựa chọn.

Ví dụ: Cars have become an important (1).... of our modern lifestyle. The first car was (2).... in 1678, and it used steam instead of gasoline. New technology, (3).... breaks and gasoline engines, was developed in Europe in the 1800's.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. part | B. role | C. element | D. tool |
| 2. A. worked | B. caused | C. made. | D. performed |
| 3. A. alike | B. like | C. likely | D. as |

Câu 1: Đáp án B không đúng vì chúng ta không bao giờ nói “become a role”. Đáp án C, D có vẻ như thích hợp, tuy nhiên trong tình huống này, chúng ta vẫn hay nói “... become an important part of our life”, do vậy đáp A là hợp lý nhất.

Câu 2: Đáp án C “make” là phương án đúng nhất, vì ý nghĩa trong đoạn văn này là “sản xuất, chế tạo”.

Câu 3: Câu này cần 1 giới từ của việc so sánh. Đáp án đúng là đáp án B.

2. Đọc hiểu để sắp xếp một tổ hợp từ cho trước để sắp xếp vào các chỗ trống thích hợp: về quy cách vẫn giống như bài tập trước nhưng ở đây, học sinh phải sắp xếp các từ/tổ hợp từ vào các chỗ trống thích hợp và không bỏ sót một từ nào.

Một số lưu ý khi làm các bài tập dạng này, ngoài những lưu ý trong phần đọc hiểu ở trên:

- Đọc kỹ đề bài, lựa chọn các từ loại cùng nhóm (danh từ, động từ, tính từ, phó từ....) xép riêng.

- Đọc kỹ đoạn văn chứa từ cần điền, phân tích từng câu cụ thể, ví dụ như câu đầu tiên của đoạn văn này: “Crime is a big (41)... in some cities.”. Phân tích câu này, chúng ta thấy rằng trong câu này thiếu danh từ, bởi có tính từ đặt trước, do vậy đáp án dĩ nhiên phải là một danh từ. Sau đó lựa chọn một danh từ thích hợp trên mục từ loại cùng nhóm chúng ta đã phân loại lúc trước, chọn ra một danh từ thích hợp. Cụ thể trong trường hợp này đáp án sẽ là “problem” – “tội phạm là một vấn nạn lớn ở một quốc gia”. Tuân theo nguyên tắc làm bài này, bài tập sẽ trở nên đơn giản hơn và khả năng đúng cao hơn rất nhiều.

3. Đọc hiểu lấy ý chính: câu hỏi ý chính của đoạn văn kiểm tra khả năng đọc và hiểu ý chính quan trọng nhất của bài đọc hoặc đoạn văn, bao gồm một số hình thức hỏi:

- What is the main idea of this paragraph?
- What is the main point of this paragraph?
- What is mainly discussed in this paragraph?
- What is the main idea of the author?

Khi làm bài tập dạng này cần chú ý:

- Đọc lướt nhanh bài văn để lấy ý tổng quát của cả bài, sau đó đọc câu đầu tiên và câu cuối của đoạn văn. Câu trả lời cho dạng câu hỏi này thường được tìm thấy ở câu đầu tiên hoặc câu cuối của đoạn văn, bởi nó nắm vai trò là câu chủ đạo trong bài.

- Sử dụng từ ngữ được đề cập nhiều nhất trong bài đọc khi chọn câu trả lời.

- Trả lời các câu hỏi khác trước khi đi câu hỏi chính để nắm rõ nội dung chính thức và chủ đề của từng đoạn văn.

- Câu trả lời đúng về ý chính hay chủ đề chính phải tóm tắt chính xác những điểm chính của bài đọc vì vậy nó sẽ khái quát hơn so với những chi tiết bô trộ, nhưng cũng không khái quát quá đến mức bao gồm cả những ý nằm ngoài phạm vi bài đọc.

- Những câu trả lời nhằm đánh lạc hướng thường có đặc điểm như quá chi tiết, không chính xác với các thông tin trong bài, hoặc chỉ mang một phần thông tin trong bài.

Ví dụ: Leonardo da Vinci was considered one of the influential geniuses. He created many inventions and discoveries. However, science was not his only interest. He was also a great painter. He had a gift for making his art look very realistic. Only a few of his paintings still survive today, but they are some of the most painting ever made. His masterpieces are the Mona Lisa and The Last

Supper. Leonardo was a great and his skill at painting will inspire others forever. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Leonardo da Vinci's family and friends.
- B. Leonardo da Vinci's realistic paintings.
- C. Leonardo da Vinci's scientific discoveries.
- D. Leonardo da Vinci's creative ideas.

Đáp án B. Từ “however” nằm ở dòng thứ 2 của đoạn văn giúp người đọc nhận ra rằng những gì theo sau đó chính là ý chính được đưa vào để thảo luận, do đó “his realistic art” chính là ý chính trong đoạn văn này. Phương án A nói đến gia đình và bạn bè của Leonardo da Vinci, điều này không được đề cập đến trong đoạn văn. Phương án C nói đến khám phá khoa học của ông, tuy nhiên trong đoạn văn, ngay từ sau từ “however” thì đã có câu sau đó nói rằng: khoa học không phải là niềm say mê duy nhất của ông. Phương án D nói đến những ý tưởng sáng tạo của ông, điều này cũng không đề cập đến trong đoạn văn. Do vậy đáp án chính là B.

4. Đọc hiểu để xác minh thông tin trong bài: dạng câu hỏi này hỏi về các thông tin hoặc các chi tiết được nói rõ trong bài văn. Một số câu hỏi yêu cầu chọn thông tin phủ định hoặc không được đề cập đến trong bài, hoặc câu trả lời không đúng. Câu hỏi chi tiết thường có các dạng như:

Để trả lời cho dạng câu hỏi này, cần định vị và nhận biết thông tin cần tìm, các câu trả lời thường theo thứ tự trong bài văn. Câu trả lời đúng là câu thường lặp lại ý đề cập trong bài.

Với dạng bài này ta tiến hành theo các bước sau:

- Đọc các câu cần xác định đúng sai để nắm được nội dung thông tin của các câu đó, chú trọng vào 1 hoặc 2 từ khoá trong câu hỏi.

- Lướt qua bài đọc để tìm tới phần thông tin cần xác định, các từ giống như thế hoặc từ đồng nghĩa.

- Đọc kỹ câu văn chứa từ khoá khi đã định vị được câu văn đó ở đâu, cần đọc cả câu trước và câu sau câu chứa từ khoá.

- So sánh thông tin tìm được với các phương án trả lời để tìm ra phương án nêu lại ý trong bài, đây sẽ là phương án đúng.

- Đối với câu phủ định, đọc lướt qua bài văn để tìm các câu đáp án có thông tin đúng, hoặc được đề cập đến trong bài. Loại bỏ các phương án đúng và câu trả lời sẽ hiện ra.

5. Đọc hiểu suy luận các từ có liên quan:

Dạng câu hỏi này yêu cầu học sinh xác định xem một đại từ hay cụm từ nào đó thay thế hay quy chiếu đến danh từ nào trong bài.

Thường có những dạng sau:

“The pronoun”...” refers to which of the following?

“The word”...” in paragraph... refers to...?

Cách làm bài:

- Chú ý rằng danh từ là một đại từ quy chiếu thường đứng trước đại từ đó.

- Xác định đại từ trong đoạn văn, tìm các danh từ đứng trước đại từ đó, câu trả lời đúng không phải lúc nào cũng là danh từ đứng gần đại từ nhất.

- Đọc kỹ câu văn đứng trước đại từ, các đáp án sai thường là những danh từ khác xuất hiện trong bài.

- Loại bỏ các đáp án sai và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất trong số các phương án còn lại bằng cách thay thế các danh từ đó vào vị trí đại từ này để xem từ nào hợp logic nhất.

6. Đọc hiểu suy luận: dạng câu hỏi này yêu cầu học sinh phải đọc và hiểu ngữ ý của tác giả bằng cách suy luận từ những thông tin có trong bài văn, đây thường là dạng câu hỏi đọc hiểu khó nhất vì cần phải có thông tin tổng hợp.

Câu hỏi này thường có các dạng sau:

Which of the following can be inferred about...?

It can be inferred from the passage that...?

The passage/author implies that....?

.....

Câu trả lời cho dạng câu này không được đề cập trực tiếp đến trong bài mà phải suy luận gián tiếp từ thông tin trong bài, do vậy để làm được dạng bài tập này, học sinh cần:

- Xác định từ khoá trong câu hỏi.

- Đọc đoạn văn về các câu có chứa từ khoá và cung cấp thông tin về từ khoá.

- Chọn câu trả lời có logic nhất trong các phương án lựa chọn.

7. Đọc hiểu chọn từ hợp nghĩa nhất với các từ trong bài khoá: Dạng câu hỏi này đòi hỏi học sinh phải biết nghĩa của từ được hỏi nhưng yêu cầu học sinh phải đoán biết nghĩa của từ qua ngữ cảnh của bài văn.

Câu hỏi này thường có các dạng sau:

The word in the passage is closest meaning to....?

The phrase ... in paragraph... could best be replaced by...?

What is the meaning of?

Which is the meaning of?

BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

- Đối với dạng bài tập này, học sinh cần đọc kĩ câu có chứa từ đó và gắng đoán nghĩa của từ trong ngữ cảnh bằng cách tìm kiếm các manh mối hay từ gợi ý.

- Đôi khi nghĩa của từ gần nó được thể hiện ở dạng từ đồng nghĩa hoặc từ giải thích. Học sinh cần chú ý rằng có thể các phương án trả lời đều có vẻ đúng bởi vì chúng có chung nghĩa đen của từ, nhưng không phải nghĩa như được sử dụng trong bài. Chú ý các từ đồng nghĩa, ví dụ, từ tương phản và ngữ cảnh chung.

IV. TRÍCH DẪN VÀ PHÂN TÍCH CÁC CÂU HỎI THƯỜNG GẶP TRONG CÁC ĐỀ THI

Câu 1: In summer John usually _____ tennis once or twice a week.

- A. will play B. plays C. play D. played

Chú thích:

Ta dùng thì hiện tại đơn khi ta nói về việc hành động diễn ra thường xuyên như thế nào.

Đáp án: B

Câu 2: We _____ Japanese last year.

- A. learned B. have learned C. has learned D. had learned

Chú thích:

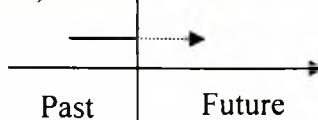
Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và chấm dứt ở quá khứ vào một thời điểm xác định.

Đáp án: B

Câu 3: Up to the present, we _____ every exercise in this book.

- A. has done B. have do C. have done D. do

Chú thích: Thì hiện tại hoàn thành dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ (không rõ thời gian) có thể kéo dài đến hiện tại hoặc tương lai.



Đáp án: C

Câu 4: She _____ here for one year.

- A. have be B. have been C. has be D. has been

Chú thích:

- Have/has been to a place: Ý nói đã đến nơi nào đó trong quá khứ và đã trở về rồi.
 - Have/has gone to a place: Ý nói đã đi tới đâu đó, không xác định rõ thời điểm và vẫn chưa trở về (không dùng cho ngôi thứ nhất và ngôi thứ hai).

Và giới từ for và since.

For được dùng trước một danh từ chỉ một quãng thời gian: for two weeks

Since được dùng trước danh từ chỉ một điểm (mốc) thời gian: since monday; since 1995

Đáp án: D

Câu 5: John _____ into the room while they _____ television.

Chú thích:

Câu này thuộc dạng hoà thi (Mixed Tenses)

Past continuous + Simple past

► *Ta xét hành động (verbs) trong câu:*

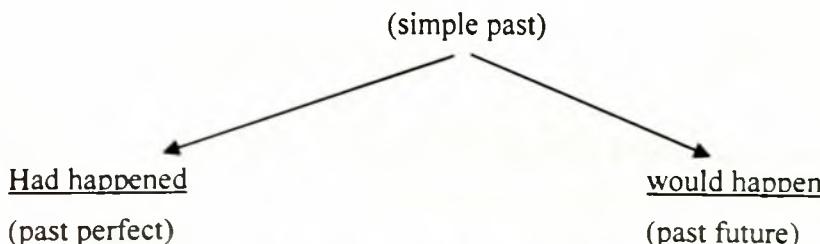
- *Hành động nào xảy ra trước, có tính cách kéo dài thì ta chia động từ ở past continuous.*
 - *Hành động “tình cờ” xảy ra sau, có tính chất ngắn hơn thì ta chia ở quá khứ đơn (simple past)*

Đáp án: C

Câu 6: My son asked what _____ to his computer.

Chú thích:

Lúc phát biểu (my son asked)



BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Eg:

► He asked what had happened *Hỏi hành động đã hoàn thành trước thời gian quá khứ* (completion before the past time)

► He asked what would happen *Hỏi hành động tương lai ở quá khứ*
(future in the past)

Đáp án: D

Câu 7: We had lunch when she arrived.

Chú thích: Thời quá khứ hoàn thành được dùng để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và đã hoàn thành trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ, hoặc trước một hành động khác cũng đã kết thúc trong quá khứ.

+ *Thì quá khứ hoàn thành thường được dùng để kết hợp với thì quá khứ đơn và các liên từ: by (có nghĩa như before, after, when, till, until, as soon as*

Đáp án: C

Câu 8: When I got home, I discovered she the door.

Chú thích:

Ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn (past perfect continuous) để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước và vẫn tiếp diễn cho tới lúc nói ở thời điểm quá khứ.

Chú ý: Chúng ta không được dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn với các động từ như: know, like, realize, guess, believe, doubt, understand, hear, smell, sound, taste, belong, to, possess, lobe.

Đáp án: A

Câu 9: John television now.

Chú thích:

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn được dùng để diễn tả hành động đang thực sự tự diễn ra tại thời điểm nói.

Đáp án: B

- A. has been B. were C. is D. are

Chú thích:

Khi hai hay nhiều chủ ngữ được nói với nhau bằng with, together with, along with, accompanied by, as well as, in addition to thì động từ hợp với chủ ngữ đầu tiên.

The singer, as well as the musicians, was pleased with the recording.

SI S2 V

- Khi hai chủ ngữ được nối bằng: and – both..... and thì động từ được chia ở số nhiều.

+ My sister and I are students.

+ Both my sister and I are students.

- Khi hai chủ ngữ được nối bằng: or – nor – either or – either nor – not only but also thì động từ chia hợp với chủ ngữ gần đó nhất.

+ You or I am wrong.

+ Either Tom or Mary has stolen the bicycle.

+ Neither he or I am going to the meeting.

+ Not only the students but also the teacher was there.

Đáp án: C

Câu 11: Are you considering with us?

Chú thích:

Những động từ sau được theo sau là Gerunds tức V + Ving

Admit (*thú nhận*), advise (*khuyên*), avoid (*tránh*), consider (*xem xét, đề ý*), deny (*tù chối*), enjoy (*vui thích*), escape (*trốn thoát, thoát khỏi*), finish (*xong*), keep (*giữ*), miss (*nhỡ*), imagine (*tưởng tượng*), postpone (*trì hoãn*), practice (*thực hành*), prefer (*thích hơn*), resist (*chống lại*), risk (*liều*), suggest (*đề nghị*), appreciate (*ưa thích*), can't help hoặc can't resist (*không thể không*), can't stand hoặc can't bear (*không thể chịu đựng được*), It's worth (*đáng kè*), It's no use, It's useless (*thật vô ích, vô dụng*), It's no good (*chẳng được gì*), look forward to (*trông ngóng, trông chờ*).....

Đáp án: B

Câu 12: All the furniture in the house to my brother.

- A. belong B. is belonging C. belongs D. are belonged

Chú thích:

Những động từ chỉ trạng thái (verbs describe states) không chia ở thì tiếp diễn

- **Mental state:** know, understand, feel, remember, forget, before, recognize, realize, suppose, imagine, want, need, prefer, mean, think
- **Emotional state:** love, like, dislike, hate, fear, appreciate, envy, mind, care
- **Possession:** belong, own, have
- **Sense perceptions:** hear, taste, smell, feel, see
- **Other existing states:** seen, cost, owe, exist, consist of, contain, include, look, appear, weigh, be

Eg:

NONPROGRESSIVE	PROGRESSIVE
(existing state)	(activity in progress)
I <u>think</u> she is a nice girl.	I <u>am thinking</u> about this grammar.
I <u>have</u> a computer.	I <u>am having</u> trouble.
She <u>appears</u> to be asleep.	The singer is <u>appearing</u> on the stage.
I <u>am</u> hungry.	Peter is <u>being</u> foolish.

► **Động từ be + an adjective** được dùng ở thì tiếp diễn để diễn tả đặc tính, tính chất tạm thời. Thường dùng với các tính từ sau: foolish, silly, rude, impolite, nice, kind, lazy, careful, patient, polite.

Đáp án: C

Câu 13: They _____ their dinner late.

- A. used to eating B. get used to eat
 C. become used to eat D. are used to eating

Chú thích:

S + get + { be
 used to + V-ing (quen/trở nên quen với....)
 become

Đáp án: D

Câu 14: What _____ you to this village, Peter? Be here long?

- A. take B. takes C. brings D. carries

Ta so sánh cách dùng bring và take so với người phát biểu:

Speaker

Bring + come

When you come to my house,
bring me a bottle of wine.

take + go

When you go to school, take
 your dictionary with you.

Đáp án: C

Câu 15: You'll save some money by going by bicycle.

- Yes, of course; that seems _____ a good idea.

A. as if

B. as

C. you having

D. like

Chú thích:

To seem +

- adj (I feel sad)
- like + Noun or Gerund
- as if + clause → (I feel as if I'm going to be sick)
 (I feel like having a drink)
To feel

- (It feels like rain)

Đáp án: D

Câu 16: There's an old saying: You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him _____.

A. drinks

B. drinking

C. to drink

D. drink

Chú thích:

Câu này thuộc thể sai bảo (The causative form)

Causative verbs: Make – have – get

- A makes B do something. (simple form)
- A has B do something. (simple form)
- A gets B to do something. (Infinitive)
- A has/gets something + V (past participle) (by someone) *dạng này thuộc nghĩa bị động* (a passive meaning).

Đáp án: D

Câu 17: There was so much noise in my classroom that I couldn't make myself _____.

A. hear

B. hears

C. hearing

D. heard

Chú thích:

Các động từ: get, hear, feel, find, like, make, have, see, wish, want, prefer được theo sau bởi một quá khứ phân từ (past participle) làm bô ngữ (tân ngữ).

Eg:

- I had my leg broken in the marathon last week.

Chân của tôi đã bị gãy trong cuộc chạy đua maratông tuần trước.

- Can you make yourself understood in English?

Liệu anh có thể làm cho mọi người hiểu anh bằng tiếng Anh được không?

Đáp án: D

Câu 18: We saw a man _____ in the street yesterday.

- A. staggered B. staggering C. to stagger D. staggers

Chú thích:

Động từ “saw” ở câu này thuộc loại động từ chỉ sự nhận thức (verb of perception).

Các động từ chỉ sự nhận thức được sau bởi hai dạng

- The simple form: go, run, sing.....
- The – ing form: going, running, singing

Không có sự khác biệt về nghĩa của câu đối với cách dùng cho hai dạng này.

Eg:

- I saw my friend run down the street.
- I saw my friend running down the street.

Nhưng đôi khi (không phải luôn luôn) có sự khác biệt rõ ràng cho việc áp dụng hai dạng trên.

Eg:

(a) I heard a famous opera star sing at the concert last night.

Tôi nghe hát từ lúc bắt đầu cho đến lúc chấm dứt.

(b) When I walked into the apartment, I heard my roommate singing in the shower.

Tôi không nghe được từ lúc bắt đầu hát mà chỉ nghe được khoảng nửa chừng thôi, không trọn vẹn.

Các động từ chỉ sự nhận thức: see, notice, watch, look at, observe, hear, listen to, feel, smell.

Đáp án: B

Câu 19: Her teacher complained about her _____ to class late.

- A. come B. being come C. came D. coming

Chú thích:

Trong câu ta thấy dùng dạng sở hữu cách để bổ nghĩa cho một danh động từ (using a possessive to modify a Gerund)

Chú ý:

- Ở tiếng Anh trang trọng (formal), ta dùng sở hữu tính từ (my, your, his, her, their, our) để bổ nghĩa cho danh động từ (Gerund)

+ I don't like their coming here.

- Ở tiếng Anh không trang trọng (Informal), ta dùng dạng bổ túc từ (objective case) thay cho sở hữu tính từ.

+ I don't like them coming here.

- Ta còn có dạng sở hữu ('s)

Formal: I dislike like my brother's interfering in the affair.

Informal: I dislike like my brother interfering in the affair.

Đáp án: D

Câu 20: When will your sister leave? She _____ **very soon**.
 A. is leaving B. leaves C. has left D. does leave

Chú thích:

be +  + *trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai*

Để chỉ một hành động sắp xảy ra trong thời gian rất gần.

Đáp án: A

Câu 21: Are you studying for an examination?

Yes, I'm _____ in next week.

- A. making B. doing
 C. to give D. to take

Chú thích: be + To – infinitive

Điễn tả:

- *Sự thu xếp, lên kế hoạch trước.*
- *Nhiệm vụ, sự cần thiết như mệnh lệnh, lời khuyên v.v*

Đáp án: D

Câu 22: We _____ the loan by August.

- A. will have paid B. have paid
 C. be going to pay D. have been paid

Chú thích:

Thì tương lai hoàn thành dùng để diễn tả một hành động được hoàn tất trước một thời điểm trong tương lai.

Chú ý: *Thì tương lai hoàn thành thường được dùng với giới từ "by" + (mốc thời gian)*

- By then
- By the end of (May, June)
- By (6 o'clock, 7 o'clock)

Đáp án: A

Câu 23: I feel sick. I wish I _____ so much cake.

- A. hadn't eaten ~~or couldn't have eaten~~ B. have eaten
 C. wouldn't eaten ~~or eaten~~ D. couldn't eaten

Chú thích:

Động từ wish ở câu này với nghĩa là "ao ước", nó chỉ một điều gì đó chắc chắn đã không xảy ra hoặc sẽ không xảy ra. Động từ theo sau nó không thể dùng thì ở thời hiện tại hoặc một trợ động từ ở hiện tại được.

* "Wish" ở hiện tại:

S + wish (that) + S + V (Past)
(Be = were)

- I wish (that) I had enough time to finish my homework.
= (I don't have enough time....)
- I wish I were a president.
= (I am not a president now)

* "Wish" ở quá khứ:

S + wish (that) + S + V (Past perfect)
+ could have + V (past)

- I wish (that) John had come = (John didn't come)
- I wish John could have come = (John couldn't come)

* "Wish" ở tương lai:

S + wish (that) + S + would + bare – infinitive
Were + V – ing
Could + bare infinitive

- I wish (that) John would tell me = (John will not tell me)
- I wish John were going to be here = (John (he) isn't going to be here)
- He wishes she could come tomorrow = (She can't come tomorrow)

Đáp án: A

Câu 24: Would you like him to paint the door green?

I'd rather he _____ it red.

- A. to paint B. paints C. painted D. is painting

Chú thích:

* $S_1 + \text{would rather that} + S_2 + \text{did something.}$

(giả thiết ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai)

Eg:

- Mary would rather that her husband worked in the same office as she does.
= (Her husband doesn't work at the same office...)

* $S_1 + \text{would rather that} + S_2 + V + (\text{Past perfect})$

(giả thiết ở quá khứ)

Eg:

- Mary would rather that her husband had gone to the office yesterday.
= (Her husband didn't go to the office...)

Đáp án: C

Câu 25: He recommended that we _____ on time for all meetings.

- A. are B. be C. were D. have been

Chú thích:

Câu này thuộc dạng Subjunctive mood.

1. Các động từ thường dùng với dạng câu này là: command (ra lệnh), recommend (đề nghị), demand (yêu cầu), request (đòi hỏi), require (yêu cầu), insist (khăng khăng), suggest (đề xuất), advise (khuyên), decide (quyết định), urge (thúc giục)...

S₁ + V + that + S₂ + - V (In simple form)
- should + bare- infinitive

Eg:

- The doctor suggested that his patient stop smoking.
- The doctor suggest that his patient should stop smoking.

2. Dùng các thành ngữ sau đây theo câu trúc:

It + be + Adj + that + S + • V (In simple form)
• should + bare infinitive

Eg:

- It's important that she leave/should leave at once.

Essential

Necessary

Imperative

Đáp án : B

Câu 26: It is time for you to turn off the television.

It is time that you _____ the television.

- A. turn off B. will turn off C. to turn off

D. turned off

Chú thích:

It + is / was + - time
- about time
- high time that + S + V (past)

Dạng này dùng để cảnh báo ai đó làm một việc gì ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Đáp án: D

Câu 27: Ann has had a telephone _____ in her flat.

- A. to install B. install C. installed

D. installing

Chú thích:

Câu này thuộc dạng causative form (thẻ sai khiến)

* Causative verbs: Make – have – get

+ **Dạng chủ động (active):**

A makes B do sth

A has B do sth

A gets B to do sth

Eg:

- I made my sister carry my suitcase.

Object (chi người)

Eg:

- If I were to dye my hair yellow, everyone would laugh at me.

+ Ta còn có dạng câu điều kiện “Type 0: Condition” hay “cause and effect” tenses parallel.

Eg:

- If you heat iron, it expands.

(“If” có thể thay bằng “When” = “every time”)

+ **Dạng câu điều kiện “Subjunctive”** time not parallel

(Thời gian xảy ra trong câu khác nhau.)

Eg:

1. If you hadn't stayed up late last night, you would not be so tired now.

- Hadn't stayed up late....: thuộc câu điều kiện loại 3.

- Wouldn't be so tired....: thuộc câu điều kiện loại 2, ta để ý đến trạng ngữ “now”.

Hoặc

2. If you didn't stay up late last night, you will not be so tired now.

- didn't stay up late: Câu điều kiện loại 2.

- will not be: Câu điều kiện loại 1.

(Câu 1 và câu 2: Ta chú ý ở mệnh đề chính của 2 câu này có thời gian khác nhau so với mệnh đề “if” của nó)

Đáp án: C

Câu 29: If you hadn't watch that late movie last night, you _____ sleepy now.

A. wouldn't have been

B. wouldn't be

C. might have not been

D. wouldn't have been being

Chú thích:

Đây là loại câu điều kiện hỗn hợp. Câu này có thời gian xảy ra khác nhau giữa mệnh đề “If” (last night) và mệnh đề chính (now). Do đó mệnh đề “If” dùng theo giả định trái ngược với sự thật ở hiện tại.

Đáp án: B

Câu 30: If only it _____ raining.

A. would stop

B. will stop

C. have stop

D. had stop

Chú thích:

Câu bắt đầu bằng “If only” cũng cùng nghĩa như câu dùng với “wish”, nhưng dùng để nhấn mạnh hơn.

+ If only + V (simple present/simple future):

Điển tả sự hy vọng

Eg:

- If only she arrives in time! (Ước gì cô ấy đến kịp giờ)

+ If only + V (simple past):

Điển tả sự mong ước không thực hiện được ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

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Eg:

- Oh, if only she could come. (Ô, giá như cô ta có thể đến được)

+ If only + V (past perfect):

Điển tả mong ước không thực hiện được ở quá khứ.

Eg:

- If only she had started earlier, she would have arrived in time.

(Giá như cô ấy khởi hành sớm hơn thì cô ấy đã đến kịp giờ)

Đáp án: B

Câu 31: But for your help, we _____.

A. have not been in trouble

B. have been in trouble

C. would have in trouble

D. would have been in trouble.

Chú thích:

“But for” thay thế cho câu trúc “If...not”. Dạng này thường sử dụng trong văn phong lịch sự. Các câu trúc tương tự:

Without your help

But for your help

If there had not been your help

If it hadn't been for your help

(Nếu không có sự giúp đỡ của anh, có lẽ tôi đã....)

+ S + should/could/might/would + have
+ V (pp)

Đáp án: D

Câu 32: _____ she a man, she might be elected president.

A. Be

B. Is

C. Were

D. If were

Chú thích:

Đây là câu ta lược bỏ “if” trong câu điều kiện thay bằng định. Khi bỏ “if”, ta phải đảo chủ ngữ và “were/should/had”. (Dạng này dùng để nhấn mạnh)

Eg:

- If I were you, I wouldn't do that.

= Were I you, I wouldn't do that.

- If anyone should call, please take a message.

= Should anyone call, please take a message.

- If I had known, I would have told you.

= Had I known, I would have told you.

Đáp án: C

Câu 33: _____ does he meet her.

A. Seldom

B. For

C. Only by

D. When

Chú thích:

Đây là câu thuộc dạng **đảo ngữ** (inversion).

Từ phủ định (Seldom) đặt ở đầu câu, “be/trợ động từ” phải được đặt trước chủ ngữ.

Các từ phủ định thường gặp:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - Hardly.....when | - Neither/ Nor |
| - No sooner...than | - Not only....but also |
| - Never | - Not until |
| - Seldom | - Not (+ trạng từ/cụm trạng từ) |
| - Little | - By no means |
| - Nowhere | - In no time |
| - Under no circumstances | - On no account |
| - Rarely | - At no time |

Eg:

- Seldom do we play football in winter.
- Little does he know what is in store for him.
- Not until next year will the new tax change take place.
- Either of my parents or my sister is coming.
- At no time have women had greater opportunities.

Ta còn phải thực hiện phép đào ngũ khi có các dạng sau đây đứng đầu câu:

* **Only + Adverb**

(only, after, only once, only then, only by chance, only today, only with....)

Eg:

- Only once did she come late to school.
- Only with a bank loan will we be able to buy a car.

* **Adverbs (down, out, up, in, here...)**

Adv + V + S

Eg:

- Here is your raincoat.
- Out ran the child when the bell rang.

* **A preposition phrase (cụm giới từ)**

- In front of
- In the corner of
- Under the
- On the

} + V + S

Eg:

- In front of the gate stood the guard.
- Under the tree slept a man.

Đáp án: A

Câu 34 : My mother doesn't read magazines, _____ .

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. and my brother, , either | B. and so does my brother, |
| C. nor could my brother, | D. my brother, couldn't also |

Chú thích:

Ta cũng phải thực hiện biện pháp đào ngũ khi có "nor, neither, so" đặt ở đầu câu.

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- “Nor” và “neither” (dùng ở câu phủ định): với nghĩa “cũng không”
- “So” (dùng ở câu xác định) với nghĩa “cũng”

Câu phủ định +
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{and} + \text{chủ ngữ} + \text{trợ động từ} + \text{either} \\ \text{and neither} + \text{trợ động từ} + \text{chủ ngữ} \\ \text{Nor} + \text{trợ động từ} + \text{chủ ngữ} \end{array} \right.$$

Eg:

- I can't write, and he can't, either.
- I can't write, and neither can he.
- I can't write, nor can he.
- Marry is ill today, so is Peter.

Đáp án: C

Câu 35: He'd finished his work 2 days before _____.

- A. So did I B. I did, either C. I met, also

D. So had I

Chú thích:

So + be/trợ động từ + chủ ngữ

Chú ý:

Động từ phải hợp với thì của động từ ở câu trước:

- I had finished the work 2 days before, too.

Đáp án: D

Câu 36: - “I am going to learn English next month.”

- What did he say?

- He said he was going to learn English _____.

- A. that month B. in two months
C. the month before D. the following month

Chú thích:

Thời gian và nơi chôn của câu trực tiếp (Direct speech) được đổi sang câu nói gián tiếp (indirect speech) như sau:

Here	-----> there
Now	-----> then
This	-----> that
These	-----> those
To day	-----> that day
Yesterday	-----> the day before/previous day
Ago	-----> before/earlier
Tomorrow	-----> the next day/the following day/the day after
Next week/month/year	-----> the following week/month/year
Last night/week/month/year	-----> the night/week/month/year
“Before” hoặc “the previous night/week/ ...	
To night	-----> that night

Đáp án: D

Câu 37: He said “I bought a new motorbike for myself yesterday.” In direct speech, this sentence would read:

- A. He said he had bought a new motorbike for himself the day before.
- B. He said that he bought a new motorbike for himself yesterday.
- C. He said that he had bought a new motorbike for himself yesterday.
- D. He said that he did bought a new motorbike for himself yesterday.

Chú thích: Khi ta đổi một câu trực tiếp sang câu nói gián tiếp ta phải phân biệt câu nói trực tiếp là **câu phát biểu** (Statement), **câu hỏi** (Question), hoặc **câu mệnh lệnh** (Command).

Câu này là câu phát biểu của “He”. Vậy khi đổi câu này sang câu gián tiếp ta phải theo các qui luật sau:

* **Câu phát biểu:**

1. Về hòa hợp các thì:

(a) Khi động từ tường thuật (reporting) ở câu nói trực tiếp ở thì

- + Simple present
- + Present continuous
- + Present perfect
- + Simple future

Ta không đổi thì (tense) của động từ ở câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp.

(b) Không cần đổi thì nếu lời nói trong ngoặc kép (câu nói trực tiếp) chỉ một sự thật hiển nhiên, một hành động được lặp đi lặp lại thường xuyên.

Eg:

a. He says “The train will be late”. (Direct)

Reporting verb (động từ tường thuật)

→ He says that the train will be late. (Indirect)

b. He said, “The earth moves round the sun.”

- “The earth moves round the sun”. Câu nói trong ngoặc kép này là một sự thật hiển nhiên.

→ He said that the earth moves round the sun.

(c) Khi động từ tường thuật ở quá khứ, ta có quy luật đổi như sau:

Câu nói trực tiếp	Câu nói gián tiếp
Simple present	Simple past
Present continuous	Past continuous
Present perfect	Past perfect
Simple past	Past perfect
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
Simple future	Future in the past
Present unreal conditional	Perfect conditional
Should/could/would/might	Không đổi
Past perfect và perfect conditional	Không đổi

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Must	Had to
Needn't	----->
Have to	didn't have to
Had to	had to
	had had to

Eg:

- He said, "I watched T.V"
- He said that he had watched T.V.
- He said, "I will watch T.V"
- He said that he would watch T.V.
- He said, "I'm going to watch T.V"
- He said that he was going to watch T.V.
- He said, "I may watch T.V."
- He said that he might watch T.V.
- He said, "I should watch T.V"
- He said that he should watch T.V.
- He said, "I ought to watch T.V."
- He said he ought to watch T.V.

Chú ý:

Đại từ và tính từ sở hữu, phản thân đại danh từ thường được đổi từ ngôi thứ nhất hoặc ngôi thứ hai sang ngôi thứ ba.

Eg:

- He said, "I have read that novel."
- He said that he had read that novel.

Đáp án: A

Câu 38: She asked me "Have you seen that man yet?"

Indirect speech this sentence would read:

- A. She asked me to have seen that man .
- B. She asked me if I saw that man .
- C. She asked me whether I saw that man or not.
- D. She asked me if I had seen that man .

Chú thích:

Đây là dạng câu hỏi "Yes - No" Question. Cách đổi cũng áp dụng quy tắc trên và theo công thức sau:

* Yes - No question:

- Động từ tường thuật ở câu hỏi trực tiếp là "said/said to" hoặc "told": ta đổi thành "asked" ở câu gián tiếp.
- Chủ từ đứng trước động từ, không dùng trợ động từ "Do/does/did"
- Không dùng liên từ "that", dấu chấm hỏi được lược bỏ.

Ta có công thức:

He/she + asked + (object) + If/Whether + S + V

Eg:

- She said, "Are you hungry, Tom?"
She asked Tom if (whether) he was hungry.

Đáp án: D

Câu 39: The man asked me "Where can I find the director's office?"

Indirect speech, this sentence would read:

- A. The man asked me to tell him the director's office.
- B. The man asked me if I knew the director's office.
- C. The man asked me ~~whether~~ he could find the director's office.
- ~~D. The man asked me where he would find the director's office.~~

Chú thích:

Câu này thuộc dạng "Wh-question"

* **Wh-question:**

Câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng từ *nghi vấn* "How, where, when, which, what...." Ta phải giữ lại *từ nghi vấn* đó khi đổi sang câu *giản tiếp*.

Ta có công thức:

He/she + asked + (object) + Từ nghi vấn (Wh) + S + V

Eg:

- Peter asked me, "What is her name?"
→ Peter asked me what her name was.

Đáp án: C

Câu 40: He said, "Come tomorrow as I will be here."

Indirect speech, this sentence would read:

- A. He said come the next day as he would be there.
- B. He told her to come the next day as he would be there.
- C. He told her to come tomorrow as he would be there.
- D. He told her to come tomorrow as he will be there.

Chú thích:

Đây là dạng câu *tường thuật* *mệnh lệnh* (command).

Command: (Câu mệnh lệnh)

- *Nếu trong câu trực tiếp người nhận lệnh (object) không có *nêu* ra, khi đổi sang câu *giản tiếp* ta phải tự tìm tân ngữ cho thích hợp trong câu.*
- *Động từ *tường thuật* ở câu *mệnh lệnh thường* là: Ordered, commanded (ra lệnh), told (báo làm), requested, asked (yêu cầu), begged (xin, van xin).*

Ta có hai dạng câu *mệnh lệnh*:

- **Câu mệnh lệnh xác định:**

He/she + ordered + object + to- infinitive

told

asked

BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Eg:

- Câu mệnh lệnh phủ định:

He/she + ordered + object + not to - infinitive
told
asked

Eg:

- She said, "Don't be late tomorrow."
→ She told me not to be late next day.

Đáp án: B

Câu 41: I received two jobs offers, I accepted.

Chú thích:

Mệnh đề tính từ (mệnh đề liên hệ) được giới thiệu bằng các đại từ liên hệ như: who, which, that... Hoặc bằng phó từ liên hệ như: why, where, when....

Danh từ đứng trước (Antecedent)	Chủ ngữ (Subject)	Tân ngữ (Object)	Sở hữu cách (Possessive case)
Người (person)	Who/that	Whom/that	Whose
Vật/sự việc (thing)	Which/that	Which/that	Of which/that

Subject: *làm chủ ngữ*

Eg:

- The man is my teacher. The man is sitting at the desk.
→ The man who is sitting at the desk is my teacher.
 - The pencil is Peter's. It is lying on the table.
→ The pencil which is lying on the table is Peter's.

Object: *làm tân ngữ*

Eg:

- That man is my uncle. You met him yesterday.

 - (a) The man whom you met yesterday is my uncle.
 - (b) The man who you met yesterday is my uncle.
 - (c) The man that you met yesterday is my uncle.
 - (d) The man you met yesterday is my uncle.

Chú ý:

Câu (b) dùng “who”: Thường cho văn nói.

Câu (d): Ta có thể bỏ “who, whom, that” khi nó làm tân ngữ cho động từ trong mệnh đề liên hệ giới hạn (Defining clause)

Eg: - The pencil is Mary's. I'm using it.

→ The pencil which I'm using is Mary's.

The pencil that I'm using is Mary's.

The pencil I'm using is Mary's.

Object of preposition: *Làm tân ngữ cho giới từ.*

Eg: - The man is my uncle. Our teacher is talking with him.

→ The man who(m) our teacher is talking with is my uncle.

The man that our teacher is talking with is my uncle.

The man our teacher is talking with is my uncle.

The man with whom our teacher is talking is my uncle.

- That is the house. They are living in it.

→ That is the house which they are living in.

That is the house that they are living in.

That is the house they are living in.

That is the house in which they are living.

Possessive case: *làm sở hữu cách*

Eg:

- We helped the boy. The boy's family was very poor.

→ We helped the boy whose family was very poor.

- The policeman gave her a ticket. She hit his car.

→ The policeman whose car she hit gave her a ticket.

- We have an antique table. The top of it has jade inlay.

→ We have an antique table, the top of which has jade inlay.

Chú ý:

- **Which:** Có thể thay thế cho cả mệnh đề đi trước trong mệnh đề giải thích (non-defining clause)

Eg:

- He passed his exam, which pleased his parents.

- Ta phải dùng “that” (không được dùng “who, whom, which”) trong các trường hợp sau:

+ *So sánh cực cấp:* The only, the last, the most, the best, the first...

Eg:

- It was the first time that I had been there.

- He was the strongest man that I ever saw.

+ *Sau các đại từ không xác định:* something, anything, all, much...

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Eg:

- I will tell you something that you didn't know before.
 - All that I have to do now is to wash the car.
- + Sau danh từ đứng trước (antecedent) bao gồm cả người lẫn vật hay động vật.

Eg:

- I saw the men and women and ... that went to the field.

* **Relative adverbs (Phó từ liên hệ):** When- where-why

- **When:** (in/on which) thêm nghĩa cho danh từ chỉ thời gian.

Eg:

- I'll never forget the day. I met you then (on that day)

→ I'll never forget the day when I met you.

- **Where:** (in/at which) thêm nghĩa cho danh từ chỉ nơi chốn.

Eg:

- The building is very old. He lives there. (= in that place)

→ The building where he lives is very old.

- **Why:** (for which/ for that reason) thêm nghĩa cho danh từ chỉ lý do.

Eg:

- My girlfriend refused my invitation. The reason is unknown.

→ The reason why my girlfriend refused my invitation is unknown.

* **Mệnh đề giới hạn** (defining relative clause)

- Là mệnh đề bắt buộc phải có, để xác định nghĩa cho từ đứng trước.

- Mệnh đề giới hạn không nằm giữa hai dấu phẩy.

Eg:

- The book which you lent me was very interesting.

- That is the house that I would like to buy.

* **Mệnh đề không giới hạn** (Non - defining relative clause)

- Là mệnh đề giải thích, cung cấp thêm thông tin cho danh từ đứng trước nó đã được xác định.

- Ta bỏ mệnh đề này thì nghĩa của cả câu vẫn đầy đủ.

- Mệnh đề này được đặt giữa hai dấu phẩy.

Eg:

- Hawaii, which consists of eight principal islands, is a favorite vacation spot.

Chú ý:

- (a) Peter has a brother, who is a doctor.

Peter chỉ có một người anh, người này làm bác sĩ.

- (b) Peter has a brother who is a doctor.

Peter có nhiều em, một người trong số đó là bác sĩ.

- Ta không được bỏ đại từ liên hệ trong mệnh đề không giới hạn cho dù nó làm tên ngữ cho động từ.

Eg:

- I'm late, aren't I?
 - There are only twenty-eight days in February, aren't there?
 - Don't be late, will you?
 - That's a good idea, isn't it?
 - Let's go for walk, shall we?
- * *Đại từ phủ định, tính từ phủ định và phó từ phủ định, ta dùng câu hỏi đuôi ở xác định.*
- Mary hardly ever goes to the movie, doesn't she?
 - Nothing was said, was it?
- * *Đại từ bất định (Indefinite pronouns) thường đi với "they" (chi người) và "it" (chi vật).*

Eg:

- Nobody phoned while I was away from home, did they?
- Nothing can help me now, can it?

Đáp án: B

Câu 44: You have your brother repair the computer, _____

- A. haven't you B. have you C. hadn't you D. don't you

Chú thích:

Khi câu tướng thuật có động từ "have/has/had" mà không có nghĩa là "có" thì trong câu hỏi đuôi ta phải dùng trợ động từ "do/does/did"

Đáp án: D

*** Câu 45 :** I wish go to home now, _____ ?

- A. do I B. can't I C. may I D. have I

Chú thích: Câu hỏi đuôi trong trường hợp này với ngữ ý là "xin phép" nên ta chọn "may I".

Đáp án: C

Câu 46: I don't remember _____ of the decision to change the company policy on vacation. When was it decided?

