

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

**ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80)**

*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 1:** It doesn't matter to them which film they go to.

- A. Which film they go to matters more than the cost.
- B. They don't mind which film they go to.
- C. Whatever films are shown, they never see.
- D. They don't care about the cost of the films they see.

**Question 2:** "Please don't drive so fast, Tom," said Lisa.

- A. Lisa complained about Tom's driving too fast.
- B. Lisa insisted on Tom's driving on.
- C. Lisa pleaded with Tom not to drive too fast.
- D. Lisa grumbled to Tom about driving slowly.

**Question 3:** He talked about nothing except the weather.

- A. He had nothing to say about the weather.
- B. He said that he had no interest in the weather.
- C. His sole topic of conversation was the weather.
- D. He talked about everything including the weather.

**Question 4:** He survived the operation thanks to the skilful surgeon.

- A. He survived because he was a skilful surgeon.
- B. There was no skilful surgeon, so he died.
- C. He wouldn't have survived the operation without the skilful surgeon.
- D. Though the surgeon was skilful, he couldn't survive the operation.

**Question 5:** She said, "John, I'll show you round my city when you're here."

- A. She made a trip round her city with John.
- B. She planned to show John round her city.
- C. She organized a trip round her city for John.
- D. She promised to show John round her city.

**Question 6:** The film didn't come up to my expectations.

- A. I expected the film to end more abruptly.
- B. I expected the film to be more boring.
- C. The film was as good as I expected.
- D. The film fell short of my expectations.

**Question 7:** There's no point in persuading Jane to change her mind.

- A. Jane will change her mind though she doesn't want to.
- B. It's useless to persuade Jane to change her mind.
- C. It's possible for us to persuade Jane to change her mind.
- D. No one wants Jane to change her mind because it's pointless.

**Question 8:** James was the last to know about the change of schedule.

- A. Everyone had heard about the change of schedule before James did.
- B. Among the last people informed of the change of schedule was James.
- C. The last thing James knew was the change of schedule.
- D. At last James was able to know about the change of schedule.

**Question 9:** Peter had very little money but managed to make ends meet.

- A. Peter found it hard to live on very little money.
- B. Having little money, Peter couldn't make ends meet.

C. Peter could hardly live on little money.

D. Peter got by on very little money.

**Question 10:** “Why don’t you reply to the President’s offer right now?” said Mary to her husband.

A. Mary wondered why her husband didn’t reply to the President’s offer then.

B. Mary suggested that her husband should reply to the President’s offer without delay.

C. Mary ordered her husband to reply to the President’s offer right now.

D. Mary told her husband why he didn’t reply to the President’s offer then.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**Question 11:** – “Mum, I’ve got 600 on the TOEFL test.”

– “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Good job!

B. You are right.

C. Good way!

D. Oh, hard luck!

**Question 12:** My mother told me to \_\_\_\_\_ for an electrician when her fan was out of order.

A. send

B. write

C. turn

D. rent

**Question 13:** Through an \_\_\_\_\_, your letter was left unanswered.

A. oversight

B. overcharge

C. overtone

D. overtime

**Question 14:** “How many times have I told you \_\_\_\_\_ football in the street?”

A. not to have played

B. not playing

C. not to play

D. do not play

**Question 15:** He \_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor after the accident, but he continued to play instead.

A. must have gone

B. didn’t have to go

C. should have gone

D. couldn’t go

**Question 16:** The United States consists of fifty states, \_\_\_\_\_ has its own government.

A. each of that

B. they each

C. hence each

D. each of which

**Question 17:** “Don’t worry. I have \_\_\_\_\_ tire at the back of my car.”

A. other

B. others

C. the other

D. another

**Question 18:** There was nothing they could do \_\_\_\_\_ leave the car at the roadside where it had broken down.

A. unless

B. than

C. but

D. instead of

**Question 19:** Lora: “Your new blouse looks gorgeous, Helen!”

Helen: “\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. You can say that again

B. Thanks, I bought it at Macy’s

C. It’s up to you

D. I’d rather not

**Question 20:** Only when you grow up \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.

A. will you know

B. you will know

C. do you know

D. you know

**Question 21:** – “Don’t fail to send your parents my regards.”

– “\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. Good idea, thanks

B. It’s my pleasure

C. You’re welcome

D. Thanks, I will

**Question 22:** “This library card will give you free access \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet eight hours a day.”

A. to

B. in

C. from

D. on

**Question 23:** – “Should we bring a lot of money on the trip?”

– “Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ we decide to stay longer.”

