

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

**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 chỗ trống từ 1 đến 10.**

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But the pollution problem is (1)\_\_\_\_\_ complicated as it is serious. It is complicated (2)\_\_\_\_\_ much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. (3)\_\_\_\_\_, exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of air pollution. But the automobile (4)\_\_\_\_\_ transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much (5)\_\_\_\_\_ the material that pollutes the air and water, but factories give employment to a large number of people.

Thus, to end (6)\_\_\_\_\_ greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to (7)\_\_\_\_\_ using many things that benefit them. Most of the people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can be (8)\_\_\_\_\_ reduced in several ways. Scientists and engineers can work to find ways to lessen the (9)\_\_\_\_\_ of pollution that such things as automobiles and factories cause. Governments can pass and enforce laws that (10)\_\_\_\_\_ businesses and traffic to stop, or to cut down on certain polluting activities.

- Câu 1:** A. like B. less C. as D. more  
**Câu 2:** A. though B. while C. because D. so  
**Câu 3:** A. Such as B. For example C. Specific D. Like  
**Câu 4:** A. takes B. carries C. affords D. provides  
**Câu 5:** A. of B. with C. for D. about  
**Câu 6:** A. as well B. and C. or D. then  
**Câu 7:** A. go on B. continue C. stop D. start  
**Câu 8:** A. gradually B. little C. unexpectedly D. carefully  
**Câu 9:** A. figure B. number C. way D. amount  
**Câu 10:** A. require B. request C. prevent D. forbid

**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 11:** A. ivory B. writer C. final D. widow  
**Câu 12:** A. managed B. threathened C. cleared D. passed

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

- Câu 13:** Take the number 5 bus and get \_\_\_\_\_ at Times Square.  
A. down B. off C. outside D. up  
**Câu 14:** - "Has an announcement been made about the eight o'clock flight to Paris?"  
- "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Yes, it was B. Not yet C. I don't think that D. Sorry, I don't  
**Câu 15:** - "Would you mind lending me your bike?"  
- "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Great B. Yes. Here it is C. Not at all D. Yes, let's  
**Câu 16:** If people \_\_\_\_\_ after their houses properly, the police wouldn't have so much work to do.  
A. should look B. have looked C. looked D. look  
**Câu 17:** He looks thin, but \_\_\_\_\_ he is very healthy.  
A. consequently B. practically C. actually D. also  
**Câu 18:** I've just been told some \_\_\_\_\_ news.  
A. astonished B. astonish C. astonishing D. astonishment

- Câu 19:** I \_\_\_\_\_ this letter around for days without looking at it.  
 A. will be carrying      B. carry      C. have been carrying      D. am carrying
- Câu 20:** 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 21:** I would really \_\_\_\_\_ your help with this assignment.  
 A. appreciate      B. thank      C. respect      D. take
- Câu 22:** Don't worry. He'll do the job as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible.  
 A. uneconomically      B. economizing      C. economic      D. economically
- Câu 23:** The manager had his secretary \_\_\_\_\_ the report for him.  
 A. to type      B. typed      C. to have typed      D. type
- Câu 24:** - "\_\_\_\_\_ detective stories?"  
 - "In my opinion, they are very good for teenagers."  
 A. How about      B. What do you think about  
 C. Are you fond of      D. What do people feel about
- Câu 25:** They would \_\_\_\_\_ go by air than travel by train.  
 A. always      B. prefer      C. rather      D. better
- Câu 26:** The \_\_\_\_\_ reason why I don't want to move is that I'm perfectly happy here.  
 A. big      B. great      C. large      D. main
- Câu 27:** Be \_\_\_\_\_ with what you have got, Mary.  
 A. interested      B. satisfied      C. suspicious      D. humorous
- Câu 28:** The window was so high up that \_\_\_\_\_ I could see was the sky.  
 A. just      B. all      C. thus      D. only
- Câu 29:** He arrived late, \_\_\_\_\_ was annoying.  
 A. it      B. that      C. what      D. which
- Câu 30:** Can you keep calm for a moment? You \_\_\_\_\_ noise in class!  
 A. are always making      B. are always made      C. have always made      D. always make
- Câu 31:** If you are not Japanese, so what \_\_\_\_\_ are you?  
 A. national      B. nation      C. nationality      D. nationalized
- Câu 32:** \_\_\_\_\_ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.  
 A. At      B. During      C. With      D. On

**Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 33 đến 42.**

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 33:** The best title for the passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. A Flight for Change  
 B. American Education in the Beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century  
 C. The Beginnings of Reform in American Education  
 D. Nineteenth - the Century of Reform
- Câu 34:** The passage implied that to go to a private school, a student needed \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. good grades      B. a high level of intelligence  
 C. a lot of money      D. a strong educational background
- Câu 35:** The word "*desperately*" in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. urgently      B. completely      C. obviously      D. partly



