

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC  
(Đề thi có 07 trang)

Mã đề thi 024

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

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

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 1 to 15.*

One rather unlikely word that has recently entered the language is ‘blog’, a shortened form of ‘web log’. A blog is a diary (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet by the person writing it – the ‘blogger’ – who presumably (2) \_\_\_\_\_ other people to read it. It is ironical that modern technology is being used to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ new life into such an old- fashioned form as the personal journal. And now, as the technology (4) \_\_\_\_\_ video cameras is making them easier to use, we have the video log, or ‘vlog’. Vlogging does not require (5) \_\_\_\_\_ sophisticated equipment: a digital video camera, a high-speed Internet connection and a host are all that is needed. Vloggers can put anything that (6) \_\_\_\_\_ their fancy onto their personal website. Some vloggers have no ambitions (7) \_\_\_\_\_ than to show films they have (8) \_\_\_\_\_ while on holiday in exotic places. However, vlogs can also (9) \_\_\_\_\_ more ambitious purposes. For instance, amateur film- makers who want to make a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for themselves might publish their work on the internet, (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to receive advice or criticism. And increasingly, vlogs are being used to (12) \_\_\_\_\_ political and social issues that are not newsworthy enough to (13) \_\_\_\_\_ coverage by the mass media. It is still too early to predict whether vlogging will ever (14) \_\_\_\_\_ off in a major way or if it is just a passing fad, but its (15) \_\_\_\_\_ is only now becoming apparent.

- |                     |               |                 |                 |                |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>Question 1:</b>  | A. released   | B. sent         | C. posted       | D. mounted     |
| <b>Question 2:</b>  | A. believes   | B. expects      | C. assumes      | D. supposes    |
| <b>Question 3:</b>  | A. add        | B. inhale       | C. insert       | D. breathe     |
| <b>Question 4:</b>  | A. about      | B. behind       | C. beneath      | D. under       |
| <b>Question 5:</b>  | A. absolutely | B. largely      | C. utterly      | D. highly      |
| <b>Question 6:</b>  | A. grasps     | B. appeals      | C. takes        | D. gives       |
| <b>Question 7:</b>  | A. except     | B. apart        | C. rather       | D. other       |
| <b>Question 8:</b>  | A. shot       | B. photographed | C. snapped      | D. captured    |
| <b>Question 9:</b>  | A. serve      | B. employ       | C. function     | D. play        |
| <b>Question 10:</b> | A. publicity  | B. fame         | C. name         | D. promotion   |
| <b>Question 11:</b> | A. interested | B. hopeful      | C. enthusiastic | D. eager       |
| <b>Question 12:</b> | A. emphasise  | B. publicise    | C. distribute   | D. circulate   |
| <b>Question 13:</b> | A. earn       | B. warrant      | C. excuse       | D. cause       |
| <b>Question 14:</b> | A. fly        | B. show         | C. take         | D. make        |
| <b>Question 15:</b> | A. potential  | B. possibility  | C. ability      | D. feasibility |

*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 11 to 17.*

**WHITE HAT AND BLACK HAT HACKERS**

All hackers seem to have one thing in common: they enjoy figuring out how things work. They are often, but not necessarily, computer prodigies. They apply their natural curiosity to understanding computer applications and systems. They gain an intimate knowledge of these applications and systems: a level of knowledge sometimes equal or superior to the creators' themselves. This knowledge is not in itself a bad thing nor a good thing; it is what the hacker does with the knowledge that makes the hacker an ethical or an unethical

one. While it is difficult to fit hackers neatly into distinct categories, one popular way of dividing them up is into these three groups: *white hat* hackers, *black hat* hackers (also known as *crackers*), and *gray hat* hackers.

10 Ideally, the white hat hacker has immaculate computer ethics. For example, if a white hat hacker discovers a security weakness in a computer network, the hacker would naturally inform the network administrator of the problem and perhaps cordially offer some advice on how to address the problem. While white hat hackers do gain access to private networks and information, they do so with the permission of the owner, and they can be counted on to "do the right thing." White hat hackers often work for organizations and businesses to enhance the businesses' level of computer security.

