Chuyên gia luyện thi môn Tiếng Anh

٠.	^′	
ÐΕ	SO	7

TRƯỜNG THPT ĐỒNG ĐẬU *Môn: Tiếng Anh*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

		on your answer she	et to indicate the corr	ect answer to each of
	ving questions.			
Question :	1: It is said the Robin	nhood robbedrich	and gave the money to _	poor.
Α.	a/ a	B. a/ the come to his party	C. the/ the	D. the/ a
Question 2	2: Tom invited us to	come to his party	?	
		B. wasn't he	C. hadn't he	D. didn't he
Question 3	3: Only after she	from a severe illness	did she realise the import	tance of good health.
Α. ν	would recover	B. has recovered	C. had recovered	D. was recovering
Question 4	4: Sometimes she do	es not agreeher l	husband about child reari	ng but they soon find
the solution				
	=	B. for	C. on	D. of
Question !	5: New York is not th	e capital of the USA, it i	is the home of the United	Nations.
Α.	Because	B. Although	C. Otherwise	D. In spite of
Question (6: There was plenty of	of time. She	C. Otherwise	
A. :	mustn't have hurried		B. must not hurry	
C. 1	needn't have hurried		D. couldn't have hurried	d
Question 2	7: By the end of this	month Ifor this c	company for two years.	
Α.	will work		B. will be working	
C.	have been working		D. will have been working	ng
Question	8: It wasn't an awful	experience. It was the	worst thinghas eve	er happened to me.
Α.	that	B. what	C. why	D. which
Question 9	9: Wetouch sir	nce we	school three years ago.	
A.	lost / have left		B. have lost / left	
C.	have lost / leave		D. were losing / had left	t
Question :	10: The presenter sta	arted his speech with a	fewjokes to build r	apport with the
audience.				
Α. ν	whole-hearted	B. light-hearted	C. soft-hearted	D. kind-hearted
Question :	11: John asked me	that film the night befo	re.	
		B. if I had seen		D. that I saw
Question :	12: John cannot mak	e ato get married	d to Mary or stay single u	ntil he can afford a
house and	a car.			
Α.	decisive	B. decide	C. decisively	D. decision
		ENICLIC	HTEACHED	
Mark the	letter A, B, C or D	on your answer shee	t to indicate the word	whose underline part
differs fro	m three in pronunc	ciation in each of the	following questions.	-
Question :	13: A. believe <u>s</u>	B. attracts	C. begins	D. delay <u>s</u>
		B . garden		D. harm
Mark the	letter A, B, C or D	on your answer shee	et to indicate the word	whose underline part
			s in each of the follow	
Question :	15: A. enthusiasm	B. concentrate	C. experience	D. certificate
Question :	16: A. interviewee	B . interview	C. industry	D. interviewer

Thầy Lưu Tiến Đạt (thầy Tiểu Đạt)

