CHINH PHỤC
ĐỀ THI VÀO 10 CHUYÊN
KHỐI CHUYÊN ANH

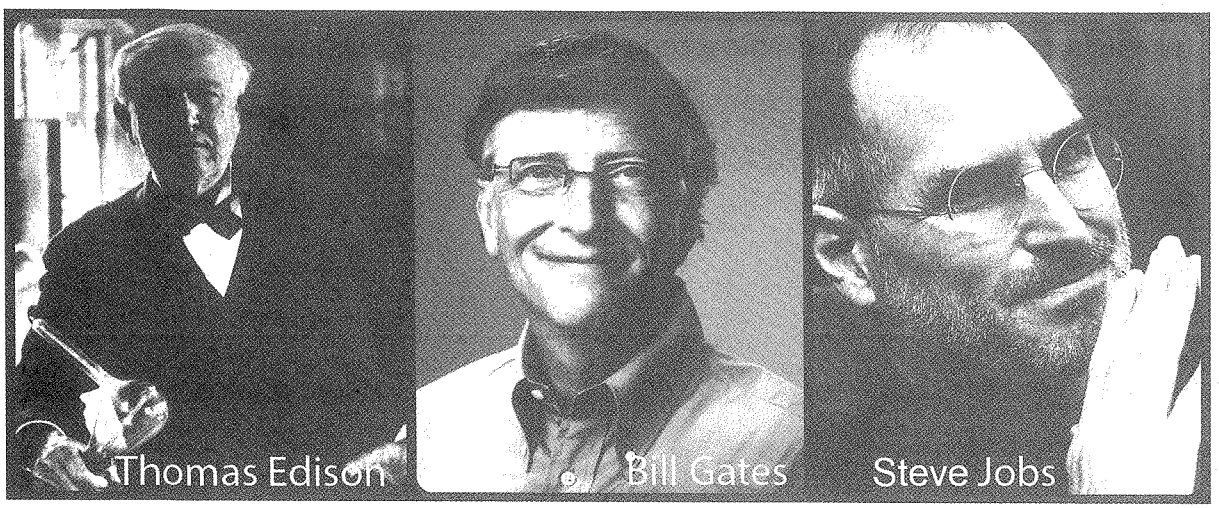
DƯƠNG THỊ HƯƠNG (*Chủ biên*)

CHINH PHỤC ĐỀ THI VÀO 10 CHUYÊN KHỐI CHUYÊN ANH

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

THAY LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

MEGABOOK MUỐN CÁC EM HIỂU ĐƯỢC GIÁ TRỊ CỦA VIỆC TỰ HỌC



TỰ HỌC ĐÁNH THỨC TIỀM NĂNG TRONG BẠN

Các em học sinh thân mến.

Megabook cho ra đời những bộ sách có tính tự học, tự ôn tập cao, nhằm mục đích giúp các em nâng cao khả năng tự học và đặc biệt phát triển tư duy của mình về môn học đó.

Megabook hiểu được việc phát triển tư duy, trí tuệ con người để tạo nên sự thành công như Bill Gates, Steve Jobs hay Mark Zuckerberg... là nhờ 80% dựa vào việc tự học, tự nghiên cứu đến say mê.

Việc tự học không hẳn thông qua sách vở, mà thông qua sự quan sát cuộc sống xung quanh, qua Internet, hay đơn giản là học hỏi kinh nghiệm của người đi trước.

Việc tự học sẽ giúp các em phát huy tiềm năng của bản thân, nhận thấy những khả năng, sở trường của chính mình còn đang ẩn giấu đâu đó trong tiềm thức mà các em chưa nhận ra.

Việc tự học giúp các em tăng khả năng tư duy, xử lý các vấn đề nhanh nhạy, thích nghi và đáp ứng tốt hơn với sự thay đổi của môi trường và xã hội.

Việc tự học xây dựng bản năng sinh tồn, phản xạ tốt hơn cho mỗi con người.

Sinh ra ở trên đời, mỗi đứa trẻ đã biết tự học hỏi như việc quan sát, nhìn mọi vật xung quanh, nghe nhiều và rồi biết nói. Việc tự học thật ra rất tự nhiên, đến cũng là một phương pháp giúp kích thích sự tự học. Và thầy cô là người hướng dẫn và tạo cảm hứng cho chúng ta.

Tóm lại, việc tự học sẽ giúp mỗi người đột phá trong sự nghiệp và cuộc sống. Một kỹ sư biết tự học sẽ đột phá cho những công trình vĩ đại, một bác sỹ say mê nghiên cứu sẽ đột phá trở thành bác sỹ tài năng cứu chữa bao nhiêu người, một giáo viên tự nâng cao chuyên môn mỗi ngày sẽ biến những giờ học nhàm chán thành những giờ học đầy cảm hứng và thú vị. Bởi vậy việc tự học sẽ giúp tất cả mọi người thành công hơn và hạnh phúc hơn trong cuộc sống.

Biết tự học => Nâng cao khả năng tư duy, xử lý vấn đề nhanh.

Biết tự học => Tăng khả năng thích nghi, phản xạ nhanh với môi trường.

Biết tự học => Tạo ra những thiên tài giúp đất nước và nhân loại.

Biết tự học => Giúp mỗi người thành công trong cuộc sống, đột phá trong sự nghiệp.

Biết tự học => Tạo ra xã hội với những công dân ưu tú.

ĐỂ SỬ DỤNG CUỐN SÁCH NÀY HIỆU QUẢ NHẤT

Bước 1: Lập kế hoạch thời gian làm đề. Mỗi tuần 2 đề là hợp lý các em nhé.

Bước 2: Bấm thời gian làm đề, làm thật cẩn thận, chắc chắn, chính xác không cần nhanh.

Bước 3: Xem đáp án, đọc lời giải cẩn thận. Trong lời giải có nhắc lại kiến thức, cấu trúc, từ vựng vì thế các em ôn tập lại được luôn.

Bước 4: Lưu lại hành trình luyện thi thành công ở sau mỗi đề, tức là ghi lại mình được bao nhiêu điểm, sai câu nào, kiến thức cần nhớ trọng tâm.

Bước 5: Sau khi làm đề tự tin hãy thường xuyên thi thử trên trang Vtest.vn để rèn luyện kỹ năng tư duy, làm bài thật nhanh em nhé.

GIỜ HÃY BẮT ĐẦU LUYỆN ĐỀ NHÉ CÁC EM!

LET'S GO!

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PHẦN 1

CÁC CHỦ ĐIỂM LÝ THUYẾT HAY

Chủ điểm 1: IDIOMS (THÀNH NGỮ)

- **cats and dogs:** rain heavily: mưa to

E.g: *It's raining cats and dogs = It's raining heavily.*

- **chalk and cheese:** very different from each other: khác nhau hoàn toàn

E.g: *I don't have anything in common with my brother. We're like chalk and cheese.*

- **here and there:** everywhere: mọi nơi

E.g: *I have been looking here and there for the gift I bought for my girlfriend.*

- **a hot potato:** a problem, situation, etc. that is difficult and unpleasant to deal with (vấn đề nan giải, nóng hổi)

E.g: *The issue of taxing domestic fuel has become a political hot potato.*

- **at the drop of the hat:** immediately, instantly; without hesitating: ngay lập tức, không do dự

E.g: *The company can't expect me to move my home and family at the drop of a hat.*

- **back to the drawing board:** time to start from the beginning ; it is time to plan something over again: bắt đầu lại từ đầu

E.g: *They rejected our proposal, so it's back to the drawing board.*

- **beat about the bush:** to talk about something for a long time without coming to the main point: vòng vo tam quốc, không tập trung vào vấn đề chính

E.g: *Stop beating about the bush and tell me what you want.*

- **the best thing since sliced bread:** a good inventionor innovation; a good idea or plan. (ý tưởng hay, tốt)

E.g: *Portable phones are marketed as the best thing since sliced bread; people think they are extremely good.*

- **burn the midnight oil:** to study or work until late at night: thức khuya làm việc, học bài

E.g: *I will have a big exam tomorrow so I'll beburning the midnight oil tonight.*

- **caught between two stools:** when someone finds it difficult to choose between two alternatives: lưỡng lự, không biết lựa chọn cái nào, do dự

E.g: *I was caught between two stools when I had to choose which shirt to hang out with my girlfriends.*

- **break a leg**: used to wish somebody good luck (~ good luck)

- **hit the books** ~ to study

- **let the cat out of the bag**: to tell a secret carelessly or by mistake: để lộ bí mật

E.g: *I wanted it to be a surprise, but my sister let the cat out of the bag.*

- **when pigs fly ~ pigs might fly**: something will never happen: chuyện viễn vông, không tưởng, chỉ điều gì đó khó xảy ra được

'With a bit of luck, we'll be finished by the end of the year.' 'Yes, and pigs might fly!'

- **scratch someone's back:** help someone out with the assumption that they will return the favor in the future: giúp ai với mong muốn sau này người ta sẽ giúp lại mình

E.g: *"You scratch my back and I will scratch yours," the customer said when we talked about the new sales contact.*

- **hit the nail on the head**: to say something that is exactly right: nói trúng phóc

- **take someone/ something for granted**: to be so used to somebody/something that you do not recognize their true value any more and do not show that you are grateful: cho là điều hiển nhiên, coi nhẹ, xem thường

E.g: *Her husband was always there and she just took him for granted.*

- **take something into account/ consideration**: to remember to consider something: xem xét, tính đến cái gì, kể đến cái gì

E.g: *Coursework is taken into account as well as exam results.*

- **keep an eye on sb/ sth:** để ý, để mắt, để tâm đến ai/ điều gì

E.g: *We've asked the neighbours to keep an eye on the house for us while we are away.*

- **loose touch with sb:** mất liên lạc với ai

- **at somebody's disposal:** available for use as you prefer/somebody prefers: tùy ý sử dụng, có sẵn cho ai sử dụng theo ý muốn

E.g: *He will have a car at his disposal for the whole month.*

- **splitting headache (n):** a severe headache: đau đầu như búa bổ

E.g: *I've got a splitting headache. I'm going upstairs for a nap.*

- **off the peg ~ off the rack:** may sẵn (quần áo)

E.g: *He buys his clothes off the peg.*

- **on the house:** không phải trả tiền

E.g: *Have a drink on the house.*

- **hit the roof ~ hit the ceiling ~ go through the roof**: to suddenly become very angry: giận dữ, tức điên lên

E.g: *I'm afraid she will hit the roof when she finds out our vacation is cancelled.*

- **bring down the house:** làm cho cả khán phòng vỗ tay nhiệt liệt

- **pay through the nose (for sth)**: to pay too much for something: trả giả đắt

- **by the skin of one's teeth**: sát sao

E.g: *He escaped defeat by the skin of his teeth.*

- **pull somebody's leg:** play a joke on somebody, usually by making them believe something that is not true: trêu chọc ai

E.g: *You don't mean that.You're just pulling my leg.*

- **it strikes sb as/ that a strange**: lấy làm lạ

E.g: *It sroke me as a strange when she came to class yesterday.*

- **high and low ~ here and there:** everywhere : mọi nơi

E.g: *I've searched high and low for my purse.*

- **the more, the merrier:** càng đông càng vui

- **spick and span ~ spic and span**: ngăn nắp và gọn gàng

E.g: *Their house is always spick and span.*

- **(every) now and then/ again ~ sometimes, occasionally:** thỉnh thoảng

E.g: *Every now and again she checked to see if he was still asleep.*

- **part and parcel of sth**: an essential and crucial part of sth: phần quan trọng, thiết yếu

E.g: *Keeping the accounts is part and parcel of my job.*

- **go to one's head:** to make you feel too proud of yourself in a way that other people find annoying: khiến ai kiêu ngạo, kiêu căng

- **be/ go on the wagon:** to not drink alcohol, either for a short time or permanently: kiêng rượu

- **once in a blue moon** ~ very rarely: rất hiếm

E.g: *Once in ablue moon, I stop thinking about him.*

- **on the spot:** immediately: ngay lập tức

E.g: *He answered the question on the spot.*

- **few and far between**: not frequent; not happening often: hiếm gặp, không thường xuyên

- **on the verge of ~ on the brink of ~ in the edge:** bên bờ vực, sắp

E.g: *These elephants are on the verge of extinction.*

- **lead somebody by the nose**: to make somebody do everything you want; to control somebody completely: nắm đầu, dắt mũi ai

- **at the eleventh hour:** at the last possible moment; just in time: vào phút chót

E.g: *She always turned her term paper in at the eleventh hour.*

- **find fault (with sb/ sth)**: chỉ trích, kiếm chuyện, bắt lỗi

E.g: *It is very easy to find fault with the others.*

- **off and on/ on and off** ~ from time to time: không đều đặn, thỉnh thoảng

E.g: *It rained on and off all day.*

- **make believe:** giả bộ, giả vờ

- **make good time:** di chuyển nhanh, đi nhanh

E.g: *We made good time and arrived in Spain in two days.*

- **look daggers at somebody:** nhìn ai đó một cách giận dữ

E.g: *Their relationship is not free and easy but at least he is no longer looking daggers at her.*

- **be out of the question:** không thể được

E.g: *Another trip abroad this year is out of the question.*

- **all at once** ~ suddenly: bất thình lình

E.g: *All at once she lost her temper.*

- **blow one's trumpet** ~ boast: bốc phét, khoác loác

- **sleep on sth:** suy nghĩ thêm về điều gì đó.

E.g: *Could I sleep on it and let you know tomorrow?*

- **fight tooth and nail:** to fight in a very determined way for what you want: đánh nhau dữ dội

E.g: *The residents are fighting tooth and nail to stop the new development.*

- **play tricks/ jokes on:** chọc phá, trêu ghẹo, chơi khăm

E.g: *The children are always play jokes on their teachers.*

- **(go) down the drain:** đổ sông đổ biển (công sức, tiền bạc)

E.g: *It's just money down the drain, you know.*

- **smell a rat:** to suspect that something is wrong about a situation: hoài nghi, linh cảm chuyện không ổn, nghi ngờ có âm mưu gì đó

E.g: *The minute I came in, I smelled a rat.*

- **the last straw:** giọt nước tràn ly

E.g: *When he showed up late a third time, that was the last straw. We had to fire him.*

- **get the hang of something:** nắm bắt được, sử dụng được, làm được

E.g: *I can't seem to get the hang of this game.*

- **hard of hearing:** lãng tai, nặng tai

E.g: *Mike is hard of hearing. Therefore, we have to speak loudly so that he can hear us.*

- **have a bee in one's bonnet (about sth):** bị ám ảnh và không thể ngừng nghĩ về chuyện gì đó, đặt nặng chuyện gì (dùng khi ai đó lo lắng hay bực tức về điều gì đó)

E.g: *Our teacher has a bee in his bonnet about punctuation.*

- **get/ have cold feet:** to suddenly become nervous about doing something that you had planned to do: mất hết can đảm, chùn bước

E.g: *He was going to ask her but he got cold feet and said nothing*

- **on second thoughts:** suy nghĩ kĩ, sau khi suy đi tính lại

E.g: *I'll wait here. No, on second thoughts, I'll come with you.*

- **in vain:** uổng công, vô ích, không thành công

E.g: *They tried in vain to persuade her to go.*

- **chip in ~ contribute:** quyên góp, góp tiền, đóng góp

E.g: *If everyone chips in we'll be able to buy her a really nice present.*

- **out of/ off one's head ~ crazy:** điên, loạn trí

E.g: *The old man has been off his head for at least a year.*

- **run an errand:** làm việc vặt

E.g: *I've got to run an errand. I'll be back in a minute.*

- **jump the (traffic) lights/ run the lights/ run a (red) light:** vượt đèn đỏ

E.g: *They ignore people who jumps the traffic lights.*

- **fly off the handle:** dễ nổi giận, phát cáu, bỗng nhiên nổi nóng

E.g: *He seems to fly off the handle about the slightest thing these days.*

- **the apple of one's eye:** người yêu quý/ đồ quý giá của ai

E.g: *She is the apple of her father's eye.*

- **bucket down ~ rain heavily:** mưa xối xả, mưa to

E.g: *It's bucketing down.*

- **a close shave/ call:** thoát chết trong gang tấc

E.g: *David, that was a close shave. I was so lucky.*

- **drop a brick/ clanger:** lỡ lời, lỡ miệng

E.g: *I dropped abrick when talking with my best friend, and now he doesn't want to talk to me.*

- **get/ have butterflies in one's stomach:** cảm thấy bồn chồn

E.g: *I always get butterflies in my stomach when it comes to taking test.*

- **off the record:** không chính thức, không đượccông bố

E.g: *Strictly off the record, some members of staff will have to be made redundant.*

- **(not) one's cup of tea:** (không phải) người/ thứ mà ta yêu thích

E.g: *He's nice enough but not really my cup of tea.*

- **cut it fine:** đến sát giờ

E.g: *Only allowing half an hour to get from the station to the airport is cutting it fine, isn't it?*

- **golden handshake:** món tiền hậu hĩnh dành cho người sắp nghỉ việc

E.g: *The manager got early retirement and a 800,000$ golden handshake when the company was restructed.*

- **come to light:** được biết đến, được phát hiện, được đưa ra ánh sáng.

E.g: *New evidence has recently come to light.*

- **take things to pieces:** tháo ra từng mảnh

E.g: *He took the clock to pieces.*

- **put one's foot in it / put your foot in one's mouth:** nói/ làm điều gì đó ngu ngốc làm xúc phạm người khác, nói điều không nên

E.g: *I really put my foot in it with Mary—I didn't know she'd split up with Tom.*

- **pull one's weight:** nỗ lực, làm tròn phần trách nhiệm

E.g: *The rest of the team complained that Mary wasn't pulling her weight.*

- **make (both) ends meet:** xoay sở để kiếm sống

E.g: *Many families struggle to make ends meet.*

- **get (hold of) the wrong end of the stick:** hiểu nhầm ai đó

E.g: *I think I must explain to her that she got hold of the wrong end of the stick again.*

- **cut and dried:** được quyết định theo cách mà không thể thay đổi

E.g: *The inquiry is by no means cut and dried.*

- **see eye to eye:** đồng tình

E.g: *The two of them have never seen eye to eye on politics.*

- **have sb/ sth in mind:** đang suy nghĩ, cân nhắc tới ai/ điều gì

E.g: *Watching TV all evening wasn't exactly what I had in mind!*

- **a lost cause:** hết hy vọng, không thay đổi đượcgì

E.g: *The game looked a lost cause when the score reached 6–0.*

- **to be bound to do sth:** chắc chắn sẽ làm gì

E.g: *You're bound to be late if you don't hurry.*

- **at heart:** thực chất, theo một cách cơ bản nhất

E.g: *He's still a socialist at heart.*

- **know sb by sight:** nhận ra ai đó (recognize)

E.g: *She said that she would know the thief by sight if she ever saw him again.*

- **now and then ~ now and again ~ at times ~ from time to time ~ off and on ~ (every) once in a while ~ every so often~ sometimes:** thỉnh thoảng, không thường xuyên

E.g: *Every so often I heard a strange noise outside.*

- **take (great) pains to do sth:** dốc sức để làm gì

E.g: *The couple went to great pains to keep their plans secret.*

- **take (great) pains with/over sth:** làm cái gì đó cẩn thận và tận tâm

E.g: *He always takes great pains with his lectures.*

- **make do:** xoay sở, đương đầu (to manage, to cope)

E.g: *We were in a hurry so we had to make do with a quick snack.*

- **sell somebody short:** đánh giá thấp

E.g: *When you say that Nam isn't interested in music, you're selling him short.*

- **face the music:** chịu trận

E.g: *The others all ran off, leaving me to face the music.*

- **let the cat out of the bag:** để lộ bí mật

E.g: *I wanted it to be a surprise, but my sister let the cat out of the bag.*

- **on probation:** trong thời gian quản chế

E.g: *The prisoner was put on probation.*

- **sell/ go like hot cakes:** bán đắt như tôm tươi

E.g: *The book has only just been published and copies are already selling like hot cakes all over the world.*

- **it never rains but it pours ~ when it rains, it pours:** used to say that when one bad thing happens to you, other bad things happen soon after: họa vô đơn chí

- **salt and pepper:** (having a mixture of a dark colour and a light one) màu tóc hoa râm.

- **a penny for your thoughts:** used to ask somebody what they are thinking about: dùng để hỏi ai đó xem họ đang nghĩ gì

- **home and dry ~ be home free: (adj):** have done something successfully, especially when it was difficult: êm xuôi, hoàn thành cái gì thành công (đặc biệt khi nó khó)

E.g: *I could see the finish line and thought I was home and dry.*

- **down and out (adj):** thất cơ lỡ vận

E.g: *a novel about being down and out in London*

- **learn by heart:** học thuộc lòng

E.g: *I learnt this poem by heart.*

- **a red- letter day** ~ an important day : một ngày quan trọng, một ngày đáng nhớ

E.g: *birthdays, wedding anniversaries and other red-letter days*

- **as high as a kite** : kiêu căng , tự phụ

E.g: *She is always as high as a kite.*

- **sleep like a log** : ngủ say, ngủ ngon

E.g: *The baby is sleeping like a log.*

- **fit like a glove** : vừa như in

E.g: *The dress fits me like a glove.*

- **be green with envy:** ghen tị

E.g: *She was green with envy because her mother bought a new hat for her sister.*

- **go up the wall:** nổi giận

E.g: *I mustn't be late or Dad will go up the wall.*

- **put on an act:** giả vờ, giả bộ

E.g: *You could tell she was just putting on an act.*

- **break the news (to sb):** nói cho ai biết tin *gì* quan trọng, nhất *là* tin xấu; tiết lộ.

E.g: *The doctor had to break the news to Mary about her husband's cancer.*

- **cost/ pay an arm and a leg:** rất đắt

E.g: *I think the robot will not cost an arm and a leg in the future.*

- **look on the bright side:** to be cheerful or positive about a bad situation, for example by thinking only of the advantages and not the disadvantages: hãy lạc quan lên

E.g: *A: I failed the exam again. Maybe I will never pass it.*

B: Look on the bright side. If you study hard enough, you will pass the exam.

- **easier said than done:** nói dễ hơn làm

E.g: *Why don't you get yourself a job?''That's easier said than done.'*

- **take it easy ~** relax: đừng lo lắng, thư giãn nào

E.g: *Take it easy! Don't panic.*

The doctor told me to take it easy for a few weeks.

- **go into business:** bắt đầu công việc kinh doanh

E.g: *When he left school, he went into business with his brother.*

- **in a bad mood:** không vui

E.g: *After breaking up with her boy friend, she was in a bad mood for several days.*

- **out of this world:** ngon

E.g: *The meal was out of this world.*

- **time and tide wait for no man:** thời giờ thấm thoát thoi đưa, nó đi mãi có chờ đợi ai, thời gian không đợi ai

– **back to square one:** trở lại từ đầu

E.g: *If this suggestion isn't accepted, we'll be back to square one.*

– **a great one for sth:** đam mê chuyện gì, thích làm gì

E.g: *I've never been a great one for writing letters.*

– **one in the eye for somone:** làm gai mắt

E.g: *The appointment of a woman was one in the eye for male domination.*

– **be in two minds about something/about doing something; be of two minds about something/about doing something:** chưa quyết định được

E.g: *She's in two minds about accepting his invitation.*

– **in two shakes** ~ very soon: 1 loáng là xong, rất sớm

E.g: *We'll be there in a couple of shakes.*

– **at sixes and sevens**: tình rạng rối tinh rối mù

E.g: *I haven't had time to clear up, so I'm all at sixes and sevens.*

– **on cloud nine ~ extremely happy :** trên 9 tầng mây

– **dressed (up) to the nines:** ăn mặc bảnh bao

– **ten to one ~ very probably:** rất có thể

E.g: *Ten to one he'll be late.*

– nineteen to the dozen: ~ talk, etc. without stopping: nói huyên thuyên

E.g: *She was chatting away, nineteen to the dozen.*

- kill two birds with one stone: một công đôi việc

- **by a hair's breath**: a very small amount or distance: trong đường tơ kẽ tóc

E.g: *We won by a hair's breadth.*

- **keep one's finger crossed for somebody**: cầu mong điều tốt đẹp cho ai đó

- **(like) water off a duck's back**: nước đổ đầu vịt

E.g: *I can't tell my son what to do; it's water off a duck's back with him.*

- **every nook and cranny ~ every nook and corner:** every part of a place; every aspect of a situation: trong mọi ngóc ngách

E.g: *The wind blew into every nook and cranny.*

Chủ điểm 2:

PHRASAL VERBS (CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ)

- **blow out:** dập tắt (lửa), thổi tắt

E.g: *Somebody opened the door and the candle blew out.*

- **break down:** (máy) hư hỏng, (cửa, tường,...) phá vỡ

E.g: *The telephone system has broken down.*

- **break in / into:** xông vào, đột nhập vào

E.g: *We had our car broken into last week.*

- **break out:** bùng nổ, bùng phát

E.g: *They had escaped to America shortly before war broke out in 1939.*

- **bring up** = raise: nuôi nấng, dạy dỗ

E.g: *He was brought up by his aunt.*

- **call for:** ghé qua (để đón ai hoặc lấy cái gì)

E.g: *I'll call for you at 7 o'clock.*

- **call off** = cancel: hủy bỏ

E.g: *They have called off their engagement.*

- **call up** = telephone: gọi điện thoại

- **carry on** = continue: tiếp tục

E.g: *He carried on peeling the potatoes.*

- **carry out:** tiến hành

E.g: *to carry out an inquiry/an investigation/a survey*

- **catch up with:** bắt kịp, theo kịp

- **clear up** = tidy: dọn dẹp; (thời tiết) sáng sủa hơn; khỏi, lành (bệnh,...)

E.g: *I hope it clears up this afternoon.*

It's time to clear up.

- **come up:** xảy ra, xuất hiện

E.g: *We watched the sun come up.*

- **cut down (on sth) / back** = reduce: giảm bớt

E.g: *I won't have a cigarette, thanks—I'm trying to cut down.*

- **cut off:** ngừng cung cấp (điện, nước,..), cắt đứt (mối quan hệ gia đình, bạn bè)

E.g: *Our water supply has been cut off.*

- **drop in / on:** ghé thăm, ghé qua (trong một khoảng thời gian ngắn)

E.g: *I thought I'd drop in/ on you while I was passing.*

- **fill in ~ fill out:** điền vào

E.g: *to fill in an application form*

- **get off:** xuống (xe, tàu, máy bay), rời đi, khởi hành
- **get on:** lên (tàu, xe, máy bay)
- **get over** ~ overcome: vượt qua, khắc phục

E.g: *She can't get over her shyness.*

- **get up:** thức dậy
- **give up** = stop: từ bỏ
- **go away** = disappear: biến mất, tan đi
- **go off:** (chuông) reo, (súng, bom) nổ

E.g: *The gun went off by accident.*

- **go on** = continue: tiếp tục

E.g: *She hesitated for a moment and then went on.*

- **grow up:** lớn lên, trưởng thành

E.g: *Their children have all grown up and left home now.*

- **hand in** = summit: nộp, đệ trình

E.g: *You must all hand in your projects by the end of next week.*

- **hold on** = wait: đợi

E.g: *Hold on a minute while I get my breath back.*

- **hold up** = stop = delay: ngừng, hoãn lại, tắc nghẽn

E.g: *An accident is holding up traffic.*

- **keep on** = continue: tiếp tục

E.g: *The rain kept on all night.*

- **keep up (with):** theo kịp, bắt kịp

E.g: *I can't keep up with all the changes.*

- **look after** = take care of: chăm sóc
- **look for** = search for, seek: tìm kiếm

E.g: *I am looking for a suitable job.*

- **look forward to:** mong đợi

E.g: *I look forward to seeing you.*

- **look into** = investigate: điều tra, khám xét

E.g: *A working party has been set up to look into the problem.*

- **look out ~ watch out**: coi chừng (dùng để cảnh báo)

E.g: *Look out! There's a car coming.*

- **look up**: tra cứu

E.g: *I looked it up in the dictionary.*

- **make up**: bịa đặt (câu chuyện, bài thơ), trang điểm

E.g: *I told the kids a story, making it up as I went along.*

- **pick sb up**: đón ai

E.g: *I'll pick you up at five.*

- **pull down** = demolish: phá hủy, phá sập

- **put off** = postpone, delay: hoãn lại

E.g: *He keeps putting off going to the dentist.*

- **put on**: măc (quần áo), mang (giày, dép), đội (mũ)

E.g: *Hurry up! Put your coat on!*

- **put out** = extinguish: dập tắt (lửa)

E.g: *Firefighters soon put the fire out.*

- **run into**: tình cờ gặp ai

E.g: *Guess who I ran into today!*

- **run out (of)**: hết, cạn kiệt

E.g: *We ran out of fuel.*

- **see off** : tiễn ai

E.g: *Yesterday I saw off my brother.*

- **set up** = establish: thành lập, xây dựng

E.g: *The police set up roadblocks on routes out of the city.*

- **show off**: khoe khoang

E.g: *She wanted to show off her new husband at the party.*

- **stand for** = represent: đại diện cho, viết tắt của

E.g: *'The book's by T.C. Smith.''What does the 'T.C.' stand for?'*

- **take after** = resemble: giống

E.g: *I take afer my father.*

- **take off**: cởi (quấn áo, giày, mũ,...), (máy bay) cất cánh

E.g: *The plane took off.*

- **take on**: nhận, đảm nhận (công việc)

E.g: *I can't take on any extra work.*

- **take over**: đảm nhiệm, tiếp quản, tiếp tục

- **throw away**: ném đi, vứt đi

- **try on**: mặc thử (quần áo)

- **turn down** = refuse: từ chối

E.g: *Why did she turn down your invitation?*

- **turn into**: trở thành, biến thành

E.g: *Our dream holiday turned into a nightmare.*

- **turn off**: tắt

E.g: *You should turn off the computer now.*

- **turn on**: mở

E.g: *I'll turn the television on.*

- **turn up = show up**, arrive / appear: đến, xuất hiện

E.g: *We arranged to meet at 7.30, but she never turned up.*

- **face up to**: đối mặt với (điều gì khó khăn).

E.g: *She had to face up to the fact that she would never walk again.*

- **break out in**: bất ngờ trở nên bị bao bọc bởi

E.g: *Her face broke out in a rash.*

- **come down with**: mắc bệnh gì (không nghiêm trọng)

- check up on: kiểm tra, giám sát ai làm gì

E.g: *My parents are always checking up on me.*

- **look down on # look up to**: coi thường # tôn trọng, kính trọng

E.g: *She looks down on people who haven't been to college.*

- **come up with**: đưa ra, tìm ra (ý tưởng,...)

E.g: *She came up with a new idea for increasing sales.*

- **wriggle out of**: (informal, disapproving) thoái thác làm gì

E.g: *He tried desperately to wriggle out of giving a clear answer.*

- **make off with**: cuỗm đi thứ gì (ăn trộm được)

E.g: *Thieves made off with over a million dollars in the robbery.*

- **go along with/ get on (well) with somebody**: hòa hợp với ai

E.g: *She and her sister have never really got on.*

- **live up to something**: tốt/giỏi như người khác mong đợi ở bạn

E.g: *He failed to live up to his parents' expectations.*

- **make sure of sth/ that ...**: đảm bảo chắc chắn

E.g: *They scored another goal and made sure of victory.*

- **feel up to**: cảm thấy khỏe hay sẵn sàng làm gì

E.g: *After the accident she didn't feel up to driving.*

- **jump out at**: rất rõ ràng và dễ thấy

E.g: *The mistake in the figures jumped out at me.*

- **break in on**: cắt ngang hoặc quấy rầy ai.

E.g: *She wanted to break in on their conversation but didn't want to appear rude.*

- **add up to**: tổng cộng (thành/lên đến)

E.g: *The numbers add up to exactly 100.*

- **break up (with sb)**: chia tay với ai, chấm dứt mối quan hệ với.

E.g: *She's just broken up with her boyfriend.*

- **make up for** ~ compensate: bù đắp cho

E.g: *Nothing can make up for the loss of a child.*

- **think back (to sth)**: nhớ lại điều gì.

E.g: *I keep thinking back to the day I arrived here.*

- **tie in (with sth)**: khớp với

E.g: *This evidence ties in closely with what we already know.*

- **get back at**: trả đũa, trả thù ai.

E.g: *I'll find a way of getting back at him!*

– **get away with**: thoát khỏi sự trừng phạt

E.g: *Thieves got away with computer equipment worth $30 000.*

– **get on to**: liên lạc với ai đó

E.g: *The heating isn't working; I'll get on to the landlord about it.*

– **go in for**: làm điều gì vì bạn thích nó

E.g: *I don't really go in for playing football.*

– **get round to** = cần/ tìm thời gian để làm gì

E.g: *I meant to do the ironing but I didn't get round to it.*

– **go down with**: bị ốm, mắc bệnh

E.g: *Our youngest boy has gone down with chickenpox.*

– **put down to** ~ attribute = do, quy cho là do

E.g: *What do you put her success down to?*

– **put up with**: chịu đựng

E.g: *She always puts up with the noise.*

– **stand up for sb/ sth**: ủng hộ, bênh vực, bảo vệ

E.g: *You must stand up for your rights.*

- **get through with**: hoàn thành, hoàn tất

E.g: *I will get through with this project soon.*

- **do away with** ~ abolish: loại bỏ, bài trừ

E.g: *He thinks it's time we did away with the monarchy.*

- **drop out (of sth):** bỏ học nửa chừng

E.g: *She started a degree but dropped out after only a year.*

- **get down to**: bắt đầu công việc một cách nghiêm túc

E.g: *Let's get down to business.*

Chủ điểm 3: COLLOCATIONS

Collocation là một cụm gồm 2 hay nhiều từ thường hay đi cùng với nhau, và theo một trật tự nhất định. Chúng không có quy tắc hay một công thức cụ thể.

Để có được cách diễn đạt tự nhiên như người bản ngữ thì chúng ta phải học các cụm collocations đi với nhau. Điều này giúp chúng ta có được cách diễn đạt phong phú hơn. Vì vậy mỗi học sinh nên có trong tay một quyển từ điển về collocations.

Các loại Collocations

Có một vài hình thức khác nhau được tạo thành từ sự kết hợp giữa động từ (Verb), danh từ (Noun) và tính từ (Adjective). Có một số hình thức như: Adv + Adj; Adj + N; N + N; N + V; V + N; V + Prepostional phrase; V + Adv

Sự kết hợp từ với các động từ thông dụng:

1. Một số cụm từ thường đi với "make":

Make

an attempt	an exception	a noise
an appearance	an excuse	an offer
an appointment (= arrange)	a fire	a plan
arrangements	a fortune	a point
a bed	friends (with sb)	a profit
a (phone) call	a fuss	progress
a charge (for sth)	a gesture	a promise
a choice	a good/ bad job of sth	a remark
a comment	a habit of sth	a sound
a contribution	a journey	a speech
a decision	a list	a start (on sth)
a difference	a living	a suggestion
a discovery	love	time (for sth/ sb)
an effort	a mess	trouble
an enemy of sb	a mistake	war
an enquiry	money	a will

2. Một số cụm từ thường đi với "do"

Do

your best = try hard	an experiment	the laundry
business (with sb)	sb a favor	military service
the cleaning/ cooking/ ironing/ washing (up)	good (= help other people)	research
a course	sb some good (= make sb better/ healthier)	the shopping
some damage	your hair/ face/ nails	sport
the dishes	harm	you teeth (= brush/ clean)
your duty	the homework/ housework	well/ badly (= be successful/ unsuccessful)
an exam/ a test	yourself an injury	
an/ some exercise	a job	

3. Một số cụm từ đi với have/ take hoặc có thể đi với cả hai:

Have - Take

have		take		have or take
an appointment (= an existing arrangement)	lunch/ dinner/a meal	account of	part (in)	a bath/ shower
an argument	a quarrel	action	a photo(graph)	a break
a baby	a race	advantage (of)	a place	an exam/ a test
a care	a row	a breath	power	a guess
a chance (to do sth)	a/ the right (to)	care (of)	precedence (over)	a holiday/a vacation
a chat	a say	a chance	responsibility (for)	a look
a dance	sth to eat	a decision	a risk	a nap
a drink	a talk	a dislike to sth/ sb	a root	a rest
an effect (on sth)	a think	effect	sides (with sb)	a seat
a fall	(no/the) time	exception (to)	a step/ steps	a sip
a fit	a wash	the form of	the trouble (to)	a stroll
a go	a word (with)	medicine/ drugs	years/months/weeks/ days/ hours/etc	a swim
an/ no/ any idea		a message		
		offence (at sth)		

4. Một số cụm từ đi với "pay":

- pay a compliment: khen
- pay attention to: chú ý đến

- pay a visit to sb: đến thăm ai
- pay tribute to: bày tỏ lòng kính trọng

Sự kết hợp từ với các danh từ thông dụng

Advice

- follow/ take/ listen to/get on sb's advice (nghe theo lời khuyên của ai)
- get/ obtain/ receive advice (nhận lời khuyên)

Bill

- pay/ settle/ pick up a bill (trả một hóa đơn)
- be landed with/ face a bill (chịu một hóa đơn)
- an unpaid bill (một hóa đơn chưa thanh toán)

Career

- at the height/ peak of one's carreer (ở đỉnh cao sự nghiệp)
- embark on a career (dấn thân vào một nghề)
- have a careeer in (có sự nghiệp trong lĩnh vực)
- climb the career ladder (thăng tiến nghề nghiệp)
- week/ ruin one's career (hủy hoại sự nghiệp của mình)
- a promising/ brilliant career (sự nghiệp đầy hứa hẹn)

Chance

- get/have a chance (có cơ hội)
- give/ offer/ provide a chance (tạo cơ hội)
- jump at/ seize/ grab a chance (nắm lấy cơ hội)
- not stand a chance of doing sth (không có khả năng làm gì)
- sheer/ pure chance (sự tình cờ hoàn toàn)
- good/ fair/ high/strong chance (khả năng cao)
- minimal/ slight/ little chance (khả năng mong manh)

Demand

- meet/ satisfy/cope with a demand (đáp ứng/ thỏa mãn nhu cầu)
- increase/ boost/ stimulate demand (tăng nhu cầu)
- big/ huge/ great/ considerable/ enormous/ strong demand (nhu cầu lớn/ cao)

Difference

- make a difference (tạo ra/ mang sự khác biệt
- make all the difference (thay đổi lớn)
- tell the difference (phân biệt)

- feel/ know/ notice/ see/ perceive/ the difference (cảm nhận, nhận thức sự khác biệt)

- considerable/ enormous/ maor/ profound/ dramatic/ sharp difference (sự khác biệt đáng kể, rõ rệt)

- with a difference (đặc biệt khác thường)

difficulty

- have/ experience/ encounter/ face/ get into/ run into difficulties (gặp khó khăn)

- do sth with/ without difficulty (làm gì một cách khó khăn/ dễ dàng)

- solve/ cope with/ deal with difficulties (giải quyết khó khăn)

- overcome/ surmount difficulties (vượt qua khó khăn)

- great/ enormous/ considerabke/ serious difficulty (khó khăn lớn, nghiêm trọng)

Fault

- find/ locate/ identify/ discover fault (tìm lỗi)

- correct/ fix/ repair/ recify a fault (sữa chữa một lỗi)

- be all/ entirely one's own fault (hoàn toàn do lỗi của ai)

- be hardly one's own fault (hầu như không phải lỗi của ai)

- at fault (chịu trách nhiệm về một sai lầm)

Favour

- do sb a favour (làm giúp ai điều gì)

- ask a favour (hỏi xin một ân huệ)

- owe sb a favour (mang ơn ai)

- return a favour (đáp lại một ân huệ)

- find/ gain/ win favour (có được sự ủng hộ)

- in favour of sth (ủng hộ, tán thành cái gì)

Habit

- be in/ have the habit of (có thói quen)

- form/ get into/ fall into/ make/ develop/ acquire a habit (hình thành, tạo thành một thói quen)

- change a habit (thay đổi một thói quen)

- break/ give up/ get out of a habit (bỏ một thói quen)

- by habit (do thói quen)

- out of habit (vì thói quen)

Measure

- adopt/ take/ implement/ impose/ introduce a measure (thực hiện/ áp dụng một giải pháp)

- appropriate/ effective/ necessary/ practical measure (giải pháp thích hợp/ hiệu quả/ cần thiết/ thực tế)

- short- term/ temporary measure (giải pháp tạm thời)

Occupation

- follow/ take up an occupation (theo một nghề)
- choose an occupation (chọn một nghề)
- give up one's occupation (bỏ nghề)

Opportunity

- have/ find/ get an opportunity (có/ tìm được một cơ hội)
- have ample/ considerable/ plenty of opportunity (có nhiều cơ hội)
- have limited/ little/ not much opportunity (có ít cơ hội)
- a good/ great/ wonderful/ golden opportunity (cơ hội tốt, cơ hội tuyệt vời, cơ hội vàng)

Problem

- encounter/ be faced with/ confront/ be confronted with/ face a problem (gặp phải một vấn đề)
- solve/ deal with/ clear up/ overcome/ address/ tackle a problem (giải quyết/ vượt qua một vấn đề)
- big/ great/ serious/ acute problem (vấn đề lớn/ nghiêm trọng)

Popularity

- gain/ grow/ enjoy popularity (ngày càng được ưa thích)
- at the peak of sb's/ sth's popularity (ở đỉnh cao của sự nổi tiếng)
- an increase/ a rise in popularity (sự ưa chuộng, gia tăng)
- a decline/ drop in popularity (giảm/ ít nổi tiếng)

Relationship

- have/ enjoy a close/ good relationship (có mối lien hệ gần gũi/ tốt)
- build (up)/ develop/ establish/ foster a relationship (xây dựng/ thiết lập mối quan hệ)
- improve/ strengthen a relationship (cải thiện, củng cố mối quan hệ)

Standard

- set a standard (đưa ra, lập ra một tiêu chuẩn)
- meet/ achieve/conform to/ comply with standards (đáp ứng, đảm bảo tiêu chuẩn)
- raise/ improve standards (nâng cao/ cải thiện chất lượng)

Subject

- bring up a subject (đưa ra một đề tài)
- cover/ discuss/ talk about/ touch a subject (đề cập/ thảo luận một đề tài)
- drop a subject (thôi nói về một đề tài)
- get off a subject (chán nói về một đề tài)

Time

- spend time doing sth (dành thời gian làm gì)

- take sb time to do sth (mất thời gian làm gì)
- find/ make time to do sth (có thời gian làm gì)
- kill/ pass time (giết thời gian)
- time + pass / go by/ elapse (thời gian trôi qua)

Title

- hold a title (giữ một danh hiệu)
- defend/ retain a title (bảo vệ/ duy trì danh hiệu)
- lose a title (mất danh hiệu)
- award/ below/ confer a title (ban một danh hiệu)
- under a / the title (với tựa đề)

Trouble

- bring/ cause/ give sb trouble (gây phiền toái)
- take the trouble to do sth (nhọc công làm gì)
- have trouble with sth (gặp rắc rối với cái gì)
- run into/ get into trouble (gặp rắc rối)

Sự kết hợp giữa một số trạng từ và tính từ thông dụng

Adverb	Adjective
bitterly	cold , disappointed, divided, hostile, humiliated, hurt, opposed, resented, resentful, upset
completely	acclimatized, alone, different, drained, empty/ full/ extinguished, immune (from/ to sth), incapable (of sth), incomprehensible, lost, negative, new open (with sb) (= honest), overlooked, revised, right/ wrong, untenable
deeply	ashamed, attached (to sb/ sth) (=strong feeling for), conscious, conservative, depressed, disappointed, disturbed, divided, embedded, embittered, hurt, indebted (to sb), ingrained, in love with, involved, involved (in sth), lamented, meaningful, moving, religious, rutted
entirely	absent, beneficial, clear, different, false, fitting, free, global, impersonal, loyal, new, obvious, serious, unconvincing, unexpected
heavily	Armed, booked, built, censored, criticized, embroiled (with sb/ sth), flavored, guarded, involved (in sth), muscled, polluted, populated, protected, publicized, regulated, represented, scented, soiled, taxed
hideously	bad, burnt, deformed, disfigured, disfiguring, effective, embarrassing, expensive, injured, lurid, mangled, scarred, swollen, ugly, unhygienic

highly	commended, contagious, controversial, critical, dependent, developed, educated, enjoyable, flexible, intelligent, mobile, paid, personal, polished, political, popular, publicized, qualified, recommended, regarded, relevant, resistant, respected, significant, skilled, specialized, technical, toxic, trained, unlikely, valued, volatile
painfully	acute, aware, evocative, learned, loud, obvious, self-conscious, sensitive, shy, slow, small, sparse, thin
perfectly	arranged, balanced, capable, fitting (= appropriate), formed, genuine, good, healthy, normal, placed, proper, rational, reasonable, (all) right, safe, still, straightforward, understandable, valid
seriously	damaged, exposed, hit (=damaged), ill, impaired, rich, threatened, undermined, wealthy
totally	abandoned, abused, alien, anemic, decent, destroyed, different, embarrassed, harmless, homogeneous, honest, impervious (to sth), inadequate, incompetent, integrated, irresistible, logical, new, normal, overpowering, stiff, surprising, unacceptable, unbelievable, undefined, unjustified, wasted
utterly	abandoned, alone, appalled, careless, dejected, destroyed, devoted (to sb), different, disastrous, fearless, futile, impossible, irresistible, lacking, ruthless, tragic, unacceptable, unattainable, unquestioning, useless, wrecked

Chủ điểm 4: MODAL PERFECT

1. Could/ May/ Might + have + PP:

Có lẽ đã (diễn tả một điều gì đó có thể đã xảy ra hoặc có thể đúng ở quá khứ; một khả năng có thể ở quá khứ nhưng người nói không dám chắc)

E.g: *Mai could have gone out with him last night. (Tối qua Mai có lẽ đã đi chơi với anh ta.)*

2. Should/ Ought to +have + PP: lẽ ra phải, lẽ ra nên

Chúng ta dùng "should/ ought to have PP" để:

- diễn tả một điều gì đó lẽ ra đã nên hoặc phải xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng thực tế đã không xảy ra trong quá khứ vì lý do nào đó)

E.g: *I should have gone to the post office this morning. (Lẽ ra sáng nay tôi phải đi bưu điện.)* → *Tôi đã không đi*

- diễn tả sự đáng tiếc, hối hận đã không làm việc gì đó

E.g: *I failed the exam. I should have studied harder. (Tôi đã thi trượt. Đáng lẽ ra tôi nên chăm học hơn.)*

- Ta có thể was/were supposed to V ~ should have PP

E.g: *She was supposed to go/ should have gone to the party last night.*

3. Must + have + PP: chắc hẳn đã, hẳn là (diễn tả sự suy đoán hay kết luận có logic dựa vào thực tế ở quá khứ)

E.g: *Lan passed the exam with flying colors. She must have studied hard. (Lan đã thi đậu với kết quả cao. Cô ấy chắc hẳn đã học chăm chỉ.)*

→ Must + have been + Ving: chắc hẳn lúc ấy đang

E.g: *I didn't hear the doorbell. I must have been gardening behind the house. (Tôi đã không nghe thấy chuông cửa. Chắc hẳn lúc ấy tôi đang làm vườn phía sau nhà.)*

4. Would + have + PP (dùng trong câu điều kiện loại 3 với nghĩa "đã ...rồi")

E.g: *If I had had enough money, I would have bought that house last year. (Nếu năm ngoái tôi đã có đủ tiền thì tôi đã mua ngôi nhà kia rồi.)*

Ngoài ra "would have PP" dùng để diễn tả một tình huống đã có thể xảy ra trong quá khứ, nhưng thực sự đã không diễn ra.

E.g: *I would have been happy to see him, but I didn't have time.*

5. Can't + have + PP: chắc là đã không thể làm gì (diễn tả một sự việc gần như chắc chắn không thể xảy ra)

E.g: *Last night, Mai can't have gone to the party with her friends because she had to be at home to help her sister do the homework. (Chắc là tối qua Mai không thể đi đến bữa tiệc với bạn được vì cô ấy phải ở nhà giúp em gái làm bài tập.)*

6. Needn't have PP: đáng lẽ không cần (diễn tả sự không cần thiết của một sự kiện đã xảy ra)

E.g: *She needn't have taken the umbrella. (Cô ấy đáng lẽ không cần mang ô.) → Cô ấy đã mang theo ô nhưng nó không cần thiết. Cô ấy không biết điều này khi cô ấy ra đi.*

Note: Needn't have PP # Didn't need to V

Didn't need to V: diễn tả sự không cần thiết của một sự kiện chưa xảy ra.

E.g: *I didn't need to wait for him. He called to say that he couldn't come. (Tôi đã không cần phải đợi anh ấy. Anh ấy đã gọi báo rằng anh ấy không thể tới).*

Chúng ta thấy sự việc "đợi anh ấy" chưa xảy ra vì anh ấy đã báo rằng không thể tới nên tôi không cần đợi nữa.

Chủ điểm 5:

ABSOLUTE STRUCTUREBOTTOM OF FORM
(Cấu trúc tuyệt đối/ Cấu trúc độc lập)

Trong tiếng anh, hai câu riêng lẻ KHÔNG BAO GIỜ được nối với nhau bằng dấu phẩy khi không có LIÊN TỪ.

E.g:

1. It was a wonderful day. I went shopping with my friends.

2. It was a wonderful day, so I went shopping with my friends.

3. It was a wonderful day, I went shopping with my friends.

Ví dụ 1 và 2 đúng ngữ pháp, còn ví dụ 3 sai ngữ pháp

Để ví dụ 3 trở thành một câu đúng ngữ pháp thì chúng ta sẽ dùng cấu trúc độc lập/ cấu trúc tuyệt đối (Absolute structure/ phrase) để viết lại như sau:

It being a wonderful day, I went shopping with my friends. (Phần gạch chân là cấu trúc tuyệt đối)

Cấu trúc độc lập/ tuyệt đối không phải là một câu, mà nó tương đương như một cụm từ

Cấu trúc này thường được dùng trong **văn chương và thơ**

Cách nhận biết: Trong câu có **2 vế phải khác chủ ngữ** và **có dấu phẩy** ngăn cách

Cấu tạo của câu độc lập - nó **không dùng động từ chia** mà **dùng phân từ (participle) /tính từ/ cụm giới từ...**

Một số loại cấu trúc độc lập thường gặp:

1. Danh từ/ Đại từ (N/ Pro) + hiện tại phân từ (Ving): dùng trong câu chủ động

E.g: *The weather being fine, we went out for a picnic. ~ The weather was fine, so we went out for a picnic. (Thời tiết đẹp nên chúng tôi đi dã ngoại.)*

- **It being** very late, they stayed at home.

- **There being** little time left, they had to hurry.

Đây là loại hay gặp nhất trong các đề thi.

2. Danh từ/ Đại từ (N/ Pro) + quá khứ phân từ (PP): dùng trong câu bị động

E.g: *These exercises finished, I went to bed.~ After these exercises had been finished, I went to bed.(Sau khi những bài tập này được hoàn thành thì tôi đi ngủ.)*

3. Danh từ/ Đại từ (N/ Pro) + giới từ

E.g: *A girl came in, a book in hand. (Cô gái bước vào với quyển sách trên tay.)*

4. Danh từ/ Đại từ (N/ Pro) + tính từ

E.g: *His determination **stronger** than ever, Peter resolved not to give up until he had achieved his dreams.*

5. Trước cấu trúc độc lập có thể có giới từ "with"

E.g: *She came in with a book in (her) hand.*

I won't be able to go on holiday **with** my mother being ill.

He sat there **with** his eyes closed.

Don't sleep **with** the doors open.

Chủ điểm 6:

PREPOSITIONS OF POSITION AND MOVEMENT

1. Across- Over

Chúng ta có thể sử dụng **across, over** và **through** để nói về một vị trí ở bên kia hoặc đi đến được như bên kia cầu, đường, biên giới, sông… (on the other side of, to the other side of)

E.g: *There's a cafe across/over the street. (Có một quán cà phê bên kia đường.)*

Ta dùng **over** hơn là **across** khi nói về việc đến được phía bên kia của vật gì cao, hoặc vật gì có chiều cao lớn hơn bề ngang.

E.g: *She jumped over the fence into the garden. (Cô ta đã nhảy qua hàng rào vào khu vườn.)*

He jumped across *the stream.* (Anh ta đã nhảy qua con suối.)

- Khi nói đến vật gì mà chúng ta nghĩ như một mặt phẳng, hoặc một vùng như đất nước hoặc biển thì ta hay dùng **across** hơn.

E.g: *I suddenly saw Mary across the room. (Tôi bỗng nhiên nhìn thấy Mary đi ngang qua căn phòng.)*

Ta có thể nói **all over** (khắp) nhưng thường không nói **all across**. Thay vào đó ta dùng **across/ right across** để nhấn mạnh

E.g: *The disease has now spread all over/(right) across the world. (Căn bệnh đã lây lan trên khắp cả thế giới.)*

2. Along, through

Chúng ta sử dụng through (xuyên qua) để chỉ sự chuyển động trong không gian ba chiều, với những vật xung quanh

"Through" chỉ nghĩa qua một thể tích, một khối, một đám nhiều cây cối, như qua rừng (walk through the wood), qua đám đông (through the crowd), qua nhiều thị trấn (drive through several towns).

E.g: *He pushed his way through the crowd of people to get to his girlfriend.(Anh ấy len lỏi qua đám đông để đến chỗ bạn gái của mình.)*

We drove through several towns. (Chúng tôi đã lái xe qua nhiều thị trấn.)

"Through" thường chỉ chuyển động từ bên này sang bên kia.

E.g: *I walked through the forest to get to my uncle's house. (Tôi đã đi xuyên qua khu rừng để đến nhà bác của mình.) # I spent free time walking in the forest. (Tôi dành thời gian rảnh đi dạo trong khu rừng.)*

"Along" (dọc theo) được sử dụng khi chúng ta nói về việc đi theo một loại đường nào (a road, a river, a path, a beach, …)

E.g: *They walked along the road until they came here. (Họ đã đi dọc theo con đường cho đến khi họ đến đây.)*

3. Above, over; below, under

*** Above và Over:** bên trên, ở vị trí cao hơn

Ta có thể dùng "above" hoặc "over" khi nói đến một vật cao hơn một cái gì khác

Cả ***above*** và ***over*** đều mang nghĩa là ***higher than (cao hơn)***

E.g: *The helicopter hovered above/over us. (Chiếc trực thăng lượn bên trên chúng ta).*

- ***Above*** thường dùng khi ta muốn chỉ một vật cao hơn nhưng không ở ngay phía trên vật khác.

E.g: *They lived in a village in the mountains above the lake. (Họ sống ở ngôi làng trên những ngọn núi phía trên hồ nước.) → không phải nằm ngay trên hồ nước mà nằm phía bên trên hồ nước → not directly over*

The bird hovered just a few meters above/over the lake. (Con chim lượn chỉ cách vài mét sát trên hồ nước.) → directly over

- "Above" cũng được dùng khi ta so sánh với một mốc cố định, một tiêu chuẩn nào đó (nhiệt độ, chiều cao)

E.g: *The temperature never rose above 5 degree Celsius. (Nhiệt độ không bao giờ tăng quá 5 độ C.)*

- Over thường được dùng khi vật này ở ngay trên, che phủ vật khác hoặc chạm vào vật đó.

E.g: *He put on a coat over his shirt. (Anh ấy khoác chiếc áo choàng bên ngoài cái áo sơ mi.)*

- ***Over*** cũng được dùng để nói về số, tuổi, tiền, thời gian,... và cũng tương đương với **more than**.

E.g:

- He is over 60. (Ông ấy đã hơn 60 tuổi rồi.)
- It cost over $50. (Nó có giá trên $50.)
- There were *over* fifty people at the meeting. (Có hơn 50 người trong buổi họp.)

*** Below và Under:**

Cả 2 từ này đều là giới từ có nghĩa là "ở dưới" hoặc "ở một vị trí thấp hơn một vật khác".

E.g: *It's hard to believe that there is a railway line below/under the building.*

"Below" trái nghĩa với "above"; "under" trái nghĩa với "over" (xem cách sử dụng của above và over phía trên để hiểu về below và under)

Below:

+ "Below" dùng khi muốn nói về cái gì thấp hơn (về vị trí) so với cái gì, không trực tiếp chạm vào vật đó.

E.g: *They live on the floor below. (Họ sống ở tầng dưới.)*

Her head was below the level of the table so nobody noticed her. (Đầu cô ấy ở bên dưới bàn, nên không ai thấy cô ấy.)

+ "Below" còn được dùng khi so sánh với một mốc cố định, một tiêu chuẩn (nhiệt độ, chiều cao...) với nghĩa là "thấp hơn".

E.g: *It is 5 degrees below zero today. (Nhiệt độ hôm nay là âm 5 độ.)*

Under:

+ "Under" được dùng khi muốn nói về cái gì bị che phủ, che khuất bởi cái gì, chạm trực tiếp vào vật đó.

E.g: *I hid the presents under a blanket. (Tôi giấu món quá ở dưới cái chăn.)*

+ Under còn được dùng với nghĩa "less than" (ít hơn) để nói về số, tuổi tác, tiền bạc, thời gian,...

E.g: *It took us under 2 hours to go to Ho Chi Minh City by plane.*

(Chúng tôi mất gần 2 tiếng để bay vào thành phố Hồ Chí Minh).

+ Under còn dùng với nghĩa "đang ở trong tình trạng như thế nào", "dưới sự lãnh đạo của ai",

E.g:

- The road is under construction. (Con đường này đang được sửa chữa.)

- He has a staff of 100 working under him. (Anh ấy có một đội ngũ 100 nhân viên làm việc dưới quyền.)

Chủ điểm 7:

PREPOSITIONS AFTER NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

*** N + preposition**

- Nhiều danh từ kèm theo giới từ giống như động từ hoặc tính từ của chúng: to accuse -accusation of, to (dis)agree – (dis)agreement with/ about/ on, to amaze- amazement at, to annoy – annoyance about /at/ with, to be anxious – anxiety about, to apologize- apology for, to associate – association with, to be aware- awareness of, to believe – belief in, to be bored- boredom with, to complain- complaint about, to contribute – contribution to, to depart – departure from, to be grateful- gratitude for, to insist – insistence on, to insure – insurance against, to object – objection to, to be satisfy – satisfaction with, to succeed – success in, to worry- worry about

E.g:*He wants to increase young people's awareness of current affairs. (N+ prep)*

He wants to make young people more **aware of** current affairs. (adj + prep)

- Một số danh từ kèm theo giới từ khác với tính từ của chúng: to be fond of – fondness for, to be proud of – pride in, to be ashamed of – shame about/ at

E.g: They take **pride in** the design of their website. (N +prep) ~ They are **proud of** the design of their website. (adj + prep) (Họ tự hào về thiết kế của trang web mình.)

- Một số danh từ kèm theo giới từ nhưng động từ thì không có giới từ kèm theo: to admire – admiration for, to answer – answer to, to attack – attack on, to ban – ban on, to damage – damage to, to decrease – decrease of/ in/ by, to delay – delay in, to demand – demand for, to discuss – discussion about, to ignore – ignorance of, to improve – improvement in/ on, to influence – influence on, to interview – interview with, to lack – lack of, to prove – proof of, to question – question of/ about, to reduce – reduction in, to solve – solution to, to support – support for

E.g: They have an **influence on** the environment. (N+ prep) ~ They **influence** the environment. (V)

*** N + preposition + Ving or N + preposition + N**

Hầu hết các danh từ kết hợp với giới từ có thể kèm theo động từ thêm ing hoặc danh từ phía sau: approval for, change from, focus on, interest in, opposition to, protest about, sign of

E.g:

We have been **protests about locating** a new nuclear power station on the east coast. ~

We have been **protests about the location** of a new nuclear power station on the east coast.

*** N + of + Ving or N + to V**

- Một số danh từ có thể kèm theo sau là of + Ving hoặc là to V mà hầu như không có khác nhau về nghĩa: aim, idea, opportunity, option, plan

E.g: I can have the **opportunity to take** the course. ~ I can have the **opportunity of taking** the course.

- Một số danh từ có thể kèm theo of + Ving, nhưng không phải là to V: cost, difficulty, effect, fear, likelihood, possibility, problem, prospect, risk, sign

E.g: The **difficulty of persuading** the banks to lend us money meant that we had to borrow money from our parents.

- Một số danh từ có thể kèm theo to V, nhưng không phải là of + Ving: ability, attempt, concern, decision, desire, determination, failure, inability, permission, proposal, reason, refusal, reluctance, (un)willingness, wish

E.g: He took the **decision to work** on it for five months.

*** N + in or N + of**

Ta sử dụng increase/ decrease/ rise/ fall + in khi ta nói về cái gì đang được tăng hoặc giảm; còn ta dùng increase/ decrease/ rise/ fall + of khi nói về số lượng của sự tăng hoặc giảm

E.g:

The increase in the price of meat can make people confused.

There is an **increase of** $3000 in the price of meat.

Những danh từ khác có thể gặp trong trường hợp này như: cut, decline, downturn, drop, gain, growth, jump, leap

*** Adjective + preposition: expressing feelings**

Nhiều tính từ chỉ cảm xúc hoặc ý kiến có thể kèm theo các giới từ cụ thể: amazed at/ by, ashamed of, bored with, confident of, content with, crazy about, critical of, enthusiastic about, envious of, fed up with, impressed by/ with, indifferent to, interested in, intolerant of, jealous of, keen on, nervous about/ of, proud of, satisfied with, scared of, shocked at/ by, surprised at/ by, tired of, upset about, worried about

E.g: Many young people seem very enthusiastic about the event.

*** Adjective + preposition: different meanings**

Một số tính từ kèm theo những giới từ khác nhau, phụ thuộc vào nghĩa của chúng: afraid of/ for; angry/ annoyed/ furious about/ with; answerable for/ to; bad/ good at/ for; concerned about/ with/ for; disappointed with/ at/ about/ in; frightened of/ for; good about/ to/ with; glad for/ of; pleased about/ at/ with; sorry about/ for; unfair of/ on; wrong about/ of

E.g:

We are concerned about what is going on in the world. (concerned about ~ worried about)

We have a reviews section, which is concerned with films, CDs and books. (concerned with ~ to do with)

Chủ điểm 8: SPECIAL STRUCTURES

- **have sb/sth + doing:** làm/ khiến cho ai làm gì.

E.g: *He had his audience listening attentively.*

- **won't have/ can't have/... + sb + doing = won't/ can't allow/ ... + sb to do sth:** không cho phép ai làm gì (thường dùng trong câu phủ định)

E.g: *We can't have people arriving late all the time.*

I won't have him telling me what to do.

- Các cụm phân từ: *adding, pointing out, reminding, warning, reasoning that* đều có thể mở đầu cho một mệnh đề phụ gián tiếp.

E.g: *He told me to start early, reminding me that the road would be crowded.*

- **catch sb doing sth:** bắt gặp/ phát hiện ai đang làm gì (đặc biệt điều gì đó sai trái)

E.g: *I caught her smoking in the bathroom.*

- **find oneself/ sb/sth doing sth:** thấy/ phát hiện ai hay cái gì đang làm gì

E.g: *I suddenly found myself running down the street.*

I found him standing at the doorway.

- **leave sb doing sth:** Để ai làm gì

E.g: *Don't leave her waiting outside in the rain.*

- **would like + to have + PP:** Diễn đạt một ước muốn không thành.

E.g: *She would like to have seen the photos. ~ She would have liked to see the photos (But she couldn't).*

+ Dùng với một số động từ: *to appear, to seem, to happen, to pretend*

Nên nhớ rằng hành động của nguyên mẫu hoàn thành xảy ra trước hành động của mệnh đề chính.

E.g: *Nam seems to have passed the exam. ~ It seems that Nam has passed the exam.*

+ Dùng với *sorry (to be sorry + to have + PP)*: Hành động của nguyên mẫu hoàn thành xảy ra trước trạng thái *sorry.*

The boys were sorry to have missed the lecture. ~The boys were sorry that they had missed the lecture.

+ Dùng với một số các động từ đặc biệt sau đây ở thể bị động: *say, ackowledge. believe, consider, find, know,report, suppose, think, understand.* (Hành động của nguyên mẫu hoàn thành xảy ra trước hành động của mệnh đề chính.)

E.g: *He is said to have died last year. ~ It is said that he died last year.*

+ Dùng với một số các động từ khác như *to claim, expect, hope, promise.*

Lưu ý rằng hành động của nguyên mẫu hoàn thành sẽ ở *future perfect* so với thời của động từ ở mệnh đề chính.