A. Because

B. So that

C. Though

D. In case

**Question 24:** \_\_\_\_\_ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.

A. No sooner had

B. Not until had

C. No longer has

D. Hardly had

**Question 25:** John: “Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?”

Laura: “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Well, that’s very surprising.

B. Of course not. You bet!

C. Yes, it’s an absurd idea.

D. There’s no doubt about it.

**Question 26:** Susan’s doctor insists \_\_\_\_\_ for a few days.

A. her resting

B. that she is resting

C. that she rest

D. her to rest

- Question 27:** “I’d rather you \_\_\_\_\_ home now.”  
 A. went                      B. go                      C. gone                      D. going
- Question 28:** “Please, will you just tidy your room, and stop \_\_\_\_\_ excuses!”  
 A. taking                      B. having                      C. doing                      D. making
- Question 29:** John paid \$2 for his meal, \_\_\_\_\_ he had thought it would cost.  
 A. not so much as                      B. not so many as                      C. not as much                      D. less as
- Question 30:** Jane \_\_\_\_\_ law for four years now at Harvard.  
 A. studies                      B. studied                      C. has been studying                      D. is studying
- Question 31:** – “How do you like your steak done?”  
 – “ \_\_\_\_\_.”  
 A. Very much                      B. Well done                      C. I don’t like it much                      D. Very little
- Question 32:** The kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ dirty because she has just cleaned it.  
 A. may be                      B. should be                      C. can’t be                      D. mustn’t be
- Question 33:** She had to hand in her notice \_\_\_\_\_ advance when she decided to leave the job.  
 A. in                      B. with                      C. from                      D. to
- Question 34:** We couldn’t fly \_\_\_\_\_ because all the tickets had been sold out.  
 A. economic                      B. economy                      C. economical                      D. economics
- Question 35:** There should be an international law against \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. afforestation                      B. forestry                      C. reforestation                      D. deforestation
- Question 36:** They didn’t find \_\_\_\_\_ in a foreign country.  
 A. it easy live                      B. easy to live                      C. it easy to live                      D. it to live easy
- Question 37:** The forecast has revealed that the world’s reserves of fossil fuel will have \_\_\_\_\_ by 2015.  
 A. used off                      B. taken over                      C. run out                      D. caught up
- Question 38:** I won’t change my mind \_\_\_\_\_ what you say.  
 A. whether                      B. no matter                      C. because                      D. although
- Question 39:** It is very important for a firm or a company to keep \_\_\_\_\_ the changes in the market.  
 A. touch with                      B. up with                      C. track about                      D. pace of
- Question 40:** “Buy me a newspaper on your way back, \_\_\_\_\_?”  
 A. do you                      B. can’t you                      C. don’t you                      D. will you

**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 from 41 to 50.**

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature’s provision is the oldest known subsistence strategy and has been practised for at least the last two million years. It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and the **domestication** of wild animals were introduced about 10,000 years ago.

Because hunter-gatherers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have dwindled, and they have been forced to live in **marginal** environments, such as deserts and arctic wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing seasons have restricted the availability of plant life. Such **conditions** have caused a greater dependence on hunting, and on fishing along the coasts and waterways. The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants. In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies.

Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. We know from the observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile. While the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp. When the food in the area has become exhausted, the community moves on to exploit another site. We also notice seasonal

migration patterns evolving for most hunter-gatherers, along with a strict division of labor between the sexes. These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practised by mankind during the Paleolithic Period.

**Question 41:** The word “**domestication**” in the first paragraph mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. teaching animals to do a particular job or activity in the home
- B. hatching and raising new species of wild animals in the home
- C. making wild animals used to living with and working for humans
- D. adapting animals to suit a new working environment

**Question 42:** According to the passage, subsistence societies depend mainly on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. agricultural products
- B. hunter-gatherers’ tools
- C. nature’s provision
- D. farming methods

**Question 43:** The word “**marginal**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. suburban
- B. abandoned
- C. forgotten
- D. disadvantaged

**Question 44:** In the lower latitudes of the tropics, hunter-gatherers \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have better food gathering from nature
- B. can free themselves from hunting
- C. harvest shorter seasonal crops
- D. live along the coasts and waterways for fishing

**Question 45:** According to the passage, studies of contemporary subsistence societies can provide a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. broader vision of prehistoric natural environments
- B. deeper insight into the dry-land farming
- C. further understanding of modern subsistence societies
- D. further understanding of prehistoric times