15 Linus Torvalds is an example of a white hat hacker. He studied computer science at the University of Helsinki, where in 1991 he wrote the first version of a computer operating system called Linux. Unlike so many *other* software authors who have enriched themselves, Torvalds gave his operating system away for free, relinquishing profits he might have made from it.

20 The black hat hacker, on the other hand, can be cunning and even malicious. In some circles, the term *cracker* is used instead. It is predominately black hat hackers that perpetrate computer crimes. Black hat crackers have broken into computer networks and used that access to steal money. They have damaged or threatened to damage computers and computer networks.

25 Kevin Poulson, who went by the name of Dark Dante, was an early black hat hacker. In a famous incident, Poulson used his understanding of computers and telephones to unethically win a Porsche automobile. A radio station had promised the automobile to the 102<sup>nd</sup> caller. Poulson simply kept control of all the phone lines and made sure that he was the one to win the car. Like many black hat hackers, Poulson spent time in prison and then took a job as a white hat hacker for a computer security company.

30 Another example of a black hat hacker is Vladimir Levin of Russia. He was arrested in 1995 for planning a theft from a large American bank, Citibank. He was accused of being the leader of a group of criminals who fooled the Citibank computers into giving them \$10 million. He was convicted, spent three years in jail, and had to give back the money he took. Thanks to this crime, Citibank has since greatly upgraded its security systems.

35 In between the white hat and the black hat there is the gray hat hacker. Gray hat hackers find their way into computer systems and networks, but they are not quick to inform the owner of the security problem. At the same time, they are not usually intent on mangling the system software or memory, either. There have been cases of gray hats leaving behind messages or defacing websites with electronic graffiti in order to let others know that they were capable of getting in, but not doing any real damage. So, while gray hats wouldn't likely stand up for the rights of network owners or managers, they are also likely to do little or no damage.

40 Because gray hats are rarely arrested, their names usually remain unknown. The Apache Software Foundation's website was broken into in 2004 by hackers. They did not, as might be feared, release viruses to replicate in Apache's computers or damage them in any way. Instead, they left a message explaining the security problem that had allowed them to gain access. The hackers asserted: "This is a general warning. Learn from it. Fix your systems, so we won't have to." In their own strange way, the gray hat hackers had assisted Apache in making their networks more secure.

45 In conclusion, it seems the future of white hat hackers is secure as their skills are in demand to secure the vast number of computer networks around the world. There is certainly more pressure than ever on gray hat hackers to stop their activities. More people are questioning their rationale, because today's corporations and governments simply have too much at stake to allow them to casually enter their networks. In recent years, gray hats have been arrested and prosecuted for crimes that might have been ignored in the past. And finally, while the early black hat hackers were never severely punished, their activities are today taken more seriously than ever before. However, the problem of the black hat hacker is sure to continue.

**Question 16:** *What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?*

- A. to inform the reader about various types of hackers
- B. to convince the reader that gray hats are mostly ethical
- C. to warn the reader to avoid hackers while on the Internet
- D. to show that black hats aren't as bad as people think

**Question 17:** *Which of the following actions would a white hat probably NOT do?*

- A. ask permission before entering a computer network
- B. take a job in a company to enhance computer security
- C. tell his friends how to break into a computer network
- D. report the activities of black hat hackers

**Question 18:** *What is another term for a black hat hacker?*

- A. Linux                      B. cracker                      C. breaker                      D. blacker