E.g: *She expects to have graduated by July. ~ She expects that she will have graduated by July.*

Chủ điểm 9:

COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTIONS
(Chức năng giao tiếp)

1. Thanks (Lời cảm ơn)

*** Khi đưa ra lời cảm ơn với ai đó, ta có thể nói như sau:**

Thank you/ Thank you very much/ Thanks/ Thanks a lot/ Many thanks/ Thanks for your advice/ Thank you very much for.../ I'm really grateful to you/ It was very kind of you/ I really/highly appreciate it/

Thanks anyway (Cám ơn người khác đã giúp mình cho dù điều người đó làm không mang lại lợi ích gì cho mình)

E.g: *A: What a nice blouse you have!*

B: Thank you.

*** Khi đáp lại lời cảm ơn ai đó, ta có thể nói như sau:**

You're welcome/ Don't mention it/ Not at all/ (It's) my pleasure (dùng trong những tình huống trang trọng)/ I'm glad I could help you.

E.g 1: A: Thanks for your help.

B: You're welcome.

E.g 2: *A: It was very kind of you to help me.*

B: It's my pleasure.

2. Apologies (Lời xin lỗi)

*** Khi đưa ra lời xin lỗi với ai đó, ta có thể nói như sau:**

I'm sorry (for...); I'm so / very / terrible / extremely sorry; I apologize (to you) for...; I hope you'll forgive my...; Please accept my apologies for.../ I shouldn't have done that./ It's totally my fault.

*** Để đáp lại lời xin lỗi, ta có thể nói như sau:**

That's all right/ Never mind/ Don't worry about it/ It doesn't matter/ Forget about it/ It's not your fault/ Please don't blame yourself.

E.g: *A: I am sorry. I forgot to lock the door.*

B: Don't worry about it.

3. Advice (Lời khuyên)

Một số cấu trúc để đưa ra lời khuyên cho ai đó như: You should/ You had better/ You ought to/ You need to/ If I were you, I would/ Why don't you ...?/ I would recommend that.../ It's advisable to...

E.g: *A: I have a headache now.*

B: I think you should go to see the doctor.

4. Suggestions (Lời đề nghị/ rủ rê)

*** Một số cấu trúc để đưa ra lời đề nghị/ rủ rê ai đó làm gì:**

- What/ How about + Ving...?
- Why don't we + V bare-inf ...?
- Let's + V bare-inf

*** Để đáp lại lời đề nghị, chúng ta có thể nói như sau:**

It's a good/ great idea; Sounds great; Sounds like fun; I don't think it's a good idea.

E.g: *A: Let's go swimming now.*

B: It's a good idea.

5. Invitations (Lời mời)

*** Khi mời ai đó làm gì, ta có thể dùng những cấu trúc sau:**

- Would you like + N/ to V...?
- I would like to invite you to...
- Do you feel like having...?

*** Để đáp lại lời lời, ta có thể nói như sau:**

- Yes, please.
- It's a great idea.
- That sounds great/ wounderful/ fantastic/...
- Yes, I'd love to.
- Why not?
- No, thanks.
- I'm afraid I can't.
- I'd love to but.....

6. Compliments (Lời khen ngợi)

*** Khi khen ngợi ai đó, ta có thể nói như sau:**

- You did a good job! Good job!
- You played so well!
- You look great!
- Congratulations!

7. Requests (Lời yêu cầu)

*** Khi yêu cầu ai đó làm gì, ta có thể nói như sau:**

- Can/ Could/ Will/ Would you please.....?
- Would you mind + Ving...?
- I wonder if....
- I would be grateful if you could.....

*** Để đáp lại lời yêu cầu, ta có thể nói như sau:**

- Sure/ Certainly/ Of course.
- No problem.
- I'm happy to.
- I'm afraid I can't.
- I don't think it's possible.

8. Permisssions (Lời xin phép)

*** Khi muốn xin phép ai đó làm gì, ta có thể nói như sau:**

- May/ Might/ Can/ Could I...?
- Do you mind if I...?/ Would you mind if I ...?
- Is it OK if I...?

*** Để đáp lại lời xin phép, ta có thể nói như sau:**

- Sure/ Certainly/ Of course.
- Go ahead. (Cứ tự nhiên đi.)
- Do it!
- I'm afraid you can't.
- No, not now.

Chủ điểm 10

EMPHATIC FORM (THỂ NHẤN MẠNH)

1. Câu trần thuật khẳng định: SUBJECT + DO/DOES/DID + VERB

(Do/Does: dùng ở thì hiện tại đơn; Did: dùng ở thì quá khứ đơn)

E.g: *I do want to go to the cinema with him, but I can't. (Tôi rất muốn đi xem phim với anh ấy, nhưng tôi không thể.)*

I *did do* as you had told me. (Tôi thật sự đã làm như bạn bảo.)

2. Câu mệnh lệnh: DO + VERB

E.g: *Do study hard if you want to pass the exam. (Hãy học chăm chỉ nếu bạn muốn thi đậu.)*

Note: người ta còn có thể dùng "YOU" để nhấn mạnh.

E.g: *You go out, or I'll call the police. (Ông hãy ra ngoài đi, nếu không tôi sẽ gọi cảnh sát.)*

3. Câu trần thuật phủ định và Câu mệnh lệnh phủ định:

E.g: *I know not anybody in the meeting hall. (đặt "not" sau động từ)*

I *never did* hear her sing songs. (đặt "never" trước "did")

She *never does* want to get married.(đặt "never" trước "does")

Note: – It is/was...that (chính ...là) cũng được dùng để nhấn mạnh.

E.g: *It was Nam that lent me this bike.*

PHẦN 2

15 ĐỀ TRẮC NGHIỆM

ĐỀ SỐ 1

PART A: PHONETICS

I. CHOOSE THE WORD WHOSE UNDERLINED PART IS PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY FROM THAT OF THE OTHERS.

Question 1. A. C<u>a</u>ve	**B.** H<u>a</u>ve	**C.** Beh<u>a</u>ve	**D.** P<u>a</u>ve
Question 2. A. R<u>e</u>ceipt	**B.** R<u>e</u>call	**C.** R<u>e</u>collect	**D.** R<u>e</u>cover
Question 3. A. C<u>a</u>rd	**B.** H<u>ea</u>rd	**C.** H<u>ea</u>rth	**D.** H<u>ea</u>rt
Question 4. A. Ab<u>u</u>se	**B.** Ref<u>u</u>se	**C.** F<u>u</u>ss	**D.** F<u>u</u>ture
Question 5. A. Adventure	**B.** Future	**C.** Mature	**D.** Figure

II. CHOOSE THE WORD WHOSE MAIN STRESSED SYLLABLE IS PLACED DIFFERENTLY FROM THAT OF THE OTHERS.

Question 6. A. Admirable	**B.** Accessible	**C.** Compatible	**D.** Respiratory
Question 7. A. Humane	**B.** Unite	**C.** Colleague	**D.** Canteen
Question 8. A. Descent	**B.** Dissent	**C.** Discontent	**D.** Content (adj)
Question 9. A. Eradicate	**B.** Kilometer	**C.** Characterize	**D.** Communism
Question 10.A. Technical	**B.** Origin	**C.** Agriculture	**D.** Cathedral

PART B: LEXICO AND GRAMMAR

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO COMPLETE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

Question 11. A number of oil tankers have been laid ..... recently.

A. on **B.** down **C.** up **D.** in

Question 12. The inscription on the tombstone had been worn ..... by the weather and could scarcely be read.

A. away **B.** off **C.** out **D.** on

Question 13. .....second thoughts, I'd rather not go out tonight.

A. With **B.** In **C.** On **D.** Under

Question 14. The new hairdryer does not comply .....British safety standard.

A. to **B.** with **C.** against **D.** on

Question 15. Many books were not available to the public because of government .....

A. omission **B.** inhibition **C.** compensation **D.** censorship

Question 16. The woman accused of shoplifting was found not guilty and was .....

A. excused **B.** liberated **C.** acquitted **D.** interned

Question 17. He is a(n) .....authority on the subject.

A. prominence **B.** expert **C.** eminent **D.** quality

Question 18. My car was so old that I could only sell it for .....

A. rubbish **B.** scrap **C.** debris **D.** waste

Question 19. Not only .....in the project, but he also wanted to become the leader.

A. did Jack involve **B.** had Jack been involved

C. was Jack involved **D.** Jack was involved

Question 20. I felt a bit .....and seemed to have more aches and pains than usual.

A. out of sorts **B.** on the mend **C.** over the worst **D.** under the fevers

Question 21. The school was closed for a month because of a serious .....of fever.

A. outcome **B.** outburst **C.** outset **D.** outbreak

Question 22. I don't think he's ever been there, ... ?

A. do I **B.** has he **C.** have I **D.** hasn't he

Question 23. They had a four-day holiday, then began work .....

A. on end **B.** out of bounds **C.** in proportions **D.** in earnest

Question 24. He is a tough politician – he knows how to .....the storm.

A. run down **B.** keep up **C.** ride out **D.** push back

Question 25. On entering the nursery I stumbled on the wooden blocks .....all over the carpet.

A. plunged **B.** scattered **C.** settled **D.** tossed

II. FILL IN THE BLANK WITH A SUITABLE NOUN TO FORM THE IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION.

Question 26. I'd like to take _____ of this opportunity to explain the difficulty I've met.

Question 27. She decided to set _____ to these letters because they weren't necessary.

Question 28. Don't have _____ in what he says. He is a liar.

Question 29. For generations our people got _____ over many enemies and drove them away.

Question 30. He left home without taking _____ of anybody.

III. GIVE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORD GIVEN IN PARENTHESES.

Question 31. The attack in the city center last night (example) the kind of behavior amongst young people that many object to.

Question 32. This matter is very (confidence). Don't discuss it outside the office.

Question 33. You shouldn't interrupt someone in (sentence).

Question 34. I want to make sure all my (depend) will be financially secure if I'm incapacitated in any way.

Question 35. There was a heavy (pour) yesterday afternoon which completely ruined the church Garden Party.

Question 36. There is a risk factor with all medication, but honestly the risk with this particular drug is (neglect).

Question 37. A (dominate) friend is one who likes power.

Question 38. Suddenly without (provoke), the dog sank its teeth into my leg.

Question 39. Street-fights are an everyday (occur) in this area of the city.

Question 40. I really believe that it would be a major mistake to (crime) any drugs that are currently illegal.

IV. MATCH THE VERB IN BOX A WITH THE WORD(S) IN BOX B TO FORM A PHRASAL VERB, AND THEN FILL IT IN EACH BLANK TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. BE SURE TO USE THE CORRECT VERB TENSE AND FORM.

A	*put, apprise, go, crease, stem, fall, pull, center, brood, carry*	B	*from, over, away, off, on, of, up, back on, through, in for*

Question 41. The problem _____ the government's lack of action.

Question 42. The argument is_____ whether or not to lower the age limit.

Question 43. Don't waste time _____ your past failures.

Question 44. I'm afraid there is no milk left; we have to _____ dried milk for our tea.

Question 45. Tom got _____ by the music and wouldn't stop singing.

Question 46. I'm going to stay at university and try to _____ getting a job for a few years.

Question 47. Her husband has been _____ the good news about his son.

Question 48. She swims so well that she really should _____ the competition.

Question 49. I almost _____ when I heard Tim was going to be playing Romeo in the school play.

Question 50. He is in a critical condition in hospital, so we're all praying he'll _____.

PART C: READING

I. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND THEN CHOOSE THE BEST OPTION TO FIT EACH SPACE.

Keeping your distance

Personal space is a term that refers (51) ..... the distance we like to keep between ourselves and other people. When (52) ..... we do not know well gets too close we usually begin to feel uncomfortable. If a business colleague comes close than 1.2 meters, the (53) ..... common response is to move (54) ..... . Some interesting (55) ..... have been done in libraries. If strangers come too close, many people get up and leave the building; others use different methods such as turning their back on the intruder. Living in cities has (56) ..... people develop new skills for dealing with situations (57)..... they are very close to strangers. (58) ..... people on crowded trains try not to look at strangers; they avoid skin contact, and apologize if hands touch by mistake. People use newspapers (59) ..... a barrier between themselves and other people, and if they do not have one, they stare into the distance, (60) ..... sure they are not looking into anyone's eyes.

Question 51: A. about	B. from	C. to	D. for
Question 52: A. nobody	B. anyone	C. someone	D. people
Question 53: A. more	B. most	C. best	D. first
Question 54: A. away	B. up	C. on	D. in
Question 55: A. studies	B. questionnaires	C. research	D. survey
Question 56: A. caused	B. allowed	C. made	D. done
Question 57: A. that	B. where	C. how	D. which
Question 58: A. Almost	B. The most	C. Most	D. Most of
Question 59: A. alike	B. like	C. as	D. such as
Question 60: A. making	B. made	C. make	D. be

II. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND THEN CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION.

In most discussions of cultural diversity, attention has focused on visible, explicit aspects of culture, such as language, dress, food, religion, music, and social **rituals**. Although they are important, these visible expressions of culture, which are taught deliberately and learned consciously, are only **the tip of the iceberg** of culture. Much of culture is taught and learned implicitly, or outside awareness. Thus, neither cultural insiders nor cultural outsiders are aware that certain "invisible" aspects of their culture exist.

Invisible elements of culture are important to us. For example, how long we can be late before being impolite, what topics we should avoid in a conversation, how we show interest or attention through listening behaviour, what we consider beautiful or ugly - these are all aspects of culture that we learn and use without being aware of it. When we meet other people whose invisible cultural assumptions differ from **those** we have learned implicitly, we usually do not recognize their behaviour as cultural in origin.

Differences in invisible culture can cause problems in cross-cultural relations. Conflicts may arise when we are unable to recognize others' behavioural differences as cultural rather than personal. We tend to misinterpret other people's behaviour, blame them, or judge their intentions or competence without realizing that we are experiencing cultural rather than individual differences.

Formal organizations and institutions, such as schools, hospitals, workplaces, governments, and the legal system are collection sites for invisible cultural differences. If the differences were more visible, we might have less misunderstanding. For example, if we met a man in a courthouse who was wearing **exotic** clothes, speaking a language other than ours, and carrying food that looked strange, we would not assume that we understood his thoughts and feelings or that he understood ours. Yet when such a man is dressed similarly to us, speaks our language, and does not differ from us in other obvious ways, we may fail to recognize the invisible cultural differences between us. As a result, mutual misunderstanding may arise.

Question 61: What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To point out that much of culture is learned consciously.

B. To describe cultural diversity.

C. To explain the importance of invisible aspects of culture.

D. To explain why cross-cultural conflict occurs.

Question 62: The word **"rituals"** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. assumptions B. formalities C. aspects D. cultures

Question 63: The phrase **"the tip of the iceberg"** in paragraph 1 means that _____.

A. most aspects of culture cannot be seen

B. we usually focus on the highest forms of culture

C. other cultures seem cold to us

D. visible aspects of culture are learned in formal institutions

Question 64: Which of the following was NOT mentioned as an example of invisible culture?

A. How people express interest in what others are saying

B. How late is considered impolite

C. What topics to avoid in conversation

D. What food to eat in a courthouse

Question 65: The word **"those"** in paragraph 2 refers to_____.

A. invisible cultural assumptions

B. people from a different culture

C. topics that should be avoided in conversation

D. people who speak a different language

Question 66: It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that conflict results when _____.

A. one culture is more invisible than another culture

B. people compete with those from other cultures

C. some people recognize more cultural differences than others

D. people think cultural differences are personal

Question 67: The author implies that institutions such as schools and workplaces _____.

A. reinforce invisible cultural differences

B. are aware of cultural differences

C. share a common culture

D. teach their employees about cultural differences

Question 68: Which of the following would most likely result in misunderstanding?

A. Strange behaviour from someone speaking a foreign language

B. Learning about our own culture in school

C. Strange behaviour from someone speaking our language

D. Unusual food being cooked by foreign visitors

Question 69: The word "exotic" in paragraph 4 could best be replaced by_____.

A. formal **B.** expensive **C.** foreign **D.** informal

Question 70: The following sentence can be added to paragraph 2 of the passage.

Rather, we see them as rude or uncooperative, and we may apply labels to them, such as "passive aggressive."

Where would it best fit in the paragraph? Choose A, B, C or D

A. ..... Invisible elements of culture are important to us. **B.** ..... For example, how long we can be late before being impolite, what topics we should avoid in a conversation, how we show interest or attention through listening behaviour, what we consider beautiful or ugly- these are all aspects of culture that we learn and use without being aware of it. **C.** ..... When we meet other people whose invisible cultural assumptions differ from those we have learned implicitly, we usually do not recognize their behaviour as cultural in origin. **D.** .....

PART D: WRITING

I. REWRITE THE SENTENCE, USING THE WORD IN THE BRACKET SO THAT THE SECOND SENTENCE HAS EXACTLY THE SAME MEANING.

Question 71. If there is an accident phone the emergency services. (OF)

→ Phone the emergency services _____ an accident.

Question 72. I couldn't have bought that motorbike unless my father had agreed to pay the monthly repayments. (BUT)

→ _____ agreeing to pay the monthly repayments, I could never have bought that motorbike.

Question 73. I have a lot of respect for her writing style although I do not agree with the opinions she expresses. (MUCH)

→ Much _____ her writing style, I do not agree with her opinions.

Question 74. Even though her B grade in English wasn't quite as high as she had expected, it was still a good result. (IF)

→ Her grade B in English, _____, was still a good result.

Question 75. Purchases may be refunded within seven days. (MIND)

→ Should _____ your purchase you have up to seven days to bring it back for a refund.

Question 76. Providing that you make up the time later in the week you can take Monday off. (CONDITION)

→ You can have the day off on Monday _____ make up the time later in the week.

Question 77. The mistake in the accounts was not noticed until the figures were re-checked.(LIGHT)

→ The mistake in the accounts only _____ the figures were re-checked.

Question 78. I had no problems at all during my trip to New York. (PLAN)

→ Everything _____ during my trip to New York.

Question 79. The reforms will not succeed unless they are carefully planned. (CRUCIAL)

→ Careful _____ of the reforms.

Question 80. They think that Henry's brother stole the money. (SUSPECTED)

→ Henry's brother _____ the money.

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

- cave /keɪv/ (n): hang, động
- have /həv/ (v): dùng, ăn
- behave /bɪ'heɪv/ (v): cư xử
- pave /peɪv/ (v): lát (đường, sàn,...)

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 2

- receipt /rɪ'siːt/ (n): biên lai, biên nhận, công thức (nấu ăn,..)
- recall /rɪ'kɔːl/ (v): gọi về, triệu hồi, gợi lại
- recollect /ˌrekə'lekt/ (v): nhớ lại, hồi tưởng lại
- recover /rɪ'kʌvə(r)/ (v): phục hồi, bình phục

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 3

- card /kɑːd/ (n): thẻ, quân bài
- heard /həːd/ (v-pp): nghe
- hearth /hɑːθ/ (n): nền lò sưởi
- heart /hɑːt/ (n): trái tim

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 4

- abuse /ə'bjuːs/ (n,v): lạm dụng, lăng mạ
- refuse /rɪ'fjuːz/ (v): từ chối
- fuss /fʌs/ (n): sự om sòm, sự ồn ào, sự nhặng xị
- future /'fjuːtʃə(r)/ (n): tương lai

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 5

- adventure /əd'ventʃə(r)/ (n): chuyến phiêu lưu
- future /'fjuːtʃə(r)/ (n): tương lai
- mature /mə'tʃʊə(r)/ (adj): trưởng thành
- figure /'fɪgə(r)/ (n): hình dáng, con số

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 6

- Admirable /'ædmərəbl/ (adj): đáng khâm phục, đáng ngưỡng mộ
- Accessible /ək'sesəbl/ (adj): dễ tiếp cận, có thể tới gần được
- Compatible /kəm'pætəbl/ (adj): thích hợp, tương hợp
- Respiratory /rə'spɪrətri/ (adj): (thuộc) hô hấp

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 7

- Humane /hjuː'meɪn/ (adj): nhân đạo, nhân đức
- Unite /ju'naɪt/ (v): hợp nhất, đoàn kết
- Colleague /'kɒliːg/ (n): đồng nghiệp
- Canteen /kæn'tiːn/ (n): căng tin

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 8

- Descent /dɪ'sent (n): sự hạ xuống, sự xuống, nguồn gốc
- Dissent /dɪ'sent/ (n): sự bất đồng quan điểm
- Discontent /ˌdɪskən'tent/ (n): sự không hài lòng, sự bất mãn
- Content /kən'tent/ (adj): hài lòng

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 9

- Eradicate /ɪ'rædɪkeɪt/ (v): loại bỏ hoàn toàn, trừ tiệt
- Kilometer /'kɪləmiːtə(r)/ (n): ki lô mét
- Characterize /'kærəktəraɪz/ (v): biểu thị đặc điểm, mô tả đặc điểm
- Communism /'kɒmjunɪzəm/ (n): chủ nghĩa cộng sản

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 10

- Technical /'teknɪkl/ (adj): (thuộc) kỹ thuật
- Origin /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/ (n): nguồn gốc

- Agriculture /'ægrɪkʌltʃə(r)/ (n): nông nghiệp

- Cathedral /kə'θi:drəl/ (n): nhà thờ lớn

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 11

- lay on: cung cấp cái gì cho ai (đặc biệt thức ăn hoặc giải trí)

E.g: *to lay on food and drink*

- lay down: để xuống, đề ra, tuyên bố

E.g: *She laid the book down on the table.*

- lay up: mất khả năng hoạt động, ngừng hoạt động

- lay in: dự trữ, để dành

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 12

- wear away: làm mòn dần, mòn đi, cũ dần

⇨ Đáp án A (Câu khắc trên tấm bia mộ đã bị mòn đi vì thời tiết và khó có thể đọc được.)

Question 13

- On second thoughts: suy nghĩ lại, sau khi suy tính lại

E.g: *I'll wait here. No, on second thoughts, I'll come with you.*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 14

- comply with: tuân theo (luật lệ, mệnh lệnh, ...)

E.g: *When requested to leave, they refused to comply.*

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 15

- omission (n): sự bỏ đi, sự bỏ sót

- inhibition (n): sự ngăn chặn

- compensation (n): sự đền bù, sự bồi thường

- censorship (n): quyền kiểm duyệt, công tác kiểm duyệt (sách, báo, mạng,....)

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 16

- excuse (v): tha thứ, miễn cho

- liberate + sb (from sb/sth) (v): giải phóng, thả cho ai đó tự do (khỏi sự kiểm soát của ai/ cái gì)

- acquit + sb (v): tuyên bố ai đó trắng án, tha bổng cho ai đó

- intern (v): giam giữ

⇨ **Đáp án C** (Người phụ nữ bị buộc tội ăn cắp ở các cửa hàng được chứng minh vô tội và được tha bổng.)

Question 17

- an eminent authority on sth: một chuyên gia nổi tiếng về lĩnh vực gì

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 18

- sell ... for scrap: bán cái gì làm phế liệu, kim loại vụn

E.g: *We sold the car for scrap (= so that any good parts can be used again).*

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 19

- to be involved in sth: tham gia, dính líu, liên quan đến cái gì

Đảo ngữ với not only:

Not only + aux + S + V ...+ but + S + also + V...(Không những...mà còn...)

⇨ **Đáp án C** (Không những Jack tham gia vào dự án mà anh ấy còn trở thành người lãnh đạo.)

Question 20

- out of sorts ~ under the weather: ill/sick or upset: không được khỏe, thấy khó chịu, khó ở

E.g: *Are you feeling all right? You look a bit out of sorts.*

- on the mend: đang bình phục (sau một căn bệnh/ chấn thương); đang dần cải thiện, phục hồi (sau một tình huống khó khăn)

E.g: *My leg is definitely on the mend now.*

- to be over the worst of sth: được dùng để nói rằng người nào đó đã vượt qua được một tình trạng tồi tệ nhất nào đó.

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 21

- outcome: kết quả, thành quả

E.g: *We are waiting to hear the final outcome of the negotiations.*

- outburst: cơn (giận, ...), sự bùng nổ (khi nói về cảm xúc như hạnh phúc, tức giận, ...)

E.g: *an outburst of anger*

- outset: sự bắt đầu

→ at/ from the outset (of sth)

E.g: *You should have made that clear right at the outset.*

- outbreak: sự bùng phát, sự bùng nổ (một điều gì đó tiêu cực thường là chiến tranh hoặc dịch bệnh)

E.g: *the outbreak of war*

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 22

Tag questions (Câu hỏi đuôi):

Câu đầu có I + các động từ sau: think, believe, suppose, figure, assume, fancy, imagine, reckon, expect, seem, feel + mệnh đề phụ:

Lấy mệnh đề phụ làm câu hỏi đuôi.

E.g: *I don't think he will come here, will he?*

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 23

- on end: liền, liên tục

E.g: *for hours on end (trong mấy giờ liền)*

- out of bounds: 1. ở ngoài biên (thể thao); 2. vượt quá giới hạn, quá mức

E.g: *His shot went out of bounds.*

- in earnest: more seriously and with more force or effort than before: với mức độ nghiêm trọng, căng thẳng hơn, hoặc mạnh mẽ hơn, nhiều nỗ lực hơn so với trước đó

E.g: *The work on the house will begin in earnest on Monday. (Công việc xây dựng tòa nhà sẽ bắt đầu căng thẳng hơn vào thứ Hai.)*

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 24

- run down: ngừng hoạt động, kiệt sức
- keep up: duy trì
- ride out: vượt qua điều gì đó khó khăn, không mấy dễ chịu

E.g: *Do you think we can ride out the recession?*

- push back: đẩy ngược, lùi thời gian so với dự định ban đầu

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 25

- scatter (v): tung, gieo, rải, rắc

+ scatter sth on/over/around sth

E.g: *Scatter the grass seed over the lawn.*

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 26 advantage

- take advantage of ~ make use of : tận dụng, lợi dụng

Question 27 fire

- set fire to sth ~ set sth on fire: đốt cháy cái gì

E.g: *Several youths had set fire to the police car.*

Question 28 faith

- have faith in sb/ sth: tín nhiệm, tin tưởng ai/ điều gì

Question 29 victory

- get victory over sb/ sth: chiến thắng ai/ cái gì

Question 30 leave

- take leave of sb ~ say goodbye: nói lời tạm biệt

E.g: *With a nod and a smile, she took leave of her friends.*

Question 31 exemplified/exemplifies

- exemplify (v): minh họa bằng ví dụ, làm ví dụ cho

Question 32 confidential

- confidential /ˌkɒnfɪ'denʃl/ (adj): bí mật, kín

E.g: *confidential information/documents (thông tin/ tài liệu mật)*

Question 33

mid-sentence (Bạn không nên ngắt lời một ai đang nói chưa hết câu.)

- mid- sentence ~ in the middle of a sentence

- mid-sentence:

Question 34 dependants/ dependents

- dependant ~ dependent (n): người phụ thuộc, người được bảo hộ

Question 35 downpour

- downpour (n): trận mưa to, trận mưa như trút nước xuống

Question 36 negligible

- negligible /'neglɪdʒəbl/ (adj) ~ insignificant: không đáng kể

Question 37 domineering

- domineering (adj): độc đoán, áp bức

E.g: *a cold and domineering father*

Question 38 provocation

- provocation /ˌprɒvə'keɪʃn/ (n): sự xúi giục, sự trêu chọc

Question 39 occurrence

- occurrence (n): sự xảy ra, sự cố, chuyện xảy ra, sự kiện

Question 40 decriminalize

- decriminalize /diːˈkrɪmɪnəlaɪz/ (v): hợp pháp hóa

Question 41 stems/ stemmed from

- stem from: xuất phát từ

E.g: *Most people's insecurities stem from something that happened in their childhood.*

Question 42 centered on

- center on: tập trung vào, xoáy quanh

Question 43 brooding over

- brood over: nghiền ngẫm, suy nghĩ nhiều về những điều làm mình tức giận, lo lắng, thất vọng, ...

E.g: *You're not still brooding over what he said, are you?*

Question 44 fall back on

- fall back on: phải cầu đến ai, phải dùng đến cái gì đó

E.g: *I have a little money in the bank to fall back on.*

Question 45 carried away

- be/ get carried away: bị lôi cuốn, say mê, mất tự chủ

E.g: *I got carried away and started shouting at the television.*

Question 46 put off

- put off ~ delay, postpone: trì hoãn

Question 47 apprised of

- apprise sb of sth: báo cho ai biết điều gì đó

Question 48 go in for

- go in for: tham gia (một kỳ thi/ cuộc thi đấu)

Question 49 creased up

- crease up: bắt đầu cười/ làm ai đó bắt đầu cười

E.g: *Her jokes really creased me up.*

Question 50 pull through

- pull through: hồi phục, bình phục (sau cuộc phẫu thuật/ một căn bệnh nghiêm trọng, ...)

Question 51

+ to refer to: nhắc đến, nói đến, đề cập đến

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 52

+ nobody: ['noubədi] không ai

E.g: *I saw nobody.*

+ anyone: ['eniwʌn] bất kì ai (dùng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn)

+ someone:['sʌmwʌn] một ai đó

E.g: *Someone is knocking at the door.*

+ people: người ta, con người nói chung

Để ý phía trước ta thấy động từ là "gets" chia ở ở số ít, và không mang nghĩa phủ định.

"When someone we do not know well gets too close we usually begin to feel uncomfortable." (Khi một ai đó mà chúng ta không biết lắm đến gần thì chúng ta bắt đầu cảm thấy không thoải mái.)

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 53

So sánh nhất với most:

The most + adj dài + (N)

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 54

+ to move away: rời đi, đi khỏi, đi chỗ khác

+ move up: đi lên

E.g: *We are moving the table up to the 5th floor.*

+move in: chuyển vào

E.g: *She is moving in this apartment to live with me.*

Để tránh người khác, ta phải "rời đi"

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 55

+ study:['stʌdi] (n/v): nghiên cứu => nếu là danh từ thì chuyển sang số nhiều là studies

+ questionnaire: bộ câu hỏi (để điều tra, thăm dò ý kiến)

+ research: (danh từ không đếm được) cuộc nghiên cứu để tìm ra thông tin/ thực tế mới + V (chia số ít)

E.g: *I've done some research to find out the cheapest way of travelling there.*

+ survey:['sə:vei] cuộc khảo sát

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 56

+ caused: gây ra

Cause sb to do sth: sai ai làm gì

+ allow (v): cho phép (allow sb to do sth: cho phép ai làm gì)

E.g: *His parents allowed him to go out.*

+ make => made: làm cho (make sb do sth: làm cho/ khiến ai làm gì)

E.g: *This piece of work is hard to make.*

+ do: làm

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 57

Where: trạng từ quan hệ thay thế cho từ/ cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn trong mệnh đề quan hệ

"Living in cities has made people develop new skills for dealing with situations where they are very close to strangers. (Sống ở thành phố làm cho con người phát triển những kĩ năng mới để giải quyết những tình huống nơi mà họ rất gần với người xa lạ.)

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 58

+ Almost : gần như + V/ adj

E.g: *Dinner's almost ready.*

+ "the most + adj dài" trong so sánh nhất

+ Most + N: hầu hết

+ Most of + the/ tính từ sở hữu + N: hầu hết

E.g: *Most of my students are from Hanoi.*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 59

+ alike (adj): giống nhau

+ like: giống như (với điều kiện hai vật được đem ra so sánh phải đồng điệu về mọi tính chất)

+ as + mệnh đề/ N: như, giống như

+ such as: như (dùng để liệt kê sau một danh từ)

E.g: *I like visiting* other countries *such as the UK and the Us.*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 60

Vì cả vế câu sau dấu phẩy là một mệnh đề nối vào với phần trước đã có đủ chủ ngữ và vị ngữ chính, để vế này làm vị ngữ phụ, ta phải dùng Ving làm danh ngữ.

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 61

Mục đích chính của đoạn văn này là gì?

A. Để chỉ ra nhiều nên văn hóa được học một cách có ý thức.

B. Để mô tả sự đa dạng văn hóa

C. Để giải thích tầm quan trọng của những khía cạnh không nhìn thấy được của văn hóa

D. Để giải thích tại sao lại xảy ra sự xung đột giao thoa văn hóa

⇨ Đáp án C (vì A, B và D chỉ nêu lên một phần trong bài văn trên)

Question 62

+ ritual:['rɪtʃuəl] : nghi lễ, lễ nghi

E.g: *religious rituals*

+ assumption:[ə'sʌmpʃn] sự giả bộ, giả định

+ formality:[fɔ:'mæliti]: nghi lễ

+ aspect: ['æspekt]: khía cạnh, mặt

+ culture:['kʌltʃə] nền văn hóa

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 63

Cụm từ "phần nổi của tảng băng chìm" trong đoạn 1 có nghĩa là....

A. hầu hết các khía cạnh của văn hóa là không thể nhìn thấy được

B. chúng ta thường chỉ tập trung vào hình thức cao nhất của văn hóa

C. những nền văn hóa khác có vẻ khá lạnh nhạt với chúng ta

D. những khía cạnh văn hóa nhìn thấy được thường được học qua những viện hàn lâm.

"Although they are important, these visible expressions of culture, which are taught deliberately and learned consciously, are only the tip of the iceberg of culture."

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 64

Trong những điều dưới đây, điều nào không được đưa ra là một ví dụ của văn hóa chìm (không thấy được)?

A. cách con người thể hiện niềm thích thú với những gì người khác nói

B. muộn bao nhiêu thì được xem là bất lịch sự

C. cần tránh chủ đề nào khi nói chuyện

D. cần ăn món gì ở courthouse

Theo dòng thứ nhất và hai của đoạn thứ hai, ta có:

"For example, how long we can be late before being impolite, what topics we should avoid in a conversation, how we show interest or attention through listening behaviour, what we consider beautiful or ugly- these are all aspects of culture that we learn and use without being aware of it."

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 65

"When we meet other people whose <u>invisible cultural assumptions</u> differ from <u>those</u> we have learned implicitly, we usually do not recognize their behaviour as cultural in origin."

Chú ý, với động từ "differ from" (khác biệt với) thì hai từ được đem ra so sánh sẽ giống với nhau về một số tính chất.

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 66

Ta có thể suy ra được từ đoạn 3 rằng hậu quả xung đột xảy ra khi....

A. một nền văn hóa không thể thấy được hơn nền văn hóa khác

B. người ta cạnh tranh với người từ nền văn hóa khác.

C. Vài người thừa nhận những sự khác nhau về văn hóa hơn những người khác

D. Người ta nghĩ sự khác biệt về văn hóa lại là thuộc về cá nhân

Vì "Conflicts may arise when we are unable to recognize others' behavioural differences as cultural rather than personal."

(Xung đột có thể xảy ra khi chúng ta không thể thừa nhận những sự khác biệt về hành vi của người khác như văn hóa hơn là cá nhân.)

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 67

Tác giả đã ngụ ý rằng những viện như trường học hay công sở....

A. tăng cường/ củng cố những sự khác nhau về văn hóa vô hình

B. cần ý thức về sự khác biệt văn hóa

C. có chung nền văn hóa

D. dạy nhân viên về sự khác biệt văn hóa

"Formal organizations and institutions, such as schools, hospitals, workplaces, governments, and the legal system are collection sites for invisible cultural differences."

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 68

Trong những điều dưới đây, điều nào sẽ có khả năng dẫn đến việc hiểu nhầm nhất?

A. Hành vi lạ từ một người nói tiếng nước ngoài

B. Học về văn hóa của chính chúng ta trong trường học

C. Hành vi lạ thường từ người nói ngôn ngữ của chúng ta

D. Món ăn lạ được nấu bởi du khách nước ngoài

"Yet when such a man is dressed similarly to us, speaks our language, and does not differ from us in other obvious ways, we may fail to recognize the invisible cultural differences between us. As a result, mutual misunderstanding may arise."

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 69

+ exotic (adj): ở nước ngoài, kì cục, kì lạ

Đồng nghĩa với từ "foreign":ở nước ngoài

- formal (adj): trang trọng

- expensive (adj): đắt

- informal (adj): không trang trọng, không theo nghi thức

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 70

Giải nghĩa câu thêm vào: Hơn nữa, chúng ta sẽ nhìn nhận họ là thô lỗ hoặc không có tính hợp tác, chúng ta sẽ gắn những cái mác cho họ, như "nông nổi, bồng bột".

Khi lắp vào ta thấy chỉ đáp án D là hợp lý.

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 71 in case of

- in case of + N: if something happens: phòng khi, trong trường hợp

Question 72 But for my father

- but for + N ~ without + N: nếu không có

Question 73 Much as I respect / Much though I respect

- Much as/ Much though + S + V: mặc dù ...nhưng ...

Question 74 if a little lower than expected

Dịch nghĩa: Điểm B trong môn tiếng anh của cô ây, dù có thấp hơn một chút so với mong đợi, thì vẫn là một kết quả tốt.

Question 75 you change your mind about

- change one's mind: change a decision or an opinion: thay đổi quyết định

E.g: *Nothing will make me change my mind.*

Question 76 on condition that you/ on condition you

- on condition (that): miễn là

Question 77 came to light when/ after/ once

- come to light: become known to people: lộ ra, ra ánh sáng

E.g: *New evidence has recently come to light.*

Question 78 went according to plan

- go according to plan: đi theo kế hoạch

E.g: *Let's hope everything will go according to plan.*

Question 79 planning is crucial to/ for the success/ plans are crucial to/ for the success

- to be crucial to/ for sth: quan trọng đối với/ cho cái gì

E.g: *Winning this contract is crucial to the success of our company.*

Question 80 is suspected of having stolen/ is suspected of stealing

- suspect sb of doing sth: nghi ngờ, hoài nghi ai đó làm gì

ĐỀ SỐ 2

PART A: USE OF ENGLISH

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C OR D TO COMPLETE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

Question 1. As a citizen, it is normal to _____ to the laws and rules made by the society.

A. conform B. resist C. hinder D. obey

Question 2. He attempted to _____the painting from the gallery but he was caught.

A. rob B. steal C. thief D. kidnap

Question 3. Once the computer virus was removed, a lot of information _____.

A. is disappearing B. will have disappeared
C. disappears D. disappeared

Question 4. Telecommuter boosters will often mention _____convenient it is for people wishing to cut down on their work hours.

A. how B. therefore C. only D. most

Question 5. A: "Will the Jackson be invited?"– B: "I_____."

A. expect so not B. so expect C. expect so D. don't expect

Question 6. I read the contract again and again _____avoiding making spelling mistakes.

A. with a view to B. on account of C. by means of D. in terms of

Question 7. In a report submitted to the government yesterday, scientists _____that the building of the bridge be stopped.

A. banned B. complained C. said D. recommended

Question 8. Anyone ordering a new MP3 player _____ the end of the month will receive a free extra set of headphones.

A. at B. in C. upon D. before

Question 9. I enjoyed reading that story. It was rather sad, _____.

A. also B. though C. but D. so

Question 10. My job is so _____ that I don't think I'll be able to take a summer break.

A. persisting B. hard C. demanding D. tough

II. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C OR D TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE.

SOUND ADVICE FOR LANGUAGE LEARNERS

A recent survey of a language learning magazine has consulted a number of experts in the (11) _____ of a second language acquisition. Their advice may prove invaluable for those (12)

_____ a language course. One suggestion is that you (13) _____ whether you are likely to be successful at learning a language? Did you enjoy studying languages at school, for example? The major (14) _____ will be your own time and effort. Therefore, you must be sure that the course on offer leads to a (15) _____qualification. Also, be realistic in your (16) _____. If you don't set achievable aims, you are more likely to give up. Do not be deceived (17) _____ thinking that the most expensive courses are the best. (18)_____ around to get the best possible value for money. You should also bear in mind that the faster you learn a language, the more quickly you forget it. Sandra Miller, a French teacher, tried to teach herself German by rolling on a (19) _____ course. Already fluent in four languages and with a sound knowledge of teaching methodology her chances of (20) _____ progress were high. Three years on she remembers very little. She feels her biggest mistake was not to follow up her first experience. "I should have consolidated what I'd learnt by continuing to study, even if it were by myself."

Question 11. A. branch	**B.** field	**C.** area	**D.** domain
Question 12. A. considering	**B.** wondering	**C.** thinking	**D.** looking
Question 13. A. survey	**B.** review	**C.** balance	**D.** assess
Question 14. A. price	**B.** charge	**C.** cost	**D.** valuation
Question 15. A. valued	**B.** regarded	**C.** understood	**D.** recognised
Question 16. A. ends	**B.** sights	**C.** goals	**D.** objects
Question 17. A. into	**B.** about	**C.** by	**D.** in
Question 18. A. Nose	**B.** Shop	**C.** Push	**D.** Run
Question 19. A. rapid	**B.** quick	**C.** fast	**D.** crash
Question 20. A. achieving	**B.** making	**C.** doing	**D.** gaining

III. FILL IN EACH NUMBERED SPACE WITH A SUITABLE WORD.

SAFE CAMPING

Camping in the country is usually great fun, but sometimes things can go wrong. Accidents can happen, so it is essential to think about safety (21) _____ before you go and while you are there. This will prevent your fun camping trip turning into (22) _____ less pleasant.

Firstly, you need to plan ahead. Check out the weather forecast a few days in (23) _____ and watch out for any reports of fires in the area you are thinking of going to. (24) _____ an emergency kit in case you or anyone with you has an accident or illness while you are there.

Choose your camp site carefully, avoiding any places (25) _____there is risk of flooding before you put up your tent, make (26) _____there are no sharp objects on the ground, or ants' or wasps' nests nearby.

In order to keep insects out of the tent, close it whenever you go in or out. If you need a camp

fire for cooking, be (**27**)_____ not to build it anywhere near your tent, and before you go to bed, remember to put it out completely, preferably (**28**)_____ lots of water.

After meals, pick up any bits of food that (**29**) _____ be left on the ground, as these can attract insects – or larger creatures. It also makes senses, for the same reason, to keep unused food in closed containers away from the camp. You don't want a hungry bear or another (**30**) _____ suddenly appearing in your tent!

IV. COMPLETE THE PASSAGE BELOW USING THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS.

SECURITY

People are becoming more security conscious these days. Crimes like burglary and (**31**.THIEF) _____ are definitely on the increase. One of the most (**32**. PAIN) _____ experiences a home (**33**. OWN) _____ can have is to arrive home and find that his or her (**34**. VALUE) _____ have disappeared, because a window had (**35**. ACCIDENT) _____ been left open. What can we do to protect ourselves?

The most important piece of (**36**. ADVISORY) _____ is to make sure that your (**37**. INSURE) _____ coverage is up to date. Another (**38**. SENSE) _____ thing to do is to go along to your local police station, where they will be more than willing to make (**39**. SUGGEST) _____ on (**40**. RELY) _____ ways of safeguarding your property.

READING

I. READ THE PASSAGE BELOW AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C OR D.

A WALK IN THE MIDDAY SUN

When the heat is on, walkers need to be on their guard.

The heat can create serious heath problems for walkers.

Hot weather makes your heart pump harder, and if you're not very fit, you start to understand why the majority of mountain rescue statistics are made up from summer walkers suffering heat attacks. Heat exhaustion is quite easy to get when you're making great physical effort. It happens when your body can't get enough sweat to keep you cool.

Take enough water and drink it sensibly.

The answer is to keep up your water intake. It's a good idea to drink a pint of water for every 10 degrees Fahrenheit every 24 hours. So, if the temperature is in the 70s, and you are doing a five-hour walk, you'll need a minimum of around one and a half pints of water. It's vital that you don't wait until you develop a raging thirst before you stop for a drink- keep taking regular swigs from your water bottle.

There are several alternatives to just water.

Many walkers flavor their water with fruit juice, which makes it a lot more palatable. You could even use one of the isotonic drinks made for athletics, which replace the body's salts lost through

sweating. Powders such as ***Dioralyte***, which you may have in the house as a treatment for diarrhea, will do the job just as well, as its main aim is also effective rehydration.

Getting wet is one way of keeping temperatures down.

Given that evaporation is your body's cooling mechanism, you can help things along with an external application of water. Soaking your hat with water is a great way to cool the head, though if the sun is beating down, ***it*** will probably dry off almost immediately. Better still then if you can plunge into a river or the sea fully-clothed.And if that's not possible, then at least take off your boots and socks and paddle in a cool stream.

One part of your body which can suffer is your feet.

Walking in the heat increases the rate at which your feet swell, which can lead to them feeling tight in your boots. Cool water from a stream reduces any swelling and helps general foot comfort. At the same time, you can check out your feet for signs of blisters. Extra sweating makes the skin softer and increases the chance of blisters forming, in the same way as when water leaks into your boots and gets to your feet.

The wrong clothing can cause problems.

As for what clothing you can wear, this should be lightweight and reasonably loose-fitting. Tight clothing will feel uncomfortable and may even lead to the formation of an irritating *rash* as "quickly heat" on your skin. The answer, if it does develop, is to try and stay cool as much as possible. Do this by either keeping in the shade, or washing the affected area with cold water, but without soap. But prevention is by far the best approach, so keep your clothing light.

Your clothing acts as an important defense against the sun.

It's understandable to want to remove any ***extraneous clothing*** when it's extremely hot, but it doesn't really make much sense to take off T-shirts. The sun's rays can be quite strong, and shoulders are always very sensitive to sunburn. This is the worst place to be red and sore when you are wearing a heavy rucksack on your back. Wearing shorts can also create problems for walkers, as the backs of the legs can catch the sun very easily.

Always protect those parts of your body which are not covered by clothing.

In fact, those days when an apparently harmless breeze is blowing can be the most deceptive. It might not feel so hot, so you probably won't notice the damage being done so soon. As on every other day then, a good strong sun cream should therefore be applied to any skin which is exposed. Make the most use of the summer, but the sun with the respect it deserves.

Question 41. What does the writer say about "Dioralyte"?

A. It helps to reduce sweating. **B.** It prevents the loss of body salts.

C. It works in the same way as an isotonic drink. **D.** It will help you get diarrhea.

Question 42. The word "it " in line 3, paragraph 4, refers to_____.

A. the sun **B.** water **C.** the head **D.** your hat

Question 43. According to the text, when might your feet suffer?

A. when they cool down. **B.** when they are wet

C. if you are wearing tight-fitting boots **D.** if you have to walk through water

Question 44. According to the writer; it is better to wear loose fitting clothing because _____.

A. it is less likely to create problems for your skin.

B. it is very light

C. it keeps you cool.

D. it lasts longer than tight-fitting clothing.

Question 45. What does the writer mean by "extraneous clothing" in paragraph 7?

A. clothing which is too tight.

B. clothing which is too heavy to wear.

C. clothing which is no longer needed to keep you warm

D. clothing which most people would consider unusual in hot weather.

Question 46. According to the writer, when are walkers particularly at risk from the effects of the sun?

A. if they have suffered an injury. **B.** if their sun cream is not strong enough

C. when there is a strong wind **D.** when they are unaware of the heat

Question 47. Who has the text been written for?

A. people who go walking in the mountains **B.** people who go walking in hot weather

C. walkers who are unfit **D.** people who only go walking in summer.

II. READ THE FOLLOWING MAGAZINE ARTICLE ABOUT WAYS OF REDUCING THE ENVIRONMENTAL HARM WE DO. CHOOSE FROM THE PEOPLE A, B, C OR D.

A. Carla

School student **Carla Ruiz** lives in a hot country and has become very aware of the need to save water. "spring and autumn used to be quite wet, but these days it hardly rains at all", she says. "Nearly all the rivers have dried up, destroying all the wildlife in and around them, and no matter what we do they'll never be the same again. At least, though, we can use what little water there is more sensibly. That's why at home I recently decided to do simple things like making sure there are no dripping taps, or taps left on while I'm brushing my teeth or washing food; also having showers instead of baths and not overwatering the plants. Within a few days I was regularly doing these things without even thinking, and I know they made a difference because the water bills went down quite a bit. My parents noticed that so they started doing the same, and our bills are now a lot lower"

B. Vincent

Trainee manager, **Vincent Owen**, is doing his bit to save the planet by using less electricity around the home. "I was talking to this guy at work and he told me that we waste a huge amount

of energy every year by leaving things like the TV, DVD and computer on standby all the time, so nowadays I try to remember – not always successfully – to switch them off at night. Something I always do now, though, is keep the air-conditioning off, even if I get a bit too sweaty here in summer.

Incidentally, I've now got solar panels on the roof so that all the hot water is powered by the sun. That was a big investment, and it ended up well over budget, but I'm sure it'll pay for itself in the end. I was hoping the neighbors might go for solar energy too, but as yet there's no sign they will."

C. Lin

While Lin Chen is on a gap year, she is traveling round Europe with friends. "We had intended to fly everywhere," she says, "but when we worked out just how much extra pollution that would cause, we decided to do it by train instead. It was cheaper, too." They began their tour in Greece: "We all felt the obvious place to start was where European civilization began, so our first rail journey began in Athens. We traveled to Patras on the west coast, taking the ferry across to Bari in southern Italy. Unfortunately, it was very windy and I had a bad case of sea-sickness, though, by the time we were on the train to Bologna, I'd recovered. From there we took the overnight train to Paris, and a few days later we went on the Eurostar to London. We saw far more of the countryside than we would have done by plane, and it was much more relaxing, too."

D. Tanya

Tanya Petrov works in a restaurant with an extensive menu, but at home she will only eat local or seasonal food: "I strongly believe that transporting food thousands of kilometers, or storing it under refrigeration for months on end, ultimately has a highly negative impact on the climate. I always try to buy food that is produced locally and I have a special calendar to show me which kinds of food are in season so that I know what I'm buying is really fresh. And I always check the "best-before" dates of fresh fruit and vegetables before I choose them so I don't end up having to throw any out. Apart from the environmental considerations, I'm convinced the food I eat, which has far fewer chemicals in it, helps me avoid the kind of illness that seems to be so common these days."

Which person

Question 48. Avoids waste by selecting items carefully?

Question 49. Says other people have followed their example?

Question 50. Was ill for a short time?

Question 51. Sometimes forgets to do something that they feel should do?

Question 52. Found it quite easy to change their daily habits?

Question 53. Has followed the advice of a colleague?

Question 54. Changed their original plans for environmental reasons?

Question 55. Sometimes feels physically uncomfortable because of a change they made?

Question 56. Says the damage to the environment is a permanent?

Question 57. Makes different choices according to the time of year?

PART C: WRITING

I. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS THE SAME MEANING AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE WORD GIVEN IN EACH BRACKET. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. YOU MUST USE TWO AND FIVE WORDS INCLUDING THE WORD GIVEN.

Question 58. Joe isn't feeling very well today. (weather)

→ Joe is feeling a bit.....

Question 59. That apartment is furnished.(some)

→ There ... .in that apartment.

Question 60. He had a very traditional upbringing, didn't he? (traditionally)

→ He was.....,wasn't he?

Question 61. It was wrong of you to allow a 4 year-old child to walk home alone. (shouldn't)

→You .....4 year-old child to walk home alone.

Question 62. Success depends on hard work. (more)

→ The harder .....you are.

II. WRITE A PARAGRAPH ABOUT 150- 180 WORDS ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF STUDYING AT A GIFTED SCHOOL.

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

- conform/kənˈfɔːm/ + to sth (v): làm theo, tuân theo

E.g: *He refused to conform to the local customs.*

- resist /rɪˈzɪst/ + sth (v): kháng cự, chống lại

E.g: *They are determined to resist pressure to change the law.*

- hinder /ˈhɪndə(r) + sb/ sth (v):cản trở, gây trở ngại

E.g: *An injury was hindering him from playing his best.*

- obey /əˈbeɪ/ + sb/ sth (v) : nghe lời, tuân theo

E.g: *obey a command/an order/rules/the law*

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 2

- steal (v): ăn cắp, ăn trộm

+ steal sth (from sb/ sth): lấy trộm cái gì của ai/ cái gì

E.g: *He stole my watch.*

- rob (v): cướp, cướp đoạt, lấy trộm

+ rob sb/ sth (of sth): cướp đoạt của ai/ cái gì (của cái gì)

E.g: *Men robbed the bank.*

- thief (n): tên trộm

- kidnap (v): bắt cóc (thường để tống tiền)

E.g: *The terrorists were planning to kidnap one of the president's sons.*

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 3

Mệnh đề phía trước, động từ được chia ở thì quá khứ đơn → Động từ ở mệnh đề phía sau cũng được chia ở thì quá khứ đơn: diễn tả một chuỗi hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ

⇨ **Đáp án D** (Một khi vi rút ở máy tính được quét thì nhiều thông tin biến mất.)

Question 4

- therefore (adv): vì vậy, do đó

E.g: *He's only 17 and therefore not eligible to vote.*

- only (adv): chỉ

- most + N: hầu hết, đa phần

- how + adj/ adv + S + V...

⇨ **Đáp án A** (Những người ủng hộ làm việc xa nhà thường sẽ nói đến tính thuận lợi như thế nào đối với những người mong muốn cắt giảm giờ làm việc.)

Question 5

Ta có thể dùng "so" thay cho một mệnh đề sau các động từ diễn tả ý kiến, quan điểm như expect, suppose, think, be afraid, believe, guess, hope, imagine, ...

E.g: *A: Will I be got a good mark? B: I **expect/ hope so.***

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 6

- with a view to + Ving: nhằm mục đích/ với ý định/ với hi vọng làm gì đó

E.g: *He's painting the house with a view to selling it.*

- on account of sb/ sth: do ai/ điều gì đó

E.g: *She retired early on account of ill health.*

- by means of sth ~ with the help of sth: với sự giúp đỡ/ trợ giúp của cái gì đó

E.g: *The load was lifted by means of a crane.*

- in terms of sth: về, xét về mặt

E.g: *The job is great in terms of salary, but it has its disadvantages.*

⇨ **Đáp án A** (Tôi đã đọc đi đọc lại bản hợp đồng để tránh phạm lỗi chính tả.)

Question 7

- ban (v): ngăn cấm

- complain (v): phàn nàn

- say (v): nói

- recommend (v): khuyên

Cấu trúc: S + recommend + (that) + S + V nguyên thể không chia +...

E.g: *I recommend (that) he see a lawyer.*

⇨ **Đáp án D** (Trong một bản báo cáo đệ trình với chính phủ vào ngày hôm qua, các nhà khoa học đã khuyên rằng việc xây dựng cây cầu nên được dừng lại.)

Question 8

- at the end of sth: cuối của cái gì

E.g: *at the end of the month: cuối tháng*

- by the end of sth: trước thời điểm kết thúc cái gì đó

E.g: *by the end of the month: trước thời điểm cuối tháng*

⇨ **Đáp án D** (Bất kỳ ai đặt một máy nghe nhạc MP3 mới trước thời điểm cuối tháng sẽ nhận được thêm một bộ tai nghe miễn phí.)

Question 9

- though ~ although: mặc dù

E.g: *Anne was fond of Tim, though he often annoyed her.*

- though ~ however: tuy nhiên (though thường nằm cuối câu)

E.g: *She told me she was very sick. She still came to the party, though.*

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 10

- persisting (adj): khăng khăng, cố chấp

- demanding (adj): needing a lot of skill, patience, effort, etc (of a piece of work): đòi hỏi cao, đòi hỏi khắc khe, đòi hỏi nhiều nỗ lực

E.g: *The work is physically demanding.*

- tough (adj): khó khăn

E.g: *It was a tough decision to make.*

- hard (adj/adv): khó khăn, chăm chỉ

⇨ **Đáp án C** (Công việc của tôi thì đòi hỏi rất cao nên tôi không cho rằng tôi có thể có kỳ nghỉ hè.)

Question 11

- branch (n): ngành (sản xuất, ...), chi nhánh

E.g: *The bank has branches all over the country.*

- field (n): a particular subject or activity that somebody works in or is interested in: lĩnh vực

E.g: *He is famous in the field of music.*

- area (n): diện tích, khu vực, phạm vi

E.g: *wide area of knowledge (tầm hiểu biết rộng)*

- domain (n): tên miền, lãnh địa, phạm vi

"A recent survey of a language learning magazine has consulted a number of experts in the field of a second language acquisition." (Một cuộc khảo sát gần đây của tạp chí học ngoại ngữ đã tham khảo rất nhiều chuyên gia trong lĩnh vực thụ đắc ngoại ngữ thứ 2.)

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 12

- consider (v): cân nhắc, xem xét

- wonder (v): tự hỏi

- think (v): nghĩ, suy nghĩ

- look (v): nhìn

"Their advice may prove invaluable for those considering a language course." (Lời khuyên của họ có thể vô giá cho những người đang xem xét một khóa học ngoại ngữ.)

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 13

- survey + sth (v): quan sát, nghiên cứu

E.g: *She opened her eyes and surveyed her surroundings.*

- review (v): xem xét lại, xét lại

E.g: *The government will review the situation later in the year.*

- balance (v): làm cho thăng bằng, cân bằng

E.g: *She tries to balance home life and career.*

- assess (v): đánh giá

+ assess + whether/ how/...

E.g: *The committee assesses whether a building is worth preserving. (Ủy ban đang đánh giá xem tòa nhà có đáng bảo tồn không.)*

We are trying to assess how well the system works.

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 14

- prize (n): giá cả, giá trị

- charge (n):tiền phải trả

E.g: *We have to make a small charge for refreshments.*

- cost (n): chi phí, phí tổn, sự phí (thì giờ, sức lực)

E.g: *the cost of living (chi phí sinh hoạt)*

I felt a need to please people, whatever **the cost in** time and energy.

- valuation (n):sự đánh giá

E.g: *Experts set a high valuation on the painting.*

"The major cost will be your own time and effort." (Chi phí to lớn sẽ là thời gian và nỗ lực của chính bạn.)

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 15

- valued: quý, được quý trọng

- regarded: được xem như

E.g: *She is widely regarded as the current leader's natural successor.*

- understood: được hiểu

- recognized: được công nhận, được thừa nhận, được ghi nhận

E.g: *the recognized term (thuật ngữ đã được chấp nhận)*

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 16

- end (n): điểm kết thúc, mục đích ~ aim, purpose

E.g: *He joined the society for political ends.*

- sight (n): tầm nhìn

- goal (n): mục tiêu

- object ~ aim/ purpose (n): mục đích

Danh từ "aim" chỉ mục đích của việc làm gì đó hay mục đích mình đang cố gắng để đạt; "goal" chỉ mục đích mình hy vọng sẽ đạt được

"Also, be realistic in your goals." (Hãy hiện thực mục tiêu của mình.)

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 17

- deceive sb into doing sth: đánh lừa, lừa gạt ai làm gì đó

E.g: *She deceived him into handing over all his savings.*

"Do not be deceived into thinking that the most expensive courses are the best." (Đừng bị đánh lừa với suy nghĩ rằng những khóa học đắt nhất là tốt nhất."

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 18

- shop around: đi dò giá, đi khảo giá (để lựa chọn được cái tốt nhất)

E.g: *Shop around for the best deal.*

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 19

- a crash course: một khóa học cấp tốc

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 20

- make progress: tiến bộ

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Bài dịch

CẮM TRẠI AN TOÀN

Cắm trại ở vùng quê thì thường rất vui, nhưng thỉnh thoảng có một số vấn đề có thể không ổn. Tai nạn có thể xảy ra, cho nên cần thiết để nghĩ về sự an toàn cả trước khi bạn đi và trong lúc bạn đang ở đó. Điều này sẽ giúp ngăn cản chuyến cắm trại vui vẻ của bạn biến thành một việc gì đó không vui.

Trước tiên, bạn cần lên kế hoạch trước. Xem dự báo thời tiết một vài ngày trước và cẩn thận với bất cứ bài báo cáo về hỏa hoạn trong khu vực mà bạn đang nghĩ đến việc đến đó. Hãy chuẩn bị/ mang theo dụng cụ cứu hộ khẩn cấp phòng khi bạn hoặc ai đó đi cùng bạn xảy ra tai nạn hoặc bị ốm trong khi bạn đang ở đó.

Hãy lựa chọn khu vực cắm trại cẩn thận, tránh những nơi mà có nguy cơ về lũ lụt trước khi bạn dựng lều, chắc chắn rằng không có vật thể sắc nhọn trên mặt đất, các tổ kiến hoặc tổ ong gần đó.

Để không cho côn trùng vào lều thì hãy khép lều lại bất cứ khi nào bạn vào hoặc ra ngoài. Nếu bạn cần lửa trại để nấu ăn thì hãy cẩn thận không đốt lửa bất cứ nơi nào gần lều của bạn, và trước khi bạn đi ngủ, hãy nhớ dùng nhiều nước để dập tắt lửa hoàn toàn.

Sau bữa ăn, hãy nhặt hết bất cứ mẩu thức ăn nào mà có thể còn sót lại trên mặt đất, vì những cái này có thể thu hút côn trùng hoặc những sinh vật to hơn. Cũng phải hiểu vì lý do tương tự, hãy giữ thức ăn chưa sử dụng trong các hộp đóng lại để cách xa trang trại ra. Bạn không muốn một con gấu đói hay một con động vật khác đột ngột xuất hiện trong lều của bạn!

Question 21 both

Question 22 something

Question 23 advance (in advance: trước)

Question 24 Prepare/ Bring

Question 25 where

Question 26

Sure (make sure + a clause: chắc chắn)

Question 27 careful/ sure

Question 28 with

Question 29 might/ could

Question 30 animal

Question 31 theft

- thief (n): tên trộm → theft (n): sự ăn trộm, tội ăn trộm

E.g: *Police are investigating the theft of computers from the company's offices.*

- burglary (n):tội ăn trộm đêm (đột nhập vào nhà và ăn trộm đồ)

Question 32 painful

- pain (n): chỗ đau, sự đau khổ
- painful /'peɪnfl/(adj): đau đớn, đau khổ

Question 33 owner

- own (v): sở hữu, có
- owner (n): chủ nhân, người chủ

Question 34 valuables

- value (n): giá trị
- valuables (n): đồ quý giá, đồ có giá trị

E.g: *Never leave cash or other valuables lying around.*

Question 35 accidentally

- accident (n): tai nạn
- accidentally (adv): tình cờ, ngẫu nhiên

E.g: *As I turned around, I accidentally hit him in the face.*

Question 36 advice

- advisory (adj): cố vấn, tư vấn, cho ý kiến

E.g: *an advisory committee (hội đồng tư vấn)*

- advice (n- uncountable): lời khuyên

Question 37 insurance

- insure (v): bảo hiểm
- insurance (n): sự bảo hiểm → insurance coverage: phạm vi bảo hiểm

Question 38 sensible

- sensible (adj): hợp lý, khôn ngoan

Question 39 suggestions

- make suggestions: gợi , đề nghị

Question 40 reliable

- reliable (adj): đáng tin cậy

Question 41 Tác giả nói gì về "Dioralyte"?

A. Nó giúp giảm đổ mồ hôi

B. Nó ngăn cản việc mất muối cho cơ thể

C. Nó có tác dụng tương tự như loại nước uống isotonic (đẳng trương)

D. Nó sẽ làm cho bạn bị tiêu chảy

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: "You could even use one of the isotonic drinks made for athletics, which replace the body's salts lost through sweating. Powders such as Dioralyte, which you may have in the house as a treatment for diarrhea, will do the job just as well, as its main aim is also effective rehydration." *(Bạn thậm chí có thể sử dụng một trong những loại nước uống đẳng trương được sản xuất cho các vận động viên, loại nước uống mà bù cho việc mất muối của cơ thể qua việc đổ mồ hôi. Những loại thuốc như Dioralyte mà bạn có thể có trong nhà có thể điều trị chứng tiêu chảy, sẽ có tác dụng giống như vậy, vì mục đích chính của nó cũng là bù nước hiệu quả.)*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 42

"Soaking your hat with water is a great way to cool the head, though if the sun is beating down, it will probably dry off almost immediately." (Nhúng mũ của bạn vào nước là một cách tuyệt vời để làm mát đầu, mặc dù nếu mặt trời chiếu xuống thì nó sẽ có thể khô ngay lập tức.)

⇨ it = your hat

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 43

Theo bài đọc, khi nào chân bạn bị đau?

A. khi chúng được làm mát

B. khi chúng bị ướt

C. nếu bạn đi giày chật quá

D. nếu bạn phải lội nước

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: "....Extra sweating makes the skin softer and increases the chance of blisters forming, in the same way as when water leaks into your boots and gets to your feet" (....

Đổ mồ hôi thêm làm cho da mịn hơn và tăng khả năng phồng da, tương tự như khi nước rò rỉ vào giày và tới chân của bạn.)

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 44

⇨ Theo tác giả, tốt hơn nên mặc quần áo rộng vì.....

A. nó ít có khả năng gây ra các vấn đề cho da của bạn

B. nó thì rất nhẹ

C. nó giữ cho bạn mát

D. nó bền hơn quần áo chật

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "Tight clothing will feel uncomfortable and may even lead to the formation of an irritating rash as "quickly heat" on your skin." (Quần áo chật sẽ cảm thấy không thoải mái và thậm chí có thể dẫn đến việc phát ban trên da của bạn."