Chuyên gia luyện thi môn Tiếng Anh

7
THẦY TIỂU ĐẠT ENGLISH TEACHER

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			to indicate the word	
			ach of the following q	
	difficult		histicated weapons in the C. complicated	
		B. expensive this company is always of		D. simple
-	gentle		C. impolite	D. optimistic
A.	gentie	b. disappointed	C. Imponte	D. optimistic
Mark the	letter A, B, C, or D	on your answer she	et to indicate the mos	st suitable response to
	each of the follows			-
Question Mai: "	19: Jim: " This dictio	nary is for you. I hope y	ou will find it useful."	
Α.	 Thanks. I'll do it		B. No problem!	
C.	Thanks. It's very kind	d of you	D. Yes, please	
Question - John: "	20: John and Mike a	re talking about Mike's n	ew car.	
	 nanks. I'm glad to hea	er that "		
	What a nice car!	ii tilati	B. Where did you buy y	our car?
	Your car is new, isn't	· it?	D. My car is very expen	
C.	Tour car is new, isn't	. ici	D. My car is very expen	SIVC.
			neet to indicate the vich of the following qui	vord or phrase that is
			house and a happy home	
•	work together	B. give a hand	C. take hand	D. shake hands
	9			so the harvest was poor.
	epidemic	B. flood	C. drought	D. famine.
	•			
Mark the	letter A. B. C. o.	r D on your answer		
		ı D bil your aliswei	sheet to indicate th	ne sentence that best
	each pair of sente	nces in the following	questions.	
Question	each pair of sente 23: He was very tired	inces in the following d. However, he agreed t	questions . o help me with my work.	
Question A.	each pair of sente 23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h	inces in the following d. However, he agreed to be agreed to help me wit	<i>questions.</i> o help me with my work. h my work.	
Question A. B.	23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h Despite being very tired	nces in the following d. However, he agreed to be agreed to help me with red, he agreed to help me	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work.	
Question A. B. C.	each pair of sente 23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h Despite being very till Because tired he was	d. However, he agreed to help me with red, he agreed to help me with red, he agreed to help me on, he agreed to help me on, he agreed to help me on.	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work. with my work.	
Question A. B. C. D.	23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h Despite being very till Because tired he was Tired though he was	d. However, he agreed to agreed to help me with red, he agreed to help me so, he agreed to help me so, he agreed to help me so, but he agreed to help in the solution.	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work. with my work. me with my work. me with my work.	
Question A. B. C. D. Question	23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h Despite being very till Because tired he was Tired though he was 24: They are my two	nces in the following d. However, he agreed to help me wit red, he agreed to help me s, he agreed to help me s, but he agreed to help it but he agreed to help it o sisters. They aren't team	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work. with my work. me with my work. chers like me.	
Question A. B. C. D. Question A.	23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h Despite being very till Because tired he was Tired though he was 24: They are my two Unlike me, neither of	inces in the following d. However, he agreed to help me with red, he agreed to help me so, he agreed to help me so, but he agreed to help in a sisters. They aren't teams two sisters aren't teams to sisters are	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work. with my work. me with my work. chers like me. eachers.	
Question A. B. C. D. Question A. B.	23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h Despite being very till Because tired he was Tired though he was 24: They are my two Unlike me, neither of They are my two sist	inces in the following d. However, he agreed to help me wit red, he agreed to help me s, he agreed to help me s, but he agreed to help in a sisters. They aren't team two sisters aren't team two sisters aren't team to sisters, both of those are teams.	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work. with my work. me with my work. chers like me. eachers. eachers like me.	
Question A. B. C. D. Question A. B. C.	seach pair of sente 23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h Despite being very till Because tired he was Tired though he was 24: They are my two Unlike me, neither of They are my two sist They are my two sist	inces in the following d. However, he agreed to help me with red, he agreed to help me s, he agreed to help me s, he agreed to help me s, but he agreed to help me s is sisters. They aren't team two sisters aren't team two sisters aren't team to sers, both of those are tears, neither of whom is the sers, neither of whom is the services.	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work. with my work. me with my work. chers like me. eachers teacher like me.	
Question A. B. C. D. Question A. B. C.	seach pair of sente 23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h Despite being very till Because tired he was Tired though he was 24: They are my two Unlike me, neither of They are my two sist They are my two sist	inces in the following d. However, he agreed to help me wit red, he agreed to help me s, he agreed to help me s, but he agreed to help in a sisters. They aren't team two sisters aren't team two sisters aren't team theres, both of those are teams.	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work. with my work. me with my work. chers like me. eachers teacher like me.	
Question A. B. C. D. Question A. B. C. D.	23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h Despite being very tired Because tired he was Tired though he was 24: They are my two sist	inces in the following d. However, he agreed to help me with red, he agreed to help me so, he agreed to help me so, he agreed to help me so, but he agreed to help me so sisters. They aren't team two sisters aren't team two sisters aren't team to sers, both of those are team to the ters, neither of whom is the ters who neither are team to the term to th	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work. with my work. me with my work. chers like me. eachers. eachers like me. teacher like me. chers like me.	
Question A. B. C. D. Question A. B. C. D.	23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h Despite being very tiled Because tired he was Tired though he was 24: They are my two Unlike me, neither of They are my two sist	inces in the following d. However, he agreed to help me with red, he agreed to help me so, he agreed to help me so, he agreed to help me so sisters. They aren't team two sisters who neither are team two sisters aren't team two sisters who neither are team two sisters who neither are team two sisters are the sisters who neither are team two sisters are the sisters who neither are team to sisters are sisters are sisters.	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work. with my work. me with my work. chers like me. eachers. eachers like me. teacher like me. chers like me.	
Question A. B. C. D. Question A. B. C. D. Mark the correction	23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h Despite being very tired Because tired he was Tired though he was 24: They are my two Unlike me, neither of They are my two sist	inces in the following d. However, he agreed to help me with red, he agreed to help me so, he agreed to help me so, he agreed to help me so sisters. They aren't team two sisters aren't team two sisters aren't team two sisters aren't team that the sers, both of those are team to make the sers, neither of whom is the sers who neither are team to make the services and the services who neither are team to make the services are the services who neither are team to make the services are the services who neither are team to make the services are the services ar	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work. with my work. me with my work. chers like me. eachers. eachers like me. teacher like me. chers like me.	erlined part that needs
Question A. B. C. D. Question A. B. C. D. Mark the correction Question	a each pair of senter 23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h Despite being very tired Because tired he was Tired though he was 24: They are my two Unlike me, neither of They are my two sist I letter A, B, C or D The in each of the folion 25: The policeman was	inces in the following d. However, he agreed to help me with red, he agreed to help me so, he agreed to help me so, he agreed to help me so, but he agreed to help me so sisters. They aren't team two sisters aren't team two sisters aren't team the solution of those are team to me the solution of the sers, neither of whom is the sers who neither are team to me the solution of the solutions. It warned the tourists not we have the solution of the solutions.	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work. with my work. me with my work. chers like me. eachers. eachers like me. teacher like me. chers like me. chers like me.	erlined part that needs reets at night.
Question A. B. C. D. Question A. B. C. D. Mark the correction Question A.	as each pair of senter 23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h Despite being very tired Because tired he was Tired though he was 24: They are my two Unlike me, neither of They are my two sist	inces in the following d. However, he agreed to help me with red, he agreed to help me is, he agreed to help me is, he agreed to help me is, but he agreed to help me is is sisters. They aren't team two sisters aren't team two sisters, neither of whom is the ters who neither are team two sisters who neither are team to sister the sister that the sister	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work. with my work. me with my work. chers like me. eachers. eachers like me. teacher like me. chers like me. chers like me. cher like me.	erlined part that needs reets <u>at night</u> . D. The policeman
Question A. B. C. D. Question A. B. C. D. Mark the correction Question A. Question	as each pair of senter 23: He was very tire As tired as he was, he Despite being very tire Because tired he was Tired though he was 24: They are my two Unlike me, neither of They are my two sist The	inces in the following of the agreed to help me with red, he agreed to help me so, but he agreed to help me so sisters. They aren't team two sisters aren't team two sisters, neither of whom is the ters, neither of whom is the ters who neither are team two sisters who neither are team two sisters who neither are team two sisters who neither are team to sister the tourists not we sister a significant sister that the tourists not we significant as a symbol of strength to help me with the sister to help me	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work. with my work. me with my work. chers like me. eachers. eachers like me. chers like me. chers like me. chers like me. cher	reets <u>at night</u> . D. The policeman
Question A. B. C. D. Question A. B. C. D. Mark the correction Question A. Question A.	as each pair of senter 23: He was very tired As tired as he was, h Despite being very tired Because tired he was Tired though he was 24: They are my two Unlike me, neither of They are my two sist Th	inces in the following of the agreed to help me with red, he agreed to help me so, but he agreed to help me so sisters. They aren't team two sisters aren't team two sisters aren't team that the sers, both of those are team that the sers, neither of whom is the sers, neither of whom is the sers, neither are team to me the service are the se	questions. o help me with my work. h my work. ne with my work. with my work. me with my work. chers like me. eachers. eachers like me. teacher like me. chers like me. chers like me. cher like me.	reets <u>at night</u> . D. The policeman D. powerful