- Question 19:** *How did Kevin Poulson win a Porsche automobile?*  
A. He controlled the telephone calls going to the radio station.  
B. He changed the winning numbers in the radio station computer.  
C. He asked 101 friends to call the radio station before him.  
D. He knew a black hat hacker at the radio station.
- Question 20:** *What has Citibank done since it lost \$1 a million to hackers?*  
A. It has offered \$1 a million for information about the thieves.  
B. It has greatly enhanced its security.  
C. It hasn't changed very much.  
D. It has stopped doing business in Russia.
- Question 21:** *Which action would be typical of a gray hat hacker?*  
A. entering and taking control of a computer network  
B. asking permission before entering a computer network  
C. breaking into a computer network but doing little or no damage  
D. e-mailing computer viruses to unethical companies
- Question 22:** *Why are the names of gray hat hackers usually unknown?*  
A. because they never do anything wrong  
B. because they are too clever for the police  
C. because they don't like publicity  
D. because they are rarely arrested
- Question 23:** *Which type of hacker might the author say is most likely to disappear in the future?*  
A. the white hat hacker  
B. the gray hat hacker  
C. the black hat hacker  
D. They are all likely to disappear.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is the best-built from the prompts given**

- Question 24:** *President/ trip/ America/ announces/ 8 o'clock news.*  
A. The president made a trip tin America to announce on the 8 o'clock news.  
B. The president went on a trip to America and announcing on the 8 o'clock news.  
C. The president took a trip to America to announce on the 8 o'clock news.  
D. The president's trip to America was announced on the 8 o'clock news.
- Question 25:** *illness/ her/incapable/concentration*  
A. Her illness felt her incapable and concentration.  
B. Her illness made her incapable of concentration.  
C. With the illness, her concentration made incapable.  
D. Her concentration was incapable of illness.
- Question 26:** *He/problems/not/concentrate/office work*  
A. He has so much problems that he cannot concentrate on his office work.  
B. He has such many problems that he cannot concentrate on his office work.  
C. He has too many problems so that he cannot concentrate on his office work.  
D. He has such a lot of problems that he cannot concentrate on is office work.
- Question 27:** *Take part/ competition/ one/ over eighteen*  
A. To take part in the competition, one must be over eighteen.  
B. Take part in the competition, one is over eighteen.  
C. Taking part in the competition when one is eighteen.  
D. Taking part in the competition is one at the age of eighteen.
- Question 28:** *enrich/ English vocabulary/read/stories*  
A. Enrich your English vocabulary in order that to read these stories.  
B. Enrich your English vocabulary and then reading these stories.  
C. You can enrich your English vocabulary by reading these stories.  
D. Unless you enrich your English vocabulary, you can read these stories.

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 23 to 30.

### THE TRUTH BEHIND THE DA VINCI CODE

In 2006, Sony Pictures released a remarkable and intriguing film entitled *The Da Vinci Code*, based on the novel of the same name by Dan Brown. In the film, religious leaders and professors are in a race to discover the secrets of an organization called the Priory of Sion. The biggest secret kept by this organization is supposedly that Jesus Christ and a woman whose name is recorded in the Bible as Mary Magdalene had a child, and that their family line continues to this day. In a TV interview, Dan Brown stated that, in his book, "all of the art, architecture, secret rituals, secret societies, all of that is historical fact." However, while the Priory of Sion did exist, it's nothing like the one which is so central to *The Da Vinci Code*.

The Priory of Sion was started in France in 1956 by a skillful liar named Pierre Plantard. *Priory* means religious house, and *Sion* was a hill in the town of Annemasse, where the Priory was started by Plantard and four of his friends. At first, their group fought for housing rights for local people, and their offices were at Plantard's apartment. The organization promised to benefit the weak and the oppressed, and to do good in general. However, there was a darker side to the Plantard's Priory.

Plantard actually hoped to use the Priory of Sion to claim to be a descendant of French kings. Between the years 1961 and 1984, Plantard created the enigma of a much more powerful Priory than his insignificant organization. First, in order to give the impression that the Priory began in 1099, Plantard and his friend Philippe de Cherisey created documents, called the *Secret Dossiers of Henri Lobineau*, and illegally put them into the National Library of France. Next, Plantard got author Gerard de Sede to write a book in 1967 using the false documents; the book became very popular in France. This phenomenon is similar to the popularity of *The Da Vinci Code*, where a book based on false information or speculation becomes popular.