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 45

Tác giả có ý gì khi nói đến cụm từ "extraneous clothing" trong đoạn 7?

A. quần áo quá chật

B. quần áo quá nặng để mặc

C. quần áo không còn cần thiết để làm ấm

D. quần áo mà đa số mọi người sẽ xem bất thường trong thời tiết nắng nóng

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "It's understandable to want to remove any extraneous clothing when it's extremely hot, but it doesn't really make much sense to take off T-shirts." (Thật dễ hiểu khi chúng ta muốn loại bỏ hết các loại quần áo không phù hợp khi trời cực kỳ nắng nóng, nhưng không thực sự hợp lý khi cởi bỏ áo sơ mi."

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 46

Theo tác giả, khi nào những người đi bộ đặc biệt gặp nguy hiểm từ sự tác động của mặt trời?

A. nếu họ bị chấn thương

B. nếu kem chống nắng không đủ mạnh

C. khi có gió to

D. khi họ không thấy được sức nóng

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: In fact, those days when an apparently harmless breeze is blowing can be the most deceptive. It might not feel so hot, so you probably won't notice the damage being done so soon. (Thực tế thì những ngày này khi một cơn gió nhẹ có vẻ vô hại thổi vào có thể dễ đánh lừa người ta nhất. Nó có thể không cảm thấy quá nóng, nên bạn có thể không chú ý đến tác hại gây ra rất sớm đó.)

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 47

Bài đọc này được viết cho ai?

A. người đi leo núi

B. người đi bộ trong thời tiết nắng nóng

C. người đi bộ không khỏe mạnh

D. người chỉ đi bộ trong mùa hè

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 48

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: "I always try to buy food that is produced locally and I have a special calendar to show me which kinds of food are in season so that I know what I'm buying is really fresh. And I always check the "best-before" dates of fresh fruit and vegetables before I choose them so I don't end up having to throw any out." *(Tôi luôn cố gắng mua thức ăn được sản xuất ở địa phương và tôi có cuốn lịch đặc biệt cho bản thân mình biết được loại thực phẩm nào theo mùa để biết những thứ tôi đang mua thực sự tươi ngon. Và tôi luôn kiểm tra hạn sử dụng của các loại rau quả tươi sạch trước khi chọn chúng, do đó tôi không phải vứt bỏ chúng."*

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 49

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: "Within a few days I was regularly doing these things without even thinking, and I know they made a difference because the water bills went down quite a bit. My parents noticed that so they started doing the same, and our bills are now a lot lower."

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 50

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: "Unfortunately, it was very windy and I had a bad case of sea-sickness, though, by the time we were on the train to Bologna, I'd recovered."

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 51

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: "I was talking to this guy at work and he told me that we waste a huge amount of energy every year by leaving things like the TV, DVD and computer on standby all the time, so nowadays I try to remember – not always successfully – to switch them off at night."

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 52

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "At least, though, we can use what little water there is more sensibly. That's why at home I recently decided to do simple things like making sure there are no dripping taps, or taps left on while I'm brushing my teeth or washing food; also having showers instead of baths and not overwatering the plants."

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 53

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "I was talking to this guy at work and he told me that we waste a huge amount of energy every year by leaving things like the TV, DVD and computer on standby all the time ..."

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 54

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "We had intended to fly everywhere," she says, "but when we worked out just how much extra pollution that would cause, we decided to do it by train instead. It was cheaper, too."

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 55

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "Something I always do now, though, is keep the air-conditioning off, even if I get a bit too sweaty here in summer."

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 56

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: "Spring and autumn used to be quite wet, but these days it hardly rains at all. Nearly all the rivers have dried up, destroying all the wildlife in and around them, and no matter what we do they'll never be the same again."

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 57

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "I always try to buy food that is produced locally and I have a special calendar to show me which kinds of food are in season so that I know what I'm buying is really fresh"

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 58

Joe is feeling a bit under the weather today.

- under the weather: feel slightly ill/sick and not as well as usual: bị ốm, không được khỏe (có lẽ do thời tiết gây ra)

Question 59

There is some furniture/ are some pieces of furniture in that apartment.

- furnished (adj): được trang bị đồ đạc, được trang bị nội thất

- furniture (n- uncountable): đồ đạc

Question 60

He was very traditionally brought up, wasn't he?

- bring up (v): nuôi dưỡng, dạy dỗ

- upbringing (n): sự dạy dỗ, sự giáo dục

Question 61

You shouldn't have allowed 4 year-old child to walk home alone.

- shouldn't have PP: lẽ ra không nên làm gì đó

Question 62

The harder you work, the more successful you are.

- So sánh kép: The + hình thức so sánh hơn + S + V, the + hình thức so sánh hơn + S + V (càng ... càng...)

Outline

Benefits:

- increase knowledge (good teachers + courses)
- many scholarships for students
- different facilities for students to relax

SAMPLE WRITING

A gifted school is a good environment to study because studying at a gifted school can bring us a variety of substantial benefits. Firstly, if you are a student at a gifted school, you will have many opportunities to broaden your knowledge about your favorite subjects, which can help you build a good career in the future and make your dream come true. Obviously, most teachers at a gifted school are often experts in their fields, so students can learn many useful things from them. Not only do gifted schools provide professional teachers who have a wide knowledge of their subjects but they also offer good courses. Secondly, there are many valuable scholarships for good students, especially, for students that have difficult circumstances. This encourages students to study hard to have good academic performances. Finally, students have various ways to relax or refresh after school because these gifted schools always supply many different facilities. In short, there are many advantages of studying at a gifted school that students should take into consideration to make a right decision for their own future.

(181 words)

ĐỀ SỐ 3

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK

Question 1. "I'm sure the Whitleys were involved.""They_____ have since they know nothing about the business"

A. can't **B.** wouldn't **C.** shouldn't **D.** mustn't

Question 2. "Candy's an excellent pianist, isn't she ?"She_____ to win the prize if she plays this well during the competitions.

A. is due **B.** is bound **C.** is about **D.** is set

Question 3. _____, the balcony chairs will be ruined in this weather.

A. Leaving uncovered **B.** Having left uncovered

C. Left uncovered **D.** Been left uncovered

Question 4. His friends offered to_____the next time he was in town, so that he wouldn't have to pay for a hotel.

A. place him in **B.** put him up **C.** back him up **D.** turn him out

Question 5. Suasn became so tired of city life that she decided to buy a piece of land_____

A. out of the ordinary **B.** as the crow flies

C. far and away **D.** in the middle of nowhere

Question 6. The_____of our cruise includes stops at six ports in three different countries.

A. timetable **B.** intention **C.** itinerary **D.** itemization

Question 7. My mind went_____ when the official asked me my phone number-I couldn't remember it at all.

A. empty **B.** clear **C.** blank **D.** vacant

Question 8. The life_____of individuals in developed countries increases dramatically every decade.

A. expectation **B.** exception **C.** exertion **D.** expectancy

Question 9. She believes that all countries should_____the death penalty as it is inhumane.

A. put down to **B.** catch up on **C.** get down to **D.** do away with

Question 10. Although the journey was_____with danger, it turned out to be a rewarding experience for everyone.

A. fraught **B.** filled **C.** full **D.** littered

Question 11. One way to let off_____after a stressful day is to take some vigorous exercise.

A. cloud **B.** tension **C.** steam **D.** sweat

Question 12. I'm amazed that this game ever _____-it is so silly!

A. took in **B.** caught on **C.** took up **D.** caught by

Question 13. They avoid the usual tourist attractions in favor of places that are off the_____ track.

A. gone **B.** worn **C.** beaten **D.** ridden

Question 14. Their research into the causes of cancer promises to break new_____in the field and possibly lead to a cure.

A. earth **B.** ground **C.** soil **D.** land

Question 15. The_____of the building of the new shopping centre are doing everything they can to prevent the project from starting.

A. advocates **B.** opponents **C.** independents **D.** opposites

Question 16. After three days in the desert, his mind began to play_____on him.

A. games **B.** jokes **C.** tricks **D.** fun

Question 17. Finding the gorillas alive had been_____his wildest dreams.

A. past **B.** beneath **C.** beyond **D.** without

Question 18. He has been_____to supporting his nephews.

A. determined **B.** allowed **C.** compromised **D.** committed

Question 19. She worried_____about her exam and couldn't focus on her revision.

A. constantly **B.** practically **C.** decidedly **D.** effectively

Question 20. Different measures have been_____to help the homeless.

A. make **B.** taken **C.** done **D.** conducted

Question 21. The noisy music_____the students from their test.

A. distracted **B.** disrupted **C.** dissolved **D.** disqualified

Question 22. Health food is now_____in popularity.

A. growing **B.** raising **C.** getting **D.** flying

Question 23_____fire, please break the glass and ring the bell.

A. in case of **B.** during **C.** because of **D.** with a view to

Question 24. Left-handed children are said to be_____to accidents in the kitchen.

A. prone **B.** clear **C.** aware **D.** bound

Question 25. It was_____of Harry to arrive late and then try to dominate the meeting.

A. common **B.** usual **C.** ordinary **D.** typical

Question 26. During their first date, Jane had nervously peppered the conversation with_____ talk.

A. unimportant **B.** tiny **C.** small **D.** trivial

Question 27. The match will be screened on ITV with_____commentary by Andy Gray.

A. lively **B.** live **C.** alive **D.** living

Question 28. The job creation scheme is still in its_____

A. childhood **B.** babyhood **C.** opening **D.** infancy

Question 29. I am subjected to_____smoking in the office and at home.

A. passive **B.** inactive **C.** involuntary **D.** reluctant

Question 30. Dr Chen advised me to use this remedy in_____as it is extremely potent.

A. restraint **B.** moderation **C.** control **D.** regulation

Question 31. I'm_____my brother is.

A. nowhere like so ambitious **B.** nothing near as ambitious as

C. nothing as ambitious than **D.** nowhere near as ambitious as

Question 32. Reports are coming in that a flood has hit a heavily-_____area in the south of India

A. crowed **B.** personalized **C.** peopled **D.** populated

Question 33. It was_____a victory that even Smith's fans couldn't believe it.

A. such surprising **B.** so surprising **C.** too surprising **D.** surprising

Question 34. I always clean the flat before my mom comes round, but she always finds at least one_____of dust.

A. scrap **B.** gust **C.** speck **D.** blade

Question 35. Everyone_____around the old woman on the floor, but no one offered her any help.

A. crowded **B.** spread **C.** put **D.** hung

Question 36. I do agree there_____simple solution to this problem.

A. is no **B.** be not **C.** not to be **D.** not being

Question 37. I know you didn't want to upset me but I'd sooner you_____me the whole truth yesterday.

A. could have told **B.** told **C.** have told **D.** had told

Question 38. As the drug took_____, the patient became quieter.

A. effect **B.** force **C.** influence **D.** action

Question 39. The dawn redwood appears_____some 100 million years ago in northern forests around the world.

A. was flourished **B.** having to flourish **C.** to have flourished **D.** have flourished

Question 40. His comments_____little or no relation to the facts and the figures of the case.

A. reflect **B.** bear **C.** give **D.** possess

II. CHOSE THE WORD OF PHRASE THAT BEST FITS EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE

We often assume the best way to.....**(41)** to a decision is to spend ages taking into account a lot of information before we arrive at our conclusion. We.....**(42)** the evidence in the belief that instant decisions are unreliable. However, there are arguments for a reassessment of that.....**(43).** It may be that.....**(44)** our subconscious mind does a better job in a moment than our conscious mind does.

When Evelyn Harrison, a(n).....**(45)** on sculpture, was shown a statue that the J. Paul Getty Museum had purchased for $10 million, she.....**(46)** out that it was a fake. It came..... **(47)** a shock to the museum. Harrison was...**(48)** to explain why she had formed that impression, but it was enough to.....**(49)** doubt on the statue. Now most experts have come round to her .....(50), but how did she.....(51) the difference between that and the..... (52) article so quickly ? It's is probable that her subconscious mind sorted through information that escaped the .....(53) of her conscious mind. Although we are rarely, ...(54) aware of our subconscious mind, it can be surprisingly.....(55)

Question 41. A. come **B.** go **C.** reach **D.** make

Question 42. A. measure **B.** observe **C.** weigh **D.** give

Question 43. A. outlook **B.** view **C.** proof **D.** support

Question 44. A. the time of the live **B.** from time to time **C.** all the time **D.** many a time

Question 45. A. scholar **B.** specialist **C.** artist **D.** expert

Question 46. A. put **B.** figured **C.** mumbled **D.** blurted

Question 47. A. as **B.** with **C.** in **D.** by

Question 48. A. incapable **B.** difficult **C.** unable **D.** hard

Question 49. A. put **B.** lay **C.** cast **D.** place

Question 50. A. place **B.** position **C.** argument **D.** point

Question 51. A. made **B.** tell **C.** realize **D.** seek

Question 52. A. inimitable **B.** true **C.** actual **D.** real

Question 53. A. notice **B.** procession **C.** realization **D.** guard

Question 54. A. let alone **B.** in fact **C.** even then **D.** if ever

Question 55. A. influential **B.** dependent **C.** effective **D.** productive

III. IDENTIFY THE MISTAKE IN EACH SENTENCE

Question 56. Asteroids may be <u>fragments</u> (A) of a planet <u>shattered</u> (B) <u>long ago</u> (C) or <u>from material</u> (D) the nuclei of old comets.

Question 57. Beside (A) the ages of nine and fifteen, almost (B) all young (C) people undergo a rapid (D) series of physiological changes.

Question 58. Ponds are noted (A) for their rich and varied types of (B) plant and animal life, which all maintain (C) in a delicate ecological balance (D).

Question 59. The explorers said that (A) they could make (B) the round trip shorter if (C) the weather had not been that bad (D)

Question 60. The Pinebrook Inn has (A) a courtesy bus which (B) runs every thirty minute (C) both to and from (D) the downtown area.

Question 61. Most authorities consider both (A) dreaming while (B) sleep and daydreaming to be (C) forms of fantasy (D).

Question 62. Antique auctions (A) are getting more and more (B) popular in the United States because of increasingly (C) public awareness of the value of (D) investing in antiques.

Question 63. An X-ray microscope enables (A) a person to see on (B) solid materials such as (C) metal and bone (D).

Question 64. The growth rate (A) of the Pacific Rim countries is twice faster than (B) others comparable (C) areas during (D) the Industrial Revolution.

Question 65. Computers have (A) made access (B) to information instantly available (C) just by push (D) a few buttons.

IV. READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS

In the early days of the United States, postal charges were paid by the recipients and charges varied with the distance carried .In 1825. The United States Congress permitted local postmasters to give letters to mail carriers for home delivery, but these carriers received no government salary and their entire compensation depended on what they were paid by the recipients of individual letters.

In 1847 the United States Post Office Department adopted the idea of a postage stamp, which of course simplified the payment for postal service but caused grumbling by those who did not like to prepay. Besides, the stamp covered only delivery to the post office and did not include carrying it to a private address. In Philadelphia, for example, with a population of 150,000 people still had to go to the post office to get there mail. The confusion and congestion of individual citizens looking for their letters was itself enough to discourage use of the mail. It is no wonder that, during the years of these cumbersome arrangements, private letter-carrying and express businesses developed.Although their activities were only semi-legal, they thrived, and actually advertised that between Boston and Philadelphia they were a half –day speedier than the government mail. The government postal service lost volume to private competition and was not able to handle efficiently even the business it had.

Finally, in 1863, Congress provided that the mail carriers who delivered the mail from the

post offices to private addresses should receive a government salary, and that there should be no extra charge for that delivery. But this delivery service was at first **confined** to cities, and free home delivery became a mark of urbanism. As late as 1887, a town had to have 10,000 people to be eligible for free home delivery. In 1890, of the 75 million people in the United States, fewer than 20 million had mail delivered free to their doors. The rest, nearly three-quarters of the population, still received no mail unless they went to their post office.

Question 66. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The increased use of private mail services.

B. The development of a government postal system.

C. A comparison of urban and rural postal services.

D. The history of postage stamps.

Question 67. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that in the USA in the early 19th century_____.

A. the recipient had to pay to receive the letters.

B. the recipient paid the same for all kinds of letters.

C. postage stamps for letters came into use.

D. the mail carriers earned a lot of money from the government.

Question 68. Which of the following was seen as a disadvantage of the postage stamp?

A. It had to be purchased by the sender in advance.

B. It increased the cost of mail delivery.

C. It was difficult to affix to letters.

D. It was easy to counterfeit.

Question 69. Why does the author mention the city of Philadelphia?

A. Its postal service was inadequate for its population.

B. It was the site of the first post office in the United States.

C. It was the largest city in the United States in 1847.

D. It was commemorated by the first United States postage stamp.

Question 70. In the 1950s,_____

A. American people were happy with every postal service

B. people in Philadelphia had their letters delivered free of charge by the government

C. there was a preference among Americans for private mail services

D. the American government managed their mail businesses satisfactorily

Question 71. The word "they" refers to_____

A. Boston and Philadelphia

B. businesses

C. arrangements

D. letters

Question 72. The private postal services of the 19th century claimed that they could do which of the following better than the government?

A. Deliver a higher volume of mail
B. Deliver mail more cheaply
C. Deliver mail faster
D. Deliver mail to rural areas

Question 73. In 1863 the United States government began providing which of the following to mail carriers?

A. A salary
B. Housing
C. Transportation
D. Free postage stamps

Question 74. All of the following statements are true of the American postal service in the second half of the 19th century EXCEPT_____.

A. Delivery service distinguishes cities from the countryside
B. People paid more to get their letters delivered to their home
C. Small towns did not provide delivery service
D. About 55 milion people had to get to the post office to receive their mail.

Question 75. The word "confined" is closet in meaning to _____

A. Granted
B. Scheduled
C. Limited
D. Recommended

V. SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF WORDS IN THE BRACKETS

Question 76. The students were.....to hear that the class had been cancelled.(JOY)

Question 77. A sports club has just been established and aims to have a .....of 500 in the next two years. (MEMBER)

Question 78. The spectators booed when the second goal was.....(ALLOW)

Question 79. ....., we didn't buy better quality goods from the beginning. (REGRET)

Question 80. A fatal.....was made by air traffic control.(CALCULATE)

Question 81. Despite having a.....job, she has difficulty making ends meet.(PAY)

Question 82. When the lab findings and the research results were....., an amazing discovery came to light.(RELATE)

Question 83. I really believe that it should be a major mistake to .....any drugs that are currently illegal. (CRIME)

Question 84. The attack in the city centre last night is said to.....the kind of behavior amongst young people that many people object to. (EXAMPLE)

Question 85. Theo and his twin brother are always together. They are..... (SEPARATE)

Question 86. Reading is an effective way to.....your vocabulary. (RICH)

Question 87. John considers reading others' diaries an.....invasion of privacy. (PERMIT)

Question 88. His failure in the exam was a real.....for his parents. (LET)

Question 89. There is .....a great demand for organic vegetables. (DENY)

Question 90. Having a deep.....of strangers, he felt reluctant to talk to the newcomer. (TRUST)

VI. SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD.

The development of the sport of skateboarding can be **(91)**.....back to the early 1890s, when children in California used wooden boards to "surf" the streets. During the 1950s, the **(92)**.....of the sport increased and manufactures began producing the first factory-made boards. By the 1960s, the sport had **(93)**.....an impressive following, not just in the USA, but **(94)**.....

However, by 1965,(95).....about safety resulted in regulations being (96)..... to ban skateboarding in most public places in the USA. This effectively killed the sport there for the next decade. Companies that had been making a (97) .....selling skateboards suddenly faced huge losses and many (98).....out of business. Over the next eight years a few enthusiasts continued practising the sport but, although they tried hard to raise its profile, they were (99)..... in their efforts.

Then in 1973, some technological breakthroughs revolutionized the sport. The invention of new materials **(100)**.....that manufacturers **(101)**..... strengthen the boards but at the **(102)**..... time make them lighter and more manoeuvrable. Such improvements also made the boards **(103)**.....dangerous and pressure from an increasing number of users **(104)**.....to the installation of special skateboarding parks. Despite the various setbacks it has suffered over the years, the sport is now stronger than **(105)**.....

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

- can't: không thể
- wouldn't: sẽ không
- shouldn't: không nên
- mustn't: không được phép

⇨ Đáp án A ("Tôi chắc chắn gia đình Whitleys có liên quan.""Họ không thể vì họ không biết gì về việc kinh doanh.)

Question 2

- be about + to V: sắp làm gì đó

Diễn tả một hành động sắp xảy ra.

E.g: *They are about to start. (Họ sắp sửa khởi hành.)*

- be due to + V: nói về 1 sự kiện/ sự việc mong đợi xảy ra tại thời điểm cụ thể nào đó trong tương lai (có kèm thời gian)

E.g: *The train is due to leave at 5a.m.*

- be set to + V: nói về những thứ sắp xảy ra theo dự kiến

E.g: *Prices are set to rise once more.*

- be bound/sure/certain to + infinitive: khẳng định điều gì đó chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai

E.g: *The president is certain to resign. (Chủ tịch chắc chắn sẽ từ chức.)*

⇨ **Đáp án B** ("Candy là một nghệ sĩ chơi piano giỏi, phải không?""Cô ấy chắc chắn sẽ giành giải nếu cô ấy chơi tốt trong suốt cuộc thi.)

Question 3

Câu chưa rút gọn: If the balcony chairs are left uncovered, they will be ruined in this weather.

→ Left uncovered, the balcony chairs will be ruined in this weather. (bị động: dùng PP)

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 4

- place sb in: đặt ai đó vào, đưa ai đó vào ...

E.g: *His resignation placed us in a difficult position.*

- put sb up: cho ai ở trọ

E.g: *We can put you up for the night.*

- back sb up ~ support sb: ủng hộ ai đó

E.g: *I'll back you up if they don't believe you.*

- turn sb out: đuổi ai/ sa thải ai, bắt ai rời khỏi nơi nào đó

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 5

- out of the ordinary ~ unusual or different: khác thường

E.g: *His behaviour was nothing out of the ordinary (= not unusual)*

- as the crow flies ~ in a straight line: thẳng tắp, theo đường chim bay

E.g: *The villages are no more than a mile apart as the crow flies.*

- far and away: by a very great amount (dùng trong so sánh nhất)

E.g: *She's far and away the best player.*

- in the middle of nowhere: a place that is a long way from other buildings, towns, etc.: một nơi cách xa tòa nhà, thành phố ,...; một nơi xa xôi hẻo lánh

E.g: *She lives on a small farm in the middle of nowhere.*

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 6

- timetable: thời gian biểu

E.g: *a bus/train timetable*

- intention /ɪn'tenʃn/: dự định

E.g: *He left England with the intention of travelling in Africa.*

- itinerary /aɪ'tɪnərəri/: lộ trình

E.g: *Visits to four different countries are included in your itinerary.*

- itemization: sự ghi thành từng khoản

⇨ **Đáp án C** (Lộ trình cuộc đi chơi bằng đường biển của chúng tôi bao gồm các điểm dừng ở 6 cảng của 3 đất nước.)

Question 7

- One's mind goes blank: đầu óc trống rỗng, không thể nhớ gì

E.g: *Suddenly my mind went blank.*

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 8

- expectation /ˌekspek'teɪʃn/: sự mong đợi, sự mong chờ; khả năng (có thể xảy ra một việc gì)

E.g: *She went to college with great expectations.*

- exception /ɪk'sepʃn/: sự ngoại lệ, sự loại ra

E.g: *With very few exceptions, private schools get the best exam results.*

- exertion /ɪg'zɜːʃn/ (n): sự nỗ lực, sự cố gắng; sự sử dụng (sức mạnh,. ..)

E.g: *He needed to relax after the exertions of a busy day at work.*

- life expectancy /ɪk'spektənsi/ (n): tuổi thọ dự tính, tuổi thọ trung bình

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 9

- put down to ~ attribute: quy cho, cho là do

E.g: *What do you put her success down to?*

- catch up on: dành thời gian thêm làm gì đó

E.g: *I have a lot of work to catch up on.*

- get down to: bắt đầu nghiêm túc làm gì đó.

E.g: *Let's get down to business.*

- do away with ~ abolish: trừ khử, thủ tiêu, bãi bỏ

E.g: *He thinks it's time we did away with the monarchy.*

⇨ Đáp án D (Cô ta tin rằng tất cả các nước nên bỏ hình phạt tử hình vì nó vô nhân đạo.)

Question 10

- fraught with danger: đầy nguy hiểm

E.g: *a situation fraught with danger.*

⇨ Đáp án A (Mặc dù chuyến hành trình đầy nguy hiểm nhưng nó lại trở thành một trải nghiệm đáng quý cho mọi người.)

Question 11

- let off steam (idiom): to get rid of your energy, anger or strong emotions by doing something active or noisy: làm gì đó để giúp bạn hết nóng giận, xả hơi

E.g: *I went for a long walk to let off steam.*

⇨ Đáp án C (Một cách để xả hơi sau một ngày căng thẳng là tập thể dục.)

Question 12

- take in: đánh lừa; hiểu, nắm được

E.g: *Don't be taken in by his charm—he's ruthless.*

- catch on: nổi tiếng, phổ biến, được mọi người ưa chuộng

E.g: *He invented a new game, but it never really caught on.*

- take up: bắt đầu làm gì đó vì yêu thích

E.g: *They've taken up golf.*

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 13

- off the beaten track: far away from other people, houses, etc: ở nơi ít ai đến, xa xôi hẻo lánh

E.g: *They live miles off the beaten track.*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 14

- break new ground (idiom): to make a new discovery or do something that has not been done before: làm điều gì mà chưa từng có ai đó làm, khám phá mới

⇨ Đáp án B (Nghiên cứu về nguyên nhân của ung thư hứa hẹn tạo ra bước đột phá mới trong lĩnh vực đó và có thể dẫn đến cách chữa trị.)

Question 15

- advocate /'ædvəkət/: người ủng hộ, người tán thánh

E.g: *an advocate for hospital workers*

- opponent /ə'pəʊnənt/ (n): đối thủ, người không ủng hộ, đối phương

E.g: *a political opponent*

- independent (n): người độc lập, người không theo đảng phái nào

E.g: *She's standing as an independent at the next election.*

- opposite (n): điều trái lại, điều ngược lại

⇨ **Đáp án B** (Những người không ủng hộ việc xây dựng trung tâm mua sắm mới đang làm mọi điều có thể để ngăn cản dự án khởi công.)

Question 16

- play tricks on sb: đánh lừa ai đó, chơi xỏ, chơi khăm ai đó

E.g: *One of the problems of old age is that your memory can start to play tricks on you. (Một trong những vấn đề của tuổi già đó là trí nhớ luôn đánh lừa bạn)*

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 17

- beyond one's wildest dreams: far more, better, etc. than you could ever have imagined or hoped for: (tốt hơn, tuyệt vời hơn tất cả những gì bạn đã từng hi vọng/ tưởng tượng, vượt xa sức tưởng tượng và sự mong đợi của bạn

E.g: *My new phone is the coolest thing I ever had, it is really beyond my wildest dreams (Chiếc điện thoại mới của tớ là thứ tuyệt vời nhất mà tớ từng có, thật là vượt xa sự tưởng tượng của tớ).*

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 18

- to be determined to do sth: quyết tâm/ kiên quyết làm gì đó

E.g: *I'm determined to succeed.*

- to be allowed to do sth: được cho phép làm gì

E.g: *We are allowed to go out tonight.*

- compromise (v): thỏa hiệp

- to be committed to doing sth: cam kết / hứa làm gì đó

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 19

- constantly (adv): liên tục, luôn luôn

E.g: *Fashion is constantly changing.*

- practically (adv): hầu như, gần như; thực tế, thiết thực

E.g: *The theatre was practically empty.*

It sounds like a good idea, but I don't think it will work practically.

- decidedly (adv): kiên quyết, dứt khoát

E.g: *'I won't go,' she said decidedly.*

- effectively (adv): hiệu quả

E.g: *You dealt with the situation very effectively.*

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 20

- take measures to do sth: tiến hành các biện pháp để làm gì đó

E.g: *We must take preventive measures to reduce crime in the area.*

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 21

- distract sb from sth: làm ai sao nhãng không chú ý vào cái gì

E.g: *You're distracting me from my work.*

- disrupt + sth (v): phá vỡ, làm ảnh hưởng

E.g: *Demonstrators succeeded in disrupting the meeting.*

- dissolve /dɪ'zɒlv/ (v): làm tan rã, giải tán, phân hủy

E.g: *When the ambulance had gone, the crowd dissolved.*

- disqualify /dɪs'kwɒlɪfaɪ/ (v): loại ra không cho làm gì đó, tuyên bố không đủ tư cách

+ disqualify sb from sth/ doing sth: loại ai ra khỏi cái gì/ ngăn chặn ai đó làm gì vì họ phạm luật hoặc không phù hợp

E.g: *He was disqualified from the competition for using drugs.*

⇨ Đáp án A (Tiếng nhạc ồn đã làm học sinh sao nhãng vào bài kiểm tra của mình.)

Question 22

- grow (v): phát triển, tăng trưởng, lớn lên

+ grow in sth

E.g: *The family has grown in size recently.*

- raise (v): tăng lên (phải có tân ngữ đi kèm phía sau; raise sth)

E.g: *We need to raise public awareness of the issue.*

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 23

- in case of + N ~ If there is/ are sth; If sth happens: nếu có, trong trường hợp

E.g: *In case of fire, ring the alarm bell.*

- during: trong suốt

E.g: *Please remain seated during the performance.*

- because of + N: bởi vì

E.g: *He walked slowly because of his bad leg.*

- with a view to + sth/ doing sth: nhằm mục đích/ với hi vọng/ ý định làm gì đó

E.g: *She's painting the house with a view to selling it.*

⇨ **Đáp án A** (Trong trường hợp có hỏa hoạn thì hãy đập vỡ kính và bấm chuông nhé.)

Question 24

- to be prone to sth/ do sth: có khả năng bị/ chịu gì đó; có khuynh hướng làm gì đó xấu

E.g: *Tired drivers were found to be particularly prone to ignore warning signs.*

- to be bound to do sth: chắc chắn sẽ làm gì đó

E.g: *You've done so much work—you're bound to pass the exam.*

- to be aware of sth: ý thức, biết, nhận thức thấy điều gì đó

E.g: *He was well aware of the problem.*

⇨ **Đáp án A** (Người ta nói rằng những đứa trẻ thuận tay trái có thể dễ bị tai nạn trong nhà bếp.)

Question 25

- It + be + typical of sb to do sth: Thật là bình thường đối với ai đó để làm gì

E.g: *It was typical of her to forget her keys.*

Trong 4 phương *án* chỉ có D là phù hợp về cấu trúc

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 26

- small talk: chuyện phiếm

E.g: *They made small talk for half an hour.*

- unimportant # important (adj): không quan trọng # quan trọng

- tiny (adj): nhỏ xíu, bé tí

- trivial (adj): tầm thường, không quan trọng

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 27

- lively (adj): sống động, sôi nổi

- live (adj): trực tiếp, đang quay, đang phát sóng

- alive (adj): còn sống, còn tồn tại

E.g: *Is your mother still alive?*

- living (adj): sống, tồn tại

E.g: *all living things (mọi sinh vật)*

⇨ **Đáp án B** (Trận đấu sẽ được chiếu trên kênh ITV với sự bình luận trực tiếp của Andy Gray.)

Question 28

- childhood (n): thời thơ ấu
- babyhood (n): tuổi thơ
- to be in its infancy: vào thời kỳ đầu

E.g: *a time when the cinema was still in its infancy*

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 29

- passive smoking: the act of breathing in smoke from other people's cigarettes: hít khói thuốc thụ động (hít phải khói thuốc do người khác hút)
- inactive /ɪn'æktɪv/ (adj): thiếu năng động, bị động
- involuntary /ɪn'vɒləntri/ (adj): không cố ý, vô tình

E.g: *an involuntary cry of pain*

- reluctant /rɪ'lʌktənt/ (adj): miễn cưỡng

E.g: *She was reluctant to admit she was wrong.*

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 30

- in moderation: điều độ, hợp lí

E.g: *Alcohol should only ever be taken in moderation (= in small quantities).*

Moderation in eating and drinking is the way to stay healthy.

- restraint /rɪ'streɪnt/ (n): sự hạn chế

E.g: *The government has imposed export restraints on some products.*

- control (n): sự kiểm soát
- regulation /ˌregju'leɪʃn/ (n): quy định, điều lệ

E.g: *to comply with the regulations (tuân theo các quy định)*

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 31

- not anywhere near/nowhere near: far from; not at all: chắc là không, còn lâu mới

E.g: *The job doesn't pay anywhere near enough for me.*

⇨ Đáp án D (Tôi chắc là không nhiều tham vọng như anh tôi.)

Question 32

- heavily- populated ~ densely- populated(adj): đông dân

E.g: *a heavily/ densely populated country*

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 33

- so + adj + a/ an + N (countable, singular) + that + a clause: quá ... đến nỗi mà...

E.g: *It is so big a house that all of us can stay in it.*

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 34

- a speck of dust: một hạt bụi

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 35

- crowd around: vây quanh, xúm quanh, tụ tập quanh ai

E.g: *We all crowded around the stove to keep warm.*

- spread (v): lan truyền, truyền bá

- put (v): đặt, để

- hang around: chờ đợi ai, làm những việc không đâu vào đâu, không có hiệu quả gì hết

E.g: *You hang around here in case he comes, and I'll go on ahead.*

+ hang around with sb: dành nhiều thời gian cùng với ai

⇨ Đáp án A (Mọi người vây quanh bà lão trên tầng, nhưng không một ai giúp đỡ bà ấy.)

Question 36

- agree (that) + a clause: đồng ý (rằng)

E.g: *We agreed (that) the proposal was a good one.*

Thêm "do" tr*ước động từ trong thể khẳng định để nhấn mạnh*

⇨ Đáp án A (Tôi đồng ý rằng không có các giải quyết đơn giản cho vấn đề này.)

Question 37

- *Cấu trúc:* S + would sooner/ would rather + S + had + PP (mong muốn ai đó đã làm gì trong quá khứ)

E.g: She would rather that Nam had gone to class yesterday. (Nam did not go to class yesterday)

⇨ Đáp án D (Tôi biết rằng bạn không muốn làm tôi thất vọng nhưng tôi muốn hôm qua bạn đã kể cho tôi toàn bộ sự thật.)

Question 38

- take effect: trở nên có hiệu lực, có tác dụng

E.g: *The aspirins soon take effect.*

- take action: hành động

E.g: *Firefighters took action immediately to stop the blaze spreading.*

⇨ Đáp án A (Khi thuốc bắt đầu có tác dụng thì bệnh nhân đã trở nên yên tĩnh hơn.)

Question 39

- appear to do sth: dường như làm gì đó → appear to have PP: dường như đã làm gì đó (quá khứ)

E.g: *They appeared not to know what was happening.*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 40

- bear no/ little relation to sth: không liên quan đến cái gì đó

E.g: *The title of the essay bore little relation to (= was not much connected with) the contents.*

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 41 ⇨ Đáp án A

- come to a conclusion/ reach a conclusion: đưa ra kết luận, kết luận

E.g: *I've come to the conclusion that he's not the right person for the job.*

Question 42 ⇨ Đáp án C

- weigh the evidence: cân nhắc chứng cứ xem có lợi có hại như thế nào, xem xét chứng cứ

Question 43 ⇨ Đáp án B

- outlook (on sth): cách nhìn (về cái gì)
- outlook (for sth): viễn cảnh (về cái gì)

E.g: *He had a practical outlook on life.*

The outlook for jobs is bleak.

- view: quan điểm, ý kiến cá nhân

E.g: *This evidence supports the view that there is too much violence on television.*

- proof ~ evidence: bằng chứng

E.g: *There is no proof that the knife belonged to her.*

- support: sự ủng hộ, bằng chứng ủng hộ điều gì đó đúng

E.g: *The statistics offer further support for our theory.*

Question 44 ⇨ Đáp án B

- many a time: biết bao lần, nhiều lần, thường xuyên
- from time to time: thỉnh thoảng

E.g: *She has to work at weekends from time to time.*

- all the time: suốt, luôn luôn, lúc nào cũng

E.g: *She leaves the lights on all the time.*

Question 45 ⇨ Đáp án D

- scholar /'skɒlə(r)/ (n): nhà học giả
- specialist /'speʃəlɪst/ (n): chuyên gia, chuyên viên

E.g: *specialist in Japanese history*

- artist (n): nghệ sỹ
- expert /'eksp3ːt/ (n): chuyên gia

+ expert on/ at/ in sth: chuyên gia về cái gì

E.g: *an expert on modern literature*

Question 46 ⇨ Đáp án D

- put out: tắt, dập tắt
- figure out: tính toán ra

E.g: *Have you figured out how much the trip will cost?*

- mumble (v):nói lầm bầm

E.g: *'Sorry,' she mumbled.*

- blurt out: thốt ra, nói buột ra

E.g: *'She's pregnant,' Jack blurted.*

Question 47 ⇨ Đáp án A

- come as sth: xảy ra, xảy đến như

E.g: *Her death came as a terrible shock to us.*

Question 48 ⇨ Đáp án C

- to be unable to do sth: không thể làm gì đó

E.g: *She was unable to hide her excitement.*

- incapable of doing sth: không thể, không có khả năng làm gì đó

E.g: *The children seem to be totally incapable of working by themselves.*

Question 49

⇨ Đáp án C

- cast doubt on sth: gieo nghi ngờ vào

E.g: *This latest evidence casts serious doubt on his version of events.*

Question 50 ⇨ Đáp án B

- come round to: thay đổi ý kiến

E.g: *He'll never come round to our way of thinking.*

- position (n): ý kiến, quan điểm, lập trường

E.g: *change your position*

Question 51 ⇨ Đáp án B

- tell the difference between: phân biệt giữa

E.g: *It was hard to tell the difference between the two versions.*

Question 52 ⇨ Đáp án D

- inimitable /ɪ'nɪmɪtəbl/ (adj): không thể bắt chước được

E.g: *the inimitable Frank Sinatra*

- true (adj): xác thực, chân thật, đúng, chân chính

E.g: *The novel is based on a true story.*

- actual (adj): thật sự, thực tế

E.g: *The actual cost was higher than we expected.*

- real (adj): thật (không phải giả/ nhân tạo)

E.g: *real gold (vàng thật)*

- article (n): hàng

Question 53 ⇨ Đáp án A

- escape notice: bị bỏ sót, không được để ý tới

E.g: *It will not have escaped your notice that there have been some major changes in the company.*

Question 54 ⇨ Đáp án D

- let alone: chưa nói đến, huống chi

E.g: *There isn't enough room for us, let alone any guests.*

- in fact: thực tế là, trên thực tế
- even then/ now: mặc dù thế, mặc dù vậy

E.g: *Even then she would not admit her mistake.*

-seldom/ rarely if ever: hiếm khi làm gì

E.g: *He seldom if ever travels abroad.*

Question 55 ⇨ Đáp án C

- influential /ˌɪnflu'enʃl/ (adj): có ảnh hưởng, có uy thế

E.g: *She is one of the most influential figures in local politics.*

- dependent (adj): phụ thuộc, lệ thuộc

E.g: *You can't be dependent on your parents all your life.*

- effective /ɪ'fektɪv/ (adj): hiệu quả

E.g: *Some people believe that violence is an effective way of protesting.*

- productive (adj): sinh sản nhiều, năng suất cao

E.g: *highly productive farming land*

Question 56

⇨ Đáp án D (from material → from materials)

- material (n- countable): chất liệu

Question 57

⇨ Đáp án A (Beside → Between)

Between A and B: Giữa hai đối tượng

Question 58

⇨ Đáp án C (maintain → are maintained)

Động từ maintain trong câu này phải được chia ở dạng bị động

Question 59

⇨ Đáp án B (could make → could have made)

Câu điều kiện loại 3:

If + S + had + PP, S +could/ would/ might + have PP (trái với thực tế ở quá khứ)

Question 60

⇨ Đáp án C (every thirty minute → every thirty minutes)

- every thirty minutes: 30 phút một lần/ chuyến

Question 61

⇨ Đáp án B (while → during)

- during + N phrase
- while + a clause (while: conjunction); while + Ving (while: prep)
- consider sb/ sth to be sth

Question 62

⇨ Đáp án C (increasingly → increasing)

- because of + N/ Ving: bởi vì

Question 63

⇨ Đáp án B (on → through)

- see through: nhìn thấy, nhận ra

Question 64

⇨ Đáp án B (faster than → as fast as)

Cấu trúc so sánh gấp nhiều lần:

S + V + multiple numbers (half, twice, three times,...) + as + much/many/adj/adv + (N) + as + N/pronoun

Question 65

⇨ Đáp án D (by push → by pusing)

- by + Ving: bằng cách làm gì đó

Question 66

Bài đọc chủ yếu thảo luận về điều gì?

A. Việc sử dụng dịch vụ thư tín riêng tư tăng lên

B. Sự phát triển của hệ thống bưu chính của chính phủ

C. Một sự so sánh giữa dịch vụ bưu chính ở nông thôn và thành thị

D. Lịch sử của tem thư

⇨ Đáp án B (Cả bài đọc nói về sự phát triển của hệ thống bưu điện của nước Mỹ từ đầu thế kỷ 19 đến cuối thế kỷ 20)

Question 67

Chúng ta có thể suy ra từ đoạn văn đầu tiên rằng ở nước Mỹ vào đầu thế kỷ 19 _____

A. khách hàng phải trả tiền để nhận thư

B. khách hàng đã trả tiền như nhau cho tất cả các loại thư

C. tem thư đã đưa vào sử dụng

D. người đưa thư kiếm được nhiều tiền từ chính phủ

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "In the early days of the United States, postal charges were paid by the recipient and charges varied with the distance carried ." (Vào những ngày đầu ở nước Mỹ, cước phí bưu điện được khách hàng chi trả và chi phí thay đổi khác nhau phụ thuộc vào khoảng cách.)

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 68

Điều nào sau đây được xem như là một bất lợi của tem thư?

A. Tem thư phải được người gửi mua trước.

B. Tem thư làm tăng chi phí giao thư.

C. Khó khăn để dán tem vào thư.

D. Dễ dàng để giả mạo.

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "In 1847 the United States Post Office Department adopted the idea of a postage stamp, which of course simplified the payment for postal service but caused grumbling by those who did not like to prepay." (Vào năm 184,7 Cục Bưu điện Mỹ đã lựa chọn ý tưởng về tem thư để đơn giản hóa việc thanh toán cho dịch vụ bưu chính nhưng lại gây ra sự cằn nhằn từ những người không muốn trả tiền trước .)

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 69

Tại sao tác giả đề cập đến thành phố Philadelphia?

A. Dịch vụ bưu chính của nó không tương xứng với dân số.

B. Nó là địa điểm bưu điện đầu tiên ở nước Mỹ.

C. Nó là thành phố lớn nhất ở nước Mỹ.

D. Nó là nơi để kỷ niệm tem thư Mỹ đầu tiên.

"Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "Besides, the stamp covered only delivery to the post office and did not include carrying it to a private address. In Philadelphia, for example, with a population of 150,000 people still had to go to the post office to get their mail. The confusion and congestion of individual citizens looking for their letters was itself enough to discourage use of the mail." (Bên cạnh đó, tem thư được dán chỉ phân phát đến bưu điện và không có việc đưa nó đến địa chỉ riêng. Ví dụ như ở Philadelphia với dân số là 150,000 người vẫn phải đến bưu điện để nhận thư. Chính sự hỗn loạn và đông nghịt những công dân đang tìm kiếm thư của mình đủ để ngăn cản việc sử dụng thư từ.)

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 70

Vào thập niên 1950, _____

A. người Mỹ hạnh phúc với mọi dịch vụ bưu điện.

B. người dân Philadelphia đã được chính phủ phát thư miễn phí.

C. người Mỹ yêu thích dịch vụ thư riêng

D. chính phủ Mỹ đã quản lý việc giao dịch thư từ rất tốt

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "It is no wonder that, during the years of these cumbersome arrangements, private letter-carrying and express businesses developed." (Không có gì lạ khi mà trong suốt những năm lộn xộn này, dịch vụ thương mại chuyển phát thư riêng đã phát triển.)

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 71

"It is no wonder that, during the years of these cumbersome arrangements, private letter-carrying and express businesses developed.Although their activities were only semi-legal, they thrived, and actually advertised that between Boston and Philadelphia they were a half –day speedier than the government mail."

⇨ "they" = businesses

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 72

Dịch vụ bưu chính riêng vào thế kỷ 19 đã cho rằng có thể làm điều nào sau đây tốt hơn chính phủ?

A. Phân phát số lượng thư nhiều hơn

B. Phân phát thư rẻ hơn

C. Phân phát thư nhanh hơn

D. Phân phát thư tới các vùng nông thôn

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "Although their activities were only semi-legal, they thrived, and actually advertised that between Boston and Philadelphia they were a half –day speedier than the government mail."

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 73

Vào năm 1863, chính phủ Mỹ đã bắt đầu cung cấp cái nào sau đây cho người chuyển phát thư?

A. Lương
B. Nhà ở
C. Phương tiện vận chuyển
D. Tem thư miễn phí

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "Finally, in 1863, Congress provided that the mail carriers who delivered the mail from the post offices to private addresses should receive a government salary, and that there should be no extra charge for that delivery."

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 74

Tất cả những phát biểu sau đây thì đúng về dịch vụ bưu chính Mỹ vào nửa sau thế kỷ thứ 19 NGOẠI TRỪ _____.

A. Dịch vụ phân phát phân biệt thành phố với nông thôn

B. Con người đã trả nhiều tiền hơn để được phát thư tới tận nhà

C. Các thị trấn nhỏ không cung cấp dịch vụ chuyển phát

D. Khoảng 55 triệu người phải đến bưu điện để nhận thư

A. đúng theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc "But this delivery service was at first confined to cities, and free home delivery became a mark of urbanism."

C. đúng theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc "As late as 1887, a town had to have 10,000 people to be eligible for free home delivery"

D. đúng theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc "In 1890, of the 75 million people in the United States, fewer than 20 million had mail delivered free to their doors. The rest (about 55 million people), nearly three-quarters of the population, still received no mail unless they went to their post office."

B. sai theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc "Congress provided that the mail carriers who delivered the mail from the post offices to private addresses should receive a government salary, and that there should be no extra charge for that delivery"

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 75

- granted: được cho, được công nhận là

E.g: *I was granted permission to visit the palace.*

- scheduled: được lên lịch trình

E.g: *The meeting is scheduled for Friday afternoon.*

- limited ~ confined: bị hạn chế, giới hạn

E.g: *The work will not be confined to the Glasgow area.*

- recommended: được giới thiệu, được khuyên bảo

E.g: *She was recommended for the post by a colleague.*

"But this delivery service was at first confined to cities, and free home delivery became a mark of urbanism" (Nhưng dịch vụ phân phát này lúc đầu bị hạn chế ở các thành phố, và dịch vụ chuyển phát miễn phí tại nhà đã trở thành một dấu mốc của việc đô thị hóa.)

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 76

overjoyed (Học sinh rất vui khi nghe tin được nghỉ học.)

- overjoyed (adj) ~ delighted: vui mừng

E.g: *We were overjoyed to hear their good news.*

Question 77

membership (Một câu lạc bộ thể thao vừa mới được thành lập và nhắm mục đích có 500 hội viên trong 2 năm tới.)

- membership (n): số hội viên

E.g: *The club has a membership of more than 500.*

Question 78

disallowed (Khán giả đã la lên phản đối khi bàn thắng thứ hai không được công nhận.)

- disallow (v): không công nhận, không thừa nhận

Question 79

regrettably (Đáng tiếc là chúng tôi đã không mua được hàng chất lượng tốt hơn ngay từ đầu.)

- regrettably /rɪ'gretəbli/ (adv): Thật đáng tiếc

E.g: *Regrettably, crime has been increasing in this area.*

Question 80

miscalculation (Hệ thống kiểm soát không lưu đã gây ra một sự tính toán sai lầm tai hại.)

- miscalculation : sự tính toán sai, sự tính toán sai lầm

E.g: *to make a miscalculation*

Question 81

well- paid (Mặc dù có một công việc lương cao nhưng cô ấy lại gặp khó khăn trong việc trang trải chi tiêu cuộc sống.)

- well –paid (adj): được trả lương cao

E.g: *a well- paid job*

Question 82 interrelated

- interrelated /ˌɪntərɪ'leɪtɪd (adj):có quan hệ qua lại, liên quan tới nhau

E.g: *a number of interrelated problems*

Question 83 decriminalize

- decriminalize /diːˈkrɪmɪnəlaɪz/ (v): hợp pháp hóa (tức là thay đổi luật để cho cái gì đó là bất hợp pháp sẽ trở thành quy phạm pháp luật)

E.g: *There are moves to decriminalize some soft drugs.*

Question 84 exemplify

- exemplify /ɪgˈzemplɪfaɪ/ (v): là một ví dụ điển hình của cái gì đó, minh họa bằng ví dụ

E.g: *She exemplified each of the points she was making with an amusing anecdote.*

Question 85 inseparable

- inseparable /ɪnˈseprəbl/(adj): không thể tách rời được, không thể chia lìa được

E.g: *The two brothers are almost inseparable.*

Question 86 enrich

- enrich (v): làm giàu, làm phong phú thêm

E.g: *The study of science has enriched all our lives.*

Question 87 impermissible

- impermissible /ˌɪmpɜːˈmɪsəbl/ (adj): cấm, không thể cho phép

E.g: *impermissible goods (hàng cấm)*

Question 88 letdown

- letdown (n): sự thất vọng

E.g: *The London exhibition was a bit of a let-down.*

Question 89 undeniably

- undeniably /ˌʌndɪˈnaɪəbli/ (adv):không thể phủ nhận được, không thể chối cãi được

E.g: *He is, undeniably, an excellent player.*

Question 90 mistrust

- mistrust (n, v): nghi ngờ, không tin, hoài nghi

E.g: *She has a deep mistrust of strangers.*

Question 91

traced (trace sth back to: truy nguyên, tìm thấy nguồn gốc của cái gì)

Question 92

popularity (popularity: tính phổ biến)

Question 93

gained/ had (gain/ have an impressive following: đạt được/ có được số lượng người ủng hộ ấn tượng)

Question 94

worldwide (worldwide ~ all over the world: trên khắp thế giới)

Question 95

concerns (concern about: mối quan tâm về)

Question 96

introduced (introduce: giới thiệu, đưa ra)

Question 97

fortune (make a fortune: kiếm được nhiều tiền)

Question 98

went/ were (go/ to be out of business: vỡ nợ, phá sạn)

Question 99

unsuccessful (to be unsuccessful in sth: không thành công)

Question 100

meant (mean that: có nghĩa là)

Question 101

could

Question 102

same (at the same time: đồng thời, cùng một lúc)

Question 103

less (less + adj/ uncountable N)

Question 104

led (lead to: dẫn đến, đưa đến)

Question 105

ever (than ever: hơn trước đây)

ĐỀ SỐ 4

PART A: PHONETICS

I. CHOOSE THE WORD WHOSE UNDERLINED PART IS PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY FROM THAT OF THE OTHERS.

Question 1. **A.** informed **B.** impressed **C.** installed **D.** admired

Question 2. **A.** planet **B.** fashion **C.** travel **D.** nature

II. CHOOSE THE WORD WHOSE PRIMARY STRESS IS PLACED DIFFERENTLY FROM THAT OF THE OTHERS.

Question 3. **A.** cover **B.** control **C.** provide **D.** remote

Question 4. **A.** happy **B.** hobby **C.** region **D.** agree

Question 5. **A.** decorate **B.** tradition **C.** family **D.** festival

PART B: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO COMPLETE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

Question 6. This is the man _____ will help us with the project.

A. whose **B.** who **C.** which **D.** whom

Question 7. Tim: "Would you mind lending me your dictionary?" - Paul: "_____."

A. Yes, let's **B.** Great **C.** No, of course not **D.** Yes. Here you are

Question 8. I think that he danced _____ than his friend.

A. more beautiful **B.** most beautiful **C.** more beautifully **D.** most beautifully

Question 9. Tet is a _____ which occurs in late January or early February.

A. festival **B.** meeting **C.** party **D.** activity

Question 10. The children have never read that book before, _____?

A. haven't they **B.** have they **C.** hasn't he **D.** has he

Question 11. It is reported that the severe _____ in April, 2015 in Nepal caused a lot of damage.

A. typhoon **B.** snowstorm **C.** tidal wave **D.** earthquake

Question 12. She was sick yesterday, _____ she was absent from school.

A. so **B.** since **C.** because **D.** but

Question 13. Smoke from factories can cause air _____.

A. pollute **B.** pollution **C.** polluting **D.** pollutant

Question 14. The Internet is _____ useful invention of modern life.

A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø (no article)

Question 15. The bus collected us at 5 o'clock early _____ the morning.

A. on **B.** from **C.** in **D.** at

II. PUT THE VERB INTO THE CORRECT FORM.

Eg: John often (cycle) _____*cycles*_____ to work.

Question 16. "Where's Jill?" – "She (have) _____ a bath at the moment."

Question 17. Jack broke his leg when he (play) _____ football.

Question 18. They (not see) _____ each other since they left school.

Question 19. If she (finish) _____ the work, she will go home early.

Question 20. We tried (work) _____ hard in order to get good marks.

III. CHOOSE THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D TO SHOW THE UNDERLINED PART THAT NEEDS CORRECTION.

Eg: (A)It rained (B) heavily, so I (C) don't go to (D) school yesterday.

Question 21. After (A)learning the lesson, the children got (B) many information (C) about the history of (D) their country.

Question 22. They asked me (A)what did happen (B) last night, but I was (C) unable to tell (D) them.

Question 23. Both Peter and his brother (A)are working (B) for a factory (C) where makes (D) electric bikes.

Question 24. (A)Could you please look (B) at my children (C) when I'm (D) away?

Question 25. My brother stopped (A)to smoke (B) because it was (C) harmful (D) for his health.

PART C: READING

I. READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

For the last few years, my children have been going to a summer camp in Northern Greece called Skouras Camp. They always seem to have a good time, so if you're wondering what to do with the kids for three weeks this summer, you can send them to this beautiful camp on the shores of the Aegean Sea. If your children, like mine, are keen on adventure, sports and good company, the Skouras Camp will keep them busy all day doing the things they most enjoy. Skouras is an

international camp with children from all over the world. My children have made friends with children of their own age from Poland, China, Denmark and the United States. Naturally, they get lots of opportunities to practice their English as this is the only language spoken. The Camp is in one of the most beautiful parts of Chalkidiki. It is huge (120,000 square meters) and is just a stone's throw away from the clear, blue Aegean Sea. It takes the children just five minutes to walk to the golden sandy beach. The programme is packed with exciting activities such as horse riding and table tennis. Other sports include basketball, volleyball and athletics. The Camp ends with a sports contest in the last week which all parents are invited to attend.

Question 26. All the children come to the camp have to _____.

A. be at the same age **B.** be only keen on adventure

C. speak English **D.** practice basketball

Question 27. All the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.

A. The children will be busy taking part in the Camp's programmed activities

B. The Camp is quite far from the Aegean Sea

C. The parents can attend their children's sports contest

D. The children will take more chances of English practice

Question 28. The children can walk to the golden sandy beach within _____.

A. 5 minutes **B.** 20 minutes **C.** an hour **D.** a day

Question 29. How many kinds of sports can be played in the Camp?

Question 30. What is the last activity that the children can join in the Camp?

II. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO COMPLETE THE PASSAGE.

THE HISTORY OF SHOES

In the past, importance (Eg) _____ not given to shoes being comfortable or fashionable. These early foot coverings were probably animal skins, which people tied round their ankles during cold (31)_____. We still use leather today, but other materials such as silk, plastic, or cotton are also popular, depending (32) _____ what is in fashion.

It was only one hundred and fifty years ago that people began to wear a different shoe on each foot. Formerly, the two shoes had been straight instead of shaped and (33) _____ be worn on the left or the right foot. All shoes used to be made by hand, but now, (34) _____ there are shoemakers still using their traditional skills, most shoes are now machine-made in large factories. The introduction of sewing machines allowed the shoe industry to produce a large (35) _____ of cheaper shoes for a wider range of buyers.

Eg: **A.** is **B.** are **C.** was **D.** were

Question 31. **A.** weather **B.** climate **C.** temperature **D.** condition

Question 32. **A.** in **B.** of **C.** from **D.** on

Question 33. A. had to **B.** could **C.** ought to **D.** should

Question 34. A. although **B.** if **C.** unless **D.** since

Question 35. A. number **B.** total **C.** sum **D.** size

III. FILL IN THE BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD.

Television first (Eg) __appeared__ some fifty years ago in the 1950s. Since then, it has been one of the **(36)** _____ popular sources of entertainment for both the old and the young. Television offers cartoons for children, world news, music and many other **(37)** _____. If someone is interested in sports, for **(38)** _____, he can just choose the right sports channel. There he can enjoy a broadcast of an international football match as it is actually happening. Television is also a very useful way for companies to advertise their products.

It is not too hard for us to see why **(39)** _____ is a TV set in almost every home today. And, engineers are developing interactive TV which allows communication **(40)** _____ viewers and producers.

PART D: WRITING

I. REWRITE THE SENTENCE, USING THE WORDS GIVEN SO THAT THE SECOND SENTENCE HAS EXACTLY THE SAME MEANING.

Eg: If you don't work hard, you will get bad marks.

- Unless ***you work hard, you will get bad marks.***

Question 41. The teacher has invited all the students in the class.

- All the students in the class _____

Question 42. "Why do you like this job?" Tom said to me.

- Tom asked me _____

Question 43. She can't lift the table because she is not strong enough.

- If _____

Question 44. Because his bike was broken, he arrived late for the concert.

- Because of _____

Question 45. I haven't visited Hanoi since 1998.

- The last time _____

II. REWRITE THE SENTENCE, USING THE WORD IN THE BRACKET SO THAT THE SECOND SENTENCE HAS EXACTLY THE SAME MEANING.

Eg: "Why don't we go out for walk?" Mary said. (SUGGESTED)

- ***Mary suggested going out for a walk.***

Question 46. It took him two days to decorate the living room. (SPENT)

→ _____.

Question 47. She speaks Russian better than her sister. (AS)

→ _____.

Question 48. The boy is too short to reach the book on the shelf. (ENOUGH)

→ _____.

Question 49. He doesn't know enough English vocabulary to talk to foreigners. (WISHES)

→ _____.

Question 50. The children found it interesting to watch the film. (INTERESTED)

→ _____.

Question 51. He played so well that he received a thunderous ovation from the audience (SUCH)

→ His_____.

Question 52. Sam tried extremely hard to convince her, but it was no use. (BRING)

→ Hard_____.

Question 53. Unless you take the train, you will be late for work. (MAKE)

→ Only by_____.

Question 54. Surprisingly, the website wouldn't allow me to access certain pages. (WHICH)

→ The website denied_____.

Question 55. She worked hard during her final year. Therefore, she easily got admitted to this prestigious high school (INDUSTRY)

→ Had it _____.

Question 56. Looking back, I really believe I did everything I could do to stop her. (MORE)

→ I can honestly say, with_____.

Question 57. When he arrived at the airport, his family welcomed him warmly. (GIVEN)

→ On_____.

Question 58. "I must say goodbye to Peter at the airport" said Helen. (OFF)

→ Helen insisted _____.

Question 59. Jane said it would be a good idea if I called in the plumber to check the plumbing. (CHECKED)

→Jane urged_____.

Question 60. Arguing about the referee's decision would be a waste of time. (ARGUMENT)

→ There's_____.

III. WRITE A PARAGRAPH ABOUT 150 WORDS ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF KNOWING HOW TO SWIM.

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

Quy tắc phát âm đuôi "ed":

TH1: phát âm là /id/ : Khi động từ có tận cùng là phụ âm /t/ hoặc /d/

E.g: *Wanted / wɒntid /; Needed / ni:did /*

TH2: phát âm là /t/: Khi động từ tận cùng bằng phụ âm vô thanh /p/, /f/, /k/, /s/, /ʃ/, /ʧ/

E.g: *Stopped / stɒpt /; Laughed / la:ft /; Cooked / kʊkt /; Watched / wɒtʃt /*

TH3: phát âm là /d/: Khi động từ tận cùng là các nguyên âm và các phụ âm còn lại

E.g: *Played / pleid/ ; Opened / əʊpənd /*

⇨ Đán án B (ed đọc là "t" còn các phương án còn lại đọc là "d")

Question 2

- planet /'plænɪt/ (n): hành tinh
- fashion /'fæʃn/ (n): thời trang
- travel /'trævl/ (v): đi du lịch, đi lại
- nature /'neɪtʃə(r)/ (n): tự nhiên, thiên nhiên

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 3

- cover /'kʌvə(r)/ (v): bao phủ, bao bọc, che đậy
- control /kən'trəʊl/ (v, n): kiểm soát, điều khiển
- provide /prə'vaɪd/ (v): cung cấp
- remote /rɪ'məʊt/ (adj): từ xa, xa xôi, hẻo lánh

E.g: *remote control (điều khiển từ xa)*

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 4

- happy /'hæpi/ (adj): hạnh phúc
- hobby /'hɒbi/ (n): sở thích
- region /'ri:dʒən/ (n): vùng, miền
- agree /ə'gri:/ (v): đồng ý, đồng tình

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 5

- decorate /'dekəreɪt/ (v): trang trí
- tradition /trə'dɪʃn/ (n): truyền thống
- family /'fæməli/ (n): gia đình
- festival /'festɪvl/ (n): lễ hội

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 6

- whose: là đại từ quan hệ, thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu trong mệnh đề quan hệ (whose + N)

E.g: *The man, whose son won the first prize, is a doctor.*

- who: là đại từ quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, thường làm chức năng chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

E.g: *The boy, who is sitting next to me, is my teacher's son.*

- which: là đại từ quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, làm chức năng chủ ngữ và tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

E.g: *The shirt which I bought at this shop is very nice.*

- whom: là đại từ quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm chức năng tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

E.g: *The man, whom I met yesterday, is my English teacher.*

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 7

Tim: "Bạn có phiền cho mình mượn cuốn từ điển của bạn không?"

A. Vâng, nào chúng ta hãy làm
B. Tuyệt vời
C. Không, tất nhiên là không phiền rồi
D. Vâng. Của bạn đây

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 8

Cấu trúc: V + adv

So sánh hơn với tính từ dài: S + be + more + adj + than...

So sánh hơn với trạng từ dài: S + V + more + adv + than ...

E.g: *He is more intelligent than his father.*

Hoa sings more beautifully than Lan.

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 9

- festival (n): lễ hội
- meeting (n): cuộc họp
- party (n): bữa tiệc
- activity (n): hoạt động

⇨ Đáp án A (Tết là lễ hội diễn ra vào cuối tháng 1 hoặc đầu tháng 2.)

Question 10

Câu hỏi đuôi: Phần phía trước có never nên phần hỏi đuôi dùng khẳng định

The children là danh từ số nhiều nên đại từ thay thế là "they"

⇨ Đáp án B (Trước đây bọn trẻ chưa bao giờ đọc cuốn sách kia phải không?)

Question 11

- typhoon (n): bão to (cơn bão nhiệt đới dữ dội xảy ra ở vùng Tây Thái Bình Dương
- snowstorm (n): bão tuyết
- tidal wave (n): sóng thủy triều
- earthquake (n): trận động đất

⇨ Đáp án D (Người ta báo cáo rằng trận động đất nghiêm trọng vào tháng 5, 2015 ở Nepal đã gây ra nhiều thiệt hại.)

Question 12

- so: vì vậy, cho nên
- since: bởi vì
- because: bởi vì, vì
- but: nhưng

⇨ Đáp án A (Hôm qua cô ấy bị ốm nên cô ấy đã nghỉ học.)

Question 13

- pollute (v): làm ô nhiễm
- pollution (n): sự ô nhiễm → air pollution: ô nhiễm không khí
- pollutant (n): chất gây ô nhiễm

⇨ Đáp án B (Khói từ các nhà máy có thể gây ra sự ô nhiễm không khí.)

Question 14

- a/ an: một (mạo từ không xác định)
- the là mạo từ xác định

⇨ Đáp án A (Internet là một sự phát minh hữu ích cho cuộc sống hiện đại.)

Question 15

- in the morning: vào buổi sáng

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 16

is having (-Jill đang ở đâu vậy? – Bây giờ cô ấy đang tắm.)

Question 17

was playing (Jack đã bị gãy chân lúc cậu ấy đang chơi bóng đá.)

Question 18

haven't seen/ have not seen (Họ đã không gặp nhau từ khi ra trường.)