Chuyên gia luyện thi môn Tiếng Anh

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 28: " Do you watch television every evening, Jane?", said Peter.

- A. Peter asked Jane did she watch TV every evening.
- **B.** Peter asks Jane if does she watch TV every evening.
- **B.** Peter asked Jane if she'd watched TV every evening.
- C. Peter asked Jane if she watched TV every evening.

Question 29: This is the first time I have attended such an enjoyable wedding party.

- **A.** I had the first enjoyable wedding party.
- **B.** I have never attended such an enjoyable wedding party before.
- **C.** My attendance at the first wedding party was enjoyable.
- **D.** The first wedding party I attended was enjoyable.

Question 30: She raised her hand high so that she could attract her teacher's attention.

- **A.** She had such a high raising of hand that she failed to attract her teacher's attention
- **B.** Though she raised her hand high, she could not attract her teacher's attention.
- C. Because her teacher attracted her, she raised her hand high.
- **D.** To attract her teacher's attention, she raised her hand high.

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.

Smart cards and mobile phones are becoming an increasingly popular way to make all sorts of payments. Even now, in Japan thousands of transactions, from paying rail tickets to picking up the groceries, take place every day with customers passing their handsets across **a small flat-screen** device. And predictions in the world of finance reckon that payments using mobile phones will have risen to more than \$50 billion in the very near future.

What's the appeal of e-cash? Compared to cheques or credit cards, it offers the speed of cash, but more so. It takes just one tenth of a second to complete most transactions and as no change is required, errors in counting are eliminated. Fraud and theft are also reduced and for the retailer, it reduces the cost of handling money. Sony's vision of having a chip **embedded** in computers, TVs and games consoles means that films, music and games can be paid for easily without having to input credit card details.

And what about the future of the banks? Within their **grip** on the market, banks and credit- card firms want to be in a position to collect most of the fees from the users of mobile and contactless-payment systems. But the new system could prove to be a "disruptive technology" as far as the banks are concerned. If payments for a few coffees, a train ticket and a newspaper are made every day by a commuter with a mobile, this will not appear on their monthly credit card statements but on their mobile phone statements. And having spent fortunes on branding, credit-card companies and banks do not want to see other payment systems gaining popularity. It's too early to say whether banks will miss out and if so, by how much. However, quite a few American bankers are optimistic. They feel there is reason to be suspicious of those who predict that high-street banks may be a thing of the past. They point out that Internet banking did not result in the closure of **their** high-street branches as was predicted. On the contrary, more Americans than ever are using local branches. So, whether we'll become a totally cash-free society remains open to contention.

Question 31: What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- **A.** The increasing popularity of new payment methods.
- **B.** The absence of traditional payment methods.
- **C.** Japan's advanced forms of payment.
- **D.** Predictions of future payment methods.

Question 32: Why does the author mention "a small flat-screen device" in the first paragraph?

A. to criticize the e-cash system

B. to inform the e-cash system

D. to praise the e-cash system

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remind people of Babbage's work.

