

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....
Số báo danh:.....

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 có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu.

- Câu 1:** A. mathematics B. particular C. authority D. community
Câu 2: A. factor B. process C. receive D. proper
Câu 3: A. decision B. possession C. refusal D. politics

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 4 đến 13.

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 (4)_____? Do I leave and start work or begin a training (5)_____?"

The decision is yours, but it may be (6)_____ remembering two things: there is more unemployment (7)_____ those who haven't been to university, and people who have the right (8)_____ will have a big advantage in the competition for jobs. If you decide to go (9)_____ into a job, there are many opportunities for training. Getting qualifications will (10)_____ you to get on more quickly in many careers, and evening classes allow you to learn (11)_____ you earn. Starting work and taking a break to study when you are older is (12)_____ possibility. In this way, you can save up money for your student days, as well as (13)_____ practical work experience.

- Câu 4:** A. former B. past C. later D. after
Câu 5: A. school B. term C. course D. class
Câu 6: A. useful B. necessary C. important D. worth
Câu 7: A. among B. between C. of D. through
Câu 8: A. habits B. interests C. skills D. arts
Câu 9: A. instant B. just C. direct D. straight
Câu 10: A. let B. help C. give D. make
Câu 11: A. where B. while C. what D. which
Câu 12: A. again B. also C. another D. always
Câu 13: A. doing B. making C. getting D. taking

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 14 đến 23.

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 14:** The word “*lighter*” in the passage mostly means _____.
- A. the energy from the sun, a lamp, etc. that makes it possible to see things
 - B. a small device that produces a flame for lighting cigarettes, etc.
 - C. a device that uses electricity, oil or gas to produce light
 - D. a hot bright stream of burning gas that comes from something that is on fire
- Câu 15:** To make a fire in times just before the advent of matches, it was essential to have access to _____.
- A. flint, iron and dry tinder
 - B. a magnifying glass
 - C. a burning fire or to possess flint
 - D. a burning fire or to possess iron
- Câu 16:** The first fire used by people was probably obtained _____.
- A. from the sun's heat through glass
 - B. from heat or fire caused by nature
 - C. by rubbing wood together
 - D. by striking iron against flint
- Câu 17:** Torches for lighting were made from _____.
- A. tree branches dipped in melted resins
 - B. the wood of gum trees
 - C. wooden poles dipped in oil
 - D. iron bars dipped in melted resins
- Câu 18:** Before the electric lamp was invented _____.
- A. candles and then oil lamps were used
 - B. candles and oil lamps appeared about the same time
 - C. oil lamps and then candles were used
 - D. people did not use any form of lighting in their houses
- Câu 19:** The word “*splendors*” in the passage mostly means _____.
- A. things that fill one with surprise and admiration
 - B. places where a lot of people go on holiday
 - C. the beautiful and impressive features of a place
 - D. wonderful things that have been achieved
- Câu 20:** Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
- A. A world is impossible without gas or electricity.
 - B. We can make a fire by striking a piece of iron on flint to ignite some tinder.
 - C. Matches and lighters were invented not long ago.
 - D. We know exactly when and how people first used fire.
- Câu 21:** The word “*gloomy*” in the passage mostly means _____.
- A. badly lit in a way that makes one feel sad
 - B. totally covered with darkness
 - C. containing a lot of white
 - D. full of light; having the natural light of day
- Câu 22:** What form of street lighting was used in London when link boys used to work there?
- A. Gas lighting.
 - B. Electric lighting.
 - C. Oil lighting.
 - D. No lighting at all.
- Câu 23:** The best title for the passage could be _____.
- A. The Advantages of Candles
 - B. Different Types of Lamps
 - C. Fire: Discovery and Uses
 - D. Prehistoric People and Fire

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 24 đến 33.