- A. to tell B. telling C. being told D. to be told

Chú thích:

Đây là dạng câu bị động (passive voice). Ta chú ý tới động từ "remember":

- Remember + Gerund: Nhớ lại việc mình đã làm

- Remember + infinitive: Nhớ để làm, thực hiện.

- *Hình thức của bị động: be + V (pp)*

(a) **Chú động** (active): John helped the girl.

S V O

Bị động (passive): The girl was helped by John.

S V

(b) *Chủ động*: The sun rises.

Không có dạng bị động cho câu này.

Ở câu (b) chỉ có ngoại động từ (transitive verbs) tức động từ có bô ngữ trực tiếp (object) nói rõ ra hoặc hiểu ngầm mới được dùng câu bị động (passive voice). Ta không thể dùng các nội động từ (intransitive verbs) tức động từ không có bô ngữ trực tiếp trong câu bị động. Các động từ như: “happen, sleep, come, seem, arrive....”

► *Bảng chuyển đổi từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động tương đương của các thì*:

	Active	Passive
Simple present	Peter helps the girl	The girl is helped by Peter.
Present continuous	Peter is helping the girl	The girl is being helped by Peter.
Present perfect	Peter has helped the girl	The girl has been helped by Peter.
Simple past	Peter helped the girl	The girl was helped by Peter.
Past continuous	Peter was helping the girl	The girl was being helped by Peter.
Past perfect	Peter had helped the girl	The girl had been helped by Peter.
Simple future	Peter will help the girl.	The girl will be helped by Peter.
Near future	Peter is going to help the girl.	The girl is going to be helped by Peter.
Future perfect	Peter will have helped the girl.	The girl will have been helped by Peter.

* *Thì tiếp diễn của thì Present perfect, past perfect, future và future perfect ít khi dùng cho passive voice.*

* *Trong câu chủ động, nếu có hai tân ngữ, khi đổi sang bị động ta dùng tân ngữ nào cũng được.*

Eg:

- He gave the beggar some money. (*chủ động*)
 - (a) the beggar: *Tân ngữ gián tiếp* (indirect object)
 - (b) some money: *Tân ngữ trực tiếp* (direct object)
- (a) The beggar is given some money by him. (*bị động*)
- (b) Some money is given to the beggar by him.

* *Nếu trong câu chủ động có động từ chỉ tư giác như: “see, watch, hear” hoặc động từ “make, know” thì câu trúc “V + bare infinitive” khi đổi sang bị động thành: “V + To - infinitive”*

Eg:

- They saw them go out. (*chủ động*)
- They were seen to go out. (*bị động*)

BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Chú ý: Riêng động từ “let” trong câu bị động, ta vẫn dùng nguyên mẫu không “to”.

Eg:

- They let me go (*chủ động*)

→ I was let go (*bị động*)

* Câu chủ động có động từ khuyết thiếu (modal verbs) và dạng tương tự.

Công thức: **Modal Verb + be + V (pp)**

Eg:

- Peter will be invited to the party.
 - The box can't be opened.
 - Children should be taught to respect their elders.
 - May I be excused from class?
 - This letter ought to be sent before March 1st.
 - Peter has to be told about our change in plans.
 - Peter is supposed to be told about the meeting,
 - This book had better be returned to the library before Friday.

Đáp án: C

Câu 47: Active: The company might send Ann to Australia in August

→ Passive: Ann was sent to Australia by her company in August.

Chú thích:

Đây là dạng câu bị động đi với động từ khuyết thiếu “might”

→ Công thức câu bị động: **Modal verb + be + V (pp)**

Đáp án : A

Câu 48: No matter _____ intelligent you are, you should be careful with the test.

- A. what B. how C. however D. so

Chú thích:

Đây là câu thuộc mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ

Để diễn tả quan hệ nhượng bộ, ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

- No matter how + Adj/Adv + S + V
 - However + Adj/Adv + S + V
 - It doesn't matter how + Adj/Adv + S + V
(cho dù ...)

Eg:

* - No matter what + Noun + S + V

- Whatever + Noun + S + V

- It doesn't matter what \pm Noun \pm S \pm V

Eg:

- No matter what/whatever money he possesses, he always lives alone.
N

Đáp án: B

Câu 49: _____, She felt so unhappy and lonely

- A. Despite of her wealth B. Rich as was she
C. Despite she was so rich D. Rich as she was

Chú thích:

Câu này thuộc hình thức đảo ngữ để nhấn mạnh nghĩa của mệnh đề trạng ngữ nhượng bộ.

Adj/Adv + as + S + V

(Măc dù...)

Eg:

- Although he swam strongly, he didn't win the first prize in the race.
→ Strongly as he swam, he didn't win the first prize in the race.

Đáp án: D

✗ **Câu 50:** He was thought to be a great general because he was very brave in battle.

- A. died B. had died C. to have died D. to die

Chú thích:

Dạng câu này thuộc loại câu bị động đặc biệt có câu trúc:

- Câu chủ động:

Someone	+	find	
They	+	say	
People	+	know	
	+	think	+ that....
		believe	
		rumour	

- *Câu bị động:*

(a) It + be + V (pp) + that....

(1) To- infinitive

(b) S₂ + be + V (pp)

(2) To have + V (pp)

A. *Dùng (1) khi V₁ = V₂* (the same tense)

Dùng (2) khi V₂ xảy ra trước V₁ (earlier action)

Eg:

(1) They think that the owner of the house is abroad.

V₁ V₂

V₁: (think, present)

The same tense V₁ = V₂ → V₂: (is, present)

→ (a) It is thought that the owner of the house is abroad.

(b) The owner of the house is thought to be abroad.

B. (2) People thought that he had lived in the States.

V₁ V₂

V₁: (thought, past) → V₂ xảy ra trước V₁

V₂: (had lived, past perfect) (*ta dùng* perfect infinitive: To have + V (pp))

→ (a) It was thought that he had lived in the States.

(b) He was thought to have lived in the States.

C. *Khi V₂ xảy ra sau V₁. Ta dùng simple infinitive*

Eg: *V₁ ở thì hiện tại đơn thì V₂ sẽ dùng ở thì tương lai đơn.*

(3) They expect that the President will arrive soon.

(V₂: will arrive, future *nên xảy ra sau* V₁ expect, present)

→ (a) It is expected that the President will arrive soon.

(b) The President is expected to arrive soon.

Đáp án: C

Phần 2

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC – CAO ĐẲNG TOÀN QUỐC

ĐỀ 1

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC, CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2006

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH, KHỐI D

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

PHẦN CHUNG CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH (từ câu 1 đến câu 60)

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu:

Câu 1:

- A. equality B. difficulty C. simplicity D. discovery

Câu 2:

- A. tenant B. common C. rubbish D. machine

Câu 3:

- A. animal B. bacteria C. habitat D. pyramid

Câu 4:

- A. writer B. teacher C. builder D. career

Câu 5:

- A. company B. atmosphere C. customer D. employment

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau:

Câu 6: What beautiful eyes _____!

- A. does she have B. she has C. has she D. she doesn't have

BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Câu 7: Make exercise a part of your daily _____.

- A. regularity B. chore C. routine D. frequency

Câu 8: _____ the storm, the ship couldn't reach its destination on time.

- A. In case of B. In spite of C. Because of D. But for

Câu 9: He completely _____ with what I said.

- A. accepted B. complained C. agreed D. argued

Câu 10: I finished my homework a few days ahead _____ the deadline.

- A. of B. to C. by D. at

Câu 11: He hurried _____ he wouldn't be late for class.

- A. since B. as if C. unless D. so that

Câu 12: If she _____ rich, she would travel around the world.

- A. would be B. is C. has been D. were

Câu 13: Mary was the last applicant _____.

- A. to be interviewed B. to be interviewing

- C. to interview D. to have interviewed

Câu 14: Argentina _____ Mexico by one goal to nil in the match.

- A. beat B. scored C. won D. knocked

Câu 15: There should be no discrimination on _____ of sex, race or religion.

- A. fields B. places C. areas D. grounds

Câu 16: The cat was _____ to wait for the mouse to come out of its hole.

- A. patient enough B. so patient C. enough patient D. too patient

Câu 17: I can't find my purse anywhere; I must _____ it at the cinema.

- A. leave B. have left C. be leaving D. have been leaving

Câu 18: _____ of the workers has his own work.

- A. Every B. Each C. Other D. All

Câu 19: The numbers add _____ to 70.

- A. off B. up C. in D. out

Câu 20: The equipment in our office needs _____.

- A. moderner B. modernizing C. modernized D. modernization

Câu 21: He felt _____ when he failed the exams the second time.

- A. discouraged • B. annoyed C. undecided D. determined

Câu 22: I have bought a present for my mother, and now I need some _____.

- A. paper wrapper B. wrap paper C. wrapped paper D. wrapping paper

Câu 23: Computer is one of the most important _____ of the 20th century.

- A. inventings B. inventories C. inventions • D. inventors

Câu 24: If they are not careful with their accounts, their business will go _____.

- A. poor B. bankrupt C. penniless D. broken

Câu 25: It was really kind _____ you to help those poor people.

- A. by B. of C. at D. to

Câu 26: Do you know _____?

- A. what wrong was it with B. what's wrong with it
C. what wrong was with it D. what wrong is it with

Câu 27: If you had taken my advice, you _____ in such difficulties.

- A. won't be B. hadn't been C. wouldn't be D. wouldn't have been

Câu 28: Hair colour is one of _____ characteristics to be used in identifying people.

- A. the most obviously B. most obvious
C. obviously the most D. the most obvious

Câu 29: I would appreciate it _____ what I have told you a secret.

- A. you can keep B. that you kept
C. you will keep D. if you kept

Câu 30: My cat would not have bitten the toy fish _____ it was made of rubber.

- A. if she has known B. if she should know
C. had she known D. if she knew

Câu 31: I wish I hadn't said it. If only I could _____.

- A. turn the clock round B. turn the clock down
C. turn the clock back D. turn the clock forward

Câu 32: _____, the results couldn't be better.

- A. No matter what he tried hard B. No matter how hard he tried
C. Although very hard he tried D. Despite how hard he tried

BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Câu 33: He gave me his personal _____ that his draft would be ready by Friday.

- A. endurance B. insurance C. assurance. D. ensurance

Câu 34: They will stay there for some days if the weather _____ fine.

- A. would be B. was C. is. D. will be

Câu 35: Many people like the slow _____ of life in the countryside.

- A. step B. pace. C. speed D. space

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ câu 36 đến câu 45:

The next generation of telephone users will probably laugh (36) _____ we explain how we used to stand next to a wall in the kitchen to (37) _____ a phone call. Mobile communications, already highly advanced compared with a decade ago, will completely change communications in the next few years. (38) _____ there are millions of people using mobile phones, most people know (39) _____ about the mobile telecommunications industry and its technology. There are three types of mobile phone. These are hand portables, pocket-sized hand portables and transportables. The smallest and most popular are the pocket-sized hand portables. These work on rechargeable batteries, which allow an (40) _____ of up to 80 minutes' conversation. Mobiles that are fitted permanently in a vehicle do not (41) _____ on separate batteries. They require an external aerial on the vehicle. This can mean a stronger signal with clearer (42) _____. Transportables have a high power capability and can be used (43) _____ anywhere. They come with powerful battery packs for longer, continuous use and may also be put (44) _____ a vehicle, using its electrics. They (45) _____ to be bulkier than hand portables.

Câu 36:

- A. unless B. when. C. while D. whether

Câu 37:

- A. make. B. give C. take D. do

Câu 38:

- A. In addition B. Because. C. As a result D. Although

Câu 39:

- A. little B. some C. few D. lots

Câu 40:

- A. amount B. account C. activity D. average

Câu 41:

- A. rely B. create C. carry D. insist

Câu 42:

- A. wave B. letter C. speech D. speed

Câu 43:

- A. mostly B. hardly C. most D. almost

Câu 44:

- A. on with B. into C. up with D. in to

Câu 45:

- A. used B. have C. tend D. are

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 46 đến 50:

Sometimes you know things about people the first time you see them, for example, that you want to be friends with them or that you don't trust them. But perhaps this kind of intuition isn't as hard to explain as it may seem. For instance, people give out body language signals all the time. The way you hold your body, head and arms tells people about your mood. If you hold your arms tightly at your sides, or fold them across your chest, people will generally feel that you are being defensive. Holding your head to one side shows interest in the other, while an easy, **open** posture indicates that you are self-confident. All this affects the way you feel about someone. Also, a stranger may remind you of a meeting with someone. This may be because of something as simple as the fact that he or she is physically similar to someone who treated you well or badly. Your feelings about a stranger could be influenced by a smell in the air that brings to mind a place where you were happy as a child. Since even a single word can bring back a memory such as that, you may never realize it is happening.

Câu 46: What does the word "open" in the passage most closely mean?

- A. Unrestrained B. Relaxed C. Confined D. Unlimited

Câu 47: What influences your impression of a person you meet the first time?

- A. Intuition B. Familiarity C. Knowledge D. Feeling

Câu 48: What one feels about a stranger may be influenced by something that _____.

- A. strengthens one's past behaviours
- B. reminds one of one's past treatment
- C. revives one's past memories
- D. points to one's childhood

Câu 49: What does the second paragraph discuss?

- A. Meanings of signals one implies towards a stranger.
- B. Factors that may influence one's feelings about a stranger.
- C. How people usually behave to a stranger.
- D. Factors that cause people to act differently.

Câu 50: Intuition described in the passage can be explained by means of _____.

- A. styles
- B. languages
- C. patterns
- D. behaviours

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 51 đến 55:

Upon the creation of the United States, one of the core concepts on which the hopes for the new democracy were pinned was the ideal that its citizens would be **enlightened individuals** with clearly articulated rights and the opportunity for individual achievement and education. It was believed that in a free nation where the power belongs to the people, the commitment to education defines the progress of that democracy and is the catalyst for future progress. This core value has not only stood the test of time but has also grown in importance. In this new Information Era and international economy, education is an increasingly vital commodity, a precursor of potential success and a driving force of change. It is important to recognize, however, that we approach education today differently than in the past, partly because the kinds of jobs people had didn't require the kind of basic education and specialized training that is often required in the workforce today. In the 1950s, for instance, only 20 percent of American jobs were classified as professional, 20 percent as skilled, and 60 percent as unskilled. Today, our world has changed.

The proportion of unskilled jobs has fallen to 20 percent, while skilled jobs now account for at least 60 percent of the workforce.

Even more important, almost every job today increasingly requires a combination of academic knowledge and practical skills that require learning throughout a lifetime.

Câu 51: Education is defined in this passage as a driving force of change because _____.

- A. without education, no changes could have happened in American society so far
- B. the government of the United States want to drive social changes in their own ways
- C. education has helped to bring about and orient most changes in the American workforce
- D. any American citizen who wants to change his driving licence must be very well-educated

Câu 52: The passage shows the percentage of jobs that require higher training in the US _____ between the 1950s and now.

- A. has remained the same
- C. has been reversed
- B. has changed dramatically
- D. has changed slightly

Câu 53: The phrase "*enlightened individuals*" in the first sentence most likely means "people who _____."

- A. always appear brilliant-looking in public
- B. have often been well-exposed to light
- C. have acquired an adequate level of education
- D. bring light to anywhere they go

Câu 54: In order to become a good American citizen today, in the author's point of view, any individual must _____.

- A. know well all his/her rights and be ready to grasp his/her opportunity of success in life
- B. study carefully the history of American educational and vocational systems even since their creation
- C. understand thoroughly the combination of academic knowledge and practical skills
- D. move actively forward in the new Information Era and international economy with a prestigious diploma

Câu 55: Which of the following titles would be best for the passage?

- A. Education and Jobs in the Past and at Present in the United States
- B. The Significant Role of Education in American Citizens' Careers
- C. Academic Knowledge and Practical Skills in American Professions
- D. Recent Changes of Educational and Vocational Systems in America

BỘ ĐỀ THI - THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ/cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa trong các câu sau:

Câu 56: If you need to keep fit, then why not take on a sport

A B C D

such as badminton or tennis?

Câu 57: When her dog died, she cried very hardly for half an hour.

A B C D

Câu 58: Modern transportation can speed a doctor to the side of

A

a sick person, even if the patient lives on an isolating farm.

B C D

Câu 59: Tom's very good at science when his brother is absolutely hopeless.

A B C D

Câu 60: Daisy has such many things to do that she has no time to go out.

A B C D

PHẦN TỰ CHỌN: Thí sinh chọn các câu 61-70 hoặc 71-80

Lưu ý: Nếu chọn làm các câu 71-80 thì thí sinh bỏ trống các câu 61-70 trên phiếu trả lời trắc nghiệm.

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với câu có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi câu cho sẵn sau đây:

Câu 61: "Leave my house now or I'll call the police!" shouted the lady to the man.

- A. The lady threatened to call the police if the man didn't leave her house.
- B. The lady said that she would call the police if the man didn't leave her house.
- C. The lady told the man that she would call the police if he didn't leave her house.
- D. The lady informed the man that she would call the police if he didn't leave her house.

Câu 62: He last had his eyes tested ten months ago.

- A. He had tested his eyes ten months before.
- B. He had not tested his eyes for ten months then.
- C. He hasn't had his eyes tested for ten months.
- D. He didn't have any test on his eyes in ten months.

Câu 63: "You should have finished the report by now," John told his secretary.

- A. John reproached his secretary for not having finished the report.
- B. John said that his secretary had not finished the report.
- C. John reminded his secretary of finishing the report on time.
- D. John scolded his secretary for not having finished the report.

Câu 64: "If I were you, I would take the job," said my room-mate.

- A. My room-mate was thinking about taking the job.
- B. My room-mate advised me to take the job.
- C. My room-mate introduced the idea of taking the job to me.
- D. My room-mate insisted on taking the job for me.

Câu 65: "It's too stuffy in this room, isn't it?" said the guest.

- A. The guest suggested that the room should be aired.
- B. The guest remarked that the room should be aired.
- C. The guest said that the room was too crowded.
- D. The guest said that there was too much stuff in the room.

Câu 66: "Cigarette?" he asked. "No, thanks." I said.

- A. He asked for a cigarette, and I immediately refused.
- B. He mentioned a cigarette, so I thanked him.
- C. He offered me a cigarette, but I promptly declined.
- D. He asked if I was smoking, and I denied at once.

Câu 67: The doctor said, "You really ought to rest for a few days, Jasmine."

- A. Jasmine's doctor insisted that she should rest for a few days.
- B. The doctor suggested that Jasmine should take a short rest.
- C. It is the doctor's recommendation that Jasmine rested shortly.
- D. The doctor strongly advised Jasmine to take a few days' rest.

Câu 68: "I will pay back the money, Gloria." said Ivan.

- A. Ivan apologised to Gloria for borrowing her money.
- B. Ivan offered to pay Gloria the money back.
- C. Ivan promised to pay back Gloria's money.
- D. Ivan suggested paying back the money to Gloria.

Câu 69: The children couldn't go swimming because the sea was too rough.

- A. The children were not calm enough to swim in the sea.
- B. The sea was rough enough for the children to swim in.
- C. The sea was too rough for the children to go swimming.
- D. The sea was too rough to the children's swimming.

Câu 70: "Would you like to come to my birthday party, Sarah?" asked Frederic.

- A. Frederic invited Sarah to his birthday party.
- B. Frederic asked if Sarah was able to come to his birthday party.
- C. Frederic asked Sarah if she liked his birthday party or not.
- D. Frederic reminded Sarah of his coming birthday party.

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ưng với câu tốt nhất được tạo ra bằng những từ cho sẵn:

Câu 71: opinion/election/fair

- A. My opinion was fair about the election.
- B. In my opinion, I think the election was fair.
- C. According to my opinion, the election was fair.
- D. In my opinion, the election was fair.

Câu 72: you/really/be/able/dress/yourself/age

- A. You must really be able of dressing yourself in your age.
- B. You should really be able to dress yourself at your age!
- C. You have really been able of dressing yourself by your age.
- D. You are really able of dressing yourself this age!

Câu 73: provide/your handwriting/legible/test scorer/accept/your answer

- A. Providing your handwriting is legible, the test scorer does not accept your answer.
- B. Provided for your legible handwriting, the test scorer has to accept your answer.
- C. Provided that your handwriting is legible, your answer will be accepted by any test scorer.
- D. Providing with your legible handwriting, every test scorer must accept your answer.

Câu 74: imagine/who/happen/run into/yesterday/ just

- A. You imagine just who happened to run into us yesterday!
- B. Have you just imagined who happened to run into me yesterday?
- C. Could you imagine who just happened to run into us yesterday?
- D. Just imagine who I happened to run into yesterday!

Câu 75: Jack/recover/quickly/his serious illness

- A. Jack was recovered very quickly from his serious illness.
- B. Jack has recovered quite quickly from his serious illness.
- C. Jack will recover quite quickly after his serious illness.
- D. Jack recovered more quickly over his serious illness.

Câu 76: be/clear/what/expect/you

- A. Are you clear about your expectation?
- B. Are you clear what is expected of you to do?
- C. Are your expectations clear?
- D. Are you clear what is expected of you?

Câu 77: hilltop/have/good/view/our village

- A. The hilltop can make our village views better.
- B. From the hilltop, our village can be well viewed.
- C. From the hilltop, we can have a better view of our village.
- D. From the hilltop, our village can have a better view.

Câu 78: students/remember/deadline for entries/final test

- A. All the students surely remember the deadline for entries for the final test.
- B. All the students must remember well the deadline for entries for the final test.
- C. All the students should remember clearly the deadline for entries for the final test.
- D. All of the students can certainly remember the deadline for entries for the final test.

Câu 79: man/sentence/15 years/prison/he/prove/guilty

- A. The man will get a sentence for himself to 15 years in prison if he proves himself guilty.

- B. The man was sentenced about 15 years in prison and proved himself guilty.
- C. The man was sentenced to 15 years in prison because he had been proved guilty.
- D. The man should make his final sentence after 15 years in prison as he proved himself guilty.

Câu 80: school-leavers/choose/college/employment/immediate

- A. School-leavers can choose either college or immediate employment.
- B. School-leavers can make a choice among college and employment immediately.
- C. School-leavers can choose either college and employment immediately.
- D. School-leavers can make an immediate choice of neither college nor employment.

ĐỀ 2

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2006

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH, KHỐI D

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

Chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong câu

Câu 1:

A. love

B. woman

C. some

D. come

Câu 2:

A. church

B. children

C. cheap

D. chemist

Câu 3:

A. lively

B. life

C. like

D. live

Câu 4:

A. slow

B. show

C. cow

D. blow

Câu 5:

A. white

B. while

C. who

D. which

Đọc kỹ bài khóa sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, B, C, D) để điền vào chỗ trống từ câu 6 đến câu 15:

Clothing habits are a matter of (6) preference in the United States. Most people are free to wear (7) they feel comfortable. Business people in large urban areas are (8) to wear suits or dresses, while clothing in rural areas is less formal. Most Americans tend to dress casually when not in formal or business situations.

When eating, most Americans (9) a fork in the hand with which they write. Americans eat away from home often, and usually they (10) for their own meals when dining with friends.

When Americans greet one another they often (11) a firm handshake. They may greet strangers on the street by saying "Hello" or "Good morning". Friends often greet each other (12) "How are you?" and respond "Fine, thanks". Americans do not really (13) any other answer to the question "How are you?" because it is a way of saying hello. Except in formal situations, people address each other by their given names once they are acquainted.

Although Americans are generally informal people, it would be (14) to schedule an appointment before going to visit someone, especially in business (15) an appointment has been made, it is considered to be prompt.

BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Câu 6:

- A. persons B. person C. personal D. personably

Câu 7:

- A. wherever B. whichever C. whenever D. whatever

Câu 8:

- A. unlikely B. likely C. alike D. like

Câu 9:

- A. take B. bring C. carry D. hold

Câu 10:

- A. get B. order C. pay D. buy

Câu 11:

- A. exchange B. transfer C. change D. replace

Câu 12:

- A. with B. about C. by D. of

Câu 13:

- A. predict B. need C. want D. expect

Câu 14:

- A. well B. best C. good D. the best

Câu 15:

- A. once B. when C. while D. during

Chọn phương án đúng (A, hoặc B, C, D) ứng với câu có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi câu cho sẵn sau đây:

Câu 16: Your car is more expensive than mine.

- A. My car is cheaper than your.
B. Your car is not cheaper than mine.
C. My car is as expensive as yours.
D. My car is not as expensive as yours.

Câu 17: My classmate gave this book to me.

- A. My classmate was given this book by me.
B. This book was given my classmate by me.
C. This book was given to my classmate by me.
D. This book was given to me by my classmate.

Câu 18: Peter didn't arrive in time to see her.

- A. Peter wasn't early enough to see her.

- B. Peter wasn't enough early to see her.
- C. Peter wasn't too early to see her.
- D. Peter was so late that I can't see her.

Câu 19: I often get up early.

- A. I am used to get up early.
- B. I like to get up early.
- C. I am used to getting up early.
- D. I can get up early.

Câu 20: I started working here in 1998.

- A. I have started working here since 1998.
- B. I haven't worked here since 1998.
- C. I have started work here since 1998.
- D. I have worked here since 1998.

Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau

Câu 21: I expect a postcard from my father in England today.

- A. to be receiving
- B. to receive
- C. being received
- D. receiving

Câu 22: The driver was badly in the accident.

- A. injured
- B. died
- C. destroyed
- D. broken

Câu 23: She will help you she has some free time.

- A. how
- B. what
- C. when
- D. where

Câu 24: We spent a year this boat.

- A. building
- B. over building
- C. when
- D. where

Câu 25: I a driving test next month.

- A. have
- B. will have
- C. will be having
- D. will have had

Câu 26: They were too late. The plane off ten minutes earlier.

- A. was taking
- B. took
- C. was taken
- D. had taken

Câu 27: He said he was going, but he would get to the party by nine.

- A. before
- B. next
- C. then
- D. now

Câu 28: He is to lift this weight.

- A. strong not enough
- B. not enough strong
- C. enough strong
- D. not strong enough

Câu 29: Hoi An is famous its old streets.

- A. about
- B. of
- C. to
- D. for

- Câu 30:** I she will agree about giving you a pay rise.
A. think hardly B. hardly think C. hard think D. think hard
- Câu 31:** My brother stopped two years ago.
A. smoked B. smoking C. smoke D. to smoke
- Câu 32:** A very nice painting is hung the wall in our classroom.
A. on B. at C. about D. over
- Câu 33:** He is tired now. He the gardening for hours.
A. does B. is doing C. did D. has been doing
- Câu 34:** open the window for you?
A. Shall I B. Should I to C. Shall I to D. Do I
- Câu 35:** We postponed the picnic
A. because of the raining heavily B. because it was raining heavily
C. because the heavily rain it was D. because it is raining heavily
- Câu 36:** the gold medal, he will have to do better than that.
A. So he win B. Winning C. To win D. So that he wins
- Câu 37:** I'm afraid I have to leave a few day's time.
A. at B. in C. on D. after
- Câu 38:** The context which you learn something can affect how well you remember it.
A. in B. to C. for D. or
- Câu 39:** My boss is angry with me. I didn't do all the work I last week.
A. should do B. could do
C. should have done D. must have done
- Câu 40:** Jane's glasses are on the desk, so she be here.
A. must B. shall C. ought D. will
- Câu 41:** When Newton was 22 years old, he began the theory of gravitation.
A. study B. studies C. to study D. studied
- Câu 42:** My father is a He works in a garage.
A. doctor B. farmer C. mechanic D. teacher
- Câu 43:** Who will take of their children?
A. careless B. care C. careful D. carefully
- Câu 44:** Do you mind the cooking?
A. for doing B. doing C. to do D. do

Câu 45: Do you know the woman over there?

- A. who sit B. sat C. sitting D. sits

Câu 46: You can learn to move information from your short-term memory your long-term memory.

- A. to B. with C. in D. by

Câu 47: Their house is much than ours.

- A. big B. more big C. bigger D. more bigger

Câu 48: The children were completely fascinated

- A. on the story the teacher told them.
B. by the teacher told the story.
C. on the story telling them by the teacher.
D. by the story the teacher told them.

Câu 49: Wild animals are almost everywhere.

- A. serious threatened B. serious threaten
C. seriously threaten D. seriously threatened

Câu 50: you tell me the price of these shoes, please?

- A. Ought B. May C. Do D. Could

Câu 51: stamps is my hobby.

- A. Collected B. Collection C. Collecting D. Collect

Câu 52: Cuba is sugar growing areas in the world.

- A. one of the largest B. one of the larger
C. one of largest D. largest

Câu 53: If I were you, I him as my nephew.

- A. will have treated B. am treating
C. would treat D. will treat

Câu 54: My little sister is very good drawing.

- A. on B. at C. in D. of

Câu 55: Computers to do a lot of jobs these days.

- A. are used B. using C. are using D. use

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn và trả lời câu hỏi (bằng cách chọn phương án đúng ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) từ câu 56 đến câu 60:

It is very important to have healthy teeth. Good teeth help us to chew our food. They also help us to look nice. How does a tooth go bad? The decay begins in a little crack in the enamel covering of the tooth. This happens after germs and bits of food have collected there then the decay slowly spreads inside the tooth. Eventually, poison goes into the blood, and we may feel quite ill.

How can we keep our teeth healthy? Firstly, we ought to visit our dentist twice a year. He can fill the small holes in our teeth before they destroy the teeth. He can examine our teeth to check that they are growing in the right way. Unfortunately, many people wait until they have toothache before they see a dentist. Secondly, we should brush our teeth with a toothbrush and fluoride toothpaste at least twice a day – one after breakfast and once before we go to bed. We can also use wooden toothpicks to clean between our teeth after a meal. Thirdly, we should eat food that is good for our teeth and our body: milk, cheese, fish, brown bread, potatoes, red rice, raw vegetables and fresh fruit. Chocolate, sweets, biscuits and cakes are bad, especially when we eat them between meals. They are harmful because they stick to our teeth and cause decay.

Câu 56: Good teeth help us to

- A. chew our food
 - B. be important
 - C. have good health
 - D. have good eyesight

Câu 57: When food and germs collect in a small crack, our teeth.....

- A. send poison into the blood
 - B. make us feel quite ill
 - C. begin to decay
 - D. become hard

Câu 58: A lot of people visit a dentist only when

- A. they begin to have toothache
 - B. they have well brushed teeth
 - C. they have holes in their teeth
 - D. their teeth grow properly

Câu 59: We shouldn't eat a lot of

- A. red rice
 - B. fresh fruit
 - C. chocolate
 - D. fish

Câu 60: Sweets are harmful because they may make our teeth.....

- A. crack B. decay C. painful D. black

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ/cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa sau:

Câu 61: Oxygen plays an important role in maintaining life.

- A B C D

Câu 62: Can you please help I to fill this application form?

- A B C D

Câu 63: You had better learning a foreign language before applying for a job.

- A B C D

Câu 64: I like listening to music and to look after my cats in my free time

- A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____

Câu 65: After George had returned to his house, he was reading a book.

A - B C D

Câu 66: Rice is most important plant in Vietnam.

A B C D

Câu 67: I haven't smoked since a long time.

A B C D

Câu 68: Peter is talented but handsome.

A B C D

Câu 69: There is a motel at the corner of this street where the travellers can stay there.

A B C D

Câu 70: If I have to do many homework tonight, I will not be able to attend the concert.

A B C D

ĐỀ 3

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC, CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2007

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH, KHỐI D

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

Mã đề thi 254

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80) DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH.

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 1: If she _____ sick, she would have gone out with me to the party.

- A. hasn't been B. wasn't C. weren't D. hadn't been

Câu 2: Prizes are awarded _____ the number of points scored.

- A. according to B. because of C. adding up D. resulting in

Câu 3: While southern California is densely populated, _____ live in the northern part of the state.

- A. a number people B. many people
C. few people D. a few of people

Câu 4: The building has a smoke detector _____ any fires can be detected immediately.

- A. so that B. if C. such as D. as if

Câu 5: It was announced that neither the passengers nor the driver _____ in the crash.

- A. were injured B. are injured
C. was injured D. have been injured

Câu 6: The two countries have reached an agreement through dialogues described as _____.

- A. counterproductive B. unproductive C. productivity D. productive

Câu 7: Anne persisted _____ her search for the truth about what had happened.

- A. at B. about C. in D. on

Câu 8: Ensure there is at least a 3 cm space _____ allow adequate ventilation.

- A. so as to B. so that C. in view of D. with a view to

Câu 9: Why don't you ask the man where to stay?

- A. he would rather B. he feels like C. would he like D. he would like

Câu 10: My car is getting unreliable; I think I'll trade it _____ for a new one.

Câu 11: The old houses were _____ down to make way for a block of flats.

Câu 12: _____ that she burst into tears.

Câu 13: I hadn't realized she was English _____ she spoke.

Câu 14: My father hasn't had much _____ with my family since he moved to New York.

- A. business B. contact C. meeting D. connection

Câu 15: Nowadays children would prefer history in more practical ways.

- A. be taught B. teach C. to be taught D. to teach

Câu 16: Anne: “Thanks for the nice gift!”

John: “ ”

- A. In fact, I myself don't like it. B. You're welcomed.
C. I'm glad you like it. D. But do you know how much it costs?

Câu 17: He was a speaker!

- A. so good a B. what a good C. so a good D. how good a

Câu 18: I just took it for granted that he'd always be available.

- A. for granted B. into consideration C. easy D. into account

Câu 19: The case against the corruption scandal was

- A. discarded B. refused C. eliminated D. dismissed

Câu 20: She nearly lost her own life attempting to s

- owning.

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với câu có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi câu cho sẵn sau đây.

Câu 21: David drove so fast; it was very dangerous.

- A. David drove so fast, which was very dangerous.
- B. David drove so fast and was very dangerous.
- C. David drove so fast, then was very dangerous.
- D. David drove so fast that was very dangerous.

Câu 22: The captain to his men: “Abandon the ship immediately!”

- A. The captain invited his men to abandon the ship immediately.
- B. The captain suggested his men abandon the ship immediately.
- C. The captain ordered his men to abandon the ship immediately.
- D. The captain requested his men to abandon the ship immediately.

Câu 23: The critics undervalued his new book.

- A. The critics rejected his new book.
- B. The critics were fed up with his new book.
- C. The critics had a low opinion of his new book.
- D. The critics turned down his new book.

Câu 24: “Shall I make you a coffee?” the girl said to the lady.

- A. The girl wanted to make a coffee for the lady.
- B. The girl offered to make a coffee for the lady.
- C. The girl refused to make a coffee for the lady.
- D. The girl promised to make a coffee for the lady.

Câu 25: No sooner had she put the telephone down than her boss rang back.

- A. As soon as her boss rang back, she put down the telephone.
- B. Scarcely had she put the telephone down when her boss rang back.
- C. Hardly she had hung up, she rang her boss immediately.
- D. She had hardly put the telephone down without her boss rang back.

Chọn phương án đúng (A, B, C, hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 26: _____, he felt so unhappy and lonely.

- A. Despite of his wealth
- B. Rich as was he
- C. Rich as he was
- D. Despite he was so rich

Câu 27: Peter asked me _____.

- A. what time does the film start
- B. what time the film starts
- C. what time the film started
- D. what time did the film start

Câu 28: She will be ill _____.

- A. unless she takes a few days' rest
- B. provided she takes a few days' rest
- C. in case she takes a few days' rest
- D. if she takes a few days' rest

Câu 29: _____ as taste is really a composite sense made up of both taste and smell.

- A. That we refer to it
- B. What we refer to
- C. To which we refer
- D. What do we refer to

Câu 30: Never before _____ as accelerated as they are now during the technological age.

- A. have historical changes been
- B. have been historical changes
- C. historical changes have been
- D. historical have changes been

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu.

Câu 31:

- A. considerate
- B. photographer
- C. community
- D. circumstance

Câu 32:

- A. apply
- B. anthem
- C. appear
- D. attend

Câu 33:

- A. scenery
- B. festival
- C. atmosphere
- D. location

Câu 34:

- A. prevent
- B. recent
- C. receive
- D. remote

Câu 35:

- A. opposite
- B. geography
- C. geometry
- D. endanger

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 36 đến 45.

Millions of people are using cellphones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cellphones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a **means** of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas.

They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones.

Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks.

He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones **potentially** harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

Câu 36: According to the passage, cellphones are especially popular with young people because _____.

- A. they are indispensable in everyday communications
- B. they make them look more stylish
- C. they keep the users alert all the time
- D. they cannot be replaced by regular phones

Câu 37: The changes possibly caused by the cellphones are mainly concerned with _____.

- A. the mobility of the mind and the body
- B. the smallest units of the brain
- C. the arteries of the brain
- D. the resident memory

Câu 38: The word "**means**" in the passage most closely means _____.

- A. "meanings"
- B. "expression"
- C. "method"
- D. "transmission"

Câu 39: The word "potentially" in the passage most closely means _____.

- A. "obviously"
- B. "possibly"
- C. "certainly"
- D. "privately"

Câu 40: "Negative publicity" in the passage most likely means _____.

- A. information on the lethal effects of cellphones
- B. widespread opinion about bad effects of cellphones
- C. the negative public use of cellphones
- D. poor ideas about the effects of cellphones

Câu 41: Doctors have tentatively concluded that cellphones may _____.

- A. damage their users' emotions
- B. cause some mental malfunction
- C. change their users' temperament
- D. change their users' social behaviours

Câu 42: The man mentioned in the passage, who used his cellphone too often, _____.

- A. suffered serious loss of mental ability
- B. could no longer think lucidly
- C. abandoned his family
- D. had a problem with memory

Câu 43: According to the passage, what makes mobile phones potentially harmful is _____.

- A. their radiant light
- B. their power of attraction
- C. their raiding power
- D. their invisible rays

Câu 44: According to the writer, people should _____.

- A. only use mobile phones in urgent cases
- B. only use mobile phones in medical emergencies
- C. keep off mobile phones regularly
- D. never use mobile phones in all cases

Câu 45: The most suitable title for the passage could be _____.

- A. "The Reasons Why Mobile Phones Are Popular"
- B. "Technological Innovations and Their Price"
- C. "The Way Mobile Phones Work"
- D. "Mobile Phones: A Must of Our Time"

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ/cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa để các câu sau trở thành câu đúng.

Câu 46: Educated in the UK, his qualifications are widely recognized in the

- A
- B
- C
- D world of professionals.

Câu 47: Many successful film directions are former actors who desire to

A B C

expand their experience in the film industry.

D

Câu 48: We admire Lucy for her intelligence, cheerful disposition and she is honest

A B C D

Câu 49: However small, the sitting room is well designed and nicely decorated.

A B C D

Câu 50: In my opinion, I think this book is more interesting than the other one,

A B C D

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 51 đến 60.

Traditionally in America, helping the poor was a matter for private charities or local governments. Arriving immigrants depended mainly on predecessors from their homeland to help them start a new life. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, several European nations **instituted** public-welfare programs. But such a movement was slow to take hold in the United States because the rapid pace of industrialization and the ready availability of farmland seemed to confirm the belief that anyone who was willing to work could find a job.

Most of the programs started during the Depression era were temporary relief measures, but one of the programs - Social Security - has become an American institution. Paid for by deductions from the paychecks of working people, Social Security ensures that retired persons receive a modest monthly income and also provides unemployment insurance, disability insurance, and other assistance to those who need it. Social Security payments to retired persons can start at age 62, but many wait until age 65, when the payments are slightly higher. Recently, there has been concern that the Social Security fund may not have enough money to fulfill its obligations in the 21st century, when the population of elderly Americans is expected to increase dramatically. Policy makers have proposed various ways to make up the anticipated deficit, but a long-term solution is still being debated.

In the years since Roosevelt, other American presidents have established assistance programs. These include Medicaid and Medicare; food stamps, certificates that people can use to purchase food; and public housing which is built at federal expense and made available to persons on low incomes.

Needy Americans can also turn to sources other than the government for help. A broad spectrum of private charities and voluntary organizations is available. Volunteerism is on the rise in the United States, especially among retired persons.

It is estimated that almost 50 percent of Americans over age 18 do volunteer work, and nearly 75 percent of U.S. households contribute money to charity.

Câu 51: New immigrants to the U.S. could seek help from _____.

- A. the people who came earlier
- B. the US government agencies
- C. only charity organizations
- D. volunteer organizations

Câu 52: It took welfare programs a long time to gain a foothold in the U.S. due to the fast growth of _____.

- A. industrialization
- B. modernization
- C. urbanization
- D. population

Câu 53: The word “**instituted**” in the first paragraph mostly means _____.

- A. “executed”
- B. “studied”
- C. “introduced”
- D. “enforced”

Câu 54: The Social Security program has become possible thanks to _____.

- A. deductions from wages
- B. people’s willingness to work
- C. donations from companies
- D. enforcement laws

Câu 55: Most of the public assistance programs _____ after the severe economic crisis.

- A. were introduced into institutions
- B. did not become institutionalized
- C. functioned fruitfully in institutions
- D. did not work in institutions

Câu 56: That Social Security payments will be a burden comes from the concern that _____.

- A. elderly people ask for more money
- B. the program discourages working people
- C. the number of elderly people is growing
- D. younger people do not want to work

Câu 57: Persons on low incomes can access public housing through _____.

- A. low rents
- B. state spending
- C. donations
- D. federal expenditure

Câu 58: Americans on low incomes can seek help from _____.

- A. federal government
- B. government agencies
- C. state governments
- D. non-government agencies

Câu 59: Public assistance has become more and more popular due to the _____.

- A. young people’s voluntarism only
- B. volunteer organizations
- C. people’s growing commitment to charity
- D. innovations in the tax system

Câu 60: The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A. public assistance in America B. immigration into America
C. funding agencies in America D. ways of fund-raising in America

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 61 đến 70.

The wind controls our planet's weather and climate. But how much do we understand about this complex force (61) _____ can kill and spread fear?

On the night of October 15, 1987, the south of England was (62) _____ by strong winds. Gusts of over 130 km/h (63) _____ through the region. Nineteen people were killed, £1.5-billion worth of damage was (64) _____ and 19 million trees were blown down in just a few hours.

Although people thought of this (65) _____ a hurricane, the winds of 1987 were only a (66) _____ 7 storm. They remain far better known than the much more serious storms of January 25, 1990, (67) _____ most of Britain was hit by daytime winds of up to 173 km/h. On this occasion, 47 people were killed, even though, (68) _____ in 1987, the weather forecasters issued accurate warnings.

Extreme weather events such as these are dramatic (69) _____ of the power of the wind. It is one part of the weather that people generally do not give a second (70) _____ to, but across the world the wind plays a crucial role in people's lives.

Câu 61:

- A. what B. which C. when D. where

Câu 62:

- A. attacked B. besieged C. struck D. beaten

Câu 63:

- A. ran B. blew C. flew D. spread

Câu 64:

- A. paid B. created C. resulted D. caused

Câu 65:

- A. like B. unlike C. same as D. as

Câu 66:

- A. strength B. length C. power D. force

Câu 67:

- A. until B. why C. when D. while

Câu 68:

- A. when B. like C. unlike D. such as

Câu 69:

- A. recalls B. remains C. memories D. reminders

Câu 70:

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 71 đến 80.

Health and fitness are not just for young people. They are for anyone willing to accept the (71) _____ for a good diet and (72) _____ exercise. With age, there is a tendency to feel that the body is no longer able to (73) _____. Aches and pains are (74) _____ normal. Instead of pushing the body to do (75) _____, activities become limited. Yet examples after examples have shown us that older people can – and should – be (76) _____. Men and women in their sixties have run in marathons, races of more than twenty-six miles. Some professional athletes stay (77) _____ into their forties and fifties.