C. to exemplify the e-cash system

Question 33: Which of the following	lowing is NOT true abou	t the strong point of e-ca	sh?
A. faster speed	B. reduced cost	C. fewer mistakes	D. no fraud
Question 34: The word "emb	edded" in the second p	aragraph is closest in me	aning to
A. isolated		C. manufactured	
Question 35: The word "grip'			
A. success		C. range of branches	
Question 36: The author men		uters in the third paragrap	oh to illustrate .
A. the transferability of	the system		
B. the modern technology	ogy of the e-cash system	1	
C. the banks' cooperation	on with credit-card comp	panies	
D. a possible drawback	of the system		
Question 37: The word "their'	•	refers to	
<u> </u>	B. American bankers		D. high-street hanks
Question 38: How does the w			5
A. uncertain	B. pessimistic	C. optimistic	D. neutral
Read the following passage	and mark the letter i	A, B, C or D on your an	swer sheet to indicate
the correct word or phrase	that best each of the	num <mark>ber</mark> ed blanks.	
			of our new technological
age. But actually the idea for a			
			t mathematician. He drew
up plans for several calculation		_	•
(40)building some of the			ears, people have argued
(41)his machines would e			
Science Museum in London has			
designs. (43)has taken si	x years to complete and	more than four thousand	l parts have been
specially made.			
Whether it works or not, the n	nachine will be on show	at a special exhibition in	n the Science Museum to

Question 39: A. called	B. written	C. recognized	D. known
Question 40: A. wanted	B. made	C. missed	D. started
Question 41: A. whether	B. why	C. though	D. until
Question 42: A. an	B. the	?C. some	D. that
Question 43: A. They	B. It	C. One	D. He

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.

The Singapore Science Centre is located on a six-hectare site in Jurong. At the centre, we can discover the wonders of science and technology in a fun way. Clap your hands and colorful bulbs will light up. Start a wheel spinning and it will set off a fan churning. It is a place to answer our curiosity and capture our imagination.

The centre features over four hundred exhibits covering topics like solar radiation, communication, electronics, mathematics, nuclear energy and evolution. *It* aims to arouse interest in science and technology among us and the general public. The centre is the first science one to be established in South East Asia. It was opened in 1977 and it now receives an average of one thousand, two hundred visitors a day. The exhibits can be found in four exhibition galleries. They are the Lobby, Physical Sciences, Life Sciences and Aviation. These exhibits are renewed annually so as to encourage visitors to make return visits to the centre.

Instead of the usual "*Hands off'* notices found in exhibition halls, visitors are invited to touch and feel the exhibits, push the buttons, turn the cranks or pedals. This is an interesting way to learn science even if you hate the subject. A Discovery Centre was built for children between the ages of three

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and twelve. This new exhibition gallery was completed in 1985. Lately this year a stone-age exhibit was built. It shows us about the animals and people which were extinct. Question 44: What can be the best title of the passage? **A.** Singapore Science Centre **B.** Physical Sciences C. Science Centre **D.** Discovery Centre **Question 45:** The word "It" in paragraph 2 refers to__ **A.** solar radiation **B.** the general public **C.** the centre **D.** evolution Question 46: According to the paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT true about the Singapore Science Centre? **A.** The centre was not opened until 1977. **B.** Visitors are encouraged to return to the centre. **C.** The centre is the first one established in the world. **D.** The exhibits in the centre cover a wide range of topics. **Question 47:** It is stated in paragraph 2 that **A.** there are only several exhibits in the science centre **B.** the science centre makes people interested in science and technology C. only students can visit the science centre **D.** visitors don't want to come back to the science centre **Question 48:** What does "Hand off" in paragraph 3 means? A. Don't touch B. Don't stand on **D.** Keep away C. Touch **Question 49:** It is indicated in paragraph 3 that A. if you hate science you will never learn the subject even you visit the centre **B.** children under 3 are not allowed to visit the centre C. it is impossible for visitors to touch and feel the objects in the centre **D.** the "Hand off" notice is not found in the centre **Question 50:** The author mentions all of the following in the passage EXCEPT_____. A. The centre is located in Jurong **B.** There are four exhibition galleries in the centre. **C.** The centre is the biggest in Asia. **D.** The exhibits are renewed every year. -----THE END-----



ĐÁP ÁN

Question 1	С	Question 11	В	Question 21	Α	Question 31	Α	Question 41	Α
Question 2	D	Question 12	D	Question 22	С	Question 32	С	Question 42	Α
Question 3	С	Question 13	В	Question 23	В	Question 33	D	Question 43	В
Question 4	Α	Question 14	Α	Question 24	С	Question 34	D	Question 44	А
Question 5	В	Question 15	В	Question 25	С	Question 35	В	Question 45	С
Question 6	С	Question 16	Α	Question 26	D	Question 36	D	Question 46	С
Question 7	D	Question 17	D	Question 27	Α	Question 37	В	Question 47	В
Question 8	Α	Question 18	С	Question 28	D	Question 38	Α	Question 48	А
Question 9	В	Question 19	С	Question 29	В	Question 39	Α	Question 49	D
Question 10	В	Question 20	Α	Question 30	D	Question 40	D	Question 50	С

HƯỚNG DẪN GIẢI CHI TIẾT

Câu 1: C

Kiến thức: "The + Adj = Adj + Noun (plural)"

The rich = rich people The poor = poor people

Tam dich: Người ta nói rằng Robihood cướp của người giàu và cho người nghèo tiền.

