

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/cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa để các câu sau trở thành câu đúng.**

**Câu 1:** Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are explaining the children the rules of the game.

A B C D

**Câu 2:** A child of noble birth, his name was famous among the children in that school.

A B C D

**Câu 3:** Helen likes to listen to music, to go to the cinema, to chat on the phone and going shopping.

A B C D

**Câu 4:** You can enjoy a sport without joining in a club or belonging to a team.

A B C D

**Câu 5:** Unlike many writings of her time, she was not preoccupied with morality.

A B C D

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

**Câu 6:** He's a very \_\_\_\_\_ person because he can make other workers follow his advice.

A. influential B. creative C. deciding D. effective

**Câu 7:** The referee \_\_\_\_\_ the coin to decide which team would kick the ball first.

A. cast B. tossed C. threw D. caught

**Câu 8:** The price of fruit has increased recently, \_\_\_\_\_ the price of vegetables has gone down.

A. otherwise B. when C. whether D. whereas

**Câu 9:** - Janet: "Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?"

- Susan: "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. You're welcome B. I feel very bored  
C. I don't agree, I'm afraid D. That would be great

**Câu 10:** How long does the play \_\_\_\_\_?

A. last B. stretch C. extend D. prolong

**Câu 11:** The doctor decided to give her a thorough examination \_\_\_\_\_ he could identify the causes of her illness.

A. unless B. after C. so that D. so as

**Câu 12:** I'm afraid I'm not really \_\_\_\_\_ to comment on this matter.

A. quality B. qualifying C. qualified D. qualitative

**Câu 13:** I'm sure you'll have no \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.

A. difficulty to pass B. difficulty passing C. difficulties of passing D. difficulties to pass

**Câu 14:** I am considering \_\_\_\_\_ my job. Can you recommend a good company?

A. moving B. to move C. changing D. to change

**Câu 15:** Increasing \_\_\_\_\_ of fruit in the diet may help to reduce the risk of heart disease.

A. a number B. the number C. the amount D. an amount

**Câu 16:** - Laura: "What a lovely house you have!"

- Maria: "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. No problem B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in  
C. I think so D. Of course not, it's not costly

- Câu 17:** That hotel is so expensive. They \_\_\_\_\_ you sixty pounds for bed and breakfast.  
 A. charge                      B. take                      C. fine                      D. cost
- Câu 18:** It is blowing so hard. We \_\_\_\_\_ such a terrible storm.  
 A. had never known                      B. have never known  
 C. have never been knowing                      D. never know
- Câu 19:** When the old school friends met, a lot of happy memories \_\_\_\_\_ back.  
 A. brought                      B. had been brought                      C. had brought                      D. were brought
- Câu 20:** My computer is not \_\_\_\_\_ of running this software.  
 A. able                      B. compatible                      C. suitable                      D. capable
- Câu 21:** The curtains have \_\_\_\_\_ because of the strong sunlight.  
 A. weakened                      B. faded                      C. fainted                      D. lightened
- Câu 22:** Today, household chores have been made much easier by electrical \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. instruments                      B. applications                      C. appliances                      D. utilities
- Câu 23:** The room needs \_\_\_\_\_ for the wedding.  
 A. decorating                      B. decorate                      C. be decorated                      D. to decorate
- Câu 24:** I accidentally \_\_\_\_\_ Mike when I was crossing a street downtown yesterday.  
 A. lost touch with                      B. paid attention to                      C. caught sight of                      D. kept an eye on
- Câu 25:** - "Why wasn't your boyfriend at the party last night?"  
 - "He \_\_\_\_\_ the lecture at Shaw Hall. I know he very much wanted to hear the speaker."  
 A. was to attend                      B. may have attended                      C. can have attended                      D. should have attended

**Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 26 đến 35.**

The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present state for about four billion six hundred million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth.

By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About five billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too high for life to exist.

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains **there**, it will have frozen over the Earth's surface.

- Câu 26:** It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. has been in existence for 10 billion years  
 B. is rapidly changing in size and brightness  
 C. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf  
 D. will continue to be a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years
- Câu 27:** What will probably be the first stage of change for the Sun to become a red giant?  
 A. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.                      B. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.  
 C. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.                      D. Its central part will grow smaller and hotter.
- Câu 28:** When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will the atmosphere be like on the Earth?  
 A. It will freeze and become solid.  
 B. It will be almost destroyed by nova explosions.  
 C. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the sun.  
 D. It will become too hot for life to exist.
- Câu 29:** When the Sun has used up its energy as a red giant, it will \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. stop to expand                      B. cease to exist                      C. get frozen                      D. become smaller
- Câu 30:** Large amounts of gases may be released from the Sun at the end of its life as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. yellow dwarf                      B. black dwarf                      C. red giant                      D. white dwarf
- Câu 31:** As a white dwarf, the Sun will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the same size as the planet Mercury                      B. a cool and habitable planet  
 C. around 35 million miles in diameter                      D. thousands of times smaller than it is today
- Câu 32:** The Sun will become a black dwarf when \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it has used up all its fuel as a white dwarf                      B. the core of the Sun becomes hotter  
 C. the outer regions of the Sun expand                      D. the Sun moves nearer to the Earth