Question 19

finishes (Nếu cô ấy hoàn thành công việc thì cô ấy sẽ về nhà sớm.)

Question 20

to work (try to V: cố gắng làm gì đó. → Chúng tôi đã cố gắng học chăm chỉ để đạt điểm tốt.)

Question 21

B (many → much)

- information (n- uncountable): thông tin

Question 22

A (what did happen → what happened)

S + ask + O + what + (S) + V...

Question 23

C (where → which)

- where: là trạng từ quan hệ thay thế cho từ/ cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn trong mệnh đề quan hệ

E.g: *This is the town where I was born.*

- which: là đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, làm chức năng chủ ngữ/ tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

Question 24

B (at → after)

- look at: nhìn vào

- look after ~ take care of: chăm sóc, trông nom

E.g: *I always look after my little brother.*

Question 25

A (to smoke → smoking)

- stop + to V: dừng lại để làm gì đó

- stop + Ving: dừng, ngừng làm gì đó

Question 26.

Tất cả bọn trẻ đi cắm trại phải _____

A. bằng tuổi nhau **B.** chỉ thích phiêu lưu

C. nói tiếng anh **D.** luyện tập bóng rổ

Theo dẫn chứng trong đoạn văn: "Naturally, they get lots of opportunities to practice their English as this is the only language spoken."

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 27

Tất cả những phát biểu sau là đúng NGOẠI TRỪ _____

A. đúng theo dẫn chứng trong đoạn văn "The programme is packed with exciting activities such as horse riding and table tennis."

C. đúng theo dẫn chứng trong đoạn văn "The Camp ends with a sports contest in the last week which all parents are invited to attend."

D. đúng theo dẫn chứng trong đoạn văn "Naturally, they get lots of opportunities to practice their English as this is the only language spoken."

B. sai theo dẫn chứng trong đoạn văn "It is huge (120,000 square meters) and is just a stone's throw away from the clear, blue Aegean Sea. It takes the children just five minutes to walk to the golden sandy beach."

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 28

Bọn trẻ có thể đi bộ đến bãi biển cát vàng trong vòng _____

A. 5 phút **B.** 20 phút **C.** 1 tiếng **D.** 1 ngày

Theo dẫn chứng trong đoạn văn: "It takes the children just five minutes to walk to the golden sandy beach."

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 29

→ 5/ Five (kinds of sports can be played in the Camp).

Theo dẫn chứng trong đoạn văn: "The programme is packed with exciting activities such as horse riding and table tennis. Other sports include basketball, volleyball and athletics."

Question 30

→ (The last activity/ It is) a sports contest./ The last activity that the children can join in the summer camp is a sports contest.

Dẫn chứng trong đoạn văn: "The Camp ends with a sports contest in the last week which all parents are invited to attend."

Question 31

A (cold weather: thời tiết lạnh)

- weather (n): thời tiết
- climate (n): khí hậu
- temperature (n): nhiệt độ
- condition (n): điều kiện

Question 32 D

- depend on: phụ thuộc vào

Question 33 B

- had to: phải
- could: có thể
- ought to: nên
- should: nên

Question 34 A

- although: mặc dù
- if: nếu
- unless: trừ phi, nếu không
- since: từ khi, vì

"All shoes used to be made by hand, but now, although there are shoemakers still using their traditional skills, most shoes are now machine-made in large factories." (Tất cả các loại giày đã từng được làm bằng tay, nhưng bây giờ mặc dù có những người thợ đóng giày vẫn đang sử dụng kỹ năng truyền thống của mình thì bây giờ đa số các loại giày được làm bằng máy móc trong các nhà máy lớn.)

Question 35 A

- a large number of + N số nhiều: một số lượng lớn những ...

Question 36 most

Question 37 programs/ programmes

Question 38 example/ instance

Question 39 there

Question 40 between

BÀI DỊCH:

Vô tuyến truyền hình lần đầu tiên xuất hiện cách đây khoảng 50 năm vào thập niên 1950. Từ lúc đó, nó trở thành một trong những nguồn giải trí phổ biến nhất cho cả người già và trẻ. Ti vi cung

cấp các bô phim hoạt hình cho bọn trẻ, tin tức thế giới, âm nhạc và nhiều chương trình khác. Chẳng hạn, nếu người nào đó yêu thích thể thao thì có thể chỉ cần chọn kênh thể thao phù hợp. Ở đó họ có thể tận hưởng chương trình phát sóng trực tiếp một trận đấu bóng đá quốc tế khi nó đang diễn ra. Ti vi cũng là một cách rất hữu ích cho các công ty quảng cáo sản phẩm của mình.

Thật là không quá khó cho chúng ta biết được vì sao ngày nay hầu hết mọi nhà đều có một chiếc vô tuyến truyền hình. Và những kỹ sư đang phát triển các chương trình truyền hình tương tác cho phép giao tiếp liên lạc giữa người xem và nhà sản xuất.

Question 41

All the students in the class have been invited by the teacher.

Cấu trúc:

Chủ động: S + have/ has + PP + O

Bị động: S (O) + have/ has + been + PP + by S (O)

Question 42

Tom asked me why I liked that job.

Cấu trúc: S + asked + (O) + Wh_ + S + V lùi thì...

HTĐ → QKĐ; This → That

Question 43

If she were strong enough, she could lift the table.

Câu điều kiện loại 2 (Type 2): If + S + V past..., S + would/ could/ might + V ...

Câu điều kiện loại 2 diễn tả một sự việc trái với thực tế ở hiện tại hoặc khó có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại

Question 44

Because of his broken bike, he arrived late for the concert.

Cấu trúc: Because of + N: Bởi vì...

E.g: *Because of the bad weather, we cancelled the match.*

Question 45

The last time I visited Hanoi was in 1998.

Cấu trúc: S + have/ has + not + PP + ...for/ since ...

→ The last time + S + V past ... + was + time

Question 46

He spent two days decorating the living room.

Cấu trúc: It takes/ took + O + time + to V ...

→ S + spend(s)/ spent + time + Ving +...

Question 47

Her sister doesn't speak Russian as well as she does/ her.

Cấu trúc:

So sánh bằng: S + V + as + adj/ adv + as + ...

So sánh hơn: S + V + short adj/ adv + er + than + ...(tính từ/ trạng từ ngắn)

S + V + more + adj/ adv + than + ... (tính từ/ trạng từ dài)

Question 48

The boy is not tall enough to reach the book on the shelf.

Cấu trúc:

- too + adj/ adv + to V (quá ... để làm gì)

- adj/ adv + enough + to V (đủ...để làm gì)

Question 49

He wishes he knew enough English vocabulary to talk to foreigners.

Cấu trúc:

S + wish(es) + S + V past + ... (ao ước ở hiện tại: diễn tả một mong ước không có thật ở hiện tại)

Question 50

The children were interested in watching the film.

Cấu trúc:

- find + it + adj + to V ... (thấy như thế nào khi làm gì đó)

E.g: *I find it difficult to live here.*

- to be interested in sth: hứng thú, thích thú điều gì đó

Question 51

His performance was such (a good one) that he received a thunderous ovation from the audience./ His was such a good performance that he received a thunderous ovation from the audience.

Cấu trúc: S + be + such + (a/ an + adj + N) + that + a clause (quá...đến nỗi mà)

Dịch nghĩa: Màn trình diễn của anh ta quá hay nên anh ta đã nhận được tiếng vỗ tay vang như sấm từ khán giả.

Question 52

Hard as/ though Sam tried, he could not bring her round/ around.

Cấu trúc:

Adj/ Adv + as/ though + S + V, a clause: Mặc dù...nhưng

E.g: *Old as she is, she is very active...*

- bring sb round/ around: thuyết phục ai đó đồng ý với điều gì đó

E.g: *He didn't like the plan at first, but we managed to bring him round.*

Dịch nghĩa: Mặc dù Sam đã cố gắng hết sức nhưng anh ấy không thể thuyết phục được cô ấy.

Question 53

Only by taking the train will/ can you make it to work/ make it to the workplace on time.

Only by taking the train will/ can you make it in time to/ for work.

Cấu trúc:

Đảo ngữ: Only by + Ving + aux + S + V (Chỉ bằng việc làm gì đó...)

E.g: *Only by practicing English every day can I communicate well.*

- make it (v): đạt được, làm được, thành công; có thể có mặt tại một địa điểm

E.g: *I'm sorry I won't be able to make it to a party on Saturday.*

Question 54

The website denied me access to certain pages, which surprised me.

Cấu trúc: deny sb sth ~ deny sth to sb: không cho phép ai đó làm gì

E.g: *They were denied access to the information.*

Question 55

Had it not been for her industry during her final year, she would not have been admitted to this prestigious high school.

Cấu trúc:

Had it not been for + N, S + would have PP ... (Nếu không phải vì/ Nếu không có... thì ...)

→ đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 3

Question 56

I can honestly say, with hindsight, I could not have done anything more to stop her.

Cấu trúc: with hindsight: nhìn lại thì (sau khi sự việc đã xảy ra mới nhìn ra vấn đề)

E.g: *With hindsight it is easy to say they should not have released him.*

Question 57

On (his) arrival at the airport, he was given a warm welcome (by his family)./ On arriving at the airport, he was given a warm welcome (by his family).

- On his arrival at the airport/ On arriving at the airport,... ~ When he arrived at the airport,...

Question 58

Helen insisted on seeing Peter off at the airport.

- insist on doing sth: khăng khăng làm gì
- see sb off: tiễn ai đó

Question 59

Jane urged me to have/get the plumbing checked./ Jane urged that I (should) have/ get the plumbing checked.

Cấu trúc:

- urge sb to do sth: khuyên/ cố gắng thuyết phục ai làm gì đó

- urge that + S + (shoud) V nguyên thể không chia...

E.g: *She urged him to stay.*

The report urged that all children be taught to swim.

- have/ get sth done by sb: nhờ/ thuê ai làm gì đó

Question 60

There is no point (in) having an argument about the referee's decision.

- There is no point (in) doing sth: vô ích khi làm gì đó

E.g: *There is no point (in) convincing her.*

- have an argument with sb about sth: tranh cãi với ai về điều gì đó

E.g: *We had an argument with the waiter about the bill.*

III. WRITE A PARAGRAPH ABOUT 150 WORDS ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF KNOWING HOW TO SWIM.

Outline:

- Keeping fit
- Relaxing
- Surviving/ Saving people's lives

SAMPLE WRITING:

Nowadays, swimming is one of the recreational activities for people of all ages because it brings us a variety of substantial benefits. First of all, swimming is a good way to help us improve our health. If we go swimming regularly, we can keep fit and stay healthy. Obviously, swimming not only helps us build muscles and cardiovascular fitness but also helps to maintain a healthy weight, healthy heart and lungs. Therefore, only by swimming regularly can you prevent illnesses such as diabetes, heart attack and stroke. Secondly, people can feel relaxed and reinvigorated after spending their free time swimming. It can be one of the best sports to help them recharge their batteries after a busy day and lead a happy life. Finally, swimming is also an important skill which can help us survive or save other people's lives. For example, if we swim well, we will not drown after falling into water. Sometimes, we can rescue other drowning people when we are there. In conclusion, swimming is a great activity that can bring us many considerable benefits.

(179 words)

ĐỀ SỐ 5

PART A: PHONETICS:

I. **CHOOSE THE WORD THAT HAS A DIFFERENT STRESS PATTERN FROM THE OTHERS IN EACH GROUP.**

Question 1. A. original	**B.** comprehensive	**C.** complementary	**D.** illustration
Question 2. A. electrician	**B.** Japanese	**C.** possibility	**D.** comfortable
Question 3. A. category	**B.** profitable	**C.** eventually	**D.** ordinary
Question 4. A. suspicious	**B.** embroider	**C.** logical	**D.** religion
Question 5. A. mausoleum	**B.** government	**C.** correspond	**D.** unpolluted

PART B: GRAMMAR – VOCABULARY – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS:

I. **CHOOSE THE OPTION A, B, C OR D WHICH BEST COMPLETES OR RESPONDS TO EACH SENTENCE.**

Question 6. He is a specialist _____ modern Vietnamese literature.

A. of **B.** at **C.** for **D.** in

Question 7. David has not seen Linda for fifteen years and has _____of her address.

A. no idea **B.** nothing **C.** no thought **D.** no mind

Question 8. The population of the world is growing at an alarming _____.

A. rate **B.** measure **C.** step **D.** cost

Question 9. After Freddie _____school, he joined the army.

A. finishing **B.** finishes **C.** had finished **D.** has finished

Question 10. Don't go too fast! I can't _____ up with you.

A. go **B.** walk **C.** run **D.** keep

Question 11. It was unfair of you _____ her for something she didn't do.

A. so as to criticize **B.** that criticizing **C.** to criticize **D.** criticized

Question 12. My father didn't like coffee and _____did my mother.

A. none **B.** either **C.** so **D.** neither

Question 13. He said that he _____ some flowers in the garden at that moment.

A. is watering **B.** would water **C.** was watering **D.** watered

Question 14. For the last thirty years, space exploration_____ great contributions to weather forecasting.

A. has made **B.** makes **C.** is making **D.** has been made

Question 15. Miss Trang is wearing a _____dress.

A. beautiful blue new **B.** new beautiful blue **C.** blue beautiful new **D.** beautiful new blue

Question 16. "How about going fishing this Sunday?" - "_____"

A. That's a good idea. **B.** Never mind. **C.** Yes, I am fishing. **D.** That's my pleasure

Question 17. He seldom takes part in any of the class activities, _____?

A. doesn't he **B.** does he **C.** is he **D.** isn't he

Question 18. If you _____ to be a doctor, you have to study harder.

A. want **B.** will want **C.** wanted **D.** would want

Question 19. The cupboard in _____ rare books are kept is near the window.

A. where **B.** which **C.** that **D.** whom

Question 20. Huong went on working _____ the noise the children made.

A. because of **B.** in spite of **C.** because **D.** even though

Question 21. I wish there _____ no more wars in the world.

A. are **B.** have been **C.** will be **D.** were

Question 22. No sooner _____ arrived home than it rained heavily.

A. had he **B.** has he been **C.** he has **D.** he had

Question 23. Give me a ring before nine tomorrow morning, _____ I'll be too busy to talk to you.

A. unless **B.** therefore **C.** if **D.** otherwise

Question 24. The soldiers are made _____ ten miles a day.

A. run **B.** to run **C.** running **D.** ran

Question 25. All of us are _____ that she has won the first prize in the competition.

A. amazingly **B.** amazed **C.** amazing **D.** amazement

II. PROVIDE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS IN THE SENTENCES BELOW.

Question 26. John lost his job because he often behaved (POLITE) towards his customers.

Question 27. A great deal of (SCIENCE) research has been performed in this field.

Question 28. Hoang Anh was (COURAGE) to apply for the job.

Question 29. Mr. Long is a very (CONSIDER) person, so we love him very much.

Question 30. He didn't pass the final examination due to his (LAZY).

Question 31. Many rural areas in Viet Nam have been (URBAN) in the past few years.

Question 32. Peter fell off the ladder, but his (INJURE) were not very serious.

Question 33. The (RESIDE) in this city are very friendly.

Question 34. Those clothes look smart, but they are very (COMFORT).

Question 35. The movie we have just watched is (EXCEPTION) good.

III. CHOOSE THE UNDERLINED WORDS OR PHRASES IN EACH SENTENCE BELOW THAT NEEDS CORRECTING.

Question 36. (A) Ninety percent of the (B) earthquakes occur (C) around the Pacific Rim (D) knows as the "Ring of Fire".

Question 37. (A) Walk in the country in the evening is very (B) pleasant (C) at this time (D) of year.

Question 38. Ha Noi, along (A) with Ha Long and Hue, (B) are (C) among the most popular tourist (D) destinations in Viet Nam.

Question 39. It's (A) high time (B) the government (C) spend more money on education.

Question 40. Some (A) of the people (B) were standing in the street (C) watched the firework display while (D) others were singing a song.

PART C: READING:

I. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND DECIDE WHICH OPTION A, B, C, D BEST FITS EACH SPACE.

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But the pollution problem is as complicated _____ (41) it is serious. It is complicated because much _____ (42) is caused by things that benefit people. For example, exhaust _____ (43) automobiles causes a large percentage of all air pollution. _____ (44) the automobiles provide transportation for millions of people. Factories _____ (45) much of the material which pollutes air and water, but factories give employment to a large number of people.

Thus, to _____ (46) or greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to stop using many things that benefit them. Most of the people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can be _____ (47) reduced in several ways. _____ (48) and engineers can work to find ways to lessen the _____ (49) of pollution that such things as automobiles and factories cause. Governments can pass and enforce laws that require businesses and individuals to stop, or cut _____ (50) on certain polluting activities.

Question 41.	**A.** since	**B.** because	**C.** as	**D.** for
Question 42.	**A.** pollution	**B.** pollutant	**C.** polluter	**D.** polluting
Question 43.	**A.** in	**B.** from	**C.** at	**D.** for

Question 44.	**A.** Therefore	**B.** However	**C.** Moreover	**D.** But
Question 45.	**A.** offer	**B.** discharge	**C.** emit	**D.** dissolve
Question 46.	**A.** increase	**B.** pause	**C.** cause	**D.** end
Question 47.	**A.** increasingly	**B.** gradually	**C.** hopelessly	**D.** dangerously
Question 48.	**A.** Scientists	**B.** Doctors	**C.** Lecturers	**D.** Botanists
Question 49.	**A.** number	**B.** figures	**C.** amount	**D.** numbers
Question 50.	**A.** down	**B.** off	**C.** up	**D.** into

II. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND FILL IN EACH NUMBERED BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD.

The Internet is made _____ (51) of millions of computers linked together around the world in _____ (52) a way that information can be sent from any computer to any other 24 hours a day. These _____ (53) can be in homes, schools, universities, government departments, or businesses. The Internet is often described as a *network of networks* _____ (54) all the smaller networks of organizations are linked together into one giant network _____ (55) the Internet. All computers are pretty much equal once connected to the Internet, the _____ (56) difference will be the speed of the connection _____ (57) is dependent on your Internet Service Provider and your own modem.

_____ (58) are many things you can do and participate in once connected to the Internet. They include using a range of services _____ (59) communicate and share information and things quickly and inexpensively with millions of people, _____ (60) young and old and from diverse cultures around the world.

III. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER A, B, C, OR D.

It is often said that books are always a good friend and reading is an active mental process. Unlike TV, books make you use your brain. By reading, you think more and become smarter. Reading improves concentration and focus. Reading books takes brain power. It requires you to focus on what you are reading for long periods. Unlike magazines, Internet posts or e-emails might contain small pieces of information. Books tell the whole story. Since you must concentrate in order to read, you will get better at concentration. Many studies show if you do not use your memory, you lose it. Reading helps you stretch your memory muscles. Reading requires remembering details, facts and figures and in literature, plot lines, themes and characters.

Reading is a good way to improve your vocabulary. Do you remember that when you were at elementary school you learned how to infer the meaning of one word by reading the context of the other words in the sentence? While reading books, especially challenging ones, you will find yourself exposed to many new words.

Reading is a fundamental skill builder. Every good course has a matching book to go with it. Why? Because books help clarify difficult subjects. Books provide information that goes deeper than just classroom discussions. By reading more books, you become better informed and more of an expert on the topics you read about. This expertise translates into higher self-esteem. Since you are so well-read, people look to you for answers. Your feelings about yourself can only get better.

Books give you knowledge of other cultures and places. The more information you have got, the richer your knowledge is. Books can expand your horizons by letting you see what other cities and countries have to offer before you visit them.

Question 61. Books have great influence on _____.

A. muscles **B.** brain **C.** friendship **D.** TV

Question 62. When you are reading a book, _____.

A. you have to read small pieces of information

B. you have to read during a very long time

C. you use your brain in concentration and focus

D. you lose your memory

Question 63. A challenging book _____.

A. helps you to improve your vocabulary **B.** is only for primary pupils

C. can translate all new words **D.** contains a lot of difficult vocabulary

Question 64. Books _____.

A. are compulsory in every course

B. contain less information than class discussions

C. make a sick patient feel better

D. are not needed in most of the courses

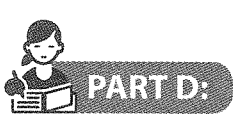
Question 65. According to the passage, reading books cannot help you _____.

A. widen your knowledge of other cultures and places

B. enrich your vocabulary

C. be self-confident

D. become a good builder



WRITING:

I. FINISH EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN SUCH A WAY THAT IT MEANS EXACTLY THE SAME AS THE SENTENCE PRINTED BEFORE IT.

Question 66. Someone serviced his car last week.

→ He _____.

Question 67. We haven't seen each other for 5 years.

→ The last time _____.

Question 68. The exercise is so difficult that we can't do it.

→ The exercise isn't _____.

Question 69. I think that no one in my class is more intelligent than Jack.

→ I think Jack _____.

Question 70. Nga would rather stay at home and watch TV than go to the movies.

→ Nga prefers _____.

II. USE THE SUGGESTED WORDS AND PHRASES TO WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES OF A PASSAGE.)

Question 71. Jack London / be / famous / American writer.

Question 72. He/ bear / January / 13 / 1876 / San Francisco / California.

Question 73. His family / poor / he / have / leave / school / make money.

Question 74. 7He / work / hard / different jobs.

Question 75. Later / he / return / school / he / not / stay / long.

Question 76. 1897 / he / go / Alaska / find / gold / he / find / ideas / books and stories / instead.

Question 77. He / come / home / start / write.

Question 78. Writings / be / successful / he / become / rich / famous / twenties.

Question 79. Poor health / he / die / 1916 / be / 40.

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

- original /ə'rɪdʒənl/ (adj): (thuộc) gốc, nguồn gốc, đầu tiên

E.g: *I think you should go back to your original plan.*

- comprehensive /ˌkɒmprɪ'hensɪv/ (adj): toàn diện

E.g: *a comprehensive study*

- complementary /ˌkɒmplɪ'mentri/ (adj): bù, bổ sung

E.g: *The school's approach must be complementary to that of the parents.*

- illustration /ˌɪlə'streɪʃn/ (n): sự minh họa

E.g: *the art of book illustration*

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 2

- electrician /ɪˌlekˈtrɪʃn/ (n): thợ điện
- Japanese /ˌdʒæpəˈniːz/ (n, adj): (thuộc) Nhật Bản, Nhật Bản
- possibility /ˌpɒsəˈbɪləti/ (n): khả năng
- comfortable /ˈkʌmftəbl/ (adj): thoải mái

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 3

- category /ˈkætəgəri/ (n) : hạng, loại
- profitable /ˈprɒfɪtəbl/ (adj): có lợi nhuận, sinh lãi
- eventually /ɪˈventʃuəli/ (adv): cuối cùng
- ordinary /ˈɔːdnri/ (adj): thường, thông thường

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 4

- suspicious /səˈspɪʃəs/ (adj): hoài nghi
- embroider /ɪmˈbrɔɪdə(r)/ (v): thêu (khăn,. ..)
- logical /ˈlɒdʒɪkl/ (adj): hợp với logic, hợp lý
- religion /rɪˈlɪdʒən/ (n): tôn giáo

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 5

- mausoleum /ˌmɔːsəˈliːəm/ (n): lăng, lăng tẩm
- government /ˈgʌvənmənt/ (n): chính phủ
- correspond /ˌkɒrəˈspɒnd/ (v): xứng, tương ứng
- unpolluted /ˌʌnpəˈluːtɪd/ (adj): không bị ô nhiễm

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 6

- a specialist in sth: chuyên gia trong lĩnh vực gì

E.g: *a specialist in Japanese history*

⇨ Đáp án D (*Anh ấy là một chuyên gia trong lĩnh vực văn học Việt Nam hiện đại.*)

Question 7

- have no idea of sth ~ don't know about sth: không biết về cái gì

E.g: *I had no idea of what the job would be like.*

⇨ Đáp án A (*David đã không gặp Linda 15 năm rồi và cũng không biết địa chỉ cô ấy.*)

Question 8

- rate (n) : tỷ lệ, tốc độ
- measure (n): biện pháp
- step (n): bước
- cost (n): chi phí

→ at an alarming rate: ở tốc độ đáng báo động

⇨ Đáp án A (*Dân số thế giới đang phát triển ở mức đáng báo động.*)

Question 9

Cấu trúc: After + S + had + PP, S + V past ... (Quá khứ hoàn thành)

QKHT diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ

E.g: *After I had gone home, I did my homework yesterday.*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 10

- keep up with sb: theo kịp, đuổi kịp ai

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 11

Cấu trúc:

- it + be + adj (kind, polite, fair,...) of + O + to V...

E.g: *It was very kind of you to help me. (Bạn thật tốt khi đã giúp đỡ tôi.)*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 12

Cấu trúc: so/ neither + aux + S

- so: dùng sau một phát biểu khẳng định để diễn tả sự đồng tình

E.g: *He likes tennis and so do I. (Anh ấy thích môn quần vợt và tôi cũng vậy.)*

- neither: dùng sau một phát biểu phủ định để diễn tả sự đồng tình

E.g: *He didn't attend the party and neither did his wife. (Anh ấy đã không tham dự bữa tiệc và vợ anh ấy cũng vậy.)*

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 13

- at the moment: ngay bây giờ (trạng từ thời gian trong thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

Cấu trúc: S + said (that) S + V lùi thì...

⇨ Đáp án C (*HTTD à QKTD*)

Question 14

Hiện tại hoàn thành: S + have/ has + PP

- since và for là hai giới từ thường được dùng trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành/ hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn

- make a contribution to: đóng góp, góp phần vào

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 15

Trật tự của tính từ trước danh từ: OpSACOMP:

Opinion – tính từ chỉ quan điểm , sự đánh giá. ví dụ : beautiful, wonderful, terrible…

Size – tính từ chỉ kích cỡ. thí dụ : big, small, long, short, tall…

Age – tính từ chỉ độ tuổi. ví dụ : old, young, old, new…

Color – tính từ chỉ sắc màu . thí dụ : orange, yellow, light blue, dark brown ….

Origin – tính từ chỉ cội nguồn , xuất xứ. ví dụ : Japanese,American, British,Vietnamese…

Material – tính từ chỉ nguyên liệu . ví dụ : stone, plastic, leather, steel, silk…

Purpose – tính từ chỉ mục đích, chức năng

→ beautiful là tính từ chỉ quan điểm; new la tính từ chỉ độ tuổi; blue là tính từ chỉ màu sắc

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 16

" Chủ nhật tuần này chúng ta đi câu cá nhé?"

A. Đó là một ý kiến hay.

B. Không sao cả.

C. Vâng, tôi đang câu cá.

D. Đó là niềm vinh hạnh của tôi

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 17

Câu hỏi đuôi (Tag questions): KĐ, PĐ? Hoặc: PĐ, KĐ?

Phía trước có trạng từ seldom mang nghĩa phủ định nên phần hỏi đuôi dùng khẳng định

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 18

Câu điều kiện loại 1: If + S + V present ..., main clause (diễn tả một sự việc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai)

E.g: *If it is nice, we will go camping tomorrow.*

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 19

- where ~ in which

E.g: *This is the house where I used to live. ~ This is the house in which I used to live.*

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 20

- because of + N/ Ving: bởi vì
- in spite of + N/ Ving: mặc dù
- because + a clause: bởi vì
- even though + a clause: mặc dù

⇨ Đáp án B (*Hương tiếp tục làm việc dù cho có tiếng ồn từ bọn trẻ.*)

Question 21

Câu ao ước: S + wish + S + V past + ... (ao ước ở hiện tại)

E.g: *I wish I had enough money to buy a car.*

⇨ Đáp án D (*Tôi ao ước không có chiến tranh trên thế giới.*)

Question 22

Cấu trúc:

- No sooner + had + S + PP + than + S + V past ... (Ngay khi/ Vừa mới....thì)

E.g: ; *No sooner had I arrived here than he left.*

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 23

- unless: trừ phi, nếu không
- therefore: vì vậy, do đó
- if: nếu
- otherwise: nếu không thì

⇨ Đáp án D (*Hãy gọi cho tôi trước 9 giờ sáng ngày mai, nếu không thì tôi sẽ rất bận để có thể nói chuyện với bạn.*)

Question 24

Cấu trúc:

Chủ động: S + make(s)/ made + O + V + ...

Bị động: S (O) + to be + made + to V + ... by O (S)

E.g: *He makes me do this work.*

→ I am made to do this work

⇨ Đáp án B (*Những người lính bị bắt chạy 10 dặm một ngày.*)

Question 25

- amazed/ amazing (adj): ngạc nhiên
- amazingly (adv): đầy ngạc nhiên
- amazement (n): sự ngạc nhiên

Sự khác nhau giữa tính từ thêm đuôi ed và tính từ thêm đuôi ing:

Adj- ing: dùng để miêu tả bản chất của sự vật, sự việc (chủ động)

Adj- ed: dùng để miêu tả tình cảm, cảm xúc của con người (bị động)

E.g: *He is bored with this work.*

This book is boring.

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 26

impolitely (John mất việc vì anh ta thường cư xử bất lịch sự với khách hàng.)

- polite (adj): lịch sự → impolitely /ˌɪmpə'laɪtli/ (adv): bất lịch sự, vô lễ # politely

E.g: *He behaved impolitely.*

Question 27

scientific (Nhiều nghiên cứu khoa học đã được tiến hành trong lĩnh vực này.)

- science (n): khoa học → scientific /ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk/ (adj): khoa học

E.g: *scientific knowledge*

Question 28

encouraged (Hoang Anh được khuyến khích nộp đơn xin việc.)

- courage (n): sự can đảm, dũng khí → encourage (v): khuyến khích, động viên

E.g: *He encouraged me to take part in this activity.*

Question 29

considerate (Ông Long là một người rất chu đáo, nên chúng tôi rất yêu mến ông ấy.)

- consider (v): xem xét, cân nhắc → considerate /kən'sɪdərət/ (adj): chu đáo, ân cần, hay quan tâm đến người khác

E.g: *She is always polite and considerate towards her employees.*

Question 30

laziness (Cậu ta đã không vượt qua kỳ thi cuối cùng vì sự lười biếng.)

- lazy (adj) → laziness (n): sự lười biếng

Question 31

- urbanized (Nhiều vùng nông thôn ở Việt Nam đã được đô thị hóa trong vài năm qua.)
- urban (n): đô thị, thành thị → urbanize (v): đô thị hóa

Question 32

injuries (Peter ngã cầu thang, nhưng vết thương không nghiêm trọng lắm.)

- injure (v): làm bị thương → injury (n): chỗ bị thương, vết thương

Question 33

residents (Những người dân ở thành phố này rất thân thiện.)

- reside (v): cư trú → resident (n): cư dân

Question 34

uncomfortable (Bộ quần áo kia trông rất lịch sự nhưng chúng không thoải mái lắm.)

- comfort (n): sự thoải mái → comfortable (adj): thoải mái # uncomfortable

Question 35

exceptionally (Bộ phim mà chúng ta vừa xem thì cực hay.)

- exception (n): sự ngoại lệ → exceptionally (adv): cực kỳ

Question 36

D (knows as → which is known as)

- to be known as: được biết đến như

- which: là đại từ quan hệ, dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, làm chức năng chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

Dịch nghĩa: 90% trận động đất xảy ra ở quanh vành đai Thái Bình Dương được biết đến như là "vành đai lửa".

Question 37

A (Walk → Walking)

Danh động từ (gerund) đứng đầu làm chức năng chủ ngữ trong câu

E.g: *Collecting stamps is my hobby.*

Dịch nghĩa: Đi bộ ở miền quê vào buổi tối thì rất dễ chịu vào thời điểm này trong năm.

Question 38

B (are → is)

Các danh từ được nối nhau bằng : as well as, with, together with thì chia động từ theo danh từ đầu tiên.

→ Hanoi + is

Dịch nghĩa: Hà Nội, cùng với Hạ Long và Huế là một trong những điểm du lịch nổi tiếng nhất ở Việt Nam.

Question 39

C (spend → spent)

Cấu trúc: It's (high) time + S + V past ... (Đã đến lúc ai đó phải làm gì đó)

Dịch nghĩa: Đã đến lúc chính phủ phải dành nhiều tiền hơn vào giáo dục.

Question 40

C (watched → to watch)

Dịch nghĩa: Một số người đang đứng trên đường để xem bắn pháo hoa trong khi những người khác đang hát.

Question 41 **C**

Cấu trúc: to be + as + adj + as ... (so sánh bằng)

"Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But the pollution problem is as complicated as it is serious." (Mọi người muốn giảm ô nhiễm. Nhưng vấn đề ô nhiễm thì rất phức tạp cũng như nghiêm trọng.)

Question 42 **A**

- pollution (n): sự ô nhiễm
- pollutant (n): chất gây ô nhiễm
- polluter (n): tác nhân gây ô nhiễm

"It is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people." (Nó thì phức tạp bởi vì sự ô nhiễm được gây ra bởi những thứ có lợi cho con người.)

Question 43 **B**

- exhaust from sth: khí thải từ

"For example, exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of all air pollution." (Chẳng hạn như khí thải từ các xe ô tô gây ra tỉ lệ lớn ô nhiễm không khí.)

Question 44 **D**

- Therefore: Vì vậy, Do đó
- However: Tuy nhiên
- Moreover: Hơn nữa
- But: Nhưng

"For example, exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of all air pollution. But the automobiles provide transportation for millions of people. (Chẳng hạn như khí thải từ các xe ô tô gây ra tỉ lệ lớn ô nhiễm không khí. Nhưng ô tô cung cấp sự vận chuyển đi lại cho hàng triệu người.)

Question 45 **B**

- offer (v): cung cấp
- discharge (v): thải ra, chảy ra (khí thải)
- emit (v): phát ra (ánh sáng, ...); tỏa ra (mùi, ...)
- dissolve (v): giải tán, phân hủy, tan rã

"Factories discharge much of the material which pollutes air and water, but factories give employment to a large number of people." (Các nhà máy thải ra nhiều chất làm ô nhiễm không khí và nước, nhưng các nhà máy lại cung cấp việc làm cho nhiều người.)

Question 46 D

- increase (v): tăng lên
- pause (v): tạm nghỉ, tạm ngừng
- cause (v): gây ra
- end (v): kết thúc, chấm dứt

Thus, to end or greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to stop using many things that benefit them. (Do đó, để chấm dứt hoặc giảm sự ô nhiễm ngay lập tức thì con người sẽ phải ngừng sử dụng nhiều thứ mà có lợi cho bản thân mình.)

Question 47 B

- increasingly (adv): ngày càng tăng
- gradually (adv): dần dần
- hopelessly (adv): một cách vô vọng
- dangerously (adv): một cách nguy hiểm

"Most of the people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can be gradually reduced in several ways" (Dĩ nhiên là hầu hết con người không muốn làm điều đó. Nhưng sự ô nhiễm có thể được giảm từ từ bằng một vài cách.)

Question 48 A

- scientist (n): nhà khoa học
- doctor (n): bác sỹ
- lecture (n): giảng viên
- botanist (n): nhà thực vật học

Question 49 C

- the amount of + N không đếm được: số lượng...

Question 50 A

- cut down on sth: cắt giảm, giảm

E.g: *The doctor told him to cut down on his drinking.*

Question 51 up

- make up ~ constitute (v): cấu thành, lập thành, tạo thành

E.g: *Women make up 56% of the student numbers.*

Question 52 such

- in such a way that + a clause: theo cách mà...

Question 53 computers

Question 54 because/ since/ as

- because/ since/ as: bởi vì

Question 55 called

Question 56 only/ unique

- only/ unique (adj): duy nhất, độc nhất

Question 57 which/ that

Question 58 There

- There are: Có...

Question 59 to/ in order to/ so as to

- to/ in order to/ so as to + V: để làm gì

Question 60 both

- both .. and ...: cả ...lẫn ..., vừa... vừa....

BÀI DỊCH:

Mạng Internet được tạo thành từ hàng triệu máy tính được liên kết với nhau trên khắp thế giới theo cách mà thông tin có thể được gửi từ một máy tính bất kỳ đến bất kỳ cái khác 24 tiếng một ngày. Những chiếc máy tính này có thể ở nhà, trường học, trường đại học, chính phủ, hay các doanh nghiệp. Internet thường được miêu tả như một mạng lưới của nhiều mạng lưới bởi vì tất cả các mạng lưới nhỏ hơn được liên kết với nhau thành một mạng lớn hơn được gọi là mạng Internet. Tất cả các máy tính thì được kết nối mạng Internet tương đối như nhau, điểm khác nhau duy nhất sẽ là tốc độ kết nối mà phụ thuộc vào nhà cung cấp dịch vụ mạng và modem riêng của bạn.

Có nhiều thứ mà bạn có thể làm và tham gia vào máy tính đã được nối mạng. Chúng bao gồm việc sử dụng rất nhiều dịch vụ để giao tiếp và chia sẻ thông tin và mọi thứ nhanh chóng và rẻ cho hàng triệu người, cả người trẻ lẫn người già, và từ nhiều nền văn hóa khác nhau trên khắp thế giới.

Question 61

Sách có tác động lớn đến _____.

A. cơ bắp B. não C. tình bạn D. TV

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: Unlike TV, books make you use your brain. By reading, you think more and become smarter. Reading improves concentration and focus. (Không giống như TV, sách khiến cho bạn sử dụng não bộ. Bằng việc đọc sách, bạn suy nghĩ nhiều hơn và trở nên thông minh hơn. Việc đọc sách giúp cải thiện sự tập trung.)

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 62

Khi bạn đang đọc sách, _____.

A. bạn phải đọc nhiều mẫu thông tin nhỏ

B. bạn phải đọc suốt một thời gian rất dài

C. bạn sử dụng não của mình tập trung và chú ý

D. bạn mất trí nhớ

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "Reading books takes brain power. It requires you to focus on what you are reading for long periods."

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 63

Một quyển sách mang tính thách thức _____.

A. giúp bạn cải thiện vốn từ vựng của mình

B. chỉ dành cho học sinh tiểu học

C. có thể dịch tất cả các từ mới

D. chứa nhiều từ vựng khó

"Reading is a good way to improve your vocabulary. ...While reading books, especially challenging ones, you will find yourself exposed to many new words."

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 64

Sách _____.

A. bắt buộc trong mỗi khóa học

B. chứa ít thông tin hơn các cuộc thảo luận trên lớp

C. làm cho bệnh nhân đang bị ốm cảm thấy khỏe hơn

D. không cần thiết trong hầu hết các khóa học

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "Reading is a fundamental skill builder. Every good course has a matching book to go with it. Why? Because books help clarify difficult subjects."

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 65

Theo bài đọc, đọc sách không thể giúp bạn _____.

A. mở rộng kiến thức về các nền văn hóa và địa điểm khác

B. làm giàu vốn từ vựng

C. tự tin

D. trở thành người xây dựng giỏi

Dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "Reading is a good way to improve your vocabulary.... Since you are so well-read, people look to you for answers. Your feelings about yourself can only get better.... Books give you knowledge of other cultures and places."

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 66

He had/ got his car serviced last week. /He had someone service his car last week./ He got someone to service his car last week. (Anh ta nhờ người sửa ô tô của mình vào tuần trước.)

Cấu trúc:

- have sb do sth/ get sb to do sth (chủ động)

→ have/ get sth done (by sb): nhờ/ thuê ai làm gì (bị động)

E.g: *I have him repair my car.*

→ I have my car repaired.

Question 67

The last time we saw each other was 5 years ago. (Lần cuối cùng chúng tôi gặp nhau là cách đây 5 năm.)

Cấu trúc:

- S + have/ has + not + PP...

→ The last time + S + V past ... + was + TIME

Question 68

The exercise isn't easy enough for us to do. (Bài tập không đủ dễ cho chúng tôi làm.)

Cấu trúc:

S + be + so + adj + that + a clause (quá ... đến nỗi mà ...)

S + be + adj + enough + (for O) + to V... (đủ...để làm gì)

Question 69

I think Jack is the most intelligent (student/pupil/boy/person) in my class. (Tôi nghĩ Jack là người thông minh nhất trong lớp tôi.)

Cấu trúc:

S + be + more + long adj + than ... (so sánh hơn với tính từ dài)

S + be + the most + long adj ... (so sánh nhất với tính từ dài)

Question 70

Nga prefers staying at home and watching TV to going to the movies. (Nga thích ở nhà và xem ti vi hơn đi xem phim.)

Cấu trúc:

- would rather + V bare-inf ...+ than + V bare-inf ...

→ prefer + Ving ... + to Ving... (thích/ muốn làm gì hơn làm gì)

E.g: *I prefer going out to staying at home.*

Question 71

Jack London was a famous American writer. (Jack London là một nhà văn Mỹ nổi tiếng.)

Question 72

He was born on January 13, 1876 in San Francisco, California. (Ông ấy sinh vào ngày 13/1/1876 ở San Francisco, California.)

Question 73

His family was very poor, and/so he had to leave school to make money. (Gia đình ông ấy rất nghèo, và/ cho nên ông ấy đã phải nghỉ học để kiếm tiền.)

OR: Because his family was very poor, he had to leave school to make money.

Question 74

He worked hard in different jobs. (Ông ấy làm việc chăm chỉ với nhiều công việc khác nhau.)

Question 75

Later, he returned to school where he didn't stay long.

OR: Later, he returned to school, but he didn't stay there long. (Sau này, ông ấy đã trở lại trường học, nhưng ông ấy không ở lại đó lâu.)

Question 76

In 1897, he went to Alaska to find gold, but he found ideas (there) for his books and stories instead. (Vào năm 1897, ông ấy đã đi đến Alaska để tìm vàng, nhưng thay vào đó ông ấy đã tìm ra ý tưởng cho các quyển sách và câu chuyện của mình.)

Question 77

He came back home and started to write. (Ông ấy đã trở về nhà và bắt đầu viết.)

Question 78

His writings were successful, and/so he became rich and famous in his twenties. (Các tác phẩm của ông ấy đã thành công, và/ cho nên ông ấy đã trở nên giàu có và nổi tiếng vào những năm 20 tuổi.)

OR: Because his writings were successful, he became rich and famous in his twenties.

OR: His writings were so successful that he became rich and famous in his twenties.

Question 79

In poor health/Because of his poor health, he died in 1916 when he was only forty years old. (Vì sức khỏe yếu nên ông ấy đã mất vào năm 1916 khi ông ấy chỉ mới 40 tuổi.)

ĐỀ SỐ 6

I. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE UNDERLINED PART THAT NEEDS CORRECTION IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FROM 1 TO 5.

Question 1. The bank manager wanted to know if I am taking much money to France.

A. to know **B.** if **C.** am taking **D.** much

Question 2. The aim of these courses are to improve students' language skills.

A. of **B.** to improve **C.** language **D.** are

Question 3. My parents were strict. They wouldn't let me to stay out late in the evening.

A. in **B.** to stay **C.** wouldn't **D.** strict

Question 4. He has learned a lot in the last couple of years, didn't he?

A. he **B.** a lot **C.** couple of years **D.** didn't he

Question 5. It is extremely important with an engineer to know how to use a computer.

A. with B.to know how **C.** extremely **D.** It is

II. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE BEST ANSWER IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FROM 6 TO 26.

Question 6. The librarian asked us.....so much noise.

A. don't make **B.** to not make **C.** not to make **D.** not making

Question 7. The second-hand car Patrick bought was almost new..... it was made in the 1990s.

A. or **B.** although **C.** because **D.** however

Question 8. Were you able to find the person.....wallet you found?

A. who **B.** which **C.** whose **D.** that

Question 9. *Lan*: "Let's go to Vung Tau on the weekend. ~ *Tom*: "....."

A. Yes, please **B.** Yes, let's **C.** That's a fine day **D.** That's a good trip

Question 10. I'll give you another hour to.....up your mind.

A. give **B.** go **C.** make **D.** take

Question 11. Dick.....in London when I last saw him.

A. is working **B.** was working **C.** has worked **D.** has been working

Question 12. I wish I.....a lot of money but I don't.

A. have earned **B.** earn **C.** earned **D.** will earn

Question 13. Egypt is famous.....ancient pyramids.

A. on **B.** for **C.** from **D.** to

Question 14. Designers have taken.....from many things in life.

A. inspiration **B.** inspire **C.** inspired **D.** inspiring

Question 15. If.....interested in that subject, I would try to learn more about it.

A. I were **B.** were I **C.** I had **D.** had I

Question 16. He has to study this afternoon,.....?

A. hasn't he **B.** has he **C.** doesn't he **D.** does he

Question 17. She suggested..... to the mountains for the weekend.

A. went **B.** to go **C.** go **D.** going

Question 18. The meeting will start when everyone.....

A. arrives **B.** are arriving **C.** arrive **D.** will arrive

Question 19. ***Daisy***: "That's an excellent drawing, Hoa." ~ ***Hoa***: "....."

A. That's a good idea **B.** Thank you **C.** Well done **D.** I'm sorry

Question 20. She is very tired;..... she has to finish her homework.

A. however **B.** so **C.** moreover **D.** and

Question 21. That's a nice coat, and the colour.....you well.

A. suits **B.** matches **C.** fits **D.** agrees

Question 22. ***Linda***: "Would you like some bread?" ~ ***Miss White***: "..... I'm rather hungry."

A. No, I wouldn't **B.** Yes, please. **C.** Yes, I like. **D.** No, thanks.

Question 23. Tan usually wears uniform at school. At home, he wears.....clothes.

A. formal **B.** national **C.** occasional **D.** casual

Question 24. ***Peter***: "Can you come for dinner tonight?" ~ ***John***: "..... . I have a lot of things to do."

A. I agree **B.** I'm afraid not **C.** Good idea **D.** It's all right

Question 25. This is the best movie.....I have seen.

A. who **B.** whom **C.** where **D.** that

Question 26. That desk.....several times this year.

A. has been repaired **B.** has repaired **C.** repairs **D.** is repaired

III. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH OF THE QUESTIONS FROM 27 TO 31.

FOOTPRINTS ON THE MOON

Long ago a lot of people thought the moon was a god. Other people thought it was just a light in the sky. And others thought it was a big ball of cheese.

The telescopes were made. And men saw that the moon was really another world. They wondered what it was like. They dreamed of going there.

On July 20, 1969, that dream came true. Two American men landed on the moon. Their names were Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin. The first thing the men found was that the moon is covered with dust. The dust is so thick that the men left footprints where they walked. Those were the first marks a living thing had ever made on the moon. And they could stay there for years and years. There is no wind or rain to wipe them off.

The two men walked on the moon for hours. They picked up rocks to bring back to earth for study. They dug up dirt to bring back. They set up machines to find out things people wanted to know. Then they climbed back into their moon landing craft.

Next day, the landing craft roared as the two men took off from the moon. They joined Michael Collins in the spaceship that waited for them above the moon. Then they were off on their trip back to earth. Behind them they left the plains and tall mountains of the moon. They left the machines they had set up. And they left footprints that may last forever.

Question 27. This story tells.....

A. about the first men to walk on the moon

B. how men found footprints on the moon

C. what the men brought back from their trip to the moon

D. about the mountains on the moon

Question 28. A telescope.....

A. makes the moon brighter

B. turns the moon into another world

C. makes many of men's dreams come true

D. helps people see the moon more clearly

Question 29. The men brought rocks and dirt from the moon because.....

A. they wanted something to show they were there

B. people wanted to use them to learn about the moon

C. they wanted to keep them as souvenirs

D. they might sell them to scientists

Question 30. When the men returned to earth, they.....

A. left their machines on the moon

B. destroyed the machines

C. carried the machines with them

D. hid the machines

Question 31. The next people who go to the moon likely could.....

A. find that the machines have disappeared

B. leave the first set of footprints on the moon

C. find the places where Armstrong and Aldrin walked

D. find that dust wiped off the two men's footprints

IV. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE WORD WHOSE UNDERLINED PART DIFFERS FROM THE OTHER THREE IN PRONUNCIATION IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FROM 32 TO 33.

Question 32. A. play*ed* B. climb*ed* C. warn*ed* D. wrapp*ed*

Question 33. A. f*a*me B. pl*a*y C. w*a*ste D. pl*a*stic

V. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE WORD THAT DIFFERS FROM THE OTHER THREE IN THE POSITION OF THE PRIMARY STRESS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FROM 34 TO 35.

Question 34. A. advise B. practice C. erupt D. collect

Question 35. A. fortunate B. difficult C. different D. successful

VI. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO CHOOSE THE WORD THAT BEST FITS EACH OF THE NUMBERED BLANKS FROM 36 TO 45.

WILL OUR PLANET SURVIVE?

There are over 7 billion people in the world today. The richest 1.5 billion (36).... 75% of all the world's resources. To give the other 5.5 billion people who live in (37).... a better life, we will need the resources of (38).....four or five planets. (39)..., we have only one and 1.5 billion of us have already (40).....a large part of it.

Forests are essential to life. They give us clean air and plants for medicines, (41).... contain over half the world's animals, birds, and plants. Humans destroy an area of forest the (42).....of Greece every year. If we don't (43).....this destruction, it will be too late. There are some signs of (44)....., but we will have to work very (45)..... if we want to save the planet.

Question 36. A. control B. get C. hold D. use

Question 37. A. shortcoming B. richness C. wealth D. poverty

Question 38. A. the other B. others C. other D. another

Question 39. A. So B. Therefore C. However D. And

Question 40. A. killed B. collapsed C. destroyed D. cancelled

Question 41. A. then B. but C. and D. or

Question 42. A. shape B. same C. side D. size

Question 43. A. keep B. protect C. stop D. continue

Question 44. A. help B. heat C. habit D. hope

Question 45. A. hard B. easy C. easily D. hardly

VII. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE SENTENCE THAT IS BEST BUILT FROM THE CUES GIVEN IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FROM 46 TO 48.

Question 46. *My brother / wish / he / speak English / fluent / as / native speakers.*

A. My brother wishes he could speak English as fluently as native speakers.

B. My brother wish he could Speak English fluently as native speakers.

C. My brother wish he could speak English as fluent as native speakers.

D. My brother wishes he could speak English as fluent as native speakers.

Question 47. *opinion / election / fair.*

A. As my opinion, the election was fair.

B. In my opinion, the election was fair.

C. According to my opinion, the election was fair.

D. In my opinion, I think the election was fair.

Question 48. *Father's Day / be / celebrated / third / Sunday / June / countries.*

A. Father's Day celebrated the third Sunday in June in countries.

B. Father's Day is celebrated on the third Sunday in June in some countries.

C. Father's Day is celebrated on third Sunday in June in some countries.

D. Father's Day celebrated the third Sunday in June in some countries.

VIII. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE SENTENCE THAT IS CLOSEST IN MEANING TO THE SENTENCE GIVEN IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FROM 49 TO 50.

Question 49. *"Why don't you postpone your trip till the autumn, Jim?" said Sarah.*

A. Sarah suggested that Jim should postpone his trip till the autumn.

B. Sarah asked Jim why he postponed his trip till the autumn.

C. Sarah wondered if Jim wanted to postpone his trip till the autumn.

D. Sarah didn't think it was a good idea for Jim to postpone his trip till the autumn.

Question 50. *No one has asked me that question before.*

A. That question has never been asked me before by anyone.

B. I have never been asked that question before.

C. I have ever been asked that question before.

D. That question has ever been asked me by no one before.

XI. ARRANGE THE WORDS AND PHRASES GIVEN IN ORDER TO MAKE MEANINGFUL SENTENCES.

Question 51. hours / boat / got / main / after / traveling / to / island / three / by / the / we //.

_____.

Question 52. language centre / would like / about / and / interested / your / information / I / learning / some / I / in / am / English //.

_____.

Question 53. wanted / clearly / the front line / the President / we / so / to see / stood / in / we.

_____.

Question 54. people / mountain resorts / some rest / hard - working / many / go to / to have / a / after / week.

_____.

Question 55. the sun / the roof / solar panels / on / of / the energy / installed / a house / from / are / to receive.

_____.

X. REWRITE THE SENTENCE, USING THE WORD IN THE BRACKET SO THAT THE SECOND SENTENCE HAS EXACTLY THE SAME MEANING.

Question 56. I didn't expect to enjoy the concert performance as much as I did. (SURPASSED)

The concert performance _____.

Question 57. That the company is losing money is something that must be accepted.(FACE)

The company must _____ it is losing money.

Question 58. Diseases such as smallpox have still to be eradicated.(STAMPED)

Diseases such as smallpox _____ yet.

Question 59. James was nominated for the post of treasurer by two committee members. (FORWARD)

James has _____ the post of treasurer by two committee members.

Question 60. The color of that dress showed off her complexion. (ENHANCED)

Her complexion _____ the color of that dress.

Question 61. As part of his new year's resolution he has renounced cigarettes and bad food. (UP)

He decided _____ cigarettes and bad food in the new year.

Question 62. We are building a new car park next to the shopping center. (PUT)

A new car park _____ next to the shopping center.

Question 63. You should erase any mistakes on the exam script. (OUT)

Any mistakes on the exam script may _____ a soft eraser.

Question 64. The government suppressed all the details of the financial scandal. (UP)

Details of the financial scandal _____ the government.

Question 65. It was really unexpected when my football team achieved the result it did. (TIME)

At _____ my football team to do as well as it did.

XI. PUT THE VERBS INTO THE CORRECT FORM.

Question 66. I suggest her _____(stop) smoking.

Question 67. This time next week, we _____(walk) about in London.

Question 68. By the age of twenty, he _____ (achieve) his ambition of becoming a pianist.

Question 69. I don't think it is worth _____(spend) money on it. It _____(be) there in the shop for ages.

Question 70. When I was there two years ago, the building _____(build), but now it _____(not, finish) yet.

XII. WRITE A PARAGRAPH ABOUT 150 WORDS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING TOPIC:

"Why should we learn English?"

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

Cấu trúc:

S + wanted to know + if + S + V lùi thì...(HTTD → QKTD)

⇨ **Đáp án C** (am taking → was taking)

⇨ Quản lý ngân hàng muốn biết xem tôi có mang nhiều tiền đến nước Pháp không.

Question 2

Chủ ngữ chính của câu là "The aim" – danh từ số ít nên động từ phía sau phải chia ở dạng số ít

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*are→ is*)

⇨ Mục đích của những khóa học này là để cải thiện kỹ năng ngôn ngữ cho học sinh.)

Question 3

Cấu trúc:

- let sb do sth: cho phép/ để ai đó làm gì

E.g: *My mother lets me go out with my friend.*

⇨ Đáp án B (to stay → stay)

⇨Bố mẹ tôi thì rất nghiêm khắc. Họ sẽ không cho phép tôi ở lại bên ngoài muộn vào buổi tối.

Question 4

Mệnh đề phía trước ở dạng khẳng định của thì hiện tại hoàn thành nên phần hỏi đuôi chúng ta phải dùng dạng phủ định của thì hiện tại hoàn thành

⇨ Đáp án D (didn't he → hasn't he)

⇨ Anh ấy đã học được nhiều điều trong 2 năm cuối phải không?)

Question 5

Cấu trúc: It + be + important + for sb + to do sth (quan trọng với ai để làm gì đó)

⇨ Đáp án A (with → for)

⇨ Cực kỳ quan trọng đối với một kỹ sư phải biết cách sử dụng máy tính.

Question 6

Cấu trúc:

- ask sb to do sth: yêu cầu/ đề nghị ai làm gì đó

⇨ Đáp án C (*Người thủ thư yêu cầu chúng tôi không được làm ồn.*)

Question 7

- or: hoặc là

- although: mặc dù

- because: bởi vì

- however: tuy nhiên

⇨ Đáp án B (*Chiếc xe cũ mà Patrick đã mua thì gần như mới mặc dù nó được sản xuất vào những năm 1990.*)

Question 8

- who: là đại từ quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm chức năng chủ ngữ và tân ngữ trong MĐQH

- which: là đại từ quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, làm chức năng chủ ngữ và tân ngữ trong MĐQH

- whose: là đại từ quan hệ, thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu (whose + N)

- that: là đại từ quan hệ, thay thế cho which, who, whom trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định

⇨ Đáp án C (*Bạn có thể tìm ra người mà bạn đã tìm thấy ví của họ không?*)

Question 9

Lan: Chúng ta đi đến Vũng Tàu vào cuối tuần nhé. ~ Tom:.....

Để đáp lại một lời rủ rê với "let's" thì chúng ta dùng "Yes, let's."

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 10

- make up one's mind: quyết định điều gì đó

E.g: *They're both beautiful—I can't make up my mind.*

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Tôi sẽ cho bạn một tiếng nữa để quyết định.*)

Question 11

Hành động sau "when" được chia ở thì quá khứ nên hành động ở vế còn lại cũng phải được chia ở thì quá khứ nhưng để nói đến tính tiếp diễn của hành động đó ở trong quá khứ nên ta dùng thì QKTD

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Dick đang làm việc ở Luân Đôn khi tôi gặp anh ấy lần cuối.)*

Question 12

Cấu trúc:

S + wish(es) + S + V past ... (ao ước ở hiện tại: trái với thực tế ở hiện tại)

E.g: *I wish I had a lot of money now. (In fact, I don't have a lot of money.)*

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 13

- to be famous for: nổi tiếng về

⇨ **Đáp án B** (Ai cập thì nổi tiếng về kim tự tháp cổ đại.)

Question 14

- inspiration (n): nguồn cảm hứng
- inspire (v): gợi cảm hứng
- inspired (adj): đầy cảm hứng
- inspiring (adj): gây cảm hứng, truyền cảm

→ take inspiration from N/ Ving: lấy cảm hứng từ cái gì/ làm việc gì đó

⇨ **Đáp án A** (*Những nhà thiết kế đã lấy cảm hứng từ nhiều điều trong cuộc sống.*)

Question 15

Cấu trúc:

If + S + V past/ were +..., S +would + V bare-inf ... (câu điều kiện loại 2)

⇨ **Đáp án A** (*Nếu tôi thích môn học đó thì tôi đã cố gắng học nhiều về nó rồi.*)

Question 16

Mệnh đề chính được chia ở dạng khẳng định của thì hiện tại đơn nên phần hỏi đuôi ta dùng ở dạng phủ định của thì hiện tại đơn

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Chiều nay cậu ấy phải học có phải không?*)

Question 17

Cấu trúc:

- suggest + Ving: gợi ý/ đề nghị làm gì đó

E.g: *I suggested going camping at the weekend.*

⇨ Đáp án D (*Cô ấy đã đề nghị đi leo núi vào cuối tuần.*)

Question 18

Cấu trúc:

S + will + V ...+ when + S + Vs/es ...

E.g: *I will give you this book when I see you.*

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 19

Daisy: Đó là một bức vẽ thật tuyệt vời Hoa à. (lời khen ngợi)

A. Đó là một ý kiến hay.

B. Cảm ơn cậu.

C. Làm tốt lắm.

D. Tớ xin lỗi.

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 20

- however: tuy nhiên
- so: cho nên, vì thế
- moreover: hơn nữa
- and: và

Đáp án A (*Cô ấy rất mệt; tuy nhiên cô ấy phải hoàn thành bài tập về nhà của mình.*)

Question 21

Sự khác nhau giữa suit, match và fit:

+ SUIT: nói đến sự phù hợp về kiểu dáng và màu sắc. Suit thường được dùng để nói về sự phù hợp của 1 vật với 1 người. Không nói ngược "Tôi hợp với cái gì."

E.g: . *Blue suits you. You should wear it more often.*

+ MATCH: thường được dùng để nói về sự phù hợp của 2 vật có cùng màu sắc/ kiểu dáng hoặc cùng loại.

E.g: . *This shirt matches your blue tie.*

+ FIT: nói đến sự vừa vặn, phù hợp về kích cỡ và hình dáng (thường dùng để nói về quần áo, giày dép vừa với ai đó) Không nói ai đó vừa với quần, áo.

E.g: . *These shoes don't fit me. (Đôi giày này không vừa với tôi.)*

+ agree: đồng tình, đồng ý

- agree (with sth): hòa hợp về số, giống, ngôi (ngữ pháp)

⇨ **Đáp án A** (*Đó là một chiếc áo khoác đẹp và màu sắc cũng rất hợp với bạn.*)

Question 22

Đáp lại lời mời với "Would you like ...?" chúng ta dùng "Yes, please." (cách trả lời đồng ý lịch sự) và "No, thanks." (cách từ chối lịch sự)

Vì vế sau đáp lại là "I'm rather hungry."nên câu trả lời là B

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 23

- formal (adj): trang trọng
- national (adj): (thuộc) quốc gia, dân tộc
- occasional (adj): thỉnh thoảng, từng thời kỳ
- casual (adj): bình thường, thường

+ casual clothes: quần áo bình thường, thường phục

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*Tân thường xuyên mặc đồng phục ở trường. Ở nhà, cậu ấy mặc quần áo bình thường.*)

Question 24

Peter: "Tối nay bạn có thể đến ăn tối được không?"

John: "..... Tôi có nhiều việc phải làm"

A. Tôi đồng ý.

B. Tôi e rằng tôi không thể (từ chối lịch sự)

C. Ý kiến hay.

D. Được rồi.

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 25

- Đại từ quan hệ "That" thường được dùng sau cấu trúc so sánh nhất

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*Đây là bộ phim hay nhất mà tôi đã xem.*)

Question 26

Trong câu có several times (vài lần) → đây là dấu hiệu nhận biết thì hiện tại hoàn thành

E.g: *I have read this book several times.*

⇨ **Đáp án A** (*Cái bàn đó năm nay được sửa vài lần rồi.*) → Cấu trúc bị động

Question 27

Câu chuyện này kể về.....

A. những người đàn ông đầu tiên đặt chân lên mặt trăng

B. cách thức mà những người đàn ông tìm thấy dấu chân trên mặt trăng

C. những thứ mà những người đàn ông mang về từ chuyến đi lên mặt trăng của mình

D. những ngọn núi trên mặt trăng

Xuyên suốt đoạn văn, chúng ta thấy kể về hành trình lên mặt trăng của người đầu tiên là Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 28

Kính thiên văn ...

A. Làm cho mặt trăng sáng hơn

B. Biến mặt trăng thành một thế giới khác

C. Biến giấc mơ của nhiều người thành hiện thực

D. Giúp con người nhìn thấy mặt trăng rõ ràng hơn

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: "The telescopes were made. And men saw that the moon was really another world. They wondered what it was like. They dreamed of going there."

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 29

Những người đàn ông đã mang đá và chất bẩn từ mặt trăng về bởi vì.....

A. họ muốn có thứ gì đó để cho thấy họ đã ở đó

B. con người muốn sử dụng chúng để nghiên cứu về mặt trăng

C. họ muốn lưu giữ chúng như những món đồ lưu niệm

D. họ có thể bán chúng cho các nhà khoa học

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: "They picked up rocks to bring back to earth for study. They dug up dirt to bring back."

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 30

Khi những người đàn ông trở lại măt đất thì họ.....

A. đã để lại máy móc trên mặt trăng

B. đã phá hủy máy móc

C. đã mang theo máy móc

D. đã giấu máy móc đi

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: "They left the machines they had set up."

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 31

Những con người tiếp theo đi đến mặt trăng có thể .....

A. nhận thấy rằng máy móc đã biến mất

B. để lại những dấu chân đầu tiên trên mặt trăng

C. tìm thấy những địa điểm mà Armstrong và Aldrin đã đi đến

D. nhận thấy rằng những hạt bụi đã quét sạch dấu chân của 2 người đàn ông

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: "And they left footprints that may last forever." (họ để lại những dấu chân mà có thể lưu lại mãi mãi → những người sau này lên mặt trăng có thể tìm thấy dấu chân của họ và biết được những nơi mà họ đã đi qua.)

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 32

Quy tắc phát âm đuôi "ed":

TH1: phát âm là /id/ :Khi động từ có tận cùng là phụ âm /t/ hoặc /d/

E.g: *Wanted / wɒntid /; Needed / ni:did /*

TH2: phát âm là /t/:Khi động từ tận cùng bằng phụ âm vô thanh /p/, /f/, /k/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/

E.g: *Stopped / stɒpt /; Laughed / lɑ:ft /; Cooked / kʊkt /; Watched / wɒtʃt /*

TH3: phát âm là /d/:Khi động từ tận cùng là các nguyên âm và các phụ âm còn lại

E.g: *Played / pleid/ ; Opened / əʊpənd /*

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 33

- fame /feɪm/ (n): sự nổi tiếng
- play /pleɪ/ (v): chơi
- waste /weɪst/ (n, v): rác thải, lãng phí
- plastic /'plæstɪk/ (n, adj): nhựa, chất dẻo

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*"a" trong plastic phát âm la /æ /, trong các từ còn lại phát âm là /ei/*)

Question 34

- advise /əd'vaɪz/ (v): khuyên
- practice /'præktɪs/ (v): luyện tập
- erupt /ɪ'rʌpt/ (v): phun (núi lửa)
- collect /kə'lekt/ (v): thu thập, sưu tầm

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*trọng âm từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất còn các từ khác trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2*)

Question 35

- fortunate /'fɔ:tʃənət/ (adj): may mắn
- difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ (adj): khó khăn
- different /'dɪfrənt/ (adj): khác biệt, khác nhau
- successful /sək'sesfl/ (adj): thành công

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, còn các từ khác trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất*)

Question 36

D

- control (v): kiểm soát
- get (v): nhận được
- hold (v): nắm giữ
- use (v): sử dụng

"The richest 1.5 billion use 75% of all the world's resources." (1,5 tỷ người giàu nhất sử dụng 75% nguồn tài nguyên của thế giới.)