Matters were complicated when in 1969, an English actor and science-fiction writer named Henry Lincoln read Gerard de Sede's book. Lincoln did not know of Plantard and his schemes, and may have been a victim of the hoax. He seemed to believe what he read, and jumped to even more wild conclusions, which he published in his 1982 book, *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail*. He and his co-authors declared as fact that the Priory started in 1099; that its leaders included Leonardo Da Vinci, Isaac Newton, and Victor Hugo; that the Priory protects the descendants of Jesus Christ and Mary Magdalene; and that these descendants ruled France from A.D. 447 to 751. All this was based on reading a novel based on the false facts from documents which were a hoax. Most modern historians do not consider Lincoln's book to be a serious work of history.

How can we be so sure that Plantard created this hoax? Well, the best witness to a crime is the criminal himself. Over 100 hundred letters between Plantard, de Cherisey, and de Sede, discovered by researcher Jean-Luc Chaumeil, show clearly that they were trying to pull an elaborate hoax. In fact, in the 1990s, Plantard got in trouble with the law, and his house was searched. Within it were found many false documents, most harmless, some of which said he was the true king of France. As a final embarrassment, Plantard had to swear in a court of law that the enigma of the Priory of Sion was the work of his imagination.

**Question 29:** What does the author hope to show in this passage?

- A. The Priory of Sion was a hoax.
- B. *The Da Vinci Code* is based on fact.
- C. Dan Brown knew his book wasn't based on fact.
- D. Sony's movie *The Da Vinci Code* is better than Dan Brown's book.

**Question 30:** What is true about the real Priory of Sion?

- A. It has a secret about Jesus Christ and Mary Magdalene.
- B. Its leader used to be Leonardo Da Vinci.
- C. It was started in 1956 by Pierre Plantard.
- D. It is connected to the leaders of France.

**Question 31:** Why did Plantard put documents in the National Library of France?

- A. He wanted people to believe that the Priory began in 1099.
- B. He wanted Henry Lincoln to find them there.
- C. So that Gerard de Sede's book would sell more copies.
- D. He believed that he knew the truth and wanted to tell everyone.

**Question 32:** According to the passage, who did NOT know about the creation of the Priory of Sion hoax?

- A. Gerard de Sede
- B. Philippe de Cherisey
- C. Henry Lincoln
- D. Pierre Plantard

**Question 33:** Which claim was NOT made in *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail*?

- A. The Priory of Sion began in 1099.

- B. Isaac Newton was a leader of the Priory of Sion.
- C. Pierre Plantard created the *Secret Dossiers of Henri Lobineau*.
- D. The Priory of Sion protects the descendants of Jesus Christ.

**Question 34:** Into which paragraph could the following sentence best be inserted? *Chaumeil had been a member of the Priory until he left it in 1970.*

- A. paragraph 2
- B. paragraph 3
- C. paragraph 4
- D. paragraph 5

**Question 35:** Why is the author very sure that Plantard is a liar?

- A. *The Da Vinci Code* is too difficult to believe.
- B. Plantard himself said that the Priory was a hoax.
- C. Plantard doesn't seem like a king.
- D. Plantard's claims cannot be found in the Bible.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.**

**Question 36:** By (A) the second month of life, most (B) infant can turn their heads and move their eyes to follow the (C) movements of people and large (D) objects around them.

**Question 37:** (A) Early movies had (B) appeal immediate and became a (C) means to present contemporary attitudes, fashions, (D) and events.

**Question 38:** Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., clergyman and (A) civil rights leader, (B) won the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize (C) for his work toward (D) racially equality in the United States.

**Question 39:** Ulysses S. Kay was (A) among the United States composers (B) visited the Soviet Union in 1958 (C) to participate in a cultural (D) exchange program.

**Question 40:** A food (A) additive is any (B) chemical that food manufactures (C) intentional add to their (D) products.

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

**Question 41:** "Tom is not doing well."

"You must \_\_\_\_\_, though, that he is just a beginner."

- A. keep minding
- B. keep to mind
- C. keep in mind
- D. keeping in mind

**Question 42:** "Where is the bus terminal?"

"It is \_\_\_\_\_ the Red Cross hospital."