For most people, simple activities like walking and swimming are all that is needed to stay in (78) _____. It's important to include exercise in your daily routine. In the winter, (79) ____ push-ups, sit-ups, and other indoor exercises. Of course, such exercises will be of little use (80) ____ you follow them with soda and chips.

Câu 71:

- A. discipline B. ruling C. strictness D. regulation

Câu 72:

Câu 73:

- A. run B. malfunction C. operate D. perform

Câu 74:

- A. believed B. thought C. made D. considered

Câu 75:

- A. weaker B. more C. greater D. faster

Câu 76:

Câu 77:

- A. passive B. competitive C. equal D. comparative

Câu 78.

- A. need B. form C. contact D. shape

Câu 79:

- A make B get C work D do

Câu 80:

- A. although B. unless C. if D. after

A. alt

ĐỀ 4

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2007

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH, KHỐI D

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

Mã đề thi 321

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80) DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH.

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 1 đến 10.

Because writing has become so important in our culture, we sometimes think of it as more real than speech. A little thought, however, will show why speech is primary and writing secondary to language. Human beings have been writing (as far as we can tell from surviving evidence) for at least 5000 years; but they have been talking for much longer, doubtless ever since there have been human beings.

When writing did develop, it was derived from and represented speech, although imperfectly. Even today there are spoken languages that have no written form. Furthermore, we all learn to talk well before we learn to write; any human child who is not severely handicapped physically or mentally will learn to talk: a normal human being cannot be prevented from doing so. On the other hand, it takes a special effort to learn to write. In the past many intelligent and useful members of society did not acquire the skill, and even today many who speak languages with writing systems never learn to read or write, while some who learn the rudiments of those skills do so only imperfectly.

To affirm the primacy of speech over writing is not, however, to disparage the latter. One **advantage** writing has over speech is that it is more permanent and makes possible the records that any civilization must have. Thus, if speaking makes us human, writing makes us civilized.

Câu 1: We sometimes think of writing as more real than speech because _____.

- A. writing is secondary to language
- B. people have been writing since there have been human beings
- C. it has become very important in our culture
- D. human beings have been writing for at least 5000 years

Câu 2: The author of the passage argues that _____.
A. everyone who learns to speak must learn to write
B. all languages should have a written form
C. writing has become too important in today's society
D. speech is more basic to language than writing

Câu 3: Normal human beings _____.
A. learn to write and to talk at the same time
B. learn to talk before learning to write
C. learn to write before learning to talk
D. learn to talk after learning to write

Câu 4: According to the passage, writing _____.
A. developed from imperfect speech
B. is represented perfectly by speech
C. is imperfect, but less so than speech
D. represents speech, but not perfectly

Câu 5: Learning to write is _____.
A. not easy B. very easy C. easy D. too difficult

Câu 6: In order to show that learning to write requires effort, the author gives the example of _____.
A. intelligent people who couldn't write
B. people who speak many languages
C. people who learn the rudiments of speech
D. severely handicapped children

Câu 7: In the author's judgment, _____.
A. speech conveys ideas less accurately than writing does
B. writing has more advantages than speech
C. speech is essential but writing has important benefits
D. writing is more real than speech

Câu 8: According to the author, one mark of any civilized society is that it _____.
A. teaches its children to speak perfectly
B. affirms the primacy of writing over speech
C. affirms the primacy of speech over writing
D. keeps written records

Câu 9: Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Writing has become so important in our culture.
B. Writing represents speech, but not perfectly.
C. It is easy to acquire the writing skill.
D. Speech is essential but writing has important benefits.

BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Câu 10: The word “**advantage**” in the last paragraph most closely means _____.
A. “benefit” B. “rudiments” C. “domination” D. “skill”

Chọn từ (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau:

Câu 11:
A. zone B. stone C. none D. phone

Câu 12:
A. cheap B. chemistry C. check D. change

Câu 13:
A. widen B. kitchen C. given D. ridden

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau:

Câu 14: _____ he did not attend the English class, he knew the lesson quite well.
A. Despite B. However C. In spite of D. Although

Câu 15: Every member in Nataly's class admires her _____.
A. dishonesty B. dishonest C. honest D. honesty

Câu 16: The shirt in the window was _____ expensive for me to buy.
A. too B. enough C. so D. such

Câu 17: The air is not as pure as it _____.
A. is used to be B. used to be C. was used to be D. is used to being

Câu 18: The population of the earth is increasing at a tremendous rate and _____ out of control.
A. why it will be B. are soon going to be
C. they have become D. soon will be

Câu 19: When I last _____ Jane, she _____ to find a job.
A. saw/tryed B. have seen/ tried
C. see/is trying D. saw/was trying

Câu 20: _____, we couldn't go out because it rained.
A. Unfortunate B. Unfortunately C. Fortunately D. Fortunate

Câu 21: After a meal in a restaurant, you ask the waiter for the _____.
A. prescription B. bill C. cheque D. receipt

Câu 22: Medical researchers are continually looking for ways to control, _____ and cure diseases.
A. prevented B. preventing C. prevent D. be prevented

Câu 23: John never comes to class on time and _____.
A. so does Peter B. neither doesn't Peter
C. neither does Peter D. so doesn't Peter

Câu 24: The students _____ to be at school at 3 p.m.

- A. were told B. tell C. have told D. told

Câu 25: He couldn't get back _____ his car. He had locked himself out.

- A. on B. to C. in D. into

Câu 26: Havy: "Thanks for your help, Judy."

Judy: "_____."

- A. Never remind me B. It's my pleasure
C. With all my heart D. Wish you

Câu 27: If I were in charge, I _____ things differently.

- A. would have done B. will do C. had done D. would do

Câu 28: He bought all the books _____ are needed for the English course.

- A. those B. that C. what D. who

Câu 29: The existence of many stars in the sky _____ us to suspect that there may be life on another planet.

- A. leads B. have led C. lead D. leading

Câu 30: He is going to get married _____ the end of this month.

- A. to B. in C. on D. at

Câu 31: It's said that he has _____ friends of his age.

- A. plenty B. few C. a little D. little

Câu 32: Janet has left home and is _____ of her parents.

- A. depend B. independent C. dependent D. dependently

Câu 33: "Just think, _____ 2 years' time, we'll be 20 both."

- A. under B. in C. over D. after

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với câu có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi câu cho sẵn sau đây:

Câu 34: The bread was too stale to eat.

- A. The bread was not fresh enough to eat.
B. We cannot eat the bread because it was burnt.
C. It was stale to eat the bread.
D. Eating the bread was stale.

Câu 35: "If I were you, I would go to see the doctor", David said to Claudia.

- A. David advised Claudia not to go to see the doctor.
B. David advised Claudia to go to see the doctor.
C. David told Claudia that he would go to see the doctor.
D. David told Claudia to become a doctor.

Câu 36: Unlike his sister, Bob exercises every day.

- A. Bob and his sister exercise every day.
- B. Bob's sister exercises every day, but he doesn't.
- C. Bob doesn't like his sister to exercise.
- D. Bob exercises every day, but his sister doesn't.

Câu 37: John Smith is a farmer. I bought his land.

- A. John Smith, who is a farmer, bought his land.
- B. John Smith, who is a farmer, whose land I bought.
- C. John Smith, whose land I bought, is a farmer.
- D. John Smith, whom I bought his land, is a farmer.

Câu 38: Barbara didn't wear the raincoat, so she got a cold.

- A. If Barbara worn the raincoat, she didn't get a cold.
- B. If Barbara has worn the raincoat, she won't get a cold.
- C. If Barbara wore the raincoat, she wouldn't get a cold.
- D. If Barbara had worn the raincoat, she wouldn't have got a cold.

Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành các câu sau:

Câu 39: Le: "I can't understand how you missed the exit."

Tuong: "Well, it was so dark that _____."

- A. hardly could we see the road signs
- B. we could see the road signs hardly
- C. we could see hardly the road signs
- D. we could hardly see the road signs

Câu 40: I am going to the hairdresser's _____.

- A. to have my hair cut
- B. to cut my hair
- C. to have cut my hair
- D. for to cut me my hair

Câu 41: He has received several scholarships _____.

- A. not only because of his artistic but his academic ability
- B. because of his academic and artistic ability
- C. as resulting of his ability in the art and the academic
- D. for both his academic ability as well as his artistic

Câu 42: _____, give her this map of the city.

- A. When Mr. Leat's wife arrived
- B. When Mr. Leat's wife arrives
- C. When Mr. Leat's wife will arrive
- D. When is Mr. Leat's wife arriving

Câu 43: I wouldn't have got wet _____.

- A. if I had an umbrella with me
- B. if I have an umbrella with me
- C. if I had had an umbrella with me
- D. unless I had had an umbrella with me

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 44 đến 53.

Many parents believe that their children (44)_____ be taught to read right after they have learnt to walk. This is fine if the child shows a real interest but (45)_____ a child could be counter-productive if she or he isn't ready. Wise parents will have a relaxed (46)_____ and take the lead from their child. What they should provide is a selection of (47)_____ toys, books and other activities. Nowadays there is plenty of good (48)_____ available for young children, and of course, seeing plenty of books in use about the house will also (49)_____ them to read.

Of course, books are no longer the only (50)_____ of stories and information. There is also a huge range of videos, which can (51)_____ and extend the pleasure a child finds in a book and are (52)_____ valuable in helping to increase vocabulary and concentration. Television gets a bad press as far as children are concerned, mainly because too many (53)_____ too much time watching programmes not intended for their age group.

Câu 44:

- A. could not B. must not C. had to D. should

Câu 45:

- A. insisting B. starting C. forcing D. making

Câu 46:

- A. decision B. competition C. pastime D. attitude

Câu 47:

- A. bright B. stimulating C. adult D. expensive

Câu 48:

- A. games B. amusement C. sense D. produce

Câu 49:

- A. provide B. encourage C. provoke D. attract

Câu 50:

- A. search B. site C. source D. basis

Câu 51:

- A. assist B. watch C. enjoy D. reinforce

Câu 52:

- A. perfectly B. worthily C. properly D. equally

Câu 53:

- A. pay B. devote C. save D. spend

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 54 đến 63.

Alexander Graham Bell was born in 1847 in Edinburgh, Scotland. His father was an expert in phonetics. (54)_____ a boy, Alexander became interested in sounds and speech. In 1870, the Bells decided to (55)_____ to America. They lived in Boston, (56)_____ Alexander taught in a school for the deaf. There he began experimenting with a machine (57)_____ help the deaf hear. While experimenting with this machine, Bell had an idea, "Why do not use electricity to (58)_____ the human voice from one place to another?" He began to work on a new (59)_____. For years, Bell and his assistant, Thomas Watson, worked day (60)_____ night. They rented rooms in a boarding house. Bell was on one floor, and Watson was on (61)_____. They tried to send (62)_____ through a wire. Finally, on March 19, 1876, Watson heard these words very clearly: "Mr. Watson, come here. I want you."

Watson rushed upstairs, ran (63) Bell's room, and shouted, "I heard you!"

Câu 54:

Câu 55:

- A. move B. return C. leave D. take

Câu 56:

- A. when B. where C. which D. why

Câu 57:

- A. in order B. so that C. for D. to

T. H. III

- A change B go C send D get

T. A. CHI

- A. inventive B. invent C. inventing D. invents

A. HIN

- 100: **Alpha** **Beta** **Gamma** **Delta**

A. by

- ## Section 61: Page 1 Page 2

A. otr

- u 62: *Amphibolite* (1970) 10: 103-110

A. spe

- u 63:

A. int

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 64 đến 73.

A pilot cannot fly by sight alone. In many conditions, such as flying at night and landing in dense fog, a pilot must use radar, an alternative way of

navigating. Since human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving. The basic principle of radar is **exemplified** by what happens when one **shouts** in a cave. The echo of the sounds against the walls helps a person determine the size of the cave. With radar, however, the waves are radio waves instead of sound waves. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers in one second. A radar set sends out a short burst of radio waves. Then it receives the echoes produced when the waves bounce off objects. By determining the time it takes for the echoes to return to the radar set, a trained technician can determine the distance between the radar set and other objects. The word "radar", in fact, gets its name from the term "radio detection and ranging". "Ranging" is the term for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Besides being of critical importance to pilots, radar is essential for air traffic control, **tracking** ships at sea, and for tracking weather systems and storms.

Câu 64: What is the main topic of this passage?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Alternatives to radar. | B. Types of ranging. |
| C. The nature of radar. | D. History of radar. |

Câu 65: According to the passage, what can radar detect besides location of objects?

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A. Speed. | B. Weight. |
| C. Size. | D. Shape. |

Câu 66: The word "**exemplified**" in the passage can be replaced by _____.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. "resembled" | B. "justified" |
| C. "illustrated" | D. "specified" |

Câu 67: The word "**shouts**" in the passage most closely means _____.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. "shoots" | B. "exclaims" |
| C. "yells" | D. "whispers" |

Câu 68: Which of the following words best describes the tone of this passage?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. explanatory | B. imaginative |
| C. argumentative | D. humorous |

Câu 69: According to the passage, the distance between a radar set and an object can be determined by _____.

- the time it takes for the echoes produced by the radio waves to return to the radar set
- the time it takes for the radio waves to produce echoes and bounce off the object
- the time it takes for a burst of radio waves to produce echoes when the waves bounce off the object

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D. the term “ranging” used for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set

Câu 70: Which type of waves does radar use?

- A. radio B. heat C. sound D. tidal

Câu 71: The word “tracking” in the passage most closely means _____.

- A. ranging B. sending C. repairing D. searching for

Câu 72: Which of the following would most likely be the topic of the next paragraph?

- A. The technology used by pilots. B. Uses of some technology.
C. Other uses of radar. D. A history of flying.

Câu 73: What might be inferred about radar?

- A. It has improved navigational safety.
B. It gave birth to the invention of the airplane.
C. It takes the place of a radio.
D. It was developed from a study of sound waves.

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ/cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa trong các câu sau:

Câu 74: A huge amount of tourists come to this city every year.

- A B C D

Câu 75: She refused to tell us why was she crying.

- A B C D

Câu 76: The film was so bored that all the audience had gone home before it

- A B C

ended.

- D

Câu 77: Many people have complain about the dirt from the factory.

- A B C D

Câu 78: Folk artists have few or no formal art training.

- A B C D

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có trọng âm chính nhảy vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu:

Câu 79:

- A. comprehend B. religion C. understand D. engineer

Câu 80:

- A. suppose B. attract C. forecast D. prefer

ĐỀ 5

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC, CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2008

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH, KHỐI D

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

Mã đề thi: 613

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80) DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ/cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa để các câu trở thành câu đúng.

Câu 1: Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are explaining the children the rules of the game.

- A B C D

Câu 2: A child of noble birth, his name was famous among the children in that

- A B C D

Câu 3: Helen likes to listen to music, to go to the cinema, to chat on the phone

- A B C

and going shopping.

- D

Câu 4: You can enjoy a sport without joining in a club or belonging to a team.

- A B C D

Câu 5: Unlike many writings of her time, she was not preoccupied with morality.

- A B C D

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 6: He's a very _____ person because he can make other workers follow his advice.

- A. influential B. creative C. deciding D. effective

Câu 7: The referee _____ the coin to decide which team would kick the ball first.

- A. cast B. tossed C. threw D. caught

Câu 8: The price of fruit has increased recently, _____ the price of vegetables has gone down.

- A. otherwise B. when C. whether D. whereas

Câu 9: - Janet: "Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?"

Susan: "_____."

- A. You're welcome B. I feel very bored
C. I don't agree, I'm afraid D. That would be great

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Câu 10: How long does the play _____?

- A. last B. stretch C. extend D. prolong

Câu 11: The doctor decided to give her a thorough examination _____ he could identify the causes of her illness.

- A. unless B. after C. so that D. so as

Câu 12: I'm afraid I'm not really _____ to comment on this matter.

- A. quality B. qualifying C. qualified D. qualitative

Câu 13: I'm sure you'll have no _____ the exam.

- A. difficulty to pass B. difficulty passing
C. difficulties of passing D. difficulties to pass

Câu 14: I am considering _____ my job. Can you recommend a good company?

- A. moving B. to move C. changing D. to change

Câu 15: Increasing _____ of fruit in the diet may help to reduce the risk of heart disease.

- A. a number B. the number C. the amount D. an amount

Câu 16: - Laure: "What a lovely house you have!"

- Maria: "_____."

- A. No problem B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in
C. I think so D. Of course not, it's not costly

Câu 17: That hotel is so expensive. They _____ you sixty pounds for bed and breakfast.

- A. charge B. take C. fine D. cost

Câu 18: It is blowing so hard. We _____ such a terrible storm.

- A. had never known B. have never known
C. have never been knowing D. never know

Câu 19: When the old school friends met, a lot of happy memories _____ back.

- A. brought B. had been brought C. had brought D. were brought

Câu 20: My computer is not _____ of running this software.

- A. able B. compatible C. suitable D. capable

Câu 21: The curtains have _____ because of the strong sunlight.

- A. weakened B. faded C. fainted D. lightened

Câu 22: Today, household chores have been made much easier by electrical _____.

- A. instruments B. applications C. appliances D. utilities

Câu 23: The room needs _____ for the wedding.

- A. decorating B. decorate C. be decorated D. to decorate

Câu 24: I accidentally _____ Mike when I was crossing a street downtown yesterday.

Câu 25: - “Why wasn’t your boyfriend at the party last night?”

- "He _____ the lecture at Shaw Hall. I know he very much wanted to hear the speaker."

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 26 đến 35.

The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present state for about four billion six hundred million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth.

By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About five billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too high for life to exist.

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen over the Earth's surface.

Câu 26: It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun

- A. has been in existence for 10 billion years
 - B. is rapidly changing in size and brightness
 - C. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf
 - D. will continue to be a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years

Câu 27: What will probably be the first stage of change for the Sun to become a red giant?

- A. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.
- B. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.
- C. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.
- D. Its central part will grow smaller and hotter.

Câu 28: When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will the atmosphere be like on the Earth?

- A. It will freeze and become solid.
- B. It will be almost destroyed by nova explosions.
- C. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the sun.
- D. It will become too hot for life to exist.

Câu 29: When the Sun has used up its energy as a red giant, it will _____.

- A. stop to expand
- B. cease to exist
- C. get frozen
- D. become smaller

Câu 30: Large amounts of gases may be released from the Sun at the end of its life as a _____.

- A. yellow dwarf
- B. black dwarf
- C. red giant
- D. white dwarf

Câu 31: As a white dwarf, the Sun will be _____.

- A. the same size as the planet Mercury
- B. a cool and habitable planet
- C. around 35 million miles in diameter
- D. thousands of times smaller than it is today

Câu 32: The Sun will become a black dwarf when _____.

- A. it has used up all its fuel as a white dwarf
- B. the core of the Sun becomes hotter
- C. the outer regions of the Sun expand
- D. the Sun moves nearer to the Earth

Câu 33: The word “there” in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. the core of a black dwarf
- B. our own planet
- C. the planet Mercury
- D. the outer surface of the Sun

Câu 34: This passage is intended to _____.

- A. discuss conditions on the Earth in the far future
- B. alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun
- C. describe the changes that the Sun will go through
- D. present a theory about red giant stars

Câu 35: The passage has probably been taken from _____.

- A. a scientific chronicle
- B. a scientific journal
- C. a work of science fiction
- D. a new report

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 36 đến 45.

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term “reading” undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become **commonplace**.

One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud was a distraction to others. Examinations of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century, there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully and over whether the reading of materials such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed, this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a **specialised readership** on the other.

By the end of the twentieth century, students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the **oral reader**. The social, cultural and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term “reading” implied.

Câu 36: Reading aloud was more common in the medieval world because _____.

- A. there were few places available for private reading
- B. people relied on reading for entertainment
- C. few people could read to themselves
- D. silent reading had not been discovered

Câu 37: The word “**commonplace**” in the first paragraph mostly means “_____”.

- A. most preferable
- B. widely used
- C. for everybody’s use
- D. attracting attention

Câu 38: The development of silent reading during the last century indicated _____.

- A. an increase in the number of books
- B. a change in the nature of reading

- C. a change in the status of literate people
- D. an increase in the average age of readers

Câu 39: Silent reading, especially in public places, flourished mainly because of _____.

- A. the decreasing number of listeners
- B. the decreasing need to read aloud
- C. the development of libraries
- D. the increase in literacy

Câu 40: It can be inferred that the emergence of the mass media and specialised reading materials was an indication of _____.

- A. a change in the readers' interest
- B. a decline of standards of literacy
- C. an improvement of printing techniques
- D. an alteration in educationalists' attitudes

Câu 41: The phrase “a specialised readership” in paragraph 4 mostly means “_____”.

- A. a limited number of readers in a particular area of knowledge
- B. a reading volume for particular professionals
- C. a status for readers specialised in mass media
- D. a requirement for readers in a particular area of knowledge

Câu 42: The phrase “oral reader” in the last paragraph mostly means “a person who _____”.

- A. is good at public speaking
- B. practises reading to an audience
- C. takes part in an audition
- D. is interested in spoken language

Câu 43: All of the following might be the factors that affected the continuation of the old shared literacy culture EXCEPT _____.

- A. the printed mass media
- B. the diversity of reading materials
- C. the specialised readership
- D. the inappropriate reading skills

Câu 44: Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Reading aloud was more common in the past than it is today.
- B. The change in reading habits was partly due to the social, cultural and technological changes.
- C. The decline of reading aloud was wholly due to its distracting effect.
- D. Not all printed mass media was appropriate for reading aloud.

Câu 45: The writer of this passage is attempting to _____.

- A. encourage the growth of reading
- B. explain how reading habits have developed
- C. show how reading methods have improved
- D. change people's attitudes to reading

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 46: The robbers attacked the owner of the house _____.

- A. but they appeared with the expensive painting
- B. so they disappeared with the expensive painting
- C. so that they would appear with the expensive painting
- D. and disappeared with the expensive painting

Câu 47: _____, he would have learned how to read.

- A. Had he been able to go to school as a child
- B. If he has been able to go school as a child
- C. If he could go to school as a child
- D. Were he able to go to school as a child

Câu 48: She regretfully told him that _____.

- A. she had left the tickets at home
- B. she left the tickets at home
- C. she would leave the tickets at home
- D. she would have left the tickets at home

Câu 49: Having been delayed by heavy traffic, _____.

- A. it was impossible for her to arrive on time
- B. her being late was intolerable
- C. it was difficult for her to arrive on time
- D. she was unable to arrive on time

Câu 50: _____, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

- A. Tired as it was
- B. He felt very tired though
- C. Tired as he might feel
- D. As he might feel tired

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 51 đến 60.

How men first learnt to (51) _____ words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a (52) _____. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, (53) _____ invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed (54) _____ certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. These sounds, (55) _____ spoken or written in letters, are called words.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words that (56) _____ powerfully to our minds and

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emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary (57) _____. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can (58) _____ his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can (59) _____ men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully, (60) _____ they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

Câu 51:

- A. invent B. make C. create D. discover

Câu 52:

- A. legend B. story C. mystery D. secret

Câu 53:

- A. whatever B. somewhat C. however D. somehow

Câu 54:

- A. at B. to C. upon D. with

Câu 55:

- A. whether B. if C. however D. though

Câu 56:

- A. interest B. appeal C. attract D. lure

Câu 57:

- A. work B. style C. prose D. form

Câu 58:

- A. transmit B. convey C. carry D. transfer

Câu 59:

- A. move B. take C. send D. break

Câu 60:

- A. or B. although C. so D. because

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 61 đến 70.

The heart has long been considered to be (61) _____ feelings of love dwell. In love songs throughout the ages, love almost always goes together (62) _____ the heart. The heart has continuously been viewed (63) _____ the place where love begins and develops. Even the Bible gives (64) _____ to love and the heart.

The role of the heart in love must come from what happens to it when a person feels strongly (65) _____ to someone. The strong feelings (66) _____ the other person, especially in the early stages of a relationship, have the results that the heart starts beating faster and breathing starts speeding (67) _____.

According to psychologists, a love relationship is a situation that (68) _____ a lot of stress and the body reacts to this by getting ready to face the unknown. This has been called the “fight or flight” (69) _____ meeting danger by fighting it or running away. So with love, the heart accelerates and (70) becomes quick.

Câu 61:

Câu 62:

Câu 63:

- A. as though B. like C. as D. as if

Câu 64:

- A. reference B. quote C. preference D. citation

Câu 65:

- A. attracted B. attractive C. attract

Câu 66:

Câu 67:

Câu 68:

- A comprises B involves C includes D arou

Câu 69.

- A reactionary B reaction C reacting D reactor

Câu 70:

- A breathing B sweating C exhaling D inhalation

T. R. G.

- nhóm phun sương, ánh sáng (A, B, C, D) ánh sáng, ánh sương, ánh tia, ánh tia.

Câu 51. Mô hình dưới đây “If I _____, I would be a teacher.”

Case 71: My friend told me, "If I were you, I would not smoke so much."

- A. My friend prohibited me from smoking so much.
 - B. My friend suggested not smoking so much.
 - C. My friend warned me against smoking so much.
 - D. My friend advised me not to smoke so much.

Câu 72: The sooner we solve this problem, the better it will be for all concerned.

- A. It would be better for all concerned if we can solve this problem soon.
 - B. If all concerned are better, we can solve this problem soon.
 - C. If we could solve this problem soon, it would be better for all concerned.
 - D. If we can solve this problem soon, it will be better for all concerned.

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Câu 73: "I will let you know the answer by the end of this week," Tom said to Janet.

- A. Tom suggested giving Janet the answer by the end of the week.
- B. Tom promised to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.
- C. Tom insisted on letting Janet know the answer by the end of the week.
- D. Tom offered to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.

Câu 74: "Why don't we go out for dinner?" said Mary

- A. Mary demanded a dinner out.
- B. Mary suggested a dinner out.
- C. Mary ordered a dinner out.
- D. Mary requested a dinner out.

Câu 75: We've run out of tea.

- A. There's not much more tea left.
- B. We didn't have any tea.
- C. There's no tea left.
- D. We have to run out to buy some tea.

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu.

Câu 76:

- A. inventor
- B. physicist
- C. president
- D. property

Câu 77:

- A. apply
- B. reduce
- C. persuade
- D. offer

Câu 78:

- A. preferential
- B. congratulate
- C. preservative
- D. development

Câu 79:

- A. communicate
- B. particular
- C. economy
- D. unemployment

Câu 80:

- A. potential
- B. recommend
- C. understand
- D. volunteer

ĐỀ 6

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2008

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH, KHỐI D

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

Mã đề thi 293

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80) DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH.

Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 1: I _____ this letter around for days without looking at it.

- A. am carrying B. will be carrying C. carry D. have been carrying

Câu 2: If you are not Japanese, so what _____ are you?

- A. nationalized B. nation C. nationality D. national

Câu 3: It was not until she had arrived home _____ remembered her appointment with the doctor.

- A. that she B. and she C. she D. when she had

Câu 4: The manager had his secretary _____ the report for him.

- A. to have typed B. typed C. type D. to type

Câu 5: Be _____ with what you have got, Mary.

- A. suspicious B. humorous C. interested D. satisfied

Câu 6: He looks thin, but _____ he is very healthy.

- A. practically B. also C. actually D. consequently

Câu 7: - “_____ detective stories?”

- “In my opinion, they are very good for teenagers.”

- A. What do you think about B. Are you fond of
C. How about D. What do people feel about

Câu 8: - “Would you mind lending me your bike?”

- “_____.”

- A. Yes. Here it is B. Not at all C. Great D. Yes, let's

Câu 9: They would _____ go by air than travel by train.

- A. always B. better C. prefer D. rather

Câu 10: Don't worry. He'll do the job as _____ as possible.

- A. economizing B. economic C. uneconomically D. economically

Câu 11: _____ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.

- A. With B. On C. At D. During

Câu 12: - "Has an announcement been made about the eight o'clock flight to Paris?"

- "_____."

- A. Not yet B. Yes, it was C. I don't think that D. Sorry, I don't

Câu 13: The window was so high up that _____ I could see was the sky.

- A. just B. all C. only D. thus

Câu 14: He arrived late, _____ was annoying.

- A. it B. that C. what D. which

Câu 15: I would really _____ your help with this assignment.

- A. respect B. take C. appreciate D. thank

Câu 16: Can you keep calm for a moment? You _____ noise in class!

- A. are always made B. always make
C. have always made D. are always making

Câu 17: Take the number 5 bus and get _____ at Times Square.

- A. off B. up C. outside D. down

Câu 18: I've just been told some _____ news.

- A. astonish B. astonishment C. astonished D. astonishing

Câu 19: If people _____ after their houses properly, the police wouldn't have so much work to do.

- A. looked B. look C. have looked D. should look

Câu 20: The _____ reason why I don't want to move is that I'm perfectly happy here.

- A. main B. big C. large D. great

Chọn nhóm từ hoặc mệnh đề thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 21: There were two small rooms in the beach house, _____ served as a kitchen.

- A. the smaller of them B. the smaller of which
C. the smallest of which D. smallest of that

Câu 22: John's score on the test is the highest in the class. He _____.

- A. should study very hard B. must have studied very hard
C. must have to study well D. should have studied all the time

Câu 23: _____, they would have had what they wanted.

- A. If they arrived at the fair early
- B. Had they arrived at the fair early
- C. Unless they arrived at the fair early enough
- D. Supposing they were arriving at the fair early

Câu 24: John contributed fifty dollars, but he wishes he could contribute _____.

- A. the same amount also
- B. more fifty dollars
- C. another fifty
- D. one other fifty dollars

Câu 25: He agreed to sign the contract _____.

- A. so he didn't know much about that company
- B. in spite he knew much about it
- C. because he didn't know much about that company's director
- D. although he didn't know much about that company

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 26 đến 35.

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But the pollution problem is (26) _____ complicated as it is serious. It is complicated (27) _____ much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. (28) _____, exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of air pollution. But the automobile (29) _____ transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much (30) _____ the material that pollutes the air and water, but factories give employment to a large number of people.

Thus, to end (31) _____ greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to (32) _____ using many things that benefit them. Most of the people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can be (33) _____ reduced in several ways. Scientists and engineers can work to find ways to lessen the (34) _____ of pollution that such things as automobiles and factories cause. Governments can pass and enforce laws that (35) _____ businesses and traffic to stop, or to cut down on certain polluting activities.

Câu 26:

- A. as
- B. more
- C. less
- D. like

Câu 27:

- A. so
- B. while
- C. though
- D. because

Câu 28:

- A. Specific
- B. For example
- C. Such as
- D. Like

Câu 29:

- A. takes
- B. affords
- C. carries
- D. provides

Câu 30:

Câu 31:

Câu 32:

- A start B continue C stop D go on

Câu 33.

- A carefully B unexpectedly C gradually D little

Câu 34:

- A. way B. figure C. number D. amount

A. WU

- A. forbid B. prevent C. request D. require

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 36 đến 45.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the American educational system was **desperately** in need of reform. Private schools existed, but only for the very rich. There were very few public schools because of the strong sentiment that children who would grow up to be laborers should not "waste" their time on education but should instead prepare themselves for their life's work. It was in the face of this public sentiment that educational **reformers** set about their task. Horace Mann, probably the most famous of the reformers, felt that there was no excuse in a republic for any **citizen** to be uneducated. As Superintendent of Education in the state of Massachusetts from 1837 to 1848, he initiated various changes, which were soon matched in other school districts around the country. He extended the school year from five to six months and improved the quality of teachers by instituting teacher education and raising teacher salaries. Although these changes did not bring about a sudden improvement in the educational system, they at least increased public awareness as to the need for a further strengthening of the system.

Câu 36: The best title for the passage could be

- A. A Flight for Change
 - B. American Education in the Beginning of the 19th Century
 - C. Nineteenth - the Century of Reform
 - D. The Beginnings of Reform in American Education

Câu 37: The passage implied that to go to a private school, a student needed

- A. a high level of intelligence B. a strong educational background
C. a lot of money D. good grades

Câu 38: The word “desperately” in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. partly B. urgently C. completely D. obviously

Câu 39: The author of the passage puts the word “waste” in quotation marks because he _____.

- A. does not want students to waste their time on education
B. is quoting someone else who said that education was a waste of time
C. wants to emphasize how much time is wasted on education
D. thinks that education is not really a waste of time

Câu 40: According to the passage, Horace Mann wanted a better educational system for Americans because _____.

- A. education at the time was so cheap
B. people had nothing else to do except go to school
C. Massachusetts residents needed something to do with their spare time
D. all citizens should be educated in a republic

Câu 41: The word “reformers” in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. people who work for the government
B. people who really enjoy teaching
C. people who try to change things for the better
D. people who believe that education is wasted

Câu 42: The word “citizen” in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. a person who lives in a particular city
B. a person who works in a particular place
C. a person who has the legal right to belong to a particular country
D. a person who works, especially one who does a particular kind of work

Câu 43: From 1837 to 1848, Horace Mann _____.

- A. worked as a headmaster in a school in the state of Massachusetts
B. raised money for the educational development in Massachusetts
C. funded many projects to improve the educational system for Americans
D. managed education in the state of Massachusetts

Câu 44: According to the passage, which sentence is NOT TRUE?

- A. Horace Mann began raising teachers' salaries.
B. Horace Mann suggested schools prepare children for their life's work.
C. Horace Mann brought about changes in many schools in the United States.
D. Horace Mann was a famous US educational reformer.

Câu 45: According to the passage, which of the following is a change that Horace Mann instituted?

- A. The five-month school year. B. Better teacher training.
C. Increased pay for students. D. The matching of other districts' policies.

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với câu có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi câu cho sẵn sau đây.

Câu 46: We were all surprised when she suddenly came back.

- A. All of us found it surprising that she suddenly came back.
- B. The fact that we were surprised made her come back.
- C. All of us were amazing to see her come back.
- D. She was surprised, coming back suddenly.

Câu 47: Because she was irritated by her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.

- A. Irritating with her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.
- B. Being irritating by her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.
- C. She left her husband because of her irritation with his lack of punctuality.
- D. Irritated by her husband, she punctually left him.

Câu 48: She usually drinks a glass of milk before going to bed every night.

- A. She used to drink a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
- B. She is used to drinking a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
- C. She gets accustomed to a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
- D. She is used to going to bed before drinking a glass of milk every night.

Câu 49: Before we can judge a government's success, we have to decide the criteria, such as unemployment, defense, or taxation.

- A. We cannot decide on criteria on unemployment, defense and taxation unless we have judged a government's success.
- B. We cannot judge a government's success without first deciding the relevant criteria, such as unemployment, defense or taxation.
- C. Unemployment, defense and taxation are the criteria upon which we can judge a government's success.
- D. We should judge a government's success on the basis of the following criteria: unemployment, defense and taxation.

Câu 50: I can't help feeling worried about Tom.

- A. I find it impossible not to worry about Tom.
- B. I don't worry about Tom.
- C. I can do nothing to help Tom.
- D. I cannot help Tom stop worrying.

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ/ cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa để các câu sau trở thành câu đúng.

Câu 51: It is time the government helped the unemployment to find some jobs.

A

B

C

D

Câu 52: Nora hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournaments.
A B C D

Câu 53: My mother doesn't care how much does the washing machine cost
A B
because she is going to buy it anyway.
C D

Câu 54: Due of the government's policy, some farming areas have been abandoned.
A B C

Câu 55: The British national anthem, calling “God Save the Queen”, was a
A B C
traditional song in the 18th century.
D

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 56 đến 65.

Around the age of sixteen, you must make one of the biggest decisions of your life. “Do I stay on at school and hopefully go on to university (56)_____? Do I leave and start work or begin a training (57)_____?”

The decision is yours, but it may be (58)_____ remembering two things: there is more unemployment (59)_____ those who haven't been to university, and people who have the right (60)_____ will have a big advantage in the competition for jobs. If you decide to go (61)_____ into a job, there are many opportunities for training. Getting qualifications will (62)_____ you to get on more quickly in many careers, and evening classes allow you to learn (63)_____ you earn. Starting work and taking a break to study when you are older is (64)_____ possibility. In this way, you can save up money for your student days, as well as (65)_____ practical work experience.

Câu 56:

- A. former B. past C. later D. after

Câu 57:

- A. term B. class C. school D. course

Câu 58:

- A. necessary B. important C. worth D. useful

Câu 59:

- A. of B. through C. among D. between

Câu 60:

- A. skills B. interests C. habits D. arts

Câu 61:

- A. instant B. just C. straight D. direct

Câu 62:

- A. help B. make C. give D. let

Câu 63:

- A. while B. what C. where D. which

Câu 64:

- A. another B. always C. also D. again

Câu 65:

- A. doing B. getting C. making D. taking

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 66 đến 75.

It is hard to think of a world without gas or electricity. Both are commonly used for lighting and heating today. We now can instantly flick a **lighter** or strike a match to make a flame. But it was not long ago that there were no such things as matches or lighters. To make fire, it was necessary to strike a piece of iron on flint for sparks to ignite some tinder. If the tinder was damp, or the flint old, you had to borrow some fire from a neighbor.

We do not know exactly when or how people first used fire. Perhaps, many ages ago, they found that sticks would burn if they were dropped into some hole where melted lava from a volcano lay boiling. They brought the lighted sticks back to make their fire in a cave. Or, they may have seen trees catch fire through being struck by lightning, and used the trees to start their own fires.

Gradually people learned they could start a fire without traveling far to find flames. They rubbed two pieces of wood together. This method was used for thousands of years.

When people became used to making fires with which to cook food and stay warm at night, they found that certain resins or gums from trees burnt longer and brighter. They melted resins and dipped branches in the liquid to make torches that lit their homes at night. Iron stands in which torches used to be fixed can still be seen in old buildings of Europe.

There was no lighting in city streets until gas lamps, and then electric lamps were installed. Boys ran about London at night carrying torches of burning material. They were called torch boys, or link boys, and earned a living by guiding visitors to friends' houses at night.

For centuries homes were lit by candles until oil was found. Even then, oil lamps were no more effective than a cluster of candles. We read about the **splendors** and marvels of ancient palaces and castles, but we forget that they must have been gloomy and murky places at night.

Câu 66: The word “*lighter*” in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. a device that uses electricity, oil or gas to produce light
- B. a small device that produces a flame for lighting cigarettes, etc.
- C. the energy from the sun, a lamp, etc. that makes it possible to see things
- D. a hot bright stream of burning gas that comes from something that is on fire

Câu 67: To make a fire in times just before the advent of matches, it was essential to have access to _____.

- A. a burning fire or to possess flint
- B. a burning fire or to possess iron
- C. flint, iron and dry tinder
- D. a magnifying glass

Câu 68: The first fire used by people was probably obtained _____.

- A. from the sun’s heat through glass
- B. by rubbing wood together
- C. from heat or fire caused by nature
- D. by striking iron against flint

Câu 69: Torches for lighting were made from _____.

- A. the wood of gum trees
- B. iron bars dipped in melted resins
- C. wooden poles dipped in oil
- D. tree branches dipped in melted resins

Câu 70: Before the electric lamp was invented _____.

- A. oil lamps and then candles were used
- B. candles and oil lamps appeared about the same time
- C. candles and then oil lamps were used
- D. people did not use any form of lighting in their houses

Câu 71: The word “*splendors*” in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. wonderful things that have been achieved
- B. places where a lot of people go on holiday
- C. things that fill one with surprise and admiration
- D. the beautiful and impressive features of a place

Câu 72: Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. We know exactly when and how people first used fire.
- B. A world is impossible without gas or electricity.
- C. We can make a fire by striking a piece of iron on flint to ignite some tinder.
- D. Matches and lighters were invented not long ago.

Câu 73: The word “*gloomy*” in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. totally covered with darkness
- B. badly lit in a way that makes one feel sad
- C. containing a lot of white
- D. full of light; having the natural light of day

BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Câu 74: What form of street lighting was used in London when link boys used to work there?

- A. Gas lighting. B. No lighting at all. C. Electric lighting. D. Oil lighting.

Câu 75: The best title for the passage could be _____.

- A. Prehistoric People and Fire
 - B. Fire: Discovery and Uses
 - C. Different Types of Lamps
 - D. The Advantages of Candles

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có phần gạch chân phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu.

Câu 76:

Câu 77:

- A. passed B. managed C. cleared D. threatened

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu.

Câu 78:

- A. mathematics B. particular C. authority D. community

Câu 79:

- A. receive B. proper C. process D. factor

Câu 80:

- A. possession B. politics C. refusal D. decision

ĐỀ 7

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2009

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH, KHỐI D

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

Mã đề thi 318

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80)

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 1 to 10.

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature's provision is the oldest known subsistence strategy and has been practised for at least the last two million years. It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and the **domestication** of wild animals were introduced about 10,000 years ago.

Because hunter-gatherers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have dwindled, and they have been forced to live in **marginal** environments, such as deserts and arctic wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing seasons have restricted the availability of plant life. Such **conditions** have caused a greater dependence on hunting, and on fishing along the coasts and waterways. The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants. In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies.

Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. We know from the observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile. While the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp. When the food in the area has become exhausted, the community moves on to exploit another site. We also notice seasonal migration patterns evolving for most hunter-gatherers, along with a strict division of labor between the sexes. These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practised by mankind during the Paleolithic Period.

Question 1: The word “**domestication**” in the first paragraph mostly means _____.

- A. making wild animals used to living with and working for humans
- B. teaching animals to do a particular job or activity in the home
- C. adapting animals to suit a new working environment
- D. hatching and raising new species of wild animals in the home

Question 2: According to the passage, subsistence societies depend mainly on _____.

- A. hunter-gatherers' tools
- B. farming methods
- C. nature's provision
- D. agricultural products

Question 3: The word “**marginal**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to “_____”.

- A. suburban
- B. forgotten
- C. abandoned
- D. disadvantaged

Question 4: In the lower latitudes of the tropics, hunter-gatherers _____.

- A. can free themselves from hunting
- B. live along the coasts and waterways for fishing
- C. have better food gathering from nature
- D. harvest shorter seasonal crops

Question 5: According to the passage, studies of contemporary subsistence societies can provide a _____.

- A. further understanding of prehistoric times
- B. deeper insight into the dry-land farming
- C. broader vision of prehistoric natural environments
- D. further understanding of modern subsistence societies

Question 6: The word “**conditions**” in the second paragraph refers to _____.

- A. the situations in which hunter-gatherers can grow some crops
- B. the situations in which hunter-gatherers hardly find anything to eat
- C. the places where plenty of animals and fish can be found
- D. the environments where it is not favorable for vegetation to grow

Question 7: A typical feature of both modern and prehistoric hunter-gatherers is that _____.

- A. they live in the forests for all their life
- B. they often change their living places
- C. they don't have a strong sense of community
- D. they don't have a healthy and balanced diet

Question 8: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned?

- A. The environmental differences produce no effect on subsistence societies.
- B. Hunting or fishing develops where there are no or short growing seasons.

- C. Harvesting from the natural environment had existed long before farming was taken up.
D. The number of hunter-gatherers decreases where farming is convenient.

Question 9: According to the author, most contemporary and prehistoric hunter-gatherers share _____.

- A. some restricted daily rules B. some methods of production
C. only the way of duty division D. some patterns of behavior

Question 10: Which of the following would serve as the best title of the passage?

- A. Evolution of Humans' Farming Methods
B. Hunter-gatherers: Always on the Move
C. Hunter-gatherers and Subsistence Societies
D. A Brief History of Subsistence Farming

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 11:

- A. supervisor B. dictionary C. agriculture D. catastrophe

Question 12:

- A. convenient B. significant C. traditional D. fashionable

Question 13:

- A. innocent B. initial C. abnormal D. impatient

Question 14:

- A. mosquito B. elephant C. buffalo D. dinosaur

Question 15:

- A. protect B. compose C. settle D. relate

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 16 to 25.