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 24:** The best title for the passage could be _____.
- A. A Flight for Change
 B. American Education in the Beginning of the 19th Century
 C. The Beginnings of Reform in American Education
 D. Nineteenth - the Century of Reform
- Câu 25:** The passage implied that to go to a private school, a student needed _____.
- A. a lot of money
 B. a strong educational background
 C. good grades
 D. a high level of intelligence
- Câu 26:** The word “*desperately*” in the passage mostly means _____.
- A. completely
 B. partly
 C. obviously
 D. urgently
- Câu 27:** 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. wants to emphasize how much time is wasted on education
 C. thinks that education is not really a waste of time
 D. is quoting someone else who said that education was a waste of time
- Câu 28:** According to the passage, Horace Mann wanted a better educational system for Americans because _____.
- A. education at the time was so cheap
 B. Massachusetts residents needed something to do with their spare time
 C. people had nothing else to do except go to school
 D. all citizens should be educated in a republic
- Câu 29:** The word “*reformers*” in the passage mostly means _____.
- A. people who really enjoy teaching
 B. people who try to change things for the better
 C. people who believe that education is wasted
 D. people who work for the government
- Câu 30:** The word “*citizen*” in the passage mostly means _____.
- A. a person who works, especially one who does a particular kind of work
 B. a person who has the legal right to belong to a particular country
 C. a person who works in a particular place
 D. a person who lives in a particular city
- Câu 31:** From 1837 to 1848, Horace Mann _____.
- A. worked as a headmaster in a school in the state of Massachusetts
 B. managed education in the state of Massachusetts
 C. funded many projects to improve the educational system for Americans
 D. raised money for the educational development in Massachusetts
- Câu 32:** According to the passage, which sentence is NOT TRUE?
- A. Horace Mann suggested schools prepare children for their life’s work.
 B. Horace Mann brought about changes in many schools in the United States.
 C. Horace Mann was a famous US educational reformer.
 D. Horace Mann began raising teachers’ salaries.
- Câu 33:** According to the passage, which of the following is a change that Horace Mann instituted?
- A. Increased pay for students.
 B. The matching of other districts’ policies.
 C. Better teacher training.
 D. The five-month school year.

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 34: Nora hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournaments.

A B C D

Câu 35: My mother doesn't care how much does the washing machine cost because she

A B C

is going to buy it anyway.

D

Câu 36: The British national anthem, calling “God Save the Queen”, was a traditional song in

A B C D

the 18th century.

Câu 37: It is time the government helped the unemployment to find some jobs.

A B C D

Câu 38: Due of the government's policy, some farming areas have been abandoned.

A B C D

Chọn nhóm từ hoặc mệnh đề thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 39: There were two small rooms in the beach house, _____ served as a kitchen.

A. smallest of that B. the smaller of them C. the smaller of which D. the smallest of which

Câu 40: John contributed fifty dollars, but he wishes he could contribute _____.

A. one other fifty dollars B. another fifty C. more fifty dollars D. the same amount also

Câu 41: _____, they would have had what they wanted.

A. Unless they arrived at the fair early enough B. If they arrived at the fair early
C. Had they arrived at the fair early D. Supposing they were arriving at the fair early

Câu 42: He agreed to sign the contract _____.

A. because he didn't know much about that company's director
B. so he didn't know much about that company
C. in spite he knew much about it
D. although he didn't know much about that company

Câu 43: John's score on the test is the highest in the class. He _____.

A. should have studied all the time B. must have studied very hard
C. must have to study well D. should study very hard

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

Câu 44: If you are not Japanese, so what _____ are you?

A. nationality B. national C. nation D. nationalized

Câu 45: The window was so high up that _____ I could see was the sky.

A. only B. just C. all D. thus

Câu 46: The _____ reason why I don't want to move is that I'm perfectly happy here.

A. great B. main C. big D. large

Câu 47: Be _____ with what you have got, Mary.

A. satisfied B. interested C. suspicious D. humorous

Câu 48: He arrived late, _____ was annoying.

A. what B. it C. that D. which

Câu 49: I've just been told some _____ news.

A. astonish B. astonished C. astonishment D. astonishing

Câu 50: The manager had his secretary _____ the report for him.