Question 37

D

- shortcoming (n): khuyết điểm, thiếu sót
- richness (n): sự giàu có
- wealth (n): sự giàu có, của cải
- poverty (n): sự nghèo nàn

→ in poverty: trong cảnh nghèo đói

Question 38

D

- other (adj): khác (+ N số nhiều đứng phía sau, chưa xác định)
- the other: cái còn lại (đã xác định rồi)
- another: một cái khác (+ N cho danh từ đếm được số ít phía sau)

Lưu ý: Another + số từ/ a few/ a couple of + N đếm được số nhiều (plural N)

E.g: *I like this city so much that I'm going to spend another three days here. (Tôi rất thích thành phố này nên tôi định sẽ ở lại đây 3 ngày nữa.)*

- others ~ other + N

Question 39

C

- so: vì thế, cho nên
- therefore: vì vậy, do đó
- however: tuy nhiên
- and: và

Question 40

C

- kill (v): giết
- collapse (v): sụp đổ
- destroy (v): phá hủy
- cancel (v): hủy bỏ

Question 41

C

- then: sau đó
- but: nhưng
- or: hoặc
- and: và

Question 42

D

- size: kích cỡ
- same: giống nhau
- shape: hình dáng
- side: mặt, phía

"Humans destroy an area of forest the size of Greece every year" (Hàng năm con người phá hủy môt diện tích rừng bằng diện tích cả nước Hy Lạp.)

Question 43

C

- keep (v): giữ
- protect (v): bảo vệ
- stop (v): ngừng, dừng lại
- continue (v): tiếp tục

"If we don't stop this destruction, it will be too late." (Nếu chúng ta không ngừng sự phá hủy này thì sẽ quá muộn."

Question 44

D

- help (n): sự giúp đỡ
- heat (n): sức nóng
- habit (n): thói quen
- hope (n): sự hi vọng

Question 45 **A**

- hard (adj/adv): chăm chỉ, miệt mài, vất vả

- easy (adj) → easily (adv): dễ dàng

"There are some signs of hope, but we will have to work very hard if we want to save the planet." (Có một vài tín hiệu của sự hi vọng, nhưng chúng ta sẽ phải làm việc chăm chỉ nếu chúng ta muốn cứu hành tinh."

Question 46

Cấu trúc:

S + wish (es) + S + could + V...

Loại B, C vì sau chủ ngữ "my brother" thì động từ wish phải thêm es. Loại D vì sau động từ speak chúng ta phải dùng trạng từ fluently để bổ nghĩa

⇨ Đáp án A (*Anh trai tôi ao ước anh ấy có thể nói tiếng Anh trôi chảy như người bản xứ.*)

Question 47

- In my opinion ~ I think → Chúng ta dùng một trong hai cụm từ này

⇨ Đáp án B (*Theo quan điểm của tôi thì cuộc tuyển cử thì công bằng.*)

Question 48

Động từ "celebrate" trong câu này phải được chia ở dạng bị động theo nghĩa của câu nên loại

Đáp án A,D

Trước thứ ba phải có the → loại C

⇨ Đáp án B (*Ngày của cha được tổ chức vào chủ nhật thứ ba trong tháng 6 ở một số quốc gia.*)

Question 49

Cấu trúc: Why don't you + V ...? (lời đề nghị/ gợi ý)

→ Chúng ta sẽ dùng cấu trúc với động từ suggest để viết lại: S1 + suggest + that + S2 + (should) V bare-inf....

⇨ Đáp án A (*Sarah gợi ý rằng Jim nên hoãn chuyến du lịch của mình tới mùa thu.*)

Question 50

Cấu trúc:

S + have/ has + PP + O (chủ động)

→ S(O) + have/ has + been + PP + by O(S) (bị động)

A. sai vì phải dùng "to be asked *to* sb"; C sai nghĩa của câu gốc; D vừa sai cấu trúc vừa sai nghĩa của câu gốc

⇨ Đáp án B (*Trước đây chưa ai từng hỏi tôi câu hỏi đó. → Trước đây tôi chưa bao giờ được/bị hỏi câu hỏi đó.*)

Question 51

After three hours traveling by boat, we got to the main island. / We got to the main island after three hours traveling by boat.(Sau 3 tiếng đồng hồ ngồi thuyền thì chúng tôi đã đến hòn đảo chính.)

Question 52

I am interested in learning English and I would like some information about your language centre. (Tôi rất thích học tiếng Anh và tôi muốn biết một số thông tin về trung tâm ngoại ngữ của bạn.)

Question 53

We wanted to see the President clearly so we stood in the front line. (Chúng tôi muốn nhìn thấy tổng thống rõ ràng nên chúng tôi đã đứng ở hàng phía trước.)

Question 54

Many people go to mountain resorts to have some rest after a hard - working week. (Nhiều người đi tới các khu nghỉ dưỡng trên núi để nghỉ ngơi sau một tuần làm việc vất vả.)

Question 55

Solar panels are installed on the roof of a house to receive the energy from the sun. (Pin năng lượng mặt trời được thiết lập trên mái nhà để nhận năng lượng từ mặt trời.)

Question 56

surpassed my expectations/ surpassed expectations/ surpassed all my expectations

- surpass: vượt trội, trội hơn, hơn

→ surpass one's expectation: vượt qua sự mong đợi của ai đó

Question 57

face up to the fact that/ face the fact that

- face/ face up to: đương đầu, đối phó với

E.g: *She had to face up to the fact that she would never walk again.*

Question 58

have not been stamped out

- stamp out ~ eliminate: loại trừ, khử, tiêu diệt

E.g: *to stamp out racism*

Question 59

been put forward for

- put sb forward for ~ nominate sb to/ for: bổ nhiệm, chỉ định ai cho vị trí/ chức vụ nào đó

Question 60

was enhanced by

- show off: khoe khoang, phô trương

Dịch nghĩa: Màu sắc của chiếc váy kia khoe làn da của cô ấy.

Question 61

to give up

- renounce sth ~ give sth up: từ bỏ cái gì đó

E.g: *The Prince has refused to renounce his right to the throne.*

Question 62

is being put up

- put up: xây dựng (nhà, ...)

E.g: *to put up a building*

Question 63

be rubbed out with

- rub sth out ~ erase: to remove the marks made by a pencil, etc., using a rubber / eraser: xóa, xóa bỏ

Question 64

were covered up by

- suppress ~ cover up: che đậy, giấu giếm

Question 65

no time did I expect

- At no time + aux + S + V

Question 66

stopping (suggest + Ving)

Question 67

will be walking (Thì tương lai tiếp diễn với cụm trạng ngữ "this time next week)

Question 68

had achieved

Question 69

spending – has been (to be worth + Ving)

Question 70

was being built- has not been finished

I. WRITE A PARAGRAPH ABOUT 150 WORDS ABOUT THE FOLLOWING TOPIC:

"Why should we learn English?"

Outline:

Reasons:

- an international language (to be spoken all over the world)

+ a compulsory subject at school

+ famous universities require students to use English well

- understand and discover other cultures and customs

- communicate well with foreigners

SAMPLE WRITING

There are many reasons why we should learn English. Firstly, English is an international language which is spoken by millions of people worldwide. In education, English is the compulsory subject of many school programs. For this reason, if students want to get good results in class, they will have to make every effort to study English well. In addition, most famous universities such as Oxford or Cambridge require students to use English proficiently. Therefore, learning English is one of the necessary ways to provide more opportunities for them to study overseas. Secondly, learning a foreign language helps learners understand and discover other cultures and customs. For instance, people can read books, magazines and news to learn about various cultures because most of them are written in English. Finally, learning English can help us communicate effectively with foreigners around the world. In general, English plays an important part in the modern world.

(151 words)

ĐỀ SỐ 7

PART A: PHONETICS – GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

I. **QUESTIONS 1 - 5: CHOOSE THE WORD WHOSE UNDERLINED PART IS PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY FROM THAT OF THE OTHERS BY CIRCLING A, B, C OR D AND WRITE YOUR ANSWERS INTO THE BOX BELOW.**

Question 1. A. Kicked	**B.** Fixed	**C.** Pleased	**D.** Missed
Question 2. A. Ring	**B.** Benefit	**C.** Wander	**D.** Wonderful
Question 3. A. Amount	**B.** Count	**C.** Mountain	**D.** Course
Question 4. A. Reasonable	**B.** Threaten	**C.** Release	**D.** Keenness
Question 5. A. Cities	**B.** Workers	**C.** Series	**D.** Satellites

II. **QUESTIONS 6 - 20: CIRCLE THE BEST OPTION A, B, C OR D TO COMPLETE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AND WRITE YOUR ANSWERS INTO THE BOX BELOW.**

Question 6. That famous book _____ of five chapters.

A. comprises **B.** makes **C.** has **D.** consists

Question 7. Composing more than 40 per cent of the diet, fats are _____ by the body for energy.

A. using specifically **B.** used specifically **C.** the specific use **D.** specific use

Question 8. _____ along the street, he met a pretty girl.

A. To walk **B.** Walking **C.** Walked **D.** Walk

Question 9. I _____ a brief moment of panic.

A. received **B.** felt **C.** experienced **D.** took

Question 10. We'll play tennis and _____ we'll have lunch.

A. so **B.** so that **C.** then **D.** after

Question 11. Many of the students like to take _____ in the games, not only to watch them.

A. practice **B.** place **C.** exercice **D.** part

Question 12. I wouldn't like to have _____ a snake or a spider as a pet.

A. neither **B.** both **C.** nor **D.** either

Question 13. I didn't _____ her as she was wearing a blond wig.

A. perceive **B.** know **C.** realize **D.** recognize

Question 14. Women's Aid is a UK charity _____ aim is to end domestic violence against women and children.

A. who **B.** whose **C.** which **D.** whom

Question 15. Do you _____ my turning the television on now?

A. want **B.** object **C.** mind **D.** disapprove

Question 16. Nothing is wrong, _____?

A. is it **B.** are they **C.** isn't it **D.** aren't they

Question 17. A newborn baby can neither walk nor crawl. A newborn antelope, _____, can run within minutes of birth.

A. however **B.** moreover **C.** otherwise **D.** even though

Question 18. Passover is also an _____ spring festival.

A. ancient **B.** anxious **C.** annual **D.** official

Question 19. They _____ having stolen my car.

A. promised **B.** refused **C.** denied **D.** decided

Question 20. Lola is marrying a man _____.

A. that she hardly knows him **B.** whom she hardly knows him

C. she hardly knows **D.** she hardly knows him

III. QUESTIONS 21 - 30: USE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS TO COMPLETE SENTENCES AND WRITE YOUR ANSWERS INTO THE BOX BELOW.

Question 21. Sorry about the mistakes, I _____ the instruction you gave me. (*UNDERSTAND*)

Question 22. It is very hard for us to understand his explanation. It is _____. (*LOGIC*)

Question 23. The whole country is trying to get rid of _____. (*POOR*)

Question 24. English is a _____ easy language for Swedes to learn. (*COMPARE*)

Question 25. One of the _____ of the Internet is personal information leaking. (*LIMIT*)

Question 26. My teacher _____ me to take this exam. (*COURAGE*)

Question 27. It was very _____ of you to break that coffee cup. (*CARE*)

Question 28. _____, the *Ao dai* was frequently worn by both men and women. (*TRADITION*)

Question 29. The Internet has _____ developed and become part of our everyday life. (*INCREASE*)

Question 30. Easter is a _____ festival which is celebrated in many countries. (*JOY*)

IV. QUESTIONS 31 - 40: PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT FORM OR TENSE AND WRITE YOUR ANSWERS INTO THE BOX BELOW.

- Mary (31. *not wear*) _____ her glasses at that time, so she (32. *not notice*) _____ what kind of car the man (33. *drive*) _____.

- He said that he (**34. *not allow***) _____ (**35. *enter***) _____the examination room because he was late.

- We will be away for 2 weeks on vacation. I will ask the postman (**36. *stop***) _____ (**37. *deliver***) _____ our mail until the 20th.

- This is the first time I (**38. *read***) _____ a novel (**39. *write***) _____ by an American novelist.

- _____ (**40. *write***) the letter, she put it carefully in an envelope.

V. QUESTIONS 41 - 50: FILL THE GAP IN EACH SENTENCE WITH A SUITABLE PHRASAL VERB FROM THE BOX. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS INTO THE BOX BELOW. (10 PTS)

look back	*take off*	*bring along*	*put off*	*call on*
look after	*suck up*	*cheer up*	*clear up*	*go on*

Question 41. My little son is learning how to _____ his shoes.

Question 42. Please fasten your seat - belt. The plane is going to _____.

Question 43. Why are you so miserable? - _____! It's not the end of the world.

Question 44. John, would you _____ my handbag while I go to the ticket - box?

Question 45. When I'm eighty, I'll _____ my life and realize what a mess I have made of it.

Question 46. I would suggest that we should _____ all the trash on the ground before leaving the camp site.

Question 47. If we _____ wasting water, there will be a shortage of fresh water in a few decades.

Question 48. "Don't forget to _____ a rain coat, it is going to rain." My mother said.

Question 49. Tornadoes can _____ anything that is in their path.

Question 50. We all need friends whom we can _____ when we are in trouble.

PART B: READING

I. QUESTIONS 51 - 60: READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY, THEN FILL IN EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD AND WRITE YOUR ANSWERS INTO THE BOX BELOW.

It's a marvelous idea for children to (51) _____ some cooking at an early age. General speaking, most children can't wait to help the kitchen and love getting involved in the (52) _____ for their meals. They should be encouraged to do so, and care should be (53) _____ to ensure they enjoy the experience. It is important to show them how to do things correctly but they shouldn't be criticized (54) _____ much. Although the finished result may not be quite perfect to your liking, the young cook will undoubtedly find (55) _____ the tastiest food he or she has (56) _____ eaten.

Kitchens can, of course, be (57) _____ places and so the absolute importance of (58) _____ an eye on children at all times cannot be emphasized too heavily. Sharp knives, for (59) _____, should be avoided until children are old (60) _____ to handle them safely.

II. QUESTIONS 61 - 70: READ THE TEXT BELOW AND DECIDE WHICH ANSWER A, B, C OR D BEST FITS EACH SPACE AND WRITE YOUR ANSWERS INTO THE BOX BELOW.

Water is one of our most precious resources; put it simply, without water there would be no life. Unfortunately, many of us seem to have (61) _____ this fact, and as a result the world is (62) _____ the danger of running (63) _____ water. The actual (64) _____ of water on earth has changed little since the time of dinosaurs. The problem has been (65) _____ by people's misuse of our water supply. This not only means that we have polluted our rivers and seas, but also that we are (66) _____ a great deal of this precious resource. Unfortunately the destruction of the rain forests has (67) _____ this problem worse since much of the rain that falls is lost because it runs off into the sea. The population of the earth is increasing daily, so it is vital that we (68) _____ a solution to this problem before it is too late. The first step is to educate people, especially by reminding them of the (69) _____ of water. For most of us it is available whenever we require it, whether to bathe in or to drink, so we seldom bother to think about it. People then need to be thought how to reuse bath or shower for household cleaning. Whatever methods we decide to use, we must comprehend the worth of water and (70) _____ we can conserve it.

Question 61. A. looked over	**B.** omitted	**C.** forgotten	**D.** missed
Question 62. A. facing	**B.** witnessing	**C.** viewing	**D.** noticing
Question 63. A. out of	**B.** into	**C.** off	**D.** away with
Question 64. A. sum	**B.** total	**C.** number	**D.** amount
Question 65. A. brought out	**B.** caused	**C.** done	**D.** happened
Question 66. A. exploiting	**B.** wasting	**C.** spending	**D.** throwing
Question 67. A. caused	**B.** done	**C.** created	**D.** made
Question 68. A. recover	**B.** work	**C.** find	**D.** come up
Question 69. A. value	**B.** cost	**C.** price	**D.** wealth
Question 70. A. what	**B.** how	**C.** where	**D.** when

III. QUESTIONS 71 - 75: READ THE LETTER BELOW CAREFULLY THEN CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION A, B, C OR D THAT BEST ANSWERS THE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PASSAGE. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS INTO THE BOX BELOW.

DEAR EDITOR

I am writing with regards to the article 'Is the TV Dead?' that appeared in your newspaper on the 4th March. The author claimed that with the rise of the Internet, the TV was becoming less and less significant in our lives.

I find it very difficult to agree with this view. The TV is still the main way most of us get our entertainment at home. It offers us the chance to see top musical artists, great films and documentaries and occasionally, thanks to important televised events, it has the power to bring the whole nation and all ages together in a way the Internet never could.

Your article was particularly critical of the TV for the poor quality of programmes available on the many channels we now have. It is certainly true that many of the channels offer nothing more than repeats or low budget programmes. However, I would argue that the majority of content on the Internet is also of **questionable** quality. I agree with the writer that it is easy to keep up - to - date with the latest news on the Internet, but I'm sure most of us still enjoy sitting down to the News on TV in the evening just as much.

The writer is correct in stating that the Internet has become our major source for research and I think this is its main strength. However, criticising the TV for not being as good is totally unfair. Information programmes like documentaries are made for their potential as entertainment not as research tools and as such will continue to be popular with viewers.

So in conclusion I don't think the writer should be so quick to write the TV off. On the contrary, I think it has many more years left in it!

Yours sincerely

Samantha Johnson

Question 71. ***Why is the person writing this letter to the newspaper?***

A. to make a complaint

B. to offer a different point of view

C. to encourage people to watch more TV

D. to persuade people to not use the Internet

Question 72. ***What do we learn about the writer's opinion of TV?***

A. It is useful as a reference tool.

B. It is excellent entertainment.

C. It is suffering because of the Internet.

D. The quality of programmes is a problem

Question 73. ***Which of the following is seen as a problem with TV?***

A. the quality of some of the programmes **B.** the lack of entertainment programmes

C. its poor use as a reference tool D its unpopularity with younger people

Question 74. ***The word "questionable" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to*** _____.

A. reasonable **B.** certain **C.** likely **D.** doubtful

Question 75. Which of the following words describes how the writer feels about TV?

A. excited **B.** worried **C.** pleased **D.** confused

PART C: WRITING

I. QUESTIONS 76 - 80: CIRCLE THE BEST OPTION A, B, C, OR D WHICH HAS THE SAME MEANING AS THE GIVEN ONE. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS INTO THE BOX BELOW.

Question 76. The test we did last time was more difficult than this one.

A. We did an easy test last time and a difficult one this time.

B. This test is not as difficult as the one we did last time.

C. This time we have to do the most difficult test of all.

D. The test we have done this time is not difficult at all.

Question 77. "No, it's not true. I didn't steal the money!" Jean said.

A. Jean refused to steal the money.

B. Jean did not intend to steal the money.

C. Jean admitted stealing the money.

D. Jean denied having stolen the money.

Question 78. The road is so narrow that cars cannot park here.

A. The road is too narrow for cars to park here.

B. The road is too narrow that cars to park here.

C. The road is such narrow for cars to park here.

D. The road is so narrow for cars to park here.

Question 79. He can shout even louder but I still won't take any notice.

A. No matter how much louder he can shout, I still won't take many notice.

B. No matter how much louder he can shout, I still will take any notice.

C. No matter how much louder he can shout, I still won't take any notice.

D. No matter how many louder he can shout, I still won't take any notice.

Question 80. I wish I had gone there with her.

A. I hadn't gone there with her which makes me feel bad.

B. If only I went there with her.

C. I regret not having gone there with her.

D. If I had gone there with her, I wouldn't have felt bad now.

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

- kicked /kɪkt/ (v): đá
- fixed /fɪkst/ (v): sửa chữa
- pleased /pliːzd/ (v): làm hài lòng

- missed /mɪst/ (v): nhớ, nhỡ

Quy tắc phát âm đuôi "ed":

TH1: phát âm là /id/ :Khi động từ có tận cùng là phụ âm /t/ hoặc /d/

E.g: *Wanted / wɒntid /; Needed / ni:did /*

TH2: phát âm là /t/:Khi động từ tận cùng bằng phụ âm vô thanh /p/, /f/, /k/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/

E.g: *Stopped / stɒpt /; Laughed / la:ft /; Cooked / kʊkt /; Watched / wɒtʃt /*

TH3: phát âm là /d/:Khi động từ tận cùng là các nguyên âm và các phụ âm còn lại

E.g: *Played / pleid/ ; Opened / əʊpənd /*

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 2

- ring /rɪŋ/ (v): rung, reo (chuông)
- benefit /'benɪfɪt/ (n): lợi ích
- wander /'wɒndə(r)/ (v): đi lang thang
- wonderful /'wʌndəfl/ (adj): tuyệt vời

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 3

- amount /ə'maʊnt/ (n): số lượng
- count /kaʊnt/ (v): đếm
- mountain /'maʊntən/ (n): ngọn núi
- course /kɔːs/ (n): khóa học

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 4

- reasonable /'riːznəbl/ (adj): hợp lý
- threaten /'θretn/ (v): đe dọa
- release /rɪ'liːs/ (v): phóng thích, giải phóng, làm nhẹ bớt
- keenness /'kiːnnəs/ (n): sự hăng hái, sự nhiệt tình, sự sôi nổi

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 5

- city /'sɪti/ (n): thành phố
- worker /'wɜːkə(r)/ (n): công nhân
- series /'sɪəriːz/ (n): loạt, dãy, chuỗi
- satellite /'sætəlaɪt/ (n): vệ tinh

Quy tắc phát âm đuôi "s/es":

- TH1: Nếu từ có tận cùng là các âm: /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/ thì ta phát âm là /iz/

Thường có tận cùng là các chữ cái sh, ce, s, z, ge, ch, x...

E.g: *changes/ iz/ ; practices/ iz/*

-TH2: Nếu từ có tận cùng bằng các phụ âm vô thanh: /⇨/, /p/, /k/, /f/, /t/thì phát âm là /s/

E.g: *cooks /s/; stops / s/*

Mẹo nhớ: "thời phong kiến phương tây"

- TH3: Nếu từ có tận cùng là nguyên âm và các phụ âm hữu thanh còn lại thì ta phát âm là /z/

E.g: *: plays /z/, stands /z/....*

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 6

- consist + of: bao gồm, gồm có

E.g: *The committee consists of ten members.*

- comprise sth ~ to be comprised of: bao gồm, gồm có

E.g: *The committee is comprised of representatives from both the public and private sectors.*

⇨ Đáp án D (*Cuốn sách nổi tiếng kia gồm có 5 chương.*)

Question 7

- specific → specifically (adv)

- V + adv

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 8

Câu chưa rút gọn: When he was walking along the street, he met a pretty girl.

→ Walking/ When walking along the street, he met a pretty girl. (2 vế cùng cùng chủ ngữ; chủ động: dùng Ving)

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 9

- receive (v): nhận

- feel (v): cảm thấy

- experience (v): trải nghiệm, trải qua

- take (v): lấy

⇨ Đáp án C (*Tôi đã trải qua một khoảnh khắc hoảng sợ ngắn ngủi.*)

Question 10

- so: vì vậy, cho nên

- so that: để mà

- then: sau đó, rồi thì

- after: sau khi

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Chúng tôi sẽ chơi quần vợt và rồi sẽ đi ăn trưa.*)

Question 11

- practice (n, v): luyện tập
- place (n): địa điểm
- exercise (n): bài tập
- take part in: tham gia

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*Nhiều học sinh thích tham gia vào các trò chơi, không chỉ xem chúng.*)

Question 12

- either ... or: hoặc ... hoặc

E.g: *I'm going to buy either a camera or a DVD player with the money.*

- neither ...nor: không ...cũng không

E.g: *Their house is neither big nor small.*

- both ... and: cả ... lẫn, vừa ... vừa

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 13

- perceive: tiếp nhận, nhận thức, lĩnh hội
- know: biết
- realize: thấy rõ, hiểu rõ, nhận thức rõ

E.g: *I don't think you realize how important this is to her.*

- recognize: nhận ra

E.g: *I recognized her by her red hair.*

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*Tôi đã không nhận ra cô ấy khi cô ấy đội bộ tóc giả màu vàng hoe.*)

Question 14

- who: là đại từ quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm chức năng chủ ngữ và tân ngữ trong MĐQH
- which: là đại từ quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, làm chức năng chủ ngữ và tân ngữ trong MĐQH
- whose: là đại từ quan hệ, thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu (whose + N)
- whom: là đại từ quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm chức năng tân ngữ trong MĐQH

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 15

Cấu trúc:

Do you mind + (TTSH) + Ving...? (Bạn có phiền...?)

E.g: *Do you mind closing the windows?*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 16

Câu hỏi đuôi: Mệnh đề chính có các từ phủ định như "nothing, no one, nobody, ..." thì trong phần hỏi đuôi ta dùng thể khẳng định

⇨ Đáp án A (*Không có điều gì sai phải không?*)

Question 17

- however : tuy nhiên
- moreover: hơn nữa
- otherwise: nếu không thì
- even though: dù cho, mặc dù

⇨ Đáp án A (*Một đứa trẻ sinh ra không thể đi cũng không thể bò đượC. Tuy nhiên, một con linh dương mới sinh ra có thể chạy được trong vòng vài phút.*)

Question 18

- ancient (adj): cổ, cổ đại, xưa
- anxious (adj): lo lắng
- annual (adj): hàng năm
- official (adj): chính thức

⇨ Đáp án A (*Lễ Vượt Qua cũng là một lễ hội mùa xuân cổ đại.*)

Question 19

- promise + to V (v): hứa
- refuse + to V (v): từ chối
- deny + Ving (v): phủ nhận
- decide + to V (v): quyết định

⇨ Đáp án C (*Họ đã phủ nhận lấy trộm xe ô tô của tôi.*)

Question 20

Lola is marrying a man (that/ whom) she hardly knows. / that/ whom có thể được lược bỏ

⇨ Đáp án C (*Lola sắp kết hôn với người đàn ông mà cô ấy hầu như chưa biết gì về anh ta.*)

Question 21

misunderstood

- misunderstand (v): hiểu lầm, hiểu sai

E.g: *I completely misunderstood her intentions.*

Question 22

illogical

- illogical (adj): không logic, không hợp lý, phi lý # logical

E.g: *From all this evidence he drew a strange and illogical conclusion.*

Question 23

poverty

- poverty (n): sự nghèo nàn

Question 24

comparatively

- comparatively ~ relatively (adv): tương đối

Question 25

limitations

- limitation (n): sự hạn chế

Question 26

encouraged

- encourage (v): khuyến khích, động viên

Question 27

careless

- careless (adj): bất cẩn # careful

Question 28

Traditionally

- traditionally (adv): theo truyền thống

Question 29

- increasingly

- increasingly (adv): ngày càng tăng

Question 30

joyful

- joyful (adj): vui vẻ, vui mừng, mang lại niềm vui

Question 31

- wasn't wearing

Question 32

- didn't notice

Question 33

- was driving

Question 34

- wasn't allowed

Question 35

- to enter (to be allowed to do sth: được cho phép làm gì đó)

Question 36

- to stop (ask sb to do sth: yêu cầu ai làm gì đó)

Question 37

- delivering (stop doing sth: ngừng làm gì đó)

Question 38

- have read (This is the first time + thì HTHT)

Question 39

- written (dùng quá khứ phân từ: bị động)

Question 40

- Having written

Having written the letter, she put it carefully in an envelope. ~ After she had written the letter, she put it carefully in an envelope.

Question 41

- put off

- put off: cởi, tháo bỏ (quần áo, ...)

Dịch: Con trai nhỏ của tôi đang học cách tháo giày ra.

Question 42

- take off

- take off: cất cánh (máy bay)

Dịch: Xin hãy thiết chặt dây an toàn của mình lại. Máy bay sắp cất cánh rồi.

Question 43

- Cheer up

- cheer up: hãy vui lên, hãy cười lên (lời động viên ai đó)

Dịch: Tại sao bạn lại đau khổ vậy? – Hãy vui lên nào! Chưa phải là ngày tận thế đâu.

Question 44

- look after

- look after: chăm sóc, trông nom

Dịch: John à, bạn trông chừng túi xách hộ tôi trong khi tôi đến quầy vé nhé?

Question 45

- look back

- look back: nhìn lại

Question 46

- clear up

- clear up: dọn dẹp

Question 47

- go on

- go on: tiếp tục

Question 48

- bring along

- bring along: mang theo

Question 49

- suck up

- suck up: hút

Question 50

- call on

- call on: kêu gọi, yêu cầu

Question 51

- do (do some cooking: nấu ăn)

Question 52

- preparation (preparation: sự chuẩn bị)

Question 53

- taken (take care: hãy cẩn thận)

Question 54

- too (too much: quá nhiều)

Question 55

- it (find it ...: cảm thấy...)

Question 56

- ever (ever: đã từng)

Question 57

- dangerous (dangerous: nguy hiểm)

Question 58

- keeping (keep an eye on: để mắt, để ý đến)

Question 59

- example (for example/ for instance: chẳng hạn, ví dụ)

Question 60

- enough (adj+ enough + to do sth: đủ ... để làm gì)

Question 61 C

- look over: xem xét, kiểm tra; bỏ qua, tha thứ
- omit: bỏ đi
- forget: quên
- miss: bỏ lỡ

Question 62 A

- face (v): đối mặt

→ face the danger: đối mặt với nguy hiểm

Question 63 A

- run out of sth: cạn kiệt, hết

Question 64 D

- the amount of + N không đếm được: số lượng, lượng ...

Question 65 B

- cause (v): gây ra

Question 66 B

- waste (v): lãng phí

Question 67 D

- make + O + adj: làm cho... như thế nào

Question 68 C

- find (v): tìm kiếm

→ find a solution to this problem: tìm kiếm giải pháp cho vấn đề này

Question 69 **A**

- value (n): giá trị
- cost (n): chi phí
- price (n): giá cả
- wealth (n): sự giàu có

Question 70 **B**

Whatever methods we decide to use, we must comprehend the worth of water and how we can conserve it. (Dù cho chúng ta quyết định sử dụng phương pháp gì đi chăng nữa thì chúng ta phải hiểu được giá trị của nước và chúng ta có thể bảo tồn nó bằng cách nào.)

Question 71

Tại sao người này viết thư tới tòa soạn báo?

A. để phàn nàn

B. để đưa ra một quan điểm khác

C. để khuyến khích mọi người xem ti vi nhiều hơn

D. để thuyết phục mọi người không sử dụng Internet

Theo dẫn chứng trong bức thư: "I am writing with regards to the article 'Is the TV Dead?' that appeared in your newspaper on the 4th March. The author claimed that with the rise of the Internet, the TV was becoming less and less significant in our lives. I find it very difficult to agree with this view."

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 72

Chúng ta có thể học được điều gì về ý kiến của tác giả về TV?

A. Nó thì hữu ích như là một công cụ tham khảo

B. Nó là sự giải trí tuyệt vời

C. Nó phải chịu thiệt hại vì sự có mặt của Internet

D. Chất lượng của các chương trình có vấn đề

Theo dẫn chứng trong bức thư: "*The TV is still the main way most of us get our entertainment at home....*"

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 73

Điều nào sau đây được xem là vấn đề của TV?

A. chất lượng của một số chương trình

B. việc thiếu chương trình giải trí

C. việc sử dụng kém như là một công cụ tham khảo

D. tính không phổ biến với người trẻ

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: "*Your article was particularly critical of the TV for the poor quality of programmes available on the many channels we now have. It is certainly true that many of the channels offer nothing more than repeats or low budget programmes.*"

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 74

- questionable ~ doubtful (adj): đáng nghi ngờ, đáng hoài nghi
- certain (adj): chắc chắn
- likely (adj): chắc đúng, có thể

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 75

Từ nào sau miêu tả về việc tác giả cảm thấy như nào về TV?

A. hào hứng **B.** lo lắng **C.** hài lòng **D.** bối rối

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 76

Câu gốc: Bài kiểm tra mà chúng tôi đã làm lần trước thì khó hơn bài kiểm tra này.

A. Lần trước chúng tôi đã làm một bài kiểm tra dễ và lần này một bài khó.

B. Bài kiểm tra này không khó bằng bài kiểm tra mà chúng tôi đã làm lần trước.

C. Lần này chúng tôi phải làm bài kiểm tra khó nhất trong trong tất cả các bài kiểm tra.

D. Bài kiểm tra chúng tôi làm lần này thì không khó chút nào.

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 77

Câu gốc: "Không, không phải. Tôi đã không lấy trộm tiền của bạn!"Jean nói

Cấu trúc:

- refuse to do sth: từ chối làm gì đó
- admit doing sth: thừa nhận làm gì đó
- intend to do sth: ý định làm gì đó
- deny doing sth: phủ nhận làm gì đó

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 78

Câu gốc: Con đường thì quá hẹp nên ô tô không thể đậu ở đây được.

Cấu trúc:

- too + adj + (for O) + to V: quá... đến nỗi mà.... không thể làm gì
- so + adj + that + a clause: quá... đến nỗi mà...
- such + (a/ an) + adj + N + that + a clause: quá...đến nỗi mà...

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 79

Câu gốc: Anh ta có thể la hét thậm chí to hơn nhưng tôi vẫn không để ý.

Cấu trúc:

- No matter + how (much) +adj/ adv + S + V, a clause: Dù cho.... đi chăng nữa thì...

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Dù cho anh ta có thể la hét to hơn đi chăng nữa thì tôi vẫn không để ý.*)

Question 80

Câu gốc: Tôi ước tôi đã đi đến đó với cô ấy.

Cấu trúc: S + wish + S + had + PP (ao ước ở quá khứ)

→ regret + Ving (hối hận/ hối tiếc đã làm gì đó)

⇨ **Đáp án C**

ĐỀ SỐ 8

I. CHOOSE THE WORD THAT DIFFERS FROM THE REST IN THE POSITION OF THE MAIN STRESS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FROM 1 TO 5:

Question 1: A. environment **B.** satisfy **C.** imagine **D.** attractive

Question 2: A. biology **B.** ability **C.** interactive **D.** inaccurate

Question 3: A. specialize **B.** anxious **C.** anticipate **D.** tendency

Question 4: A. eliminate **B.** compulsory **C.** technology **D.** academic

Question 5: A. medicine **B.** addition **C.** endanger **D.** survival

II. CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE.

Question 6. Everyone can join our club, _____age and sex.

A. in place of **B.** regardless of **C.** in case of **D.** instead of

Question 7. The total cost to renovate the building was $13.75 million, _____ double the original estimate.

A. mostly **B.** most all **C.** the most **D.** almost

Question 8. He went _____ a bad cold just before Christmas.

A. in for **B.** over **C.** through **D.** down with

Question 9. _____ wait for no man.

A. Tide and fire **B.** Time and tide **C.** Time and fire **D.** Tide and time

Question 10. -"Do you have a minute, Dr Keith?" – "_____"

A. Sorry, I haven't got it here. **B.** Good, I hope so.

C. Sure. What's the problem? **D.** Well. I'm not sure when.

Question 11. I saw him hiding something in a_____ bag.

A. small plastic black **B.** black small plastic

C. small black plastic **D.** plastic small black

Question 12. _____ calculations have shown that the earth's resources may run out before the end of the next century.

A. Crude **B.** Blunt **C.** Rude **D.** Raw

Question 13. The book says that the revolution was_____ off by the assassination of the state governor.

A. launched **B.** cropped **C.** triggered **D.** prompted

Question 14. Jane had a problem with her finances, so we talked _____and no wit's fine.

A. over **B.** it over **C.** over it **D.** over and over

Question 15. Governments should _____ international laws against terrorism.

A. bring up B. bring in C. bring about D. bring back

Question 16. Beneath the streets of a modern city _____ of walls, columns, cables, pipes, and tunnels required to satisfy the needs of its inhabitants.

A. the existing network B. exists the network

C. the network's existence D. where exists

Question 17. I usually buy my clothes_____. It's cheaper than going to the dress maker.

A. on the house B. off the peg C. in public D. on the shelf

Question 18. We put his rude manner _____ ignorance of our British customs.

A. up to B. down to C. off at D. up with

Question 19. If I were you, I would regard their offer with considerable _____, because it seems too good to be true.

A. reservation B. disbelief C. suspicion D. doubt

Question 20. She lifted the phone receiver, _____ slightly.

A. her hands trembling B. her hands were trembling

C. her hands trembled D. with her hands trembled

Question 21. He suddenly saw Sue _____the room. He pushed his way_____ the crowd of people to get to her.

A. across/through B. over/through C. over/along D. across/across

Question 22. I would sooner you _____ the office phone for personal purpose.

A. shouldn't have used B. shouldn't use C. not to use D. didn't use

Question 23. – "Ooh! Shakespeare in Love" on Channel Four!" – " _____ !"

A. Go and watch it B. It's all right

C. But I want to see it D. But it's football's time

Question 24. Is it necessary that I _____ here tomorrow?

A. am being B. were C. be D. would be

Question 25. I walked away as calmly as I could . _____ , they would have thought I was a thief.

A. If so B. Or else C. In case D. Owing to

Question 26. "Your parents must be proud of your result at school". – "_____"

A. Sorry to hear that. B. I am glad you like it.

C. Thanks. It's certainly encouraging. D. Of course

Question 27. In most _____ developed countries, up to 50% of _____ population enters higher education at some time in their lives.

A. Ø / Ø B. the / Ø C. Ø / the D. the / a

Question 28. Linda: "It's been a tough couple of months, but I think the worst is behind us now." Jill: "_____."

A. Good! **B.** Good luck! **C.** Good morning. **D.** Goodness me!

Question 29. _____ her fiction describes women in unhappy marriages.

A. Many of **B.** a large number of **C.** Much of **D.** A great variety of

Question 30. What made Peter _____ his family and his job? Where did he go and why?

A. walk away on **B.** leave out at **C.** go off on **D.** walk out on

Question 31. Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have _____ any solutions.

A. come up with **B.** thought over **C.** got round to **D.** looked into

Question 32. _____ after the World War II, the United Nations has been actively carrying out its convention to stop wars and bring peace to nations worldwide.

A. Having been established **B.** Being found

C. To be established **D.** Established

Question 33. _____ William Shakespeare is the most widely known.

A. With all writers in English **B.** All writers in English

C. All of the writers in English **D.** Of all writers in English

Question 34. Ann's encouraging words gave me _____ to undertake the demanding task once again.

A. an incentive **B.** a resolution **C.** a point **D.** a target

Question 35. After the flash flood, all the drains were overflowing _____storm water.

A. with **B.** by **C.** from **D.** for

III. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND DECIDE WHICH OPTION A, B, C OR D BEST FITS EACH SPACE.

AS OLD AS YOU FEEL

It might after all be true that you are only as old as you feel. A British clinic is carrying out new high-tech tests to calculate the "real" biological age of patients (36)_____ on the rate of physical deterioration. Information on every (37)_____ of a patient's health, fitness, lifestyle and family medical history is (38)_____ into a computer to work out whether they are older or younger than their calendar age suggests.

The availability and increasing accuracy of the tests has (39)_____ one leading British gerontologist to call for biological age to be used to determine when workers should retire. He (40)_____ that if an employee's biological or "real" age is shown, for example, to be 55 when he reaches his 65th birthday, he should be (41)_____ to work for another decade. Apparently most employers only take into (42)_____ a person's calendar years, and the two may differ considerably.

Some of those prepared to pay a substantial sum of money for the examinations will be able to smugly walk away with medical (43)_____ showing that they really are as young as they feel, giving them the confidence to act and dress as if they were younger. Dr Lynette Yong, resident doctor at the clinic where the tests are offered claims that the purpose of these tests will be to motivate people to (44)_____ their health.

The concept of "real" age is set to be come big (45)_____ in the USA with books and websites helping people work out whether their body is older or younger than their years. Others firmly believe that looks will always be the best indicator of age.

Question 36. A. prospect	**B.** arranged	**C.** based	**D.** established
Question 37. A. attitude	**B.** position	**C.** decided	**D.** aspect
Question 38. A. planned	**B.** provided	**C.** supplied	**D.** fed
Question 39. A. prodded	**B.** prompted	**C.** projected	**D.** provoked
Question 40. A. argues	**B.** discusses	**C.** enquires	**D.** debates
Question 41. A. incited	**B.** encouraged	**C.** supported	**D.** promoted
Question 42. A. detail	**B.** account	**C.** interest	**D.** importance
Question 43. A. evidence	**B.** grounds	**C.** signs	**D.** demonstration
Question 44. A. increase	**B.** gain	**C.** improve	**D.** progress
Question 45. A. pursuit	**B.** concern	**C.** trade	**D.** business

IV. 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 FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FROM 46 TO 55.

"The economic history of the United States", one scholar has written, "is the history of the rise and development of the capitalistic system". The colonists of the eighteenth century pushed forward what those of the seventeenth century have begun: the expansion and elaboration of an economy born in the great age of capitalist expansion.

Our excellent natural resources paved the way for the development of abundant capital to increase our growth. Capital includes the tools – such as: machines, vehicles, and buildings – that makes the outputs of labor and resources more valuable. But it also includes the funds necessary to buy those tools. If a society had to consume everything it produced just to stay alive, nothing could be put aside to increase future productions. But if a farmer can grow more corn than his family needs to eat, he can use the surplus as seed to increase the next crop, or to feed workers who build tractors. This process of capital accumulation was aided in the American economy by our cultural heritage. Saving played an important role in the European tradition. It contributed to American's motivation to put something aside today for the tools to buy tomorrow.

The great bulk of the accumulated wealth of America, as distinguished from what was consumed, was derived either directly or indirectly from trade. Though some manufacturing existed, its role in the accumulation of capital was negligible. A merchant class of opulent proportions was already visible in the seaboard cities, its wealth as the obvious consequence of shrewd and resourceful management of the carrying trade. Even the rich planters of tidewater Virginia and the rice coast of South Carolina finally depended for their genteel way of life upon the ships and merchants who sold their tobacco and rice in the markets of Europe. As colonial production rose and trade expanded, a business community emerged in the colonies, linking the provinces by lines of trade and identity of interest.

Question 46. With what subject is this passage mainly concerned?

A. Geography **B.** Finance **C.** Economics **D.** Culture

Question 47. The phrase "paved the way" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ....

A. paid for **B.** supported **C.** accumulated **D.** resembled

Question 48. It can be inferred from the passage that the European ancestors of early Americans ...

A. sent many tools to America **B.** taught their skills to their offspring

C. were accustomed to saving **D.** were good farmers

Question 49. The word "funds" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ...

A. money **B.** resource **C.** labour **D.** capital

Question 50. According to the passage, which of the following would lead to accumulating capital?

A. Training workers who produce goods. **B.** Studying the culture history of the country

C. Consuming what is produced **D.** Planting more of a crop than what is needed

Question 51. The word "it" in the third sentence of paragraph 2 refers to.....

A. growth **B.** resource **C.** labour **D.** capital

Question 52. According to the passage, capital includes all of the following EXCEPT...

A. factories **B.** tractors **C.** money **D.** workers

Question 53. According to the passage, the emergence of a business community in the colonies was a result of ...

A. efficient saving **B.** the immigration

C. the success of production and trade **D.** the existence of manufacturing

Question 54. The word "negligible" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to.....

A. very important **B.** not very important

C. necessary to be neglected **D.** able to be neglected

Question 55. The phrase "put aside" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to....

A. hidden **B.** saved **C.** reviewed **D.** consumed

V. CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE WHOSE UNDERLINED PART NEEDS CORRECTION FROM 56 TO 60:

Question 56: A galaxy, (A) where may (B) include billions of stars, (C) is held together by (D) gravitation attraction.

Question 57: The tongue (A) is the principle (B) organ of taste, (C) and is crucial for chewing, (D) swallowed, and speaking.

Question 58: If Monique (A) had not attended the party, she (B) never would meet her old friend Dan, (C) whom she (D) had not seen in years.

Question 59: A (A) smaller percentage of British (B) students go on to (C) farther or higher education than any other (D) European country.

Question 60: The proposal (A) has repealed after a (B) thirty-minutes discussion and (C) a number of objections to its failure (D) to include our district.

VI. REWRITE THE SENTENCE, USING THE WORD IN THE BRACKET SO THAT THE SECOND SENTENCE HAS EXACTLY THE SAME MEANING.

Question 61. My sister is not feeling well these days.

(WEATHER)

_____.

Question 62. They must accept the fact that they haven't made much progress in the struggle against poverty.

(TERMS)

_____.

Question 63. They have discovered some interesting new information.

(LIGHT)

_____.

Question 64. Mary passed the exam with a very high mark.

(FLYING)

_____.

Question 65. We are all getting trouble solving this task.

(BOAT)

_____.

Question 66. They suddenly realized that they were on the verge of a bankrupt.

(DAWNED)

_____.

Question 67. That reminds me of the time I climbed to the top of the Mount Fuji.

(BACK)

_____.

Question 68. When I bought it I thought it was a beautiful colour, but I don't like it any more.

(GONE)

_____.

Question 69. Until he passes his medical exams, he is as qualified to be a doctor as I am.

(MORE)

Until he passes his medical exams, he _____ qualified to be a doctor than I am.

Question 70. It has warmed up considerably compared to yesterday.

(NEARLY)

It is _____ yesterday.

THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORDS GIVEN.

Question 71. I wouldn't want to be a _____ because I'd have to be away from home so much. (SAIL)

Question 72. He _____ as he came up to the corner, but he was going too fast and went straight over the handlebars. (BRAKES)

Question 73. That soup was very _____. Could I have some more? (TASTE)

Question 74. Katy went on a _____course last year to learn how to make curries. (COOK)

Question 75. David has _____his shoes already and is complaining that they're too tight. (GROW)

Question 76. Our holiday was quite _____ because we took a tent instead of staying in a hotel and we hired bikes instead of a car. (EXPENSE)

Question 77. A lot of telephone boxes have been _____recently so you can never find one that works. (VANDAL)

Question 78. Sally's uncle is a _____ and he's in prison for burglary at the moment. (CRIME)

Question 79. John Irving is my favorite _____ and I've just finished his latest book. (NOVEL)

Question 80. The cruise ship that we were on was fantastic – there were different _____ every evening, including a jazz singer and an amazing magician. (ENTERTAIN)

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

+ environment: [in'vaiərənmənt] (danh từ): môi trường

+ satisfy /'sætisfai/ (động từ) : làm thỏa mãn, làm vừa lòng

+ imagine /i'mædʒin/ (động từ): tưởng tượng

+ attractive /ə'træktiv/ (tính từ): thu hút, hấp dẫn (có hậu tố "ive" thường không làm thay đổi trọng âm từ gốc)

⇨ Chọn B

Question 2

+ biology: [bai'ɔlədʒi] (danh từ): sinh vật học (Có đuôi "logy" thì trọng âm vào âm tiết trước nó)

+ ability [ə'biliti] (danh từ): năng lực, khả năng (Có đuôi "ity" thì trọng âm vào âm tiết thứ 3 từ cuối lên)

+ interactive [,intər'æktiv] (tính từ): tác động qua lại

+ inaccurate [in'ækjurit] (tính từ): không đúng, không chính xác (có đuôi ate thì trọng âm vào âm tiết thứ 3 từ cuối lên)

⇨ Chọn C.

Question 3

+ specialize['speʃəlaiz] (động từ): chuyên môn hóa

+ anxious ['æŋkʃəs] (tính từ): lo âu, lo lắng

+ anticipate /æn'tisipeit/ (ngoại động từ): thấy trước, đoán trước

+ tendency /'tendənsi/ (danh từ): xu hướng, khuynh hướng

E.g: *the tendency to socialism : xu hướng về chủ nghĩa xã hội*

⇨ Chọn C.

Với từ có 3 âm tiết trở nên, đuôi "ate" sẽ có trọng âm vào âm tiết thứ 3 từ cuối lên

Question 4

+ eliminate [i'limineit] (ngoại động từ): loại trừ

+ compulsory [kəm'pʌlsəri] (tính từ): bắt buộc

+ technology [tek'nɔlədʒi] (danh từ): công nghệ

+ academic [,ækə'demik] (tính từ): tính chất học thuật

⇨Chọn D. *Đối với đuôi "ory", "logy" thì trọng âm thường rơi vào âm đứng ngay trước đuôi đó.*

Question 5

+ medicine ['medsn;'medisn] (danh từ): y học, y khoa

+ addition [ə'diʃn] (danh từ): phép cộng, thêm vào

+ endanger [in'deindʒə(r)] (động từ): gây nguy hiểm

E.g: *War always endangers human lives: chiến tranh luôn gây nguy hiểm cho sinh mạng con người.*

+ survival [sə'vaivl] (danh từ): sự sống sót, sự tồn tại

⇨ Chọn A.

Question 6

+ in place of sb/ sth: instead of sb/ sth: thay vì , thay thế

E.g: *You can use milk in place of cream in this recipe.*

+ regardless of: không kể, bất kể, bất chấp

+ in case of: phòng khi

E.g: *Bring your umbrella, in case it may rain.*

+ instead of: thay vì

⇨ Đáp án B. (*Mọi người có thể tham gia vào câu lạc bộ của chúng tôi, bất kể tuổi và giới tính.*)

Question 7

+ almost: hầu như, gần như (nó sẽ bổ nghĩa cho động từ, tính từ và trạng từ)

E.g: *He slipped and almost fell.*

+ mostly (adv) = mainly; generally: chủ yếu là, hầu hết

E.g: *The sauce is mostly cream.*

+ the most: thường dùng với so sánh nhất

E.g: *He is the most intelligent in his class. (Anh ấy thông minh nhất trong lớp.)*

⇨ Đáp án D (*Tổng chi phí để tái tạo tòa nhà là 13.75 triệu đô, gần như gấp đôi ước tính ban đầu.)*

Question 8

+ go in for: làm gì đó vì yêu thích, tham gia kỳ thi

+ go through: kiểm tra cẩn thận để tìm cái gì, trải qua/ chịu đựng

E.g: *She went through the company's accounts, looking for evidence of fraud.*

+ go over: kiểm tra cẩn thận

E.g: *Go over your work before you hand it in.*

+ go down with: nhiễm, mắc (bệnh)

⇨ Đáp án D. (*Anh ấy bị cảm nặng chỉ trước Giáng sinh.*)

Question 9

Time and tide wait for no man : Thời gian không chờ đợi ai (là một câu thành ngữ)

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 10

"Bạn có rảnh phút nào không, tiến sĩ Keith?"

A: Xin lỗi, tôi không nhận nó ở đây

B: Tốt, tôi mong là thế.

C: Được chứ. Có việc gì thế?

D: Ồ. Tôi không chắc chắn khi nào

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 11

Ta có trình tự sắp xếp các tính từ trong một cụm danh từ như sau:

Số + chất lượng + kích cỡ + hình dáng + tuổi + màu sắc + quốc tịch + nguyên liệu + DANH TỪ.

⇨ Đáp án C (*Tôi đã nhìn thấy anh ta giấu một cái gì trong cái túi nhựa nhỏ có màu đen.*)

Question 12

+ Crude [kru:d] (tính từ): not exact or accurate : không chính xác, thô

E.g: *crude oil: dầu thô*

+ Blunt [blʌnt] (tính từ): cùn (lưỡi dao, kéo...)/lỗ mãng, không giữ ý tứ; thẳng thừng, toạc móng heo (lời nói)

+Rude [ru:d] (tính từ): thô lỗ, lỗ mãng (hành động)

E.g: *Why you got to be so rude?*

+ Raw [rɔ:] (tính từ): chưa được nấu, còn sống

E.g: *raw meat*

Nói chung, khi nói đến Raw: ta nhớ đến tính chất thô, chưa được mài dũa.

They are mostly raw recruits, not professional soldiers.

(Họ là tân binh non nớt, chưa phải là binh lính chuyên nghiệp.)

⇨ Đáp án A (crude calculations: những tính toán không chính xác)

Question 13

+ launch [rɔ:] (tính từ): khởi động, mở ra

E.g: *launch a campain: mở ra một chiến dịch (quảng bá sản phẩm của một công ty,...)*

+ crop [krɔp] (danh từ): vụ, mùa; thu hoạch

+ trigger off: gây ra, gây nên

+ prompt [prɔmpt] (ngoại động từ): xúi giục, thúc giục, gợi ý

⇨ Đáp án C.

Question 14

+ to talk sth over: to discuss something thoroughly, especially in order to reach an agreement or make a decision: thảo luận kĩ càng, bàn kĩ

E.g: *You'll find it helpful to talk things over with a friend.*

"it" là đại từ nên phải nằm giữa cụm động từ take over.

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Jane có vấn đề với tình hình tài chính của cô ấy, do đó chúng tôi đã thảo luận rất lâu và vẫn chưa kết thúc.*)

Question 15

+ bring up: đưa ra, nuôi dưỡng = raise

E.g: *He was brought up by his uncle.*

+ bring in: giới thiệu một luật mới

+ bring about= make sth happen: mang lại, dẫn đến cái gì đó

+ bring back : làm ai đó nhớ lại/ hồi tưởng lại cái gì, mang trả lại

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Các chính phủ nên giới thiệu các luật quốc tế chống lại khủng bố.*)

Question 16

Đảo ngữ với trạng từ/ cụm trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn

Adv + V (chính) + S ....

⇨ **Đáp án B** (Bên dưới những con đường của thành phố hiện đại có mạng lưới của những bức tường, cột, ...)

Question 17

+ off the peg: may sẵn

E.g: *Buying clothes off the peg is normally cheaper than having the tailor make them. (Mua quần áo may sẵn thường rẻ hơn so với thuê thợ may chúng.)*

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 18

+ put sb up to ath: bắt/ thuyết phục ai đó làm việc xấu/ ngớ ngẩn

E.g: *Some of the older boys must have put him up to it.*

+ put sth down to sth: bởi vì, quy cho là cái gì (dùng để giải thích)

+ put off: trì hoãn

+ put up with: chịu đựng một cái gì đó

⇨ **Đáp án B.**

Question 19

- reservation : sự do dự
- suspicion : sự nghi ngờ
- doubt : sự nghi ngờ
- disbelief : sự ko tin tưởng

- regard sb/sth with sth : coi, xem, đánh giá

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 20

Đây là cấu trúc câu tuyệt đối/ câu độc lập:

Danh từ (đại từ + phân từ hiện tại (S+ Ving : dùng trong câu chủ động)

E.g: *Because there was no proof, the police let him go.*

→ There being no proof, the police let him go.

- We will play the match tomorrow, weather permitting. (= We will play the match tomorrow if weather permits.)

⇨ Đáp án A (*Cô ấy nhấc ống nghe lên, tay cô ấy hơi run.*)

Question 21

"across: đi ngang qua

Through: đi xuyên qua

⇨ Đáp án A.

Question 22

Ta có *Cấu trúc:* would sooner sb did (not) sth: muốn/ thích ai đó (không) làm gì

⇨ Đáp án D (*Tôi mong muốn bạn không sử dụng điện thoại cơ quan cho mục đích cá nhân.*)

Question 23

Đề: Ô, "Shakespeare đang yêu" đang ở kênh 4 kìa!

A: Đi xem nó đi

B: Được rồi

C: Nhưng mà tôi muốn xem nó

D: Nhưng giờ đang chiếu bóng đá mà.

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 24

Thể giả định (subjunctive mood) với các tính từ như: necessary/ essential (cần thiết);important (quan trọng);....

S + be + adj (important,...)+ that +S + V (bare-inf)...

E.g: *It is essential that she pass the exam.*

⇨ Đáp án C (*Có cần thiết mai tôi phải ở đây không?*)

Question 25

+ If so: nếu vậy

+ Or else= otherwise: nếu không thì

+ in case: phòng khi, trong trường hợp

+ owing to: do, bởi vì

⇨ **Đáp án B.** (*Tôi đi ra ngoài bình thản như có thể. Nếu không thì họ sẽ nghĩ tôi là một tên trộm.*)

Question 26

"Bố mẹ bạn ắt hẳn rất tự hào về kết quả học tập của bạn."

A: Rất tiếc khi nghe điều đó

B: Tôi rất vui khi bạn thích nó

C: Cảm ơn bạn, điều đó chắc chắn khích lệ mình

D: Đương nhiên rồi.

⇨ **Đáp án C.**

Question 27

Most + N, còn most of + the/ tính từ sở hữu + N

E.g: *most students*

- the population: dân số (có mạo từ "the)

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Ở hầu hết các nước phát triển thì lến đến 50 % dân số học cao hơn tại một một thời điểm nào đó trong cuộc đời họ.*)

Question 28

Đề: Linda: "Đó là vài tháng khó khăn, nhưng tôi nghĩ là điều tồi tệ nhất giờ ở phía sau/ đã qua rồi."

A: Vậy thì tốt quá

B: Chúc may mắn! (thường dùng khi điều tồi tệ chưa đến mà thôi)

C: Chào buổi sáng

D: Lạy chúa tôi

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 29

Vì "fiction" là danh từ không đếm được, nên ta sẽ loại A, B và D.

- Much of + N không đếm được

- A large number of ~a great variety of

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Cuốn tiểu thuyết của cô ấy mô tả nhiều về người phụ nữ trong các cuộc hôn nhân bất hạnh.*)

Question 30

+ walk away on: không có nghĩa

+ leave out at: không có nghĩa

+ walk out on sb: to suddenly leave somebody that you are having a relationship with and that you have a responsibility for : rời khỏi, rời bỏ (ai thân thiết)

+ go off (on sb): to suddenly become angry with somebody: bỗng nhiên tức giận với ai

⇨ Đáp án D.

Question 31

+ come up with: nảy ra, đưa ra, nghĩ ra (ý tưởng,...)

+ think over: xem xét, cân nhắc cẩn thận trước khi đưa ra quyết định

E.g: *I've been thinking over what you said.*

+ get round/ around to sth/ doing sth: cần có thời gian làm gì

E.g: *I hope to get around to answering your letter next week.*

+ look into: điều tra, khám xét

⇨ Đáp án A (*Mọi người biết về vấn đề dân số nhưng không nhiều người đưa ra được cách giải quyết.*)

Question 32

Rút gọn mệnh đề trạng ngữ: chủ động: Ving; bị động: Vpp/ed

E.g: *When I was attacked by a dog, I ran away. (để rút gọn thì cả 2 vế phải cùng 1 chủ ngữ)*

→Attacked by a dog, I ran a way. (bị động)

Trong câu trên, 2 vế cùng chung chủ ngữ (the United Nations)

⇨ Đáp án D. (*Đã được thành lập sau thế chiến thứ II, Liên Hợp Quốc đã tiến hành tích cực hiệp ước ngừng chiến tranh và mang lại hòa bình cho các quốc gia trên thế giới.*)

Question 33

Ta có *Cấu trúc:* Of all + noun (số nhiều), S...: trong tất cả.... thì....

⇨ Đáp án D. (Trong tất cả những nhà văn viết tiếng Anh thì Wiliam Shakespeare là người được biết đến nhiều nhất.)

Question 34

+ incentive (for/to sb) to do sth:sự khuyến khích, sự khích lệ

E.g: *There is no incentive for people to save fuel.*

+ resolution [ˌrezə'lu:ʃn] (danh từ) : sự cương quyết, sự kiên quyết; sự quyết tâm; sự giải quyết

E.g: *to show a great resolution*

+ a point: một điểm, một ý

E.g: *Her presentation showed only a point of the big picture.*

+ target ['tɑ:git] (danh từ): mục tiêu

⇨ Đáp án A (*Những lời động viên của Ann đã cho tôi sự khích lệ để nhận làm nhiệm vụ khó khăn đó lại lần nưa.*)

Question 35

+ overflow with: ngập tràn, đầy tràn, chan chứa

E.g: *Plates overflowed with party fooD.*

Từ này giống "full of", "filled with".

⇨ Đáp án A.

Question 36

Trong những từ được cho, có từ "base" là ghép được với giới từ "on"

+ base on: dựa trên, dựa vào

+ to establish : thành lập

+ arrange : sắp xếp

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 37

A. attitude (n) : thái độ

B. position (n) :vị trí

C. decided (v): quyết định

D. aspect (n): mặt, khía cạnh

⇨ Đáp án D (*Thông tin về mọi mặt, mọi phương diện của bệnh nhân,...*)

Question 38

A. plan (v) lên kế hoạch

B. provide (v) cung cấp

C. supply (v) cung cấp

D: feed + into=> fed (v) : to put or push something into or through a machine: đẩy vào, cho vào một cái máy (feed B into A)

E.g: *The information was fed into the data store.*

⇨ Đáp án D.

Question 39

+ prod [prɔd] (động từ): đâm, chọc, thúc

+ prompt [prɔmpt] (ngoại động từ): xúi giục; thúc giục; thúc đẩy (prompt sb to do sth)

+ project ['prədʒekt] (danh từ/động từ): đề án, dự án; làm đề án, thảo kế hoạch

+ provoke [prə'vouk] (động từ): khiêu khích; chọc tức

E.g: *I am not easily provoked, but this behaviour is intolerable.*

⇨ Đáp án B.

Question 40

+ discuss sth [dis'kʌs] (ngoại động từ): thảo luận cái gì

+ enquire [in'kwaiə] (động từ): điều tra, hỏi

+ debate sth [di'beit] (danh từ/ động từ): tranh luận cái gì

+ argue (động từ): tranh cãi, tranh luận (ague with sb about sth/ argue that...)

E.g: *He argued that they needed more time to finish the project.*

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 41

+ incite [in'sait] (động từ): kích động, xúi giục (ai làm việc gì) (đi kèm với "to")

E.g: *He incited the workforce to come out on strike.*

+ encourage [in'kʌridʒ] (động từ): cổ vũ, động viên, khuyến khích (encourage sb to do sth)

+ support [sə'pɔ:t] (danh từ): giúp đỡ, hỗ trợ

+ promote [prə'mout] (động từ): đẩy mạnh

⇨ **Đáp án B.**

Question 42

+ detail ['di:teil] (danh từ): chi tiết

+ interest ['intrəst] (danh từ): niềm yêu thích

+ importance [im'pɔ:təns] (danh từ): sự quan trọng

+ take into account : để ý tới, lưu tâm tới

⇨ **Đáp án B.**

Question 43

+ evidence ['evidəns] (danh từ): chứng cứ, bằng chứng (medical evidence)

+ ground:[graund] (danh từ): mặt bằng

+ sign:[sain] (danh từ): dấu hiệu, ám chỉ

+ demonstration [,demən'treiʃn] (danh từ): sự biểu hiện, biểu hiện

⇨ **Đáp án A.**

Question 44

+ increase, gain: (v, n) sự tăng, tăng

E.g: *an increase in population*

+ improve [im'pru:v] (v): cải thiện

+ progress [prə'gres] (n, v): quá trình phát triển, phát triển

E.g: *the progress of science*

⇨ **Đáp án C** *(improve their health: cải thiện sức khỏe)*

Question 45

+ pursuit:[pə'sju:t] (danh từ): sự theo đuổi (mục tiêu)

+ concern [kən'sə:n] (danh từ): sự quan tâm, lo lắng

+ trade [treid] (danh từ): buôn bán, thương mại

+ business ['bizinis] (danh từ): việc, vấn đề, chuyện

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 46

Đoạn văn chủ yếu đề cập đến đề tài gì?

A. Địa lý **B.** Tài chính **C.** Kinh tế **D.** Văn hóa

⇨ Đáp án C (*Vì bài viết nói về lịch sử hình thành thương mại, buôn bán và các cách thức đi kèm, cũng như tầm quan trọng của thương mại.*)

Question 47

+ pave the way for: mở đường cho, giúp đỡ

+ pay for: trả tiền cho

+ support [sə'pɔ:t] danh từ): trợ giúp, hỗ trợ

+ accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] (động từ): chất đống, dồn đống, gom lại

+ resemble [ri'zembl] (động từ): giống với

" Our excellent natural resources paved the way for the development of abundant capital to increase our growth."

⇨ Đáp án B.

Question 48

Có thể suy ra từ bài văn rằng những tổ tiên châu Âu của người Mỹ ban đầu...

A. Đã gửi rất nhiều công cụ đến Mỹ

B. Đã dạy những kỹ năng của họ cho con cháu

C. Quen tiết kiệm

D. Là những nông dân tốt

Theo hai dòng cuối của đoạn 2 ta có:

"Saving played an important role in the European tradition. It contributed to American's motivation to put something aside today for the tools to buy tomorrow."