**Question 46:** The word “**conditions**” in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the environments where it is not favorable for vegetation to grow
- B. the situations in which hunter-gatherers hardly find anything to eat
- C. the places where plenty of animals and fish can be found
- D. the situations in which hunter-gatherers can grow some crops

**Question 47:** A typical feature of both modern and prehistoric hunter-gatherers is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they don’t have a strong sense of community
- B. they live in the forests for all their life
- C. they don’t have a healthy and balanced diet
- D. they often change their living places

**Question 48:** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned?

- A. Hunting or fishing develops where there are no or short growing seasons.
- B. The environmental differences produce no effect on subsistence societies.
- C. Harvesting from the natural environment had existed long before farming was taken up.
- D. The number of hunter-gatherers decreases where farming is convenient.

**Question 49:** According to the author, most contemporary and prehistoric hunter-gatherers share \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only the way of duty division
- B. some patterns of behavior
- C. some restricted daily rules
- D. some methods of production

**Question 50:** Which of the following would serve as the best title of the passage?

- A. Hunter-gatherers: Always on the Move
- B. Hunter-gatherers and Subsistence Societies
- C. A Brief History of Subsistence Farming
- D. Evolution of Humans’ Farming Methods

**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 from 51 to 60.**

Probably the most famous film commenting on the twentieth-century technology is *Modern Times*, made in 1936. Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to describe the working conditions in industrial Detroit. Chaplin was told that healthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines. Within four or five years, these young men’s health was destroyed by the stress of work in the factories.

The film opens with a shot of a mass of sheep making their way down a crowded ramp.

Abruptly, the film shifts to a scene of factory workers **jostling one another** on their way to a factory. However, the rather bitter note of criticism in the implied comparison is not sustained. It is replaced by a gentle note of satire. Chaplin prefers to entertain rather than lecture.

Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of *Modern Times*, but they contain some of the most pointed social commentary as well as the most comic situations. No one who has seen the film can ever forget Chaplin **vainly** trying to keep pace with the fast-moving conveyor belt, almost losing his mind in the process. Another popular scene involves an automatic feeding machine brought to the assembly line so that workers need not interrupt their labor to eat. The feeding machine malfunctions, hurling food at Chaplin, who is strapped in his position on the assembly line and cannot escape. **This** serves to illustrate people's utter helplessness in the face of machines that are meant to serve their basic needs.

Clearly, *Modern Times* has its faults, but it remains the best film treating technology within a social context. It does not offer a radical social message, but it does accurately reflect the sentiment of many who feel they are victims of an over-mechanised world.

**Question 51:** According to the passage, Chaplin got the idea for *Modern Times* from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a conversation      B. fieldwork      C. a movie      D. a newspaper

**Question 52:** The young farm boys went to the city because they were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. attracted by the prospect of a better life      B. driven out of their sheep farm  
C. promised better accommodation      D. forced to leave their sheep farm

**Question 53:** The phrase "**jostling one another**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. hurrying up together      B. jogging side by side  
C. running against each other      D. pushing one another

**Question 54:** According to the passage, the opening scene of the film is intended \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to introduce the main characters of the film      B. to produce a tacit association  
C. to give the setting for the entire plot later      D. to reveal the situation of the factory workers

**Question 55:** The word "**vainly**" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. recklessly      B. carelessly      C. hopelessly      D. effortlessly

**Question 56:** The word "**This**" in the fourth paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the situation of young workers in a factory  
B. the scene of the malfunction of the feeding machine  
C. the malfunction of the twentieth-century technology  
D. the scene of an assembly line in operation

**Question 57:** According to the author, about two-thirds of *Modern Times* \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. entertains the audience most      B. is rather discouraging  
C. was shot outside a factory      D. is more critical than the rest

**Question 58:** The author refers to all of the following notions to describe *Modern Times* EXCEPT "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. satire      B. criticism      C. entertainment      D. revolution

**Question 59:** Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?  
A. In *Modern Times*, the factory workers' basic needs are well met.  
B. *Modern Times* depicts the over-mechanised world from a social viewpoint.  
C. The working conditions in the car factories of the 1930s were very stressful.  
D. The author does not consider *Modern Times* as a perfect film.

**Question 60:** The passage was written to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. explain Chaplin's style of acting      B. review one of Chaplin's popular films  
C. criticize the factory system of the 1930s      D. discuss the disadvantages of technology

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

**Question 61:** A. protect      B. settle      C. relate      D. compose



