

Họ tên học sinh:SBD:Lớp: 12 ...

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions that follow.

The legal limit for driving after drinking alcohol is 80 milligrams of alcohol in 100 milliliters of blood, when tested. But there is no sure way of telling how much you can drink before you reach this limit. It varies with each person depending on your weight, your sex, if you've just eaten and what sort of drinks you've had. Some people might reach their limit after only about three standard drinks.

In fact, your driving ability can be affected by just one or two drinks. Even if you're below the legal limit, you could still be taken to court if a police officer thinks your driving has been affected by alcohol.

It takes about an hour for the body to get rid of the alcohol in one standard drink. So, if you have a heavy drinking session in the evening you might find that your driving ability is still affected the next morning, or you could even find that you're still over the legal limit. In addition, if you've had a few drinks at lunchtime, another one or two drinks in the early evening may well put you over the legal limit.

In a test with professional drivers, the more alcoholic drinks they had had the more certain they were that they could drive a test course through a set of moveable posts... and the less able they were to do it! So the only way to be sure you're safe is not to drink at all.

Alcohol is a cause of road traffic accidents. One in three of the drivers killed in road accidents have levels of alcohol which are over the legal limit, and road accidents after drinking are the biggest cause of death among young men. More than half of the people stopped by the police to take a breathalyzer test have a blood alcohol concentration of more than twice the legal limit.

It is important to remember that driving after you've been drinking doesn't just affect you. If you're involved in an accident it affects a lot of other people as well, not least the person you might kill or injure.

Câu 1: The amount of alcohol a person can drink before reaching the legal limit_____.

- A.** mainly depends on his body weight
B. is 80mg of pure alcohol
C. is about three standard drinks
D. is different for different people

Câu 2: When might you be taken to court by the police for drinking and driving?

- A.** When you have driven a vehicle after drinking any alcohol at all.
B. When you have drunk at least three drinks before driving.
C. Only when tests show that you have 80 mg of alcohol in 100ml of blood.
D. When the police think you have been drinking from the way you are driving.

Câu 3: Alcohol is a major cause of road accidents in that _____.

- A.** drinking affects people's blood alcohol concentration
B. more young men die in the drink-related accidents than in any other way
C. one in three drivers drink heavily
D. most drivers who die in these accidents have been drinking

Câu 4: What does this article urge you to remember particularly about driving after drinking?

- A.** You put many other people at risk.
B. You may kill or hurt another road-user.
C. You are putting yourself in danger.
D. You may be taken to court by the police.

Câu 5: When you have been drinking heavily in the evening, the next day you might be

- A.** still drink until lunch time. **B.** over the legal limit in the morning.
C. unable to drive all day. **D.** unable to drive until the evening.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose main stress differs from that of the others in the same group.

- Câu 6:** A. confidential B. resemblance C. popularity D. understand
- Câu 7:** A. admission B. convenience C. minimize D. determine

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best response to each of the following.

Câu 8: “Would you like to join us for dinner on Saturday night, at around 7?”

- A.** “Your dinner sounds like fun. I’ll see if I can make it.”
B. “A dinner at home on Saturday nights is always better. Sorry!”
C. “No, I don’t usually go out on Saturday nights.”
D. “What a nice invitation! Unfortunately, I already have plans. Please keep me on your list!”

Câu 9: “Would you like any help with this?”

- A.** “Yes, I would.”

- B. "No, I don't need you."
 C. "It's very kind of you to offer, but I can manage it myself."
 D. "It's up to you."

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part has different pronunciation from that of the others in the same group.

- Câu 10: A. of B. half C. calf D. staff
 Câu 11: A. preferred B. occurred C. placed D. behaved

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that best fits each of the following questions.

- Câu 12: I came back hoping to hear good things and I _____ that it has fallen apart this way.
 A. appalled. B. was appalled C. appealed. D. was appealing.
- Câu 13: There was nothing special about him _____ from his bright eyes.
 A. apart B. except C. for D. but
- Câu 14: The purpose of a labor union is to improve the working conditions, _____, and pay of its members.
 A. jobs are secure B. the job's security C. to be secure D. job security
- Câu 15: The doctor told him that the _____ he would gain from a healthy diet would be well worth the sacrifice.
 A. advantages B. profits C. benefits D. welfare
- Câu 16: Without the proper card installed inside the computer, _____ impossible to run a graphical program.
 A. it is B. is C. is definitely D. because of
- Câu 17: No longer _____ do all the housework by hand.
 A. have women to B. do women have C. women have to D. do women have to
- Câu 18: _____ imaginative stories about the origin of the game of chess.
 A. There are B. Of the many C. Many D. Many of the
- Câu 19: Jill wanted to _____ all her work before joining us to the concert.
 A. end off B. stop off C. put off D. finish off
- Câu 20: Speed limits on the road _____ to protect pedestrians as well as motorists.
 A. prove B. serve C. succeed D. intend
- Câu 21: I have never been to Cairo, _____ of Egypt.
 A. is the capital B. which the capital C. the capital D. that is the capital
- Câu 22: He refused to give up his work, _____ he had won a million dollars.
 A. however B. even though C. despite D. as though
- Câu 23: She _____ travelling by air instead of by coach.
 A. convinced B. persuaded C. agreed D. suggested

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following.

- Câu 24: The city has been founded by the Romans and developed by the Saxons.
 A. established B. occupied C. seized D. purchased
- Câu 25: Normal sleep is made up of two alternating phases – orthodox sleep and paradoxical sleep.
 A. composed of B. formed of C. constituting D. including

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correcting.

- Câu 26: You can apply for a better job when you will have had more experience.
 A. apply for B. when C. will have had D. more experience
- Câu 27: Many bridges were covered with wooden roofs to protect it from rain.
 A. Many B. covered with C. roofs D. it
- Câu 28: Tom remembered switching off the oven when he left, so there was nothing wrong this time.
 A. remembered B. switching off C. left D. nothing wrong

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase OPPOSITE meaning to the underlined part in each of the following.

- Câu 29: They are now telling us our previous life experience is valueless.
 A. worthless B. useless C. invaluable D. pointless
- Câu 30: Children are expected to be obedient and to show respect for their elders.
 A. inobedient B. compliant C. resigned D. misbehaving

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