(Tiết kiệm đóng vai trò quan trọng trong truyền thống châu Âu. Nó đã góp phần vào những động lực thúc đẩy của người Mỹ để dành của hôm nay để mua nguyên liệu cho ngày mai.)

⇨ Đáp án C.

Question 49

- Funds (số nhiều): tiền của = money

- Resource (n): nguồn (tài nguyên)

- Labour (n): lao động

- Capital (n): vốn

⇨ Đáp án A.

Question 50

Theo đoạn văn, điều nào sau đây sẽ dẫn tới vốn nhiều?

A. Đào tạo công nhân sản xuất **B.** Nghiên cứu lịch sử văn hóa của đất nước

C. Tiêu thụ những gì làm ra **D.** Trồng nhiều vụ mùa hơn những gì cần.

"But if a farmer can grow more corn than his family needs to eat, he can use the surplus as seed to increase the next crop, or to feed workers who build tractors. This process of capital accumulation was aided in the American economy by our cultural heritage."

⇨ Đáp án D.

Question 51

"Capital includes the tools – such as: machines, vehicles, and buildings – that makes the outputs of labor and resources more valuable. But it also includes…."

(Vốn bao gồm các công cụ- như: máy móc, phương tiện di chuyển, và nhà cửa- làm cho nguồn lao động và nguồn tài nguyên trở nên giá trị hơn. Nhưng NÓ cũng bao gồm..)

→"it" = capital

⇨ Đáp án D.

Question 52

Theo đoạn văn, vốn bao gồm tất cả những cái sau, NGOẠI TRỪ:

A. Nhà máy **B.** Máy kéo **C.** Tiền **D.** Công nhân

"Capital includes the tools – such as: machines, vehicles, and buildings – that makes the outputs. But it also includes the funds necessary to buy those tools"

⇨ Đáp án D.

Question 53

Theo đoạn văn, sự xuất hiện của những cộng đồng thương mại ở những thuộc địa là kết quả của…

A. Sự tiết kiệm hiệu quả

B. Sự nhập cư

C. Sự thành công của sản xuất và giao thương

D. Sự tồn tại của việc sản xuất

Vì "As colonial production rose and trade expanded, a business community emerged in the colonies, linking the provinces by lines of trade and identity of interest."

⇨ Đáp án C.

Question 54

+ negligible ['neglidʒəbl] (tính từ) : không đáng kể, không quan trọng lắm.

A. Rất quan trọng
B. Không quan trọng lắm
C. Cần thiết để bị sao nhãng
D. Có thể bị sao nhãng

"Though some manufacturing existed, its role in the accumulation of capital was negligible."

⇨ Đáp án B.

Question 55

+ put aside= save: tiết kiệm, để dành
+ hidden- hide: giấu đi, che giấu
+ review : [ri'vju:] : xem lại
+ consume: tiêu thụ

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 56

Đại từ quan hệ "which": để thay thế cho vật làm chức năng chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

⇨ Đáp án A → which (Một dải ngân hà, mà có thể bao gồm hàng tỉ ngôi sao, thì được lực hút giữ lại cùng nhau.)

Question 57

Cấu trúc song song trong câu:

Khi thông tin trong một câu được đưa ra dưới dạng liệt kê thì các thành phần được liệt kê phải tương ứng với nhau về mặt từ loại (noun - noun, adjective - adjective,...)

Vì chewing và "speaking" đều là động từ thuộc dạng Ving nên "swallow" cũng phải chia tương tự

⇨ Đáp án D → swallowing (*Lưỡi là cơ quan vị giác cơ bản và quan trọng cho việc nhai, nuốt và nói.*)

Question 58

Câu điều kiện loại 3 (trái với thực tế ở quá khứ)

If + S + had + Vpp/ed...,S + would/could/ might + have + Vpp/ed...

⇨ Đáp án B → would have never met

Question 59

Further education: học lên (thường là bậc trên đại học)

⇨ Đáp án C → further

Question 60

Cụm danh từ = (a/ an) + số – N số ít + N (số- N số ít đóng vai trò là tính từ)

E.g: *a twenty- minute break: một giờ giải lao 20 phút*

⇨ Đáp án B → thirty-minute

Question 61

My sister is feeling under the weather these days.

Cấu trúc:

- feel/ be under the weather: bị ốm nhẹ

Dịch nghĩa: Những ngày này chị tôi không cảm thấy được khỏe.

Question 62

They must come to terms with the fact that they haven't made much progress in the struggle against poverty.

Cấu trúc:

- come to terms with sth: accept sth unpleasant by learning to deal with it: chấp nhận điều gì (thường không tốt đẹp)

E.g: *She is still coming to terms with her son's death.*

Question 63

Some interesting new information has come to light.

Cấu trúc:

- come to light: become known to people: ra ánh sáng, lộ ra

E.g: *New evidence has recently come to light.*

Question 64

Mary passed the exam with flying colours.

Cấu trúc:

- with flying colours: very well; with a very high mark/grade: rất tốt, đạt điểm cao

E.g: *He passed the exam with flying colours.*

Question 65

We are in the same boat in solving this task.

Cấu trúc:

- to be in the same boat: to be in the same difficult situation: cùng trong tình trạng,hoàn cảnh khó khăn

Question 66

It suddenly dawned on me that they were on the verge of a bankrupt.

Cấu trúc:

- dawn on sb: nếu điều gì đó 'dawns on' bạn, có nghĩa là bạn lần đầu tiên nhận ra điều đó

→ it dawns on sb that + clause : nó khiến ai đó bất chợt nhận ra rằng

E.g: *Suddenly it dawned on me that they couldn't possibly have met before.*

Question 67

That takes me back to the time I climbed to the top of Mount Fuji.

Cấu trúc:

- take sb back to...: make sb remember sth

E.g: The smell of the sea took him back to his childhood.

Question 68

When I bought it I thought it was a beautiful colour but I've gone off it now.

Cấu trúc:

- go off sb/sth: to stop liking sb/sth or lose interest in them

E.g: *I've gone off beer.*

Question 69

is no more

Dịch nghĩa: Cho đến khi anh ta thi qua kỳ thi y khoa thì anh ta có đủ khả năng để trở thành bác sỹ như tôi.

Question 70

not nearly as cold as it was/ not nearly as cold as

Dịch nghĩa: Trời đã ấm lên nhiều hơn so với hôm qua.

Question 71

sailor

- sailor (n): thủy thủ

Question 72

braked

- brake (v): phanh lại, hãm phanh

Question 73

tasty

- tasty (adj): ngon

Question 74

cookery

- cookery (n): nghề nấu ăn

E.g: *a cookery course (một khóa học nấu ăn)*

Question 75

outgrown

- outgrow (v): lớn hơn, to lớn hơn, phát triển nhanh hơn

E.g: *She's already outgrown her school uniform.*

Question 76

inexpensive

- inexpensive (adj): rẻ, không đắt

Question 77

vandalized

- vandalize (v): phá hoại (đặc biệt là các tài sản công cộng với ác tâm)

E.g: *The pay phone had been vandalized and wasn't working.*

Question 78

criminal

- criminal /'krɪmɪnl/ (n): kẻ phạm tội, tội phạm

Question 79

novelist

- novelist (n): nhà tiểu thuyết

Question 80

entertainers

- entertainer (n): người làm trò tiêu khiển, mua vui

ĐỀ SỐ 9

I. CHOOSE THE WORD IN EACH GROUP THAT HAS THE UNDERLINED PART PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY FROM THE REST.

Question 1. A. campus	**B.** relax	**C.** ancient	**D.** facsimile
Question 2. A. congratulate	**B.** profit	**C.** compose	**D.** decorate
Question 3. A. gathering	**B.** clothes	**C.** athletics	**D.** bathe
Question 4. A. designed	**B.** published	**C.** covered	**D.** sprayed
Question 5. A. exchange	**B.** fetch	**C.** chimney	**D.** champagne

II. CHOOSE A WORD IN EACH GROUP THAT HAS DIFFERENT STRESS PATTERN.

Question 6. A. psychedelic	**B.** inspiration	**C.** interactive	**D.** encouragement
Question 7. A. scenery	**B.** encourage	**C.** embroider	**D.** experience
Question 8.A. puppet	**B.** freedom	**C.** describe	**D.** message
Question 9. A. extensive	**B.** opinion	**C.** official	**D.** optional
Question 10. A. compulsory	**B.** convenient	**C.** correspond	**D.** communicate

III. CHOOSE THE BEST OPTION A, B, C, OR D TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

Question 11. In towns please drive slowly! You..... drive faster than 50 kph.

A. don't have to **B.** mustn't **C.** may not **D.** needn't

Question 12. We can't use the car now because it ..... .

A. is mended **B.** hasn't mended **C.** is being mended **D.** will be mended

Question 13. They were arrested..... smuggling drug into the country.

A. of **B.** by **C.** for **D.** about

Question 14. Who do you think I ran..... in the library this morning?

A. down **B.** over **C.** in **D.** into

Question 15..... behalf of the committee, I'd like to thank you for your generous donation.

A. At **B.** For **C.** On **D.** To

Question 16..... the rain, the football match went ahead.

A. Owing to **B.** Despite **C.** However **D.** In spite

Question 17..... he leaves or I leave!

A. Either **B.** Neither **C.** Only **D.** Unless

Question 18. Why don't you buy bananas when they are much..... than apples?

A. less expensive **B.** not expensive **C.** as expensive **D.** lesser expensive

Question 19. Mr. Brown is the landlord..... we rent the house.

A. who **B.** whom **C.** from whom **D.** of whom

Question 20. Let's go for a walk,..... ?

A. do we **B.** shall we **C.** don't we **D.** let not we

Question 21. By the age of twenty-five he had.... his wish of becoming a pianist.

A. reached **B.** got **C.** obtained **D.** had

Question 22. A large shop that sells all kinds of goods is called a..... .

A. warehouse **B.** storeroom **C.** department **D.** department store

Question 23. When you're on holiday you might buy a..... to take home with you.

A. souvenir **B.** message **C.** memory **D.** remembrance

Question 24. I am very sorry. I've..... your book at home again. I'll bring it again tomorrow.

A. forgotten **B.** stored **C.** left **D.** thrown

Question 25. We'd better..... really early. It's a very long journey.

A. set up **B.** set off **C.** set down **D.** set on

Question 26. I've got a very high opinion..... your brother.

A. on **B.** to **C.** for **D.** of

Question 27. We don't sell foreign newspapers because there is no..... for them.

A. request **B.** claim **C.** requirement **D.** demand

Question 28..... I know, there are no problems with the class.

A. As far as **B.** So much as **C.** Much more than **D.** Except that

Question 29. The little girl wouldn't go to the seaside..... her father went too.

A. except **B.** but **C.** also **D.** unless

Question 30. Having..... the table, Mrs Robert called the family for dinner.

A. laid **B.** spread **C.** ordered **D.** completed

IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION A, B, C, OR D FOR EACH OF THE GAPS TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE.

A FAMOUS EXPLORER

Captain James Cook is remembered today for being one of Britain's most famous explorers of the 18th century. Cook was (31)..... most other explorers of the same period as he did not come from a wealthy family and had to work hard to (32)..... his position in life. He was lucky to be (33).....

by his father's employer, who saw that he was a bright boy and paid for him to attend the village school. At sixteen, he started (34)..... in a shop in a fishing village (35)..... on the coast and this was a turning (36)..... in his life. He developed an interest in the sea and eventually joined the Royal Navy (37)..... to see more of the world.

Cook was (38)..... by sailing, astronomy and the production of maps, and quickly became an expert (39)..... these subjects. He was also one of the first people to (40)..... that scurvy, an illness often suffered by sailors, could be prevented by careful (41)..... to diet. It was during his (42)..... to the Pacific Ocean that Cook made his historic landing in Australia and the (43)..... discovery that New Zealand was two (44)..... islands. He became national hero and still (45)..... one today.

Question 31. A. different	**B.** distinct	**C.** contrary	**D.** unlike
Question 32. A. manage	**B.** succeed	**C.** achieve	**D.** fulfill
Question 33. A. remarked	**B.** viewed	**C.** glanced	**D.** noticed
Question 34. A. trade	**B.** work	**C.** career	**D.** job
Question 35. A. held	**B.** placed	**C.** positioned	**D.** situated
Question 36. A. moment	**B.** instant	**C.** point	**D.** mark
Question 37. A. in view	**B.** in order	**C.** as	**D.** due
Question 38. A. keen	**B.** eager	**C.** fascinated	**D.** enthusiastic
Question 39. A. from	**B.** over	**C.** in	**D.** for
Question 40. A. regard	**B.** estimate	**C.** catch	**D.** realize
Question 41. A. attention	**B.** organization	**C.** observation	**D.** treatment
Question 42. A. .travel	**B.** voyage	**C.** excursion	**D.** tour
Question 43. A.serious	**B.** superior	**C.** major	**D.** leading
Question 44.A.shared	**B.** particular	**C.** common	**D.** separate
Question 45. A.keeps	**B.** stands	**C.** maintains	**D.** remains

IV. READ THE FOLLOWING TWO PASSAGES AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION.

Passage 1:

Various types of fog are essentially clouds that form at the earth's surface, produced by temperature differences and moisture in the air. As warm, moisture-laden air cools, its relative humidity (the amount of moisture that air can contain, which depends on the temperature) increases. Warm air can hold more water vapor than cold air. So if the air is cooled ***sufficiently*** it will reach saturation, or the dew point, at which point the moisture begins to condense out of the air and form water droplets, creating fog.

Question 46. What is the author's main purpose in this passage?

A. To describe various types of fog

B. To explain how fog is formed

C. To define relative humidity

D. To compare the effects of warm air and cold air

Question 47. This passage would most likely be written by..... .

A. an archaeologist **B.** a biologist **C.** a meteorologist **D.** a psychologist

Question 48. The word in bold "sufficiently" as used in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A. supposedly **B.** efficiently **C.** readily **D.** satisfactorily

Question 49. The tone of this passage could best described as..... .

A. humorous **B.** argumentative **C.** objective **D.** persuasive

Question 50. It can be concluded from the passage that..... .

A. foggy days are caused by cold nights

B. fog is likely to form in desert areas

C. hot humid days are usually followed by cold, foggy nights

D. fog could form on a cold evening after a warm day

Passage 2:

A healthful lifestyle leads to a longer, happier, healthier life. Staying healthy means eating a well-balanced diet, getting regular exercise, and avoiding things that are bad for the body and mind.

Nutrition plays a key role in maintaining good health and preventing many diseases. In spite of all the information available about diets, scientists still believe that good nutrition can be simple. There are several basic rules to follow. Keep fat intake low. Eat foods high in carbo- hydrates, which are the starches in grains, legumes (beans and peas), vegetables, and some fruits. Avoid too much sugar. Limit salt. Eat lots of fruits and vegetables, which are high in vitamins.

A healthful lifestyle is an active lifestyle. Lack of proper physical exercise can cause tiredness, irritability, and poor general health. Physical fitness requires both aerobic exercise, such as running, bicycle riding, and swimming, and muscle-strengthening exercises, such as weight-lifting.

Finally, good health is acquired by saying no to bad habits such as smoking, drinking, and overeating and by avoiding situations that are ***constantly*** stressful. People can take their lives and happiness into their own hands. Maintaining a healthy lifestyle is the first step.

Question 51. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. How to keep an active lifestyle **B.** How to lead a healthy life

C. The importance of nutrition **D.** The importance of physical exercise

Question 52. Three kinds of food that you should avoiding having too much of are..... .

A. fat, foods high in carbo-hydrates, and legumes

B. fat, salt, and vegetables

C. starches, sugar, and salt

D. fat, sugar, and salt

Question 53..... are not good for your health.

A. Smoking, drinking, excessive eating, and dieting

B. Drinking and excessive eating

C. Smoking, drinking, excessive eating, and stressful situations

D. Smoking, drinking, excessive eating, dieting, and stressful situations

Question 54. What does the word "nutrition" in the first paragraph mean?

A. The food we eat **B.** Eating **C.** Good health **D.** Dieting

Question 55. What does the word "constantly" in the last paragraph refer to?

A. Continuously **B.** Continually **C.** Terribly **D.** Eventually

VI. FINISH THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATION BY FILLING A SUITABLE PREPOSITION IN EACH NUMBERED GAP.

Sammy: Hello, Mr. Bright. You've been gone a long time. Where have you been?

Phil: Asia. I've been (56) ..... Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo ... all over.

Sammy: You sure do travel a lot.

Phil: Too much. I'm tired (57) ..... travelling now and just want to stay home.

Sammy: Why do you want to do that? It's not interesting (58) ..... here.

Phil: Sammy, I've been everywhere and I've seen everything. Now I just want to settle down (59) ..... a while.

Sammy: But your life is so exciting.

Phil: Exciting? I spend all my time going (60) ..... airports, waiting (61) ..... my luggage, looking (62) ..... a taxi, checking (63) ..... a hotel ... It's not exciting at all.

Sammy: Well it sure sounds exciting (64) ..... me. I haven't been anywhere. I've spent my whole life right here in this small city.

Phil: Well, why don't you go somewhere (65) ..... your next vacation?

Sammy: Me? Travel? Oh, I couldn't do that. You have to get reservations and pack and ... I might lose my passport and ... Oh, no ... not me.

VII. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES, USING THE WORDS GIVEN IN BRACKETS. KEEP THE NEW SENTENCES AS CLOSE IN MEANING TO THE ORIGINAL ONES AS POSSIBLE.

Question 66. I only recognized him when he took off his hat. NOT UNTIL

Question 67. How far is it from Hanoi to Sa Pa? DISTANCE

Question 68. You needn't hurry. There's still much time left. NECESSARY

Question 69. You will catch a cold if you don't keep your feet dry. UNLESS

Question 70. On arrival at the shop, the goods are inspected carefully. WHEN

Question 71. The accident happened because the train driver ignored the warning light. IF

Question 72. "You should take more exercise," the doctor said, "if you want to lose weight." ADVISED

Question 73. "Could you guard my handbag while I go to the toilet?" EYE

Question 74. The thief has broken into his house three times recently. HAD

Question 75. He is finding it easier to work on night shift. GETTING

MAKE COMPLETE SENTENCES, BASING ON THE FOLLOWING CUES.

Question 76. Basketball/ invent/ 1891/ physical education instructor/ Springfield/ name/ James Naismith

Question 77. Because/ terrible weather/ winter/ physical education students/ lessons indoors/ rather/ outdoors

Question 78. not like/ idea/ boring/ repetitive exercise/ prefer/ excitement/ challenge/ game

Question 79. Naismith/ figure out/ team sport/ could play/ indoors/ involve/ lot/ running

Question 80. new game/ not allow/ tackling/ physical contact/ American-style football

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

- campus /'kæmpəs/ (n): khuôn viên (trường đại học, ...)
- relax /rɪ'læks/ (v): thư giãn, giải trí
- ancient /'eɪnʃənt/ (adj): cổ, cổ đại
- facsimile /fæk'sɪməli/ (n): bản sao, bản chép

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 2

- congratulate /kən'grætʃuleɪt/ (v): chúc mừng
- profit /'prɒfɪt/ (n): lợi nhuận
- compose /kəm'pəʊz/ (v): biên soạn, soạn
- decorate /'dekəreɪt/ (v): trang trí, trang hoàng

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 3

- gathering /'gæərɪŋ/ (n): cuộc hội họp, sự thu nhặt
- clothes /kləʊz/ (n): quần áo
- athletics /æθ'letɪks/ (n): điền kinh, thể thao
- bathe /beɪ/ (v): tắm

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 4

Quy tắc phát âm đuôi "ed":

TH1: phát âm là /id/ :Khi động từ có tận cùng là phụ âm /t/ hoặc /d/

E.g: *Wanted / wɒntid /; Needed / ni:did /*

TH2: phát âm là /t/:Khi động từ tận cùng bằng phụ âm vô thanh /p/, /f/, /k/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/

E.g: *Stopped / stɒpt /; Laughed / la:ft /; Cooked / kʊkt /; Watched / wɒtʃt /*

TH3: phát âm là /d/:Khi động từ tận cùng là các nguyên âm và các phụ âm còn lại

E.g: *Played / pleid/ ; Opened / əʊpənd /*

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 5

- exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ (n,v): trao đổi
- fetch /fetʃ/ (v): đi lấy, đem về
- chimney /'tʃɪmni/ (n): ống khói
- champagne /ʃæm'peɪn/ (n): rượu sâm panh

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 6

- psychedelic /ˌsaɪkə'delɪk/ (adj): ở trạng thái lâng lâng (do thuốc phiện,...)
- inspiration /ˌɪnspə'reɪʃn/ (n): cảm hứng, sự truyền cảm
- interactive /ˌɪntər'æktɪv/ (adj): tác động qua lại, ảnh hưởng lẫn nhau
- encouragement /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒmənt/ (n): sự khuyến khích, sự động viên

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 7

- scenery / 'si:nəri/ (n): phong cảnh
- encourage /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ (v): khuyến khích, động viên
- embroider /ɪm'brɔɪdə(r)/ (v): thêu, thêu dệt
- experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ (n,v): kinh nghiệm, trải nghiệm

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 8

- puppet /'pʌpɪt/ (n): con rối
- freedom /'fri:dəm/ (n): sự tự do
- describe /dɪ'skraɪb/ (v): miêu tả, mô tả
- message /'mesɪdʒ/ (n): tin nhắn, thông điệp

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 9

- extensive /ɪk'stensɪv/ (adj): rộng, bao quát
- opinion /ə'pɪnjən/ (n): quan điểm, ý kiến
- official /ə'fɪʃl/ (adj): chính thức
- optional /'ɒpʃənl/ (adj): lựa chọn, tự chọn

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 10

- compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/ (adj) ~ mandatory: bắt buộc
- convenient /kən'vi:niənt/ (adj): thuận tiện, thuận lợi
- correspond /ˌkɒrə'spɒnd/ (v): tương ứng, tương đương, trao đổi qua thư tín
- communicate /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/ (v): trao đổi thông tin, giao tiếp, liên lạc

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 11

- mustn't: không được phép làm gì, cấm làm gì
- don't have to: không phải
- needn't: không cần
- may not: không thể

⇨ Đáp án B (*Ở các thị trấn hãy lái xe chậm lại! Bạn không được lái nhanh hơn 50km/h.*)

Question 12

Cấu trúc: S + be (is/ am/ are) + being + PP (bị động thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

⇨ Đáp án C (*Bây giờ chúng ta không thể dùng ô tô được vì nó đang được sửa chữa.*)

Question 13

Cấu trúc:

- arrest sb for sth/ doing sth: bắt ai vì điều gì/ làm điều gì đó

E.g: *She was arrested for drug-related offences.*

⇨ Đáp án C (*Họ đã bị bắt giữ vì buôn lậu ma túy vào đất nước.*)

Question 14

- run into ~ meet sb by chance: tình cờ gặp ai đó

E.g: *Yesterday I ran into my old teacher.*

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*Bạn nghĩ tôi đã gặp ai ở thư viện vào sáng nay?*)

Question 15

- On behalf of sb: thay mặt cho ai đó, nhân danh

E.g: *On behalf of the department I would like to thank you all.*

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Thay mặt cho ủy ban, tôi muốn cảm ơn vì sự quyên góp hào phóng của bạn.*)

Question 16

- Owing to: do, vì
- Despite ~ In spite of: mặc dù, dù cho
- However: tuy nhiên

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Mặc dù trời mưa nhưng trận bóng đá vẫn tiếp tục.*)

Question 17

- Either...or: hoặc ...hoặc
- Neither ... nor: không...cũng không
- Only: chỉ
- Unless: trừ phi, nếu không ~ If ...not

⇨ **Đáp án A** (*Hoặc anh ấy rời đi hoặc là tôi!*)

Question 18

Cấu trúc

- to be + (much) less + short adj + than ... (so sánh kém hơn)

E.g: This book is less expensive than that one. (Quyển sách này thì đắt ít hơn/ rẻ hơn quyển kiA.)

⇨ **Đáp án A** (*Sao bạn không mua những quả chuối khi mà chúng rẻ hơn nhiều so với* táo?)

Question 19

- rent sth from sb: thuê cái gì của ai

E.g: *Who do you rent the land from?*

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Ông Brown là chủ nhà mà chúng tôi thuê nhà.*)

Question 20

Phần hỏi đuôi của "Let's..." là shall we

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Chúng ta hãy đi bộ có được không?*)

Question 21

- get wish: đạt được mong ước, ước muốn

⇨ Đáp án B (*Đến thời điểm 25 tuổi thì anh ấy đã đạt được ước muốn trở thành một nghệ sĩ piano.*)

Question 22

- warehouse (n): kho hàng
- storeroom (n): buồng kho
- department (n): khoa, cục, sở,...
- department store (n): cửa hàng tạp hóa

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 23

- souvenir (n): quà lưu niệm
- message (n): tin nhắn
- memory (n): trí nhớ
- remembrance (n): ký ức, trí nhớ

⇨ Đáp án A (*Khi bạn đi nghỉ, bạn có thể mua một món quà lưu niệm mang về nhà.*)

Question 24

- forget (v): quên, không nhớ đến
- store (v): lưu trữ
- leave (v): bỏ quên
- throw (v): vứt

⇨ Đáp án C (*Tớ xin lỗi. Tớ lại để quên sách của cậu ở nhà rồi. Ngày mai tớ sẽ mang theo.*)

Question 25

- set up: thiết lập, thành lập
- set off: khởi hành
- set down: đặt xuống
- set on: xúi, tấn công

⇨ Đáp án B (*Chúng ta nên khởi hành sớm. Đó là một chuyến hành trình rất dài.*)

Question 26

Cấu trúc: get/ have a high opinion of sb/ sth: đánh giá cao ai/ điều gì

E.g: *The boss has a very high opinion of her.*

⇨ Đáp án D (*Tôi đã đánh giá rất cao anh trai của bạn.*)

Question 27

- demand for sth: nhu cầu/ sự đòi hỏi cho cái gì đó

E.g: *a demand for higher pay*

⇨ Đáp án D (*Chúng tôi không bán báo nước ngoài bởi vì không có nhu cầu cho loại báo đó.*)

Question 28

- As far as I know: Theo như tôi biết

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 29

- except + N: ngoại trừ, trừ ra
- but: nhưng
- also: cũng
- unless ~ if ... not: nếu... không

⇨ Đáp án D (*Cô bé sẽ không đi biển nếu bố cô ấy cũng không đi.*)

Question 30

- lay (v): bày biện, đặt, để

→ lay the table: bày bàn

- spread (v): trải, bày ra (thứ gì)

E.g: *spread a cloth over a table (trải khăn lên bàn)*

- order (v): ra lệnh, gọi (món ăn, ...)
- complete (v): hoàn thành

⇨ Đáp án A (*Sau khi bày bàn ăn xong, bà Robert gọi cả nhà ra ăn tối.*)

Question 31

- unlike: không giống, khác với ~ different from

E.g: *Music is quite unlike any other art form.*

- contrary to: trái với, khác với

E.g: *Contrary to expectations and the weather forecast, we had a fine day for the experiment.*

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 32

- achieve (v): đạt được, có được
- manage (v): quản lý, xoay xở
- succeed in: thành công
- fulfill (v): thực hiện, hoàn thành

⇨ Đáp án C (*achieve his position: có được vị trí của mình*)

Question 33

- notice (v): chú ý, để ý
- remark (v): phê bình, bình luận
- view (v):thấy, nhìn, xem
- glance (v): liếc nhìn

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 34

- start work: bắt đầu công việc

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 35

- situated: ở, nằm ở

E.g: *My bedroom was situated on the top floor of the house.*

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 36

- turning point: bước ngoặt, điểm chuyển biến

E.g: *The promotion marked a turning point in her career.*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 37

- in order to do sth: để làm gì đó

E.g: *I get up early in order to do my homework.*

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 38

- to be fascinated by: bị mê hoặc, quyến rũ, hấp dẫn

E.g: *I've always been fascinated by his ideas.*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 39

- an expert in sth: chuyên gia trong lĩnh vực gì

E.g: *He is an expert in child psychology*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 40

- realize (v): nhận ra, hiểu rõ

- regard (v): coi như, xem như

- catch (v): bắt, nhiễm (bệnh)

- estimate (v): ước lượng, ước tính

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 41

- attention (n): sự chú ý, sự chăm sóc (+ to sth)

- organization (n): tổ chức

- observation (n): sự quan sát

- treatment (n): sự điều trị

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 42

- voyage (n): cuộc hành trình dài bằng đường biển hoặc trên vũ trụ

- excursion (n): cuộc đi chơi ngắn, cuộc đi tham quan ngắn (thường được một nhóm người tổ chức đi)

E.g: *They've gone on an excursion to York.*

- tour (n): cuộc đi du lịch (để tham quan những địa điểm nào đó như thành phố, đất nước, ...)

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 43

- the major discovery: sự khám phá to lớn, sự phát hiện to lớn

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 44

- separate (adj): tách biệt, tách rời

- shared: được chia sẻ

- particular (adj): đặc biệt, cụ thể

- common (adj): chung, phổ biến

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 45

- remain (v): vẫn, còn lại, vẫn còn

- maintain (v): duy trì

- stand (v): đứng

- keep (v): giữ

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 46

Mục đích chính của tác giả trong đoạn văn này là gì?

A. để miêu tả nhiều loại sương mù khác nhau

B. để giải thích sương mù được hình thành như thế nào

C. để định nghĩa độ ẩm tương đối

D. để so sánh tác động của không khí lạnh và ấm

Dựa vào câu đầu tiên của đoạn văn: "Various types of fog are essentially clouds that form at the earth's surface, produced by temperature differences and moisture in the air."

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 47

Đoạn văn này có khả năng được viết bởi.....

A. một nhà khảo cổ

B. một nhà sinh vật học

C. một nhà khí tượng học

D. một nhà tâm lý học

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 48

- sufficiently ~ satisfactorily (adv): đầy đủ
- efficiently (adv): hiệu quả, hiệu lực
- readily (adv): sẵn sàng, sẵn lòng

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 49

Giọng điệu của đoạn văn này có thể được miêu tả.....

A. hài hước

B. tranh luận

C. khách quan

D. có sức thuyết phục

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 50

Chúng ta có thể kết luận từ đoạn văn rằng.....

A. những ngày sương mù là do những đêm lạnh gây ra

B. sương mù có thể hình thành ở những vùng sa mạc

C. những ngày nóng ẩm thường xuyên kèm theo những đêm sương mù và lạnh

D. sương mù có thể hình thành vào một đêm lạnh sau một ngày ấm áp

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 51

Ý chính của đoạn văn là gì?

A. Cách để giữ một lối sống năng động

B. Cách để có một cuộc sống khỏe mạnh

C. Tầm quan trọng của dinh dưỡng

D. Tầm quan trọng của tập thể dục

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "A healthful lifestyle leads to a longer, happier, healthier life. Staying healthy means eating a well-balanced diet, getting regular exercise, and avoiding things that are bad for the body and mind."

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 52

3 loại thức ăn mà bạn nên tránh ăn quá nhiều là.....

A. Chất béo, thức ăn nhiều hydrat-cacbon và quả đậu

B. Chất béo, muối và rau củ

C. Tinh bột, đường và muối

D. Chất béo, đường và muối

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: "Keep fat intake low. Eat foods high in carbo- hydrates, which are the starches in grains, legumes (beans and peas), vegetables, and some fruits. Avoid too much sugar. Limit salt. Eat lots of fruits and vegetables, which are high in vitamins"

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 53

.....thì không tốt cho sức khỏe.

A. Hút thuốc, uống rượu, ăn quá mức và ăn kiêng

B. Hút thuốc và ăn quá mức

C. Hút thuốc, uống rượu, ăn quá mức và những tình huống căng thẳng

D. Hút thuốc, uống rượu, ăn quá mức, ăn kiêng và các tình huống căng thẳng

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài đọc: "good health is acquired by saying no to bad habits such as smoking, drinking, and overeating and by avoiding situations that are *constantly* stressful"

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 54

- nutrition (n): dinh dưỡng

"Nutrition plays a key role in maintaining good health and preventing many diseases" (Dinh dưỡng đóng vai trò quan trọng trong việc duy trì sức khỏe tốt và ngăn chặn nhiều loại bệnh."

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 55

- constantly ~ continuously (adv): liên tục, luôn luôn

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 56

- to (I've been to)

Question 57

- of (tired of: mệt mỏi vì)

Question 58

- around (around here: quanh đây)

Question 59

- for (for a while: một lúc)

Question 60

- to (go to airports: đi tới các sân bay)

Question 61

- for (wait for: chờ đợi)

Question 62

- for (look for: tìm kiếm)

Question 63

- into (check into a hotel: đến ở khách sạn)

Question 64

- to (exciting to me: hào hứng/ hấp dẫn với tôi)

Question 65

- on (on your next vacation: vào kỳ nghỉ tới)

Question 66

Not until he took off his hat did/ could I recognize him. (Mãi cho đến khi anh ấy cởi mũ ra thì tôi mới nhận ra anh ấy.)

*Cấu trúc:*Not until + a clause + trợ động từ + S + V... (Mãi cho đến khi...thì ...)

E.g: *Not until I got home did I know I had lost my key.*

Question 67

What is the distance from Hanoi to Sa Pa? (Khoảng cách từ Hà Nội đến Sapa là bao nhiêu?)

Cấu trúc: How far is it from A to B? ~ What is the distance from A to B?

Question 68

It is not necessary for you to hurry. There is still much time left. (Bạn không cần thiết phải vội vàng. Vẫn còn có nhiều thời gian.)

Cấu trúc: needn't + V: không cần thiết làm gì đó

It's (not) necessary (for sb) to do sth: thật cần thiết/ không cần thiết (đối với ai đó) để làm gì

Question 69

Unless you keep your feet dry, you will catch a cold. (Nếu bạn không giữ chân khô thì bạn sẽ bị cảm lạnh.)

Cấu trúc: - Unless ~ If ...not: Nếu ...không

Question 70

When the goods arrive at the shop, they are inspected carefully./ When arriving at the shop, the goods are inspected carefully.

Cấu trúc: On arrival ~ When arriving ~ When + S + arrive...

Question 71

If the train driver hadn't ignored/ had taken notice of/ had paid attention to the warning light, the accident wouldn't have happened.(Nếu tài xế tàu hỏa đã chú ý đến/ không phớt lờ đèn cảnh báo thì tai nạn đã không xảy ra.)

Cấu trúc: Câu điều kiện loại 3: If + S + had + PP..., S + would/ could + have PP ... (trái với thực tế trong quá khứ)

Question 72

The doctor advised me to take more exercise if I wanted to lose weight. (Bác sỹ khuyên tôi tập thể dục nếu tôi muốn giảm cân.)

Cấu trúc: advise sb to do sth: khuyên ai làm gì đó

Question 73

"Could you keep an eye on my handbag while I go to the toilet?" (Bạn có thể để ý đến túi xách của tôi trong lúc tôi đi vệ sinh được không?)

- keep an eye on: để ý, để mắt đến

Question 74

He has had his house broken into three times recently. (Gần đây nhà anh ấy đã bị đột nhập 3 lần.)

Cấu trúc:

- have sth done: để nói việc gì đó không tốt đẹp/ những rủi ro đã xảy ra với ai đó hay những cái mà họ sở hữu

E.g: *They've had their suitcases stolen at the airport. (Họ đã bị lấy trộm hành lý ở sân bay.)*

Question 75

He is getting used to working on night shift. (Anh ấy đang trở nên quen với việc làm ca đêm.)

- get used to doing sth: trở nên quen với việc làm gì đó

E.g: *I get used to getting up early.*

Question 76

Basketball was invented in 1891 by a physical education instructor in Springfield, whose name was James Naismith.

Question 77

Because of the terrible weather in winter, his physical education students had lessons indoors rather than outdoors.

Question 78

They did not like the idea of boring and repetitive exercise, and preferred the excitement and challenge of a game.

Question 79

Naismith figured out a team sport that could be played indoors that involved a lot of running.

Question 80

The new game did not allow tackling and physical contact of American-style football.

ĐỀ SỐ 10

I. CHOOSE THE WORD WHOSE UNDERLINED PART IS PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY FROM THAT OF THE OTHERS.

Question 1: A. l*au*ghter **B.** c*au*ght **C.** d*au*ghter **D.** *au*gment

Question 2: A. incline **B.** eradicate **C.** exacerbate **D.** enclosure

Question 3: A. friend*s* **B.** opinion*s* **C.** picnic*s* **D.** computer*s*

Question 4: A. chimpanz*ee* **B.** interview*ee* **C.** refug*ee* **D.** committ*ee*

Question 5: A. politeness **B.** conversation **C.** resolution **D.** introduction

II. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO COMPLETE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

Question 6: I'd love to have lived in the old days, when people.....to market by horse and carriage.

A. have been travelling **B.** got used to travelling

C. would travel **D.** had been travelling

Question 7: I'll give you the phone number of my hotel so that you can reach me if anything happens.....anything happen, I want you to look after my children.

A. Can **B.** Might **C.** Will **D.** Should

Question 8: We've been together through.....in our friendship, and we won't desert each other now.

A. bad and good **B.** thick and thin **C.** odds and ends **D.** spick and span

Question 9:.....a scholarship, I entered the frightening and unknown territory of private education.

A. To award **B.** Having awarded

C. To be awarded **D.** Having been awarded

Question 10: The pencils fit ... into this box.

A. neatly **B.** orderly **C.** tidily **D.** finitely

Question 11: Language is so.....woven into human experience that it is scarcely possible to imagine life without it.

A. tightly **B.** tautly **C.** rigidly **D.** stiffly

Question 12:.....I'd like to help you out, I'm afraid I just haven't got any spare money at the moment.

A. Much as **B.** Try as **C.** Even **D.** Despite

Question 13: She was very badly depressed after the car accident. Now she is beginning to think that there could be the light at the end of the.....

A. tunnel **B.** subway **C.** passage **D.** journey

Question 14: The government must.....strong measures against crime.

A. be seen be taking **B.** see to be taking

C. be seen to be taking **D.** seen to take

Question 15: Although she would have preferred to carry on working, my mum.....her career in order to have children.

A. devoted **B.** abolished **C.** repealed **D.** sacrificed

Question 16: A number of landslides have..... Nepal since the 7.8-magnitude earthquake on 25th April which killed more than 8,000 people and injured many more.

A. stroke **B.** caused **C.** hit **D.** blown

III. CHOOSE THE WORD WHOSE PRIMARY STRESS IS PLACED DIFFERENTLY FROM THAT OF THE OTHERS.

Question 17: **A.** compliment **B.** excellent **C.** nominate **D.** distinguish

Question 18: **A.** remember **B.** quality **C.** occasion **D.** terrific

Question 19: **A.** worldclass **B.** wheelchair **C.** firewood **D.** blackmail

Question 20: **A.** volunteer **B.** referee **C.** spiritual **D.** recommend

Question 21: **A.** influential **B.** accessible **C.** rudimentary **D.** incidental

IV. READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH OF THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

GETTING THE BEST OUT OF OUR CHILDREN

There is a strange paradox to the success of the Asian education model. On the one hand, class sizes are huge by Western standards with on average between 30 and 40 students per class in countries like Japan and Korea. On the other hand, school children in developed Asian economies rank among the highest in the world for academic achievement in the areas of science and mathematics, especially on standardized tests. Meanwhile, British secondary school students fail to shine in conditions most educational researchers would say are far more likely to help them succeed.

Why do Asian students seem to perform so well then? Is it their legendary discipline? Certainly, classroom management seems to be a whole lot easier in places like Korea, and perhaps lessons are more effective as a direct consequence. After all, we are only too aware of the decline in discipline standards in our own schools; belligerent and disrespectful students appear to be the norm these days. Teachers in Britain seem powerless to control what happens any more. Surely this situation cannot create a very effective learning environment, so perhaps the number of students is far less relevant than is the manner in which they conduct themselves.

But there are other factors to consider, too. Korean students spend a lot more time with their teachers. It seems logical to suggest, therefore, that they might form stronger bonds and greater

trust, and that Korean teachers, in understanding their pupils better, might be able to offer them a more effective learning programme. Of course, trust and understanding leads to greater respect as well, so Korean students are probably less likely to ignore their teachers' advice.

Then there is the home environment. The traditional family unit still remains relatively intact in Korea. Few children come from broken homes, so there is a sense of security, safety and trust both at home and at school. In Britain meanwhile, one in every two marriages fails and divorce rates are sky-high. Perhaps children struggle to cope with unstable family conditions and their only way to express their frustration is by misbehaving at school. Maybe all this delinquent behaviour we are complaining about is just a cry for help and a plea for attention.

But while the Japanese, Korean and Asian models generally do seem to produce excellent results, the statistics don't tell the truth. Asian students tend to put their education before literally everything else. They do very few extracurricular activities and devote far more time to their studies than their British peers. And this begs the question: is all that extra effort justified for a few extra percentage points in some meaningless international student performance survey? So Asian students are on average 3-5% better at maths than Britons – big deal! What is their quality of life like? Remember, school days are supposed to be the best, are they not?

There has been a lot of attention and praise given to these Asian models and their impressive statistics of late. And without question, some of this praise is justified, but it seems to be a case of ***two extremes*** in operation here. At one end, there is the discipline and unbelievably hard work ethic of the Asian students success in education before all else. At the other end, British students at times appear careless and extremely undisciplined by comparison, but at least they DO have the free time to enjoy their youth and explore their interests. Is either system better outright? Or is it perhaps about time we stopped comparing and started trying to combine the best bits of both, so that we can finally offer our students a balanced, worthwhile education? We are not just dealing with statistics; never forget that every statistic is a little human being somewhere who desperately needs our help and guidance - who deserves it.

Question 22: What does the writer mean when he says there is a paradox in the Asian education model?

A. There are too many students in each class.

B. Larger classes are expected to lead to poorer results but they do not.

C. Asian students outperform their peers in other countries.

D. Class sizes in Asia are much smaller in other parts of the world.

Question 23: British secondary school students.....

A. do better on standardised tests

B. have larger class sizes

C. fail at school more than they succeed

D. enjoy better classroom conditions

Question 24: What does the writer suggest might make lessons in Korean schools more successful than in Britain?

A. stricter classroom discipline

B. better school Boards of Management

C. more effective lesson planning

D. better teachers

Question 25: What can be inferred from the utterance perhaps the number of students is far less relevant than is the manner in which they conduct themselves?

A. Class size does not affect student performance.

B. Class size is important to maintaining control.

C. How students behave might be more important than class size.

D. How teachers conduct classes affects student performance.

Question 26: The traditional family unit.....

A. is unstable in Korea due to conditions in the home

B. is bad for children that come from broken homes

C. is disappearing in Korea due to high divorce rates

D. is more common in Korea than in Britain

Question 27: Look at the following sentence.

You see, behind those great maths and science scores, there is a quite remarkable work ethic.

Where does the sentence best fit in the paragraph?

But while the Japanese, Korean and Asian models generally do seem to produce excellent results, the statistics don't tell the truth. **[1]** Asian students tend to put their education before literally everything else. They do very few extracurricular activities and devote far effort more time to their studies than their British peers. **[2]** And this begs the question: is all that extra effort justified for a few extra percentage points in some meaningless international student performance survey? So Asian students are on average 3-5% better at maths than Britons – big deal! **[3]** What is their quality of life like? Remember, school days are supposed to be the best, are they not?

A. [4] **B.** [3] **C.** [2] **D.** [1]

Question 28: According to the writer, Asian students.....

A. don't allow themselves much time to relax and have fun

C. don't have as good a work ethic as British ones

C. make a big deal of their good results

D. focus too much on recreational activities

Question 29: What are the *'too extremes'* mentioned in the last paragraph?

A. good discipline and a hard work ethic **B.** success and failure

C. carelessness and indiscipline **D.** neglecting school and neglecting free time

Question 30: Which conclusion about the two educational systems discussed would the author most probably agree with?

A. Neither system is perfect. **B.** Both systems are quite satisfactory.

C. The Asian system is obviously better. **D.** The British system is too strict.

V. READ THE TEXT BELOW AND DECIDE WHICH ANSWER BEST FITS EACH GAP. THE FIRST ONE HAS BEEN DONE AS AN EXAMPLE (0).

Example: (0).

A. beginning **B.** first **C.** primary **D.** basic

VOLUNTEERING

When Pamela Jarrett left university to become a (0).....school teacher, it was by no (31)..... easy to find a job. She therefore decided to go abroad as a volunteer teacher for a year. When she realized she would be teaching deaf and blind children, she was a (32)..... taken aback. But after a month's training she felt more confident that she would be able to cope with the situation. The basic living conditions also (33).....as something of a shock.

Pamela's school was situated in a remote Ethiopian village, where her accommodation (34)..... of one room and a shared bathroom. Not only was the space cramped, but there was no electricity, Internet or telephone access, so she felt totally cut (35)..... from the outside world. Now back home in Britain, Pamela has used her (36)..... experience to set up a similar school for the deaf and blind which has made a huge (37).....to dozens of children who would (38).....find themselves struggling to learn. She is now concentrating her efforts on (39).....her school to cater for children with other learning difficulties, too. It seems as if the more people get to know her, the (40).....the demand is for her skills.

Question 31: **A.** means	**B.** extent	**C.** ways	**D.** account
Question 32: **A.** rather	**B.** quite	**C.** little	**D.** somewhat
Question 33: **A.** appeared	**B.** came	**C.** proved	**D.** arrived
Question 34: **A.** combined	**B.** consisted	**C.** contained	**D.** composed
Question 35: **A.** down	**B.** away	**C.** out	**D.** off
Question 36: **A.** worthy	**B.** valuable	**C.** priceless	**D.** precious
Question 37: **A.** contrast	**B.** difference	**C.** change	**D.** transformation
Question 38: **A.** furthermore	**B.** nonetheless	**C.** otherwise	**D.** however
Question 39: **A.** growing	**B.** widening	**C.** expanding	**D.** stretching
Question 40: **A.** greater	**B.** larger	**C.** steeper	**D.** taller

VI. PUT EACH VERB IN BRACKETS INTO A SUITABLE TENSE OR FORM. THE FIRST ONE HAS BEEN DONE AS AN EXAMPLE (0).

Example: (0) took

LEARNING TO SURVIVE

Last summer I (0. take).....a three-week survival course. The purpose of the course was (41. teach).... us how to survive outdoors, where there are no shops, no houses and no electricity. I had

never slept outdoors before the course, and here I was (42. learn)....to make a fire, navigate and find food in the forest. The part that I (43. like)....the most was catching our own fish and cooking them over a fire. While (44. do)....the course, I realised how much people (45. depend)....on modern technology. They think that they can't survive without it. But they can if they (46. learn).... how. I did! I (47. never forget)....that course - it is the greatest experience I (48. ever have)....so far. Now I think if I (49. not take).....the survival course, I (50. not be)....able to deal with so many difficult situations in life.

USE THE WORD GIVEN IN BRACKETS TO FORM A WORD THAT FITS IN THE SPACE. THE FIRST ONE HAS BEEN DONE AS AN EXAMPLE (0). EXAMPLE: (0.) LIKELY

MODERN CULTURE

When people talk about contemporary culture they are just as (0. LIKE)....to be talking about fast cars, trainers or high heels as they are to be talking about Shostakovich or Shakespeare.

Goods have become as (51. MEAN).... a measure and marker of culture as the Great and the Good. The word "culture" can now cover just about anything. Culture is no longer merely the beautiful and sublime, the refined.It wasn't until the late twentieth century that a (52. SCHOOL).... interest in objects began to the (53. TRADITION).... interest in -isms, with historians, (54. LITERATE).... critics and (55. PHILOSOPHY)..... all suddenly becoming fascinated by the meaning of objects, large and small. Is this a sign, perhaps, of a society cracking under the strain of too many things?

Our current (56. OBSESSIVE).....with material culture, one might argue, is simply a (57. RESPOND.) to the Western crisis of abundance. There are obvious problems with this materialist (58. CONCEPT)... of culture. If our experience of everyday life is so (59 SATISFY)....., then how much more so is the (60. SPECTATE)... of our everyday things under scrutiny.

READ THE TEXT BELOW AND THINK OF THE WORD WHICH BEST FITS EACH SPACE. USE ONLY ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE.

The first one (0) has been done as an example. *Example*: (0) with

When presented (0)..... the idea of international boarding school, parents are (61).....to baulk of emptying their bank (62)....to send their darlings to live a life permeated by blackboards, bunk beds and Bovril. (63)..... conversely, will feel overjoyed at the prospect of signing (64)....for a literally fantastic life at Hogwarts. Such misconceptions neatly miss the point of international boarding education, sidestepping its capacity to (65)..... solid foundations for students' academic and professional success in today's increasingly global society.

Parents, understandably, require justification for (66).... a considerate amount of money in their offspring's education. Their offspring, on the other hand, should be made (67).... of the huge number of opportunities provided by boarding school life. Most of the world's leading boarding schools offer stimulating, progressive (68)....which prioritizes their students' needs, thus consistently produce graduates (69)....are confident learners, critical thinkers and self starters.

Therefore, the time has come for parents and students (70).... to discover the unique, intellectually challenging experiences offered by international boarding schools worldwide.

IX. COMPLETE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH ONE OF THE PHRASAL VERBS GIVEN IN THE BOX. EACH PHRASAL VERB IS USED ONLY ONCE. MAKE ANY NECESSARY CHANGES.

put up	go up	come off	make up for	call for
come up	drop out of	set up	take up	grow out of

Question 71. The hotels were all full so we offered to.....Carla.....for the night.

Question 72. Early that morning, we set off on our journey as the sun was.....

Question 73. An enquiry was.....into the use of chemicals in farming.

Question 74. You're such a good singer that you should..... it..... professionally.

Question 75. How are they going to.....the time they wasted playing cards in the barracks?

Question 76. Stop wasting your time. The whole situation..... an immediate response that could bring more decisive effects.

Question 77. I like this photograph so much that I am going to have it.....

Question 78. As far as I know, the idea of the party does not quite appeal to him and that's why he's thinking of..... it.

Question 79. I can't stop thinking there's something more that the scheme needs.....

Question 80. Peter used to be fond of collecting mascots, but after his military service, he.....the hobby.

X. COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE USING THE WORD GIVEN SO THAT IT HAS A SIMILAR MEANING TO THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE. WRITE BETWEEN TWO AND FIVE WORDS IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE ANSWER SHEET. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN IN BRACKETS IN ANY WAY.

Question 81. That historian is famous for his vast knowledge of primitive life.

(AUTHORITY)

'He is.....

Question 82. Nobody could possibly believe the story about her achievements.

(BEYOND)

'The story about her achievements.....

Question 83. I couldn't make sense of the radio message because of the interference.

(IMPOSSIBLE)

'The interference on the radio..... to make sense of the message.

Question 84. They arrived at the station with only a minute to spare.

(NICK)

'They arrived at the station..... time.

Question 85. David praised her exceptionally good choice of venue for the party.

(CONGRATULATED)

'David.....a good venue for the party.

Complete the unfinished sentence in such a way that it means nearly the same as the sentence printed before it.

Question 86. Were Jack not so affluent a man, she would not be dating with him.

'But.....

Question 87. It is likely that they forgot about the extra class.

'They.....

Question 88. Do you have any scarves? I'm looking for one that's woolen, green and fairly long.

'I'm looking for a.....

Question 89. You should not lock this door for any reason when the building is open to the public.

'Under no.....

Question 90. A bee sting is more likely to cause death these days than a snake bite.

'Death.....

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

- laughter /'lɑːftə(r)/ (n): tiếng cười
- caught /kɔːt/ (v;PP): bắt lấy, bắt kịp, mắc nhiễm (bệnh)
- daughter /'dɔːtə(r)/ (n): con gái
- augment /ɔːg'ment/ (v): tăng lên

E.g: *He wrote magazine articles in order to augment his income.*

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 2

- incline /ɪn'klaɪn/ (v): 1.có ý thiên về, có khuynh hướng; 2. cúi xuống

E.g: *Young people incline towards individualistic behaviour.*

- eradicate /ɪ'rædɪkeɪt/ (v) ~ wipe out: xóa bỏ, loại bỏ, trừ tiệt

E.g: *We are determined to eradicate racism from our sport.*

- exacerbate /ɪg'zæsəbeɪt/ (v):làm trầm trọng

E.g: *His aggressive reaction only exacerbated the situation.*

- enclosure /ɪn'kləʊʒə(r)/ (n): sự rào lại

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 3

Quy tắc phát âm đuôi s/es:

- TH1: Nếu từ có tận cùng là các âm: /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/ thì ta phát âm là /iz/

Thường có tận cùng là các chữ cái sh, ce, s, z, ge, ch, x…

E.g: *changes/ iz/ ; practices/ iz/*

-TH2: Nếu từ có tận cùng bằng các phụ âm vô thanh: /⇨/, /p/, /k/, /f/, /t/thì phát âm là /s/

E.g: *cooks /s/; stops / s/*

Mẹo nhớ: "thời phong kiến phương tây"

- TH3: Nếu từ có tận cùng là nguyên âm và các phụ âm hữu thanh còn lại thì ta phát âm là /z/

E.g : plays /z/, stands /z/....

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 4

- chimpanzee /ˌtʃɪmpænˈziː/ con tinh tinh
- interviewee /ˌɪntəvjuːˈiː/: người được phỏng vấn
- refugee /ˌrefjuˈdʒiː/ (n): người tị nạn

E.g: *a refugee camp*

- committee /kəˈmɪti/ (n): hội đồng, ủy ban

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 5

- politeness /pəˈlaɪtnəs/ (n): phép lịch sự, cử chỉ lễ phép
- conversation /ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃn/ (n): cuộc đàm thoại, cuộc hội thoại
- resolution /ˌrezəˈluːʃn/ (n): nghị quyết
- introduction /ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃn/ (n): sự giới thiệu

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 6

- would + V ~ used to V: đã từng làm gì trong quá khứ

Would – Used to: dùng để diễn đạt hành động lặp lại trong quá khứ (thói quen), nhưng bây giờ không còn nữa

E.g: When I was younger my grandmother would/used to bring us chocolate when she visited.

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 7

Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 1:

Should + S + V, main clause ~ If + S + V present tense, main clause

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 8

- through thick and thin (idiom): even when there are problems or difficulties: bất chấp mọi khó khăn, cho dù có chuyện gì xảy ra đi chăng nữa

E.g: *In marriage, you have to stick together through thick and thin.*

- odds and ends (idiom): sự tập hợp của những việc nhỏ và không quan trọng, đồ linh tinh

E.g: *I've got a few odds and ends (= small jobs) to do before leaving.*

- spick and span (idiom): neat and clean: gọn gàng và sạch sẽ

E.g: *Their house is always spick and span.*

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 9

Câu chưa rút gọn: After I had been awarded a scholarship, I entered the frightening and unknown territory of private education.

→ Having been awarded a scholarship, I entered the frightening and unknown territory of private education. (Rút gọn mệnh đề trạng ngữ ở bị động)

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 10

- fit + neatly (collocation): right size/type

⇨ Đáp án A (Những chiếc bút chì vừa khít vào chiếc hộp này.)

Question 11

- tautly (adv): căng, không chùng (dây thừng, ...)
- rigidly (adv): cứng, cứng nhắc, không mềm dẻo
- stiffly (adv): cứng, cứng rắn, cứng nhắc
- tightly (adv): chặt chẽ
- tightly + woven: collocation

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 12

Much as + a clause ~ Although + a clause: Mặc dù... nhưng...

E.g: *Much as he is kind and rich, I don't love him.*

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 13

- light at the end of the tunnel (idiom): something that shows you are nearly at the end of a

long and difficult time or situation (ánh sáng ở cuối đường hầm): ý muốn nói rằng bạn sẽ sớm ra khỏi hoàn cảnh khó khăn. Đây là thành ngữ để cổ vũ sự lạc quan, hi vọng trong hoàn cảnh khó khăn, tối tăm mù mit.

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 14

- be seen to be doing sth: to do something in a way that people will notice, because they want or expect you to do it

E.g: *The government not only has to do something, it must be seen to be doing something. (= people must be aware that it is doing something).*

⇨ Đáp án C (*Chính phủ phải làm sao để người ta thấy được họ đang sử dụng các biện pháp mạnh để chống lại tội phạm.*)

Question 15

- devote /dɪ'vəʊt/ (v): hiến dâng, cống hiến, dành hết cho

E.g: *I could only devote two hours a day to the work.*

- abolish /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ (v): to officially end a law, a system or an institution: chính thức thủ tiêu, bãi bỏ (một điều luật, một hệ thống, ...)

E.g: This tax should be abolished.

- repeal /rɪ'pi:l/ (v): hủy bỏ, bãi bỏ (một đạo luật)

E.g: *The committee does not have the power to repeal the ban.*

- sacrifice /'sækrɪfaɪs/ (v): hy sinh

E.g: *He sacrificed a rook in order to win his opponent's queen.*

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 16

- strike (v): tấn công
- cause (v): gây ra
- hit (v): đánh, đập
- blow (v): thổi

⇨ Đáp án A (*Nhiều trận động đất đã tấn công vào Nê-pan kể từ trận động đất mạnh 7.8 độ Richter vào ngày 25/4 đã giết chết hơn 8000 người và làm bị thương nhiều người nữa.*)

Question 17

- compliment /'kɒmplɪmənt/ (n): lời khen ngợi
- excellent /'eksələnt/ (adj): xuất sắc, tuyệt vời
- nominate /'nɒmɪneɪt/ (v): bổ nhiệm, chỉ định

E.g: *She has been nominated for the presidency.*

- distinguish /dɪ'stɪŋgwɪʃ/ (v): phân biệt

E.g: *It was hard to distinguish one twin from the other.*

⇨ Đáp án D (*trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2*)

Question 18

- remember /rɪ'membə(r)/ (v): nhớ
- quality /'kwɒlətɪ/ (n): chất lượng
- occasion /ə'keɪʒn/ (n): dịp, cơ hội
- terrific /tə'rɪfɪk/ (adj): 1. ~ wonderful: tuyệt vời; 2.cực kỳ lớn

E.g: *You look terrific in that dress.*

⇨ Đáp án B (*trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất*)

Question 19

- worldclass /ˌwɜːld'klɑːs/ (adj): hạng/ tầm cỡ thế giới

E.g: *a world-class athlete*

- wheelchair /'wiːltʃeə(r)/ (n): xe đẩy
- firewood /'faɪəwʊd/ (n): củi
- blackmail /'blækmeɪl/ (n, v): sự hăm dọa để tống tiền; tống tiền

⇨ Đáp án A (*trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2*)

Question 20

- volunteer /ˌvɒlən'tɪə(r)/ (n, v): tình nguyện viên; tình nguyện
- referee /ˌrefə'riː/ (n): trọng tài
- spiritual /'spɪrɪtʃuəl/ (adj): (thuộc) tinh thần, tâm hồn

E.g: *a spiritual experience*

- recommend /ˌrekə'mend/ (v): khuyên, giới thiệu

⇨ Đáp án C (*trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất*)

Question 21

- influential /ˌɪnflu'enʃl/ (adj): có ảnh hưởng, có tác dụng, có uy thế

E.g: *She is one of the most influential figures in local politics.*

- accessible /ək'sesəbl/ (adj): dễ tiếp cận, có thể tới được

E.g: *These documents are not accessible to the public.*

- rudimentary /ˌruːdɪ'mentri/ (adj) ~ basic: sơ đẳng, cơ bản, sơ bộ, thô sơ

E.g: *His understanding of the language is very rudimentary.*

- incidental /ˌɪnsɪ'dentl/ (adj): ngẫu nhiên, bất ngờ

E.g: *These risks are incidental to the work of a firefighter.*

⇨ Đáp án B (*trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2*)

Question 22

Tác giả có ý gì khi nói rằng có một nghịch lý ở trong mô hình giáo dục các nước châu Á?

A. Có quá nhiều học sinh trong mỗi lớp.

B. Lớp học có quy mô lớn hơn thì sẽ có kết quả kém hơn nhưng ở đây lại không như vậy.

C. Học sinh châu Á có kết quả tốt hơn các bạn cùng lứa của mình ở các nước khác.

D. Quy mô lớp học ở châu Á thì nhỏ hơn nhiều so với các nơi khác trên thế giới.

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: There is a strange paradox to the success of the Asian education model. On the one hand, class sizes are huge by western standards with on average between 30 and 40 students per class in countries like Japan and Korea. On the other hand, school children in developed Asian economies rank among the highest in the world for academic achievement in the areas of science and mathematics, especially on standardized test.

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 23

Học sinh trung học ở nước Anh ...

A. làm tốt hơn trong các bài thi sát hạch

B. có quy mô lớp học lớn hơn

C. học kém hơn

D. tận hưởng được điều kiện trong lớp học tốt hơn

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: British secondary school students fail to shine in conditions most educational researchers would say are far more likely to help them succeed.

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 24

Tác giả gợi ý điều gì có thể làm cho bài học ở các trường học Hàn Quốc thành công hơn ở nước Anh?

A. kỷ luật lớp học nghiêm khắc hơn

B. ban quản lý trường học tốt hơn

C. giáo án hiệu quả hơn

D. giáo viên giỏi hơn

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: ".... perhaps lessons are more effective as a direct consequence."

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 25

Điều gì có thể được suy ra từ phát ngôn "perhaps, the number of students is far less relevant than is the manner in which they conduct themselves"

A. Quy mô lớp học không ảnh hưởng đến kết quả của học sinh.

B. Quy mô lớp học thì quan trọng để duy trì sự kiểm soát.

C. Cách học sinh cư xử có thể quan trọng hơn quy mô lớp học.

D. Cách giáo viên điều kiển lớp học ảnh hưởng đến kết quả của học sinh.

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 26

Kiểu gia đình truyền thống...

A. không ổn định ở nước Hàn do các điều kiện trong gia đình

B. không tốt cho trẻ em từ các gia đình đổ vỡ

C. đang dần biến mất ở nước Hàn vì tỉ lệ ly hôn cao

D. phổ biến ở nước Hàn hơn nước Anh

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: The traditional family unit still remains relatively intact in Korea.... In Britain meanwhile, one in every two marriages fails and divorce rates are sky-high (Kiểu gia đình truyền thống vẫn tương đối ổn định ở Hàn Quốc... Trong khi đó, ở nước Anh thì cứ 2 cuộc hôn nhân thì có một cuộc hôn nhân đổ vỡ và tỉ lệ ly hôn rất cao.)

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 27

Chúng ta để ý thấy rằng trước vị trí số 3 tác giả có nói đến kết quả môn toán của học sinh châu Á so với học sinh nước Anh. Vậy nên câu trên cần chèn vào sau vị trí số 3 là hợp lý nhất.

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 28

Theo tác giả, các học sinh châu Á....

A. không cho phép bản thân mình dành nhiều thời gian để giải trí và vui chơi

B. không có tinh thần học tập tốt như học sinh Anh

C. đạt được nhiều kết quả tốt

D. tập trung quá nhiều vào các hoạt động giải trí

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: "They do very few extracurricular activities and devote far more time to their studies than their British peers." (Họ rất ít tham gia hoạt động ngoại khóa và dành nhiều thời gian cho việc học hơn các học sinh ở nước Anh.)

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 29

Theo dẫn chứng trong bài: At one end, there is the discipline and unbelievably hard work ethic of the Asian students success in education before all else. → neglecting free time

At the other end, British students at times appear careless and extremely undisciplined by comparison, but at least they DO have the free time to enjoy their youth and explore their interests. → neglecting school

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 30

Tác giả đồng tình với kết luận nào sau đây về 2 hệ thống giáo dục đã được thảo luận?

A. Không có hệ thống giáo dục nào hoàn hảo.

B. Cả hai hệ thống giáo dục khá hài lòng.

C. Hệ thống giáo dục của châu Á rõ ràng tốt hơn.

D. Hệ thống giáo dục của nước Anh quá nghiêm khắc.

⇨ **Đáp án A** (*Trong hai hệ thống giáo dục đều có mặt tốt và mặt hạn chế → không có nền giáo dục nào là hoàn hảo cả*)

Question 31

- by no means ~ not at all: không chút nào, hẳn không, không tý nào

E.g: *She is by no means an inexperienced teacher.*

⇨ **Đáp án A** (*Lúc Pamela Jarrett ra trường để trở thành giáo viên tiểu học thì không dễ dàng để tìm việc chút nào cả.*)

Question 32

- rather (adv): hơi, khá

E.g: *The instructions were rather complicated.*

- quite (adv): khá

E.g: *He plays quite well.*

- a little (bit): hơi, một chút

E.g: *These shoes are a little (bit) too big for me.*

- somewhat ~ rather (adv): hơi, khá, một chút

E.g: *I was somewhat surprised to see him.*

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Khi cô ấy nhận ra rằng cô ấy sẽ dạy những đứa trẻ mù và điếc thì cô ấy đã hơi bất ngờ.*)

Question 33

- appear (v): xuất hiện
- come as sth: xảy ra, xảy đến như...