- Câu 33:** The word “**there**” in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the core of a black dwarf  
B. our own planet  
C. the planet Mercury  
D. the outer surface of the Sun
- Câu 34:** This passage is intended to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. discuss conditions on the Earth in the far future  
B. alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun  
C. describe the changes that the Sun will go through  
D. present a theory about red giant stars
- Câu 35:** The passage has probably been taken from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a scientific chronicle  
B. a scientific journal  
C. a work of science fiction  
D. a news report

**Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 36 đến 45.**

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term “reading” undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become **commonplace**.

One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud was a distraction to others. Examinations of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century, there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully and over whether the reading of materials such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed, this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for **a specialised readership** on the other.

By the end of the twentieth century, students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the **oral reader**. The social, cultural and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term “reading” implied.

- Câu 36:** Reading aloud was more common in the medieval world because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. there were few places available for private reading  
B. people relied on reading for entertainment  
C. few people could read to themselves  
D. silent reading had not been discovered
- Câu 37:** The word “**commonplace**” in the first paragraph mostly means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. most preferable      B. widely used      C. for everybody’s use      D. attracting attention
- Câu 38:** The development of silent reading during the last century indicated \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. an increase in the number of books      B. a change in the nature of reading  
C. a change in the status of literate people      D. an increase in the average age of readers
- Câu 39:** Silent reading, especially in public places, flourished mainly because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the decreasing number of listeners      B. the decreasing need to read aloud  
C. the development of libraries      D. the increase in literacy
- Câu 40:** It can be inferred that the emergence of the mass media and specialised reading materials was an indication of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a change in the readers’ interest      B. a decline of standards of literacy  
C. an improvement of printing techniques      D. an alteration in educationalists’ attitudes
- Câu 41:** The phrase “**a specialised readership**” in paragraph 4 mostly means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. a limited number of readers in a particular area of knowledge  
B. a reading volume for particular professionals  
C. a status for readers specialised in mass media  
D. a requirement for readers in a particular area of knowledge
- Câu 42:** The phrase “**oral reader**” in the last paragraph mostly means “a person who \_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. is good at public speaking      B. practises reading to an audience  
C. takes part in an audition      D. is interested in spoken language
- Câu 43:** All of the following might be the factors that affected the continuation of the old shared literacy culture EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the printed mass media      B. the diversity of reading materials  
C. the specialised readership      D. the inappropriate reading skills

**Câu 44:** Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Reading aloud was more common in the past than it is today.
- B. The change in reading habits was partly due to the social, cultural and technological changes.
- C. The decline of reading aloud was wholly due to its distracting effect.
- D. Not all printed mass media was appropriate for reading aloud.

**Câu 45:** The writer of this passage is attempting to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. encourage the growth of reading
- B. explain how reading habits have developed
- C. show how reading methods have improved
- D. change people's attitudes to reading

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

**Câu 46:** The robbers attacked the owner of the house \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. but they appeared with the expensive painting
- B. so they disappeared with the expensive painting
- C. so that they would appear with the expensive painting
- D. and disappeared with the expensive painting

**Câu 47:** \_\_\_\_\_, he would have learned how to read.

- A. Had he been able to go to school as a child
- B. If he has been able to go to school as a child
- C. If he could go to school as a child
- D. Were he able to go to school as a child

**Câu 48:** She regretfully told him that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she had left the tickets at home
- B. she left the tickets at home
- C. she would leave the tickets at home
- D. she would have left the tickets at home

**Câu 49:** Having been delayed by heavy traffic, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it was impossible for her to arrive on time
- B. her being late was intolerable
- C. it was difficult for her to arrive on time
- D. she was unable to arrive on time

**Câu 50:** \_\_\_\_\_, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

- A. Tired as it was
- B. He felt very tired though
- C. Tired as he might feel
- D. As he might feel tired

**Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 51 đến 60.**

How men first learnt to (51)\_\_\_\_\_ words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a (52)\_\_\_\_\_. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, (53)\_\_\_\_\_ invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed (54)\_\_\_\_\_ certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. These sounds, (55)\_\_\_\_\_ spoken or written in letters, are called words.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words that (56)\_\_\_\_\_ powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary (57)\_\_\_\_\_. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can (58)\_\_\_\_\_ his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can (59)\_\_\_\_\_ men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully, (60)\_\_\_\_\_ they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

**Câu 51:** A. invent B. make C. create D. discover

**Câu 52:** A. legend B. story C. mystery D. secret

**Câu 53:** A. whatever B. somewhat C. however D. somehow

**Câu 54:** A. at B. to C. upon D. with

**Câu 55:** A. whether B. if C. however D. though

**Câu 56:** A. interest B. appeal C. attract D. lure

**Câu 57:** A. work B. style C. prose D. form

**Câu 58:** A. transmit B. convey C. carry D. transfer

**Câu 59:** A. move B. take C. send D. break

**Câu 60:** A. or B. although C. so D. because

**Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 61 đến 70.**

The heart has long been considered to be (61)\_\_\_\_\_ feelings of love dwell. In love songs throughout the ages, love almost always goes together (62)\_\_\_\_\_ the heart. The heart has continuously been viewed (63)\_\_\_\_\_ the place where love begins and develops. Even the Bible gives (64)\_\_\_\_\_ to love and the heart.