Some time ago, scientists began experiments to find out (16)_____ it would be possible to set up a "village" under the sea. A special room was built and lowered (17)_____ the water of Port Sudan in the Red Sea. For 29 days, five men lived (18)_____ a depth of 40 feet. At a (19)_____ lower level, another two divers stayed for a week in a smaller "house". On returning to the surface, the men said that they had experienced no difficulty in breathing and had (20)_____ many interesting scientific observations. The captain of the party, Commander Cousteau, spoke of the possibility of (21)_____ the seabed. He said that some permanent stations were to be set up under the sea, and some undersea farms would provide food for the growing population of the world.

The divers in both "houses" spent most of their time (22)_____ the bottom of the sea. On four occasions, they went down to 360 feet and observed

many extraordinary (23) _____ of the marine life, some of which had never been seen before. During their stay, Commander Cousteau and his divers reached a depth of 1,000 feet and witnessed a gathering of an immense (24) _____ of crabs which numbered, perhaps, hundreds of millions. They also found out that it was (25) _____ to move rapidly in the water in a special vessel known as a “diving saucer”.

Question 16:

- A. whether B. how C. which D. what

Question 17:

- A. down B. into C. underneath D. below

Question 18:

- A. from B. on C. at D. in

Question 19:

- A. some B. much C. any D. more

Question 20:

- A. exercised B. made C. caught D. done

Question 21:

- A. implanting B. growing
C. transplanting D. cultivating

Question 22:

- A. exploring B. inquiring C. enquiring D. imploring

Question 23:

- A. breeds B. castes C. systems D. forms

Question 24:

- A. school B. flock C. pack D. herd

Question 25:

- A. capable B. able C. hardly D. possible

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

Question 26: Through an _____, your letter was left unanswered.

- A. overtone B. oversight C. overcharge D. overtime

Question 27: – “How do you like your steak done?”

– “_____.”

- A. Well done B. Very much
C. Very little D. I don't like it much

Question 28: “How many times have I told you _____ football in the street?”

- A. not to have played B. not to play C. do not play D. not playing

Question 29: It is very important for a firm or a company to keep _____ the changes in the market.

- A. pace of B. touch with C. track about D. up with

Question 30: I won't change my mind _____ what you say.

- A. whether B. although C. no matter D. because

Question 31: John: "Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?"

Laura: "_____"

- A. There's no doubt about it. B. Well, that's very surprising.
C. Of course not. You bet! D. Yes, it's an absurd idea.

Question 32: They didn't find _____ in a foreign country.

- A. it to live easy B. it easy live C. it easy to live D. easy to live

Question 33: There was nothing they could do _____ leave the car at the roadside where it had broken down.

- A. instead of B. than C. but D. unless

Question 34: The forecast has revealed that the world's reserves of fossil fuel will have _____ by 2015.

- A. caught up B. run out C. taken over D. used off

Question 35: – "Don't fail to send your parents my regards."

"_____."

- A. Thanks, I will B. Good idea, thanks
C. It's my pleasure D. You're welcome

Question 36: Jane _____ law for four years now at Harvard.

- A. is studying B. studies C. studied D. has been studying

Question 37: Lora: "Your new blouse looks gorgeous, Helen!"

Helen: "_____."

- A. Thanks, I bought it at Macy's B. You can say that again
C. I'd rather not D. It's up to you

Question 38: We couldn't fly _____ because all the tickets had been sold out.

- A. economical B. economics C. economy D. economic

Question 39: There should be an international law against _____.

- A. reforestation B. a forestation
C. deforestation D. forestry

Question 40: My mother told me to _____ for an electrician when her fan was out of order.

- A. turn B. rent C. write D. send

Question 41: “Don’t worry. I have _____ tire at the back of my car.”

- A. other B. another C. others D. the other

Question 42: Only when you grow up _____ the truth.

- A. do you know B. will you know C. you know D. you will know

Question 43: – “Mum, I’ve got 600 on the TOEFL test.”

– “_____”

- A. Good job! B. Oh, hard luck! C. Good way! D. You are right.

Question 44: She had to hand in her notice _____ advance when she decided to leave the job.

- A. with B. from C. in D. to

Question 45: – “Should we bring a lot of money on the trip?”

– “Yes. _____ we decide to stay longer.”

- A. In case B. So that C. Though D. Because

Question 46: _____ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.

- A. No sooner had B. No longer has C. Not until had D. Hardly had

Question 47: Susan’s doctor insists _____ for a few days.

- A. her to rest B. that she rest
C. her resting D. that she is resting

Question 48: The United States consists of fifty states, _____ has its own government.

- A. each of which B. each of that C. hence each D. they each

Question 49: He _____ to the doctor after the accident, but he continued to play instead.

- A. didn’t have to go B. must have gone
C. couldn’t go D. should have gone

Question 50: John paid \$2 for his meal, _____ he had thought it would cost.

- A. not so many as B. less as C. not as much D. not so much as

Question 51: “I’d rather you _____ home now.”

- A. gone B. going C. went D. go

Question 52: “Buy me a newspaper on your way back, _____?”

- A. will you B. don’t you C. can’t you D. do you

Question 53: “This library card will give you free access _____ the Internet eight hours a day.”

- A. on B. to C. in D. from

Question 54: The kitchen _____ dirty because she has just cleaned it.

- A. may be B. mustn’t be C. can’t be D. should be

Question 55: “Please, will you just tidy your room, and stop _____ excuses!”

- A. having B. making C. doing D. taking

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 56 to 65.

Probably the most famous film commenting on the twentieth-century technology is *Modern Times*, made in 1936. Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to describe the working conditions in industrial Detroit. Chaplin was told that healthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines. Within four or five years, these young men's health was destroyed by the stress of work in the factories.

The film opens with a shot of a mass of sheep making their way down a crowded ramp.

Abruptly, the film shifts to a scene of factory workers **jostling one another** on their way to a factory. However, the rather bitter note of criticism in the implied comparison is not sustained. It is replaced by a gentle note of satire. Chaplin prefers to entertain rather than lecture.

Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of *Modern Times*, but they contain some of the most pointed social commentary as well as the most comic situations. No one who has seen the film can ever forget Chaplin **vainly** trying to keep pace with the fast-moving conveyor belt, almost losing his mind in the process. Another popular scene involves an automatic feeding machine brought to the assembly line so that workers need not interrupt their labor to eat. The feeding machine malfunctions, hurling food at Chaplin, who is strapped in his position on the assembly line and cannot escape. **This** serves to illustrate people's utter helplessness in the face of machines that are meant to serve their basic needs.

Clearly, *Modern Times* has its faults, but it remains the best film treating technology within a social context. It does not offer a radical social message, but it does accurately reflect the sentiment of many who feel they are victims of an over-mechanised world.

Question 56: According to the passage, Chaplin got the idea for *Modern Times* from _____.

- A. fieldwork B. a conversation C. a newspaper D. a movie

Question 57: The young farm boys went to the city because they were _____.

- A. promised better accommodation
B. attracted by the prospect of a better life
C. forced to leave their sheep farm
D. driven out of their sheep farm

Question 58: The phrase "jostling one another" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. jogging side by side B. hurrying up together
C. pushing one another D. running against each other

Question 59: According to the passage, the opening scene of the film is intended .

- A. to produce a tacit association
 - B. to introduce the main characters of the film
 - C. to give the setting for the entire plot later
 - D. to reveal the situation of the factory workers

Question 60: The word “vainly” in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to “_____”.

- A. effortlessly B. recklessly C. carelessly D. hopelessly

Question 61: The word “This” in the fourth paragraph refers to _____.

- A. the scene of an assembly line in operation
 - B. the malfunction of the twentieth-century technology
 - C. the scene of the malfunction of the feeding machine
 - D. the situation of young workers in a factory

Question 62: According to the author, about two-thirds of *Modern Times*

- A. is rather discouraging B. was shot outside a factory
C. is more critical than the rest D. entertains the audience most

Question 63: The author refers to all of the following notions to describe *Modern Times* EXCEPT “_____”.

- A. criticism B. entertainment C. satire D. revolution

Question 64: Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. The working conditions in the car factories of the 1930s were very stressful.
 - B. *Modern Times* depicts the over-mechanised world from a social viewpoint.
 - C. The author does not consider *Modern Times* as a perfect film.
 - D. In *Modern Times*, the factory workers' basic needs are well met.

Question 65: The passage was written to

- A. explain Chaplin's style of acting
 - B. discuss the disadvantages of technology
 - C. review one of Chaplin's popular films
 - D. criticize the factory system of the 1930s

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 66: Bill was about average in performance in comparison

with other students in his class.

Question 67: The media have produced live covering of Michael Jackson's
A B
fans around the world mourning for him.
C D

Question 68: Although smokers are aware that smoking is harmful to their
A B C
health, they can't get rid it.
D

Question 69: Even though the extremely bad weather in the mountains, the climbers
A B
decided not to cancel their climb.
C D

Question 70: Found in the 12th century, Oxford University ranks among
A B C
the world's oldest universities.
D

*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 71: He talked about nothing except the weather.

- A. He talked about everything including the weather.
- B. His sole topic of conversation was the weather.
- C. He had nothing to say about the weather.
- D. He said that he had no interest in the weather.

Question 72: Peter had very little money but managed to make ends meet.

- A. Peter could hardly live on little money.
- B. Peter found it hard to live on very little money.
- C. Having little money, Peter couldn't make ends meet.
- D. Peter got by on very little money.

Question 73: The film didn't come up to my expectations.

- A. The film was as good as I expected.
- B. The film fell short of my expectations.
- C. I expected the film to end more abruptly.
- D. I expected the film to be more boring.

Question 74: It doesn't matter to them which film they go to.

- A. Whatever films are shown, they never see.
- B. They don't mind which film they go to.
- C. Which film they go to matters more than the cost.
- D. They don't care about the cost of the films they see.

Question 75: He survived the operation thanks to the skilful surgeon.

- A. Though the surgeon was skilful, he couldn't survive the operation.
- B. He survived because he was a skilful surgeon.
- C. He wouldn't have survived the operation without the skilful surgeon.
- D. There was no skilful surgeon, so he died.

Question 76: James was the last to know about the change of schedule.

- A. The last thing James knew was the change of schedule.
- B. Among the last people informed of the change of schedule was James.
- C. Everyone had heard about the change of schedule before James did.
- D. At last James was able to know about the change of schedule.

Question 77: There's no point in persuading Jane to change her mind.

- A. It's useless to persuade Jane to change her mind.
- B. It's possible for us to persuade Jane to change her mind.
- C. Jane will change her mind though she doesn't want to.
- D. No one wants Jane to change her mind because it's pointless.

Question 78: She said, "John, I'll show you round my city when you're here."

- A. She organized a trip round her city for John.
- B. She promised to show John round her city.
- C. She made a trip round her city with John.
- D. She planned to show John round her city.

Question 79: "Please don't drive so fast, Tom," said Lisa.

- A. Lisa grumbled to Tom about driving slowly.
- B. Lisa complained about Tom's driving too fast.
- C. Lisa insisted on Tom's driving on.
- D. Lisa pleaded with Tom not to drive too fast.

Question 80: "Why don't you reply to the President's offer right now?" said Mary to her husband.

- A. Mary wondered why her husband didn't reply to the President's offer then.
- B. Mary ordered her husband to reply to the President's offer right now.
- C. Mary suggested that her husband should reply to the President's offer without delay.
- D. Mary told her husband why he didn't reply to the President's offer then.

ĐỀ 8

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2009

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH, KHỐI D

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

Mã đề thi 165

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80) DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH.

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

Question 1: Chemistry is my _____ subject at school.

- A. favorite B. popular C. liking D. wanted

Question 2: - "Would you like to join our volunteer group this summer?"

- " _____ "

- A. Do you think I would? B. I wouldn't. Thank you.
C. Yes, you're a good friend. D. Yes, I'd love to. Thanks.

Question 3: - "Wow! What a nice coat you are wearing!"

- " _____ "

- A. Certainly. Do you like it, too? B. I like you to say that.
C. Yes, of course. It's expensive. D. Thanks. My mother bought it for me.

Question 4: My supervisor is angry with me. I didn't do all the work I _____ last week.

- A. should have done B. may have done
C. need to have done D. must have done

Question 5: He runs a business, _____ he proves to have managerial skills.

- A. however B. otherwise C. and D. despite

Question 6: Whenever he had an important decision to make, he _____ a cigar to calm his nerves.

- A. would light B. would be lighting C. would have lit D. had lit

Question 7: Preparing for a job interview can be very _____.

- A. stress B. stressful C. stressed D. stressing

Question 8: My brother left his job last week because he did not have any _____ to travel.

- A. position B. chance C. ability D. location

Question 9: Not until the end of the 19th century _____ become a scientific discipline.

- A. plant breeding has
 - B. did plant breeding
 - C. plant breeding had
 - D. has plant breeding

Question 10: - "I can't speak English well enough to apply for that post."

— " — "

- A. Me neither B. Me too C. Me either D. Me also

Question 11: "How can you live in this messy room? Go and _____ it up at once."

Question 12: Tears contain an antiseptic _____ helps protect our eyes from infection.

Question 13: She is very absent-minded: she has lost her cellphone three times!

- A. has lost B. loses C. was losing D. had lost

Question 14: - "Which hat do you like better?"

- 11 -

- A. Yes, I like it best.
B. The one I tried on first.
C. Which one do you like?
D. No, I haven't tried any.

Question 15: He always _____ the crossword in the newspaper before breakfast.

- A writes B makes C works D does

Question 16: It is hard to get him; he is such an aggressive man.

Question 16: A. to B. and C. on D. over

Question 17: The new director of the company seems to be an intelligent and
man.

- A. well-educated B. well-educate
C. well educational D. well education

Question 18: The movie is... Shakespeare's *Hamlet* in a number of ways.

18. The movie is _____ Shakespeare's Hamlet in a number of ways.

Question 10: Although the exam was difficult, the students passed it.

19. Although the exam was difficult, _____ the students passed.

 - A. most of
 - B. none of
 - C. a few
 - D. a lot

Question 20: "Our team has just won the last football match."

QUESTION 20.

- A. Good idea. Thanks for the news. B. Yes. I guess it's very
C. Well, that's a good idea. D. You're with me, I suppose.

Question 21: Vietnam's rice export this year will decrease _____ about 10%.

- A. with B. at C. by D. on

Question 22: By _____ the housework done, my mother has more time to pursue her career.

- A. ordering B. taking C. having D. making

Question 23: The youths nowadays have many things to do in their _____ time.

- A. leisure B. entertainment C. fun D. amusement

Question 24: Mary is unhappy that she hasn't _____ for the next round in the tennis tournament.

- A. qualified B. quality C. qualification D. qualifying

Question 25: Working hours will fall to under 35 hours a week, _____?

- A. will they B. won't they C. won't it D. will it

Question 26: This factory produced _____ motorbikes in 2008 as in the year 2006.

- A. twice as many B. as twice as many
C. as twice many D. as many as twice

Question 27: In many big cities, people have to _____ up with noise, overcrowding and bad air.

- A. keep B. catch C. face D. put

Question 28: Had she worked harder last summer, she _____.

- A. wouldn't have been sacked B. wouldn't have sacked
C. wouldn't sack D. wouldn't be sacked

Question 29: Listening is the most difficult language _____ for me to master.

- A. one B. way C. skill D. job

Question 30: In the modern world, women's _____ roles have been changing.

- A. natured B. naturally C. nature D. natural

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

Question 31: Successful salespeople know their products thoroughly _____.

- A. and the needs of the market understood
B. but the needs of the market are understood properly
C. and understand the needs of the market properly
D. understanding the needs of the market

Question 32: The Vietnamese students have to take an entrance exam _____.

- A. in order that they should go to a college or university
B. for going to a college and university
C. so as go to a college or university

D. so that they can go to a college or university

Question 33: _____, many animals can still survive and thrive there.

A. Being severe weather conditions in the desert

B. Although the weather conditions in the desert are severe

C. The weather conditions in the desert to be severe

D. Even though the weather conditions in the desert severe

Question 34: Hillary changed her major from linguistics to business. _____.

A. hoping she can easier get a job

B. with the hope for being able finding a better job

C. hoping to find a job more easily

D. with hopes to be able easier to get employment

Question 35: An excellent hairstylist can make a man seem to have more hair _____.

A. as has actually he

B. than he actually has

C. than it actually is

D. as is it actually

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 36: My father used to giving me some good advice whenever

A

B

C

I had a problem.

D

Question 37: The woman of whom the red car is parked in front of the bank

A

B

C

is a famous pop star.

D

Question 38: The better you are at English, more chance you have to get a job

A B

C

D

with international organizations.

Question 39: There are differences and similarities between Vietnamese and

A

B

C

American culture.

D

Question 40: Society will be having to change radically to keep pace with the

A B

C

technology available.

D

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 41 to 50.

Today we take electricity for granted and perhaps we do not realize just how useful this discovery has been. Steam was the first invention that replaced wind power. It was used to drive engines and was passed through pipes and radiators to warm rooms. Petrol mixed with air was the next invention that provided power. Exploded in a cylinder, it drove a motor engine. Beyond these simple and direct uses, those forms have not much adaptability.

On the other hand, we make use of electricity in thousands of ways. From the powerful voltages that drive our electric trains to the tiny current needed to work a simple calculator, and from the huge electric magnet in steel works that can lift 10 tons to the tiny electric magnet in a doorbell, all are powered by electricity. An electric current can be made with equal ease to heat a huge mass of molten metal in a furnace, or to boil a jug for a cup of coffee.

Other than atomic energy, which has not as yet been harnessed to the full, electricity is the greatest power in the world. It is flexible, and so adaptable for any task for which it is wanted. It travels so easily and with incredible speed along wires or conductors that it can be supplied instantly over vast distances.

To generate electricity, huge turbines or generators must be turned. In Australia they use coal or water to drive this machinery. When dams are built, falling water is used to drive the turbines without polluting the atmosphere with smoke from coal.

Atomic power is used in several countries but there is always the fear of an accident. A tragedy once occurred at Chernobyl, in Ukraine, at an atomic power plant used to make electricity. The reactor leaked, which caused many deaths through radiation.

Now scientists are examining new ways of creating electricity without harmful effects to the environment. They may harness the tides as they flow in and out of bays. Most importantly, they hope to trap sunlight more efficiently. We do use solar heaters for swimming pools but as yet improvement in the capacity of the solar cells to create more current is necessary. When this happens, electric cars will be viable and the world will rid itself of the toxic gases given off by trucks and cars that burn fossil fuels.

Question 41: The author mentions the sources of energy such as wind, steam, petrol in the first paragraph to _____.

- A. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy
- B. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity
- C. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy
- D. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity

Question 42: Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?

- A. Gas. B. Petrol. C. Steam. D. Hot wind.

Question 43: What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?

- A. It is cheap and easy to use. B. It is used to drive motor engines.
C. It can be adapted to various uses. D. It can be made with ease.

Question 44: What do we call machines that make electricity?

- A. Voltages. B. Electric magnets.
C. Generators or turbines. D. Pipes and radiators.

Question 45: The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are _____.

- A. atomic power and water B. water and coal
C. sunlight and wind power D. wind and gas

Question 46: The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- A. harmful effects B. the tides
C. scientists D. new ways

Question 47: Electric magnets are used in steel works to _____.

- A. lift heavy weights up to ten tons B. test the steel for strength
C. heat the molten steel D. boil a jug of water

Question 48: The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they _____.

- A. do not pollute the environment B. are more reliable
C. are more adaptable D. do not require attention

Question 49: Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?

- A. Sunlight. B. Petrol. C. Water. D. Wind.

Question 50: The best title for this passage could be _____.

- A. "Types of Power Plants"
B. "Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life"
C. "How to Produce Electricity"
D. "Why Electricity Is So Remarkable"

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

Question 51:

- A. exist B. extinct C. explorer D. expand

Question 52:

- A. eternal B. energy C. eradicate D. eliminate

Question 53:

- A. ancient B. educate C. strange D. address

Question 54:

- A. desert B. reserve C. observant D. conserve

Question 55:

- A. astound B. account C. country D. mounting

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 56 to 65.

In the United States and Canada, it is very important to (56) _____ a person directly in the eyes when you are having a conversation (57) _____ him or her. If you look down or to the side when the (58) _____ person is talking, that person will think that you are not interested in (59) _____ he or she is saying. This, (60) _____, is not polite. If you look down or to the side when you are talking, it might (61) _____ that you are not honest.

However, people who are speaking will sometimes look away for (62) _____ seconds when they are thinking or (63) _____ to find the right word. But they always turn immediately (64) _____ to look the listener directly in the eyes. These social "rules" are (65) _____ for two men, two women, a man and a woman, or an adult and a child.

Question 56:

- A. talk B. notice C. get D. look

Question 57:

- A. with B. to C. for D. about

Question 58:

- A. others B. another C. one D. other

Question 59:

- A. which B. what C. that D. where

Question 60:

- A. yet B. in addition C. of course D. although

Question 61:

- A. become B. come C. seem D. turn

Question 62:

- A. a little B. a few C. little D. few

Question 63:

- A. trying B. looking C. achieving D. managing

Question 64:

Question 65:

- A. like B. the same C. likely D. such as

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 66 to 75.

If parents bring up a child with the sole aim of turning the child into a genius, they will cause a disaster. According to several leading educational psychologists, this is one of the biggest mistakes which ambitious parents make. Generally, the child will be only too aware of what his parents expect, and will fail. Unrealistic parental expectations can cause great damage to children.

However, if parents are not too unrealistic about what they expect their children to do, but are ambitious in a sensible way, the child may succeed in doing very well – especially if the parents are very supportive of their child.

Michael Collins is very lucky. He is **crazy about** music, and his parents help him a lot by taking him to concerts and arranging private piano and violin lessons for him. **They** even drive him 50 kilometers twice a week for violin lessons. Michael's mother knows very little about music, but his father plays the trumpet in a large orchestra. However, he never makes Michael enter music competitions if he is **unwilling**.

Winston Smith, Michael's friend, however, is not so lucky. Both his parents are successful musicians, and they set too high a standard for Winston. They want their son to be as successful as they are and so they enter him for every piano competition held. They are very unhappy when he does not win. Winston is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and now he always seems quiet and unhappy.

Question 66: One of the serious mistakes parents can make is to

- A. push their child into trying too much
 - B. help their child to become a genius
 - C. make their child become a musician
 - D. neglect their child's education

Question 67: Parents' ambition for their children is not wrong if they

- A. force their children into achieving success
 - B. themselves have been very successful
 - C. understand and help their children sensibly
 - D. arrange private lessons for their children

Question 68: Who have criticized the methods of some ambitious parents?

- A. Successful musicians.
- B. Unrealistic parents.
- C. Their children.
- D. Educational psychologists.

Question 69: Michael Collins is fortunate in that _____.

- A. his father is a musician
- B. his parents are quite rich
- C. his mother knows little about music
- D. his parents help him in a sensible way

Question 70: The phrase "crazy about" in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. "surprised at"
- B. "extremely interested in"
- C. "completely unaware of"
- D. "confused about"

Question 71: Winston's parents push their son so much and he _____.

- A. has won a lot of piano competitions
- B. cannot learn much music from them
- C. has become a good musician
- D. is afraid to disappoint them

Question 72: The word "They" in the passage refers to _____.

- A. concerts
- B. violin lessons
- C. parents in general
- D. Michael's parents

Question 73: All of the following people are musical EXCEPT _____.

- A. Winston's father
- B. Winston's mother
- C. Michael's father
- D. Michael's mother

Question 74: The word "unwilling" in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. "getting ready to do something"
- B. "eager to do something"
- C. "not objecting to doing anything"
- D. "not wanting to do something"

Question 75: The two examples given in the passage illustrate the principle that _____.

- A. successful parents always have intelligent children
- B. successful parents often have unsuccessful children
- C. parents should let the child develop in the way he wants
- D. parents should spend more money on the child's education

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

Question 76: Unless someone has a key, we cannot get into the house.

- A. We could not get into the house if someone had a key.
- B. If someone does not have a key, we can only get into the house.
- C. We can only get into the house if someone has a key.
- D. If someone did not have a key, we could not get into the house.

Question 77: She knows a lot more about it than I do.

- A. I know as much about it as she does.
- B. I do not know as much about it as she does.
- C. She does not know so much about it as I do.
- D. I know much more about it than she does.

Question 78: The boy was not allowed to have any friends, so he felt lonely.

- A. Having no friends, the boy felt so lonely.
- B. Not having friends, they made the boy feel lonely.
- C. Having a lot of friends, the boy felt lonely.
- D. Deprived of friends, the boy felt lonely.

Question 79: Is it essential to meet your aunt at the station?

- A. Did your aunt have to be met at the station?
- B. Does your aunt have to meet at the station?
- C. Does your aunt have to be met at the station?
- D. Was your aunt met at the station?

Question 80: Conan said to me, "If I were you, I would read different types of books in different ways."

- A. Conan ordered me to read different types of books in different ways.
- B. I said to Conan to read different types of books in different ways to me.
- C. I read different types of books in different ways to Conan as he told me.
- D. Conan advised me to read different types of books in different ways.

ĐỀ 9

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2010

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH, KHỐI D

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

Mã đề thi 184

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80).

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 1 to 10.

Wind, water, air, ice and heat all work to cause erosion. As the wind blows over the land, it often (1) _____ small grains of sand. When these grains of sand strike against solid rocks, the rocks are slowly worn away. In this way, (2) _____ very hard rocks are worn away by the wind.

When particles of rocks or soil became loosened in any way, running water carries them down the (3) _____. Some rocks and soil particles are carried into streams and then into the sea.

Land that is covered with trees, grass and other plants wears away very slowly, and so loses very (4) _____ of its soil. The roots of plants help to (5) _____ the rocks and soil in place. Water that falls on grasslands runs away more slowly than water that falls on bare ground. Thus, forests and grasslands (6) _____ to slow down erosion.

Even where the land is (7) _____ covered with plants, some erosion goes on. In the spring, the (8) _____ snow turns into a large quantity of water that then runs downhill in streams. (9) _____ a stream carries away some of the soil, the stream bed gets deeper and deeper. (10) _____ thousands of years of such erosion, wide valleys are often formed.

Question 1:

- A. cleans out B. picks up C. carries out D. holds up

Question 2:

- A. still B. such C. even D. though

Question 3:

- A. borders B. topside C. backside D. hillsides

Question 4:

- A. large B. little C. few D. much

Question 5:

Question 6:

Question 7:

- A. strongly B. thickly C. thinly D. scarcely

Question 8:

- A. melted B. melting C. building D. formed

Question 9:

- A. Although B. Till C. As D. Until

Question 10:

- A. After B. During C. Among D. In

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 11 to 20.

It's often said that we learn things at the wrong time. University students frequently do the minimum of work because they're crazy about a good social life instead. Children often scream before their piano practice because it's so boring. They have to be given gold stars and medals to be persuaded to swim, or have to be bribed to take exams. But the story is different when you're older.

Over the years, I've done my share of adult learning. At 30, I went to a college and did courses in History and English. It was an amazing experience. **For starters**, I was paying, so there was no reason to be late – I was the one frowning and drumming my fingers if the tutor was late, not the other way round. Indeed, if I could persuade him to linger for an extra five minutes, it was a bonus, not a nuisance. I wasn't frightened to ask questions, and homework was a pleasure not a pain. When I passed an exam, I had passed it for me and me alone, not for my parents or my teachers. The satisfaction I got was entirely personal.

Some people fear going back to school because they worry that their brains have got rusty. But the joy is that, although some parts have rusted up, your brain has learnt all kinds of other things since you were young. It has learnt to think independently and flexibly and is much better at relating one thing to another. What you lose in the rust department, you gain in the maturity department.

In some ways, age is a positive plus. For instance, when you're older, you get less frustrated. Experience has told you that, if you're calm and simply do something carefully again and again, eventually you'll get the hang of it. The confidence you have in other areas – from being able to drive a car, perhaps – means that if you can't, say, build a chair instantly, you don't, like a child, want

to destroy your first pathetic attempts. Maturity tells you that you will, with application, eventually get there.

I hated piano lessons at school, but I was good at music. And coming back to it, with a teacher who could explain why certain exercises were useful and with musical concepts that, at the age of ten, I could never grasp, was magical. Initially, I did feel a bit strange, thumping out a piece that I'd played for my school exams, with just as little comprehension of what the composer intended as I'd had all those years before. But soon, complex emotions that I never knew poured out from my fingers, and suddenly I could understand why practice makes perfect.

Question 11: It is implied in paragraph 1 that _____.

- A. young learners are usually lazy in their class
- B. teachers should give young learners less homework
- C. young learners often lack a good motivation for learning
- D. parents should encourage young learners to study more

Question 12: The writer's main point in paragraph 2 is to show that as people grow up, _____.

- A. they cannot learn as well as younger learners
- B. they have a more positive attitude towards learning
- C. they tend to learn less as they are discouraged
- D. they get more impatient with their teachers

Question 13: The phrase “**For starters**” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by “_____”.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. For beginners | B. First and foremost |
| C. At the starting point | D. At the beginning |

Question 14: While doing some adult learning courses at a college, the writer was surprised _____.

- A. to have more time to learn
- B. to be able to learn more quickly
- C. to feel learning more enjoyable
- D. to get on better with the tutor

Question 15: In paragraph 3, the word “**rusty**” means _____.

- A. not as good as it used to be through lack of practice
- B. impatient because of having nothing to do
- C. covered with rust and not as good as it used to be
- D. staying alive and becoming more active

Question 16: The phrase “**get there**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to “_____”.

- A. have the things you have long desired
- B. achieve your aim with hard work

- C. arrive at an intended place with difficulty
- D. receive a school or college degree

Question 17: All of the following are true about adult learning EXCEPT ____.

- A. experience in doing other things can help one's learning
- B. young people usually feel less patient than adults
- C. adults think more independently and flexibly than young people
- D. adult learners have fewer advantages than young learners

Question 18: It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that maturity is a positive plus in the learning process because adult learners ____.

- A. pay more attention to detail than younger learners
- B. have become more patient than younger learners
- C. are less worried about learning than younger learners
- D. are able to organize themselves better than younger learners

Question 19: It is implied in the last paragraph that when you learn later in life, you ____.

- A. should expect to take longer to learn than when you were younger
- B. find that you can recall a lot of things you learnt when younger
- C. can sometimes understand more than when you were younger
- D. are not able to concentrate as well as when you were younger

Question 20: What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

- A. To show how fast adult learning is.
- B. To describe adult learning methods.
- C. To encourage adult learning.
- D. To explain reasons for learning.

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 21 to 30.

In the West, cartoons are used chiefly to make people laugh. The important feature of all these cartoons is the joke and the element of surprise which is contained. Even though it is very funny, a good cartoon is always based on close observation of a particular feature of life and usually has a serious purpose.

Cartoons in the West have been associated with political and social matters for many years. In wartime, for example, they proved to be an excellent way of spreading propaganda. Nowadays cartoons are often used to make short, sharp comments on politics and governments as well as on a variety of social matters. In this way, the modern cartoon has become a very powerful force in influencing people in Europe and the United States.

Unlike most American and European cartoons, however, many Chinese cartoon drawings in the past have also attempted to educate people, especially those who could not read and write. Such cartoons about the lives and sayings

of great men in China have proved extremely useful in bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China. Confucius, Mencius and Laozi have all appeared in very interesting stories presented in the form of cartoons. The cartoons themselves have thus served to illustrate the teachings of the Chinese sages in a very attractive way.

In this sense, many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons in so far as they do not depend chiefly on telling jokes. Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons. This is not their primary aim. In addition to commenting on serious political and social matters, Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.

Today, however, Chinese cartoons have an added part to play in spreading knowledge. They offer a very attractive and useful way of reaching people throughout the world, regardless of the particular country in which they live. Thus, through cartoons, the thoughts and teachings of the old Chinese philosophers and sages can now reach people who live in such countries as Britain, France, America, Japan, Malaysia or Australia and who are unfamiliar with the Chinese culture.

Until recently, the transfer of knowledge and culture has been -cartoons, however, publishing companies in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are now having success in correcting this **imbalance** between the East and the West.

Cartoons can overcome language barriers in all foreign countries. The vast increase in the popularity of these cartoons serves to illustrate the truth of Confucius's famous saying "One picture is worth a thousand words."

Question 21: Which of the following clearly characterizes Western cartoons?

- A. Enjoyment, liveliness, and carefulness.
- B. Originality, freshness, and astonishment.
- C. Seriousness, propaganda, and attractiveness.
- D. Humour, unexpectedness, and criticism.

Question 22: Chinese cartoons have been useful as an important means of _____.

- A. political propaganda in wartime
- B. amusing people all the time
- C. educating ordinary people
- D. spreading Western ideas

Question 23: The major differences between Chinese cartoons and Western cartoons come from their _____.

- A. styles
- B. values
- C. purposes
- D. nationalities

Question 24: The pronoun “this” in paragraph 4 mostly refers to _____.

- A. an educational purpose
- B. a piece of art
- C. a funny element
- D. a propaganda campaign

Question 25: The passage is intended to present _____.

- A. an opinion about how cartoons entertain people
- B. an outline of Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons
- C. a description of cartoons of all kinds the world over
- D. a contrast between Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons

Question 26: Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A. A Very Powerful Force in Influencing People
- B. Chinese Cartoons and Western Cartoons
- C. An Excellent Way of Spreading Propaganda
- D. Cartoons as a Way of Educating People

Question 27: In general, Chinese cartoons are now aiming at _____.

- A. disseminating traditional practices in China and throughout the world
- B. spreading the Chinese ideas and cultural values throughout the world
- C. bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people in the world
- D. illustrating the truth of Chinese great men's famous sayings

Question 28: The word “imbalance” in paragraph 6 refers to _____.

- A. the discrimination between the West culture and the East culture
- B. the influence of the East cartoons over the West cartoons
- C. the mismatch between the East cartoons and the West cartoons
- D. the dominant cultural influence of the West over the East

Question 29: Which of the following is most likely the traditional subject of Chinese cartoons?

- A. Jokes and other kinds of humour in political and social matters.
- B. The philosophies and sayings of ancient Chinese thinkers.
- C. The illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China.
- D. The stories and features of the lives of great men the world over.

Question 30: According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. Cartoons will replace other forms of writing.
- B. Language barriers restricted cartoons.
- C. Cartoons can serve various purposes.
- D. Western cartoons always have a serious purpose.

Question 40: Neil Armstrong was the first man _____ on the moon.

- A. has walked
 - B. walking
 - C. walked
 - D. to walk

Question 41: _____ Serbia defeated Germany surprised everyone.

- A. That
 - B. Because
 - C. When
 - D. Whether

Question 42: The captain as well as all the passengers _____ very frightened by the strange noise.

Question 43: Even if you are rich, you should save some money for a _____ day.

- A. rainy
 - B. foggy
 - C. snowy
 - D. windy

Question 44: "The inflation rate in Greece is five times _____ my country," he said.

Question 45: Margaret: "Could you open the window, please?"

Henry: "_____."

Question 46: They're staying with us _____ the time being until they can afford a house.

Question 47: As the drug took _____, the boy became quieter.

- A. force
 - B. influence
 - C. action
 - D. effect

Question 48: We _____ with a swim in the lake.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| A. gave in | B. took up |
| C. got out | D. cooled off |

Question 49: The Internet has enabled people to _____ with each other more quickly.

Question 50: If everyone _____, how would we control the traffic?

- A. could fly
 - B. flies
 - C. can fly
 - D. had flown

Question 51: Mr. Black: "I'd like to try on these shoes, please."

Salesgirl: "_____"

- A. Why not? B. By all means, sir.
C. That's right, sir. D. I'd love to.

Question 52: She had to borrow her sister's car because hers was _____.

- A. out of work B. out of order
C. off chance D. off work

Question 53: Martha, Julia and Mark are 17, 19 and 20 years old _____.

- A. independently B. respectfully
C. separately D. respectively

Question 54: Since he failed his exam, he had to _____ for it again.

- A. take B. pass
C. make D. sit

Question 55: _____ broken several world records in swimming.

- A. She is said that she has B. People say she had
C. She is said to have D. It is said to have

Question 56: Ben: "_____"

Jane: "Never mind."

- A. Sorry for staining your carpet. Let me have it cleaned.
B. Would you mind going to dinner next Sunday?
C. Thank you for being honest with me.
D. Congratulations! How wonderful!

Question 57: All students should be _____ and literate when they leave school.

- A. numeric B. numeral
C. numerous D. numerate

Question 58: Bill: "Can I get you another drink?"

Jerry: "_____."

- A. No, it isn't B. Not just now
C. No, I'll think it over D. Forget it

Question 59: Not having written about the required topic, _____ a low mark.

- A. my presentation was given B. the teacher gave me
C. the teacher gave D. I was given

Question 60: Laura had a blazing _____ with Eddie and stormed out of the house.

- A. row B. chat
C. word D. gossip

Question 61: _____ I might, I couldn't open the door.

- A. Try as B. However hard
C. As try D. No matter

Question 62: We have bought extra food _____ our guests stay to dinner.

- A. when
- B. in case
- C. if
- D. so that

Question 63: "You can go to the party tonight _____ you are sober when you come home."

- A. as soon as
- B. as long as
- C. as well as
- D. as far as

Question 64: _____ he does sometimes annoys me very much.

- A. When
- B. Why
- C. How
- D. What

Question 65: Liz: "Thanks for the nice gift you brought to us!"

Jennifer: "_____"

- A. Not at all. Don't mention it.
- B. Welcome! It's very nice of you.
- C. All right. Do you know how much it costs?
- D. Actually speaking, I myself don't like it.

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 66: It is English pronunciation that puzzles me most.

- A. Puzzling me most is how to pronounce English.
- B. Pronouncing English words is not complicated.
- C. English pronunciation is difficult for me.
- D. I was not quick at English pronunciation at school.

Question 67: "Stop smoking or you'll be ill," the doctor told me.

- A. The doctor advised me to give up smoking to avoid illness.
- B. I was ordered not to smoke to recover from illness.
- C. I was warned against smoking a lot of cigarettes.
- D. The doctor suggested smoking to treat illness.

Question 68: Because they erected a barn, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

- A. They erected a barn, and as a result, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.
- B. In order not to keep the cattle away from the wheat field, they erected a barn.
- C. They erected a barn so that the cattle would get into the wheat field.
- D. They erected a barn in case the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

Question 69: They couldn't climb up the mountain because of the storm.

- A. The storm made them impossible to climb up the mountain.
- B. The storm discouraged them from climbing up the mountain.
- C. Their climbing up the mountain was unable due to the storm.
- D. The storm made it not capable of climbing up the mountain.

Question 70: Wealthy as they were, they were far from happy.

- A. They were not happy as they were wealthy.
- B. Although they were wealthy, they were not happy.
- C. They were as wealthy as they were happy.
- D. Even if they were wealthy, they were not unhappy.

Question 71: The woman was too weak to lift the suitcase.

- A. The woman wasn't able to lift the suitcase, so she was very weak.
- B. The woman shouldn't have lifted the suitcase as she was weak.
- C. So weak was the woman that she couldn't lift the suitcase.
- D. The woman, though weak, could lift the suitcase.

Question 72: "We're having a reunion this weekend. Why don't you come?" John said to us.

- A. John cordially invited us to a reunion this weekend.
- B. John didn't understand why we came to a reunion.
- C. John simply asked us why we wouldn't come to a reunion.
- D. John asked us why we didn't come to a reunion this weekend.

Question 73: When I arrived, they were having dinner.

- A. I came to their invitation to dinner.
- B. They ate their dinner as soon as I arrived.
- C. I came in the middle of their dinner.
- D. When they started having their dinner, I arrived.

Question 74: Slightly more than twenty-five percent of the students in the class come from Spanish-speaking countries.

- A. Seventy-five percent of the students in the class speak Spanish.
- B. A considerable proportion of the students in the class are Spanish.
- C. A small minority of the students in the class are Hispanic.
- D. The percentage of the students speaking Spanish fell by twenty-five percent.

Question 75: "Would you like some more beer?" he asked.

- A. He asked me would I like some more beer.
- B. He wanted to invite me for a glass of beer.
- C. He asked me if I wanted some beer.
- D. He offered me some more beer.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 76:

- A. organism B. attraction C. prevention D. engagement

Question 77:

- A. popularity B. laboratory C. politician D. documentary

Question 78:

- A. imagine B. inhabit C. continue D. disappear

Question 79:

- A. periodic B. electric C. suspicious D. contagious

Question 80:

- A. advertise B. advantage C. adventure D. adverbial

ĐỀ 10

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2010

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH, KHỐI D

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

Mã đề thi 193

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80).

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 1 to 10.

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather patterns (1) _____ strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the (2) _____ of rainfall in Indonesia and the surrounding regions decreases. Australia could (3) _____ experience a drought in many parts. On (4) _____ hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for (5) _____ rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier.

This happening is called El Nino and is used (6) _____ weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will (7) _____ unusually heavy rains to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time.

According to research, weather forecasters (8)____ know about the coming weather with certainty. Now everything has become completely different.

El Nino itself used to be (9) _____. It would occur every two to seven years. But now, this weather pattern is becoming more frequent. We cannot say when and how often tornadoes or cyclones occur. Scientists are unsure of the reason for this (10) _____ on a global scale either.

Question 1:

Question 2:

Question 3:

Question 4:

- A. others B. other C. the other D. another

Question 5:

- A. severe B. cruel C. strict D. angry

Question 6:

- A. on B. by C. to D. at

Question 7:

- A. carry B. fetch C. bring D. take

Question 8:

- A. used to B. get used to C. are used to D. used to be

Question 9:

- A. notable B. remarkable C. predictable D. incredible

Question 10:

- A. change B. transfer C. transformation D. shift

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

Question 11: _____ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.

- A. On B. At C. With D. Of

Question 12: That pipe _____ for ages - we must get it mended.

- A. has been leaking B. is leaking
C. had been leaking D. leaks

Question 13: - "Is it all right if I use your bike?"

- " _____"
A. I don't care. B. Sure, go ahead.
C. Oh, forget it. D. I accept it.

Question 14: You need more exercise - you should _____ jogging.

- A. try on B. take up
C. carry out D. hold up

Question 15: - "You look nervous! _____"

- "This thunder scares me to death."
A. How are you? B. Why's that?
C. Come on! D. What's wrong?

Question 16: Car crashes are almost always accidental, but on rare occasions they may be _____.

- A. deliberate B. determined C. aware D. meant

Question 17: - “Today’s my 20th birthday.”

“_____”

- A. Take care! B. Many happy returns!
C. Have a good time! D. I don’t understand.

Question 18: The car had a(n) _____ tyre, so we had to change the wheel.

- A. bent B. flat C. cracked D. injured

Question 19: There’s little _____ of foreign news in today’s paper.

- A. information B. coverage C. column D. article

Question 20: You should make a(n) _____ to overcome this problem.

- A. trial B. impression C. effort D. apology

Question 21: Don’t touch that wire or you’ll get an electric _____.

- A. shock B. fire C. charge D. current

Question 22: “Can you _____ me a favor, Bill?” Peter said.

- A. make B. get C. put D. do

Question 23: My brother _____ his driving test when he was 18.

- A. has passed B. passes C. was passing D. passed

Question 24: - “Would you like beer or wine?”

“_____”

- A. No, I’ve no choice. B. I couldn’t agree more.
C. I’d prefer beer, please. D. Yes, I’d love to.

Question 25: If you don’t know when that important football match takes place, look it _____ in the World Cup timetable.