Câu 2: D

Mệnh đề thể khẳng định, trợ động từ thể phủ định + S? Mệnh đề phủ định ở thì quá khứ đơn nên sửa như sau:

Invited => Didn't he

=>Chon D

Tạm dịch: Tom mời chúng tôi đến bữa tiệc của anh ấy, đúng không?

Câu 3: C

Kiến thức: Dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành cho hành động xảy ra trước và quá khứ đơn cho hành động xảy ra sau.

=>had recovered

=>Chon C

Tam dịch: Chỉ sau khi cô ấy hồi phục khỏi căn bệnh nặng, cô ấy mới nhận ra tầm quan trong của một sức khỏe tốt.

Câu 4: A

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Cụm từ: Agree with (đồng ý với ai)
Agree about/on (đồng ý về cái gì) =>Loại C
=>Chon A

Tạm dịch: Đôi khi cô ấy không đồng ý với chồng của mình về việc nuôi con nhưng họ sớm tìm ra các giải pháp.

Câu 5: B

Because: Bởi vì

Although S + V, S + V: Mặc dù + mệnh đề

Otherwise: Nếu không thì

In spite of something: Mặc dù + danh từ

=>Chọn B

Tạm dịch: Mặc dù New York không phải là thủ đô của nước Mỹ, đây là địa điểm của Liên Hiệp Quốc.

Câu 6: C

Kiến thức:

Needn't have P2: diễn tả hành động lẽ ra không cần thực hi<mark>ện tr</mark>ong quá khứ nhưng đã được thực hiện =>Chon C

Tạm dịch: Đã có nhiều thời gian. Đáng lẽ ra cô ấy không cần phải vội

Câu 7: D

Kiến thức: Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn vì hành động xảy ra và kéo dài liên tục đến một thời điểm nào đó trong tương lai

By the end of this month => dùng thì tương lai

For two years => dùng thì tương lai hoàn thành
=>Chọn D

Tạm dịch: Đến cuối tháng này, tôi sẽ làm cho công ty này được hai năm.

Câu 8: A

Kiến thức: It is/was + chủ ngữ (vật) + that + V

Tạm dịch: Đó không phải là một trải nghiệm tồi tệ với tôi. Đó là điều tồi tệ nhất đã từng xảy ra với tôi.

Câu 9: B

Kiến thức: Thì hiện tại hoàn thành Dấu hiện nhận biết: Since =>Chọn B

Tạm dịch: Chúng tôi đã mất liên lạc kể từ khi chúng tôi rời khỏi trường học 3 năm trước.

Câu 10: B

whole-hearted: hoàn toàn nhiệt tình

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light-hearted: vui ve soft-hearted: mem long kind-hearted: tốt bụng

=>Chon B

Tam dịch: Người thuyết trình bắt đầu bài phát biểu của mình bằng một vài câu chuyện vui vẻ để tạo ra mối tương tác với khán giả.

Câu 11: B

Kiến thức: Tường thuật câu hỏi gián tiếp Yes/No Thêm từ if hoặc whether trước câu hỏi

Đổi lại vị trí của chủ ngữ và động từ / trợ động từ

Ví du:

Câu hỏi: Have you done your homework?

Câu tường thuật: My mother asked me whether I had done my homework.

=>Chon B

Tam dich: John hỏi tôi là tôi đã xem phim hôm kia chưa?

Câu 12: D

Cụm từ: Make a decision (đưa ra quyết định)

Decisive: Adi Decide: Verb Decisively: Adverb Decision: Noun =>Chọn D

Tạm dịch: John không thể quyết định kết hôn với Mary hay sống độc thân cho đến khi anh ta có đủ khả năng để mua nhà và xe hơi.

Câu 13: B

Phát âm là /s/ khi từ tận cùng bằng các phụ âm vô thanh: /p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, /θ/ Phát âm là /z/ khi từ tận cùng bằng các phụ âm hữu thanh /b/, /d/, /g/, /v/, /ð/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ, /l/, /r/ và các nguyên âm.

ENGLISH TEACHER

/z/: Believes, Begins, Delays

/s/: Attracts

=>Chon B

Câu 14: A

various / 'veə.ri.əs/ garden / ˈgaː.dən/ farm /fa:m/ harm /ha:m/ Từ được gạch chân trong câu A phát âm là /ea/ còn lại phát âm là /a:/ =>Chon A

Câu 15: B

Chuyên gia luyện thi môn Tiếng Anh

Enthusiasm /ɪnˈθjuː.zi.æz.əm/
Concentrate /ˈkɒn.sən.treɪt/
Experience /ɪkˈspɪə.ri.əns/
Certificate /səˈtɪf.ɪ.kət/
Câu B trọng âm 2, còn lại trọng âm 1
=>Chon B

Câu 16: A

Interviewee / ˌɪn.tə.vjuˈiː/
Interview / ˈɪn.tə.vjuː/
Industry / ˈɪn.də.stri/
Interviewer / ˈɪn.tə.vjuː.ər/
Câu A trọng âm 4, còn lại trọng âm 1
=>Chọn A

Câu 17: D

Sophisticated: Tinh vi, phức tạp

Difficult: Khó Expensive: Đắt Complicated: Phức tạp Simple: Đơn giản

Sophisticated trái nghĩa với Simple

=>Chọn D

Tạm dịch: Quân đội Mỹ đang sử dụng vũ khí tinh vi hơn nhiều ở vùng Viễn Đông.