E.g: *Her death came as a terrible shock to us.*

- prove (v): chứng minh
- arrive (v): đến

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Điều kiện sống cơ bản cũng xảy đến như một cú sốc với cô ấy.*)

Question 34

- combine (v): kết hợp
- consist + of (v): bao gồm, gồm

- contain (v): chứa, bao gồm

- compose (v): soạn, tạo thành; bao gồm (dùng trong dạng bị động: to be compose of)

E.g: *Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen.*

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 35

- cut down: chặt, đốn (cây)

- cut off (phrasal verb): cắt đứt liên lạc, cô lập

E.g: *He cut himself off from all human contact.*

- cut away: cắt, chặt đi

E.g: *They cut away all the dead branches from the tree.*

- cut out: cắt bớt, loại bỏ

E.g: *She cut the dress out of some old material.*

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*Không chỉ không gian chật hẹp mà còn không có điện, Internet hay điện thoại, cho nên cô ấy cảm thất bị cô lập hoàn toàn với thế giới bên ngoài.*)

Question 36

- worthy (adj): xứng đáng, đáng trọng

- priceless (adj): vô giá, không định giá được

- valuable (adj): quý giá, có giá trị; đặc biệt nhấn mạnh đến tính chất hiếm có

E.g: *a valuable painting (một bức tranh hiếm có)*

Khi nói về tin tức, kinh nghiệm, lời khuyên, sự giúp đỡ... ta dùng valuable với nghĩa: rất hữu ích, đáng giá, rất quan trọng...

E.g: *valuable advice*

- precious (adj): quý giá; nhưng hàm ý những gì có giá trị thực tế rất cao, rất đắt giá. Tính từ này thường đi với những danh từ chỉ các kim loại quý, vàng bạc, đá quý, ...

E.g: *a precious stone (viên đá quý)*

Khi chỉ những giá trị về tinh thần, ta dùng precious với nghĩa: được quý trọng, được yêu thương, đáng trân quý...

Eg: **precious memories**

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*valuable + experience: collocation*)

Question 37

- contrast (n): sự đối lập

- difference (n): sự khác nhau

- change (n): sự thay đổi

→ make a change to... : tạo ra sự thay đổi đối với

- transformation (n): sự chuyển đổi, sự biến đổi

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 38

- furthermore ~ moreover (adv): hơn nữa

E.g: *He said he had not discussed the matter with her. Furthermore, he had not even contacted her.*

- otherwise (adv): nếu không thì, kẻo

E.g: *My parents lent me the money. Otherwise, I couldn't have afforded the trip.*

- nonetheless ~ however (adv): tuy nhiên

E.g: *The problems are not serious. Nonetheless, we shall need to tackle them soon.*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 39

- grow (v): lớn lên, mọc, tăng lên

E.g: *The company profits grew by 5% last year.*

- widen (v): làm cho rộng ra

E.g: *They may have to widen the road to cope with the increase in traffic.*

- expand (v): (làm cho) trở nên lớn hơn về mặt số lượng, kích cỡ, tầm quan trọng

E.g: *The waist expands to fit all sizes.*

- stretch (v): kéo ra, căng ra, duỗi ra

E.g: This sweater has stretched.

⇨ Đáp án C (Bây giờ cô ấy đang tập trung nỗ lực của mình vào việc mở rộng trường học để phục vụ cho các học sinh gặp những khó khăn học tập khác.)

Question 40

- great (adj): lớn

- large (adj): rộng lớn, rộng

- steep (adj): dốc

- tall (adj): cao

⇨ Đáp án A (*Dường như là càng có nhiều người biết đến cô ấy thì yêu cầu về các kỹ năng của cô ấy càng lớn hơn.*)

Question 41 to teach (diễn tả mục đích sau động từ to be)

Question 42 learning

Question 43 liked

Question 44 doing

Question 45 depended

Question 46 learn

Question 47 will never forget

Question 48 have ever had

Question 49 had not taken

Question 50 would not have been

BÀI DỊCH:

Hè năm ngoái tôi đã tham gia một khóa học kéo dài 3 tuần dạy về khả năng sinh tồn. Mục đích của khóa học là dạy cho chúng ta biết cách sinh tồn bên ngoài khi mà không có cửa hàng, nhà cửa và điện. Tôi chưa bao giờ ngủ bên ngoài trước khi tham gia khóa học này và ở đây tôi đã học được cách tạo ra lửa, định vị và tìm kiếm thức ăn trong khu rừng. Phần mà tôi thích nhất là bắt cá và nướng chúng bằng lửd. Lúc đang học khóa học này, tôi nhận ra rằng con người đã phụ thuộc vào công nghệ hiện đại rất nhiều. Họ nghĩ rằng họ không thể tồn tại nếu thiếu nó, nhưng họ có thể nếu họ học cách. Tôi đã làm được điều đó! Tôi sẽ không bao giờ quên khóa học đó- đó là trải nghiệm tuyệt vời nhất mà tôi từng có cho đến bây giờ. Bây giờ tôi nghĩ rằng nếu tôi đã không tham gia khóa học sinh tồn đó thì tôi đã không thể giải quyết được nhiều tình huống khó khăn trong cuộc sống.

Question 51 MEANINGFUL

- meaningful /'miːnɪŋfl/ (adj): có ý nghĩa

Question 52 SCHOLARLY

- scholarly /'skɒləli/ (adj): học thuật, uyên bác

Question 53 TRADITIONAL

- traditional (adj): (thuộc) truyền thống

Question 54 LITERARY

- literary /'lɪtərəri/ (adj): (thuộc) văn chương, văn học

→ a literary critic: một nhà phê bình văn học

Question 55 PHILOSOPHERS

- philosopher /fə'lɒsəfə(r)/ (n): nhà triết học

Question 56 OBSESSION

- obsession /əb'seʃn/ (n): sự ám ảnh → obsession with sb/ sth

Question 57 RESPONSE

- response /rɪ'spɒns/ (n): sự đáp trả, sự hưởng ứng

Question 58 CONCEPTION

- conception (n): quan niệm, quan điểm

Question 59 UNSATISFACTORY

- unsatisfactory /ˌʌnˌsætɪsˈfæktəri/ (adj): không hài lòng, không vừa ý, không đủ tốt

Question 60 SPECTACLE

- spectacle /'spektəkl/ (n): cảnh tượng, quang cảnh

Question 61 likely

- to be likely to V: có thể làm gì

Question 62 accounts

- bank account: tài khoản ngân hàng

Question 63 Children

Question 64 up

- sign up for sth: đăng ký học

Question 65 lay

- lay solid foundations: đặt nền móng vững chắc

E.g: *The builders are now beginning to lay the foundations of the new school.*

Question 66 investing

- invest sth in sth: đầu tư cái gì vào cái gì

Question 67 aware

- to be aware of: nhận thấy, biết, ý thức được

E.g: Everybody should be made aware of the risks involved.

Question 68 education

- education (n): nền giáo dục

Question 69 who

- who: là đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người phía trước làm chức năng chủ ngữ trong MĐQH

Question 70 alike

- alike ~ both: cả hai

E.g: *Good management benefits employers and employees alike.*

Question 71

put ...up (Tất cả các khách sạn đã đầy phòng nên chúng tôi đã đề nghị cho Carla trọ lại qua đêm.)

- put sb up: cho ai đó ở trọ lại

E.g: *We can put you up for the night.*

Question 72

coming up

- come up: mọc (mặt trời)

E,g: We watched the sun come up.

Question 73

set up

- set up: thiết lập, đưa ra, nêu ra

Question 74

take ... up

- take up: tiếp tục, bắt đầu làm gì đó

Question 75

make up for

- make up for: bồi thường, đền bù

Question 76

is calling for

- call for: đòi, bắt buộc phải, cần phải

E.g: *The situation calls for prompt action.*

Question 77

blown up

- blow up ~ enlarge: phóng (ảnh)

- have sth done: nhờ/ thuê ai làm gì

Question 78

dropping out of

- drop out (of sth): rút ra khỏi, không còn tham gia vào cái gì

E.g: *He has dropped out of active politics.*

Question 79

to come off

- come off: cần được hoàn thành, cần được thực hiện

Question 80

grew out of

- grow out of sth: từ bỏ (thói quen)

Question 81

He is an authority on primitive life.

- an authority on sth: chuyên gia về cái gì

E.g: *She's an authority on criminal law.*

Question 82

The story about her achievements was beyond belief.

- to be beyond belief: (in a way that is) too great, difficult, etc. to be believed: khó tin, không thể tin được

E.g: *It is beyond belief that anyone could commit such a crime.*

Question 83

The interference on the radio made it impossible (for me) to make sense of the message.

- make it impossible for sb to do sth: ai đó không thể làm gì đó

- make sense of sth: understand something that is difficult or has no clear meaning: hiểu cái gì đó khó hoặc không rõ ràng

E.g: *I can't make sense of that painting. hiểu*

Question 84

They arrived at the station in the nick of time.

- in the nick of time: at the very last moment; just in time before something bad happens: vừa đúng lúc, vào phút cuối cùng

E.g: *They escaped from the smoke-filled house just in the nick of time.*

Question 85

David congratulated her on choosing a good venue for the party.

- congratulate sb on sth: chúc mừng ai về điều gì

E.g: *I congratulated them all on their results.*

Question 86

But for Jack's affluence, she would not be dating with him.

- But for/ Without + N, main clause (type 2/ type 3): Nếu không có....thì...

E.g: Without his help, we would have failed.

Question 87

They are likely to have forgotten about the extra class./ They probably forgot about the extra class.

It is likely that + mệnh đề: có thể là...

Question 88

I'm looking for a fairly long green woolen scarf.

Trật tự của tính từ trước danh từ: OpSACOMP

(Op) Opinion – tính từ chỉ quan điểm, sự đánh giá.

E.g: beautiful, wonderful, terrible…

(S) Size – tính từ chỉ kích cỡ.

E.g: *big, small, long, short, tall…*

(A) Age – tính từ chỉ độ tuổi.

E.g: *old, young, old, new…*

(C) Color – tính từ chỉ màu sắc.

E.g: *orange, yellow, light blue, dark brown ….*

(O) Origin – tính từ chỉ nguồn gốc, xuất xứ.

E.g: *Japanese, American, British, Vietnamese…*

(M) Material – tính từ chỉ chất liệu .

E.g: *stone, plastic, leather, steel, silk…*

(P) Purpose – tính từ chỉ mục đích, tác dụng.

→ "long" là tính từ chỉ kích cỡ, "green" là tính từ chỉ màu sắc, và "woolen" là tính từ chỉ chất liệu; fairly là trạng từ

Question 89

Under no circumstances should you lock this door/ should this door be locked when the building is open to the public.

- under no circumstances + auxiliary + S + V ...: dù trong bất cứ hoàn cảnh nào... cũng không

Question 90

Death is more likely to be caused by a bee sting than by a snake bite these days.

- to be more likely to V: có khả năng/ có thể làm gì hơn...

ĐỀ SỐ 11

I. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE ADAPTED FROM AN ARTICLE ON ENVIRONMENT, 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 10:

Greenpeace, international environmental organization (1)_____ to preserving the earth's natural resources and its diverse plant and animal life. The organization campaigns (2) _____ nuclear weapons testing, environmental pollution, and destructive practices in fishing, logging, and other industries.

Greenpeace was founded in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, in 1971 by members of the Don't Make a Wave Committee, a small group (3) _____ to nuclear weapons testing by the United States military in Alaska. The group renamed itself Greenpeace to reflect the broader goal of creating a green and peaceful world.

Greenpeace won fame for its (4)_____ exploits calculated to attract media attention to environmental issues. Greenpeace members in rubber rafts have (5) _____ whaling expeditions by positioning themselves between the whales and hunters' harpoons. They used similar tactics in Newfoundland and Labrador to protest the clubbing of baby harp seals, (6)_____ soft white fur is highly valued by clothing manufacturers. The organization is well known for scaling corporate skyscrapers and factory smokestacks to hang protest banners.

Greenpeace's aggressive style has often led to (7)_____ with corporations, local authorities, and even national governments. In 1985 the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior,* on a (8) _____ to protest French nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific, sank in a New Zealand port, and the crew photographer, Fernando Pereira, drowned. Investigations revealed that the ship had been deliberately sabotaged with explosives planted by (9)_____ agents of the French military. The resulting scandal rocked the highest levels of the French government, leading to the resignation of Defense Minister Charles Hernu and the dismissal of Admiral Pierre Lacoste, director of the French Secret Service.

During the 1990s, Greenpeace has been troubled by internal disagreements over political strategy. Some members want to persist with a militant approach, emphasizing civil disobedience and physical confrontation. Other members, including the organization's leaders, are convinced that Greenpeace must work cooperatively with the companies and industries that have been its targets in the past.

Greenpeace has about 3 million dues-paying members and offices in more than 40 countries. Its international (10) _____ are in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Question 1. A. cooperated **B.** convinced **C.** dedicated **D.** provided

Question 2. A. from **B.** to **C.** over **D.** against

Question 3. A. persist	**B.** opposed	**C.** disagreed	**D.** disobeyed
Question 4. A. daring	**B.** discouraging	**C.** frightening	**D.** deliberate
Question 5. A. rocked	**B.** reflected	**C.** disrupted	**D.** revealed
Question 6. A. whose	**B.** whom	**C.** that	**D.** who
Question 7. A. confrontation	**B.** conflicts	**C.** investigations	**D.** resignation
Question 8. A. voyage	**B.** trip	**C.** flight	**D.** expedition
Question 9. A. underclassman	**B.** legal	**C.** undercover	**D.** official
Question 10. A. skyscrapers	**B.** offices	**C.** centers	**D.** headquarters

II. READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM JESS MCELHINNEY'S ARTICLE ON HEALTH ISSUES AND MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO EACH OF THE QUESTIONS.

In a study of aspirin's effect on blood clotting in which **abstinence** from chocolate was required, a large proportion of participants broke the rules.

Their "offence" led to what is believed to be the first biochemical evidence that a few squares of chocolate a day can almost halve the risk of heart attack death by decreasing the tendency of tiny particles (or platelets) to clot in narrow blood vessels.

"What these chocolate **offenders** taught us is that the chemical in cocoa beans has a biochemical effect similar to aspirin in reducing platelet clumping, which can be fatal if a clot forms and blocks a blood vessel, causing a heart attack," said **Diane Becker** from Johns Hopkins University in Maryland, USA, who led the study.

Becker cautions that this discovery should not become an **excuse to indulge** in large amounts of chocolate frequently, since chocolate also contains high amounts of sugar, butter and cream. However, just a few squares of dark chocolate the purest form may be just what the doctor ordered.

For almost 20 years, researchers have known that chemicals, called flavonoids, most common in dark chocolate, help blood flow and lower blood pressure.

This new finding, presented at the American Heart Association's annual scientific sessions in Chicago this week, identifies the effect of everyday doses of chocolate found in regular foods such as hot chocolate or chocolate bars. This differs from previous studies which have examined the effects of eating unrealistic doses of flavonoids, equivalent to several pounds of chocolate a day.

"Eating a little bit of chocolate or having a drink of hot cocoa as part of a regular diet is probably good for personal health, so long as people don't eat too much of it, and too much of the kind with lots of butter and sugar," said Becker.

In the study, 139 chocolate offenders were disqualified from a larger experiment which aimed to examine the effects of aspirin on blood clotting. Before the study began, all participants were instructed to follow a strict exercise and diet regimen and to refrain from smoking or using foods

and drinks known to affect blood-clotting activity, like caffeinated drinks, wine, grapefruit juice and, of course, chocolate.

Platelet samples from both groups (offenders and non-offenders) were run through a mechanical blood vessel system designed to time how long it takes for platelets to clump together. Chocolate lovers' samples were found to clot more slowly, on average taking 130 seconds to block the system. Platelets from those who stayed away from chocolate clotted faster, taking an average of 123 seconds.

Question 11: According to the findings, what helps lower blood pressure?

A. The most important ingredient in chocolate.

B. The most common chemicals in dark chocolate.

C. The chemical reaction in dark chocolate.

D. The tiny particles in white chocolate.

Question 12: The word "offenders" in paragraph 3 refers to the _____.

A. people who violate laws **B.** trouble makers

C. people who produce chocolate **D.** people who ate chocolate

Question 13: What has been found about the relation between aspirin and the chemical in cocoa beans?

A. Similarity **B.** Difference **C.** Irrelevance **D.** Interdependence

Question 14: The kind of chocolate that can help the heart is identified as _____ chocolate.

A. mixed **B.** dark **C.** white **D.** hot

Question 15: How does chocolate help the heart and the vascular system?

A. It widens the blood vessels. **B.** It helps the heart pumps better.

C. It helps blood flow more easily. **D.** It prevents harmful bacteria.

Question 16: Too much of chocolate _____ is not very good for health.

A. with a lot of butter and sugar **B.** containing a lot of milk

C. with lots of sugar and cocoa **D.** made with artificial sugar

Question 17: The word "abstinence" can be interpreted as _____.

A. eating some chocolate **B.** not eating chocolate

C. not smoking **D.** doing exercise

Question 18: An experiment has found out that the forming of blood clots is _____ in chocolate lovers.

A. stopped **B.** moderate **C.** faster **D.** slower

Question 19: The word "indulge" in this case is closest in meaning to "_____".

A. become much interested in **B.** give up oneself totally

C. abandon oneself **D.** get heavily involved in

Question 20: The article has probably taken from _____.

A. ads of medicine **B.** a science journal

C. a doctor's prescription **D.** a book of instructions

III. ***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 21. A. mathematics **B.** academic **C.** politics **D.** continental

Question 22. A. beautifully **B.** differently **C.** dedicated **D.** acceptable

Question 23. A. biologist **B.** eliminate **C.** archaeology **D.** stability

Question 24. A. enthusiast **B.** statistics **C.** philosophy **D.** sociology

Question 25. A. misunderstand **B.** misbehaviour **C.** responsibility **D.** characteristic

IV. **MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER *SHEET TO INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.***

Question 26. Only in the Civil War_____ killed or wounded.

A. soldiers in America were **B.** so many American soldiers were

C. many in America were **D.** were so many American soldiers

Question 27. Frankly, I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.

A. don't do **B.** hadn't done **C.** didn't do **D.** haven't done

Question 28. I was angry when you saw me because I _____ with my sister.

A. have been arguing **B.** had been arguing **C.** argued **D.** would argue

Question 29. The book would have been perfect _____ the ending.

A. had it not been for **B.** it had not been for

C. it hadn't been for **D** . hadn't it been for.

Question 30. I'm _____ my brother is.

A. nowhere like so ambitious **B.** nothing near as ambitious as

C. nothing as ambitious than **D.** nowhere near as ambitious as

Question 31. _____ I'd like to help you out, I'm afraid I just haven't got any spare money at the moment.

A. Even **B.** Despite **C.** Much as **D.** Try as

Question 32. Hardly _____ of the paintings at the gallery were for sale

A. none **B.** few **C.** some **D.** any

Question 33. Jane's very modest, always _____ her success.

A. playing down **B.** turning around **C.** keeping down **D.** pushing back

Question 34. I feel __ to inform the committee that a number of members are very unhappy with the decision.

A. my duty **B.** it my duty **C.** this my duty **D.** that my duty

Question 35. Check the bottles carefully to make sure they have not been _____

A. broken into **B.** taken out **C.** touched up **D.** tampered with

Question 36. All things_____, he is the best president we are likely to get.

A. considered **B.** thought **C.** taken **D.** added

Question 37 George: "In my opinion, action films are exciting." Frankie: "_____"

A. Yes. Congratulations! **B.** There's no doubt about it.

C. What an opinion! **D.** You shouldn't have said that.

Question 38. Peter: "I've been awarded a scholarship to study in America."

Kate: "Uh, really? _____!"

A. Take care of yourself **B.** Congratulations **C.** You are always lucky **D.** You are lucky

Question 39. Tom:"Would you take this along to the office for me?" - Jerry:"_____"

A. Never mind **B.** Yes, with pleasure **C.** Yes, that's right **D.** Not at all

Question 40. Mother: "Gloria, I'd rather you _____home so late."

A. hadn't come back **C.** don't come back **B.** haven't come back **D.** didn't come back

Question 41. You are 27 years old so it's high time you _____ responsibility for your deeds.

A. took **B.** have taken **C.** had taken **D.** take

Question 42. Suppose he _____you stealing, what would you do?

A. has caught **B.** catches **C.** had caught **D.** caught

Question 43. I used a calculator so it's impossible I made a mistake with the bill.

I _____a mistake with the bill because I used a calculator

A. couldn't make **B.** shouldn't have made **C.** mightn't make **D.** can't have made

Question 44. The school Principal suggested that he _____a scholarship.

A. was awarded **B.** would be awarded **C.** be awarded **D.** must be awarded

Question 45. The portrait_____ by an Italian.

A. is known to have been painted **B.** known to have been painted

C. is knowing to be painted **D.** is known to be painted

Question 46. If you want the day off, you'll have to find someone _____ you.

A. stand up **B.** stand in for **C.** stand for **D.** set off

Question 47. I bought a _____ bag at the market yesterday.

A. old leather lovely **B.** old lovely leather **C.** lovely old leather **D.** leather old lovely

Question 48. I ran _____ some old records while I was tidying the attic.

A. into **B.** out **C.** across **D.** after

Question 49. You should never spend all the money you earn, but always _____a rainy day

A. put an end to **B.** put something by for **C.** put the blame on **D.** put off

Question 50. _____, I decided to go in, which turned out to be a mistake.

A. Noticed the door was open **B.** Open the door

C. The open door was noticed **D.** Noticing the door was open

V. REWRITE THE SECOND SENTENCE USING THE WORDS GIVEN SO THAT IT HAS A SIMILAR MEANING TO THE FIRST

Question 51. My parents find fault with everything I do

No matter _____.

Question 52. Michael only took over the family business because his father decided to retire early.

But for his_____.

Question 53. John's inability to make decisions dates from his accident.

Ever_____.

Question 54. The permit expires at the end of this month.

The permit is not _____.

Question 55. As far as I know, there's no reason for Linda to be so unhappy.

To the _____.

Question 56. We can start at either 2 p.m or 3 p.m

It makes _____.

Question 57. The boy was about to cry when he was reprimanded by his mother.

The boy was on _____.

Question 58. All of you are likely to be able to enter college.

The _____.

Question 59. Sally lost all her hope; she decided to stop her business.

Such _____.

Question 60. I can't often afford to spend my holiday abroad.

I am seldom _____.

VI. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE GIVEN WORD.

Question 61. _____in wealth causes a great number of social problems. (EQUAL)

Question 62. The church is the site of a number of _____ manifestations. (NATURE)

Question 63. The slight _____in his left hand was corrected by surgery. (FORM)

Question 64. Barack Obama is the first president of the United States with _____ background. (RACE)

Question 65. The won the case because of the _____ in court of the defendant. (APPEAR)

Question 66. The sun and the moon are often _____ in poetry. (PERSON)

Question 67. Tax exemption only applies to those with _____ status. (RESIDENT)

Question 68. The station quickly fell into _____after it was closed.It is now in very bad condition. (REPAIR)

Question 69. Low income and little administrative support make teachers _____ with their profession. (HEART)

Question 70. Do you think these children are _____? They look very thin. (NOURISH)

VII. FILL IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING BLANKS WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD.

Agriculture is the world's most important industry. It provides us with (71) _____ all our food. It also supplies materials for two other basis human needs – clothing and shelter. In (72) _____, agriculture provides materials (73) _____ in making many industrial products such as paints and medicines. About half the world's workers are employed in agriculture – far more than in any (74) _____ industry.

Agriculture is one of the world's oldest industries. It began about 10,000 years ago in the Middle East. **(75)** _____ that time, certain Middles Eastern tribes had discovered how to grow plants from seeds, and how to raise **(76)** _____ in captivity. Having mastered these skills, they could begin to practice agriculture.

Before the development of agriculture, people got all their food by gathering wild plants, hunting and fishing. They had to search for food continually, (77) _____ left them little time for other activities. But as agriculture developed and farm output increased, fewer people were (78) _____ to produce food. The non-farmers could then develop the arts, crafts, trades and other activities of civilized life. Agriculture (79), _____, not only greatly affected food supply but also (80) _____ civilization possible.

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

- cooperate /kəʊ'ɒpəreɪt/ (v): hợp tác, cộng tác (cooperate with sb on/in sth)

E.g: *The two groups agreed to cooperate with each other.*

- convince /kən'vɪns/ (v): thuyết phục, làm cho tin (convince sb of sth)

E.g: *You'll need to convince them of your enthusiasm for the job.*

-dedicate /'dedɪkeɪt/ (v): cống hiến, hiến dâng (dedicate to sth)

E.g: *She dedicates herself to her work.*

- provide (v): cung cấp (provide sth for sb/ provide sb with sth)

"Greenpeace, international environmental organization dedicated to preserving the earth's natural resources and its diverse plant and animal life. (Tổ chức hòa bình xanh, một tổ chức môi trường quốc tế đã cống hiến mình để giữ gìn nguồn tài nguyên thiên nhiên và đời sống động thực vật.)

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 2

-campaign against sth: thực hiện chiến lược chống lại cái gì

E.g: *a campaign against ageism in the workplace*

"The organization campaigns against nuclear weapons testing, environmental pollution, and destructive practices in fishing, logging, and other industries." (Tổ chức đã thực hiện các chiến lược chống lại việc thử vũ khí hạt nhân, ô nhiễm môi trường và những thói quen phá hủy trong việc câu cá, việc đốn gỗ và các ngành công nghiệp khác.)

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 3

- persist /pə'sɪst /(v): khăng khăng (+ in)

E.g: *Why do you persist in blaming yourself for what happened?*

- oppose /ə'pəʊz / (v): phản đối, chống đối (to be opposed to)

- disagree (v) : bất đồng (disagree with sb about/on/over sth)

E.g: *He disagreed with his parents on most things.*

- disobey sth/sb /ˌdɪsə'beɪ / (v): không vâng lời, không tuân lệnh

E.g: *He was punished for disobeying orders.*

"...a small group opposed to nuclear weapons testing by the United States military in Alask: một nhóm nhỏ chống đối việc thử vũ khí hạt nhân bởi quân sự Mỹ ở Alask."

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 4

-daring / ˈdeərɪŋ /(adj): táo bạo, phiêu lưu

E.g: *a daring walk in space*

-discouraging / dɪsˈkʌrɪdʒɪŋ / (adj): làm mất hết can đảm, làm chán nản

E.g: *a discouraging experience/response/result*

- frightening / ˈfraɪtnɪŋ / (adj) : gây hoảng sợ, khủng khiếp

E.g: *The noise was frightening.*

-deliberate / dɪˈlɪbərət/ (adj): cố ý, thận trọng

E.g: *The speech was a deliberate attempt to embarrass the government.*

"Greenpeace won fame for its daring exploits calculated to attract media attention to environmental issues: Tổ chức hòa bình xanh đã giành được danh tiếng vì những khai thác táo bạo nhằm để thu hút sự chú ý của truyền thông vào các vấn đề môi trường."

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 5

- rock (v): đu đưa, rung chuyển

- reflect (v): phản ánh, phản chiếu

E.g: *She could see herself reflected in his eyes.*

- disrupt / dɪsˈrʌpt/=interrupt : phá vỡ, làm gián đoạn

E.g: *Demonstrators succeeded in disrupting the meeting.*

- reveal (v): tiết lộ, bộc lộ

E.g: *The doctors did not reveal the truth to him.*

"Greenpeace members in rubber rafts have disrupted whaling expeditions by positioning themselves between the whales and hunters' harpoons: Các thành viên của tổ chưc hòa bình xanh ở trong các bè bằng cao su đã phá vỡ cuộc thám hiểm cá voi bằng cách xác đinh vị trí chính mình giữa những con cá voi và các cây lao móc của người săn bắt."

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 6

- whose: là đại từ quan hệ, thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu trong mệnh đề quan hệ

whose + N

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 7

- confrontation/ ˌkɒnfrʌnˈteɪʃn/ (n) : sự chạm trán, sự đương đầu

E.g: *She wanted to avoid another confrontation with her father.*

- conflict / ˈkɒnflɪkt/ (n): cuộc xung đột

E.g: *a conflict between two cultures*

-investigation / ɪnˌvestɪˈgeɪʃn/ (n): cuộc điều tra (+into sth)

E.g: *The police have completed their investigations into the accident.*

- resignation / ˌrezɪgˈneɪʃn/ (n): sự từ chức

E.g: *a letter of resignation*

⇨ **Đáp án B** (...led to conflicts with corporations, local authorities, and even national governments: dẫn tới những cuộc xung đột với các liên đoàn, chính quyền địa phương, và ngay cả chính quyền quốc gia)

Question 8

-voyage / ˈvɔɪɪdʒ/ : cuộc hành trình dài (bằng đường biển hoặc trên vũ trụ)

E.g: *a voyage in space*

- trip (n): cuộc du lịch

- flight (n): chuyến bay

- expedition (n): an organized journey with a particular purpose, especially to find out about a place that is not well known : cuộc viễn chinh, cuộc hành trình được sắp xếp

"In 1985 the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior,* on a voyage to protest French nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific: Vào năm 1985 con tàu Greenpeace *"Rainbow Warrior", trên một chuyến hành trình để chống đối việc thử nghiệm vũ khí hat nhân nước Pháp ở Thái Bình Dương."*

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 9

- underclassman :a student in the first or second year of high school or college : học sinh năm 1 hoặc năm 2 ở trường cấp 3 hay cao đẳng

- legal / ˈliːgl/ (adj): hợp pháp

E.g: *They are currently facing a long legal battle in the US courts.*

- undercover / ˌʌndəˈkʌvə(r)/ (adj) = *secret*

E.g: *an undercover operation/investigation*

- official / əˈfɪʃl/ (Adj): chính thức

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 10

- skyscraper (n) : tòa nhà chọc trời, cao tầng

- office (n): cơ quan, sở, văn phòng

- center (n): trung tâm

- headquarter (n): trụ sở

"Its international headquarters are in Amsterdam, Netherlands: Những trụ sở quốc tế của nó nằm ở Amsterdam, Netherlands."

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 11

Theo đoạn các cuộc tìm kiếm thì điều gì giúp cho việc giảm huyết áp?

A. thành phần quan trọng nhất trong sô cô la

B. các hóa chất phổ biến nhất trong sô cô la đen

C. phản ứng hóa học trong sô cô la đen

D. Những hạt nhỏ bé trong sô cô la trắng

"For almost 20 years researchers have known that chemicals, called flavonoids, most common in dark chocolate, help blood flow and lower blood pressure"

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 12

- offender (n): người vi phạm

A. người phạm luật

B. người gây rắc rối

C. người sản xuất sô cô la

D. người ăn sô cô la

⇨ Đáp án D (*Trong đoạn văn, từ "offender" muốn nói đến người ăn sô cô la*)

Question 13

Điều gì được tìm thấy về mối quan hệ giữa thuốc aspirin và hóa chất trong hạt ca cao?

A. Sự tương tự

B. Sự khác nhau

C. Sự không thích hợp, không thích đáng

D. Sự phụ thuộc lẫn nhau

"What these chocolate offenders taught us is that the chemical in cocoa beans has a biochemical effect similar to aspirin in reducing platelet clumping"

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 14

"For almost 20 years researchers have known that chemicals, called flavonoids, most common in dark chocolate, help blood flow and lower blood pressure.

This new finding, presented at the American Heart Association's annual scientific sessions in Chicago this week, identifies the effect of everyday doses of chocolate found in regular foods"

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 15

Sô cô la giúp hệ tim mạch như thế nào?

A. Nó mở rộng các mạch máu
B. Nó giúp cho việc bơm tim tốt hơn
C. Nó giúp máu lưu thông dễ dàng hơn
D. Nó ngăn chặn các loại vi khuẩn có hại

"chemicals, called flavonoids, most common in dark chocolate, help blood flow"

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 16

Quá nhiều sô cô la ....thì không tốt cho sức khỏe

A. với nhiều bơ và đường
B. chứa nhiều sữa
C. với nhiều đường và ca cao
D. được làm với đường nhân tạo

"Eating a little bit of chocolate or having a drink of hot cocoa as part of a regular diet is probably good for personal health, so long as people don't eat too much of it, and too much of the kind with lots of butter and sugar"

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 17

- abstinence / 'æbstɪnəns /(n): sự kiêng (+from)

E.g: *total abstinence from strong drink*

A. ăn sô cô la
B. không ăn sô cô la
C. không hút thuốc
D. tập thể dục

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 18

Một thí nghiệm đã tìm ra rằng việc hình thành việc đông máu .....ở những người thích sô cô la

"Chocolate lovers' samples were found to clot more slowly, on average taking 130 seconds to block the system"

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 19

-indulge in sth / ɪn'dʌldʒ/ (v) : ham mê

E.g: *They went into town to indulge in some serious shopping.*

A. trở nên hứng thú, thích thú mạnh
B. từ bỏ bản thân nó toàn bộ
C. từ bỏ bản thân nó
D. dính líu mạnh vào

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 20

Bài báo có thể lấy ra từ...

A. tờ quảng cáo thuốc

B. một bài báo khoa học

C. một đơn thuốc của bác sỹ

D. một quyển sách hướng dẫn

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 21

- mathematics / ˌmæθəˈmætɪks / (n): môn toán (có đuôi "ics" thì trọng âm nhấn vào âm tiết ngay trước nó)

- academic/ ˌækəˈdemɪk/: thuộc học viện, học thuật (có đuôi "ic" thì trọng âm nhấn vào âm tiết trước đó)

- politics/ ˈpɒlətɪks/ (n) : chính trị (đây là trường hợp ngoại lệ)

E.g: *party politics*

- continental /ˌkɒntɪˈnentl/ (adj) : thuộc lục địa

E.g: *a popular continental holiday resort*

⇨ **Đáp án C** *(trọng âm nhấn vào âm tiết thứ nhất)*

Question 22

- beautifully / ˈbjuːtɪfli/: đẹp, hay (hậu tố ful và ly không làm thay đổi trọng âm của từ gốc)

E.g: *She sings beautifully.*

- differently/ ˈdɪfrəntli/ (đuôi "ly" không làm thay đổi trọng âm của từ gốc "different")

E.g: *Boys and girls may behave differently.*

-dedicated / ˈdedɪkeɪtɪd/ (adj) : tận tụy, hết lòng, cống hiến

E.g: *She is dedicated to her job.*

- acceptable/əkˈseptəbl/ (adj) : chấp nhận được (đuôi "able" không làm thay đổi trọng âm của từ gốc)

E.g: *Children must learn socially acceptable behaviour.*

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*trọng âm nhấn vào âm tiết thứ 2*)

Question 23

-biologist / baɪˈɒlədʒɪst/ (n) : nhà sinh học

- eliminate / ɪˈlɪmɪneɪt/ (v): loại ra, loại trừ (có đuôi "ate" thì trọng âm nhấn vào âm tiết thứ 3 từ cuối lên)

E.g: *This diet claims to eliminate toxins from the body.*

- *archaeology* / ˌɑːkiˈɒlədʒi /: khảo cổ học (có đuôi "gy" thì trọng âm nhấn vào âm tiết thứ 3 từ cuối lên)

- stability / stəˈbɪləti/ (n): sự ổn định (có đuôi "ty" thì trọng âm nhấn vào âm tiết thứ 3 từ cuối lên)

E.g: *political/economic/social stability*

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*trọng âm nhấn vào âm 3*)

Question 24

-enthusiast/ ɪn'θjuːziæst / (n): người nhiệt tình, hăng hái

E.g: *a football enthusiast*

- statistics / stə'tɪstɪk/ (n): thống kê (có đuôi "ics" thì trọng âm nhấn vào âm tiết ngay trước nó)

E.g: *According to official statistics the disease killed over 500 people.*

- philosophy/ fə'lɒsəfi / (n): triết học (có đuôi " phy" thì trọng âm nhấn vào âm tiết thứ 3 từ cuôi lên)

E.g: *a professor of philosophy*

- *sociology/* ˌsəʊsi'ɒlədʒi/ (n): xã hội học (có đuôi "gy" thì trọng âm nhấn vào âm tiết thứ 3 từ cuôi lên)

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*trọng âm nhấn vào âm tiết thứ 3*)

Question 25

- misunderstand / ˌmɪsʌndə'stænd/ (v) (tiền tố "mis" không làm thay đổi trọng âm của từ gốc)

E.g: *Don't misunderstand me—I am grateful for all you've done.*

- *misbehavior/* ˌmɪsbɪ'heɪvjə(r) / : cách cư xử xấu (tiền tố "mis" không làm thay đổi trọng âm của từ gốc)

- responsibility/ rɪˌspɒnsə'bɪlətɪ / (n): trách nhiệm (có đuôi "ty" thì trọng âm nhấn vào âm tiết thứ 3 từ cuối lên)

E.g: *They have responsibility for ensuring that the rules are enforc*ed.

- characteristic / ˌkærəktə'rɪstɪk/ (adj,n): đặc trưng, đặc điểm (có đuôi "ic' thì trọng âm nhấn từ âm tiết ngay trước nó)

E.g: *She spoke with characteristic enthusiasm.*

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*trọng âm nhấn vào âm tiết thứ 3*)

Question 26

Đảo ngữ với only

Only in + adv + động từ to be/ trợ động từ + S +....

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*Chỉ trong cuộc nội chiến có quá nhiều người lính Mỹ bị giết hoặc bị thương.*)

Question 27

Cấu trúc

S1 + would rather (that) + S2 + V2/ed....(mong muốn ở hiện tại)

E.g: *I would rather you came here.*

S 1+ would rather (that) + S2 + had + V3/ed... (mong muốn ở quá khứ)

- for the time being: vào lúc này, trong thời gian này

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Thành thật thì tôi mong muốn bạn không làm bất cứ cái gì về nó vào lúc này.*)

Question 28

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn: diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong Quá khứ (nhấn mạnh tính tiếp diễn)

S + had + been + Ving...

E.g: *I had been thinking about that before you mentioned it*

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Tôi đã tức giận khi bạn đã nhìn thấy tôi đang tranh cãi với chị tôi.*)

Question 29

Câu điều kiện loại 3: một hành động trái với thực tế ở quá khứ

If + S + had +V3/ed..., S + would/ could/ might + have + V3/ed...

E.g: *If I had worked hard, I would have passed the exam.*

Lưu ý: If it had not been for + N, ...: Nếu không phải vì....= Had it not been for N,... (đảo ngữ)

E.g: *If it had not been for his carelessness, he would have got good marks.*

⇨ **Đáp án A** (*Quyển sách sẽ hoàn hảo nếu không phải vì phần cuối.*)

Question 30

not anywhere near/nowhere near : chắc là không; còn lâu

E.g: *The job doesn't pay anywhere near enough for me.*

- as + adj/ adv +as..: (so sánh bằng)

E.g: *I'm as tall as Nam.*

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*Tôi chắc là không tham vọng bằng anh tôi.*)

Question 31

Despite + N,...: Mặc dù...nhưng...

E.g: *Despite his poverty, he lives happily.*

Even: Thậm chí, ngay cả

- Much as + a clause (đứng đầu câu để nhấn mạnh) = although

E.g: *Although I liked her, I didn't dare to speak it out.*

= Much as I liked her, I didn't dare to speak it out.

⇨ **Đáp án C** (Mặc dù tôi muốn giúp bạn nhưng tôi e rằng bây giờ tôi không còn tiền dư.)

Question 32

- "any" thường được sử dụng trong câu nghi vấn hoặc phủ định, và "hardly" (gần như không) mang nghĩa phủ định

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*Hầu như không có bức tranh nào ở triển lãm được bán.*)

Question 33

-play sth down: try to make something seem less important or less likely than it really is : làm dịu lại, làm cái gì ít quan trọng hơn hay ít giống với bản chất thực tại của nó.

- turn around: quay lại

- keep sth down: nén lại, cản không cho lên

E.g: *Keep your voice down—I don't want anyone else to hear.*

- push back = put off: make the time or date of a meeting, etc. later than originally planned :hoãn lại

E.g: *The start of the game was pushed back from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.*

⇨ Đáp án A(*Jane thì khiêm tốn, luôn luôn che giấu thành công của mình.*)

Question 34

-Dùng chủ ngữ giả "it"

E.g: *I think it a pity that you didn't try harder.*

⇨ Đáp án B (*Tôi cảm thấy đó là nhiệm vụ của mình khi báo cho ủy ban về việc một số thành viên không vui với quyết định đó.*)

Question 35

-break -> broke-> broken + into: đột nhập

E.g: *Someone broke into my house last night.*

- take out: lấy ra, rút ra

E.g: *How many teeth did the dentist take out?*

- touch up(v): tô, sửa qua

E.g: *She was busy touching up her make-up in the mirror.*

- tamper with : làm giả

⇨ Đáp án D (*Kiểm tra những cái chai cẩn thận để chắc chắn rằng chúng không bị làm giả.*)

Question 36

- All things considered : sau khi cân nhắc lại mọi vấn đề

⇨ Đáp án A (*Sau khi cân nhắc lại mọi vấn đề thì ông ấy là vị tổng thống tốt nhất mà chúng ta muốn.*)

Question 37

George: Theo ý kiến của mình thì những bộ phim hành động thì rất hứng thú.

A. Vâng, xin chúc mừng

B. Không còn nghi ngờ về điều đó/ Chắc chắn rồi

C. Đó là một ý kiến

D. Bạn lẽ ra đã không nên nói điều đó

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 38

Peter: Tôi đã được thưởng học bổng đi học ở nước Mỹ.

A. Hãy chăm sóc chính mình
B. Xin chúc mừng
C. Bạn luôn luôn may mắn
D. Bạn thì may mắn

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 39

Tom :" Phiền bạn mang cái này đến cơ quan dùm mình được không?

A. Không sao cả, đừng bận tâm
B. Được rồi, tớ rất vui lòng
C. Vâng, được rồi
D. Không có gì

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 40

Cấu trúc:

Would rather + S + V2/ed...: mong muốn ai đó làm gì ở hiện tại

E.g: *I would rather you went to school.*

⇨ **Đáp án D** *(Gloria, mẹ muốn con không được về nhà quá trễ.)*

Question 41

Cấu trúc:

-It's high time + S + V2/ed...: Đã đến lúc làm gì

E.g: *It's high time I met him at the café.*

- It's high time for sb to do sth

E.g: It's high time for the children to go to bed.

⇨ **Đáp án A** *(Bạn đã 27 tuổi rồi vì vậy đã đến lúc bạn phải chịu trách nhiệm cho việc làm của mình.)*

Question 42

Suppose/ Supposing : giả sử như (dùng trong câu điều kiện)

E.g: *Suppose the news is true, what will you do?*

- Câu điều kiện loại 2: If / Suppose/ Supposing + S + V2/ed..., S + would + V (bare-inf)...

⇨ **Đáp án D** *(Giả sử như anh ấy đã bắt được bạn ăn trộm thì bạn sẽ làm gì.)*

Question 43

- can't have Vpp/ed: diễn tả một sự việc gần như chắc chắn đã không xảy ra

E.g: *Last night, Mary can't have gone out with Peter because she had to stay at home to do her homework. (Tối qua Mary không thể đi chơi với Peter được bởi vì cô ấy phải ở nhà làm bài tập.)*

- shouldn't have Vpp/ed: lẽ ra đã nên làm gì trong quá khứ

⇨ Đáp án D *(Tôi không thể phạm lỗi với tờ hóa đơn đó được bởi vì tôi đã dùng máy tính.)*

Question 44

- Cấu trúc thể giả định:

S + V (suggest/ prospose/ advise/ require/ recommend/ urge/ ….) + that+ S + V(bare-inf)….

E.g:

- He suggested that Mary take a rest. (Anh ấy đã đề nghị rằng Mary nên nghỉ ngơi.)

- My brother suggested that Tom be punished . (Anh trai tôi đã đề nghị rằng Tom nên bị trừng phạt.)

⇨ Đáp án C *(Hiệu trưởng đã đề nghị rằng cậu ấy nên được thưởng học bổng.)*

Question 45

Cấu trúc bị động của động từ đặc biệt: believe/ think

Chủ động: S1 + believe/know/ think/…+ (that) + S2 + V…

Bị động: It + be + believed/ known/ thought….+ that+ S2 + V… (cách 1)

S 2+ be + believed/ known/ thought…+ to V/ to have Vpp/ed…..(cách 2)

E.g: *People believe that he is the best student in his school.*

-> It is believed that he is the best student in his school./ He is believed to be the best student in his school.

⇨ Đáp án A (Người ta biết rằng bức chân dung được vẽ bởi một người Ý.)

Question 46

- stand up (v): đứng dậy

- stand in for (v): replace sb temporarily: thế, thay thế

E.g: *My assistant will stand in for me while I'm away.*

- stand for (v): đại diện, viết tắt cho

E.g: *The book's by T.C. Smith.''What does the 'T.C.' stand for?'*

- set off (v): khởi hành

E.g: *We set off for London just after ten.*

⇨ Đáp án B *(Nếu bạn muốn có ngày nghỉ thì bạn sẽ phải tìm ai đó thay thế cho bạn.)*

Question 47

Trật tự của tính từ: OpSACOMP

Opinion - tính từ chỉ quan điểm, sự đánh giá. Ví dụ: *beautiful, wonderful, terrible…*

Size - tính từ chỉ kích cỡ. Ví dụ: *big, small, long, short, tall…*

Age - tính từ chỉ độ tuổi. Ví dụ : *old, young, old, new…*

Color - tính từ chỉ màu sắc. Ví dụ: *orange, yellow, light blue, dark brown ….*

Origin – tính từ chỉ nguồn gốc, xuất xứ. Ví dụ: *Japanese,American, British,Vietnamese…*

Material – tính từ chỉ chất liệu . Ví dụ: *stone, plastic, leather, steel, silk…*

Purpose – tính từ chỉ mục đích, tác dụng.

E.g: *a black leather handbag.*

a luxurious big new red Japanese car

⇨ **Đáp án C** *(Hôm qua tôi đã mua một cái cặp bằng da, cũ, đáng yêu ở chợ.)*

Question 48

-run into sb: gặp ai tình cờ

- run out : hết, hoàn thành

E.g: *Time is running out for the trapped miners.*

-run across sb/sth (v): gặp ai, tìm thấy cái gì tình cờ

E.g: *She ran across her friends when she was sitting in the cafe*

- run after sb: truy đuổi, đuổi theo ai

E.g: *I ran after my brother yesterday.*

⇨ **Đáp án C** *(Tôi đã tình cờ tìm thấy một số hồ sơ cũ khi tôi dọn dẹp tầng thượng.)*

Question 49

-put an end to yourself : giết chính mình

-put sth by = put sth aside: tiết kiệm tiền

put sth by for a rainy day: tích tiền phòng khi khó khăn

- put the blame for sth on sb: đổ lỗi cho ai về cái gì

- put off: trì hoãn

⇨ **Đáp án B** *(Bạn chưa bao giờ nên tiêu tất cả số tiền mà bạn kiếm được, mà phải luôn luôn tiết kiệm phòng khi khó khăn.)*

Question 50

Rút gọn mệnh đề trạng ngữ: chủ ngữ hai vế giống nhau

Chủ động -> Ving

E.g: *Because I noticed the door was open, I decided to go in, which turned out to be a mistake. -> Noticing the door was open,....*

⇨ **Đáp án D** (Để ý thấy cánh cửa mở, tôi quyết định đi vào, điều mà hóa là một sai lầm.)

Question 51 No matter what I do my parents find fault with it.

Cấu trúc:

No matter what/ Whatever (N) + S + V...: Dù cho ... đi chăng nữa thì ...

Question 52 But for his father's early retirement, Michael would not have taken over the family business.

Cấu trúc:

But for/ Without + N, a clause: Nếu không có/ Nếu không phải vì... thì...

Dịch nghĩa: Nếu không phải vì bố anh ta nghỉ hưu sớm thì Michale đã không tiếp quản việc kinh doanh của gia đình.

Question 53 Ever since (he had) his accident, John has been unable to make decisions.

Dịch nghĩa: Từ khi bị tai nạn thì John đã không thể đưa ra các quyết định.

Question 54 The permit is not valid after/ from the end of this month.

Dịch nghĩa: Giấy phép hết hạn/ hết hiệu lực vào cuối tháng này.

→ Giấy phép không có hiệu lực từ cuối tháng này.

Question 55 To the best of my knowledge, there's no reason for Linda to be so unhappy.

Cấu trúc:

- to the best of your knowledge/belief~ as far as you know

Dịch nghĩa: Theo như tôi biết thì không có lý do gì mà Linda không vui như vậy.

Question 56 It makes no difference whether we (will) start at 2p.m or 3p.m.

Cấu trúc:

- make no difference (to/ in sb/ sth): không có ảnh hưởng/ tác động gì đối với ai/ cái gì

Dịch nghĩa: Không có ảnh hưởng gì về việc chúng ta sẽ bắt đầu vào lúc 2 giờ hay 3 giờ.

Question 57 The boy was on the point of crying when his mother reprimanded him/ he was reprimanded by his mother.

Cấu trúc:

- to be on the point of doing sth: sắp làm gì đó

Dịch nghĩa: Cậu bé sắp khóc khi bị mẹ khiển trách.

Question 58 The chances are that all of you will be able to enter college.

Dịch nghĩa: Tất cả các bạn có khả năng vào đại học.

Question 59 Such was her hopelessness that Sally decided to stop her business.

Cấu trúc:

Đảo ngữ:

Such + be + N + that + a clause

Dịch nghĩa: Sally quá vô vọng đến mức mà cô ấy quyết định ngừng việc kinh doanh.

Question 60 I'm seldom able to afford to spend my holiday abroad.

- to be able to do sth: có thể làm gì đó
- afford to do sth: có khả năng, có đủ điều kiện làm gì đó

Question 61 Inequality

- inequality /ˌɪnɪ'kwɒləti/ (n): sự không bình đẳng

E.g: *economic inequalities between different areas*

Question 62 supernatural

- supernatural /ˌsuːpə'nætʃrəl/ (adj): siêu tự nhiên

E.g: *supernatural strength*

Question 63 deformity

- deformity /dɪ'fɔːməti/ (n): dị dạng, dị tật

E.g: *Drugs taken during pregnancy may cause physical deformity in babies.*

Question 64 multiracial

- multiracial /ˌmʌlti'reɪʃl/ (adj): đa chủng tộc

E.g: *a multiracial society (một xã hội đa chủng tộc)*

Question 65 nonappearance

- nonappearance (n): **sự vắng mặt (trong phiên toà)**

E.g: *The non-appearance of the band at the concert was a big disappointment.*

Question 66 personified

- personify /pə'sɒnɪfaɪ/ (v): nhân hóa

E.g: *The river was personified as a goddess.*

Question 67 non-resident

- non-resident (adj): không lưu trú, không cư trú

Question 68 disrepair

- disrepair (n): tình trạng ọp ẹp, hư nát

Question 69 disheartened

- disheartened /dɪs'hɑːtnd/ (adj): nản lòng, mất hi vọng, thoái chí

Question 70 undernourished

- undernourished ~ malnourished (adj): kém dinh dưỡng, không được cung cấp đủ chất dinh dưỡng

71. almost	72. addition	73. used	74. other	75. By
76. animals	77. which	78. needed	79. therefore	80. made

ĐỀ SỐ 12

I. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOU 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 1: A. innocent	**B.** nevertheless	**C.** contents	**D.** supermarket
Question 2: A. argument	**B.** enquiry	**C.** medicine	**D.** justify
Question 3: A. convenience	**B.** mechanic	**C.** preference	**D.** official
Question 4: A. recently	**B.** attitude	**C.** octopus	**D.** proposal
Question 5: A. economy	**B.** advisory	**C.** peninsula	**D.** economics

II. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Question 6: My friend has _____ for a bargain.

A. a sharp ear **B.** a strong head **C.** a keen eye **D.** a keen ear

Question 7: The Southeast Asian Games_____its origin to the Southeast Asian Peninsular Games.

A. has **B.** owes **C.** returns **D.** dates back

Question 8: It is not until December 25 _____the exam results will be announced.

A. which **B.** what **C.** that **D.** when

Question 9: _____that he felt that he didn't have to revise any more.

A. So confident in passing was that arrogant student

B. Such confidence in passing did that arrogant student have

C. So confident was that arrogant student of passing

D. Such was the confidence of that arrogant student on passing

Question 10: The whole building collapsed, but fortunately there were no_____

A. victims **B.** wounded **C.** hurt **D.** casualties

Question 11: A. "I would like to invite you to our wedding anniversary this Saturday morning."

B. "_____"

A. Thank you for your request, but I'm sorry I can't really come.

B. I would love to come but I have prior commitments. I'm sorry.

C. I am sorry. Can you come to my place?

D. How about going to the cinema?

Question 12: Owing to the fog, his flight from Karachi was_____

A. belated **B.** overdue **C.** unscheduled **D.** unpunctual

Question 13: He was given a medal in_____of his service to the country.

A. gratitude **B.** recognition **C.** knowledge **D.** response

Question 14: She _____till the early hours listening to pop music.

A. took me up **B.** kept me up **C.** caught me up **D.** held me up

Question 15: I _____happy to see him, but I didn't have time.

A. would have been **B.** will be **C.** would be **D.** will have been

Question 16: A. "Where is my bag?"B "_____"

A. Here are you **B.** There is it **C.** Here you are **D.** There it is

Question 17: I am reading this novel. By the time you come back from work, I_____

A. shall finish **B.** shall have finished **C.** will finish **D.** have finished

Question 18: _____to Jim myself, I can't really tell you why he would say such terrible things.

A. Not to be speaking **B.** Because not speaking

C. Not to have spoken **D.** Not having spoken

Question 19: We hire our bicycle _____

A. by the hour **B.** by hours **C.** by an hour **D.** for hours

Question 20: Please don't _____yourself out. A sandwich will do.

A. let **B.** put **C.** leave **D.** take

Question 21: A. "If only I hadn't said that to her".

B. "_____"

A. Ah, well, that is life. **B.** Yes, you mustn't have done like that

C. No worry, that's nothing . **D.** No, you've done a very good job

Question 22: A. "I apologize to you for not keeping my promise"

B. "_____"

A. Well, that's out of question. **B.** Your apology is accepted.

C. I am grateful to that. **D.** That was very sweet of you.

Question 23: A. "How come you didn't tell me that you would quit the job?"

B. "_____".

A. Because I knew you would make a fuss about it.

B. I would love to. Thank you.

C. I found the job so demanding.

D. Because I'm so bored with it.

Question 24: Stop fighting you two- shake hands and _____your peace with each other!

A. set **B.** do **C.** make **D.** bring

Question 25: Fire crews have been operating at full_____.

A. effort **B.** power **C.** strength **D.** energy

Question 26: It was suggested that they_____the distance in very short time.

A. would cover **B.** covered **C.** had cover **D.** cover

Question 27: I am writing with_____to our telephone conversation yesterday.

A. accordance **B.** reference **C.** similarity **D.** speaking

Question 28: He kept his marriage for years, but eventually the truth _____

A. came out **B.** went out **C.** came through **D.** fell out

Question 29: Getting a good school _____is what you need to do.

A. report **B.** mark **C.** raise **D.** comment

Question 30: My decision to leave university after a year is one I now_____regret.

A. harshly **B.** painfully **C.** keenly **D.** heavily

III. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE CORRECT WORD(S) FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING BLANKS.

BOOKS BEFORE SCHOOL?

Many people believe that they should begin to teach their children to read when they are scarcely more than toddlers. This is fine if the child shows a real interest but forcing a child could be (31)_____ if she isn't ready. Wise parents will have a (32)_____attitude and take the lead from their child. What they should provide is a selection of (33)_____ books and other activities. Nowadays, there is plenty of good (34)_____available for young children, and of course, seeing plenty of books in use about the house will also encourage them to read.

Of course, books are no longer the only source of stories and information. There is also a huge range of videos, which can (35)_____and extend the pleasure a child finds in a book and are equally valuable in helping to increase vocabulary and concentration. Television gets a bad (36)_____ as far as children are concerned, mainly because too many spend too much time watching programs not intended for their age group. Too many television programs attract an incurious, uncritical attitude that is going to make learning more difficult. However, (37)_____ viewing of programs designed for young children can be useful. Just as adults enjoy reading a book after seeing it (38)_____on television, so children will pounce on books which (39)_____ their favorite television characters , and videos can add a new (40)_____to a story known from a book.

Question 31: **A.** use **B.** unproductive **C.** useful **D.** counter-productive

Question 32: **A.** cheerful **B.** contented **C.** relaxed **D.** hopeful

Question 33: **A.** bright	**B.** thrilling	**C.** energetic	**D.** stimulating
Question 34: **A.** materials	**B.** sense	**C.** produce	**D.** amusement
Question 35: **A.** uphold	**B.** found	**C.** assist	**D.** reinforce
Question 36: **A.** review	**B.** press	**C.** criticism	**D.** result
Question 37: **A.** cautious	**B.** choice	**C.** discriminating	**D.** approved
Question 38: **A.** serialized	**B.** revised	**C.** transferred	**D.** visualized
Question 39: **A.** illustrate	**B.** extend	**C.** possess	**D.** feature
Question 40: **A.** revival	**B.** dimension	**C.** option	**D.** existence

IV. 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 FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.*

Leonardo da Vinci was born on April 15, 1452, in the small Tuscan town of Vinci, near Florence. He was the son of a wealthy Florentine public official and a peasant woman. In the mid-1460s, the family settled in Florence, where Leonardo was given the best education that Florence could offer. He rapidly advanced socially and intellectually. He was handsome, persuasive in conversation, and a fine musician and improviser. About in 1466 he apprenticed as a studio boy to Andrea Del Verrocchio. In Verrocchio's workshop, Leonardo was introduced to many activities, from the painting of altarpieces and panel pictures to the creation of large sculptural projects. In 1472, he was entered in the painter's guild of Florence, and in 1476, he was still mentioned as Verrocchio's assistant. In Verrocchio's *Baptism of Christ,* the kneeling angel at the left of the painting is by Leonardo.

In 1478, Leonardo became an independent master. His first commission, to paint an altarpiece for the chapel of the Palazzo Vecchino, the Florentine town hall, was never executed. His first large painting, The *Adoration of the Magi,* left unfinished, was ordered in 1481 for the Monastery of San Donato a Scopeto, Florence. Other works ascribed to his youth are the so-called Benois Madonna, the portrait *Ginerva de'Benci,* and the unfinished *Saint Jerome.*

In 1482, Leonardo's career moved into high gear when he entered the service of the duke of Milan, Ludovico Sforza, having written the duke an astonishing letter in which he stated that he could build portable bridges; that he knew the techniques of constructing bombardments and of making cannons; that he could build ships as well as armored vehicles, catapults, and other war machines; and that he could execute sculpture in marble, bronze, and clay. He served as a principal engineer in the duke's numerous military enterprises and was so active also as an architect. In addition, he assisted the Italian mathematician Luca Pacioli in the celebrated work *Divina Proportione.*

Evidence indicates that Leonardo had apprentices and pupils in Milan, for whom he probably wrote the various texts later compiled as *Treatise on Painting.* The most important of his own

paintings during the early Milan period was *The Virgin of the Rocks*, two versions of which exist; *he worked on the compositions for a long time, as was his custom, seemingly unwilling to finish what he had begun.*

From 1495 to 1496, Leonardo labored on his masterpiece, *The Last Super*, a mural in the refectory of the Monastery of Santa Maria Delle Grazie, Milan. Unfortunately, his experimental use of oil on dry plaster was technically unsound, and by 1500 its deterioration had begun. Since 1726 attempts have been made, unsuccessfully, to restore it; a concerted restoration and conservation program, making use of the latest technology, was begun in 1977 and is reversing some of the damage. Although much of the original surface is gone, the majesty of the composition and the penetrating characterization of the figures give a fleeting vision of its vanished splendor.

During his long stay in Milan, Leonardo also produced other paintings and drawings, most of which have been lost, theater designs, architectural drawings, and models for the dome of Milan Cathedral. His largest commission was for a colossal bronze monument to Francesco Sforza, father of Ludovico, in the courtyard of Castello Sforzesco. In December 1499, however, the Sforza family was driven from Milan by French forces; Leonardo left the statue unfinished and he returned to Florence in 1500.

Question 41: What is NOT mentioned about the young Leonardo da Vinci?

A. He was physically attractive.
B. He was a talented speaker
C. He was well-connected
D. He was gifted in many fields of art.

Question 42: The word "apprenticed" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to_____

A. cleaned B. painted C. studied D. mastered

Question 43: What can be inferred about Andrea Del Verrocchio?

A. He was a writer
B. He was well-known
C. He was poor
D. He had many students

Question 44: How old was Leonardo da Vinci when he became an independent master?

A. 23 B. 25 C. 26 D. 28

Question 45: The pronoun "he" in paragraph 3 refers to_____

A. Leonardo da Vinci B. The duke C. Sforza D. Milan

Question 46: What is NOT mentioned as a work by a young Leonardo da Vinci?

A. The Adoration of the Magi
B. Ginerva de' Benci
C. Donato a Scopeto
D. Saint Jerome

Question 47: The word "catapults" in paragraph 3 is probably_____

A. an animal
B. a method of transportation
C. a food
D. an arm

Question 48: Which of the following sentences best paraphrases the information in the passage?

"He worked on the compositions for a long time, as was his custom, seemingly unwilling to finish what he had begun."

A. Leonardo felt the need to work on his works for as long a time as was needed to achieve perfection.

B. For some reasons, Leonardo da Vinci took an extraordinarily long time to finish many creations.

C. Leonardo kept working until everything seemed perfect.

D. Leonardo would start many projects at the same time, but they would never finish together.

Question 49: The word "concerted" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to_____

A. musical **B.** artistic **C.** organized **D.** painful

Question 50: What is NOT mentioned as a creation of Leonardo da Vinci's while he was in Milan?

A. theatre designs **B.** architectural drawings

C. models of bronze horses **D.** models for church domes

V. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE SENTENCE THAT IS CLOSEST IN MEANING TO THE ORIGINAL SENTENCE.

Question 51: "*If you practice more, you might be able to make a career out of music*". Her teacher said.

A. Her teacher said that if she practiced more, she might be able to make a career out of musid.

B. Her teacher said that if she practiced more, she might have been able to make a career out of music.

C. Her teacher said that if she had practiced more, she might be able to make a career out of music.

D. Her teacher said that if she had practiced more, she might have been able to make a career out of music.

Question 52: The purpose of any invention is to make our lives better, so good or bad, it depends on the way by which we use these inventions.

A. Whether an invention is good or bad depends on the way by which we use it because the purpose of any invention is to make our lives better.

B. We can use either good or bad inventions to make our lives better.

C. The purpose of any invention, whether good or bad, is to make our lives better. This depends on the way by which we use these inventions.

D. Good or bad as they are, all inventions have the same purpose to make our lives better.

Question 53: California attracted people from many countries when gold was discovered in 1848.

A. Discovered in 1848, gold was attractive to people in California.

B. Discovered in California in 1848, gold attracted people from many countries there.

C. Gold in California was discovered in 1848 after many people came here.

D. When people are attracted to California, they discovered gold in 1848.

Question 54: The number of people who understand his ideas exceeds his expectations.

A. Fewer people understand him that he expects.

B. Not as many people understand him as he expects.

C. More people understand him than he expects.

D. He expects that more people understand him.

Question 55: Fred had only himself to blame for losing his driving license for repeated speeding.

A. It's a pity for Fred to lose his driving license for repeated speeding.

B. It serves Fred right that he lost his driving license for repeated speeding.

C. Fred's loss of his driving license was not his fault at all.

D. I feel regrets for Fred's losing his driving license

Question 56: It is unlikely that the results of the elections will be made public before tomorrow morning.

A. Tomorrow morning is probably the earliest that anyone will know the results of the elections.

B. Before tomorrow morning we will probably know the results of the elections.

C. The results of the elections will most likely be made known before tomorrow morning.

D. We will probably not be told the results of the elections tomorrow morning.

Question 57: Tom went on and on apologizing for it, which was quite unnecessary.

A. Tom can't have apologized.I quite understand.

B. Tom shouldn't have apologized.I quite understand.

C. Tom wouldn't have apologized.I quite understand.

D. Tom needn't have apologized.I quite understand.

Question 58: You must make allowances for his inexperience.

