

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

- Câu 1:** \_\_\_\_\_ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.  
A. On                      B. During                      C. With                      D. At
- Câu 2:** - “\_\_\_\_\_ 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 3:** The window was so high up that \_\_\_\_\_ I could see was the sky.  
A. only                      B. all                      C. thus                      D. just
- Câu 4:** The \_\_\_\_\_ reason why I don't want to move is that I'm perfectly happy here.  
A. large                      B. main                      C. big                      D. great
- Câu 5:** If you are not Japanese, so what \_\_\_\_\_ are you?  
A. nation                      B. national                      C. nationality                      D. nationalized
- Câu 6:** - “Would you mind lending me your bike?”  
- “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
A. Yes, let's                      B. Yes. Here it is                      C. Great                      D. Not at all
- Câu 7:** Don't worry. He'll do the job as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible.  
A. uneconomically                      B. economic                      C. economically                      D. economizing
- Câu 8:** It was not until she had arrived home \_\_\_\_\_ remembered her appointment with the doctor.  
A. that she                      B. she                      C. and she                      D. when she had
- Câu 9:** He looks thin, but \_\_\_\_\_ he is very healthy.  
A. also                      B. practically                      C. consequently                      D. actually
- Câu 10:** Can you keep calm for a moment? You \_\_\_\_\_ noise in class!  
A. have always made                      B. are always made                      C. always make                      D. are always making
- Câu 11:** I've just been told some \_\_\_\_\_ news.  
A. astonishment                      B. astonish                      C. astonished                      D. astonishing
- Câu 12:** If people \_\_\_\_\_ after their houses properly, the police wouldn't have so much work to do.  
A. looked                      B. should look                      C. have looked                      D. look
- Câu 13:** I would really \_\_\_\_\_ your help with this assignment.  
A. thank                      B. respect                      C. take                      D. appreciate
- Câu 14:** Be \_\_\_\_\_ with what you have got, Mary.  
A. interested                      B. satisfied                      C. humorous                      D. suspicious
- Câu 15:** Take the number 5 bus and get \_\_\_\_\_ at Times Square.  
A. off                      B. outside                      C. down                      D. up
- Câu 16:** The manager had his secretary \_\_\_\_\_ the report for him.  
A. to have typed                      B. type                      C. typed                      D. to type
- Câu 17:** - “Has an announcement been made about the eight o'clock flight to Paris?”  
- “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
A. Sorry, I don't                      B. Yes, it was                      C. I don't think that                      D. Not yet
- Câu 18:** He arrived late, \_\_\_\_\_ was annoying.  
A. it                      B. what                      C. that                      D. which
- Câu 19:** I \_\_\_\_\_ this letter around for days without looking at it.  
A. carry                      B. have been carrying                      C. am carrying                      D. will be carrying

**Câu 20:** They would \_\_\_\_\_ go by air than travel by train.  
A. better                      B. always                      C. prefer                      D. rather

**Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 21 đến 30.**

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 21:** The best title for the passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The Beginnings of Reform in American Education
- B. Nineteenth - the Century of Reform
- C. A Flight for Change
- D. American Education in the Beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century

**Câu 22:** 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 23:** The word “*desperately*” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. obviously
- B. urgently
- C. completely
- D. partly

**Câu 24:** 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. thinks that education is not really a waste of time
- D. wants to emphasize how much time is wasted on education

**Câu 25:** According to the passage, Horace Mann wanted a better educational system for Americans because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Massachusetts residents needed something to do with their spare time
- B. education at the time was so cheap
- C. all citizens should be educated in a republic
- D. people had nothing else to do except go to school

**Câu 26:** The word “*reformers*” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people who try to change things for the better
- B. people who believe that education is wasted
- C. people who really enjoy teaching
- D. people who work for the government

**Câu 27:** 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 works, especially one who does a particular kind of work
- D. a person who has the legal right to belong to a particular country

**Câu 28:** From 1837 to 1848, Horace Mann \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. raised money for the educational development in Massachusetts
- B. managed education in the state of Massachusetts
- C. funded many projects to improve the educational system for Americans
- D. worked as a headmaster in a school in the state of Massachusetts

**Câu 29:** According to the passage, which sentence is NOT TRUE?

- A. Horace Mann suggested schools prepare children for their life’s work.
- B. Horace Mann was a famous US educational reformer.
- C. Horace Mann brought about changes in many schools in the United States.
- D. Horace Mann began raising teachers’ salaries.