Câu 18: C

Courteous: lịch sự

Gentle: nhẹ nhàng, tử tế
Disappointed: thất vọng
Impolite: bất lịch sự
Optimistic: lạc quan

ENGLISH TEACHER

Courteous trái nghĩa với Impolite =>Chọn C

Tạm dịch: Người quản lý trong công ty này luôn lịch sự với khách hàng.

Câu 19: C

Tam dich:

Jim: "Cuốn từ điền này là dành cho bạn. Tôi mong là bạn sẽ thấy nó hữu ích."

Mai: "Cám ơn. Ban thất là tốt bung."

=>Chọn C

Câu 20: A

Tạm dịch:

John và Mike đang nói về chiếc xe ô tô mới của Mike.

John: "Thật là một chiếc xe đẹp!"

Mike: "Cám ơn. Tôi rất vui khi nghe điều đó."

=>Chọn A

Câu 21: A

Cụm từ: join hands (chung tay làm gì)

Work together (cùng làm việc) có nghĩa gần nhất với Join hands

=>Chon A

Tạm dịch: Bố mẹ chúng tôi đã chung tay để mang lại cho chúng tôi một ngôi nhà đẹp và hạnh phúc.

Câu 22: C

a long period without rain: một thời gian dài không mưa

epidemic: dich bênh

flood: lũ lụt drought: hạn hán famine: nạn đói

drought có nghĩa gần nhất

=>Chọn C

Tạm dịch: Có một thời gian dài không mưa ở vùng nông thôn vào năm ngoái nên thu hoạch rất kém.

Câu 23: B

Kiến thức: Despite + Noun/Verbing

Tạm dịch: Anh ấy đã rất mệt. Tuy nhiên, anh ấy đã đồng ý giúp đỡ tôi

Câu A: Loai vì thừa As ở đầu câu

Câu B: Mặc dù mệt, anh ấy đã đồng ý giúp đỡ tôi.

Câu C: Loại vì sai nghĩa - "because"

Câu D: Loại vì thừa từ "But"

=>Chon B

Câu 24: C

Tạm dịch: Họ là hai chị gái của tôi. Họ không phải là giáo viên giống như tôi.

Câu A: Loại vì sai nghĩa "Không giống như tôi, chị gái của tôi là giáo viên"

Câu B: Loại vì sai nghĩa "Cả 2 đều là giáo viên giống như tôi"

Câu C: "Neither of" dùng cho "whom"

Câu D: Loại vì cả "who" và "neither" đều dùng để chỉ "two sisters"

=>Chọn C

Câu 25: C

Kiến thức: "Warn smb to do smth"

=>Chon C

Tạm dịch: Người cảnh sát cảnh báo khách du lịch không đi bộ một mình ở những con đường vắng vẻ vào

ban đêm.

Câu 26: D

Kiến thức: Sau giới từ phải là danh từ

Powerful (adj) =>Chọn D

Tạm dịch: Sư tử từ lâu đã là biểu tượng của sức mạnh, sự mạnh mẽ và sự tàn nhẫn.

Câu 27: A

Kiến thúc: S + be + so + adj + that + S + V.

=>Chon A

Tạm dịch: Cuốn tiểu thuyết thú vị đến nỗi tôi đã đọc nó từ đầu đến cuối trong 4 giờ.

Câu 28: D

Kiến thức: câu hỏi Yes/No trong lời nói gián tiếp

S + asked (+ obj) + if/whether + S + V.

=>Chọn D

Tạm dịch: Perter hỏi "Bạn có xem tivi vào mỗi buổi tối không, Jane?"

Câu 29: B

Tạm dịch: Đây là lần đầu tiên tôi tham dự một bữa tiệc cưới thú vị như thế.

Câu A: Tôi đã có bữa tiệc cưới thú vị đầu tiên.

Câu B: Tôi chưa bao giờ tham dự một bữa tiệc cưới thú vị như thế trước đây.

Câu C: Việc tham dự của tôi ở bữa tiệc cưới đầu tiên rất là thú vị.

Câu D: Bữa tiệc cưới đầu tiên tôi tham dư rất là thú vi.

=>Chon B

Câu 30: D

Tạm dịch: Cô ấy giơ tay lên cao để có thể thu hút sự chú ý của giáo viên.

Câu A: Cô ấy đã giơ tay cao đến mức không thể thu hút được sự chú ý của giáo viên

Câu B: Mặc dù cô ấy giơ tay lên cao, cô ấy không thể thu hút sự chú ý của giáo viên.

Câu C: Vì cô giáo thu hút cô ấy, cô giơ tay lên cao.

Câu D: Để thu hút sự chú ý của giáo viên, cô ấy giơ tay lên cao.

=>Chọn D

Câu 31: A

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Câu hỏi: Ý chính của đoạn đầu tiên là gì?