A. to have typed B. typed C. type D. to type

Câu 51: They would _____ go by air than travel by train.

A. prefer B. rather C. better D. always

Câu 52: I _____ this letter around for days without looking at it.

A. will be carrying B. carry C. have been carrying D. am carrying

Câu 53: - "Would you mind lending me your bike?"

- "_____."

A. Not at all B. Great C. Yes. Here it is D. Yes, let's

Câu 54: He looks thin, but _____ he is very healthy.

A. consequently B. actually C. also D. practically

Câu 55: Don't worry. He'll do the job as _____ as possible.

A. economically B. economizing C. uneconomically D. economic

Câu 56: I would really _____ your help with this assignment.

A. respect B. take C. thank D. appreciate

Câu 57: Take the number 5 bus and get _____ at Times Square.

A. up B. down C. outside D. off

Câu 58: - "_____ 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 59:** Can you keep calm for a moment? You _____ noise in class!
 A. are always making B. have always made C. always make D. are always made
- Câu 60:** _____ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.
 A. With B. During C. At D. On
- Câu 61:** It was not until she had arrived home _____ remembered her appointment with the doctor.
 A. when she had B. that she C. and she D. she
- Câu 62:** - "Has an announcement been made about the eight o'clock flight to Paris?"
 - "_____."
 A. I don't think that B. Sorry, I don't C. Not yet D. Yes, it was
- Câu 63:** If people _____ after their houses properly, the police wouldn't have so much work to do.
 A. have looked B. look C. should look D. looked

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 64:** A. final B. widow C. ivory D. writer
Câu 65: A. managed B. threatened C. cleared D. passed

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 66 đến 75.

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But the pollution problem is (66)_____ complicated as it is serious. It is complicated (67)_____ much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. (68)_____, exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of air pollution. But the automobile (69)_____ transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much (70)_____ the material that pollutes the air and water, but factories give employment to a large number of people.

Thus, to end (71)_____ greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to (72)_____ using many things that benefit them. Most of the people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can be (73)_____ reduced in several ways. Scientists and engineers can work to find ways to lessen the (74)_____ of pollution that such things as automobiles and factories cause. Governments can pass and enforce laws that (75)_____ businesses and traffic to stop, or to cut down on certain polluting activities.

- Câu 66:** A. less B. like C. as D. more
Câu 67: A. though B. because C. so D. while
Câu 68: A. Specific B. Like C. Such as D. For example
Câu 69: A. provides B. takes C. affords D. carries
Câu 70: A. with B. about C. for D. of
Câu 71: A. or B. as well C. then D. and
Câu 72: A. start B. go on C. continue D. stop
Câu 73: A. little B. gradually C. unexpectedly D. carefully
Câu 74: A. number B. figure C. way D. amount
Câu 75: A. forbid B. require C. prevent D. request

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

- Câu 76:** Because she was irritated by her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.
 A. She left her husband because of her irritation with his lack of punctuality.
 B. Being irritating by her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.
 C. Irritating with her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.
 D. Irritated by her husband, she punctually left him.
- Câu 77:** We were all surprised when she suddenly came back.
 A. All of us found it surprising that she suddenly came back.
 B. She was surprised, coming back suddenly.
 C. The fact that we were surprised made her come back.
 D. All of us were amazing to see her come back.
- Câu 78:** I can't help feeling worried about Tom.
 A. I cannot help Tom stop worrying. B. I can do nothing to help Tom.
 C. I don't worry about Tom. D. I find it impossible not to worry about Tom.

Câu 79: 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. We should judge a government's success on the basis of the following criteria: unemployment, defense and taxation.

D. Unemployment, defense and taxation are the criteria upon which we can judge a government's success.

Câu 80: She usually drinks a glass of milk before going to bed every night.

A. She is used to going to bed before drinking a glass of milk every night.

B. She gets accustomed to a glass of milk before going to bed every night.

C. She is used to drinking a glass of milk before going to bed every night.

D. She used to drink a glass of milk before going to bed every night.

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