**Câu 30:** 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 có phần gạch chân phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu.**

**Câu 31:** A. writer                      B. final                      C. ivory                      D. widow

**Câu 32:** A. cleared                      B. threatened                      C. passed                      D. managed

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

**Câu 33:** John contributed fifty dollars, but he wishes he could contribute \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Câu 34:** He agreed to sign the contract \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Câu 35:** \_\_\_\_\_, they would have had what they wanted.

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

**Câu 36:** 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 37:** John's score on the test is the highest in the class. He \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 38 đến 47.**

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 38:** The word "lighter" in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a hot bright stream of burning gas that comes from something that is on fire  
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. the energy from the sun, a lamp, etc. that makes it possible to see things

**Câu 39:** 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 iron                      B. a magnifying glass  
C. a burning fire or to possess flint                      D. flint, iron and dry tinder

**Câu 40:** The first fire used by people was probably obtained \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. from heat or fire caused by nature                      B. by rubbing wood together  
C. from the sun's heat through glass                      D. by striking iron against flint

- Câu 41:** Torches for lighting were made from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the wood of gum trees                                  B. iron bars dipped in melted resins  
 C. tree branches dipped in melted resins             D. wooden poles dipped in oil
- Câu 42:** Before the electric lamp was invented \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. oil lamps and then candles were used  
 B. people did not use any form of lighting in their houses  
 C. candles and then oil lamps were used  
 D. candles and oil lamps appeared about the same time
- Câu 43:** The word "*splendors*" in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. things that fill one with surprise and admiration  
 B. wonderful things that have been achieved  
 C. places where a lot of people go on holiday  
 D. the beautiful and impressive features of a place
- Câu 44:** Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passge?  
 A. We can make a fire by striking a piece of iron on flint to ignite some tinder.  
 B. A world is impossible without gas or electricity.  
 C. Matches and lighters were invented not long ago.  
 D. We know exactly when and how people first used fire.
- Câu 45:** The word "*gloomy*" in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. containing a lot of white     B. totally covered with darkness  
 C. badly lit in a way that makes one feel sad                            D. full of light; having the natural light of day
- Câu 46:** What form of street lighting was used in London when link boys used to work there?  
 A. Gas lighting.                    B. Electric lighting.            C. No lighting at all.          D. Oil lighting.
- Câu 47:** The best title for the passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. The Advantages of Candles    B. Fire: Discovery and Uses  
 C. Different Types of Lamps     D. Prehistoric People and Fire

**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 48:** A. process    B. factor    C. receive    D. proper  
**Câu 49:** A. possession    B. politics    C. refusal    D. decision  
**Câu 50:** A. authority    B. mathematics    C. particular    D. community

**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:** Due of the government's policy, some farming areas have been abandoned.  
                   A    B    C    D
- Câu 52:** Nora hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournaments.  
                                   A    B    C    D
- Câu 53:** It is time the government helped the unemployment to find some jobs.  
                                   A    B    C    D
- Câu 54:** 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 55:** The British national anthem, calling "God Save the Queen", was a traditional song in  
                                   A    B    C    D  
                                   the 18th century.

**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. later B. former C. after D. past  
**Câu 57:** A. course B. school C. term D. class  
**Câu 58:** A. useful B. important C. necessary D. worth  
**Câu 59:** A. between B. through C. among D. of  
**Câu 60:** A. interests B. skills C. arts D. habits  
**Câu 61:** A. instant B. straight C. just D. direct  
**Câu 62:** A. give B. make C. help D. let  
**Câu 63:** A. while B. where C. which D. what  
**Câu 64:** A. again B. always C. another D. also  
**Câu 65:** A. making B. taking C. doing D. getting

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

**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:** Before we can judge a government's success, we have to decide the criteria, such as unemployment, defense, or taxation.

A. We cannot judge a government's success without first deciding the relevant criteria, such as unemployment, defense or taxation.

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

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

D. We cannot decide on criteria on unemployment, defense and taxation unless we have judged a government's success.

**Câu 77:** Because she was irritated by her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.

A. Being irritating by her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.

B. Irritated by her husband, she punctually left him.

C. Irritating with her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.

D. She left her husband because of her irritation with his lack of punctuality.

**Câu 78:** 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 79:** We were all surprised when she suddenly came back.

- A. All of us were amazing to see her come back.
- B. The fact that we were surprised made her come back.
- C. All of us found it surprising that she suddenly came back.
- D. She was surprised, coming back suddenly.

**Câu 80:** I can't help feeling worried about Tom.

- A. I cannot help Tom stop worrying.
- B. I don't worry about Tom.
- C. I find it impossible not to worry about Tom.
- D. I can do nothing to help Tom.

----- HẾT -----