Câu A: Sự phổ biến ngày càng tăng của các phương thức thanh toán mới.

Câu B: Sự vắng mặt của các phương thức thanh toán truyền thống.

Câu C: Các hình thức thanh toán tiến tiến của Nhật Bản.

Câu D: Dự đoán về các phương thức thanh toán trong tương lai.

=>Chọn A

Dẫn chứng: And predictions in the world of finance reckon that payments using mobile phones will have risen to more than \$50 billion in the very near future.

Câu 32: C

Câu hỏi: Tại sao tác giả đề cập đến "một thiết bị màn hình phẳng nhỏ" trong đoạn đầu tiên?

Câu A: chỉ trích hệ thống tiền điện tử

Câu B: để thông báo cho hệ thống tiền điện tử

Câu C: để minh họa cho hệ thống tiền điện tử

Câu D: để khen ngợi hệ thống tiền điện tử

=>Chon C

Câu 33: D

Câu hỏi: Điều nào sau đây KHÔNG đúng về điểm mạnh của tiền điện tử?

Câu A: tốc độ nhanh hơn Câu B: giảm chi phí Câu C: ít lỗi hơn

Câu D: không có gian lận/lừa đảo

=>Chon D

Dẫn chứng: "Fraud and theft are also reduced" (giảm)

Câu 34: D

Câu hỏi: Từ "embedded – gắn vào" vào trong đoạn thứ hai có nghĩa gần nhất với _____.

Câu A: cô lập Câu B: tạo ra Câu C: sản xuất Câu D: tích hợp =>Chon D



Câu 35: B

Câu hỏi: Từ "grip – nắm bắt" trong đoạn thứ ba có nghĩa gần nhất với ______

Câu A: thành công

Câu B: sức mạnh, quyền chi phối Câu C: chuỗi các chi nhánh

Câu D: sự giàu có

=>Chon B

Dẫn chứng: Sony's vision of having a chip embedded in computers, TVs and games consoles means that films, music and games can be paid for easily without having to input credit card details. (Tầm nhìn của

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Sony về việc gắn một con chip vào máy tính, TV và bảng điều khiển trò chơi có nghĩa là phim, âm nhac và trò chơi có thể được thanh toán dễ dàng mà không cần phải dùng thẻ tín dung)

Câu 36: D

Câu hỏi: Tác giả đề cập đến trường hợp người đi làm trong đoạn thứ ba để minh họa cho ______.

Câu A: khả năng chuyển nhượng của hệ thống

Câu B: công nghệ hiện đai của hệ thống tiền điện tử

Câu C: sư hợp tác của các ngân hàng với các công ty thẻ tín dụng

Câu D: một nhược điểm có thể có của hệ thống

=>Chon D

Dẫn chứng: But the new system could prove to be a "disruptive technology" as far as the banks are concerned. If payments for a few coffees, a train ticket and a newspaper are made every day by a commuter with a mobile, this will not appear on their monthly credit card statements but on their mobile phone statements. (Nhưng theo như các ngân hàng hệ thống mới này có vẻ như là một "công nghệ rắc rối". Nếu thanh toán cho một chút cà phê, một vé tàu và một tờ báo được thực hiện hàng ngày bởi một người đi làm bằng điện thoại di động, thanh toán này sẽ không xuất hiện trên bảng sao kê thẻ tín dụng hàng tháng của ho, mà xuất hiện trên báo cáo điện thoại di đồng của ho.)

Câu 37: B

Câu hỏi: Từ "họ của họ trong đoạn thứ ba đề cập đến

A. Internet banking

B. Nhân viên ngân hàng Mỹ

C. Thể tín dung

D. Đường cao tốc

=>Chon B

Dân chứng: However, quite a few American bankers are optimistic. They feel there is reason to be suspicious of those who predict that high-street banks may be a thing of the past. They point out that Internet banking did not result in the closure of their high-street branches as was predicted.

Câu 38: A

Người viết cảm thấy như thế nào về tương lai của các ngân hàng?

Câu A: không chắc chắn

Câu B: bi quan Câu C: lac quan Câu D. trung tính

=>Chon A

FNGLISH TFA

Dẫn chứng: So, whether we'll become a totally cash-free society remains open to contention (Do đó, liệu chúng ta có trở thành một xã hội hoàn toàn không dùng tiền mặt hay không vẫn còn gây tranh cãi.