The role of the heart in love must come from what happens to it when a person feels strongly (65)\_\_\_\_\_ to someone. The strong feelings (66)\_\_\_\_\_ the other person, especially in the early stages of a relationship, have the results that the heart starts beating faster and breathing starts speeding (67)\_\_\_\_\_.

According to psychologists, a love relationship is a situation that (68)\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of stress and the body reacts to this by getting ready to face the unknown. This has been called the "fight or flight" (69)\_\_\_\_\_, meeting danger by fighting it or running away. So with love, the heart accelerates and (70)\_\_\_\_\_ becomes quick.

- |                |                       |                      |                      |                      |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Câu 61:</b> | <b>A.</b> that        | <b>B.</b> when       | <b>C.</b> where      | <b>D.</b> what       |
| <b>Câu 62:</b> | <b>A.</b> with        | <b>B.</b> from       | <b>C.</b> at         | <b>D.</b> to         |
| <b>Câu 63:</b> | <b>A.</b> as though   | <b>B.</b> like       | <b>C.</b> as         | <b>D.</b> as if      |
| <b>Câu 64:</b> | <b>A.</b> reference   | <b>B.</b> quote      | <b>C.</b> preference | <b>D.</b> citation   |
| <b>Câu 65:</b> | <b>A.</b> attracted   | <b>B.</b> attractive | <b>C.</b> attract    | <b>D.</b> attracting |
| <b>Câu 66:</b> | <b>A.</b> to          | <b>B.</b> of         | <b>C.</b> with       | <b>D.</b> for        |
| <b>Câu 67:</b> | <b>A.</b> on          | <b>B.</b> forward    | <b>C.</b> up         | <b>D.</b> upon       |
| <b>Câu 68:</b> | <b>A.</b> comprises   | <b>B.</b> involves   | <b>C.</b> includes   | <b>D.</b> arouses    |
| <b>Câu 69:</b> | <b>A.</b> reactionary | <b>B.</b> reaction   | <b>C.</b> reacting   | <b>D.</b> reactor    |
| <b>Câu 70:</b> | <b>A.</b> breathing   | <b>B.</b> sweating   | <b>C.</b> exhaling   | <b>D.</b> inhaling   |

**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:** My friend told me, "If I were you, I would not smoke so much."  
**A.** My friend prohibited me from smoking so much. **B.** My friend suggested not smoking so much.  
**C.** My friend warned me against smoking so much. **D.** My friend advised me not to smoke so much.
- Câu 72:** The sooner we solve this problem, the better it will be for all concerned.  
**A.** It would be better for all concerned if we can solve this problem soon.  
**B.** If all concerned are better, we can solve this problem soon.  
**C.** If we could solve this problem soon, it would be better for all concerned.  
**D.** If we can solve this problem soon, it will be better for all concerned.
- Câu 73:** "I will let you know the answer by the end of this week," Tom said to Janet.  
**A.** Tom suggested giving Janet the answer by the end of the week.  
**B.** Tom promised to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.  
**C.** Tom insisted on letting Janet know the answer by the end of the week.  
**D.** Tom offered to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.
- Câu 74:** "Why don't we go out for dinner?" said Mary.  
**A.** Mary demanded a dinner out. **B.** Mary suggested a dinner out.  
**C.** Mary ordered a dinner out. **D.** Mary requested a dinner out.
- Câu 75:** We've run out of tea.  
**A.** There's not much more tea left. **B.** We didn't have any tea.  
**C.** There's no tea left. **D.** We have to run out to buy some tea.

**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.**

- |                |                        |                        |                        |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Câu 76:</b> | <b>A.</b> inventor     | <b>B.</b> physicist    | <b>C.</b> president    | <b>D.</b> property     |
| <b>Câu 77:</b> | <b>A.</b> apply        | <b>B.</b> reduce       | <b>C.</b> persuade     | <b>D.</b> offer        |
| <b>Câu 78:</b> | <b>A.</b> preferential | <b>B.</b> congratulate | <b>C.</b> preservative | <b>D.</b> development  |
| <b>Câu 79:</b> | <b>A.</b> communicate  | <b>B.</b> particular   | <b>C.</b> economy      | <b>D.</b> unemployment |
| <b>Câu 80:</b> | <b>A.</b> potential    | <b>B.</b> recommend    | <b>C.</b> understand   | <b>D.</b> volunteer    |

----- HẾT -----