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 48:** The word “*lighter*” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a device that uses electricity, oil or gas to produce light
  - B. the energy from the sun, a lamp, etc. that makes it possible to see things
  - C. a hot bright stream of burning gas that comes from something that is on fire
  - D. a small device that produces a flame for lighting cigarettes, etc.
- Câu 49:** 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 magnifying glass
  - C. flint, iron and dry tinder
  - D. a burning fire or to possess iron
- Câu 50:** The first fire used by people was probably obtained \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. by striking iron against flint
  - B. from the sun's heat through glass
  - C. from heat or fire caused by nature
  - D. by rubbing wood together
- Câu 51:** 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 52:** 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. people did not use any form of lighting in their houses
  - D. oil lamps and then candles were used
- Câu 53:** The word “*splendors*” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. things that fill one with surprise and admiration
  - B. the beautiful and impressive features of a place
  - C. wonderful things that have been achieved
  - D. places where a lot of people go on holiday
- Câu 54:** Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Matches and lighters were invented not long ago.
  - B. We know exactly when and how people first used fire.
  - C. A world is impossible without gas or electricity.
  - D. We can make a fire by striking a piece of iron on flint to ignite some tinder.
- Câu 55:** 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. full of light; having the natural light of day
  - D. containing a lot of white
- Câu 56:** 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. Oil lighting.
  - D. Electric lighting.
- Câu 57:** The best title for the passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Fire: Discovery and Uses
  - B. The Advantages of Candles
  - C. Different Types of Lamps
  - D. Prehistoric People and Fire

**Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 58 đến 67.**

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 (58) \_\_\_\_\_? Do I leave and start work or begin a training (59) \_\_\_\_\_?"

The decision is yours, but it may be (60) \_\_\_\_\_ remembering two things: there is more unemployment (61) \_\_\_\_\_ those who haven't been to university, and people who have the right (62) \_\_\_\_\_ will have a big advantage in the competition for jobs. If you decide to go (63) \_\_\_\_\_ into a job, there are many opportunities for training. Getting qualifications will (64) \_\_\_\_\_ you to get on more quickly in many careers, and evening classes allow you to learn (65) \_\_\_\_\_ you earn. Starting work and taking a break to study when you are older is (66) \_\_\_\_\_ possibility. In this way, you can save up money for your student days, as well as (67) \_\_\_\_\_ practical work experience.

- Câu 58:** A. former                      B. past                      C. after                      D. later  
**Câu 59:** A. course                      B. class                      C. school                      D. term  
**Câu 60:** A. worth                      B. important                      C. useful                      D. necessary  
**Câu 61:** A. among                      B. of                      C. between                      D. through  
**Câu 62:** A. interests                      B. skills                      C. arts                      D. habits  
**Câu 63:** A. straight                      B. instant                      C. just                      D. direct  
**Câu 64:** A. help                      B. give                      C. let                      D. make  
**Câu 65:** A. what                      B. where                      C. while                      D. which  
**Câu 66:** A. another                      B. always                      C. also                      D. again  
**Câu 67:** A. making                      B. doing                      C. getting                      D. taking

**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 68:** A. particular                      B. mathematics                      C. authority                      D. community  
**Câu 69:** A. decision                      B. refusal                      C. possession                      D. politics  
**Câu 70:** A. proper                      B. factor                      C. process                      D. receive

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

- Câu 71:** 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 is used to going to bed before drinking a glass of milk every night.  
D. She gets accustomed to a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
- Câu 72:** I can't help feeling worried about Tom.  
A. I can do nothing to help Tom.                      B. I cannot help Tom stop worrying.  
C. I don't worry about Tom.                      D. I find it impossible not to worry about Tom.
- Câu 73:** We were all surprised when she suddenly came back.  
A. All of us were amazing to see her come back.  
B. She was surprised, coming back suddenly.  
C. The fact that we were surprised made her come back.  
D. All of us found it surprising that she suddenly came back.
- Câu 74:** 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. Irritated by her husband, she punctually left him.  
D. She left her husband because of her irritation with his lack of punctuality.
- Câu 75:** Before we can judge a government's success, we have to decide the criteria, such as unemployment, defense, or taxation.  
A. We should judge a government's success on the basis of the following criteria: unemployment, defense and taxation.  
B. Unemployment, defense and taxation are the criteria upon which we can judge a government's success.  
C. We cannot decide on criteria on unemployment, defense and taxation unless we have judged a government's success.  
D. We cannot judge a government's success without first deciding the relevant criteria, such as unemployment, defense or taxation.

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

**Câu 76:** John contributed fifty dollars, but he wishes he could contribute \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Câu 77:** He agreed to sign the contract \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Câu 78:** There were two small rooms in the beach house, \_\_\_\_\_ served as a kitchen.

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

**Câu 79:** John's score on the test is the highest in the class. He \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Câu 80:** \_\_\_\_\_, they would have had what they wanted.

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

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