- A. opposite
- B. opposed to
- C. opposite with
- D. opposite to

**Question 43:** "Those students will perform a play."

"Yes, it is \_\_\_\_\_ for next week."

- A. due
- B. scheduled
- C. time-tabled
- D. put on

**Question 44:** "You missed a good chance in your career."

"Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ that job when Mr. Johnson offered."

- A. shall take
- B. shall have taken
- C. should take
- D. should have taken

**Question 45:** "Believe or not, I have seven brothers and three sisters. We really have \_\_\_\_\_."

- A. large family
- B. a large family
- C. much family
- D. many families

**Question 46:** Margaret Brent, because of her skill in managing estates, became \_\_\_\_\_ largest landholders in colonial Maryland.

- (A) what the
- (B) one of the
- (C) who the
- (D) the one that

**Question 47:** Scientists believe the first inhabitants of the Americas arrived by crossing the land bridge that connected Siberia and \_\_\_\_\_ more than 10,000 years ago.

- (A) this is Alaska now
- (B) Alaska is now
- (C) is now Alaska
- (D) what is now Alaska.

**Question 48:** Relative humidity is the amount of water vapor the air contains at a certain temperature \_\_\_\_\_ with the amount it could hold at that temperature.

- (A) to compare
- (B) compared
- (C) comparing
- (D) compares

**Question 49:** A regional writer with a gift for dialect, \_\_\_\_\_ her fiction with the eccentric, comic, but vital inhabitants of rural Mississippi.

- (A) and Eudora Welty is peopling
- (B) Eudora Welty peoples
- (C) because Eudora Welty peoples.
- (D) Eudora Welty, to people.

**Question 50:** The onion is characterized by an edible bulb composed of leaves rich in sugar and a pungent oil, \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetable's strong taste.

- Question 51:** The photographs of Carrie Mae Weems, in which she often makes her family members \_\_\_\_\_, are an affectionate and incisive representation of the African American experience.  
 (A) which the source of (B) that the source is (C) the source of (D) of the source is
- Question 52:** The American Academy of Poets, \_\_\_\_\_ the 1930's, provides financial assistance to support working poets.  
 (A) are her subjects (B) her subjects (C) are subjects (D) which her subjects.
- Question 53:** Hubble's law states that the greater the distance between any two galaxies, \_\_\_\_\_ is their relative speed of separation.  
 (A) when it was founded (B) was founded (C) which was founded in (D) was founded in
- Question 54:** As consumers' response to traditional advertising techniques declines, businesses are beginning \_\_\_\_\_ new methods of reaching customers.  
 (A) the development that (B) it developing (C) develop (D) to develop
- Question 55:** The knee is \_\_\_\_\_ most other joints in the body because it cannot twist without injury.  
 (A) more likely to be damaged than (B) likely to be more than damaged  
 (C) more than likely to be damaged (D) to be damaged more than likely
- Question 56:** Indigo is a vat color, \_\_\_\_\_ called because it does not dissolve in water.  
 (A) which it (B) it is (C) but (D) so
- Question 57:** Following the guidelines for speaking and voting established by the book Robert's Rules of Order, \_\_\_\_\_ during meetings.  
 (A) and avoid large decision-making organizations' procedural confusion  
 (B) large decision-making organizations avoid procedural confusion  
 (C) is procedural confusion avoided by large decision-making organizations  
 (D) are avoiding procedural confusion in large decision-making organizations.
- Question 58:** A critic, teacher, librarian, or poet who hopes to broaden poetry's audience faces the difficult challenge of persuading skeptical readers \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) that poetry is important today (B) for poetry to be important today  
 (C) to be important poetry today (D) poetry that is important today.
- Question 59:** Outside the bright primary rainbow, \_\_\_\_\_ much fainter secondary rainbow may be visible.  
 (A) so (B) a (C) since (D) still
- Question 60:** Precious metals, gems, and ivory have been used to make buttons, but most buttons are made of \_\_\_\_\_ wood, glass, or plastic.  
 (A) such materials that (B) materials as such  
 (C) such materials as (D) such materials
- Question 61:** Mahalia Jackson, \_\_\_\_\_ combined powerfully vitality with great dignity, was one of the best known gospel singers in the United-States.  
 (A) it was her singing (B) which songs (C) who sang (D) whose singing
- Question 62:** During the course of its growth, a frog undergoes a true metamorphosis \_\_\_\_\_ with fishlike larval stage.  
 (A) begin (B) began (C) beginning (D) is begun.
- Question 63:** Associated with the Denishawn company from 1916 until 1923, Martha Graham developed a powerful, \_\_\_\_\_ that was integral to the foundations of modern dance.  
 (A) expressively stylish (B) a style expressive  
 (C) stylishly expressive (D) expressive style
- Question 64:** The first building to employ steel skeleton construction, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Chicago, Illinois, the home of the Home Insurance Company Building completed in 1885.  
 (B) The Home Insurance Company Building in Chicago, Illinois, was completed in 1885.  
 (C) Because the Home Insurance Company Building in Chicago, Illinois was completed in 1885.  
 (D) The Home Insurance Company Building in Chicago, Illinois, in 1885.
- Question 65:** The best known books of Ross Macdonald, \_\_\_\_\_ writer of detective novels, feature the character Lew Archer, a private detective.  
 (A) is the (B) is an (C) they are by (D) the
- Question 66:** Algonkian-speaking Native Americans greeted the Pilgrims \_\_\_\_\_ settled on the eastern shores of what is now New England.  
 (A) to whom (B) of which (C) who (D) which