Câu 39: A

A. called - được gọi là

B. written - được viết là

C. recognized - được công nhận là

D. known - được biết đến (thiếu "as")

=>Chon A

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Dẫn chứng: But actually the idea for a computer had been worked out over two centuries ago by a man (39) Charles Babbage. (Nhưng thực tế là ý tưởng về máy tính đã thực hiện hơn 2 thế kỷ trước bởi một người đàn ông tên là Charles Babbage) Câu 40: D A. wanted – muốn B. made – làm C. missed – nhớ hoặc lỡ mất D. started – bắt đầu =>Chọn D
Dẫn chứng: But despite the fact that he (40) building some of these, he never finished any of them. (Mặc dù thực tế là ông ấy đã bắt đầu xây dựng một vài chiếc máy, ông ấy chưa bao giờ hoàn thành một cái nào cả.
Câu 41: A
A. whether B. why C. though D. until =>Chọn A
Dẫn chứng: Over the years, people have argued (41) his machines would ever work. (Trong những năm qua, người ta đã tranh luận liệu những chiếc máy của anh ta có hoạt động không.)
Câu 42: A A. an B. the => Loại vì engine ở đây không xác định, chưa được nhắc đến C. some => Loại vì engine ở đây là số ít D. that => Loại vì engine ở đây không xác định =>Chọn A
Dẫn chứng: Recently, however, the Science Museum in London has finished building(42)engine based on one of Babbage's designs.
Câu 43: B A. They B. It C. One D. He =>Chọn B vì "it" dùng để chỉ "the Science Museum in London" và "has" là động từ số ít. Recently, however, the Science Museum in London has finished building(42) engine based on one of Babbage's designs. (43) has taken six years to complete and more than four thousand parts have been specially made.
Câu 44: A
Câu hỏi: Tiêu đề phù hợp nhất của đoạn văn là gì: A. Singapore Science Centre B. Physical Sciences => là "gallery" của "Singapore Science Centre" C. Science Centre

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D. Discovery Centre => là "gallery" của "Singapore Science Centre" =>Chọn A	
Câu 45: C	
Câu hỏi: Từ "It" trong đoạn 2 đề cập đến =>Chọn C	
Dẫn chứng: The centre features over four hundred exhibits covering topics like solar radiation, communication, electronics, mathematics, nuclear energy and evolution. It aims to arouse interest in science and technology among us and the general public.	
Câu 46: C	
Câu hỏi: Theo đoạn 2, điều nào sau đây KHÔNG đúng về Singapore Science Centre? A. Mãi cho đến năm 1977, trung tâm mới được mở. B. Người đến xem được khuyến khích quay trở lại trung tâm. C. Đây là trung tâm đầu tiên được thành lập trên thế giới. D. Các cuộc triển lãm ở trung tâm bao gồm nhiều chủ đề. =>Chọn C	
Dẫn chứng: A.It was opened in 1977 and it now receives an average of one thousand, two hundred visitors a day. C.These exhibits are renewed annually so as to encourage visitors to make return visits to the centre. D. The centre features over four hundred exhibits covering topics like solar radiation, communication, electronics, mathematics, nuclear energy and evolution.	
Câu 47: B	
Câu hỏi: Đoạn 2 nếu ra rằng A. chỉ có một số triển lãm tại trung tâm khoa học B. trung tâm khoa học khiến mọi người thích thú với khoa học và công nghệ C. chỉ sinh viên mới có thể đến trung tâm khoa học D. du khách không muốn quay lại trung tâm khoa học =>Chọn B	

Dẫn chứng: It aims to arouse interest in science and technology among us and the general public. (Nó nhằm mục đích khơi dậy sự quan tâm đến khoa học và công nghệ chong chúng ta và cộng động.)

Câu 48: A

Câu hỏi: Từ "Hand off" trong đoạn 3 có nghĩa là gì?

A. Không chạm vào

B. không đứng lên

C. Cham vào

D. Tránh xa

=> Chon A

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Dẫn chứng: Instead of the usual "Hands off" notices found in exhibition halls, visitors are invited to touch and

feel the exhibits, push the buttons, turn the cranks or pedals. (Thay vì các thông báo thông thường "Không chạm vào" trong các phòng triển lãm, khách tham quan được mời chạm vào và cảm nhận các vật trưng bày, nhấn các nút, xoay các tay quay hoặc bàn đạp.)

Câu 49: D

Câu hỏi: Đoạn 3 chỉ ra rằng ______.

A. nếu ban ghét khoa học, ban sẽ không bao giờ học được môn học này ngày cả khi ban đến trung tâm

B. trẻ em dưới 3 tuổi không được đến trung tâm

C. du khách không thể chạm và cảm nhận các vật thể ở trung tâm

D. không thể tìm thấy thông báo "Hand off" ở trung tâm

=>Chon D

Dẫn chứng: câu 48

Câu 50: C

Câu hỏi: Tác giả đề cập đến tất cả những điều sau đây trong đoan văn NGOAI TRỪ

A. Trung tâm nằm ở Jurong

B. Có bốn phòng triển lãm ở trung tâm.

C. Đây là trung tâm lớn nhất ở châu Á.

D. Các cuộc triển lãm được đổi mới hàng năm.

=>Chọn C

Dẫn chứng:

A.The Singapore Science Centre is located on a six-hectare site in Jurong.

B.The exhibits can be found in four exhibition galleries.

D. These exhibits are renewed annually so as to encourage visitors to make return visits to the centre.

CONSOLIDATION

- 1. Agree with (đồng ý với ai)
- 2. whole-hearted: hoàn toàn nhiệt tình
- 3. light-hearted: vui ve
- 4. soft-hearted: mem long
- 5. kind-hearted: tốt bụng
- 6. Make a decision (đưa ra quyết đinh)
- 7. Sophisticated: Tinh vi, phức tạp
- 8. Courteous: lich sự
- 9. join hands (chung tay làm gì)