- A. after B. up C. into D. out

Question 26: Thanks to my friends’ _____ remarks, my essays have been improved.

- A. constructive B. construction C. constructor D. construct

Question 27: You look tired. Why don’t we _____ and have a good rest?

- A. call its name B. call on C. call off D. call it a day

Question 28: The manager _____ him for a minor mistake.

- A. accused B. charged C. complained D. blamed

Question 29: I _____ hurry. It’s nearly 8.00, and my first class starts at 8.15.

- A. would prefer B. can’t help
C. would rather D. had better

Question 30: He managed to keep his job _____ the manager had threatened to sack him.

- A. although B. despite C. unless D. therefore

Question 31: I clearly remember _____ you about this before.

- A. telling B. to tell C. told D. tell

Question 32: - “_____”

- “He's tall and thin with blue eyes.”
- A. What does John like? B. How is John?
- C. Who does John look like? D. What does John look like?

Question 33: Why is everybody _____ him all the time?

- A. critical B. criticize
- C. criticism D. criticizing

Question 34: We didn't go to the zoo yesterday _____ the heavy rain.

- A. because of B. in spite of
- C. so D. because

Question 35: She _____ me a very charming compliment on my painting.

- A. showed B. paid C. made D. took

Question 36: _____ stamps, my brother collects coins.

- A. Except B. Besides C. Near D. Beside

Question 37: You shouldn't have criticized him in front of the class. It was extremely _____ of you.

- A. sensible B. insensitive C. insensible D. sensitive

Question 38: There were some rainy days, but it was a nice holiday _____.

- A. by no means B. by all means
- C. in particular D. in general

Question 39: I'm really looking forward _____ to university.

- A. to going B. go C. to go D. going

Question 40: All of us won't go camping _____ the weather stays fine.

- A. however B. but C. unless D. so

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

Question 41: He climbed the tree _____ before the wind blew them off.

- A. in order that to pick the apples B. so as to pick the apples
- C. so that to pick the apples D. in order for the apples to pick

Question 42: _____ but he also proved himself a good athlete.

- A. Not only he showed himself a good student
- B. He did not show himself only a good student

- C. Not only did he show himself a good student
 - D. A good student not only showed him

Question 43: The new manager explained _____ new procedures to save time and money.

- A. with the staff that he hoped to establish
 - B. to the staff that he hopes to establish
 - C. to the staff that he hoped to establish
 - D. with the staff that he hopes to establish

Question 44: When reaching the top of the hill, _____

- A. we suddenly caught sight of the sea
 - B. it was the sea that extended below us
 - C. we extended the sea below us
 - D. the sea came into view

Question 45: Yesterday my mother bought _____.

- A. beautiful Italian some cotton hats
 - B. Italian some beautiful cotton hats
 - C. some beautiful Italian cotton hats
 - D. some hats beautiful Italian cotton

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 46:

- A. tennis B. into C. between D. country

Question 47:

- A. difficulty B. simplicity C. discovery D. commodity

Question 48:

- A. traditional B. residential C. expectation D. competition

Question 49:

- A. command B. secure C. pretend D. leisure

Question 50:

- A. family B. attractive C. marvellous D. industry

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 51: Each of the beautiful cars in the shop was quickly sold to their owner.

A

B

10

10

Q

ueston 52: It was a six-hours journey; we were completely exhausted when
A B C
we arrived.

D

Question 53: Being that he was a good swimmer, John managed to rescue the child.
A B C D

Question 54: I'd like to see him in my office the moment he will arrive.
A B C D

Question 55: Professor Jones said that a good way to improve your language
A B
are learning to practise it frequently.
C D

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 56 to 65.

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to an empty house. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called "latchkey children". They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.

Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, "We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant." Slowly, she learned that they were house keys.

She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.

The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

Question 56: The phrase "an empty house" in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. a house with no people inside
- B. a house with no furniture

- C. a house with nothing inside
- D. a house with too much space

Question 57: One thing that the children in the passage share is that _____.

- A. they all watch TV
- B. they spend part of each day alone
- C. they are from single-parent families
- D. they all wear jewelry

Question 58: The phrase “**latchkey children**” in the passage means children who _____.

- A. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves
- B. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere
- C. are locked inside houses with latches and keys
- D. look after themselves while their parents are not at home

Question 59: The main problem of latchkey children is that they _____.

- A. are also found in middle-class families
- B. watch too much television during the day
- C. suffer a lot from being left alone
- D. are growing in numbers

Question 60: What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. How kids spend free time.
- B. Why kids hate going home.
- C. Bad condition of latchkey children.
- D. Children’s activities at home.

Question 61: Why did a lot of kids have chains around their necks with keys attached?

- A. They had to use the keys to open school doors.
- B. Schools didn’t allow them to wear jewelry, so they wore keys instead.
- C. They were fully grown and had become independent.
- D. They would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home.

Question 62: What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone?

- A. Fear. B. Tiredness. C. Boredom. D. Loneliness.

Question 63: Lynette Long learned of latchkey children’s problems by _____.

- A. visiting their homes B. delivering questionnaires
- C. interviewing their parents D. talking to them

Question 64: What is the most common way for latchkey children to deal with fears?

- A. Hiding somewhere.
- B. Talking to the Longs.
- C. Having a shower.
- D. Lying under a TV.

Question 65: It's difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because _____.

- A. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone
- B. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons
- C. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds
- D. there are too many of them in the whole country

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 66: “Be careful! Don't do that again,” he said.

- A. He encouraged me to do that again.
- B. He advised me to be careful and do that again.
- C. He warned me not to do that again.
- D. He told me to be careful, so I didn't do that again.

Question 67: It is a basic requirement in the modern world to be able to deal with figures.

- A. Being able to deal with figures is a basic requirement in the modern world.
- B. Dealing with the modern world requires a basic knowledge of figures.
- C. The world requires us to have a basic understanding of figures.
- D. Dealing with figures requires a basic knowledge of the modern world.

Question 68: Their chances of success are small.

- A. They will certainly be successful.
- B. It's possible that they will achieve success.
- C. They have no chances of being successful.
- D. It's not very likely that they will succeed.

Question 69: The way to get the best out of me is to make me work very hard.

- A. My work is under consideration, so I do my best.
- B. If you make me work hard, I can't get the best.
- C. Don't make me work hard or I can't make the best out of me.
- D. I work best when I am under pressure.

Question 70: I found myself at a loss to understand my closest friend's words.

- A. I found my closest friend's words easy to understand.
- B. I understood my closest friend's words completely.

- C. I lost heart and didn't understand my closest friend's words.
- D. I found my closest friend's words quite incomprehensible.

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 71 to 80.

It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term; it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubted conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

Question 71: This passage is mainly aimed at _____.

- A. giving examples of different schools
- B. telling the difference between the meaning of two related words
- C. listing and discussing several educational problems
- D. telling a story about excellent teachers

Question 72: In the passage, the expression “children interrupt their education to go to school” mostly implies that _____.

- A. education is totally ruined by schooling
- B. all of life is an education

- C. schooling takes place everywhere
- D. schooling prevents people discovering things

Question 73: The word “**all-inclusive**” in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. going in many directions
- B. involving many school subjects
- C. allowing no exceptions
- D. including everything or everyone

Question 74: According to the passage, the doers of education are _____.

- A. mostly famous scientists
- B. mainly politicians
- C. only respected grandparents
- D. almost all people

Question 75: What does the writer mean by saying “**education quite often produces surprises**”?

- A. Educators often produce surprises.
- B. It’s surprising that we know little about other religions.
- C. Success of informal learning is predictable.
- D. Informal learning often brings about unexpected results.

Question 76: Which of the following would the writer support?

- A. Without formal education, people won’t be able to read and write.
- B. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.
- C. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.
- D. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.

Question 77: The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- A. workings of governments
- B. political problems
- C. newest filmmakers
- D. high school students

Question 78: Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country _____.

- A. do similar things
- B. have the same abilities
- C. are taught by the same teachers
- D. have similar study conditions

Question 79: From the passage, we can infer that a high school teacher _____.

- A. is free to choose anything to teach
- B. is not allowed to teach political issues
- C. has to teach social issues to all classes
- D. is bound to teach programmed subjects

Question 80: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.
- B. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.
- C. Education and schooling are quite different experience.
- D. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.

Phần 3

ĐỀ THI THỬ VÀ ĐỀ LUYỆN TẬP ĐẠI HỌC, CAO ĐẲNG

I. ĐỀ THI THỬ

ĐỀ 1:

SỞ GIÁO DỤC & ĐÀO TẠO
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN

ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 1 – NĂM 2010

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

Mã đề thi 169

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 1 đến 12.

Galaxies are not **evenly** distributed throughout the universe. A few are found alone, but almost all are grouped in formations termed *galactic clusters*. These formations should not be confused with stellar clusters, **globular** clusters of stars that exist within a galaxy. The size of galactic clusters varies enormously, with some clusters containing only a dozen or so members and others containing as many as 10,000. Moreover, galactic clusters themselves are part of larger clusters of clusters, termed *superclusters*. It is surmised that even clusters of superclusters are possible. Our galaxy, the Milky Way, is part of a galactic cluster called the Local Group, which has twenty members and is typical in terms of the types of galaxies it contains. There are three large spiral galaxies:

Andromeda, the largest galaxy in the group; the Milky Way, the second-largest galaxy; and the Triangulum Spiral, the third largest. There are also four medium-sized spiral galaxies, including the Large Cloud of Magellan and the Small Cloud of Magellan. There are four regular elliptical galaxies; the remainders are dwarf ellipticals. Other than our own galaxy, only Andromeda and the Clouds of Magellan can be seen with the naked eye, and the Clouds are visible only from the Southern Hemisphere.

In the vicinity of the Local Group are several clusters, each containing around twelve members. The nearest cluster rich in members is the Virgo Cluster, which contains thousands of galaxies of all types.

Like most large clusters, it emits X-rays. The Local Group, the small neighboring clusters, and the Virgo Cluster form part of a much larger cluster of clusters – the Local Supercluster.

The existence of galactic clusters presented a **riddle** to scientists for many years – the “missing mass” problem. Clusters are presumably held together by the gravity generated by their members. However, measurements showed that the galaxies did not have enough mass to explain their apparent stability. Why didn’t these clusters disintegrate? It is now thought that galaxies contain great amounts of “**dark matter**”, which cannot be directly observed but which generates gravitational pull.

This matter includes gas, dust, burnt-out stars, and even black holes.

Câu 1: Which of the followings does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Clusters and superclusters of galaxies.
- B. The incredible distance between galaxies.
- C. An astronomical problem that has never been solved.
- D. A recent development in astronomy.

Câu 2: The word ‘**evenly**’ is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. paradoxically
- B. predictably
- C. relatively
- D. uniformly

Câu 3: What conclusion can be made about galaxies that are NOT found in clusters?

- A. They are outnumbered by galaxies that do occur in clusters.
- B. They are not actually galaxies but parts of galaxies.
- C. They are larger than other galaxies.
- D. They have never been observed.

Câu 4: The word ‘**globular**’ is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. brilliant
- B. immense
- C. spherical
- D. dense

Câu 5: The author would probably characterize the existence of clusters of superclusters as ____.

- A. theoretical
- B. certain
- C. impossible
- D. surprising

Câu 6: According to the passage, in what way is the Local Group typical of galactic clusters?

- A. In its size.
- B. In its shape.
- C. In the number of galaxies it contains.
- D. In the types of galaxies that make it up.

Câu 7: In the Local Group, which of the following types of galaxies are most numerous?

- A. Large spirals.
- B. Dwarf ellipticals.
- C. Medium-sized spirals.
- D. Regular ellipticals.

Câu 8: All of the following are visible from somewhere on Earth without a telescope EXCEPT ____.

- A. the Triangulum Spiral
- B. Andromeda
- C. the Clouds of Magellan
- D. the Milky Way

Câu 9: According to the passage, the Local Group and the Virgo Cluster have which of the following in common?

- A. Both emit X-rays.
- B. Both are small clusters.
- C. Both are rich in galaxies.
- D. Both are part of the same supercluster.

Câu 10: The word ‘riddle’ is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. clue
- B. theory
- C. tool
- D. puzzle

Câu 11: Which of the following is NOT true about the ‘dark matter’?

- A. It may include black holes.
- B. It is found in the space between galaxies.
- C. It is impossible to observe directly.
- D. It helps explain the “missing mass” problem.

Câu 12: As used throughout the passage, the word ‘members’ refers to ____.

- A. galaxies
- B. stars
- C. clusters
- D. scientists

Từ câu số 13 đến câu số 22, chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với câu có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi câu cho sẵn hoặc hoàn tất các câu sau đây.

Câu 13: Let's go shopping.

- A. She suggests going shopping.
- B. She allows us to go shopping.
- C. She says we can go shopping.
- D. She agrees to go shopping with him.

Câu 14: Whatever subject you choose makes no difference to me.

- A. You can choose any subject, there's no difference.
- B. What subject you choose is important to me.
- C. It doesn't matter to me what subject you choose.
- D. I don't care about you.

Câu 15: You should have persuaded him to change his mind.

- A. It was essential to persuade him to change his mind but you didn't.
- B. You should persuade him to change his mind.
- C. You persuade him to change his mind but he didn't listen.
- D. You didn't persuade him to change because of his mind.

Câu 16: After several months, the problem continues to be discussed.

- A. The problem was solved after several months' discussion.
- B. The discussion of the problem ceased several months ago.
- C. The solution to the problem has already been found after several months.
- D. The discussion of the problem is not over yet.

Câu 17: He talked about nothing except the weather.

- A. He talked about everything including the weather.
- B. His sole topic of conversation was the weather.
- C. He had nothing to say about the weather.
- D. He said that he had no interest in the weather.

Câu 18: However hard you work, you will never be promoted here.

- A. You will never be promoted here; however you work hard.
- B. No matter how you work, you will be promoted here.

- C. Although you work really hard, you will never be promoted here.
- D. If you didn't work hard, you would never be promoted here.

Câu 19: As soon as they set off, it began to rain.

- A. It began to rain before they set off.
- B. No sooner they set off than it began to rain.
- C. Hardly had they set off when it began to rain.
- D. They set very soon before it began to rain.

Câu 20: It is essential _____.

- A. that everyone to know what to do when there is a fire
- B. that everyone know what to do when there is fire
- C. for everyone who knows what to do in the event of fire
- D. for everyone knowing what to do in the event of fire

Câu 21: He offered to help her with the heavy suitcase, which was kind.

- A. The suitcase which he offered to help her with was kind.
- B. It was kind of him to offer to help her with the suitcase.
- C. He offered to help her but the suitcase was too heavy.
- D. It was kind of her to have him help with the suitcase.

Câu 22: Peter and Lucy had a quarrel, but they soon made up.

- A. Peter and Lucy made a mistake but they soon corrected it.
- B. Peter and Lucy hate each other since their argument.
- C. Peter and Lucy had a quarrel but they soon let it go.
- D. Peter and Lucy had a quarrel, but now they are friends again.

Từ câu số 23 đến câu số 27, chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ/ cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa để các câu sau trở thành câu đúng.

Câu 23: If either of you take a vacation, we will not be able to finish the work.

- A B C D

Câu 24: Unless we polish metals frequently, they rust or tarnish when exposure to air.

- A B C D

Câu 25: Several people have apparent tried to change the man's mind, but he
A B C
refuses to listen.
D

Câu 26: Do you know that there is a high rate in interest on this loan?
A B C D

Câu 27: The air that surrounds our planet is both odourless, colourless, and
A B C
invisible.
D

Từ câu số 28 đến câu số 32, chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu.

Câu 28:

- A. interest B. appoint C. poisonous D. damage

Câu 29:

- A. security B. precious C. extreme D. apologize

Câu 30:

- A. exclusive B. prejudice C. detective D. suppose

Câu 31:

- A. influence B. definite C. desperate D. suggestion

Câu 32:

- A. vegetarian B. intention C. production D. desirable

Từ câu số 33 đến câu số 62, chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 33: Having passed the entrance exam, _____ go away for a holiday.

- A. he is allowing to B. his parents allow him to
C. his parents allow him D. he is allowed to

Câu 34: By the end of next year, we _____ this advanced training course.

- A. will be finished B. will have finished C. are finishing D. have finished

Câu 35: Motorists _____ of speeding may be banned from driving for a year.

- A. judged B. arrested C. charged D. convicted

Câu 36: In order to grow vegetables properly, gardeners must know _____.

- A. what are each vegetable's requirements?
B. what the requirements for each vegetable are
C. that the requirements for each vegetable
D. that is required by each vegetable

Câu 37: It's only a small flat but it _____ my needs perfectly.

- A. fills B. settles C. supplies D. meets

Câu 38: I'd like to _____ this old car for a new model but I can't afford it.

- A. replace B. interchange C. exchange D. convert

Câu 39: _____ further rioting to occur, the government would be forced to use its emergency powers.

- A. Should B. Did C. Had D. Were

Câu 40: David is the captain of the school basketball team, _____ his father before him.

- A. just like B. similar to C. such as D. as well as

Câu 41: The door is unlocked. _____ here last night.

- A. Something strange should have happened
B. Something strange was happened
C. Something strange had happened
D. Something strange could have happened

Câu 42: Although he supports the Council, he does not take an active _____ in politics.

- A. part B. play C. affair D. charge

Câu 43: Why don't you wear that blue dress of yours? It _____ you.

- A. goes with B. agrees C. suits D. watches

Câu 44: Although he claims to have left his job voluntarily, he was actually _____ for misconduct.

- A. dispelled B. dismissed C. released D. resigned

Câu 45: Olympiakos _____ 0 - 0 with Real Madrid in the first leg of the semi-final in Athens.

- A. equal B. equalized C. shared D. drew

Câu 46: The doctor told him that the _____ he would gain from a healthy diet would be well worth the sacrifice.

- A. advantages B. welfare C. profits D. benefit

Câu 47: Doctors usually have to study for at least seven years before becoming fully _____.
A. approved of B. tested C. qualified D. examined

Câu 48: Many minerals near the earth's surface exist in small _____.
A. amounts B. number C. numbers D. amount

Câu 49: The young children are very ____ on camping holiday.
A. interested B. keen C. eager D. enthusiastic

Câu 50: ____ other mammals, whales do not have a sense of smell.
A. Dislike B. Unlikely C. Unlike D. Not alike

Câu 51: Many people read newspapers ____ waiting for the bus.
A. while B. as they C. during D. if

Câu 52: The director retired early ____ ill-health.
A. on account of B. ahead of C. on behalf of D. in front of

Câu 53: If you are ____ you are kind and helpful to other people.
A. outgoing B. sociable C. polite D. caring

Câu 54: She's annoyed ____ me just because I'm late.
A. of B. with C. on D. for

Câu 55: In the long past, it was unclear whether Australia was ____ to Antarctica.
A. united B. coupled C. connected D. integrated

Câu 56: The little boy was ____ to steal the money when he saw it lying on the desk.
A. tempted B. appealed C. attracted D. brought

Câu 57: You can't drive without a _____.
A. certificate B. diploma C. license D. degree

Câu 58: The government's policy then was seen as a ____ to local democracy.
A. threat B. suppression C. weakness D. harm

Câu 59: He refused to give up work, ____ he had won a million dollars.
A. however B. even though C. as though D. despite

Câu 60: The company received ____ complaints about the quality of its products.
A. continued B. continuing C. continual D. continuous

Câu 61: - "Thank you very much for a lovely party." - "____."
A. You are welcome B. Thanks C. Have a good day D. Not at all

Câu 62: - "More coffee? Anybody?" - "____."
A. I'd love to B. Yes, please
C. It's right, I think D. I don't agree, I'm afraid

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 63 đến 70.

For a long time, amphibians were confused with reptiles. Like reptiles, they have three-chambered hearts and are cold-blooded. Some amphibians, such as salamanders, are even shaped like lizards.

However, unlike reptiles, amphibians never have claws on their toes or **scales** on their bodies.

Furthermore, the eggs of amphibians lack shells, so they must be laid in water or in moist places.

Amphibians were the first creatures to spend sizable amounts of their lives on land. The larvae of most amphibians, such as frog tadpoles, are born with gills and live in water. However, their gills disappear as they develop lungs. Most retain the ability to breathe through the moist surface of their skin. This comes in handy when they hibernate in the bottom mud of lakes and ponds during the coldest months. They take in the small amount of oxygen they need through their skin. Some amphibians undergo what is known as a “**double metamorphosis**”, changing not only from gill breathers to lung breathers but also from vegetarians to insectivores. Although the amphibian class is rather small in number of species, it shows great diversity. There are three major types. The caecilians of the tropics are long, legless, burrowing creatures. Caudate amphibians, such as newts and salamanders, mostly have long tails and **stubby** legs. Salientians, which include both frogs and toads, are tailless as adults and have powerful hind legs. Toads differ from frogs primarily in that they have dry, warty skin.

Câu 63: The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to _____.

- A. define and describe amphibians
- B. contrast different types of amphibians
- C. trace the development of amphibians from larvae to adults
- D. explain how amphibians differ from other creatures

Câu 64: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a characteristic of amphibians?

- A. They have three-chambered hearts.
- B. They lay eggs without shells.
- C. They have claws on their toes.
- D. They are cold-blooded.

Câu 65: The term ‘**scales**’ is closest to which of the following in meaning?

- A. Devices used to measure weight.
- B. Plates covering the bodies of certain animals.
- C. Sounds made by various animals.
- D. Proportions between different sets of dimensions.

Câu 66: According to the passage, the term ‘double metamorphosis’ refers to the fact that amphibians _____.

- A. first breathe through their gills, then through their lungs, then through their skin
- B. change both the shape of their bodies and the way in which they lay eggs
- C. first live in the water, then on land, then in mud in the bottom of ponds and lakes
- D. change both their methods of breathing and their feeding habits

Câu 67: It can be inferred from the passage that amphibians’ ability to breathe through their skin is especially useful during the _____.

- A. summer
- B. fall
- C. winter
- D. spring

Câu 68: All of the following are identified in the passage as amphibians EXCEPT _____.

- A. newts
- B. salamanders
- C. caecilians
- D. lizards

Câu 69: The word ‘stubby’ is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. long and thin
- B. thick and short
- C. undeveloped
- D. powerful

Câu 70: The word ‘they’ refers to _____.

- A. toads
- B. tails
- C. adults
- D. frogs

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 71 đến 80.

If you can roll a ball, you can play bowls. Everyone can play: young and old, men and women, the fit and the not so fit. It is the (71) _____ outdoor game that really is a sport for all. What other sports can grandparents play on equal terms with their grandchildren? What other game is so simple that you could take up it today and be (72) _____ in the national championship tomorrow?

Simple? Perhaps that is not the (73) _____ word. There are bowls players in their thousands (74) _____ will tell you that, although bowls is a game that anyone can (75) _____ in five minutes, it takes a lifetime to (76) _____ it. They are the people who have developed a passionate interest in the game. (77) _____ for outsiders, bowls is another world, and a strange and puzzling one. They see a bowl game in action and wonder what is going on.

What the players are trying to do is easy to explain. Their (78) _____ is to roll their bowls, called wood, as near as possible to the little white ball, called the jack. If one of your bowls finishes nearer to the jack than your opponent’s, you score one point and he or she scores (79) _____. If you have the two nearest, you score two, and so on. The skill involved in rolling a bowl that weighs around 2 kilos across about 40 meters so that it stops only a very short (80) _____ from the target is just as impressive as the skills required in other sports.

Câu 71:

- A. special B. one C. individual D. alone

Câu 72:

- A. going B. taking C. entering D. competing

Câu 73:

- A. just B. genuine C. right D. suitable

Câu 74:

- A. whose B. when C. which D. who

Câu 75:

- A. pick up B. catch on C. find out D. see through

Câu 76:

- A. master B. tame C. control D. manage

Câu 77:

- A. Although B. However C. Unlike D. Besides

Câu 78:

- A. attempt B. point C. aim D. scheme

Câu 79:

- A. nothing B. something C. anything D. everything

Câu 80:

- A. extent B. length C. distance D. range

ĐỀ 2

SỞ GIÁO DỤC & ĐÀO TẠO HÀ NỘI
TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN DU – THANH OAI

ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH - CẤP ĐỘT 1 – NĂM 2010

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

Mã đề thi 542

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 1 to 10.

Psychologists have debated a long time about whether a child's upbringing can give it the ability to do outstandingly well. Some think that it is impossible to develop genius and say that it is simply something a person is born with. **Others**, however, argue that the potential for great achievement can be developed. The truth lies somewhere between these two extremes.

It seems very obvious that being born with the right qualities from gifted parents will increase a child's ability to do well. However, this ability will be fully realized only with the right upbringing and opportunities. As one psychologist says, "To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel."

Scientists have recently assessed intelligence, achievement, and ability in 50 sets of identical twins that were separated shortly after birth and brought up by different parents. They found that achievement was based on intelligence, and later influenced by the child's environment.

One case involving very intelligent twins was quoted. One of the twins received a normal upbringing, and performed well. The other twin, however, was brought up by extremely supportive parents and given every possible opportunity to develop its abilities. That twin, though starting out with the same degree of intelligence as the other, performed even better.

This case reflects the general principle of intelligence and ability. The more **favorable** the environment, the more a child's intelligence and ability are developed. However, there is no link between intelligence and the socioeconomic level of a child's family. In other words, it does not matter how poor or how rich a family is, as this does not affect intelligence.

Gifted people cannot be created by supportive parents, but they can be developed by them. One professor of music said that outstanding musicians usually started two or three years earlier than ordinary performers, often because their parents had recognized their ability. These musicians then needed at least ten years' hard work and training in order to reach the level they were capable of attaining.

People who want to have very gifted children are given the following advice:

- Marry an intelligent person.
- Allow children to follow their own interests rather than the interests of the parents.
- Start a child's education early but avoid pushing the child too hard.
- Encourage children to play; for example, playing with musical instruments is essential for a child who wants to become an outstanding musician.

Câu 1: The upbringing of highly intelligent children requires _____.

- A. wealthy and loving parents
- B. an expensive education
- C. good musical instruments
- D. parental support and encouragement

Câu 2: The word "others" used in the first paragraph refers to

- A. other people
- B. other scientists
- C. other geniuses
- D. other children

Câu 3: When scientists studied intelligence and ability in twins, they found that _____.

- A. ability depends mainly on intelligence and achievement
- B. different twins generally have different levels of ability
- C. intelligence and development are irrelevant to ability
- D. ability depends both on intelligence and on environment

Câu 4: Scientists chose twins for their study because _____.

- A. they have the same genetic background, usually with similar intelligence
- B. they are born into the same family, hence the same upbringing
- C. each twin has the same environment as his/her twin
- D. they have the same economic background and hence the same opportunities

Câu 5: How were great musicians different from ordinary musicians in their development?

- A. They concentrated on music to the exclusion of other areas.
- B. Their ability was realized at an early stage and then nurtured.
- C. They practice playing their instruments for many years.
- D. They were exceptionally intelligent and artistic.

Câu 6: The writer advises that gifted children should be allowed to follow _____.

- A. only their interests in computer games
- B. their own interests
- C. their parents' interests
- D. only their interests in musical instruments

Câu 7: When encouraging their gifted children, parents should avoid _____.

- A. permitting them to follow their own interests
- B. letting them play their own way
- C. pushing their children too hard
- D. starting their education at an early age

Câu 8: The remark: "To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel." in the passage means that in order to become a genius _____.

- A. you need intelligence and you need to develop it
- B. you must nourish your brain and train your muscles hard
- C. you need to have good health and good nourishment
- D. you should try to move quickly and efficiently

Câu 9: The word "favorable" in the passage mostly means

- A. "helping somebody to be more intelligent compared to other people"
- B. "of high quality or an acceptable standard"
- C. "good for someone and making him/her likely to be successful"
- D. "under the control or in the power of somebody else"

Câu 10: All of the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.

- A. Studying different twins is a useful scientific procedure
- B. To become successful, a child needs both native intelligence and development
- C. Educational development depends completely on economic well-being
- D. A child's intelligence is influenced by that of his/her parents

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 11 to 20.

Quite different from storm surges are the giant sea waves called tsunamis, which derive their name from the Japanese expression for "high water in a harbor". These waves are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves, although they have relatively little to do with tides. Scientists often refer to them as seismic sea waves, far more appropriate in that they do result from undersea seismic activity.

Tsunamis are caused when the sea bottom suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano, for example, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly displaced. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances at speeds close to 700 kilometers per hour.

In the open ocean, tsunamis have little noticeable amplitude, often no more than one or two meters. It is when they hit the shallow water the coast that they increase in height, possibly up to 40 meters.

Tsunamis often occur in the Pacific because the Pacific is an area of heavy seismic activity. Two areas of the Pacific well accustomed to the threat of tsunamis are Japan and Hawaii. Because the seismic activity that causes tsunamis in Japan often occurs on the ocean bottom quite close to the islands, the tsunamis that hit Japan often comes with little warning and can therefore prove disastrous. Most of the tsunamis that hit the Hawaiian Islands, however, originate thousands of miles away near the coast of Alaska, so these tsunamis have a much greater distance to travel and the inhabitants of Hawaii generally have time for warning of their imminent arrival.

Tsunamis are certainly not limited to Japan and Hawaii. In 1755, Europe experienced a calamitous tsunami, when movement along the fault lines near the Azores caused a massive tsunami to sweep onto the Portuguese coast and flood the heavily populated area around Lisbon. The greatest tsunami on record occurred on the other side of the world in 1883 when the Krakatoa volcano underwent a massive explosion, sending waves more than 30 meters high onto nearby Indonesian islands; the tsunami from this volcano actually traveled around the world and was witnessed as far away as the English Channel.

Câu 11: The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses

- A. underwater earthquakes
- B. storm surges
- C. tides
- D. tidal waves

Câu 12: According to the passage, all of the following are true about tidal waves EXCEPT that

- A. they're caused by sudden changes in high and low tides
- B. they refer to the same phenomenon as seismic sea waves
- C. they are the same as tsunamis
- D. this terminology is not used by the scientific community

Câu 13: The word "displaced" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to.....

- A. located
- B. filtered
- C. moved
- D. not pleased

Câu 14: It can be inferred from the passage that tsunamis

- A. are often identified by ships on the ocean
- B. generally reach heights greater than 40 meters
- C. are far more dangerous on the coast than in the open ocean
- D. cause severe damage in the middle of the ocean

Câu 15: As used in the passage, water that is "shallow" isn't

- A. coastal
- B. deep
- C. clear
- D. tidal

Câu 16: A main difference between tsunamis in Japan and in Hawaii is that tsunamis in Japan are more likely to.....

- A. come from greater distances
- B. be less of a problem
- C. originate in Alaska
- D. arrive without warning

Câu 17: The possessive "their" in the third paragraph refers to

Câu 18: A "calamitous" tsunami in the last paragraph is one that is

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. at fault | B. expected |
| C. disastrous | D. extremely calm |

Câu 19: From the expression "on record" in the last paragraph, it can be inferred the tsunami that accompanied the Krakatoa volcano

- A. might not be the greatest tsunami ever
 - B. was not as strong as the tsunami in Lisbon
 - C. was filmed as it was happening
 - D. occurred before efficient records were kept

Câu 20: The passage suggests that - the tsunami resulting from the Kr- volcano

- A. was unobserved outside of the Indonesian islands
 - B. resulted in little damage
 - C. caused volcanic explosions in the English Channel
 - D. was far more destructive close to the source than far away

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase to fill in the blank in the following passage from 21 to 30.

Environmental Concerns

Earth is the only place we know of in the universe that can support human life (21) _____ human activities are making the planet less fit to live on. As the western world carries on consuming two-thirds of the world's resources while half of the world's population do so (22) _____ to stay alive we are rapidly destroying the (23) _____ resource we have by which all people can survive and prosper. Everywhere fertile soil is (24) _____ built on or washed into the sea. Renewable resources are exploited so much that they will never be able to recover (25) _____. We discharge pollutants into the atmosphere without any thought of the consequences. As a (26) _____ the planet's ability to support people is being reduced at the very time when rising human numbers and consumption are (27) _____ increasingly heavy demands on it.

The Earth's (28)____ resources are there for us to use. We need food, water, air, energy, medicines, warmth, shelter and minerals to (29)____ us fed, comfortable, healthy and active. If we are sensible in how we use the resources they will (30)____ indefinitely. But if we use them wastefully and excessively they will soon run out and everyone will suffer.

Câu 21:

- A. Still B. Despite C. Yet D. Although

Câu 22:

- A. for B. just C. already D. entirely

Câu 23:

- A. lone B. individual C. lonely D. alone

Câu 24:

- A. sooner B. rather C. either D. neither

Câu 25:

- A. completely B. quite C. greatly D. utterly

Câu 26:

- A. result B. product C. development D. reaction

Câu 27:

- A. having B. doing C. taking D. making

Câu 28:

- A. natural B. real C. living D. genuine

Câu 29:

- A. stay B. keep C. maintain D. hold

Câu 30:

- A. last B. stand C. remain D. go

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show underlined part that needs correction.

Câu 31: Drying food by means of solar energy is a ancient process applied

A B C D

wherever food an climatic conditions make it possible.

Câu 32: The examination will test your ability to understand spoken English, to

A B

read non technical language, and writing correctly.

C D

Câu 33: That man was an easy recognized figure with his long, white beard

A B C D

and wide brimmed hat.

Câu 34: America's first satellite exploded before it had risen three and a half

A B C

feet off the ground.

D

Câu 35: An itch resulting when a nerve that can carry pain is only slightly stimulated.

A

B

C

D

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

Câu 36: Your teacher is reading a book. You want to ask her a question.

You say: _____

- A. I'm sorry, I ask you a question.
- B. Excuse me. May I ask you a question?
- C. By the way, may I ask you a question?
- D. Hi, I'll ask you a question.

Câu 37: He denied _____ the shop.

- A. breaking on
- B. to break into
- C. having broken into
- D. to breaking

Câu 38: We'll have to call the barbecue _____. It's going to rain.

- A. for
- B. cross
- C. up
- D. off

Câu 39: She failed the test ____ she studied hard.

- A. although
- B. even though
- C. A & B
- D. as

Câu 40: You ____ out yesterday without a coat. No wonder you caught a cold.

- A. hadn't gone
- B. haven't gone
- C. shouldn't have gone
- D. mustn't have gone

Câu 41: After a quick ____ at the patient, the doctor rang for an ambulance.

- A. glance
- B. stare
- C. glimpse
- D. gaze

Câu 42: It was very ____ of you to notice that.

- A. observation
- B. observe
- C. observatory
- D. observant

Câu 43: ____ electricity you use, ____ your bill will be.

- A. The most....the higher
- B. The more.... the high
- C. More....higher
- D. The more.... the higher

Câu 44: Sam confessed ____ all the cookies.

- A. eat
- B. eating
- C. to eating
- D. to eat

Câu 45: This one is prettier, but it costs ____ as the other one.

- A. twice as many
- B. as many as
- C. twice as much
- D. as much as

Câu 46: Everyone thought she would accept the offer. _____, she turned it down.

- A. However B. Moreover C. So D. Too

Câu 47: Kate: Do you think Mary's coming to the English club?

Jackie: _____

- A. I hope not. B. I don't believe. C. I believe not so D. I believe not.

Câu 48: I've just bought a television set _____ in Japan.

- A. which they make B. who is made
C. which made D. made

Câu 49: If I had taken his advice, I _____ now.

- A. would have been rich B. would be rich
C. am rich D. will be rich

Câu 50: We went by sea, but we'd rather _____ by air.

- A. went B. go C. to have go D. have gone

Câu 51: We didn't expect to come up _____ many problems.

- A. about B. for C. against D. with

Câu 52: Birds make nests in trees _____ hide their young in the leaves and branches.

- A. can where they B. where can they
C. where they can D. where can them

Câu 53: They asked me a lot of questions, _____ I couldn't answer.

- A. all of which B. that C. all of whom D. who

Câu 54: Under no circumstances _____ to play with fireworks without parental supervision.

- A. should a child be allowed B. a child be allowed
C. a child should be allowed D. a child shouldn't be allowed

Câu 55: By the end of this week, my illness _____ me \$100.

- A. cost B. has cost C. will have cost D. will has cost

Câu 56: Neither Canada nor Mexico _____ that citizens of the United States have passports when they want to visit these countries.

- A. to require B. require C. requires D. requiring

Câu 57: When _____ is not known.

- A. it was invented the wheel B. the wheel was invented
C. the invention of the wheel D. was the wheel invented

Câu 58: A: Will you come to our party tonight?

B: _____, but I'll have an important meeting.

- A. I'll come B. I'd like coming C. I'd love to D. I like it

Câu 59: She turned off the record player _____ she could study.

- A. in case B. but C. so that D. even if

Câu 60: The two men looked so alike that it was impossible to _____ between them.

- A. discriminate B. discern C. distinguish D. differ

Câu 61: Let's go for a coffee, _____ ?

- A. won't we B. shall we C. will we D. will you

Câu 62: It's recommended that he _____ his course.

- A. taking B. take C. takes D. took

Câu 63: _____ that Columbus sailed to America.

- A. That was in 1492 B. It was in 1492 C. In 1492 D. It is in 1492

Câu 64: _____ I get your call, I'll leave

- A. By the time B. As soon as C. Now that D. Although

Câu 65: The house is _____ fire. Send _____ the Fire Brigade.

- A. on - for B. on – to C. in - for D. in - during

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following words.

Câu 66:

- A. eradication B. similarity C. resolution D. contradiction

Câu 67:

- A. appeal B. cigarette C. irrelevant D. machine

Câu 68:

- A. validity B. tremendous C. flexible D. commercial

Câu 69:

- A. necessarily B. necessary C. paradigm D. sovereign

Câu 70:

- A. volcanic B. secretary C. advocate D. proposal

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 sentence .

Câu 71: There is absolutely no truth in that rumor.

- A. That rumor is true to some extent.
- B. That rumor is absolutely true.
- C. There is some absolutely true rumor.
- D. That rumor is absolutely false.

Câu 72: I find myself at a loss to understand Harold's behaviour.

- A. I lost contact with Harold, so I couldn't understand his behaviour.
- B. I find Harold's behaviour quite incomprehensible.
- C. I understand Harold's behaviour completely.
- D. I have to lose a lot to understand Harold's behaviour.

Câu 73: In all probability, he is coming.

- A. Undoubtedly, he will come.
- B. He is coming very soon.
- C. He is very likely to come.
- D. He is bound not to come.

Câu 74: No matter how hard Fred tried to start the car, he didn't succeed.

- A. It's hard for Fred to start the car because he never succeeded.
- B. Fred tried very hard to start the car, and succeeded.
- C. However hard Fred tried, he couldn't start the car.
- D. Fred tried hard to start the car, and with success.

Câu 75: "Would you like some coffee?", Peter asked me.

- A. Peter asked me if I liked coffee.
- B. Peter offered to give me some coffee.
- C. Peter asked me to make him a cup of coffee.
- D. Peter, do you like some coffee?

Câu 76: She strikes me as a very effective teacher.

- A. My impression of her is that she is a very effective teacher.
- B. She is such an effective teacher that she always strikes her students.
- C. As a teacher, she always strikes me.
- D. I make an effective impression on the teacher.

Câu 77: The onset of the disease is shown by a feeling of faintness.

- A. The first sign of the disease is a feeling of faintness.
- B. A feeling of faintness signals the final stage of the disease.
- C. Faintness causes the disease.
- D. One feels faint if the disease is over.

Câu 78: But for his father's early retirement, Richard would not have taken over the family business.

- A. Richard's father didn't want him to take over the family business despite his retirement.
- B. His father retired early, but he still ran the family business.
- C. Richard only took over the family business because his father decided to retire early.
- D. Richard didn't take over the family business because his father didn't retire.

Câu 79: Impressed as we were by the new cinema, we found it rather expensive.

- A. We weren't as much impressed by the new cinema's look as its cost.
- B. We were very impressed by the new cinema, but found it rather expensive.
- C. We were not impressed by the new cinema at all because it looked rather expensive.
- D. The new cinema was more expensive than we expected.

Câu 80: In spite of their differences, Jim and John plan to be roommates.

- A. Jim and John intend to be roommates, even though they are different.
- B. Jim and John do not like each other.
- C. Jim and John are too different to be roommates
- D. Jim and John will be different roommates

Câu 9: The abilities to work hard, follow directions, and thinking independently

A

B

are some of the criteria for success in the workplace.

C

D

Câu 10: For decades, journalist Theodore H. White wrote books described

A

B

C

American presidential Elections.

D

III. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best phrase or clause to complete each of the following sentences.

Câu 11: Speech consists not merely of sound but _____ that follow various structural patterns.

- A. in organizing sound patterns B. sound patterns are organized
C. of organized sound patterns D. organized sound patterns

Câu 12: The knee is _____ most other joins in the body because it cannot twist without injury.

- A. more likely to be damaged than B. more than likely to be damaged
C. to be damaged more than likely D. likely to be more than damaged

Câu 13: Never _____ him stand on the deserted station platform.

- A. will I forget to see B. I will forget to see
C. will I forget seeing D. I will forget seeing

Câu 14: The incredible thing about telephone _____ across the continents, but that you can recognize the other person's voice.

- A. is not that people can instantly talk to each other
B. is it allows people to talk instantly
C. is that people can talk instantly
D. is it provides instant talking to each other

Câu 15: It is impossible _____ may assist some trees in saving water in the winter.

- A. that the loss of leaves B. when the leaves have lost
C. to lose leaves D. the leaves are lost

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the one in bold.

Câu 16: She pretended not to see him.

- A. She refused to see him.
- B. She ignored him when she saw him.
- C. She saw him but didn't say hello.
- D. She admitted seeing him.

Câu 17: He seemed very reluctant to take my advice.

- A. He seemed quite willing to take my advice.
- B. He seemed very anxious to take my advice.
- C. It seemed he was not ready to give me advice.
- D. It seemed he was not willing to take my advice.

Câu 18: He looked so funny that I couldn't help laughing.

- A. I couldn't laugh because he looked so funny.
- B. He looked too funny for me to laugh.
- C. I laughed because he looked so funny.
- D. I couldn't help him laugh because he looked so funny.

Câu 19: You will soon get used to the noise from the flat upstairs.

- A. You will soon be familiar with the noise from the flat upstairs.
- B. You used to hear the noise from the flat upstairs.
- C. You will soon like the noise from the flat upstairs.
- D. You will soon use the noise from the flat upstairs.

Câu 20: We'd never stayed in such an expensive hotel before.

- A. The hotel was not more expensive than we had ever expected.
- B. The hotel was more expensive than we had expected.
- C. The hotel was as expensive as we had expected.
- D. The hotel was less expensive than we had expected.

Câu 21: Jim came down with flu and had to stay in.

- A. Jim came down to stay with flu.
- B. Jim had to stay home in case he caught flu.
- C. Jim came down and then had to stay home with flu.
- D. Jim had to stay home because he had flu.

Câu 22: It is an undeniable fact that children watch too much TV.

- A. It's undeniable that too many children watch TV.
- B. It's undeniable that children don't watch enough TV.
- C. It can be denied that children watch too many TV programmers.
- D. It's obviously true that children spend too much time watching TV.

Câu 23: Immediately after her appearance, everything changed.

- A. As soon as everything changed, she appeared.
- B. Upon appearing, everything changed.
- C. Soon after she appeared did everything change.
- D. No sooner had she appeared did everything change.

Câu 24: It wasn't necessary for you to go to so much trouble on my behalf.

- A. You shouldn't have gone to so much trouble on my behalf.
- B. You needn't have gone to so much trouble on my behalf.
- C. You mustn't have gone to so much trouble on my behalf.
- D. You need have gone to so much trouble on my behalf.