- Question 67:** \_\_\_\_\_ that managers commit in problem solving is jumping to a conclusion about the cause of a given problem.  
 (A) Major errors (B) Since the major error (C) The major error (D) Of the major errors
- Question 68:** Halley's Comet had its first documented sighting in 240 B.C. in China and \_\_\_\_\_ it has been seen from the Earth 29 times.  
 (A) after (B) because of (C) since then (D) that is
- Question 69:** Because it was so closely related to communication, \_\_\_\_\_ art form to develop.  
 (A) drawing was probably the earliest (B) to draw early was probably  
 (C) early drawing probably (D) the earliest drawing
- Question 70:** Some snakes lay eggs, but others \_\_\_\_\_ birth to live offspring.  
 (A) give (B) giving (C) they give (D) to have given

**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 71:** *They think the owner of the house is abroad.*  
 A. It is thought that the owner of the house to be abroad.  
 B. The owner of the house is thought to be abroad.  
 C. The owner of the house is thought by them that he will be abroad  
 D. It is thought to be abroad by the owner of the house.
- Question 72:** *He was annoyed because his secretary came late to work.*  
 A. His secretary came late to work made him annoyed.  
 B. His secretary's coming late to work made him annoying.  
 C. He objected to his secretary's coming late to work.  
 D. He objected to that his secretary came to work late.
- Question 73:** *'Why don't you put an advertisement in the local paper?' they told me.*  
 A. They suggested my putting advertisement in the local paper.  
 B. They suggested me to put advertisement in the local paper.  
 C. They suggested that I must put advertisement in the local paper.  
 D. They suggested me should put advertisement in the local paper.
- Question 74:** *He would prefer you to pay him immediately.*  
 A. He'd rather to be paid immediately.  
 B. He'd rather you paid him immediately.  
 C. He'd rather you to pay him immediately.  
 D. He'd rather you pay to him immediately.
- Question 75:** *I won't sell the painting, no matter how much you offer me.*  
 A. Whatever price you offer me for the painting, I won't sell it.  
 B. The painting costs much money, so I don't sell it.  
 C. The painting is so expensive that I can't sell it.  
 D. I won't sell it no matter what painting you offer me.

**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 76:** A. magnificent B. accident C. indicator D. longitude  
**Question 77:** A. immediate B. provide C. character D. invention  
**Question 78:** A. fastidious B. represent C. mathematics D. engineer  
**Question 79:** A. difference B. environment C. influence D. period  
**Question 80:** A. sabotage B. percentage C. buffalo D. octopus

----- **THE END** -----