

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



- Câu 36:** 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. Nineteenth - the Century of Reform
  - D. The Beginnings of Reform in American Education
- Câu 37:** 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 38:** The word “*desperately*” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. partly
  - B. urgently
  - C. completely
  - D. obviously
- Câu 39:** 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. wants to emphasize how much time is wasted on education
  - D. thinks that education is not really a waste of time
- Câu 40:** According to the passage, Horace Mann wanted a better educational system for Americans because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. education at the time was so cheap
  - B. people had nothing else to do except go to school
  - C. Massachusetts residents needed something to do with their spare time
  - D. all citizens should be educated in a republic
- Câu 41:** The word “*reformers*” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people who work for the government
  - B. people who really enjoy teaching
  - C. people who try to change things for the better
  - D. people who believe that education is wasted
- Câu 42:** 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 has the legal right to belong to a particular country
  - D. a person who works, especially one who does a particular kind of work
- Câu 43:** From 1837 to 1848, Horace Mann \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. worked as a headmaster in a school in the state of Massachusetts
  - B. raised money for the educational development in Massachusetts
  - C. funded many projects to improve the educational system for Americans
  - D. managed education in the state of Massachusetts
- Câu 44:** According to the passage, which sentence is NOT TRUE?
- A. Horace Mann began raising teachers’ salaries.
  - B. Horace Mann suggested schools prepare children for their life’s work.
  - C. Horace Mann brought about changes in many schools in the United States.
  - D. Horace Mann was a famous US educational reformer.
- Câu 45:** According to the passage, which of the following is a change that Horace Mann instituted?
- A. The five-month school year.
  - B. Better teacher training.
  - C. Increased pay for students.
  - D. The matching of other districts’ policies.

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

- Câu 46:** We were all surprised when she suddenly came back.
- A. All of us found it surprising that she suddenly came back.
  - B. The fact that we were surprised made her come back.
  - C. All of us were amazing to see her come back.
  - D. She was surprised, coming back suddenly.
- Câu 47:** 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. She left her husband because of her irritation with his lack of punctuality.
  - D. Irritated by her husband, she punctually left him.

**Câu 48:** 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 gets accustomed to a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
- D. She is used to going to bed before drinking a glass of milk every night.

**Câu 49:** Before we can judge a government's success, we have to decide the criteria, such as unemployment, defense, or taxation.

- A. We cannot decide on criteria on unemployment, defense and taxation unless we have judged a government's success.
- B. We cannot judge a government's success without first deciding the relevant criteria, such as unemployment, defense or taxation.
- C. Unemployment, defense and taxation are the criteria upon which we can judge a government's success.
- D. We should judge a government's success on the basis of the following criteria: unemployment, defense and taxation.

**Câu 50:** I can't help feeling worried about Tom.

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

**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:** It is time the government helped the unemployment to find some jobs.

- A B C D

**Câu 52:** Nora hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournaments.

- A B C D

**Câu 53:** 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 54:** Due of the government's policy, some farming areas have been abandoned.

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

**Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 66 đến 75.**

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 66:** The word “*lighter*” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a device that uses electricity, oil or gas to produce light  
B. a small device that produces a flame for lighting cigarettes, etc.  
C. the energy from the sun, a lamp, etc. that makes it possible to see things  
D. a hot bright stream of burning gas that comes from something that is on fire
- Câu 67:** 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 burning fire or to possess iron  
C. flint, iron and dry tinder  
D. a magnifying glass
- Câu 68:** The first fire used by people was probably obtained \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. from the sun’s heat through glass  
B. by rubbing wood together  
C. from heat or fire caused by nature  
D. by striking iron against flint
- Câu 69:** Torches for lighting were made from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the wood of gum trees  
B. iron bars dipped in melted resins  
C. wooden poles dipped in oil  
D. tree branches dipped in melted resins
- Câu 70:** Before the electric lamp was invented \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. oil lamps and then candles were used  
B. candles and oil lamps appeared about the same time  
C. candles and then oil lamps were used  
D. people did not use any form of lighting in their houses
- Câu 71:** The word “*splendors*” in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wonderful things that have been achieved  
B. places where a lot of people go on holiday  
C. things that fill one with surprise and admiration  
D. the beautiful and impressive features of a place
- Câu 72:** Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passage?  
A. We know exactly when and how people first used fire.  
B. A world is impossible without gas or electricity.  
C. We can make a fire by striking a piece of iron on flint to ignite some tinder.  
D. Matches and lighters were invented not long ago.
- Câu 73:** 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. containing a lot of white  
D. full of light; having the natural light of day
- Câu 74:** 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. Electric lighting.      D. Oil lighting.