Câu 25: Neither Tony nor his brother likes swimming.

- A. Tony doesn't like swimming and his brother too.
- B. Tony doesn't like swimming and his brother doesn't like either.
- C. Tony doesn't like swimming and so does his brother.
- D. Unlike his brother, Tony doesn't like swimming.

V. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

Câu 26: "Would you like another coffee?"

"_____."

- A. I'd love one
- B. Willingly
- C. Very kind of your part
- D. It's a pleasure

Câu 27: Smoking is _____ forbidden everywhere in that factory.

- A. strictly
- B. hardly
- C. severely
- D. harshly

Câu 28: They live in a very _____ populated area of Italy.

- A. sparsely B. barely C. hardly D. scarcely

Câu 29: It's obvious that neither the students _____ responsible for it.

- A. nor the teacher are B. nor the teacher were
C. nor are the teacher D. nor the teacher is

Câu 30: The stolen jewels were _____ a lot of money.

- A. cost B. valued C. worth D. priced

Câu 31: The baby does nothing but _____ all day.

- A. sleep and eat B. sleeping and eating
C. to sleep and to eat D. to sleep and eat

Câu 32: In public places, you should ask everyone for permission before you _____ a cigarette.

- A. put out B. put up C. turn up D. light up

Câu 33: _____ of my family, I would like to thank you very much for your help.

- A. Instead B. In person C. On account D. On behalf

Câu 34: It is suggested that the applicants _____ on time for the interview tomorrow morning.

- A. will arrive B. arrive C. can arrive D. arrives

Câu 35: It's much more expensive if you use the phone at _____ rate.

- A. heavy B. high C. peak D. busy

Câu 36: _____ unprepared for the exam, I felt sure I would get a low score.

- A. Although B. Having C. Because D. Being

Câu 37: _____ are a form of carbon has been known since the late 18th century.

- A. Because diamonds B. Diamonds, which
C. Diamonds D. That diamonds

Câu 38: "Which one do you want: the red one or the blue one?"

"_____."

- A. Neither B. Nor one C. None D. Anyone

Câu 39: I'm sorry, I haven't got _____ change. Why don't you try the bank?

- A. all B. lots C. some D. any

Câu 40: Hurry up! We don't have _____ left.

- A. many time B. much time C. little time D. few time

VI: Read the text below and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to decide which answer best fits each space from 41 to 50.

You have heard people say, "It makes my mouth water". They mean, of course, that the sight, taste, or smell of food (41) _____ the mouth to have something like water in it. This pleasant feeling is brought (42) _____ by thousands of tiny glands in your mouth. These glands (43) _____ a liquid into your mouth when you are hungry and see, taste or smell good food. The liquid is called *saliva*. The glands are called the salivary glands.

In an older person these glands (44) _____ about a quart of saliva daily. The amount for children is a little (45) _____, depending upon the age.

The saliva is valuable in helping people digest their meals. It helps (46) _____ two ways. It contains (47) _____ having the power to destroy certain germs and to change starch into sugar. It also (48) _____ to keep the lining of the mouth and throat wet and to reduce the friction which chewing dry food could create. This liquid softens the food taken into the mouth, by getting it (49) _____. You can help your digestion if you chew your food well, keeping it in the mouth and chewing it long enough (50) _____ the saliva can reach all parts of it.

Câu 41:

- A. causes B. makes C. urges D. encourages

Câu 42:

- A. up B. about C. over D. out

Câu 43:

- A. fill B. give C. flow D. pour

Câu 44:

- A. create B. make C. consist D. contain

Câu 45:

- A. less B. bit C. fewer D. smaller

Câu 46:

- A. with B. by C. in D. from

Câu 47:

- A. matters B. substances C. elements D. mixtures

Câu 48:

- A. serves B. acts C. tends D. tries

Câu 49:

- A. soft B. moist C. tender D. wet

Câu 50:

- A. as if B. when C. even if D. so that

VII: Read the text below and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to decide which answer best fits each space from 51 to 65.

Most people are familiar with the *yeti*, a large hairy man-like creature, which is (51) ____ to live in the Himalayas. (52) ____, you might not have heard of the “*yeren*” or “Wildman” of China, which was mentioned and drawn for the first (53) ____ more than 2,000 years ago. In the (54) ____ 40 years there have been over 200 (55) ____ of the yeren in the Shennongjia Nature Reserve in the central Hubej province. (56) ____ the size of footprints which have been found, the yeren could weigh as (57) ____ as 300 kilos. Those who claim to have seen it have described it (58) ____ approximately 1.6 metres tall, with long red hair, rounded eyes and a broad forehead. It also seems capable of an (59) ____ range of calls and noises. When disturbed, it is said to sound like a dog, a wolf, a donkey and (60) ____ a crying child.

In 1980, a Chinese scientist (61) ____ up in a gorilla costume and entered a forest in the (62) ____ of getting a closer look at yeren. Not (63) ____ he failed, as have many others who have gone in (64) ____ of this elusive creature. Indeed, there have been so many (65) ____ to find the yeren that the government has officially denied its existence, in order to prevent further damage being caused to delicate habitats in the nature reserve.

Câu 51:

- A. announced B. informed C. reported D. noticed

Câu 52:

- A. Actually B. Moreover C. However D. Instead

Câu 53:

- A. moment B. occasion C. time D. event

Câu 54:

- A. ultimate B. latest C. recent D. last

Câu 55:

- A. views B. sightings C. visions D. looks

Câu 56:

- A. Seen B. Given C. Considered D. Taken

Câu 57:

- A. near B. much C. far D. high

Câu 58:

- A. as B. of C. like D. with

Câu 59:

- A. unrecognizable B. incredible C. unnoticeable D. unpredictable

Câu 60:

- A. even B. just C. well D. too

Câu 61:

- A. put B. changed C. wore D. dressed

Câu 62:

- A. hope B. wish C. attempt D. order

Câu 63:

- A. especially B. surprisingly C. believably D. hopefully

Câu 64:

- A. hunt B. look C. search D. sight

Câu 65:

- A. explorations B. expeditions C. investigations D. excavations

VIII: Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

One of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Great Pyramid of Giza was a monument of wisdom and prophecy built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of its construction make it one of truly great wonders of the world. The thirteen-acre structure near the

Nile River is a solid mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are the number of hidden passageways and the burial chamber for the pharaoh. It is the largest single structure in the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east, and west – an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshippers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many *intersecting* lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent a type of timeline of events-past, present and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of the past. Others are *prophesied* for the future generations and are currently under investigation. Many believe that pyramids have supernatural powers and this one is no exception. Some researchers even associate it with extraterrestrial beings if the ancient past.

Was this superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today?

Câu 66: What has research of the base revealed?

- A. There are cracks in the foundation.
- B. A superior race of people built it.
- C. The lines represent important events.
- D. Tomb robbers have stolen the pharaoh's body.

Câu 67: Extraterrestrial beings are _____.

- A. living being from other planets
- B. researchers in Egyptology
- C. very strong workers
- D. astronomers in the ancient times

Câu 68: What was the most probable reason for providing so many hidden passages?

- A. To permit the high priests to pray at night.
- B. To allow the weight of the pyramid to settle evenly.
- C. To keep grave robbers from finding the tomb and the treasure buried with the pharaoh.
- D. To enable the pharaoh's family to bring food for his journey to the afterlife.

Câu 69: The word “*feat*” in the first passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. festivity B. structure C. appendage D. accomplishment

Câu 70: What do the intersecting lines in the base symbolize?

- A. Astrological computation.
B. Pathways of the great solar bodies.
C. Dates of important events taking place throughout time.
D. Architect’s plans for the hidden passages.

Câu 71: In the second passage, the word “*prophesied*” is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. precipitated B. foretold C. terminated D. affiliated

Câu 72: What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Symbolism of the Great Pyramid.
B. Exploration of the Burial Chamber of Cheops.
C. Wonders of the Great Pyramid of Giza.
D. Problems with the construction of the Great Pyramid.

Câu 73: On what did the ancient Egyptians base their calculations?

- A. Observation of the celestial bodies.
B. Advanced technology.
C. Advanced tools of measurement.
D. Knowledge of the earth’s surface.

Câu 74: Why was the Great Pyramid constructed?

- A. As a religious temple. B. As a tomb for the pharaoh.
C. As an engineering feat. D. As a solar observatory.

Câu 75: Why is the Great Pyramid of Giza considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World?

- A. It is perfectly aligned with the four cardinal points of the compass and contains many prophecies.
B. It was built by a super race.
C. It is very old.
D. It was selected as the tomb of Pharaoh Cheops.

IX: Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

The bat, say scientists, is one of nature's most dazzling and precious creations. According to the fossil record, bats were soaring in the sky at least 55 million years ago. These ancient fliers, says evolutionary biologist Nancy Simmons of New York's American Museum of Natural History, were "virtually indistinguishable from today echolocating bats". Though to look at them most resemble rodents, bats' closest cousins are primates. Modern bats are amazingly diverse, about 1,000 species account for nearly a fourth of all mammal species. The only known group of flying mammals, they range in size from Thailand's tiny bumblebee bat, weighing almost nothing, to Indonesia's giant flying fox, with wingspans of nearly 5 ft. Many bats feed on insects, while others prefer fruit, nectar, or pollen. A few feast on fish, rodents, and blood. Contrary to legend, however, vampire bats, which dwell in Latin America, suck the blood of grazing cattle and horses, not sleeping humans.

Essentially docile, bats play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance. For one thing, they protect crops from marauding insects. The 20 million Mexican free-tailed bats that roost in Bracken Cave near San Antonio, Texas, from spring to fall consume 250 tons of insects every night as they swarm to altitudes of more than 10,000 ft. A single little brown bat can also lap up 600 mosquitoes an hour.

Câu 76: The passage primarily discusses the bat's _____.

- A. lifespan B. lifecycle C. lifestyle D. life-blood

Câu 77: According to the passage, bats that lived 45 million years ago, compared with bats nowadays, _____.

- A. flew higher in the sky. B. were unable to fly very high.
C. flew in a similar way. D. had a different way of flying.

Câu 78: The author mentions all of the following as food sources for bats EXCEPT _____.

- A. flowers B. reptiles C. insects D. birds

Câu 79: It can be inferred from the passage that vampire bats _____.

- A. prefer human blood B. have rarefied blood
C. behave unexpectedly D. exist only in legends

Câu 80: According to the passage, which of the following live in caves?

- A. 600 mosquitoes. B. Small brown bats.
C. 20 million bats. D. 250 tons of insects.

ĐỀ 4

TRƯỜNG THPT LÊ HỒNG PHONG ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC LẦN 2 – NĂM HỌC 2009-2010

BÌM SƠN

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH, KHỐI D

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Mã đề thi: 125

I. Đọc và chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau đây.

Mobile phones ... (1) ..., microwave radio emissions. Researchers are questioning whether exposure to these radio waves might... (2) ... to brain cancer. So far, the data are not conclusive. The scientific evidences do not ... (3) ... us to say with certainty that mobile phones are categorically ... (4) On the other hand, current research has not yet ... (5) ... clear adverse effects associated with the prolonged used of mobile phones. Numerous studies are now going ... (6) ... in various countries. Some of the results are contradictory but others have shown an association between mobile phone use and cancer. ... (7) ..., these studies are preliminary and the issue needs further, long-term investigation. ... (8) ... the scientific data are more definite, it is prudent for people to try not to use mobile phones for long ... (9) ... of time. Don't think that hands-free phones are any safer either. At the moment, research is in fact showing the ... (10) ... and they may be just as dangerous. It is also thought that young people whose bodies are still growing may be at particular risk.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. send | B. emit | C. give | D. charge |
| 2. A. cause | B. lead | C. produce | D. bring |
| 3. A. enable | B. make | C. able | D. let |
| 4. A. unhealthy | B. safe | C. secure | D. risky |
| 5. A. produced | B. proved | C. caused | D. demonstrated |
| 6. A. about | B. by | C. on | D. through |
| 7. A. Though | B. However | C. Additionally | D. While |
| 8. A. Until | B. When | C. Provide | D. As |
| 9. A. amounts | B. periods | C. intervals | D. quantities |
| 10. A. opposite | B. way | C. fact | D. truth |

II. Chọn đáp án phù hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau:

11. I really can't the twins apart. They look so alike.
A. take B. say C. talk D. tell
12. She her success to hard work.
A. ascribed B. subscribed C. described D. prescribed
13. The robbers were to two years' imprisonment.
A. given B. allowed C. sentenced D. sent
14. One of the scheme is the very high cost.
A. advantage B. drawback C. shortcoming D. shortage
15. We live in a friendly community and everyone gets each other very well.
A. on with B. up to C. down to D. out of
16. did Arthur realise there was danger.
A. Only after entering the store B. After he had entered the store
C. When he entered the store D. Upon entering the store
17. with the size of the whole Earth, the highest mountains do not seem high at all.
A. A comparison B. When compared
C. Compare them D. If you compare
18. Bats avoid objects by emitting high-frequency sounds and listening for echoes.
A. to run into B. running into C. to run onto D. running onto
19. Have you considered for that position of sales manager?
A. looking B. to look C. to apply D. applying
20. I don't think she can get her message to the students. She seems too nervous.
A. across B. around C. over D. out
21. It is very important for a firm or a company to changes in the market.
A. keep in touch with B. keep pace with
C. keep tract with D. keep pace of

22. Lucy was late for school this morning because the alarm didn't as usual.
- A. take off B. get off C. go off D. ring off
23. When I told the doctor that I had had earache for nearly a month, he gave me a for ear-drops.
- A. prescription B. recipe C. ticket D. receipt
24. You look tired. hard all day?
- A. Are you working B. Did you work
C. Do you work D. Have you been working
25. I don't like people who tend to other people's kindness.
- A. take advantage in B. take advantage
C. take advantages of D. take advantage of
26. places which attract to many visitors as Venice, Italy.
- A. Fewer B. As few
C. There are few D. That fewer
27. The secretary apologized waiting so long.
- A. for me keeping B. to me for
C. for me D. for keeping me
28. There are insufficient left to pay medical aid.
- A. stores B. accounts C. funds D. numbers
29. We Catherine yesterday when we were shopping.
- A. bumped into B. ran to
C. fell into D. came across
30. in this national park declined from a few thousand to a few hundred in ten years.
- A. A number of tigers B. For a number of tigers
C. That the number of tigers D. The number of tigers
31. Is there somewhere I can this jumper?
- A. try out B. look over C. try on D. look out

32. Tim looks so frightened and upset. Hesomething terrible.
- A. can have experienced B. must experience
 C. should have experienced D. must have experienced
33. Although some people earn a lot of money, they are notwith their lives.
- A. contented B. pleasant C. concerned D. satisfy
34.range in colour from pale yellow to bright orange.
- A. Canaries that B. Canaries
 C. That canaries D. Canaries which
35. He would certainly have attended the party
- A. had he not had a flat tyre. B. had the tyre not flattened itself.
 C. if the flat tyre hadn't happened. D. if he didn't get a flat tyre.

III. Chọn từ có trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại.

36. A. pioneer B. destination C. essential D. artificial
 37. A. burglary B. detective C. hopeful D. perfect
 38. A. amazing B. resemble C. dramatic D. inconsistent
 39. A. weather B. doctor C. percent D. courtesy
 40. A. diplomatic B. disappear C. memorial D. presidential

IV. Tìm ra một lỗi cần được sửa trong mỗi câu sau đây.

41. I don't like people told me what to do.
- A. like B. told C. me D. what
42. Harvey never pays his bills on time, and his brother does too.
- A. pays his bills B. on time C. his D. does too
43. Tokyo is more densely populated than any another city in the world.
- A. more B. densely populated
 C. another D. city
44. Before TV, the common man seldom never had the opportunity to see and hear his leaders express their views.
- A. seldom never B. had C. hear D. their

45. Jogging nor dieting, carried to extremes, can be harmful.

- A. carried B. extremes C. nor D. dieting

V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng.

Since water is the basis of life, composing the greater part of the **tissues** of all living things, the crucial problem of desert animals is to survive in a world where sources of flowing water are rare. And since man's inexorable necessity is to absorb large quantities of water at frequent intervals, he can scarcely comprehend that many creatures of the desert pass their entire lives without a single drop.

Uncompromising as it is, the desert has not eliminated life but only **those forms** unable to withstand its desiccating effects. No moist-skinned, water-loving animals can exist there. Few large animals are found. The giants of the North American desert are the deer, the coyote, and the bobcat. Since desert country is open, it holds more swift-footed running and leaping creatures than the tangled forest. Its population is largely nocturnal, silent, filled with reticence, and ruled by stealth. Yet they are not **emaciated**.

Having adapted to their austere environment, they are as healthy as animals anywhere else in the world. The secret of their adjustment lies in the combination of behavior and physiology. None could survive if, like mad dogs and Englishmen, they went out in the midday sun; many would die in a matter of minutes. So most of them pass the burning hours asleep in cool, humid **burrows** underneath the ground, emerging to hunt only by night. The surface of the sun-baked desert averages around 150 degrees, but 18 inches down the temperature is only 60 degrees.

46. The word "**emaciated**" in the passage mostly means.....

- A. large and strong difficult to control or deal with.
B. thin and weak because of lack of food and water.
C. living or growing in natural conditions, not kept in a house or on a farm.
D. able to get what one wants in a clever way, especially by tricking or cheating.

47. The word "**tissues**" in the passage mostly means.....

- A. "very small living things that cause infectious diseases in people, animals and plants"
B. "the smallest units of living matter that can exist on their own".

- C. "the simplest forms of life that exist in air, water, living and dead creatures and plants".

D. "collections of cells that forms the different parts of humans, animals and plants".

48. According to the passage, creatures in the desert.....

 - A. run and leap faster than those in the tangled forest.
 - B. run and leap more slowly than those in the tangled forest.
 - C. are more active during the day than those in the tangled forest.
 - D. are not as healthy as those anywhere else in the world.

49. The title for this passage could be

 - A. "Animal Life in a Desert Environment"
 - B. "Desert Plants"
 - C. "Man's Life in a Desert Environment"
 - D. "Life Underground"

50. The author mentions all the following as examples of the behaviour of desert animals EXCEPT.....

 - A. they sleep during the day.
 - B. they dig home underground.
 - C. they are noisy and aggressive.
 - D. they are watchful and quiet.

51. We can infer from the passage that.....

 - A. healthy animals live longer lives.
 - B. water is the basis of desert life.
 - C. living things adjust to their environment.
 - D. desert life is colorful and diverse.

52. The phrase "those forms" in the passage refers to all of the following EXCEPT

 - A. the coyote and the bobcat.
 - B. water-loving animals.
 - C. many large animals.
 - D. moist-skinned animals.

53. According to the passage, one characteristic of animals living in the desert is that.....

 - A. they can hurt in temperature of 150 degrees.
 - B. they are less healthy than animals living in other places.

- C. they live in an accommodating environment.
D. they are smaller and fleet than forest animals.

54. The word "burrows" in the passage mostly means.....

A. holes or tunnels in the ground made by animals for them to live in.
B. places where a particular type of animal or plant is normally found.
C. places where insects or other small creatures live and produce their young.
D. structures made of metal bars in which animals or birds are kept.

55. Man can hardly understand why many animals live their whole life in the desert, as.....

A. sources of flowing water are rare in a desert.
B. water is an essential part of his existence.
C. water composes the greater part of the tissues of living things.
D. very few large animals are found in the desert.

VI. Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu đã cho.

56. It looks like rain to me.

 - A. I like to look at the rain.
 - B. It will rain, I like to look at it.
 - C. It is going to rain, isn't it?
 - D. I think it's going to rain.

57. My son dislikes other people criticizing him.

 - A. Criticizing him is not my son's hobby.
 - B. My son can't stand if other people criticize him.
 - C. My son is afraid of being criticized.
 - D. My son doesn't like if you criticize him.

58. We have to delay our plan due to lack of time.

 - A. We have to call off our plan because we don't have much time.
 - B. Our plan has to be postponed because we don't have time.
 - C. We have to cancel our plan due to lack of time.
 - D. Our plan has to be cancelled because we don't have enough time.

59. This is the most delicious meat that I've ever eaten.

 - A. I have never eaten such more delicious meat.
 - B. Not ever in my life have I had such a wonderful meat.

- C. At no time in my life have I never tasted this excellent meat.
D. Never in my life have I had such a delicious meat.
60. My mother is only one in the family understands me.
A. Apart from my mother, no one in the family understands me.
B. I am unhappy in my family.
C. Everyone in the family knows me except my mother.
D. Everyone in my family doesn't understand me.

VII. Đọc và chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau đây.

The Wildman of China

Most people are familiar with the yeti, a large hairy man-like creature, which is ... (61) ... to live in the Himalayas. ... (62) ... you might not have heard of the "yeren" or "Wildman" of China, which was mentioned and drawn for the first ... (63) ... more than 2,000 years ago. In the ... (64) ... 40 years there have been over 200 ... (65) ... of the yeren in the Shennongjia Nature Reserve in the central Hubei province. ... (66) ... the size of footprints which have been found, the yeren could weigh as ... (67) ... as 300 kilos. Those who claim to have seen it have described it ... (68) ... approximately 1.6 metres tall, with long red hair, rounded eyes and a broad forehead. It also seems ... (69) ... of an incredible range of calls and noises. When disturbed, it is said to sound like a dog, a wolf, a donkey and ... (70) ... a crying child.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 61. A. announced | B. noticed | C. reported | D. informed |
| 62. A. Actually | B. Instead | C. Moreover | D. However |
| 63. A. moment | B. occasion | C. event | D. time |
| 64. A. ultimate | B. recent | C. last | D. latest |
| 65. A. views | B. visions | C. looks | D. sightings |
| 66. A. Taken | B. Given | C. Seen | D. Considered |
| 67. A. high | B. much | C. near | D. far |
| 68. A. with | B. like | C. as | D. of |
| 69. A. capable | B. able | C. competent | D. powerful |
| 70. A. too | B. just | C. well | D. even |

VIII. *Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng.*

Psychologists have debated a long time about whether a child's upbringing can give it the ability to do outstandingly well. Some think that it is impossible to develop genius and say that it is simply something a person is born with. **Others**, however, argue that the potential for great achievement can be developed. The truth lies somewhere between these two extremes.

It seems very obvious that being born with the right qualities from gifted parents will increase a child's ability to do well. However, this ability will be fully realized only with the right upbringing and opportunities. As one psychologist says, "To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel."

Scientists have recently assessed intelligence, achievement, and ability in 50 sets of identical twins that were separated shortly after birth and brought up by different parents. They found that achievement was based on intelligence, and later influenced by the child's environment.

One case involving very intelligent twins was quoted. One of the twins received a normal upbringing, and performed well. The other twin, however, was brought up by extremely supportive parents and given every possible opportunity to develop its abilities. That twin, though starting out with the same degree of intelligence as the other, performed even better.

This case reflects the general principle of intelligence and ability. The more **favorable** the environment, the more a child's intelligence and ability are developed. However, there is no link between intelligence and the socioeconomic level of a child's family. In other words, it does not matter how poor or how rich a family is, as this does not affect the intelligence.

Gifted people cannot be created by supportive parents, but they can be developed by them. One professor of music said that outstanding musicians usually started two or three years earlier than ordinary performers, often because their parents had recognized their ability. These musicians then needed at least ten years' hard work and training in order to reach the level they were capable of attaining.

People who want to have very gifted children are given the following advice:

- Marry an intelligent person.
- Allow children to follow their own interests rather than the interests of the parents.
- Start a child's education early but avoid pushing the child too hard.
- Encourage children to play; for example, playing with musical instruments is essential for a child who wants to become an outstanding musician.

77. The upbringing of highly intelligent children requires _____
- A. good musical instruments.
 - B. parental support and encouragement.
 - C. an expensive education.
 - D. wealthy and loving parents.
78. The remark: "To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel." in the passage means that in order to become a genius _____
- A. you need to have good health and good nourishment.
 - B. you need intelligence and you need to develop it.
 - C. you should try to move quickly and efficiently.
 - D. you must nourish your brain and train your muscles hard.
79. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.
- A. educational development depends completely on economic well-being
 - B. a child's intelligence is influenced by that of his/her parents
 - C. to become successful, a child needs both native intelligence and development
 - D. studying different twins is a useful scientific procedure
80. The writer advises that gifted children should be allowed to follow _____.
- A. only their interests in musical instruments
 - B. their own interests
 - C. only their interests in computer games
 - D. their parents' interests

ĐỀ 5

ĐỀ THI ĐỀ XUẤT THI ĐẠI HỌC VÀ CAO ĐẲNG

Người ra đề: Nguyễn Thị Mai – GV trường THPT Cửa Lò – Nghệ An

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu:

Câu 1:

- A. inventor B. physicist C. president D. gardener

Câu 2:

- A. picturesque B. entertain C. Vietnamese D. wonderful

Câu 3:

- A. comedy B. command C. comfortable D. compass

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại trong câu sau:

Câu 4:

- A. bound B. cough C. ground D. round

Câu 5:

- A. ache B. break C. paid D. bread

Chọn phương án đúng tương ứng với (A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau:

Câu 6: So far three houses _____

- A. are built B. were built C. have built D. have been built

Câu 7: Last night we _____ a great deal from the heat.

- A. had suffered B. were suffered C. suffered D. have suffered

Câu 8: She wants to go shopping, but she has hardly _____.

- A. any money B. some money C. money D. no money

Câu 9: She has _____ work to do that she gets very tired.

- A. so many B. much more C. too much D. so much

Câu 10: _____ he wasn't well-qualified, he got promotion.

- A. Although B. When C. Besides D. If

Câu 11: These are out dated clothes, _____ people buy them.

- A. yet B. if C. unless D. whenever

Câu 12: The sky was cloudy and miserable _____. We went to the beach.

- A. Even though B. Nevertheless C. So D. If

Câu 13: Unless Tom _____ his library book back tomorrow he _____ to pay a fine.

- A. will take, have B. will take, will have
C. is going to take, have D. takes, will have

Câu 14: _____ was a special work.

- A. John to carry for the parcels B. For John to carry the parcels
C. Carry the parcels for John D. For John parcels carrying

Câu 15: In the window was a special display of _____ cloth.

- A. baby' B. baby's C. babies' D. a baby's

Câu 16: The snow and ice made the steps very _____.

- A. slipped B. slips C. slippery D. slip

Câu 17: I find it quite _____ to talk in front of a group of people.

- A. embarrassing B. embarrassed
C. embarrassedly D. embarrassingly

Câu 18: _____ about the company's future meant that few people wanted to invest money in it.

- A. Certainly B. Uncertainly C. Uncertain D. Certain

Câu 19: Simon admitted that his cruel jokes was _____.

- A. intention B. unintended C. intending D. intended

Câu 20: Thousands of people have been made _____ by the war.

- A. homely B. homeland C. hometown D. homeless

Câu 21: On the _____ to the town there is a beautiful wood.

- A. direction B. street C. way D. entrance

Câu 22: Leave it in the oven until it _____ brown.

- A. turns B. colors C. changes D. cooks

Câu 23: At four o'clock Mr. Hutchinson still had some _____ to do in the garden.

- A. work B. job C. effort D. task

Câu 24: I've _____ my mind. I don't want to go now.

- A. had B. changed C. lost D. got

Câu 25: I couldn't remember if I'd closed the windows, so I went back to make _____.

- A. closed B. sure C. it D. nothing

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A, B, C hoặc D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ câu 26 đến 35:

British television is the big success story of the post war year. Little (26) _____ than a limited experiment before the war. It blossomed in the years following 1945. In 1955, commercials television began. Today, 90% of the population have television in their home.

In 1960, a committee of inquiry was (27) _____ up, under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Pilkington, to investigate the working of broadcasting. The Pilkington Report, (28) _____ in 1962, had this to say: " Television has been (29) _____ a mirror of society, but the metaphor, however striking, wholly misses the major issue of the responsibility of the broadcasting authorities. For, if we consider the aspect of this (30) _____, what is the mirror to reflect? Is it to reflect the best or the (31) _____ in us? One cannot escape the question by saying that it must do both: one must ask then if it is to present the best or the worst with complete indifference and no comment. Television (32) _____ not, and cannot, merely reflect the moral standards of society. It must affect (33) _____ either by changing or by reinforcing them".

All broadcasting, and television particularly should be ready and anxious to experiment, to show (34) _____ new and unusual, to give hearing at dissent. Here, broadcasting must be most willing to (35) _____ mistakes; for if it does not, it will make no discoveries.

Câu 26:

- A. more B. much C. less D. few

Câu 27:

- A. given B. set C. took D. shut

Câu 28:

- A. had B. made C. written D. produced

Câu 29:

- A. looked B. cared C. saved D. considered

Câu 30:

- A. media B. mean C. method D. tool

Câu 31:

- A. bad B. worse C. worst D. good

Câu 32:

- A. are B. have C. should D. could

Câu 33:

- A. no one B. nobody C. some one D. everyone

Câu 34:

- A. how B. the C. what D. that

Câu 35:

- A. join B. admit C. have D. be

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A, B, C hoặc D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ câu 36 đến câu 45:

CITIES

Cities have always attracted people from the countryside. They offer wider (36) _____ for employment. They also provide a better range of goods and services - shops, schools, hospitals (37) _____ a generally more exciting environment for the sleepy village. However, cities have also been the (38) _____ of crime and poverty. But the attraction that always remained and the movement (39) _____ large cities is now stronger than ever. One result (40) _____ industrialization has been the vast increase in urban populations. By 1990, 40 percent of the world's (41) _____ lived in

cities, and in the developed countries the figure was generally well (42) _____ half. This came about partly as mechanized farming methods need only a (43) _____ part of the workforce to supply the entire population. Another reason was the growth (44) _____ industry which was located in the cities and employed huge numbers of people (45) _____ a result, cities are becoming bigger and very crowded.

Câu 36:

- A. ranges B. fields C. jobs D. choices

Câu 37:

- A. the B. and C. but D. of

Câu 38:

- A. hub B. place C. position D. point

Câu 39:

- A. in B. on C. for D. of

Câu 40:

- A. that B. shows C. which D. what

Câu 41:

- A. people B. population C. family D. houses

Câu 42:

- A. on B. in C. under D. above

Câu 43:

- A. big B. large C. small D. little

Câu 44:

- A. of B. for C. at D. in

Câu 45:

- A. at B. as C. in D. on

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) từ câu 46 đến 55:

Smallpox was the first widespread disease to be eliminated by human invention. In May, 1966, the World Health Organization (WHO), an agency of the United Nations was authorized to initiate a global campaign to eradicate

smallpox. The goal was to eliminate the disease in one decade. At the time, the disease posed a serious *threat* to people in more than thirty nations. Because similar projects for malaria and yellow fever had failed, few believed that smallpox could actually be eradicated but eleven years after the initial organization of the campaign no cases were reported in the field.

The strategy was not only to provide mass vaccinations but also to isolate patients with active smallpox in order to contain the spread of the disease and to break the chain of human transmission. Rewards for reporting smallpox assisted in motivating removed from contact with others and treated. At the same time, the entire village where the victim had lived was vaccinated.

By April of 1978 WHO officials announced that *they* had *isolated* the last known case of the disease but health workers continued to search for new cases for two additional years to be completely sure. In May, 1980, a formal statement was made to the global community. Today smallpox is no longer a threat to humanity. Routine vaccinations have been stopped worldwide.

Câu 46. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. The World Organization
- B. The Eradication of smallpox
- C. Smallpox vaccinations
- D. Infectious disease

Câu 47. The word "*threat*" written in italic could be best replace by

- A. debate
- B. humiliation
- C. risk
- D. bother

Câu 48. What was the goal of the campaign against smallpox worldwide?

- A. To decrease the spread of smallpox worldwide
- B. To eliminate smallpox worldwide in ten years
- C. To provide mass vaccinations against smallpox worldwide
- D. To initiate worldwide projects for smallpox, malaria, and yellow fever at the same time

Câu 49. According to the passage, what was the strategy used to eliminate the spread of smallpox?

- A. Vaccinations of entire villages
- B. Treatment of individual victims
- C. Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations
- D. Extensive reporting of out break

Câu 50. The word "*isolated*" written in italic is closest in meaning to

- A. restored B. separated C. attended D. located

Câu 51. How was the public motivated to help the health workers?

- A. By educating them.
B. By rewarding them for reporting cases.
C. By isolating them from others.
D. By giving them vaccination

Câu 52. The word "*they*" written in italic refers

- A. health workers B. officials C. victims D. cases

Câu 53. Which statement does not refer to smallpox ?

- A. Previous projects had failed.
B. People are no longer vaccinated for it.
C. The World Health Organization mounted a worldwide campaign to eradicate the disease.
D. It was a serious threat.

Câu 54. It can be inferred that

- A. no new cases of smallpox have been reported this year.
B. malaria and yellow fever have been eliminated.
C. smallpox victims no longer die when they contact the disease.
D. smallpox is not transmitted from one person to another.

Câu 55. When was the formal announcement made that smallpox had been eradicated?

- A. 1966 B. 1976 C. 1978 D. 1980

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) từ câu 56 đến câu 65:

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon.

People of different cultures are more prone to contract certain illnesses because of the characteristic foods they consume.

That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites (commonly used to preserve color in meats) as well as other food additives caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which ingredients on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful.

The additives that we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to cattle and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows.

Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

A healthy diet is directly related to good health. Often we are unaware of detrimental substances we ingest. Sometimes well-meaning farmers or others who do not realize the consequences add these substances to food without our knowledge.

Câu 56. How has science done a disservice to people ?

- A. Because of science, disease caused by contaminated food have been virtually eradicated.
- B. It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
- C. As a result of scientific invention, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food.
- D. The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.

Câu 57. The word "prone" is nearest in meaning to

- A. supine
- B. unlikely
- C. healthy
- D. predisposed

Câu 58. What are nitrates used for ?

- A. They preserve flavor in packaged foods.
- B. They preserve the color of meats.
- C. They are the objects of research.
- D. They cause the animals to become fatter.

Câu 59. FDA means

- A. Food Direct Additives
- B. Final Difficult Analysis
- C. Food and Drug Administration
- D. Federal Dairy Additives

Câu 60. The word "these" refers to

- A. meats
- B. colors
- C. researchers
- D. nitrates and nitrites

Câu 61. The word "carcinogenic" is closest in meaning to

- A. trouble-making
- B. color-retaining
- C. money-making
- D. cancer-causing

Câu 62. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT

- A. drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons
- B. some of additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals
- C. researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for more than forty-five years
- D. food may cause forty percent of the cancer in the world

Câu 63. The word "additives" is closest meaning to

- A. added substances
- B. dangerous substances
- C. natural substances
- D. benign substances

Câu 64. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Harmful and harmless substances in Food
- B. Improving Health Through a Nature Diet
- C. The Food You Eat Can Affect Your Health
- D. Avoiding Injurious Substances in Food

Câu 65. The word "fit" is closest in meaning to

- A. athletic
- B. suitable
- C. tasty
- D. adaptable

Chọn phương án (A, B, C hoặc D) ứng với câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn sau đây:

Câu 66. Peter managed to get promoted to the job of Office Manager because he worked extremely hard.

- A. By working extremely hard Peter managed to get promoted to the job of office Manager.
- B. By working extremely hard Peter manages to get promote to the job of Office Manager.
- C. By working extremely hard Peter had managed to get promoted to the job of Office Manager.
- D. By working extremely hard Peter has been managed to get promoted to the job of Office Manager.

Câu 67. When we crossed the Alps, we couldn't see Mont Blanc because of the rain.

- A. If it had been raining we could have seen Mont Blanc.
- B. If it hasn't been raining we could have seen Mont Blanc.
- C. If it hadn't been raining we could have seen Mont Blanc.
- D. If it hadn't been raining we couldn't have seen Mont Blanc.

Câu 68. I'm sure it was Tom who cleared everything up.

- A. Tom must have clear everything up.
- B. Tom must has cleared everything up.
- C. Tom must has not cleared everything up.
- D. Tom must have cleared everything up.

Câu 69. If you want my opinion, it would be a good idea to stop eating so many sweets.

- A. If I am you, I would stop eating so many sweets.
- B. If I were you, I would stop eating so many sweets.
- C. If I was you, I would stop eating so many sweets.
- D. If I were you, I would not stop eating so many sweets.

Câu 70. People say that he is an excellent poet.

- A. He was said to be an excellent poet.
- B. He is said not to be an excellent poet.
- C. He is said to be an excellent poet.
- D. He has said to be an excellent poet.

Xác định từ/ cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa để câu trở thành câu chính xác:

Câu 71. Ceramic can be harder, light, and more resistant to heat than metals.

A B C D

Câu 72. Mold is extremely destruction to books in a library.

A B C D

Câu 73. Sydney Lanier achieved fame both as a poet or as a symphony musician.

A B C D

Câu 74. The horses used to playing polo are not of any special breed or of any

A B C D

define size.

D

Câu 75. Sharks can detect minute electrical discharges coming from its prey.

A B C D

Hãy chọn câu đồng nghĩa với câu cho sẵn trong số A hoặc B, C, D:

Câu 76. He used to write home once a week.

From this sentence we understand that:

- A. He enjoys writing home every week.
- B. He never fails to write a weekly letter to home.
- C. he doesn't now write home once a week.
- D. He was force to write home every week.

Câu 77. They arrived too late to get good seats.

This sentence means that:

- A. When they arrived, the good seats were already taken.
- B. Although they were late they found some good seats.
- C. They got good seats some time after they arrived.
- D. finds it impossible not to worry about Tom.

Câu 78. I can't help feeling worried about Tom

The speaker of this sentence means that she

- A. doesn't worry about Tom.
- B. can do nothing to help Tom.
- C. is glad to have someone like Tom to worry about.
- D. they had to stand for the whole show.

Câu 79. The holiday wouldn't have cost so much if they hadn't gone abroad.

From this sentence we know that

- A. They went abroad for the holiday and spent a lot.
- B. They didn't go abroad for the holiday, so they didn't spend much.
- C. They had a holiday abroad at a very low cost.
- D. The holiday cost as much as a foreign holiday would have cost.

Câu 80. Mrs. Mason said: "Janet may have gone to the cinema"

Mrs. Mason means that

- A. She knew Janet had gone to the cinema.
- B. She wasn't sure where Janet had gone.
- C. Janet was allowed to go to the cinema.
- D. Janet had certainly not gone to the cinema.

II. ĐỀ LUYỆN TẬP

Đề 1

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

Question 1:

- A. glove B. cover C. approve D. love

Question 2:

- A. clown B. cow C. now D. bow

Question 3:

- A. scorch B. work C. fork D. torch

Question 4:

- A. signal B. sing C. design D. significant

Question 5:

- A. apply B. identity C. healthy D. happy

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 6:

- A. rapidly B. comfortably C. frequently D. necessarily

Question 7:

- A. pleasure B. laboratory C. detain D. correction

Question 8:

- A. defrost B. formal C. suspect D. computer

Question 9:

- A. composition B. Portuguese C. satisfaction D. companion

Question 10:

- A. subordinate B. expand C. celebrate D. escape

BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

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

Question 11: “Buy me a newspaper on your way back, _____?”

- A. will you B. don’t you C. can’t you D. do you

Question 12: - “Wow! What a nice coat you are wearing!”

- _____”

- A. Certainly. Do you like it, too? B. I like you to say that.
C. Yes, of course. It’s expensive. D. Thanks. My brother bought it for me.

Question 13: - “Why wasn’t your boyfriend at the party last night?”

- “He _____ the lecture at Show Hall I know he very much wanted to hear the speaker”.

- A. should have attended B. can have attended
C. was to attend D. may have attended

Question 14: It was not until she had arrived home _____ remembered her appointment with the doctor.

- A. that she B. and she C. she D. when she had

Question 15: He seems..... of any humor whatsoever.

- A. lacking B. devoid C. light D. low

Question 16: It’s not in my nature to..... over the price of something.

- A. haggle B. discuss C. challenge D. transact

Question 17: Although the conditions weren’t ideal for the walk, we decided to.... a go of it.

- A. make B. do C. run D. carry

Question 18: The.... and file supporters of the party were cheered by the election result.

- A. ordinary B. rank C. division D. lowly

Question 19: Everyone is entitled to a ticket,..... of where they come from.

- A. irrelevant B. prerequisite C. irrespective D. incidental

Question 20: It was a stroke of luck that he had always been able to write with hand.

- A. both B. each C. every D. either

Question 21: Wouldn't you agree that the balance of power has..... recently?

- A. affected B. swept C. shifted D. weighed

Question 22: I have no brothers or sisters. I am.... child.

- A. an only B. a sole C. a unique D. a single

Question 23: It appears that the hostages were not...to any unnecessary suffering.

- A. subjugated B. subjected C. subsumed D. subverted

Question 24: Her performance in the last scene was quite.....

- A. describable B. remarkable C. notable D. noticeable

Question 25: There's a.....of stars below the Pole Star that has always fascinated me.

- A. set B. cluster C. crowd D. gathering

Question 26: The course seems to lay particular....on learning the theory behind the practice.

- A. mention B. point C. highlight D. stress

Question 27: The racing driver handled the corner with.... skill.

- A. consummate B. comprehensive C. confirmed D. compulsive

Question 28: Her outgoing character contrasts....with that of her sister.

- A. sharply B. thoroughly C. fully D. coolly

Question 29: It was.... clear to me what they meant by their cold manner.

- A. blatantly B. fully C. abundantly D. acutely

Question 30: Mozart's mature compositions are....better than his juvenilia.

- A. strenuously B. utterly C. flatly D. significantly

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

DO-IT-YOURSELF COMPUTER

Building (31).... own computer may appear a difficult task. But if you have had one (32)... and have even progressed to being able to, say, (33).... a video card, you are ready to enter the do – it yourself PC business.

In choosing the components, even something as basic as the case can (34)..... a difference.

(35).... the computer magazines and you will see that cases come in all sort pf shapes and sizes: small, tall, wide, narrow – whatever you (36).....

If you think you would like to have ten hard disks your computer, you can find a case to (37)... your needs. If you want a case that will (38)... in a drawer, that is available too. You can (39)... your requirements and get exactly the machine you want: everything, from the sound card and graphics card to the backup device of your (40).....

Of course, (41)... or late, something will go wrong. If you get (42)... crashes, is it the memory chip, the CPU, the hard disk or the software that is (43)...? You could (44)... yourself having to deal with all the various manufacturers of the different pieces in order to find out (45)... piece or program is causing the problem.

So, if you want to become a DIY expert, start by upgrading your existing machine, and you may soon have the (46)... you need to continue.

Question 31:

- A. your B. an C. the D. its

Question 32:

- A. in time B. for a while C. at the moment D. since then

Question 33:

- A. put B. install C. place D. set

Question 34:

- A. make B. do C. give D. take

Question 35:

- A. revise B. control C. check D. inspect

Question 36:

- A. dream B. fancy C. hope D. long

Question 37:

- A. respond B. call C. fill D. meet

Question 38:

- A. arrange B. conform C. fit D. get

Question 39:

- A. satisfy B. notify C. qualify D. specify

Question 40:

- A. choice B. pick C. selection D. pleasing

Question 41:

- A. before B. sooner C. earlier D. after

Question 42:

- A. occasional B. seldom C. rare D. sometimes

Question 43:

- A. in trouble B. by mistake C. out of use D. at fault

Question 44:

- A. get B. leave C. find D. stop

Question 45:

- A. their B. who's C. the D. whose

Question 46:

- A. trust B. confidence C. belief D. wish

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.

Until recently, the “science of the future” was supposed to be electronics and artificial intelligence. Today it seems more and more likely that the next great breakthroughs in technology will be brought about through a combination of those two sciences with organic chemistry and genetic engineering. This combination is the science of biotechnology.

Organic chemistry enables us to produce marvelous synthetic materials. However, it is still difficult to manufacture anything that has the capacity of wool to conserve heat and also to absorb moisture. Nothing that we have been able to produce so far comes anywhere nears the combination of strength, lightness and flexibility that we find in the bodies of ordinary insects. Nevertheless, scientists in the laboratory have already succeeded in growing a material that has many of the characteristics of human skin. The next step may be biotech hearts and eyes which can replace diseased organs in human beings.

These will not be rejected by the body, as is the case with organs from humans.

The application of biotechnology to energy production seems even more promising. In 1996 the famous science – fiction writer, Arthur C. Clarke, many of whose previous predictions have come true, said that we may soon be able to

develop remarkably cheap and renewable sources of energy. Some of these power sources will be biological. Clarke and others have warned us repeatedly that sooner or later we will have to give up our dependence on non-renewable power sources. Coal, oil, and gas are indeed convenient. However, using them also means creating dangerously high levels of pollution. It will be impossible to meet the growing demand for energy without increasing that pollution to catastrophic levels unless we develop power sources that are both cheaper and cleaner.

It is tempting to think that biotechnology or some other 'science of the future' can solve our problem for us. Before we surrender to that temptation we should remember nuclear power. Only a few generations ago it seemed to promise limitless, cheap and safe energy. Today those promises lie buried in a concrete grave in a place called Chernobyl, in the Ukraine. Biotechnology is unlikely, however, to break its promises in quite the same or such a dangerous way.

Question 47: According to the text, the science of the future is likely to be

- A. electronics
- B. biotechnology
- C. genetic engineering
- D. nuclear technology

Question 48: Organic chemistry helps to produce materials that are

- A. almost as strong, light and flexible as an insect's body
- B. almost as good as wool
- C. not as good as natural materials
- D. stronger, lighter and better than natural materials

Question 49: According to the text, it may soon be possible

- A. to make something as good as human skin
- B. to cure certain diseases that damage human organs
- C. to take an organ from one human and give it to another human
- D. to make useful substitutes for human hearts and eyes.

Question 50: In 1996, Arthur C. Clarke predicted

- A. new and better ways of heating and lighting homes, offices and factories
- B. newer and better way of using oil, gas and coal.
- C. that using oil, gas and coal would lead to very high levels of pollution
- D. that we may not be able to meet future demand for energy

Question 51: What does the text say is one of the worst problems caused by the use of coal, gas and oil?

- A. They are no longer as easy to use as they once were.
- B. They are so cheap that people waste them.
- C. They are too expensive for poorer people in many parts of the world.
- D. They are very bad for the world around us.

Question 52: Which of these statements do you think best summarizes what the text is about?

- A. We have good reasons for hoping that biotechnology will help us to solve some but not all our problems.
- B. Science has promised to solve our problems in the past but has often created even worse problem for us.
- C. Because of biotechnology, nuclear power and other scientific achievements, the future will be much better.
- D. Despite the problems we have had with nuclear technology, it is still the best way to produce power.

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.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS VSO

VSO is a registered charity dedicated to assisting in developing countries. More specifically, selects and places volunteers in response to overseas requests. This work makes it distinctive among other charities and organizations in the UK. It sends people, not money, to that its services are, in effect, entirely complementary to the efforts being made by agencies like Oxfam, Christian Aid and Save the Children Fund with whom it often works directly.

VSO tries to respond to request from overseas which ask for volunteers. Its bias is firmly towards the poorest members on the community and it takes great care to avoid undermining job opportunities for local people. Both staff and volunteers also play a special attention to women's role in development projects. This is because women's role in child-rearing, in education and community cohesion are essential in any healthy process of change.

Over the past 38 years, more than 21,000 volunteers have worked abroad with VSO. There are now over 1,900 volunteers working in 59 of the less developed countries in Africa, Asia, the Pacific and the Caribbean.

The application of each volunteer is carefully considered in order to select and interview candidates against each job request from the field, to seek the person with the right blend of skills and personality.

VSO, the work

VOS volunteers do not go to developing countries as visiting experts with all the answers. It is always a process of sharing and learning. The aim is that when the volunteer returns home, there exists a community with a stronger sense of independence and self – reliance and a volunteer with a new understanding and appreciation of life and people everywhere. The range of jobs required of VSO is wide – reflecting the needs of any society in the modern world.

Question 53: VSO is different from other charities and organizations from UK because it

- A. is a registered body.
- B. sends financial aid to developing countries.
- C. sends volunteers to help abroad.
- D. recruits volunteers to work in Britain.

Question 54: Requests from overseas most likely to be dealt with are those which

- A. specifically ask for female staff and volunteers.
- B. require volunteers to work with local inhabitants.
- C. require help and advice for health care.
- D. need help to train less wealthy members of the community.

Question 55: According to those who work for VSO, who plays the most important part in bringing about change?

- A. charitable organizations
- B. volunteers from abroad
- C. women in local communities
- D. staff who recruit volunteers

Question 56: What happens when VSO wants to appoint new volunteers?

- A. They give preference to applicants living abroad.
- B. They give each applicant several interviews.
- C. They refer applications to countries requesting volunteers.
- D. They match all applicants to jobs very carefully.

Question 57: The volunteers chosen to go out to a developing country

- A. must have experience of working overseas.
- B. will quickly become an expert in the field.
- C. will gain more knowledge about the world we live in.
- D. must leave the country before it becomes independent.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 58: Fertilizer, which is added to the soil to replace or increase plant nutrients, include animal and green manure, fish and bone meal, and compost.

- A. which is
- B. to
- C. or increase
- D. include

Question 59: New York city has more miles subway track than any other city.

- A. city
- B. has more
- C. miles
- D. other city

Question 60: According to some scientists, the Earth losing its outer atmosphere because of pollutant.

- A. According to
- B. losing
- C. its
- D. because of

Question 61: The workers attempted to free the cat to the trap, but several obstacles were in the way.

- A. attempted
- B. free
- C. to the trap
- C. in the way

Question 62: Television news producers are sometimes accuse of sensationalism, but it appears that is what the public desires.

- A. news producers
- B. accuse of
- C. it
- D. is what

Question 63: Paint must be stirred and sometimes dilution before it is applied.

- A. Paint
- B. stirred
- C. dilution
- D. it is

Question 64: Shorthand, any rapid system of writing used to transcribe the spoken work, difficult to learn but permits great speed.

- A. any
- B. used to
- C. difficult
- D. great speed

Question 65: Mercury is the metal only existing as a liquid at ordinary temperatures.

- A. Mercury
- B. metal only
- C. existing
- D. temperatures

Question 66: The professor decided to allow the students taking the exam a second time because of the low score.

- A. to allow
- B. taking
- C. a second
- D. the low score

Question 67: If you don't work hard, you cannot expect to be succeed.

- A. don't B. hard C. cannot D. to be

Question 68: The author hasn't rarely written anything that was not a best-seller.

- A. hasn't B. written C. anything D. a best-seller

Question 69: A smile can be observed, described, and reliably identifv.

- A. a smile B. observed C. reliably D. identify

Question 70: The Earth depends the Sun for its heating.

- A. The B. depends C. for D. heating

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

Question 71: If Mary had checked her purse, she wouldn't have forgotten her license at home.

- A. Mary forgot her purse and her license.
B. Mary forgot her license but not her purse.
C. Mary forgot her purse but not her license.
D. Mary forgot neither her license nor her license.

Question 72: She reminded her daughters of their table manners.

- A. She wanted her daughters to be more polite while eating.
B. She wanted her daughters to leave the dinner table.
C. She wanted her daughters to eat a little more slowly.
D. She wanted her daughters to remember all mealtime.

Question 73: We hope Peter would tell us what his new house was like.

- A. We wanted Peter to know the directions to Peter's new house.
B. We wanted Peter to describe his new house for us.
C. We wanted Peter to tell us if he liked his new house.
D. We wanted to tell us the price of his new house.

Question 74: Look out for those falling rocks.

- A. Let's look for falling rocks.
B. Don't let those falling rocks hit you.
C. Look for these falling rocks.
D. Look out the window at those falling rocks.

Question 75: It's thirty years since I saw my aunt and uncle.

- A. I saw my aunt and uncle thirty years ago.
- B. My aunt and uncle arrived thirty years ago.
- C. I haven't seen my aunt and uncle for thirty years.
- D. I see my aunt and uncle once every thirty years.

Question 76: Peter and Mary had a quarrel, but they soon made up.

- A. Peter and Mary made a mistake but they soon corrected it.
- B. Peter and Mary hate each other since their argument.
- C. Peter and Mary had a quarrel, but they soon let it go.
- D. Peter and Mary had an argument, but now they are friends again.

Question 77: Peter has no business going to Paris next December.

- A. Peter went to Paris in December.
- B. Peter runs a business in Paris.
- C. Peter shouldn't go to Paris.
- D. Peter will open a business in Paris in December.

Question 78: The baby slept soundly even with the noise the children made.

- A. The noise didn't prevent the baby from sleeping.
- B. The baby woke up because the children made sounds.
- C. The baby and the children slept through the noise.
- D. The children couldn't sleep because of the noise.

Question 79: The firemen were in time to save the people but not the house.

- A. The people were saved and so was the house.
- B. Both the people and the house were lost in the fire.
- C. The house was saved but the people were lost.
- D. The people were saved but the house was lost.

Question 80: Our children are hard on furniture.

- A. Our children hardly use the furniture.
- B. Our children dislike the furniture.
- C. Our children treat the furniture roughly.
- D. Our children want us to replace the furniture.

ĐỀ 2

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1:

- A. stayeded B. traveleded C. enjoyeded D. blockeded

Question 2:

- A. head B. meat C. bread D. dead

Question 3:

- A. now B. chosen C. known D. stolen

Question 4:

- A. good B. moody C. noon D. pool

Question 5:

- A. include B. flu C. muscle D. blue

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

Question 6:

- A. important B. structural C. chocolate D. national

Question 7:

- A. competition B. repetition C. equivalent D. disappointment

Question 8:

- A. ambitious B. chocolate C. occurrence D. position

Question 9:

- A. telephone B. photograph C. expertise D. diplomat

Question 10:

- A. because B. become C. beneath D. beggar

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

Question 11: Only when you grow up _____ the truth.

- A. you will know B. you know C. do you know D. will you know

Question 12: Preparing for a job interview can be very _____.

- A. stress B. stressful C. stressed D. stressing

Question 13: The movie is _____ Shakespeare's Hamlet in a number of ways.

- A. like to B. alike with C. similar to D. same as

Question 14: _____ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.

- A. With B. On C. At D. During

Question 15: "I usually go dancing at night". " _____".

- A. You had better not B. You had not better
C. You have better not D. You had better not to

Question 16: For several years now, we have seen a marked _____ in attendance and exhibitions at the PCB design conferences.

- A. increase B. increased C. increasing D. to increase

Question 17: Amsterdam, Holland, which is sometimes called the Venice of Northern Europe, _____

- A. which has many canals B. it has many canals
C. with many canals D. has many canals

Question 18: Employees may receive 50% tuition reimbursement for job-related courses taken with a supervisor's.

- A. approves B. approval C. approve D. to approve

Question 19: Mr. Hui, a freelance writer here at ESS Newspapers, has impeccable for the position of senior editor.

- A. qualified B. qualifications C. qualify D. be qualified

Question 20: Because of an illness is much cheaper than treatment, the local health clinic will be offering free flu vaccinations this weekend.

- A. prevention B. prevent C. to prevent D. prevented

Question 21: The order must be delivered by Tuesday; _____ we will have to look for another supplier.

- A. unless B. excepting C. maybe D. otherwise

Question 22: _____ the rain is expected, everything is ready for the grand opening of the gallery.

- A. Except that B. According to C. Since D. Aside from

Question 23: The _____ carefully you write, the fewer mistakes you will make.

- A. much B. most C. more D. many

Question 24: You will need _____ more money to buy such a gorgeous dress.

- A. much B. a lot of C. very D. a great many

Question 25: I _____ all members by tomorrow night.

- A. contacted B. contacts C. has contacted D. will have contacted

Question 26: The union leader was informed that the workers on the strike _____.

- A. fired B. is fired C. had fired D. had been fired

Question 27: _____ terms of quality and service, our company surpasses the competition.

- A. In B. From C. By D. With

Question 28: She _____ with her brother when he broke her favorite toy.

- A. got out B. fell in C. got on D. fell out

Question 29: They want her to type all the letters.....

- A. once B. soon C. immediately D. right

Question 30: Examinations make me _____.

- A. nervous B. boring C. exhaust D. interest

Question 31: Although we didn't have much money to spend, we _____ good holiday last year.

- A. passed B. made C. had D. spent

Question 32: Who will _____ for the food and drink this time?

- A. pay B. buy C. spend D. offer

Question 33: He needs a car for his job but he just can't _____ one at the moment.

- A. make B. pay C. afford D. take

Question 34: I used to like football very much, but I have really _____ interested lately.

- A. missed B. lost C. done without D. failed

Question 35: Don't take any _____ of Mike-he's always rude to everyone.

- A. notice B. view C. attention D. sight

Question 36: The money I inherited _____ me to do a lot more things.

- A. assists B. enables C. makes D. facilities

Question 37: By _____ attention to themselves, they were rescued from the island.

- A. paying B. causing C. making D. attracting

Question 38: The man had been _____ for an hour before he was taken to hospital.

- A. insensitive B. unknowing C. indifferent D. unconscious

Question 39: Although my village is not far away from the city center, we had no _____ until recently.

- A. electric B. electricity C. electrical D. electrify

Question 40: Before you sign the contract, _____ in mind that you won't be able to change anything later.

- A. bear B. hold C. retain D. reserve

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

Roger Press, 40, has (41) _____ his career. After spending five years (42) _____ a concert pianist he has gone into business, recently (43) _____ up his own company.

“After leaving university I decided to (44) _____ myself in a career in music. I love performing but it was very hard (45) _____. I played at concert in European and America, made recording and got good (46) _____. But after a while I felt I had gone as (47) _____ as I could. Unless you are one of the top pianists, it's difficult to earn a good (48) _____ and I wasn't one of the greatest.

When I (49) _____ up my performing career, people around me were more sad and disappointed than I was. But I felt free and (50) _____ I knew I was getting serious about life. After getting a (51) _____ in business administration, I joined a recording company EMI and started their classical video division, producing programmes about famous artists. A year ago, I left EMI and formed a new company, New Media Systems, which (52) _____ in multimedia programmes.

Now that I run my own business, I am in control of my life and I can feel proud of my achievements. Although the stress is high and I work (53) _____ hours, the stress involved in piano playing was much worse. I took physical, emotional and mental skills. I prefer the pressures I live with now!

Question 41:

- A. moved B. changed C. adjusted D. stopped

Question 42:

- A. like B. working C. how D. as

Question 43:

- A. giving B. setting C. forming D. bringing

Question 44:

- A. devote B. take C. assign D. employ

Question 45:

- A. job B. effort C. career D. work

Question 46:

- A. reviews B. critics C. reports D. praise

Question 47:

- A. soon B. often C. far D. much

Question 48:

- A. life B. living C. money D. payment

Question 49:

- A. took B. brought C. put D. gave

Question 50:

- A. lastly B. at last C. at the end D. lately

Question 51:

- A. grade B. title C. graduate D. qualification

Question 52:

- A. specializes B. focuses C. concentrates D. dedicates

Question 53:

- A. overtime B. large C. long D. bonus

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.

Glass fibers are extremely strong; for their weight, they are stronger than steel. They are made by forcing molten glass through tiny holes called spinnerets. As many as four hundred spinnerets are placed together, and threads of glass much thinner than human hairs are drawn off at great speed-miles of thread per minute. As they speed along, the threads are coated thinly with a type of glue and twisted into a yarn. The glass fibers are used with plastics to make boats and car bodies. They are also woven into heavy cloth for window draperies and into strong belts for making tires stronger. A special kind of glass fiber is causing a revolution in communications. A signal of light can be made to travel along the fiber for very long distances. By changing the quality of the light, many messages can be sent at once along one strand of glass. New office buildings are being “wired” with glass fibers as they are built. The glass fibers will be used to connect telephones and computers in ways that not long ago were either impossible or too expensive. Glass wool traps air in a thick, light blanket of fibers. This blanket is then put into walls and ceilings to keep warm air in during the winter and cool air in during the summer. To make glass wool, molten glass is fed into a spinning drum with many holes in it. As the glass threads stream out of the holes, they are forced downward by a blast of hot air and through a spray of glues. The threads are then further blown about to mix them up as they fall in a thick mat on a moving belt. The glass we see through and drink out of has many, many other uses besides the ones described here.

Question 54: What was the author’s main purpose in writing the article?

- A. To inform you how special kinds of glass are made and used.
- B. To persuade you to investigate the many uses of glass beyond those mentioned in the article.
- C. To inform you about the strength of glass fibers.
- D. To inform you that glue is used to hold strands of glass together.

Question 55: The word “special” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to:

- A. Distinct among others of a kind
- B. Additional
- C. Common
- D. Species

Question 56: Glass fibers are made by forcing molten glass through:

- A. Spinners
- B. Spiderets
- C. Spinnerets
- D. Spinets

Question 57: The word “changing” in the second paragraph could best be replaced by the word:

- A. Altering B. Boring C. Bringing D. Doing

Question 58: What are glass fibers woven into cloth for?

- A. Draperies B. Cars and boats C. Glasses D. Glue

Question 59: The word “fed” in the fourth paragraph means:

- A. To give food to B. To minister to
C. To support D. To supply

Question 60: The word “they” in the second sentence of the first paragraph refers to:

- A. Human hair B. Weight C. Glass fibers D. Yarn

Question 61: The word “it” in the fourth paragraph refers to:

- A. Molten glass B. Glass wool C. Spinning drum D. Holes

Question 62: The following sentence would best complete which paragraph?

“This improvement in technology is expected to continue”.

- A. Paragraph 1 A. Paragraph 2 A. Paragraph 3 A. Paragraph 4

Question 63: A signal of what can be made to travel along fiber for very long distances?

- A. Heat B. Wave C. Wool D. Light

Question 64: The word “spray” in the fourth paragraph could best be replaced by the word:

- A. Shower B. Blow C. Spit D. Force

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 65: I haven't already tidied my room so my mother was angry with me.

- A. haven't B. already C. so D. with

Question 66: The book writing by Kelly Pages about her family is very popular in the world.

- A. The B. writing C. very D. in the

Question 67: The children were playing last night outdoor when it started to rain heavier.

- A. were B. last night outdoor C. started D. heavier

Question 68: There were so much people trying to realize each other at the anniversary.

- A. were B. much C. trying D. each other

Question 69: There were very interesting news on TV this morning about the earthquake in Bali.

- A. were B. interesting C. about D. in

Question 70: When I went home late last night, I took off my shoes so as to not make any noise.

- A. took off B. so C. to not D. any

Read the jumbled sentences given in italic, and choose the sentence (A, B, C, or D) that has the correct word order.

Question 71: *Bob/Mary/are/and/very/happy/anniversary/be/together/their/for/golden.*

- A. Bob and Mary are very happy together to be for their golden anniversary.
B. Bob and Mary are to be together very happy for their golden anniversary.
C. Bob and Mary are very happy to be together for their gold anniversary.
D. Bob and Mary are very happy for their golden anniversary to be together.

Question 72: *you/possible/also/EMS/which/have/delivered/will/be/in/time/the/shortest.*

- A. Also you have EMS which will be delivered in the shortest possible time.
B. You will also have the EMS which be delivered in the shortest possible time.
C. You also have the possible EMS which will be delivered in the shortest time.
D. You also have the EMS which will be delivered in the shortest possible time.

Question 73: *pesticides/prohibited/increasing/of/the/use/should/for/farming/ be.*

- A. Increasing for the use of farming pesticides should be prohibited.
B. Increasing the use of pesticides for farming should be prohibited.
C. The use of pesticides for farming increasing should be prohibited.
D. The use of farming increasing for pesticides should be prohibited.

Question 74: *geothermal/the/called/heat/inside/coming/from/* deep *the/earth/is/heat.*

- A. The heat coming from deep inside the earth is called geothermal heat.
- B. The heat called geothermal heat is coming from deep inside the earth.
- C. The heat from the earth coming deep inside is called geothermal heat.
- D. The heat is called geothermal heat coming from deep inside the earth.

Question 75: *from/exhaust/all/percentage/causes/automobiles/a/huge/of/pollution.*

- A. A huge exhaust from automobiles causes all percentage of pollution.
- B. All percentage of exhaust from automobiles causes a huge pollution.
- C. Exhaust from automobiles cause a huge percentage of all pollution.
- D. Exhaust of automobiles causes a huge percentage from all pollution.

Question 76: *visit/my/are/going/London/to/parents/their/week/relatives/in/next.*

- A. My parents are going to London on visit their relatives next week.
- B. My parents are going to visit their relatives in London next week.
- C. My parents are going to their relatives visit in London next week.
- D. My parents are going to London visit their relatives in next week.

Question 77: *number/my/hobbies/of/are/a/like/things/to/I/free/do/in/my/time.*

- A. My hobbies are I like to do a number of things in my free time.
- B. My hobbies are to do a number of things I like in my free time.
- C. I like to do a number of things in my free time are my hobbies.
- D. My hobbies are a number of things I like to do in my free time.

Question 78: *also/developing/UNICEF/is/responsible/programs/for/to/education/aid/in/countries.*

- A. UNICEF also is responsible for programs to aid education in developing countries.
- B. UNICEF is also responsible for programs to aid education in developing countries.
- C. UNICEF is also responsible to aid education for programs in developing countries.
- D. UNICEF also is responsible for programs in developing countries to aid education.

Question 79: *one/my/brother/have/manage/practice/to week/in/off/ diving/ order /to/in/Nha Trang.*

- A. My brother managed have to one week off in order to practice diving in Nha Trang.
- B. My brother has to manage one week off in order to practice diving in Nha Trang.
- C. My brother managed to have one week off in order to practice diving in Nha Trang.
- D. My brother managed to have one off week in order to practice diving in Nha Trang.

Question 80:

Charlotte Bronte/have/by/Jane Eyre/ever/I/is/most/interesting/the/novel/read.

- A. Jane Eyre is the most interesting novel I have ever read by Charlotte Bronte.
- B. Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte is the most ever interesting novel I have read.
- C. I have ever read the most interesting novel is Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte.
- D. Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte is the most interesting novel I have ever read.

ĐỀ 3

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

Question 1:

- A. material B. crucial C. partial D. provincial

Question 2:

- A. school B. ooze C. raccoon D. cooking

Question 3:

- A. toast B. foam C. broad D. hoax

Question 4:

- A. rein B. leisure C. neighbor D. vein

Question 5:

- A. paw B. saw C. law D. lawyer

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 6:

- A. immediate B. notice C. comfortable D. nervous

Question 7:

- A. regrettable B. selection C. infinitive D. fashionable

Question 8:

- A. foundation B. introduction C. volunteer D. expectation

Question 9:

- A. deduction B. reduce C. sympathetic D. emotion

Question 10:

- A. appreciate B. suicide C. contraction D. abnormal

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

Question 11: I didn't write it. This is not myon the cheque.

- A. mark B. letter C. signature D. firm

Question 12: For years she had.... of meeting her long-lost sister.

- A. hoped B. wished C. longed D. dreamed

Question 13: being a scientist, he also wrote fiction.

- A. Owing to B. Besides C. According to D. Whereas

Question 14: They haven't discovered any new planets...

- A. recently B. previously C. last year D. shortly

Question 15: Not once did I see him....a finger to help in the home.

- A. shift B. move C. lift D. click

Question 16: All commercial kitchens must satisfy the stringent.....of the health authorities.

- A. requirements B. needs C. terms D. qualifications

Question 17: I thought the film would have a(n)..... finish, but there was a clever twist towards the end.

- A. thrilling B. appealing C. predictable D. nail-biting

Question 18: It was her.....powers at the keyboard rather than her age which eventually forced her retirement.

- A. meteoric B. waning C. slippery D. negative

Question 19: There is every.....of things going horribly wrong.

- A. opportunity B. chance C. probability D. opening

Question 20: She came back with an answer as quick as a(n).....

- A. twinkling B. lighting C. flash D. express

Question 21: There are still, however, rather a lot of obstacles to....

- A. overcome B. come over C. solve D. resolve

Question 22: Considerations of safety were eventually....by those of cost.

- A. compared B. outweighed C. predominated D. prevailed

Question 23: Delinquency often results.....something that happened in the youth's childhood.

- A. in B. to C. of D. from

Question 24: The word “Olympic”from Olympia in Greece.

- A. comes B. came C. has come D. is coming

Question 25: Peter.....for the company for very long before he was promoted.

- A. hasn't been working B. didn't work
C. hadn't been working D. wasn't working

Question 26: They sat down to ameal.

- A. five-coursed B. five courses C. five-course D. five course's

Question 27: The restaurant on the island is expensive, so it's worth.....a packed lunch.

- A. take B. to take C. taking D. taken

Question 28: I am afraid you are not.....to take your driving test. You will have to wait until you are 18.

- A. old enough B. very old C. too old D. enough old

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

HAPPINESS

In recent years there has been a remarkable increase in (29)..... into happiness. The researchers have (30)..... a number of factors which contribute to a definition of happiness. First of all, there is, in some people a moderate genetic predisposition to be happy in other words happiness (31) in families. And happiness seems to correlate quite (32)..... with the main dimensions of personality: extroverts are generally happier, neurotics are so.

Second, people often (33).....good social relation as a reason for their happiness. In particular, friends are a great (34).....of joy, partly because of the agreeable things they do together, partly because of the way friends use positive non-verbal (35)....., such as caressing and touching, to affirm their friendship. Marriage and similar (36).....relationships can also form the basis of lasting happiness.

Third, job satisfaction undoubtedly (37).....overall satisfaction, and vice versa – perhaps this is why some people are happy in boring jobs: it (38)..... in both ways. Job satisfaction is caused not only by the essential nature of the work, but (39).....by social interaction with co-workers. Unemployment, on the (40)....., can be a serious cause of unhappiness.

Fourth, leisure is important because it is more under individual (41)..... than most other causes of happiness. Activities (42)..... sport and music, and participation in voluntary work and social clubs of various kinds, can give great joy. This is partly because of the (43)..... themselves, but also because of the social support of other group members – it is very strong (44)..... the case of religious groups.

Question 29:

- A. research B. inquiry C. examination D. study

Question 30:

- A. fallen back on B. gone into
C. got down to D. come up with

Question 31:

- A. arrives B. runs C. goes D. descends

Question 32:

- A. strongly B. nearly C. firmly D. hardly

Question 33:

- A. explain B. prefer C. talk D. report

Question 34:

- A. meaning B. origin C. base D. source

Question 35:

- A. movements B. motions C. slogans D. signals

Question 36:

- A. near B. close C. tight D. heavy

Question 37:

- A. consists of B. applies to C. contributes to D. counts on

Question 38:

- A. works B. effects C. makes D. turns

Question 39:

- A. too B. as well C. also D. plus

Question 40:

- A. common B. contrast C. comparison D. contrary

Question 41:

- A. check B. power C. control D. choice

Question 42:

- A. like B. such C. so D. thus

Question 43:

- A. facilities B. activities C. exercises D. amenities

Question 44:

- A. by B. for C. in D. with

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.

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature's provision is the oldest known subsistence strategy and has been practiced for at least the last two million years. It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and the *domestication* of wild animals were introduced about 10,000 years ago.

Because hunter-gatherers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have dwindled, and they have been forced to live in *marginal* environments, such as deserts and arctic wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing seasons have restricted the availability of plant life. Such *conditions* have caused a greater dependence on hunting, and on fishing along the coasts and waterways. The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants. In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies.

Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. We know from the observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile. While the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp. When the food in the area has become exhausted, the community moves on to exploit another site. We also notice seasonal migration patterns evolving for most hunter-gatherers, along with a strict division of labor between the sexes. These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practiced by mankind during the Paleolithic Period.

Question 45: The word “*domestication*” in the first paragraph mostly means _____.

- A. adapting animals to suit a new working environment
- B. hatching and raising new species of wild animals in the home
- C. teaching animals to do a particular job or activity in the home
- D. making wild animals used to living with and working for humans

Question 46: According to the passage, subsistence societies depend mainly on _____.

- A. hunter-gatherers' tools
- B. nature's provision
- C. farming methods
- D. agricultural products

Question 47: The word “*marginal*” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to “_____”.

- A. disadvantaged
- B. suburban
- C. forgotten
- D. abandoned

Question 48: In the lower latitudes of the tropics, hunter-gatherers _____.

- A. can free themselves from hunting
- B. have better food gathering from nature
- C. live along the coasts and waterways for fishing
- D. harvest shorter seasonal crops

Question 49: According to the passage, studies of the contemporary subsistence societies can provide a _____.

- A. further understanding of prehistoric times
- B. broader vision of prehistoric natural environments
- C. further understanding of modern subsistence societies
- D. deeper insight into the dry-land farming

Question 50: The word “*conditions*” in the second paragraph refers to _____.

- A. the places where plenty of animals and fish can be found
- B. the situations in which hunter-gatherers can grow some crops
- C. the environments where it is not favorable for vegetation to grow
- D. the situations in which hunter-gatherers hardly find anything to eat

Question 51: A typical feature of both modern and prehistoric hunter-gatherers is that _____.

- A. they live in the forests for all their life
- B. they don't have a healthy and balanced diet

- C. they don't have a strong sense of community
- D. they often change their living places

Question 52: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned?

- A. Harvesting from the natural environment had existed long before farming was taken up.
- B. The environmental differences produce no effect on subsistence societies.
- C. The number of hunter-gatherers decreases where farming is convenient.
- D. Hunting or fishing develops where there are no or short growing seasons.

Question 53: According to the author, most contemporary and prehistoric hunter-gatherers share _____.

- A. some methods of production
- B. some patterns of behavior
- C. some restricted daily rules
- D. only the way of duty division

Question 54: Which of the following would serve as the best title of the passage?

- A. Hunter-gatherers and Subsistence Societies
- B. Evolution of Human's Farming Methods
- C. A Brief History of Subsistence Farming
- D. Hunter-gatherers: Always on the Move

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.

PLANET EARTH

The planet Earth is 4,600 million years old. It is difficult for us to think about such an enormous length of time because it has little meaning for us. We can, however, simplify the idea to make it more understandable. We can compare a Planet Earth to a person of forty-six years of age.

Nothing is known about the first seven years of this person's life. Very little information exists about the middle period either. It was only at the age of forty-two that the Earth began to flower.

Dinosaurs and great reptiles did not appear until one year ago, when the planet was forty-five. Mammals only arrived eight months ago. In the middle of last week, man-like apes became ape-like men and began to communicate with each other. Last weekend, the Ice Age covered the Earth.

Modern man has only been around for four hours. During the last hour man discovered agriculture. The Industrial Revolution and the rise of large cities began just sixty seconds ago.

During that short time, modern man has made a rubbish tip of the Earth. In one minute, he has increased his numbers to terrible proportions, and has caused the death of hundreds of species of animals. He has robbed and destroyed the planet in his search of fuels. Now he stands, like a violet, spoilt child, delighted at the speed of his rise to power, on the edge of the final mass destruction and of killing all the life which exists in the solar system.

Question 55: The passage tells us that

- A. a great deal is known about how the Earth was created.
- B. life on Earth began relatively recently.
- C. more is known about the first part of the Earth's life than the middle part.
- D. scientists are well-informed about the middle part of the Earth's life.

Question 56: We are informed by the author that

- A. the dinosaurs appeared during the middle period.
- B. mammals and great reptiles both appeared at the same time.
- C. there were more than forty-five kind of great reptiles.
- D. ape-like men appeared before the last Ice Age.

Question 57: The author is mainly interested in

- A. the time when the man first evolved from apes.
- B. what has happened since the Industrial Revolution.
- C. the effects of farming.
- D. the period before the last Ice Age.

Question 58: It would appear that the main danger ahead is that

- A. man will destroy everything on Earth.
- B. man will use up all the fuels.
- C. there will be a population explosion.
- D. more species of animal may die out.

Question 59: The author's general view of man seems to be that

- A. he has no right to be so destructive.
- B. he has been the most successful animal.
- C. he will be able to control the environment.
- D. he has learnt a lot from past mistakes.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 60: Nora hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournaments.

- A. hardly never B. an C. to play D. in

Question 61: In a person's lifetime, the brain can store 10 trillion pieces of informations.

- A. person's lifetime B. brain
C. pieces D. informations

Question 62: The young emperor chick stands in front of one of it parents to be protected from the cold.

- A. The young B. in front of C. it D. protected

Question 63: Jack London, that was known for his stories of Alaska, lived there during the Klondike gold rush.

- A. that B. for his stories C. lived D. during

Question 64: In the 1931 Winter Olympics many competitors were prevented from to participate because of the economic depression.

- A. In the 1931 B. many competitors
C. to participate D. economic depression

Question 65: A schedule of the day's events can obtain at the front desk.

- A. A schedule B. day's C. obtain D. front desk

Question 66: A baby learns the meanings of words as they are spoken by others and later uses him in sentences.

- A. A baby B. they C. others D. him

Question 67: Although the terrible weather, visitors keep coming in large numbers.

- A. Although B. visitors
C. coming D. large numbers

Question 68: My eldest brother and I used to get to school by foot.

- A. eldest B. used C. get D. by

Question 69: Most oxygen atoms have eight neutrons, but a small amount have nine or ten.

- A. Most B. have C. amount D. or ten

Question 70: They regret not to tell their parents about the accident.

- A. regret B. to tell C. about D. accident

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 71: I can't find my shoes.

- A. My shoes can't have been found.
B. If I could have my shoes found.
C. I hope someone will know the place of my shoes.
D. I wish I knew where my shoes were.

Question 72: Too many sweets are bad for you.

- A. It is bad for you to eat too many sweets.
B. You ought to eat enough sweets.
C. I don't know how many sweets are good for you.
D. You eat so many sweets that it is enough.

Question 73: The box was too heavy for John to carry on his back.

- A. John didn't carry the box on his back due to its heavy.
B. John was strong enough to carry the box on his back.
C. Because of the weight, John couldn't carry the box on his back.
D. Despite of the box's weight, John carried it on his back.

Question 74: He's forgotten Peter's phone number.

- A. He must have forgotten that Peter's phone number was.
B. He couldn't remember what Peter's phone number was.
C. Peter's phone number was easy for him to forget.
D. Remembering Peter's phone number was difficult for him.

Question 75: The repairs to my roof will be expensive.

- A. Even though it is expensive I will repair my roof.
B. My expensive roof will be repaired.
C. Repairing my roof will cost me a lot of money.
D. Much money will cost for repair my roof.

Question 76: The error on my taxes was made by my accountant.

- A. My tax accountant found the mistake that I make.
- B. I made an error because I did not have a tax accountant.
- C. Tax accountants always make errors.
- D. My accountant made a mistake.

Question 77: Jack is afraid he'll gain weight if he stops smoking.

- A. Jack is afraid he'll become fat if he quits smoking.
- B. Jack is afraid of giving up smoking.
- C. Jack does not realize the dangers of smoking.
- D. Jack is worried he'll put on weight if he cuts down on smoking.

Question 78: Although Mr. Pike was seriously sick, he still composed nice pieces of music.

- A. Mr. Pike's pieces of music were very serious.
- B. Mr. Pike did not compose any nice piece of music because he was sick.
- C. Despite his sickness, Mr. Pike still composed nice pieces of music.
- D. Mr. Pike was too sick to compose music.

Question 79: It was kind of Jane to send me flowers when I was ill.

- A. I was kind enough to send Jane flowers.
- B. I appreciate Jane sending me flowers when I was ill.
- C. Jane was ill so I sent her flowers.
- D. When I was ill, I received some flowers from Jane.

Question 80: The police let him leave after they had questioned.

- A. He was let to leave after they had questioned.
- B. He was allowed not to leave after he had been questioned by the police.
- C. He was released after being questioned by the police.
- D. The police would permit him to leave provided he was questioned.

ĐỀ 4

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

Question 1:

- A. swindle B. swear C. swim D. sword

Question 2:

- A. aware B. average C. again D. advance

Question 3:

- A. circus B. crucial C. facial D. crucian

Question 4:

- A. where B. what C. who D. which

Question 5:

- A. dine B. determine C. undermine D. divide

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 6:

- A. politician B. genetics C. artificial D. controversial

Question 7:

- A. condition B. experiment C. indicate D. ability

Question 8:

- A. miraculous B. marvel C. finish D. frequency

Question 9:

- A. original B. potential C. necessity D. scientific

Question 10:

- A. modified B. consumer C. provide D. remove

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

Question 11: The manager had his secretary _____ the report for him.

- A. to have typed B. typed C. type D. to type

Question 12: It is blowing so hard. We _____ such a terrible storm.

- A. have never known B. have never been knowing
C. never know D. had never known

Question 13: Listening is the most difficult language _____ for me to master.

- A. one B. way C. skill D. job

Question 14: They didn't find _____ in a foreign country.

- A. it easy to live B. it easy live C. it to live easy D. easy to live

Question 15: We are desperately _____ of really experienced staff.

- A. lacking B. short C. needy D. like

Question 16: Rows and silences are _____ and parcel of any marriage.

- A. package B. stamps C. part D. packet

Question 17: She clearly joined the firm with a(n) _____ to improving herself professionally.

- A. view B. aim C. plan D. ambition

Question 18: It's inevitable that there will be _____ in the workforce over the coming months.

- A. takeovers B. cutbacks C. letouts D. offcuts

Question 19: Have you ever really _____ up to your parents?

- A. spoken B. reached C. worked D. stood

Question 20: For years now, it seems he has been _____ by bad luck.

- A. bugged B. doomed C. dogged D. haunted

Question 21: Unemployment figures have _____ since the last election.

- A. lifted B. raised C. flown D. soared

Question 22: At last, I _____ on him to help us out of our dilemma.

- A. persuaded B. prevailed C. labored D. convinced

Question 23: The earthquake _____ 6.5 on the Richter scale.

- A. weighed B. measured C. achieved D. counted

Question 24: You should be _____ ashamed of yourself for what you've done.

- A. thoroughly B. hopelessly C. entirely D. earnestly

Question 25: My mother lets me go to school _____ to do exercise.

- A. in foot B. by foot C. on foot D. with foot

Question 26: Did you enjoy the party? Yes, I had a good _____ there.

- A. game B. dance C. time D. drink

Question 27: Why didn't you buy that car? Because it was so expensive that I couldn't _____ it.

- A. afford B. give C. have D. offer

Question 28: Only when you are old enough _____ the truth.

- A. do you know B. you do know
C. will you know D. you know

Question 29: Neither my sister nor I _____ going to the party tomorrow.

- A. are B. is C. am D. won't be

Question 30: She wishes she _____ you the bad news yesterday.

- A. didn't tell B. wouldn't tell C. hadn't told D. doesn't tell

Question 31: Before giving presentation, always _____ the focus on the projector so that everyone can read what is on the screen.

- A. adjust B. move C. change D. rectify

Question 32: Tomorrow will be mainly sunny. There may be a few showers but these are not expected to _____ long.

- A. take B. stay C. last D. survive

Question 33: Due to popular demand by the staff members, the scheduled talk by Mr. Smith will take place _____ Room 15 instead of Room 20 as was first planned.

- A. in B. on C. of D. as

Question 34: I extend my sincere _____ to the family and friends of John Miller, who has suddenly left us at the age of 54.

- A. appreciation B. description C. condolences D. charges

BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Question 35: Hotel employees are reminded to be _____ and courteous, especially to first-time guests.

- A. friend B. friends C. friendly D. friendship

Question 36: The government issued a warning to local companies that all waste must be disposed of _____ or they will face heavy fines.

- A. corrects B. correcting C. correction D. correctly

Question 37: We are seeking an _____ to represent us in talks with our Japanese clients.

- A. interpret B. interpreter C. interpreting D. interpretation

Question 38: Since my mother died, my closest _____ is my cousin.

- A. relative B. parent C. person D. related

Question 39: I don't like to ask people for help as a rule but I wonder if you could _____ me a favor.

- A. make B. do C. find D. pick

Question 40: Can you change this pound note into _____ for the coffee machine?

- A. cash B. money C. coins D. currency

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

THE NEW CHINA

All is not well in the state of China. Most people who (41).....an interest in China know that, in the days when all industry was (42).....by the state, the workers had their basic needs taken care of. They did not (43).....much, but they could be sure of a house or flat, health care, education and a pension.

This was the "iron rice-bowl". But what happens the bowl breaks, as is happening now with the (44).....of private industry and the end of the welfare state?

The trend is clear. In some provinces, fewer than half the workers are now (45).....by the state. By the end of the next decade, at least a quarter of China's (46).....will privately or self employed. When this happens, China will need to look for ways of replacing state welfare.

Take housing. Foreign companies increasingly (47).....housing in order to attract the workers they want. As to health care, the end of free medicine already (48).....Under the old system, if a state worker needed (49)....., the hospital simply sent the bill to his factory. Today, state firms (50).....part of the fee from a worker's pay.

Some event (51).....private medical insurance. (52).....pensions are concerned, personal pensions, bought through life insurance companies, are said to be growing in number by 25% a year. Many towns are experimenting with pooled pension funds from all businesses, state and private, with workers (53) about two percent of their income. This (54) well in places with lots of young people and high growth, but in areas of declining economy, pooling means more people getting less.

Taken with China's other problems-(55).....inflation, rising unemployment and an increasing crime rate the big cities – it is not surprising that some people (56).....the coming of private enterprise as a mixed blessing.

Question 41:

- A. take B. make C. play D. bring

Question 42:

- A. run B. held C. rule D. governed

Question 43:

- A. spend B. gain C. earn D. pay

Question 44:

- A. growth B. inflation C. outburst D. addition

Question 45:

- A. overtaken B. used C. requested D. employed

Question 46:

- A. staff B. workforce C. personnel D. manpower

Question 47:

- A. propose B. offer C. invite D. suggest

Question 48:

- A. at present B. on time C. in sight D. under suspicion

Question 49:

- A. health B. cure C. remedy D. treatment

Question 50:

- A. deduct B. reduce C. expect D. discharge

Question 51:

- A. speak for B. insist on C. hold with D. take in

Question 52:

- A. Although B. As long as C. Also D. As far as

Question 53:

- A. combining B. withdrawing C. contributing D. receiving

Question 54:

- A. works B. makes C. does D. comes

Question 55:

- A. wide B. high C. fast D. big

Question 56:

- A. regret B. recall C. regard D. respect

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.

Today we take electricity for granted and perhaps we do not realize just how useful this discovery has been. Steam was the first invention that replaced wind power. It was used to drive engines and was passed through pipes and radiators to warm rooms. Petrol mixed with air was the next invention that provided power. Exploded in a cylinder, it drove a motor engine. Beyond these simple and direct uses, those forms have not much adaptability.

On the other hand, we make use of electricity in thousands of ways. From the powerful voltages that drive our electric trains to the tiny current needed to work a simple calculator, and from the huge electric magnet in steel works that can lift 10 tons to the tiny electric magnet in a doorbell, all are powered by electricity. An electric current can be made with equal ease to heat a huge mass of molten metal in a furnace, or to boil a jug for a cup of coffee.

Other than atomic energy, which has not as yet been harnessed to the full, electricity is the greatest power in the world. It is flexible, and so adaptable for

any task for which it is wanted. It travels so easily and with incredible speed along wires or conductors that it can be supplied instantly over vast distances.

To generate electricity, huge turbines or generators must be turned. In Australia they use coal or water to drive this machinery. When dams are built, falling water is used to drive the turbines without polluting the atmosphere with smoke from coal.

Atomic power is used in several countries but there is always the fear of an accident. A tragedy once occurred at Chernobyl, in Ukraine, at an atomic power plant used to make electricity. The reactor leaked, which caused many deaths through radiation.

Now scientists are examining new ways of creating electricity without harmful effects to the environment. They may harness the tides as they flow in and out of bays. Most importantly, they hope to trap sunlight more efficiently. We do use solar heaters for swimming pools but as yet improvement in the capacity of the solar cells to create more current is necessary. When this happens, electric cars will be viable and the world will rid itself of the toxic gases given off by trucks and cars that burn fossil fuels.

Question 57: The author mentions the sources of energy such as wind, steam, petrol in the first paragraph to _____.

- A. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy
- B. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity
- C. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy
- D. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity

Question 58: Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?

- A. Gas.
- B. Petrol.
- C. Steam.
- D. Hot wind.

Question 59: What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?

- A. It is cheap and easy to use.
- B. It is used to drive motor engines.
- C. It can be adapted to various uses.
- D. It can be made with ease.

Question 60: What do we call machines that make electricity?

- A. Voltages
- B. Electric magnets
- C. Generators or turbines
- D. Pipes and radiators

Question 61: The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are _____.

- A. atomic power and water
- B. water and coal
- C. sunlight and wind power
- D. wind and gas

Question 62: The word “they” in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- A. harmful effects
- B. the tides
- C. scientists
- D. new ways

Question 63: Electric magnets are used in steel works to _____.

- A. lift heavy weights up to ten tons
- B. test the steel for strength
- C. heat the molten steel
- D. boil a jug of water

Question 64: The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they _____.

- A. do not pollute the environment
- B. are more reliable
- C. are more adaptable
- D. do not require attention

Question 65: Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?

- A. Sunlight
- B. Petrol
- C. Water
- D. Wind

Question 66: The best title for this passage could be _____.

- A. “Types of Power Plants”
- B. “Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life”
- C. “How to Produce Electricity”
- D. “Why Electricity is So Remarkable”

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 67: She wishes we didn't send her the candy yesterday because she's on a diet.

- A. didn't send
- B. the candy
- C. because
- D. on a diet

Question 68: Laser treatment isn't always effective and chemotherapy isn't neither.

- A. treatment
- B. effective
- C. chemotherapy
- D. neither

Question 69: I wish my brother is here so that he could help me repair my car.

- A. is B. so that C. could help D. repair

Question 70: Not one in a hundred seeds develop into a healthy plant, even under laboratory conditions.

- A. a hundred B. develop C. healthy D. even

Question 71: He gave me his address and phone number so that I contacted him.

- A. gave B. and C. so that D. contacted

Question 72: Approximately one in every three marriages in America end in divorce.

- A. Approximately B. every C. in America D. end in

Question 73: Many of the population in the rural areas in composed of manual labourers.

- A. Many of B. rural areas C. composed of D. labourers

Question 74: The leader emphasized the need for justice and equality between his people.

- A. need for B. justice C. between D. people

Question 75: Unless we polish metals frequently, they rust or tarnish when exposure.

- A. Unless B. frequently C. rust or D. exposure

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 question.

Question 76: Peter rarely forgets to do his homework.

- A. Peter hardly does his homework.
B. Peter usually remembers to do his homework.
C. Peter occasionally forgets to do his homework.
D. Peter always remembers to do his homework.

Question 77: If it hadn't been for his carelessness, we would have finished the work.

- A. He was careless because we hadn't finished the work.
B. If he were careful, we would finish the work.
C. If he had been more careful, we would have completed the work.
D. Because he wasn't careless, we didn't finish the work.

Question 78: “I didn’t break the window”, Jim said.

- A. Jim refused to break the window.
- B. Jim denied breaking the window.
- C. Jim admitted breaking the window.
- D. Jim told he didn’t break the window.

Question 79: She has a determination to pass the test.

- A. She determines to pass this test.
- B. She decides to pass this test.
- C. She has a resolution of passing this test.
- D. She is determined to pass this test.

Question 80: I wish I had gone there with her.

- A. I hadn’t gone there with her which makes me feel bad.
- B. If only I went there with her.
- C. I regret not having gone there with her.
- D. If I had gone there with her, I wouldn’t have felt bad now.

ĐỀ 5

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

Question 1:

- A. lunch B. result C. student D. subject

Question 2:

- A. meat B. leader C. heat D. sweater

Question 3:

- A. mother B. some C. home D. nothing

Question 4:

- A. garden B. generous C. ago D. guess

Question 5:

- A. brother B. sunbathe C. this D. thriller

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 6:

- A. politics B. deposit C. conception D. occasion

Question 7:

- A. western B. cartoon C. teacher D. theatre

Question 8:

- A. explore B. exceed C. holiday D. attraction

Question 9:

- A. attractive B. perception C. cultural D. expensive

Question 10:

- A. exhausting B. musician C. disgusting D. government

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

Question 11: “Don’t worry. I have _____ tire at the back of my car.”

- A. another B. other C. others D. the other

Question 12: He runs a business, _____ he proves to have managerial skills.

- A. however B. otherwise C. and D. despite

Question 13: My computer is not _____ of running this software.

- A. able B. compatible C. capable D. suitable

Question 14: “_____ detective stories?”

– “In my opinion, they are very good for teenagers.”

- A. What do you think about B. Are you fond of
C. How about D. What do people feel about

Question 15: Film directors _____ to stay behind the camera and get on with making films.

- A. incline B. tend C. determine D. insist

Question 16: Books are no longer the only _____ of stories and information.

- A. source B. style C. basis D. site

Question 17: I choose this shirt because it is my _____ shade of yellow.

- A. popular B. fancy C. loveable D. favorite

Question 18: She is a fast typist, but she usually makes quite a lot of spelling _____.

- A. wrongs B. mistakes C. faults D. tricks

Question 19: What _____ milk shake do you want strawberry, chocolate or orange?

- A. taste B. kind C. flavor D. type

Question 20: She was asked to give a full _____ of her camera when she reported it stolen.

- A. account B. detail C. information D. description

Question 21: When did you _____ your exam?

- A. take B. give C. put D. go

Question 22: You would look up a word in a dictionary if you didn't know what it _____.

- A. signified B. meant C. showed D. talked

Question 23: In Britain, it's polite to open a present when you _____ it.

- A. admit B. allow C. attend D. receive

Question 24: You can't get through on the phone because the number you want is _____.

- A. busy B. occupied C. in use D. engaged

Question 25: First, heat the chocolate until it _____, then pour it over the cake.

- A. forms B. changes C. melts D. floods

Question 26: He was told to _____ for being rude to the guests.

- A. excuse B. apologize C. forgive D. confess

Question 27: When someone answers the phone, you say, "Can I _____ Peter, please?"

- A. talk to B. say to C. tell D. speak to

Question 28: Don't _____ any notice of what he says.

- A. give B. take C. have D. make

Question 29: Would it be _____ for you to see me tomorrow morning?

- A. fit B. successful C. possible D. worth

Question 30: Which team _____ the game last week?

- A. did it win B. won C. did they win D. won it

Question 31: The old building _____ before you can use it for your office.

- A. needs restored B. needs to restore

- C. needs restoring D. needs to be restoring

Question 32: If teaching _____ more, fewer teachers would leave the profession.

- A. pays B. is paying C. paid D. had paid

Question 33: Many books _____ but one of the best is "How to win friends and influence people" by Dale Carnegie.

- A. have written about success B. have been written about success

- C. written about success D. about success

Question 34: I am very tired now. _____ over two hundreds miles today.

- A. I have been driving B. I drive
C. I am driving D. I have driven

Question 35: The computer has dramatically affected _____ photographic lenses are constructed.

- A. is the way B. that the way
C. which way do D. the way

Question 36: Unemployment compensation is money to support an unemployed person while he or she is looking _____.

- A. for a job B. for works C. for job D. for a work

Question 37: Could I have _____, please?

- A. a bread B. a loaf bread
C. some breads D. a loaf of bread

Question 38: As we walked past, we saw Peter _____ his car.

- A. repairing B. to repair
C. repaired D. being repaired

Question 39: In Vietnam, most children go _____ at the age of six.

- A. to school B. to the school
C. the school D. to some schools

Question 40: The blue whale is _____ known animal, reaching a length of more than one hundred feet.

- A. the large B. the largest
C. the larger D. most largest

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

UK SHIPMENT OF DRUGS FOR 20,000 PEOPLE LANDS IN HAITI

The first plane load of medicines donated by UK drug companies has (41).....in Haiti, with (42).....kits to treat as many as 20,000 people. UK drug companies have pledged £5.6m (43)....., with more flights planned carrying antibiotics, pain killers and anti-fungals among other supplies. These have been specially requested by Haitian authorities, organizers say. The aid

arrived as the Disasters Emergency Committee said its Haiti appeal had now raised £38m in the UK. The flight (44).....from Newquay in Cornwall, on Wednesday and landed in Haiti on Thursday afternoon. Anthony Dunnett is president of International Health Partners (IHP) – the organization that co-ordinates offers of medical aid to disaster zones and works closely with local and international aid bodies. He said: “ We have to ensure that the medicines we send to Haiti are exactly what are needed by doctors (45)..... so that patients gain maximum benefit. “Arrangements are in place to ensure that these supplies reach patients with the (46).....of delay once the aircraft has landed. “Other supplies being flown in from the UK include toilet and water treatment kits sent from the Red Cross base at Warmley, South Gloucestershire, on Wednesday. A Red Cross spokesman said it was also including advice leaflets on how to minimize risks while cooking and other basic hygiene measures. Diggers are also being sent to construct latrines. Seven hundred Shelter Boxes are (47).....from the UK to Port-au-Prince. The supplies include 40 tones of aid, with enough shelter for 7,000 people. Authorities in Haiti have announced plans to house 400,000 earthquake survivors in tented villages outside the capital, Port-au-Prince. An (48).....1.5 million people were left homeless by the 7.0-magnitude quake, which killed (49).....200,000. At least 75,000 bodies have so far been buried on mass graves, the government has said. Many more (50).....uncollected in the streets.

Question 41:

- A. landed B. come C. left D. gone

Question 42:

- A. emergence B. emergency C. emergent D. emerge

Question 43:

- A. on donation B. a donation to
C. in donations D. with donations

Question 44:

- A. took off B. left C. gone D. arrived

Question 45:

- A. in a spot B. without a spot C. hit the spot D. on the spot

Question 46:

- A. maximum B. maxima C. minimum D. minima

Question 47:

- A. in the way B. from the way C. on their way D. with the way

Question 48:

- A. estimated B. estimation C. estimating D. estimator

Question 49:

- A. as much as B. as many as C. as big as D. as large as

Question 50:

- A. remind B. leave C. still D. remain

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.

It is hard to think of a world without gas or electricity. Both are commonly used for lighting and heating today. We now can instantly flick a lighter or strike a match to make a flame. But it was not long ago that there were no such things as matches or lighters. To make fire, it was necessary to strike a piece of iron on flint for sparks to ignite some tinder. If the tinder was damp, or the flint old, you had to borrow some fire from a neighbor.

We do not know exactly when or how people first used fire. Perhaps, many ages ago, they found that sticks would burn if they were dropped into some hole where melted lava from a volcano lay boiling. They brought the lighted sticks back to make their fire in a cave. Or, they may have seen trees catch fire through being struck by lightning, and used the trees to start their own fires.

Gradually people learned they could start a fire without traveling far to find flames. They rubbed two pieces of wood together. This method was used for thousands of years.

When people became used to making fires which to cook food and stay warm at night, they found that certain resins or gums from trees burnt longer and brighter. They melted resins and dipped branches in the liquid to make torches that lit their homes at night. Iron stands in which torches used to be fixed can still be seen in old buildings of Europe.

There was no lighting in city streets until gas lamps, and then electric lamps were installed. Boys ran about London at night carrying torches of burning material. They were called torch boys, or link boys, and earned a living by guiding visitors to friends' houses at night.

For centuries homes were lit by candles until oil was found. Even then, oil lamps were no more effective than a cluster of candles. We read about the splendors and marvels of ancient palaces and castles, but we forget that they must have been gloomy and murky places at night.

Question 51: The word “*lighter*” in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. a device that uses electricity, oil or gas to produce light
- B. a small device that produces a flame for lighting cigarettes, etc.
- C. the energy from the sun, a lamp, etc. that makes it possible to see things
- D. a hot bright stream of burning gas that comes from something that is on fire

Question 52: To make a fire in times just before the advent of matches, it was essential to have access to _____.

- A. a burning fire or to possess flint
- B. a burning fire or to possess iron
- C. flint, iron and dry tinder
- D. a magnifying glass

Question 53: The first fire used by people was probably obtained _____.

- A. from the sun’s heat through glass
- B. by rubbing wood together
- C. from heat or fire caused by nature
- D. by striking iron against flint

Question 54: Torches for lighting were made from _____.

- A. the wood of gum tress
- B. iron bars dipped in melted resins
- C. wooden poles dipped in oil
- D. tree branches dipped in melted resins

Question 55: Before the electric lamp was invented _____.

- A. oil lamps and then candles were used
- B. candles and oil lamps appeared about the same time.
- C. candles and then oil lamps were used
- D. people did not use any form of lighting in their houses

Question 56: The word “splendors” in the passage mostly means _____

- A. wonderful things that have been achieved
- B. places where a lot of people go on holiday
- C. things that fill one with surprise and admiration
- D. the beautiful and impressive features of a place

Question 57: Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. We know exactly when and how people first used fire.
- B. A world is impossible without gas or electricity.
- C. We can make a fire by striking a piece of iron on flint to ignite some tinder.
- D. Matches and lighters were invented not long ago.

Question 58: The word “gloomy” in the passage mostly means _____

- A. totally covered with darkness
- B. badly lit in a way that makes one feel sad
- C. containing a lot of white
- D. full of light; having the natural light of day

Question 59: What form of street lighting was used in London when link boys used to work there?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Gas lighting | B. No lighting at all |
| C. Electric lighting | D. Oil lighting |

Question 60: The best title for the passage could be _____ .

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Prehistoric People and Fire | B. Fire: Discovery and Uses |
| C. Different Types of Lamps | D. The Advantages of Candles |

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 61: In that age of computers, it is difficult to imagine how tedious the work of accountants and clerks must have been in the past.

- A. that age B. it is C. the D. have been

Question 62: Mutualism is a relationship between animal species which in both benefit.

- A. a relationship B. animal species C. which in D. benefit

Question 63: Most country music songs are deeply personal and deal with themes of love, lonely, and separation.

- A. country music B. deeply personal C. deal with D. lonely

Question 64: Today successful farmers are expected not only in agriculture, but also in market, finance, and accounting.

- A. in agriculture B. but C. market D. accounting

Question 65: Both a term paper and a final exam is often required for a college class.

- A. a term paper B. and C. is D. for

Question 66: Some fish use their sense of smell as a guide when return to a spawning site.

- A. fish B. their C. as a D. return

Question 67: Several people have apparent tried to change the man's mind, but he refuses to listen.

- A. Several B. apparent C. the man's mind D. to listen

Question 68: You can boost the sales of a product faster by increasing its advertising budget than to improve the product itself.

- A. faster B. advertising budget
C. to improve D. itself

Question 69: Whereas a gas expands in a uniform manner in all directions, a vapor remains somewhat concentrated.

- A. Whereas B. in a uniform manner
C. directions D. remains

Question 70: Scientists who study animal behavior thinks that only human beings get headaches.

- A. who B. thinks C. human beings D. headaches

Read the jumbled sentences given in italic, and choose the sentence A, B, C or D that has the correct words order.

Question 71: famous/show/will/all/be/most/the/in/singers/heard/this/pop/./

- A. All most the famous pop singers will be heard in this show.
B. All most the famous pop singers will be in this show heard.
C. All the most famous pop singers will be heard in this show.
D. All the most famous singers pop will be heard in this show.

Question 72: the/about/a/are/house/in/we/buying/countryside/thinking./.

- A. We are thinking about buying in the country side a house.
- B. We are thinking about buying a house in the country side.
- C. We are thinking buying a house about in the country side.
- D. We are thinking buying about in the country side a house.

Question 73: English/simplicity/American/tends/spelling/towards/in/.

- A. English tends towards American spelling in simplicity.
- B. American tends towards English in simplicity spelling.
- C. American English tends towards simplicity in spelling.
- D. American English tends in spelling towards simplicity.

Question 74: English/widely/entertainment/is/in/the/used/language/most.

- A. English is used in the most widely entertainment language.
- B. English is the most widely used language in entertainment.
- C. English language is in the most widely used entertainment.
- D. English entertainment in the most widely used is language.

Question 75: English/of/become/effective/international/an/medium/has/communication/now/.

- A. English has now become an effective medium of international communication.
- B. English has now become an effective international communication of medium.
- C. English has now become an international communication of effective medium.
- D. English has an effective medium of become international communication now.

Question 76: I/on/the/was/both/and/long/which/boring/couldn't/lecture/biology/understand/.

- A. I couldn't understand on the biology lecture which was both long and boring.
- B. I couldn't understand which was both the long and boring lecture on biology.
- C. I couldn't understand the lecture on biology which was both long and boring.
- D. I couldn't understand which lecture on biology was both the long and boring.

Question 77: The/a/in/of/in/has/years/changes/number/system/Vietnam/education/undergone/recent/.

- A. The recent Vietnam in education system has undergone a number of years in changes.

- B. The education system in Vietnam has undergone a number of changes in recent years.
- C. The number of recent years in a system has undergone education changes in Vietnam.
- D. The undergone education system in Vietnam has recent changes in a number of years.

Question 78: now/can/better/football/team/play/used/than/they/Vietnamese/to /the.

- A. Now the Vietnamese football team can better play than they used to.
- B. Now the Vietnamese football team better can play than they used to.
- C. Now the Vietnamese football team can better than play they used to.
- D. Now the Vietnamese football team can play better than they used to.

Question 79: estimated/million/were/people/left/the/home/by/7.0-magnitude/An/quake/1.5/homeless.

- A. An 7.0-magnitude quake were estimated by 1.5 million people left homeless.
- B. 1.5 million people were estimated by the 7.0-magnitude a homeless quake.
- C. An 7.0-magnitude quake were left by 1.5 million people estimated homeless.
- D. An estimated 1.5 million people were left homeless by the 7.0-magnitude quake.

Question 80: Tents/long/not/season/in/starts/when/the/later/season/when/and/rainy/begins/hurricane/work/May.

- A. Tents will not work in May when the long rainy season begins and later when hurricane season starts.
- B. Tents will not work in the long rainy season when May begins and later when the hurricane season starts.
- C. Tents will not work when hurricane season starts in May when the long rainy season begins and later.
- D. Tents will not work when the long rainy season begins and later in May when hurricane season starts.

Phân 4

ĐÁP ÁN VÀ HƯỚNG DẪN GIẢI

Phần 2

ĐỀ 1

1.B	2.D	3.B	4.D	5.D	6.B	7.C	8.C	9.C	10.A
11.D	12.D	13.A	14.A	15.D	16.A	17.B	18.B	19.B	20.B
21.A	22.D	23.C	24.B	25.B	26.B	27.D	28.D	29.D	30.C
31.C	32.B	33.C	34.C	35.B	36.B	37.A	38.D	39.A	40.D
41.A	42.C	43.D	44.B	45.C	46.B	47.A	48.C	49.B	50.D
51.C	52.B	53.C	54.A	55.B	56.C	57.C	58.D	59.B	60.A
61.A	62.C	63.A	64.B	65.A	66.C	67.D	68.C	69.C	70.A
71.D	72.B	73.C	74.D	75.B	76.D	77.C	78.B	79.C	80.A

ĐỀ 2

1.B	2.D	3.D	4.C	5.C	6.C	7.D	8.B	9.D	10.C
11.A	12.A	13.D	14.D	15.A	16.D	17.D	18.A	19.C	20.D
21.B	22.A	23.C	24.A	25.B	26.D	27.C	28.D	29.D	30.B
31.B	32.A	33.D	34.A	35.B	36.C	37.B	38.A	39.C	40.A
41.C	42.C	43.B	44.B	45.C	46.A	47.C	48.D	49.D	50.D
51.C	52.A	53.C	54.B	55.A	56.A	57.C	58.A	59.C	60.B
61.D	62.B	63.B	64.B	65.D	66.C	67.C	68.C	69.D	70.B

ĐỀ 3

1.D	2.A	3.C	4.A	5.C	6.D	7.C	8.A	9.D	10.C
11.C	12.A	13.A	14.B	15.C	16.C	17.A	18.A	19.D	20.C
21.A	22.C	23.C	24.B	25.B	26.C	27.C	28.A	29.B	30.A
31.D	32.B	33.D	34.B	35.A	36.B	37.B	38.C	39.B	40.B

41.B	42.D	43.D	44.A	45.B	46.B	47.B	48.D	49.A	50.A
51.A	52.A	53.C	54.A	55.B	56.C	57.D	58.D	59.C	60.A
61.B	62.C	63.B	64.D	65.D	66.D	67.C	68.C	69.D	70.D
71.A	72.A	73.D	74.D	75.B	76.B	77.B	78.D	79.D	80.C

ĐỀ 4

1.C	2.D	3.B	4.D	5.A	6.A	7.C	8.D	9.C	10.A
11.C	12.B	13.A	14.D	15.D	16.A	17.B	18.D	19.D	20.B
21.B	22.C	23.C	24.A	25.D	26.B	27.D	28.B	29.A	30.D
31.B	32.B	33.B	34.A	35.B	36.D	37.C	38.D	39.D	40.A
41.B	42.B	43.C	44.D	45.C	46.D	47.B	48.B	49.B	50.C
51.D	52.D	53.D	54.B	55.A	56.B	57.D	58.C	59.C	60.C
61.C	62.A	63.A	64.C	65.A	66.C	67.C	68.A	69.A	70.A
71.D	72.C	73.A	74.A	75.C	76.A	77.B	78.A	79.B	80.C

ĐỀ 5

1.D	2.B	3.D	4.C	5.A	6.A	7.B	8.D	9.D	10.A
11.C	12.C	13.B	14.C	15.C	16.B	17.A	18.B	19.D	20.D
21.B	22.C	23.A	24.C	25.B	26.C	27.D	28.D	29.D	30.C
31.D	32.A	33.B	34.C	35.B	36.C	37.B	38.B	39.D	40.A
41.A	42.B	43.D	44.C	45.B	46.D	47.A	48.A	49.D	50.C
51.A	52.C	53.D	54.C	55.A	56.B	57.B	58.B	59.A	60.A
61.C	62.A	63.C	64.C	65.A	66.D	67.C	68.B	69.B	70.A
71.D	72.D	73.B	74.B	75.C	76.A	77.D	78.A	79.D	80.A

ĐỀ 6

1.D	2.C	3.A	4.C	5.D	6.C	7.A	8.B	9.D	10.D
11.B	12.A	13.B	14.D	15.C	16.D	17.A	18.D	19.A	20.A
21.B	22.B	23.B	24.C	25.D	26.A	27.D	28.B	29.D	30.C
31.A	32.C	33.C	34.D	35.D	36.D	37.C	38.B	39.D	40.D
41.C	42.C	43.D	44.B	45.B	46.A	47.C	48.B	49.B	50.A
51.C	52.A	53.B	54.A	55.B	56.C	57.D	58.C	59.C	60.A
61.C	62.A	63.A	64.A	65.B	66.B	67.C	68.C	69.D	70.C
71.D	72.A	73.B	74.B	75.B	76.D	77.A	78.A	79.A	80.B

ĐỀ 7

1.A	2.C	3.D	4.C	5.A	6.D	7.B	8.A	9.D	10.C
11.D	12.D	13.A	14.A	15.C	16.A	17.B	18.C	19.B	20.B
21.D	22.A	23.D	24.A	25.D	26.B	27.A	28.B	29.D	30.C
31.A	32.C	33.C	34.B	35.A	36.D	37.A	38.C	39.C	40.D
41.B	42.B	43.A	44.C	45.A	46.D	47.B	48.A	49.D	50.D
51.C	52.A	53.B	54.C	55.B	56.B	57.B	58.C	59.A	60.D
61.C	62.B	63.D	64.D	65.C	66.C	67.B	68.D	69.A	70.A
71.B	72.D	73.B	74.B	75.C	76.C	77.A	78.B	79.D	80.C

ĐỀ 8

1.A	2.D	3.D	4.A	5.C	6.A	7.B	8.B	9.B	10.A
11.C	12.A	13.A	14.B	15.D	16.B	17.A	18.C	19.A	20.C
21.C	22.C	23.A	24.A	25.B	26.A	27.D	28.A	29.C	30.D
31.C	32.D	33.B	34.C	35.B	36.A	37.A	38.C	39.D	40.B
41.B	42.C	43.C	44.C	45.B	46.B	47.A	48.A	49.B	50.D
51.A	52.B	53.D	54.D	55.C	56.D	57.A	58.D	59.B	60.C
61.C	62.B	63.A	64.B	65.B	66.A	67.C	68.D	69.D	70.B
71.D	72.D	73.D	74.D	75.C	76.C	77.B	78.D	79.C	80.D

ĐỀ 9

1.B	2.C	3.D	4.B	5.A	6.A	7.B	8.B	9.C	10.A
11.C	12.B	13.B	14.C	15.A	16.B	17.D	18.B	19.C	20.C
21.D	22.C	23.C	24.C	25.D	26.B	27.B	28.D	29.B	30.C
31.A	32.D	33.D	34.C	35.A	36.B	37.D	38.C	39.C	40.D
41.A	42.C	43.A	44.D	45.D	46.A	47.D	48.D	49.C	50.A
51.B	52.B	53.D	54.D	55.C	56.A	57.D	58.B	59.D	60.A
61.A	62.B	63.B	64.D	65.A	66.C	67.A	68.A	69.B	70.B
71.C	72.A	73.C	74.C	75.D	76.A	77.B	78.D	79.A	80.A

ĐỀ 10

1.A	2.A	3.A	4.C	5.A	6.B	7.C	8.A	9.C	10.A
11.A	12.A	13.B	14.B	15.D	16.A	17.B	18.B	19.B	20.C
21.A	22.D	23.D	24.C	25.B	26.A	27.D	28.D	29.D	30.A
31.A	32.D	33.D	34.A	35.B	36.B	37.B	38.D	39.A	40.C
41.B	42.C	43.C	44.A	45.C	46.C	47.A	48.A	49.D	50.B
51.D	52.A	53.A	54.D	55.C	56.A	57.B	58.D	59.C	60.C
61.D	62.A	63.D	64.A	65.A	66.C	67.A	68.D	69.D	70.D
71.B	72.B	73.D	74.D	75.D	76.D	77.D	78.A	79.D	80.C

PHẦN 3

I. ĐỀ THI THỬ

ĐỀ 1:

1.A	2.D	3.A	4.C	5.A	6.D	7.B	8.A	9.D	10.D
11.B	12.A	13.A	14.C	15.A	16.D	17.B	18.C	19.C	20.B
21.B	22.D	23.B	24.D	25.B	26.C	27.C	28.B	29.B	30.B
31.D	32.A	33.D	34.B	35.D	36.B	37.D	38.C	39.D	40.A

BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

41.D	42.A	43.C	44.B	45.D	46.D	47.C	48.A	49.B	50.C
51.A	52.A	53.D	54.B	55.C	56.A	57.C	58.A	59.B	60.C
61.A	62.B	63.A	64.C	65.B	66.D	67.C	68.D	69.B	70.A
71.C	72.D	73.C	74.D	75.A	76.A	77.B	78.C	79.A	80.C

ĐỀ 2

1.D	2. B	3. D	4. A	5. B	6. B	7. C	8. A	9. C	10. C
11. B	12. D	13. C	14. C	15. B	16. D	17. B	18. C	19. A	20. A
21. C	22. B	23. C	24. C	25. A	26. A	27. D	28. A	29. B	30. A
31. C	32. C	33. B	34. B	35. A	36. B	37. C	38. D	39. C	40. C
41. A	42. D	43. D	44. C	45. C	46. A	47. D	48. D	49. B	50. D
51. C	52. C	53. A	54. A	55. C	56. C	57. B	58. C	59. C	60. C
61. B	62. B	63. B	64. B	65. A	66. A	67. B	68. C	69. A	70. A
71. D	72. B	73. C	74. C	75. B	76. A	77. A	78. C	79. B	80. A

ĐỀ 3

1.A	2.A	3.D	4.D	5.D	6.D	7.C	8.B	9.B	10.C
11.B	12.A	13.C	14.A	15.A	16.B	17.D	18.C	19.A	20.B
21.D	22.D	23.C	24.B	25.B	26.A	27.A	28.A	29.D	30.C
31.A	32.D	33.D	34.B	35.C	36.D	37.D	38.A	39.D	40.B
41.A	42.B	43.D	44.B	45.A	46.C	47.B	48.A	49.D	50.D
51.C	52.C	53.C	54.D	55.B	56.B	57.B	58.A	59.B	60.A
61.D	62.A	63.B	64.C	65.B	66.C	67.A	68.C	69.D	70.C
71.B	72.C	73.A	74.B	75.A	76.C	77.C	78.D	79.C	80.C

ĐỀ 4

1.B	2.B	3.A	4.B	5.D	6.C	7.B	8.A	9.B	10.A
11.D	12.A	13.C	14.C	15.A	16.A	17.B	18.B	19.D	20.A
21.B	22.C	23.A	24.D	25.D	26.C	27.D	28.C	29.D	30.D
31.C	32.D	33.A	34.B	35.A	36.C	37.B	38.D	39.C	40.C
41.B	42.D	43.C	44.A	45.C	46.B	47.D	48.A	49.A	50.C
51.C	52.C	53.D	54.A	55.B	56.D	57.B	58.B	59.A	60.A
61.C	62.D	63.D	64.C	65.D	66.B	67.B	68.C	69.A	70.D
71.A	72.D	73.A	74.D	75.D	76.B	77.B	78.B	79.A	80.B

ĐỀ 5

1.A	2.D	3.B	4.B	5.D	6.D	7.C	8.A	9.D	10.A
11.A	12.A	13.B	14.D	15.B	16.C	17.C	18.C	19.B	20.D
21.C	22.A	23.A	24.B	25.B	26.C	27.B	28.C	29.D	30.A
31.C	32.C	33.D	34.B	35.B	36.D	37.B	38.A	39.D	40.A
41.B	42.D	43.C	44.A	45.B	46.B	47.C	48.B	49.C	50.B
51.B	52.B	53.A	54.A	55.D	56.C	57.D	58.B	59.C	60.D
61.D	62.A	63.A	64.C	65.B	66.A	67.C	68.D	69.B	70.C
71.A	72.B	73.C	74.B	75.D	76.C	77.A	78.D	79.A	80.B

II. ĐỀ LUYỆN TẬP VÀ HƯỚNG DẪN GIẢI

ĐỀ 1

1.C	2.D	3.B	4.C	5.A	6.D	7.A	8.B	9.D	10.C
11.A	12.D	13.D	14.A	15.B	16.A	17.A	18.B	19.C	20.D
21.C	22.A	23.B	24.B	25.B	26.D	27.A	28.A	29.C	30.D

31.A	32.B	33.B	34.A	35.C	36.B	37.D	38.C	39.D	40.A
41.B	42.A	43.D	44.C	45.C	46.B	47.B	48.C	49.D	50.A
51.D	52.A	53.C	54.B	55.C	56.D	57.C	58.D	59.C	60.B
61.C	62.B	63.C	64.C	65.B	66.B	67.D	68.A	69.D	70.B
71.B	72.A	73.B	74.B	75.C	76.D	77.C	78.A	79.D	80.C

Question 1: C đọc là /u:/ khác với A, B, D đọc là /ʌ/

Question 2: D đọc là /ou/ khác với A, B, C đọc là /au/

Question 3 : B đọc là /ə:/ khác với A, C, D đọc là /ɔ:/

Question 4: C đọc là /z/ khác với A, B, D đọc là /s/

Question 5: A đọc là /ai/ khác với B, C, D đọc là /i/

Question 6: D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 3, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 1.

Question 7: A trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 1, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Question 8: B trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 1, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 3.

Question 9: D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 2, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 3.

Question 10: C trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 1, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Question 15: to be devoid of: không có, trống rỗng

Question 16: to haggle over sth: tranh cãi, mặc cả

Question 17: Cấu trúc “make a go of it”

Question 18: The rank and file: đội quân cỗ vũ

Question 19: Irrespective of: không kể, bất chấp

Question 21: Shift: chuyển giao, chuyển đổi

Question 23: To be subjected to sth: bị chinh phục, bị khuất phục, bị bắt phải chịu

Question 25: A cluster of star: chòm sao

Question 26: To lay stress on sth: nhấn mạnh điều gì

Question 27: Consummate skill: sự khéo léo tột bậc

Question 47: Câu trả lời nằm ở câu cuối cùng của đoạn 1: “*This combination is the science of biotechnology.*”

Question 48: Câu trả lời nằm ở đoạn 2.

Question 49: Câu trả lời nằm ở câu cuối cùng của đoạn 2: “*The next step may be biotech hearts and eyes which can replace diseased organs in human beings.*”

Question 50: Câu trả lời nằm ở câu số 2 của đoạn 3.

Question 51: Câu trả lời nằm ở 2 câu cuối cùng của đoạn văn số 3: “*However, using them also means creating dangerously high levels of pollution.*”

Question 53: Câu trả lời nằm ở câu 1-2 của đoạn văn số 1: “*More specifically, selects and places volunteers in response to overseas requests. This work makes it distinctive among other charities and organizations in the UK.*”

Question 58: Include ---> includes

Question 59: Miles ---> miles of

Question 60: Losing ---> is losing

Question 61: to the trap ---> from the trap

Question 62: Accuse of ---> accused of

Question 63: Dilution ---> diluted

Question 64: Difficult ---> is difficult

Question 65: Metal only ---> only metal

Question 66: taking ---> to take

Question 67: to be ---> to

Question 68: Hasn't ---> has

Question 69: Identity ---> identified

Question 70: Depends ---> depends on

ĐỀ 2

1.D	2.B	3.A	4.A	5.C	6.A	7.C	8.B	9.C	10.D
11.D	12.B	13.C	14.B	15.A	16.A	17.D	18.B	19.B	20.A

21.D	22.A	23.C	24.A	25.D	26.D	27.A	28.D	29.C	30.A
31.C	32.A	33.C	34.B	35.A	36.B	37.D	38.D	39.B	40.A
41.B	42.D	43.C	44.A	45.D	46.A	47.C	48.B	49.D	50.B
51.D	52.A	53.C	54.A	55.A	56.C	57.A	58.A	59.D	60.C
61.C	62.B	63.D	64.A	65.B	66.B	67.B	68.B	69.A	70.C
71.C	72.D	73.B	74.A	75.C	76.B	77.D	78.B	79.C	80.D

Question 1: D đọc là /t/ khác với A, B, C đọc là /d/

Question 2: B đọc là /i:/ khác với A, C, D đọc là /e/

Question 3 : A đọc là /əu/ khác với B, C, D đọc là /ou/

Question 4: A đọc là /u/ khác với B, C, D đọc là /u:/

Question 5: C đọc là /ʌ/ khác với A, B, D đọc là /u:/

Question 6: A trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 2, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 1.

Question 7: C trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 2, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 3.

Question 8: B trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 1, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 3.

Question 9: C trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 3, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 1.

Question 10: D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 1, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Question 65: Already ---> yet

Question 66: Writing ---> written

Question 67: Last night outdoor ---> outdoor last night

Question 68: Much ---> many

Question 69: Were ---> was

Question 70: to not ---> not to

ĐỀ 3

1.A	2.D	3.C	4.B	5.D	6.A	7.D	8.A	9.C	10.B
11.C	12.D	13.B	14.A	15.C	16.A	17.C	18.B	19.B	20.C
21.A	22.B	23.D	24.A	25.C	26.C	27.C	28.A	29.A	30.D
31.B	32.A	33.D	34.D	35.D	36.B	37.C	38.A	39.B	40.C
41.C	42.D	43.A	44.B	45.D	46.B	47.A	48.B	49.A	50.C
51.D	52.B	53.B	54.A	55.B	56.D	57.B	58.A	59.A	60.A
61.D	62.C	63.A	64.C	65.C	66.D	67.A	68.D	69.C	70.B
71.D	72.A	73.C	74.B	75.C	76.D	77.A	78.C	79.B	80.C

Question 1: A đọc là /iəl/ khác với B, C, D đọc là /ʃl/

Question 2: D đọc là /u/ khác với A, B, C, đọc là /u:/

Question 3: C đọc là /ɔ:/ khác với A, B, D đọc là /ou/

Question 4: B đọc là /e/ khác với A, C, D đọc là /ei/

Question 5: D đọc là /ɔ:j/ khác với A, B, C đọc là /ɔ:/

Question 6: A trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 2, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 1.

Question 7: D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 1, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Question 8: A trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 2, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 3.

Question 9: C trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 3, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Question 10: B trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 1, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Question 18: Waning power: quyền lực suy yếu

Question 19: There is chance of sth: có khả năng

Question 20: As quick as flash: nhanh như chớp

Question 23: To result from sth: do bởi, do mà ra, xảy ra như một kết quả

Question 27: To be worth doing sth: đáng, bõ công làm gì

Question 45: “*Domestication*”: sự thuần hóa, sự thuần phục. Câu trả lời D là thích hợp nhất trong trường hợp này.

Question 46: Câu trả lời dựa vào dòng thứ 2-3 của đoạn 1.

Question 47: “*marginal environment*”: môi trường khó trồng trọt

Question 48: Câu trả lời nằm ở câu số 4 của đoạn văn số 2: “*The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, gas provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants.*”

Question 49: Câu trả lời nằm ở ngay câu đầu của đoạn văn số 3: “*Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors.*”

Question 50: Đọc kĩ câu số 1 và 2 của đoạn văn số 2. Cụm từ “such conditions” là nhắc lại của 2 câu trên.

Question 51: Chú ý tính từ “mobile: cơ động, lưu động” ở câu số 2 và liên kết với câu cuối cùng của đoạn 3, ta sẽ thấy ngay đáp án là D.

Question 52: Đọc kĩ phần đầu của đoạn văn số 2, chúng ta sẽ thấy rằng A, C, D đều được đề cập đến ở đoạn này. Do vậy B là đáp án đúng theo yêu cầu của đề bài

Question 53: Câu trả lời nằm ở những câu cuối cùng của đoạn văn số 3.

Question 54: Ở những câu hỏi mang tính chất tổng hợp như thế này, cần đọc lại nội dung cả bài văn một lần nữa và xác định thông tin mang tính chất phổ biến nhất và trọng yếu nhất. Đáp án A thỏa mãn tất cả yêu cầu trên.

Question 60: “*Hardly*” và “*never*” đều là hai từ ở dạng phủ định, do vậy không được dùng kết hợp trong trường hợp này.

Question 61: “*information*” là danh từ không đếm được, do vậy không có số nhiều, sửa lại thành “*information*”

Question 62: “*it*” chuyển thành “*its*”

Question 63: “*that*” chuyển thành “*who*”

Question 64: Cụm từ “*Prevent from sth/doing sth*”, do đó “*to participate*” phải đổi thành “*participating*”

Question 65: Obtain ---> be obtained

Question 66: him ---> them

Question 67: Although ---> despite/in spite of

Question 68: By foot ---> on foot

Question 69: Amount ---> number

Question 70: To tell ---> having told/ telling

Question 76: The error on my taxes was made by my accountant.

ĐỀ 4

1.D	2.B	3.A	4.C	5.B	6.B	7.C	8.A	9.D	10.A
11.C	12.A	13.C	14.A	15.B	16.C	17.A	18.B	19.D	20.C
21.D	22.B	23.B	24.A	25.C	26.C	27.A	28.C	29.B	30.C
31.A	32.C	33.A	34.C	35.C	36.D	37.B	38.A	39.B	40.C
41.A	42.A	43.C	44.A	45.D	46.B	47.B	48.C	49.D	50.A
51.B	52.D	53.C	54.A	55.B	56.C	57.B	58.C	59.C	60.C
61.B	62.B	63.A	64.A	65.B	66.D	67.A	68.D	69.A	70.B
71.D	72.D	73.A	74.C	75.D	76.B	77.C	78.B	79.D	80.C

Question 1: D đọc là /s/, khác với A, B, C, đọc là /sw/

Question 2: B đọc là /æ/, khác với A, C, D đọc là /ə/

Question 3 : A đọc là /k/, khác với B, C, D đọc là /ʃ/

Question 4: C đọc âm câm, khác với A, B, D đọc là /w/

Question 5: B đọc là /i/, khác với A, C, D đọc là /ai/

Question 6: B trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 2, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 3.

Question 7: C trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 1, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Question 8: A trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 2, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 1.

Question 9: D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 3, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Question 10: A trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 1, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Question 11: Had sb do sth: thuê/nhờ/giao phó cho ai làm gì

Question 15: To be short of sth: thiếu hụt cái gì

Question 17: With a view to doing sth: với ý định làm gì

Question 18: Cutbacks (n): cắt giảm nhân công

Question 19: Stand up to: đương đầu với, trong trường hợp này dịch là: “Bạn đã bao giờ cãi lại bố mẹ chưa?

Question 21: Soar (v): đạt mức cao, ở mức cao

Question 22: Prevail on sb to do sth: thuyết phục ai đó làm gì

Question 67: Did not send ---> had not sent

Question 68: Neither---> either

Question 69: A. is ---> were

Question 71: Contacted ---> could contact

Question 72: end in ---> ends in

Question 73: many of ---> much/most

Question 74: Between ---> among

Question 75: Exposure ---> exposed

ĐỀ 5

1.C	2.D	3.C	4.B	5.D	6.A	7.B	8.C	9.C	10.D
11.A	12.C	13.C	14.A	15.B	16.A	17.D	18.B	19.C	20.D
21.A	22.B	23.D	24.D	25.C	26.B	27.D	28.B	29.C	30.B
31.C	32.C	33.B	34.A	35.D	36.A	37.D	38.A	39.A	40.B
41.A	42.B	43.C	44.A	45.D	46.C	47.C	48.A	49.B	50.D
51.B	52.C	53.C	54.D	55.C	56.D	57.A	58.B	59.B	60.B
61.A	62.C	63.D	64.C	65.C	66.D	67.B	68.C	69.B	70.B
71.C	72.B	73.C	74.B	75.A	76.C	77.B	78.D	79.D	80.A

Question 1: C đọc là /ju:/, khác với A, B, D đọc là /ʌ/

Question 2: D đọc là /e/, khác với A, B, C đọc là /i:/

Question 3: C đọc là /ou/, khác với A, B, D đọc là /ʌ/

Question 4: B đọc là /dʒ/, khác với A, C, D đọc là /g/

Question 5: D đọc là /θ/, khác với A, B, C, đọc là /d/

Question 6: A trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 1, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 2.

BỘ ĐỀ THI – THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Question 7: B trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 2, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 1.

Question 8: C trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 1, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Question 9: C trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 1, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Question 10: D trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ 1, khác với các từ còn lại trọng âm đặt vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Question 44: On the spot: lập tức, ngay tại chỗ

Question 61: A. that age ---> this age

Question 62: Which in ---> in which

Question 63: Lonely ---> loneliness

Question 64: Market ---> marketing

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