A. He was not allowed to go because of his inexperience.

B. Although he was inexperienced, we must let him in.

C. You shouldn't pay attention to his inexperience.

D. You should take his inexperience into account.

VI. **MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET *TO INDICATE THE SENTENCE THAT IS BEST-BUILT FROM THE PROMPTS GIVEN.***

Question 59: 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 his office work.

Question 60: All/ people/earth/know/without/ ozone layer, not only/ human beings/ but also/all/ plants and animals/ expose/ dangerous rays/sun

A. All of people on earth know that without the ozone layer, not only human beings but also all plants and animals are exposed by dangerous rays from the sun.

B. All people on earth know that without the ozone layer, not only human beings but also all plants and animals would be exposed to dangerous rays from the sun.

C. All of people on earth know that without the ozone layer, not only human beings but also all plants and animals would expose to dangerous rays of the sun.

D. All people on the earth know that without the ozone layer, not only human beings but also all plants and animals would expose to dangerous rays of the sun.

VII. REWRITE THE SENTENCE, USING THE WORD IN THE BRACKET SO THAT THE SECOND SENTENCE HAS EXACTLY THE SAME MEANING.

Question 61: He had made no effort to conceal his dislike for me ever since I was promoted over him. (GRUDGE)

_____

Question 62: When they broke the news, she stayed perfectly calm and controlled.(HAIR)

_____

Question 63: You must take notice of the school rules. (IGNORED)

_____

Question 64: "I'm most awfully sorry, but I seem to have broken your fountain pen" she said. (APOLOGISED)

_____

Question 65: To be successful in business you must work very hard. (ESSENTIAL)

_____

Question 66: Mike usually does not come to class on time. (RARELY)

_____

Question 67: It is no use arguing; I've made up my mind. (POINT)

_____

Question 68: What really depresses me is this continual wet weather. (GETS)

_____

Question 69: The senior students believe that they are old enough to choose which classes to attend. (REGARD)

_____

Question 70: Good color sense is instinctive for some people. (COME)

_____

VIII. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE WORDS GIVEN.

Question 71. You'll be punished for all your (DO) _____.

Question 72. Don't you know that your good result will make your parents (MEASURE) _____ proud of?

Question 73. Please put the books back to where you took them. Don't (PLACE) _____ any of them.

Question 74. Young children should be well aware of their (BEHAVE) _____ manner.

Question 75. I've never met such a strong man. His energy seems (EXHAUST) _____.

Question 76. Those rose bushes need protection. Spray them with (INSECT) _____.

Question 77. The boy watched the performance of the lions, (BREATHE) _____ with amazement.

Question 78. I would like to express my admiration for his (PROFOUND) _____ of knowledge.

Question 79. To be successful, an artist must show great (ORIGIN) _____.

Question 80. Be careful. You may be (ADVICE) _____ to put all your eggs in one basket.

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

- innocent /'inəsnt/ (adj): vô tội, ngây thơ

E.g: *They have imprisoned an innocent man.*

- nevertheless /ˌnevə⇨ə'les/ = however: tuy nhiên
- content / 'kɒn.tent/ (n): nội dung
- supermarket / 'suːpəmɑːkɪt/ (n): siêu thị

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 2

- argument /'ɑːgjumənt/ (n): sự tranh luận, lý lẽ

- enquiry /in'kwaiəri/ (n): sự điều tra, sự thẩm vấn
- medicine /'medsn/ (n): thuốc
- justify / 'dʒʌstɪfaɪ/ (v): bào chữa, biện hộ

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 3

- convenience /kən'vi:njəns/ (n): sự thuận lợi
- mechanic /mə'kænɪk/ (n): thợ cơ khí
- preference /'prefərəns/ (n): sự yêu thích hơn

E.g: *Her preference is for comfortable rather than stylish clothes.*

- official /ə'fiʃəl/ (adj): chính thức

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 4

- recently /'ri:sntli/ (adv): gần đây
- attitude /'ætitju:d/ (n): thái độ, quan điểm
- octopus /'ɒktəpəs/ (n): con bạch tuộc
- proposal /prə'pəʊ.zəl/ (n): lời đề nghị, sự cầu hôn

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 5

- economy /ɪ'kɒnəmi/ (n): nền kinh tế

E.g: *the global economy*

- advisory /əd'vaizəri/ (adj): cố vấn, để hỏi
- peninsula /pi'ninsjulə/ (n): bán đảo
- economics /ˌi:kə'nɒmɪks/ (n): kinh tế học

E.g: *She's in her third year of studying economics at York University.*

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 6

- a sharp ear/keen ear: một cái tai thính
- a strong head: một cái đầu khỏe
- have a keen eye: sắc sảo, tinh ý

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 7

- owe its origin to ~ date back to/ date from: có nguồn gốc từ

E.g: *Our friendship dates back to the late 70s.*

- return (v): trở lại

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 8

Cấu trúc: It is/ was not until……that…..(Mãi cho đến khi…thì…)

E.g: *It was not until 2012 that I graduated from university.*

⇨ Đáp án C (*Mãi cho đến ngày 25 tháng 12 thì kết quả kỳ thi mới được thông báo.*)

Question 9

Cấu trúc đảo ngữ với "so"

So + adj + be + S + that + mệnh đề = S + be + so +adj + that + mệnh đề

E.g: *So interesting is the book that I want to read it all day.*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 10

- victim: nạn nhân
- wounded (adj): bị thương
- hurt (n): chỗ bị đau, vết thương
- casualty (n): người thương vong, người bị giết trong chiến tranh hay trong một tai nạn,…

⇨ Đáp án D (*Toàn bộ tòa nhà đổ sập xuống, nhưng rất may không có người thương vong.*)

Question 11

"Mình muốn mời bạn đến dự lễ kỉ niệm ngày cưới của bọn mình vào sáng chủ nhật này."

A. Cảm ơn bạn vì lời đề nghị, nhưng mình xin lỗi thực sự mình không thể đến được.

B. Mình rất muốn đến nhưng mình có hẹn trước rồi. Mình rất xin lỗi. ((lời từ chối lịch sự)

C. Mình xin lỗi. Bạn có thể đến địa điểm của mình không?

D. Chúng ta đi xem phim nhé?

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 12

- belated (adj): đến muộn, muộn màng
- overdue (adj): quá giờ, quá hạn, quá chậm so với bình thường
- unscheduled (adj): không quy định thời hạn
- unpunctual (adj): không đúng giờ quy định (có thể sớm hoặc muộn)

⇨ Đáp án B (*Vì sương mù nên chuyến bay của anh ấy từ Karachi đã quá chậm so với bình thường.*)

Question 13

- gratitude /'grætitju:d/ (n): lòng biết ơn, sự biết ơn

- knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/ (n): kiến thức

- response /rɪ'spɒns/ (n): phản ứng, sự đáp lời

- in recognition of : để ghi nhận

E.g: *He was presented with a gold watch in recognition of(= to show respect for) his years as club secretary.*

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 14

- keep sb up: không cho ai ngủ

E.g: *I hope we're not keeping you up.*

- catch sb up: đuổi kịp, theo kịp

E.g: *I'll catch you up.*

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 15

Giả định trong quá khứ:

- would have V3/ed: diễn tả ý định không bao giờ được thực hiện trong quá khứ

⇨ **Đáp án A** (*Tôi sẽ rất vui khi gặp anh ấy, nhưng tôi đã không có thời gian.*)

Question 16

Túi mình ở đâu nhỉ?

Here you are (đảo ngữ với here): cách đáp lại lịch sự

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Của bạn đây.*)

Question 17

Thì tương lai hoàn thành:

Will/shall have + V3/ed

E.g: *I will have done this exercise by the time you come.*

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Tôi đang đọc cuốn tiểu thuyết này. Trước khi bạn trở lại làm việc thì tôi sẽ xong nó.*)

Question 18

Rút gọn mệnh đề trạng ngữ:

Chủ động => Ving; Bị động => V3/ed (chủ ngữ 2 vế cùng nhau)

E.g: *When I see you, I will give you a gift.*

=> Seeing you, I will give you a gift. (chủ động)

- Having V3/ed được dùng để diễn đạt trường hợp động từ của mệnh đề phụ xảy ra trước hành động của mệnh đề chính:

Having finished their supper, the boys went out to play.

(After the boys had finished their supper...)

Not having read the book, she could not answer the question.

(Because she had not read,.....)

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*Vì đã không phải chính mình nói chuyện với Jim nên tôi thực sự không thể nói với bạn tại sao anh ấy nói những điều tệ như thế .*)

Question 19

- by the hour: theo tiếng

Are you paid by the hour? (Bạn được trả lương theo tiếng phải không?

⇨ **Đáp án A** (Chúng tôi thuê xe máy theo tiếng.)

Question 20

- put oneself out : dùng hết (sức...)

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Làm ơn đừng nấu nướng phiền hà làm gì. Một cái bánh sandwich là được rồi.*)

Question 21

"Giá như tôi đã không nói điều đó với cô ấy." => diễn tả sự hối hận

A. Ồ..., cuộc sống là vậy mà.

B. Vâng, bạn đã không phải làm như thế

C. Không lo lắng, không có cái gì đâu

D. Không, bạn đã làm một việc rất tốt

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 22

"Mình xin lỗi vì không giữ lời hứa."

A. Ồ, đó là không thể được.

C. Tôi biết ơn điều đó.

D. Bạn rất ngọt ngào.

- Your apology is accepted.= Never mind = No need to apologize: đáp lại lời xin lỗi (chấp nhận và tha thứ)

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 23

"Sao bạn đã không nói với mình rằng bạn bỏ việc?"

A. Bởi vì mình biết bạn sẽ cằn nhằn tức giận về việc đó.

B. Mình rất muốn. Cảm ơn. => đáp lại lời mời

C. Mình cảm thấy công việc đòi hỏi quá khắt khe.

D. Bởi vì mình quá chán với nó.

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 24

- make peace with sb: ngừng tranh cãi với ai

E.g: *He made peace with his brother when their father was dying.*

⇨ Đáp án C (*Hai bạn hãy ngừng đánh nhau đi- bắt tay và ngừng cãi nhau nào!*)

Question 25

- effort (n): nỗ lực
- power (n): quyền lực
- strength (n): sức mạnh
- energy (n): năng lượng
- at full strength: đủ số người cần đến

E.g: *The team will be back at full strength (= with all the best players) for the next match.*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 26

Thể giả định với động từ suggest:

S + suggest +(that) + S + V (nguyên thể không chia)...

E.g: *I suggested that he go to school today.*

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 27

- in/ with reference to: used to say what you are talking or writing about (dùng để nói bạn đang viết hay đề cập việc gì)

E.g: *With reference to your letter of July 22....*

- in accordance with sth: theo như

E.g: *We acted in accordance with my parents' wishes.*

⇨ Đáp án B (*Tôi đang viết về cuộc nói chuyện điện thoại hôm qua.*)

Question 28

- come out: lộ ra
- go out: đi ra ngoài, đi chơi
- come through:to get better after a serious illness or to avoid serious injury: qua khỏi được

E.g: *With such a weak heart she was lucky to come through the operation.*

- fall out: cãi nhau, bất hòa

⇨ Đáp án A (*Anh ấy đã giữ gìn cuộc hôn nhân nhiều năm rồi nhưng sau cùng sự thật đã lộ ra.*)

Question 29

- school report (n): phiếu điểm học tập, bảng điểm
- mark (n): điểm số

- raise (n): sự tăng lên, sự tăng lương

- comment (n): lời bình luận

⇨ **Đáp án A** (*Nhận được một phiếu điểm học tập tốt là những gì bạn cần phải làm.*)

Question 30

-harshly (adv): gay gắt, cay nghiệt, nhẫn tâm

E.g: *She was treated very harshly*

- keenly (adv): mãnh liệt

E.g: *We were keenly aware of the danger.*

- heavily (adv): nặng nề

- painfully regret :ngậm ngùi hối tiếc

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Quyết định bỏ học đại học sau một năm là quyết định mà bây giờ tôi phải ngậm ngùi hối tiếc.*)

Question 31

- use (v): sử dụng

- unproductive /ˌʌnprə'dʌktɪv/ (adj): không sinh lợi, phi sản xuất, không có kết quả tích cực

- useful (adj): hữu ích, có ích

- counter-productive (adj): phản tác dụng

E.g: Improved safety measures in cars can be counterproductive astheyencourage people to drive faster. "This is fine if the child shows a real interest but forcing a child could be counter-productive if she isn't ready. (Điều này thì tốt nếu đứa trẻ cho thấy một sự thích thú thật sự những việc bắt ép trẻ có thể phản tác dụng nếu nó không sẵn sàng.)

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 32

- cheerful /'tʃɪəful/ (adj): vui mừng, phấn khởi

- contented /kən'tentɪd/ (adj): hài lòng, bằng lòng

E.g: *He won't be contented until he's upset everyone in the office.*

- relaxed /rɪ'lækst/ (adj): thoải mái, thư giản, giải trí

E.g: *She seemed relaxed and in control of the situation.*

- hopeful /həʊpfəl/ (adj): đầy hi vọng

E.g: *He was hopeful about the outcome of the meeting.*

"Wise parents will have a relaxed attitude " (Những bố mẹ khôn ngoan sẽ có một thái độ thoải mái)

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 33

- bright (adj): sáng sủa

- thrilling /'θrɪlɪŋ/ (adj): hồi hộp, ly kỳ

E.g: *The book is a thrilling adventure story.*

- energetic /ˌenə'dʒetɪk/ (adj): mạnh mẽ, đầy sinh lực, năng nổ

E.g: *an energetic young woman*

- stimulating /'stɪmjʊleɪtɪŋ/ (adj): kích thích, khuyến khích

E.g: *Universities have been asked to make their courses more attractiveand stimulating.*

"What they should provide is a selection of stimulating books and other activities." (Những gì họ nên cung cấp là sự lựa chọn những quyển sách mang tính kích thích và những hoạt động khác.)

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 34

- material /mə'tɪə.ri.əl/ (n): tài liệu

- sense (n): cảm giác, giác quan

- produce (v): sản xuất

- amusement /ə'mju:zmənt/ (n): sự giải trí, sự vui chơi

"Nowadays, there is plenty of good material available for young children." (Ngày nay có nhiều tài liệu hay cho trẻ con.)

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 35

- uphold (v): nâng lên, ủng hộ, tán thành

- found (v): thành lập

- assist (v): giúp đỡ

- reinforce (v): tăng cường, củng cố

"can reinforce and extend the pleasure a child finds in a book.." (có thể củng cố và mở rộng thêm niềm vui mà một đứa trẻ tìm kiếm trong sách)

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 36

- review (n): sự phê bình (một cuốn sách...), sự xem xét lại

- press (n):báo chí

E.g: *The demonstration got very little press.*

=> to have/get a bad press: bị báo chí chỉ trích

- criticism (n): sự chỉ trích, phê bình

- result (n): kết quả

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 37

- cautious (adj): thận trọng
- choice (n): sự lựa chọn
- discriminating (adj): biết phân biệt, có óc phán đoán, biết suy xét, sáng suốt
- approved (adj): được tán thành, được phê chuẩn

"However, discriminating viewing of programs designed for young children can be useful." (Tuy nhiên, việc xem có phân biệt những chương trình dành cho trẻ em có thể hữu ích.)

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 38

- serialize (v): đăng từng số
- revise (v): xem lại, ôn tập
- transfer (v): chuyển, dịch chuyển
- visualize (v): hình dung

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 39

- illustrate /i'ləstreit/ : minh họa
- extend (v): kéo dài, mở rộng
- possess (v): có, chiếm hữu
- feature (v) : mô tả những nét nổi bật, lột tả

"children will pounce on books which feature their favorite television characters"(Bọn trẻ sẽ vớ ngay lấy những quyển sách mà mô tả những nhân vật truyền hình yêu thích của chúng)

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 40

- revival /ri'vaivəl/ (n): sự phục hồi, sự hồi sinh
- dimension /di'menʃn/ (n): khía cạnh

E.g: *There is a spiritual dimension to her poetry.*

- option (n): lựa chọn
- existence /ig'zistəns/ (n): sự tồn tại

"videos can add a new dimension to a story known from a book." (Các video có thể thêm vào một khía cạnh mới cho câu chuyện được biết đến từ sách.)

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 41

Điều gì không được đề cập về Leonardo da Vinci?

A. Ông ấy hấp dẫn về mặt thân thể (He was handsome)

B. Ông ấy đã là một người diễn thuyết tài năng

C. Ông ấy có người thân giàu có và có quyền thế

D. Ông ấy có năng khiếu trong nhiều lĩnh vực nghệ thuật

"He was handsome, persuasive in conversation, and a fine musician and improviser." (Ông ấy đẹp trai, lời nói có sức thuyết phục và là một nhạc sỹ và người ứng khẩu giỏi.)

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 42

- apprentice: theo học nghề
- clean (v): làm sạch
- paint (v): sơn, vẽ
- study (v): học
- master (v): làm chủ, sử dụng thành thạo

"About in 1466, he apprenticed as a studio boy to Andrea Del Verrocchio." (Vào khoảng năm 1466 ông ấy đã theo Andrea Del Verrocchio học nghề như một cậu bé studio."

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 43

Có thể suy ra điều gì về Andrea Del Verrocchio?

A. Ông ấy là một nhà văn

B. Ông ấy thì nổi tiếng

C. Ông ấy thì nghèo

D. Ông ấy có nhiều học sinh

"In 1472, he was entered in the painter's guild of Florence, and in 1476, he was still mentioned as Verrocchio's assistant." (Vào năm 1472, ông ấy được tham gia vào hội những họa sỹ của Florence, và vào năm 1476, ông vẫn được nhắc đến như là trợ lý của Verrocchio.)

→Từ việc Leonardo da Vinci đã theo ông Andrea Del Verrocchio học nghề và được xem là trợ lý của Verrocchio nên chúng ta có thể thấy rằng Verrocchio là người nổi tiếng.

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 44

Leonardo da Vinci bao nhiêu tuổi khi ông ấy trở thành bậc thầy độc lập?

"Leonardo da Vinci was born on April 15, 1452"

"In 1478, Leonardo became an independent master"

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 45

In 1482, Leonardo's career moved into high gear when he entered the service of the duke of Milan, Ludovico Sforza, having written the duke an astonishing letter in which he stated that he could build portable bridges (Vào năm 1482 , sự nghiệp của Leonardos lên rất nhanh khi ông bước

vào phục vụ cho công tước xứ Milan , Ludovico Sforza , đã viết một lá thư đáng kinh ngạc cho vị công tước trong đó ông ấy đã phát biểu rằng ông ta có thể xây dựng những cái cầu nối di động.)

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 46

Cái nào không được đề cập như là tác phẩm của Leonardo da Vinci?

"His first large painting, The Adoration of the Magi, left unfinished, was ordered in 1481 for the Monastery of San Donato a Scopeto, Florence. Other works ascribed to his youth are the so-called Benois Madonna, the portrait Ginerva de' Benci, and the unfinished Saint Jerome."

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 47

- catapult: súng cao su

A. động vật

B. một phương pháp vận chuyển

C. thức ăn

D. một vũ khí

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 48

A. Leonardo cảm thấy nhu cầu làm việc cho những tác phẩm của mình mất thời gian lâu như cần để đạt được sự hoàn hảo.

B. Vì một số lý do nên Leonardo da Vinci đã mất rất lâu để hoàn thành những sự sáng tạo của mình.

C. Leonardo đã tiếp tục làm việc cho đến khi mọi thứ dường như hoàn hảo.

D. Leonardo bắt đầu nhiều dự án cùng một lúc, nhưng họ sẽ không bao giờ xong cùng nhau.

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 49

- concerted (adj): có dự tính
- musical (adj): thuộc âm nhạc
- organized (adj): có tổ chức
- painful (adj): đau đớn, đau khổ

"a concerted restoration and conservation program" (một sự phục hồi và chương trình bảo tồn có dự tính)

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 50

Cái nào không được đề cập như là một sự sáng tạo của Leonardo da Vinci's trong khi ông ấy ở Milan?

"During his long stay in Milan, Leonardo also produced other paintings and drawings, most of which have been lost, theater designs, architectural drawings, and models for the dome of Milan

Cathedral." (Trong suốt thời gian dài của mình tại Milan , Leonardo cũng sản xuất ra những bức tranh khác và tranh vẽ, hầu hết trong số đó đã bị mất, thiết kế nhà hát , bản vẽ kiến trúc , và các mô hình mái vòm của Nhà thờ Milan.)

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 51

"Nếu em luyện tập nhiều hơn thì em có thể lập nghiệp từ âm nhạc." Giáo viên cô ấy nói

Khi chuyển sang lời nói gián tiếp nếu động từ giới thiệu ở quá khứ như said,...thì chúng ta lùi thì của động từ trong câu.

E.g: *"I am reading a book." She said*

=> She said (that) she was reading a book.

Nếu ở lời nói trực tiếp có những động từ như : might, should, could thì chúng ta giữ nguyên.

Trong câu trên, vế "if" ở loại 1 nên lùi thì, còn vế sau loại 2 thì giữ nguyên.

⇨ **Đáp án A** (Giáo viên cô ấy nói rằng nếu cô ấy luyện tập nhiều hơn thì cô ấy có thể lập nghiệp từ âm nhạc.)

Question 52

"Mục đích của bất kì phát minh nào cũng là để làm cho cuộc sống chúng ta tốt hơn, vì thế tốt hay xấu, nó phụ thuộc vào cách thức chúng ta dùng những phát minh này."

A. Một phát minh tốt hay xấu phụ thuộc vào cách mà chúng ta sử dụng nó bởi vì mục đích của bất kì phát minh nào cũng là làm cho cuộc sống chúng ta tốt hơn.

B. Chúng ta có thể sử dụng những phát minh tốt hay xấu để làm cho cuộc sống chúng ta tốt hơn.

C. Mục đích của bất kì phát minh nào, dù tốt hay xấu đều làm cho cuộc sống chúng ta tốt hơn. Điều này phụ thuộc vào cách mà chúng ta sử dụng những phát minh này.

D. Mặc dù chúng tốt hay xấu nhưng tất cả các phát minh đều có chung mục đích để làm cho cuộc sống chúng ta tốt hơn.

⇨ **Đáp án A**

B, C, D không đúng với nghĩa của câu đề

Question 53

"California đã thu hút được con người từ nhiều nước khi vàng được tìm thấy vào năm 1848."

A. Được tìm thấy vào năm 1848, vàng hấp dẫn những người ở California.

B. Được tìm thấy ở California vào năm 1848, vàng đã thu hút những người từ nhiều nước tới đó.

C. Vàng ở California được tìm thấy vào năm 1848 sau khi nhiều người đến đây.

D. Khi con người được thu hút tới California, họ đã khám phá ra vàng vào năm 1848.

⇨ **Đáp án B**

A, C, D không đúng với nghĩa của câu đề

Question 54

"Số lượng người hiểu những ý tưởng của anh ấy vượt quá mong đợi của anh ấy."

A. Ít người hiểu anh ấy hơn anh ấy mong đợi.

B. Không nhiều người hiểu anh ấy như anh ấy mong đợi.

C. Nhiều người hiểu anh ấy hơn anh ấy mong đợi.

D. Anh ấy mong đợi rằng nhiều người hiểu anh ấy hơn.

⇨ Đáp án C

A, B, D không đúng với nghĩa của câu đề

Question 55

"Đáng đời Fred khi bị tước bằng lái xe do chạy quá tốc độ nhiều lần."

It serves sb right for sth: used to say that something that has happened to somebody is their own fault and they deserve it: đáng đời ai đó

E.g: *Left you, did she? It serves you right for being so selfish.*

⇨ Đáp án B

A, C, D không đúng với nghĩa của câu đề

A. Thật đáng tiếc cho Fred khi bị tước bằng lái xe do chạy quá tốc độ nhiều lần.

C. Việc mất bằng lái xe của Fred không phải là lỗi của anh ấy chút nào.

D. Tôi cảm thấy hối tiếc về việc Fred mất bằng lái xe.

Question 56

"Không chắc rằng kết quả của những cuộc bầu cử sẽ được công bố trước sáng ngày mai."

A. Sáng ngày mai có thể *là thời điểm sớm nhất mà* bất cứ ai cũng sẽ biết về kết quả của những cuộc bầu cử.

B. Tr*ước sáng mai chúng ta sẽ có thể biết được* kết quả của những cuộc bầu cử.

C. Kết quả *của* những cuộc bầu cử sẽ chắc chắn được biết trước sáng mai.

D. Chúng ta sẽ *có thể không được* nói về kết quả của những cuộc bầu cử vào sáng ngày mai.

E.g: *Left you, did she? It serves you right for being so selfish.*

⇨ Đáp án A

B, C, D không đúng với nghĩa của câu đề

Question 57

"Tom cứ liên tục xin lỗi về việc đó, điều mà không cần thiết."

Cấu trúc:

Shouldn't have V3/ed: đáng lẽ ra đã không nên làm gì

Needn't have V3/ed: đã làm việc gì đó nhưng nó không cần thiết

E.g: He needn't have taken the umbrella. (Anh ấy đã mang theo dù nhưng nó không cần thiết.)

⇨ **Đáp án D**

A, B, C không đúng với nghĩa của câu đề

Question 58

"Bạn phải chiếu cố cho sự thiếu kinh nghiệm của anh ấy."

- make allowance(s) for: chiếu cố đến
- take st into account: để ý đến, lưu tâm đến việc gì
- pay attention to :chú ý đến

A. Bạn không được phép đi bởi vì sự thiếu kinh nghiệm của anh ấy.

B. Mặc dù anh ấy thiếu kinh nghiệm nhưng chúng ta phải để anh ấy vào.

C. Bạn không nên chú ý đến việc thiếu kinh nghiệm của anh ấy.

D. Bạn nên lưu tâm đến sự thiếu kinh nghiệm của anh ấy.

⇨ **Đáp án D**

A, B, C không đúng với nghĩa của câu đề

Question 59

Cấu trúc:

- S + V + so + many/much + N + that + mệnh đề (many + N đếm được số nhiều; much + N không đếm được)

- S + V + such a lot of (+adj) + N + that + mệnh đề

E.g: *You've made such a lot of (careless) mistakes that you'll have to do it all again.*

⇨ **Đáp án D** (Anh ấy có quá nhiều vấn đề mà đến nỗi mà anh ấy không thể tập trung vào công việc hành chính của mình.)

Question 60

Cấu trúc:

- not only...but also: không những....mà còn....

E.g: *He is not only handsome but also intelligent.*

- to be exposed to sth: bị ảnh hưởng, bị tác động bởi

⇨ **Đáp án B** (Tất cả mọi người trên trái đất biết rằng nếu thiếu tầng ozon, không những loài người mà còn cả tất cả động vật và thực vật sẽ bị tác động bởi các tia nắng nguy hiểm.)

Question 61 He has had a grudge against me ever since I was promoted over him.

- have a grudge against sb: có mối ác cảm, có mối hận thù với ai đó

Question 62 When they broke the news, she didn't turn a hair.

- not turn a hair/ without turning a hair: show no emotion when something surprising, shocking, etc. happens: phớt tỉnh, không thể hiện chút tình cảm gì

E.g: *She listened to his confession without turning a hair.*

Question 63 The school rules must not be ignored.

- take notice of: chú ý, lưu ý
- ignore: lờ đi
- passive voice: must (not) + be + PP

Question 64 She apologized (to me) for breaking/ having broken my fountain pen.

Cấu trúc: - apologize to sb for sth: xin lỗi ai về điều gì

Question 65 It is essential to work hard if you want to be successful in business.

Dịch nghĩa: Để thành công trong việc kinh doanh thì bạn phải làm việc chăm chỉ.

→ Cần thiết phải làm việc chăm chỉ nếu bạn muốn thành công trong việc kinh doanh.

Question 66 Rarely does Mike come to class on time.

Cấu trúc:

Đảo ngữ với rarely: Rarely + aux + S + V (Hiếm khi ...)

Dịch nghĩa: Hiếm khi mà Mike đến lớp đúng giờ.

Question 67 There is no point in arguing, I've made up my mind.

Cấu trúc:

- There's no point (in) + Ving ~ It's no use + Ving: Vô ích khi làm gì đó
- make up one's mind ~ decide sth: quyết định cái gì

Question 68 What really gets me down is this continual wet weather.

- get sb down: make somebody feel sad or depressed: làm ai đó buồn phiền hay chán nản

E.g: *Don't let it get you down too much.*

Question 69 The senior students regard themselves as being old enough to choose which classes to attend.

- regard sb/ sth/ oneself as sth/ doing sth: xem ai đó/ cái gì/ bản thân ai đó như...

E.g: *Capital punishment was regarded as inhuman and immoral.*

Question 70 Good color sense comes naturally to some people.

- instinctive (adj): thuộc bản năng, theo bản năng, do bản năng
- come naturally to sb: đến tự nhiên với ai

Question 71 wrongdoings

- wrong doing (n): việc xấu, điều sai trái

Question 72 immeasurably

- immeasurably /ɪ'meʒərəbli/ (adv): vô hạn, không thể đo lường được, rất lớn

E.g: *Housing standards improved immeasurably after the war.*

Question 73 misplace

- misplace (v): để không đúng chỗ

Question 74 behavioral

- behavioral (adj): thuộc, liên quan đến hành vi

E.g: *behavioural problems/difficulties*

Question 75 inexhaustible

- inexhaustible /ˌɪnɪgˈzɔːstəbl/ (adj): không biết mệt, vô tận

E.g: *Her energy is inexhaustible.*

Question 76 insecticide(s)

- insecticide /ɪnˈsektɪsaɪd/ (n): thuốc trừ sâu

Question 77 breathless

- breathless (adj): experiencing, or making somebody experience, a strong emotional reaction → breathless with sth

E.g: *breathless with terror*

Question 78 profundity

- profundity /prəˈfʌndəti/ (n): sự sâu sắc, sự thâm thúy

Question 79 originality

- originality (n): tính chất sáng tạo, tính chất độc đáo

E.g: *This latest collection lacks style and originality.*

Question 80 ill –advised

- ill- advised (adj): không khôn ngoan, khờ dại

E.g: *Her remarks were ill-advised, to say the least.*

ĐỀ SỐ 13

I. 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 1: A. magnificent	**B.** appliances	**C.** potentially	**D.** preservation
Question 2: A. architect	**B.** electric	**C.** mineral	**D.** luxury
Question 3: A. photochemical	**B.** trigonometry	**C.** dramatically	**D.** alphabetical
Question 4: A. imagine	**B.** horizon	**C.** property	**D.** computer
Question 5: A. assassinate	**B.** contributor	**C.** agriculture	**D.** arithmetic

II. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Question 6: My father is in charge when Mr. Smith is _____. He took over from him on June 1st.

A. off **B.** away **C.** out **D.** in

Question 7: It is a biological fact that children _____ their parents.

A. take after **B.** take to **C.** look up **D.** care for

Question 8: I can't _____ who it is. He is too far away.

A. take in **B.** stand for **C.** make out **D.** look for

Question 9: Looking down at the coral reef, we saw _____ of tiny, multi-coloured fish.

A. teams **B.** flocks **C.** shoals **D.** swarms

Question 10: _____ bacteria in foods are killed, as they are during baking or stewing, decay is slowed down.

A. If **B.** Should **C.** What **D.** Unless

Question 11: - "Well, cats are very good at catching mice around the house." - "_____."

A. Nothing more to say **B.** You can say that again

C. Yes, I hope so **D.** No, dogs are very good, too

Question 12: A bridge must be strong enough to support its own weight _____ the weight of the people and vehicles that use it.

A. as far as **B.** as long as **C.** so well as **D.** as well as

Question 13: I must take this watch to be repaired as it _____ over 20 minutes a day.

A. accelerates **B.** increases **C.** progresses **D.** gains

Question 14: The hall was very crowded with over a hundred people _____ into it.

A. stuck **B.** packed **C.** pushed **D.** stuffed

Question 15: The operating principles of the telephone are _____ they were in the nineteenth century.

A. the same today **B.** the same as today

C. the same today as **D.** today what the same

Question 16: - "Shall we go for a swim?"

- "_____"

A. Yes, please **B.** Yes, we shall **C.** Yes, we will **D.** Yes, let's, shall we?

Question 17: - "Can I get you something to drink?"

-"_____"

A. I'd like some Coke, thanks. **B.** Thank you. You're welcome.

C. Yes, why not? **D.** Yes, you can, of course.

Question 18: The move to a different environment brought about a significant _____ in my cousin's state of mind.

A. change **B.** impact **C.** effect **D.** influence

Question 19: - "Can I carry these suitcases into the room for you?"

-"_____"

A. Can you? That's very kind. **B.** You can't, I think!

C. No, you can't. **D.** Yes, you can.

Question 20: Although the new library service has been very successful, its future is _____ certain.

A. by all means **B.** by no means **C.** at any rate **D.** by any chance

Question 21: It was with a _____ heart that she said goodbye to all her classmates.

A. solemn **B.** heavy **C.** dismal **D.** grim

Question 22: The forecast predicted _____ weather with snow, sunshine, wind and thunder and that is just what we have had.

A. variable **B.** differing **C.** fluctuating **D.** various

Question 23: Most of _____ archaeologists know about prehistoric cultures is based on studies of material remains.

A. what **B.** these **C.** which **D.** their

Question 24: - "Mrs. Brown passed away yesterday."

- "David has told me that _____."

A. By God **B.** God rest her **C.** God save the Queen **D.** God bless

Question 25: My mother _____ me against staying late night after night to prepare for exams.

A. warned **B.** encouraged **C.** recommended **D.** reprimanded

Question 26: That's a nice coat, and the colour _____ you well.

A. fits **B.** matches **C.** couples **D.** suits

Question 27: The man who was driving the truck would not admit that he had been at fault, and _____.

A. neither had the other driver **B.** neither would the other driver

C. neither the other driver **D.** the other driver neither

Question 28: We walk in streets where the noise of traffic is almost _____.

A. deafened **B.** deafness **C.** deaf **D.** deafening

Question 29: All members of my family are _____ aware of the need to obey the family rules.

A. well **B.** much **C.** greatly **D.** far

Question 30: The number of homeless people after the flood _____ dramatically.

A. are increasing **B.** has increased **C.** increase **D.** had been increased

II. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT IS CLOSEST IN MEANING TO THE UNDERLINED PART IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Question 31: <u>Dissemination</u> of information is frequently carried out via satellite - through local or national TV networks.

A. Dedication **B.** Compilation **C.** Condensing **D.** Dispersal

Question 32: Trees have to be <u>pruned</u> seasonally or annually to ensure that they continue to bear fruit.

A. weeded **B.** fertilized **C.** harvested **D.** trimmed

Question 33: In rural Midwestern towns of the USA, the decisions that affect most residents are made at general <u>assemblies</u> in schools and churches.

A. concerts **B.** public libraries **C.** gatherings **D.** prayer services

III. 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 34 TO 43.

EASTER

Easter is a holiday in late March or early April, the first Sunday after the first full moon after 21 March. Many people (34)_____ it with their family or have a short holiday/ vacation. It is also an important Christian (35)_____. Easter Sunday, the day of the Resurrection, is the end of Lent (36)_____ the most important date in the Christian year. Many people who do not go to church at other times go on Easter Sunday. It was once (37)_____ for people to wear new clothes to church

on this day. Women **(38)**_____new hats, called Easter bonnets. Today, people sometimes make elaborately decorated Easter bonnets for fun. A few people send Easter **(39)**_____with religious symbols on them or pictures of small chickens, lambs, rabbits and spring flowers, all traditionally associated **(40)**_____Easter.

The Friday before Easter Sunday is called Good Friday and is **(41)**_____ as the day Christ was crucified (= hanged on a cross to die). On Good Friday many people eat hot cross buns (= fruit buns decorated with a simple cross). The Monday after Easter is called Easter Monday. In Britain, Good Friday and Easter Monday are both **(42)**_____ holidays. In the US, each company decides for itself **(43)**_____ to close or remain open on those days.

Question 34: **A.** take	**B.** use	**C.** spend	**D.** expend
Question 35: **A.** fair	**B.** festival	**C.** parade	**D.** carnival
Question 36: **A.** for	**B.** as	**C.** and	**D.** nor
Question 37: **A.** familiar	**B.** ordinary	**C.** common	**D.** regular
Question 38: **A.** put on	**B.** take on	**C.** bore	**D.** wore
Question 39: **A.** letters	**B.** envelopes	**C.** cards	**D.** notes
Question 40: **A.** toward	**B.** with	**C.** to	**D.** from
Question 41: **A.** missed	**B.** recalled	**C.** reminded	**D.** remembered
Question 42: **A.** family	**B.** nation	**C.** school	**D.** bank
Question 43: **A.** if	**B.** how	**C.** why	**D.** whether

IV. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO SHOW THE UNDERLINED PART THAT NEEDS CORRECTION.

Question 44: The (A) basic elements of public-opinion research (B) are interviewers, questionnaires, (C) tabulating equipment, (D) and to sample population.

Question 45: (A) The twins have the (B) same identical (C) birthmarks (D) on their backs

Question 46: Beaten (A) by Holyfield, (B) his position was not (C) highly appreciated (D) in world boxing.

Question 47: Abraham Lincoln's (A) boyhood home resembled (B) that of many other mid-western pioneers, with its (C) dirt floor, sleeping loft, and (D) crude fireplace.

Question 48: Members of (A) a nation's foreign service represent that country's (B) interests abroad and report on the conditions, trends, and policies of the (C) country which they (D) are stationed.

V. 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 49 TO 58.

Being aware of one's own emotions – recognizing and acknowledging feelings as they happen – is at the very heart of Emotional Intelligence. And this awareness encompasses not only moods but also thoughts about those moods. People who are able to monitor their feelings as they arise are less likely to be ruled by them and are thus better able to manage their emotions.

Managing emotions does not mean suppressing them; nor does it mean giving free rein to every feeling. Psychologist Daniel Goleman, one of several authors who have popularized the notion of Emotional Intelligence, insisted that the goal is balance and that every feeling has value and significance. As Goleman said, "A life without passion would be a dull wasteland of neutrality, cut off and isolated from the richness of life itself." Thus, we manage our emotions by expressing them in an appropriate manner. Emotions can also be managed by engaging in activities that cheer us up, soothe our hurts, or reassure us when we feel anxious.

Clearly, awareness and management of emotions are not independent. For instance, you might think that individuals who seem to experience their feelings more intensely than others would be less able to manage them. However, a critical component of awareness of emotions is the ability to assign meaning to them – to know why we are experiencing a particular feeling or mood. Psychologists have found that, among individuals who experience intense emotions, individual differences in the ability to assign meaning to those feelings predict differences in the ability to manage them. In other words, if two individuals are intensely angry, the one who is better able to understand why he or she is angry will also be better able to manage the anger.

Self-motivation refers to strong emotional self-control, which enables a person to get moving and pursue worthy goals, persist at tasks even when frustrated, and resist the temptation to act on impulse. Resisting impulsive behavior is, according to Goleman, "the root of all emotional self-control."

Of all the attributes of Emotional Intelligence, the ability to postpone immediate gratification and to persist in working toward some greater future gain is most closely related to success – whether one is trying to build a business, get a college degree, or even stay on a diet. One researcher examined whether this trait can predict a child's success in school. The study showed that 4-year-old children who can delay instant gratification in order to advance toward some future goal will be "far superior as students" when they graduate from high school than will 4-year-old who are not able to resist the impulse to satisfy their immediate wishes.

Question 49: Which of the following can we infer from paragraph 1?

A. If people pay attention to their feelings, they will not be able to manage them.

B. If people pay attention to their feelings, they can control their emotions better.

C. People who can manage their emotions will be controlled by them.

D. Some people can understand their feelings better than others.

Question 50: The word "soothe" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by _____.

A. worsen **B.** reduce **C.** weaken **D.** relieve

Question 51: According to paragraphs 1 to 3, people should be aware of their emotions so that they can _____.

A. stop feeling angry
B. manage their emotions appropriately
C. experience feelings more intensively
D. explain their emotions to others

Question 52: From paragraph 2, we can see that Daniel Goleman _____.

A. wrote about Emotional Intelligence
B. studied how people manage their emotions
C. trained people to increase their Emotional Intelligence
D. treated patients who had emotional problems

Question 53: All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 2 about our emotions EXCEPT _____.

A. we can manage our emotions
B. we should ignore some feelings
C. every feeling is important
D. emotions are part of a satisfying life

Question 54: The word "critical" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. indecisive **B.** inessential **C.** dynamic **D.** important

Question 55: The word "them" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. intense emotions
B. psychologists
C. individuals
D. individual differences

Question 56: In paragraph 3, the author explains the concept of awareness and management of emotions by _____.

A. giving an example of why people get angry
B. describing how people learn to control their emotions
C. comparing how two people might respond to an intense emotion
D. explaining why some people are not aware of their emotions

Question 57: The word "pursue" in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

A. be involved in something
B. improve or develop something
C. try to achieve something
D. find out something

Question 58: According to paragraph 5, children might be more successful in school if they can resist impulses because they can _____.

A. have more friends at school
B. easily understand new information
C. focus on their work and not get distracted
D. be more popular with their teachers

VI. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE SENTENCE THAT IS DIFFERENT IN MEANING TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Question 59: I am sure it was by mistake that he took your calculator.

A. It is a mistake that he took your calculator.

B. He must have taken your calculator by mistake.

C. I am sure he didn't take your calculator deliberately.

D. It is certain he didn't take your calculator on purpose.

Question 60: It would be a good idea if you went and asked her yourself.

A. I advise you to go and ask her yourself.

B. You went and asked her yourself and that was good.

C. I suggest you go and ask her yourself.

D. Why don't you go and ask her yourself?

Question 61: For fear of waking up the family, Trung tiptoed upstairs.

A. The family feared when Trung tiptoed upstairs.

B. Trung tiptoed upstairs so as not to wake up the family.

C. Trung tiptoed upstairs lest the family should be woken up.

D. Trung tiptoed upstairs because he didn't want to wake up the family.

VII. 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 62: "You don't appreciate me," she said.

A. She complained that he took her for granted.

B. She said that he didn't take her for granted.

C. She suggested that he shouldn't appreciate her.

D. She told him not to appreciate her.

Question 63: "Be careful! The knife is sharp!" she shouted.

A. Because the knife was sharp, she ordered me to be careful.

B. Because of the sharp knife, she shouted to me to be careful.

C. Being careful, she asked me if the knife was sharp.

D. She told me to be careful as the knife was sharp.

Question 64: Ann is not really cut out for teaching.

A. Teaching does not really suit Ann.

B. Ann does not want to become a teacher.

C. Ann cannot give up her career as teacher.

D. Ann does not like teaching at all.

Question 65: "I will pay back the money, Linda," said Helen.

A. Helen apologized to Linda for borrowing her money.

B. Helen offered to pay Linda the money back.

C. Helen suggested paying back the money to Linda.

D. Helen promised to pay back Linda's money.

VIII. REWRITE THE SENTENCE, USING THE WORD IN THE BRACKET SO THAT THE SECOND SENTENCE HAS EXACTLY THE SAME MEANING.

Question 66. It's not certain whether I'll be able to pay the bills this month. (TOUCH)

_____

Question 67. You look grumpy this morning. (BED)

_____

Question 68. The President was impeached because of his financial misconduct. (GROUNDS)

_____

Question 69. The jumper you knitted for my daughter no longer fits her. (GROWN)

_____

Question 70. No one listened to what the politician was saying last night. (EARS)

_____

Question 71. The music teacher was the only member of staff not to attend the farewell party. (EXCEPTION)

_____

Question 72. Digging the garden always makes me feel hungry. (GIVES)

_____

Question 73. After a while, I realized that I'd made a terrible mistake (DAWNED)

_____

Question 74. She said that the crisis wasn't important. (LIGHT)

_____

Question 75. The neighbours were arguing. (ROW)

_____

IX. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE WORDS GIVEN.

Question 76. The audience burst into _____ at the end of the party. (APPLAUD)

Question 77. My teacher is very _____ about the history of Vietnam. (KNOW)

Question 78. Playing for the national team for the first time was an _____ experience for him. (FORGET)

Question 79. Mike spoke _____ because he was so excited. (BREATHE)

Question 80. Burning coal is an _____ way of heating a house. Gass is much cheaper. (ECONOMY)

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

- magnificent /mæg'nifisnt /(adj): nguy nga, tráng lệ, lỗng lẫy
- appliance / ə'plaiəns/ (n): trang thiết bị, thiết bị
- potentially /pə'tenʃəli/ (adv): khả năng, tiềm năng

E.g: *This crisis is potentially the most serious in the organization's history.*

- preservation / ˌprevə'veiʃn/ (n): sự giữ gìn, sự bảo quản (có đuôi "tion" thì trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết trước nó)

E.g: *There is great public concern about some of the chemicals used in food preservation.*

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 2

- architect / 'ɑ:kɪtekt/ (n): kiến trúc sư
- electric / ɪ'lektrɪk/ (adj): thuộc điện, phát điện

E.g: *electric light (ánh sáng điện)*

- mineral /'minərəl/ (n): khoáng chất
- luxury / 'lʌkʃəri/ (n): sự xa xỉ, sự xa hoa

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 3

- photochemical/ ˌfəʊtəʊ'kemikəl/ (adj): quang hóa
- trigonometry /ˌtrɪgə'nɒmətri/ (n): lượng giác học
- dramatically /drə'mætɪkəli/ (adv) : một cách kịch liệt, gây ấn tượng sâu sắc
- alphabetical / ˌælfə'betɪkəl/ (adj): theo bảng chữ cái

E.g: *The names are published in alphabetical order.*

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 4

- imagine / /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ (v): tưởng tượng

- horizon / hə'raizn/ (n): chân trời

- property /'prɒpəti/ (n): tài sản, quyền sở hữu

- computer /kəm'pju:tə/ (n): máy tính

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 5

- assassinate /ə'sæsɪneɪt/ (v): ám s

E.g: *a plot to assassinate the president*

- contributor //kən'trɪbjʊtər/ (n): người đóng góp

- agriculture / 'ægrɪkʌltʃər/ (n): nền nông nghiệp

- arithmetic /ə'riθmətik/ (n): số học

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 6

- to be away: vắng mặt

- to be in charge: chịu trách nhiệm, đảm nhiệm

- take over: kế tục, tiếp quản

⇨ **Đáp án B** *(Bố tôi chịu trách nhiệm khi ông Smith vắng mặt. Bố đã tiếp quản từ ông ấy vào ngày mồng 1 tháng 6.)*

Question 7

- take after : giống (ai)

- take to: bắt đầu làm gì như thói quen, bắt đầu thích ai/ cái gì

E.g: *I've taken to waking up very early.*

He hasn't taken to his new school.

- look up : tra cứu (từ)

- care for: chăm sóc

⇨ **Đáp án A** *(Một thực tế về mặt sinh học rằng những người con giống bố mẹ mình.)*

Question 8

- take sth in: hiểu được, nắm được

- take sb in = deceive : đánh lừa ai

E.g: *She took me in completely with her story.*

- stand for: viết tắt cho, đại diện, ủng hộ cái gì

- make out = distinguish: phân biệt

E.g: *I could hear voices but I couldn't make out what they were saying.*

- look for: tìm kiếm

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Tôi không thể nhận ra đó là al. Anh ta thì quá xa.*)

Question 9

- team (n): đội

- flock (n): a group of sheep, goats or birds of the same type: đàn, bầy

E.g: *a flock of ducks: một đàn vịt*

- shoal (n): đàn cá

- swarm (n): a large group of insects, especially bees, moving together in the same direction: *đàn, đám, bầy (côn trùng, đặc biệt là ong)*

E.g: *a swarm of bees*

⇨ Đáp án C *(Khi nhìn xuống rặng san hô, chúng ta thấy những đàn cá nhiều màu sắc bé nhỏ.)*

Question 10

- If : nếu

- should (đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 1): should + S + V (bare-inf)...= If + S + V (hiện tại)

- unless = if...not: nếu...không, trừ phi

⇨ Đáp án A *(Nếu những con vi khuẩn trong thực phẩm bị giết chết khi mà đang được nướng hoặc hầm thì việc sâu răng chậm lại.)*

Question 11

"Ồ, những con mèo rất giỏi bắt chuột khắp nhà."

A. Không có gì để nói hơn

B. Mình đồng ý với bạn

C. Vâng, mình hi vọng vậy

D. Không, những con chó cũng giỏi

⇨ Đáp án B (*You can say that again. = I agree with you.*)

Question 12

- as far as: theo như

E.g: *As far as we knew, there was no cause for concern.*

- as long as: miễn là, chỉ nếu

E.g: We'll go as long as the weather is good.

- so well as: tốt/ giỏi như (thường dùng trong câu phủ định)

E.g: *I don't play so well as my brother.*

- as well as: cũng như

E.g: *They sell books as well as newspapers.*

⇨ Đáp án D *(Một cây cầu phải đủ mạnh để hỗ trợ trọng lượng riêng của nó cũng như trọng lượng của con người và phương tiện sử dụng nó.)*

Question 13

- accelerate / æk'seləreit/ (v): tăng nhanh hơn, mau hơn

E.g: *Inflation continues to accelerate.*

- increase (v): tăng
- progress (v): phát triển, tiến triển, tiến bộ
- gain (v): nhanh # lose : chậm (dùng cho đồng hồ)

⇨ **Đáp án D** *(Tôi phải đưa chiếc đồng hồ này đi sửa vì nó chạy nhanh hơn 20 phút một ngày.)*

Question 14

- pack sb/ sth in/ into sth: to put a lot of things or people into a limited space: nhồi nhét
- stuck: sa lầy, mắc kẹt
- push: kéo ra, giật
- stuff: nhồi, nhét

⇨ **Đáp án B** *(Hội trường rất đông với trên một tram người được nhét vào trong đó.)*

Question 15

- the same + N + as: giống ... như

E.g: *He has the same age as Mr Hung.*

⇨ **Đáp án C** *(Những nguyên tắc hoạt động của điện thoại ngày nay thì giống như vào thế kỷ thứ 19 .)*

Question 16

- Chúng ta đi bơi nhé? (lời đề nghị, rủ rê)

A. Vâng, làm ơn
B. Vâng, chúng ta sẽ.
C. Vâng, chúng ta sẽ
D. Vâng, chúng ta hãy đi nhé.

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 17

" Mình lấy cho bạn cái gì để uống nhé?"

A. Mình muốn uống coca- cola, cảm ơn bạn nhé
B. Cảm ơn. Không có gì
C. Vâng, tại sao không
D. Vâng, tất nhiên bạn có thể

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 18

- change (n): sự thay đổi

- impact (n): tác động

- effect (n): ảnh hưởng, tác động

- influence (n): ảnh hưởng, tác động

⇨ **Đáp án A** *(Việc chuyển đến một môi trường khác đã mang lại sự thay đổi lớn trong tâm trạng của anh họ tôi.)*

Question 19

" Mình mang những chiếc va li này vào phòng cho bạn nhé?"

A. Thật chứ? Bạn thật là tốt

B. Tôi nghĩ bạn không thể

C. Không, bạn không thể

D. Vâng, bạn có thể

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 20

- by all means: rất sẵn sàng làm gì đó, tất nhiên, dĩ nhiên

E.g: *Do you mind if I have a look?''By all means.'*

- by no means = not at all: không chút nào

E.g: *She is by no means an inexperienced teacher.*

- at any rate: dù sao đi nữa, trong bất cứ trường hợp nào

E.g: *Well, that's one good piece of news at any rate.*

- by any chance: used especially in questions, to ask whether something is true, possible, etc: liệu

E.g: *Are you in love with him, by any chance? (Liệu bạn có yêu anh ta nữa không?)*

⇨ **Đáp án B** *(Mặc dù dịch vụ thư viện mới rất thành công nhưng tương lai của nó không chắc chắn chút nào.)*

Question 21

- solemn (adj): trang nghiêm

- dismal / 'dizməl/ (adj): tối tăm, ảm đảm

- grim (adj): tàn nhẫn, nhẫn tâm

- heavy (adj): nặng (heavy heart: lòng nặng trĩu đau buồn)

⇨ **Đáp án B** *(Cô ấy nói lời tạm biệt với tất cả những người bạn cùng lớp với lòng nặng trĩu đau buồn.)*

Question 22

- variable (adj): có thể thay đổi (variable weather: thời tiết có thể thay đổi)

E.g: *variable temperatures*

- differing: khác nhau

- fluctuating: dao động, lên xuống

E.g: *fluctuating prices*

- various (adj): khác nhau

⇨ Đáp án A *(Chương trình dự báo đã dự đoán thời tiết sẽ thay đổi với có tuyết, nắng, gió và sấm chớp……)*

Question 23

- most of what: hầu hết những cái gì
- these: những cái này
- most of which: thay cho danh từ có lặp ở phía trước
- their: của họ

⇨ Đáp án A *(Hầu hết những gì mà các nhà khảo cổ biết về các nền văn hóa tiền lịch sử đều dựa vào các nghiên cứu đồ khảo cổ.)*

Question 24

" Hôm qua bà Brown đã qua đời."

"David nói với tôi rằng mong bà ấy được yên nghỉ"

- by god: có chúa biết (để khẳng định lời thề)
- God rest his/ her soul hoặc god rest him/her: used to show respect when you are talking about somebody who is dead
- God save the Queen: thượng đế hãy phù hộ cho nữ hoàng (bài quốc ca của vương quốc Anh)
- God bless: cầu chúa phù hộ cho bạn

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 25

- warn sb against (doing) sth: cảnh cáo/ cảnh báo ai không được làm gì

E.g: *The guidebook warns us against walking alone at night.*

- encourage sb to do sth: khuyến khích ai làm gì
- recommend sb to do sth: khuyên ai làm gì

E.g: *We'd recommend you to book your flight early.*

- reprimand: khiển trách

E.g: *She was reprimanded by her teacher for biting another girl.*

⇨ Đáp án A *(Mẹ tôi cảnh cáo tôi không được thức khuya hàng đêm để chuẩn bị cho kỳ thi.)*

Question 26

- fit (v): vừa vặn (về kích thước, hình dáng)

E.g: *That jacket fits you perfectly.*

- match (v): phù hợp với (nói đến sự phù hợp giữa 2 vật có cùng màu sắc/ kiểu dáng hay cùng loại)

E.g: *Do you think these two colours match?*

- couple (v): kết đôi, ghép lại

- suit (v): hợp với (dùng cho màu sắc và áo quần) => thường dùng để nói đến sự phù hợp giữa 1 vật với một người

E.g: *You should wear more red - it suits you.*

⇨ **Đáp án D** *(Đó là một chiếc áo khoác đẹp và màu sắc rất hợp với bạn.)*

Question 27

Cấu trúc:

Neither + trợ động từ/ to be + S : cũng không (dùng sau một phát biểu phủ định)

E.g: *I don't like papayas and neither does my brother.*

⇨ **Đáp án B** *(phía trước là "would not" nên phía sau ta dùng "would" làm trợ động từ)*

Question 28

- deafened (adj): bị làm cho điếc

- deafness (n): tật điếc

- deaf (adj): điếc, làm ngơ

E.g: *He's been totally/ partially deaf since birth.*

- deafening (adj): làm điếc tai, làm chói tai

Sự khác nhau giữa tính từ có đuôi 'ing" và đuôi "ed"

- Ving – làm adj: để chỉ bản chất của sự vật, mang nghĩa chủ động

- V-ed – làm adj: để diễn tả thái độ, cảm xúc của người nào đó đối với sự vật đó, mang nghĩa bị động

⇨ **Đáp án D** *(Chúng tôi đi bộ trên những con đường mà tiếng ồn của giao thông thì hầu như làm cho chúng tôi điếc tai.)*

Question 29

- well (adv): tốt

=> to be well aware of sth

E.g: *She was well (= very) aware that he was married.*

- much (adv): nhiều

- greatly (adv): rất nhiều

E.g: *Your help would be greatly appreciated.*

- far (adv): nhiều (thường dùng trong so sánh hơn)

E.g: *He feels far better today.*

⇨ **Đáp án A** *(Tất cả các thành viên trong gia đình tôi đều nhận thức rõ về việc cần phải tuân thủ các quy tắc gia đình.)*

Question 30

The number of + N số nhiều + Vchia số ít

E.g: *The number of immigrants has significantly increased in the past few years.*

⇨ **Đáp án B** *(Số lượng những người vô gia cư sau trận lũ đã tăng lên đột ngột.)*

Question 31

- Dissemination /di,semi'neiʃn/ (n): sự gieo rắc, sự phổ biến ~ Dispersal : sự gieo rắc, sự phân tán

E.g: *the Internet's role in the dissemination of knowledge*

- Dedication /,dedi'keiʃn/ (n): sự cống hiến, sự hiến dâng

E.g: *hard work and dedication*

- Compilation /,kɔmpi'leiʃn/ (n): sự biên soạn

- Condensing: sự tụ lại, sự ngưng lại

⇨ **Đáp án D** *(Sự phân phát thông tin thường xuyên được thực hiện qua vệ tinh- thông qua mạng vô tuyến quốc gia và địa phương.)*

Question 32

- prune (v): cắt tỉa, xén tỉa = trim

E.g: *prune down a tree*

- weed (v): nhổ cỏ

- fertilize (v): bón phân, làm cho tốt (đất)

- harvest (v): thu hoạch, gặt hái

⇨ **Đáp án D** *(Cây phải được cắt tỉa theo mùa hay hàng năm để đảm bảo rằng chúng tiếp tục cho ra quả.)*

Question 33

- assembly (n): hội đồng, cuộc họp => general assembly: đại hội đồng

- gathering (n): cuộc họp

- concert (n): buổi hòa nhac

- prayer service (n): dịch vụ cầu nguyện

- public library: thư viện công cộng

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 34

- use (v): dùng, sử dụng

- spend (v): dành, tiêu tốn (thời gian,...)

=> spend....with sb

- expend (v): tiêu dùng, dùng hết

E.g: *She expended all her efforts on the care of home and children.*

"Easter is a holiday in late March or early April, the first Sunday after the first full moon after 21 March. Many people spend it with their family or have a short holiday/ vacation." (Lễ phục sinh là một ngày lễ vào cuối tháng 3 hoặc đầu tháng tư, ngày chủ nhật đầu tiên sau lần trăng tròn đầu tiên vào sau ngày 21 tháng 3. Nhiều người dành thời gian đó cùng với gia đình hoặc đi nghỉ.)

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 35

- fair (n): hội chợ
- festival (n): lễ hội
- parade /pə'reid/ (n): cuộc diễu hành, diễu binh
- carnival /'kɑ:rnivl/ (n): lễ hội hóa trang

"It is also an important Christian festival." (Nó cũng là một lễ hội quan trọng của ki tô giáo.)

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 36

Easter Sunday, the day of the Resurrection, is the end of Lent and the most important date in the Christian year. (Ngày Chúa Nhật Phục Sinh, ngày của sự hồi sinh, là kết thúc của Mùa Chay và là ngày quan trọng nhất trong năm của ki tô giáo.)

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 37

- familiar (adj): quen thuộc, thân thuộc
- ordinary (adj): not unusual or different in any way: bình thường

E.g: *ordinary people like you and me*

- common (adj): chung, phổ biến
- regular (adj): thường xuyên

"It was once common for people to wear new clothes to church on this day." (Mặc quần áo mới tới nhà thờ vào ngày đó đã từng rất phổ biến với mọi người.)

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 38

- put on: mặc, đội
- take on: đảm nhận, gánh vác
- bore (v): làm buồn
- wear => wore (v): mặc, đội, đeo

"Hai động từ to put on và to wear đều có nghĩa là "mặc", nhưng "to put on" chỉ một hành động; còn "to wear" chỉ một tình trạng.

E.g: *I put on my clothes before going out.*

- The girl who wears a purple robe, is my sister.

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 39

- letter (n): bức thư
- envelope (n): phong bì
- card (n): thiếp
- note (n): lời ghi chú

"A few people send Easter cards with religious symbols on them…." (Một vài người gửi những tấm thiếp Phục Sinh với những biểu tượng tôn giáo trên đó…)

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 40

- toward : hướng về, về phía
- associate with: liên hợp, kết hợp

"…pictures of small chickens, lambs, rabbits and spring flowers, all traditionally associated with Easter" (…những bức tranh về những con gà con, cừu non , thỏ và hoa mùa xuân, tất cả đều kết hợp về mặt truyền thống với lễ Phục Sinh)

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 41

- missed: bỏ lỡ, cảm thấy buồn hay nhớ
- recalled: nhớ lại
- reminded: nhắc nhở, làm nhớ lại
- remembered:ghi nhớ, nhớ về ai/ cái gì từ quá khứ

E.g: *He still remembered her as the lively teenager he'd known years before.*

"The Friday before Easter Sunday is called Good Friday and is remembered as the day Christ was crucified" (Ngày trước Chúa Nhật Phục Sinh được gọi là Good Friday và được nhớ đến như là ngày Chúa bị đóng đinh)

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 42

- family (n): gia đình
- nation (n): quốc gia
- school (n): trường học
- bank (n): ngân hàng

Bank Holiday (ngày nghỉ ngân hàng) là ngày nghỉ chung trên toàn đất nước Anh. Đây là ngày mà theo luật pháp, tất cả các ngân hàng sẽ phải đóng cửa để cho nhân viên của họ được nghỉ.

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 43

- if: nếu
- how: như thế nào
- why: tại sao
- whether...or: hoặc....hoặc...

"In the US, each company decides for itself whether to close or remain open on those days." (Ở nước Mỹ, mỗi công ty tự quyết định đóng hoặc vẫn mở vào những ngày đó.)

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 44

Vì trong câu có "interviews, questionnaires, tabulating equipment", là cùng 1 loại (danh từ) nên sau "and" cũng là danh từ vì chúng đóng vai trò như nhau trong câu

⇨ Đáp án D *(and to sample => and sampling)*

Question 45

- identical (adj): đồng nhất , giống

+ identical có nghĩa giống với "same" nên chúng ta phải bỏ "same"

⇨ Đáp án B *(same => bỏ "same")*

⇨ Những đứa trẻ song sinh có những cái bớt giống nhau trên lưng của chúng.

Question 46

- Rút gọn mệnh đề trạng ngữ: chủ ngữ 2 vế phải giống nhau

Vì mệnh đề "Beaten by Holyfield" đã được lược bỏ chủ ngữ và liên từ vì chúng có chung chủ ngữ với mệnh đề sau mà nghĩa của câu phải dùng chủ ngữ "he"

Câu ban đầu chưa được rút gọn: After he was beaten by Holyfield, he was not highly appreciated in world boxing.

⇨Sau khi anh ta bị Holyfield đánh bại thì anh ta không được đánh giá cao trong môn quyền anh thế giới nữa.

⇨ Đáp án B *(his position => he)*

Question 47

- resemble sb/ sth: giống với ai/ cái gì

Trong câu này phía sau là "many other mid-western pioneers" nên trước "of" không thể là "that" mà phải là "those" (those = homes)

⇨ Đáp án B *(that => those)*

⇨ Ngôi nhà thời niên thiếu của Abraham Lincoln giống với nhà của nhiều thiếu niên khác ở vùng trung tây, ...

Question 48

Đại từ quan hệ "which": thay cho danh từ chỉ vật làm chức năng chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

E.g: *I come from Hue city which is a famous city.*

Trạng từ quan hệ where: thay cho từ/ cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn/ địa điểm

E.g: *This is a village where I was born.*

⇨ **Đáp án C** *(country which => country in which/ country where)*

(Thành viên của dịch vụ đối ngoại của một quốc gia đại diện cho lợi ích của đất nước ở nước ngoài và báo cáo về các điều kiện , xu hướng và các chính sách của quốc gia nơi mà họ đang đóng quân.)

Question 49

Chúng ta có thể suy ra điều nào sau từ đoạn văn 1?

A. Nếu con người chú ý đến cảm xúc của mình thì họ sẽ không thể điều khiển được mình.

B. Nếu con người chú ý đến cảm xúc của mình thì họ có thể kiểm soát cảm xúc của mình tốt hơn.

C. Người mà có thể chế ngự cảm xúc của mình sẽ bị cảm xúc điều khiển.

D. Một số người có thể hiểu cảm xúc của mình tốt hơn người khác.

"People who are able to monitor their feelings as they arise are less likely to be ruled by them and are thus better able to manage their emotions." (Những người có thể theo dõi những cảm xúc của mình ngay khi chúng phát sinh thì ít có khả năng bị chúng chế ngự và do đó có khả năng điều khiển cảm xúc của mình tốt hơn.)

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 50

- southe /su:⇨/~ relieve (v): làm dịu, làm giảm bớt (đau)
- worsen (v): làm tồi tệ hơn
- reduce (v): giảm
- weaken (v): làm yếu đi

"Emotions can also be managed by engaging in activities that cheer us up, soothe our hurts,.." (Những cảm xúc có thể được điều khiển bằng việc tham gia vào những hoạt động mà làm cho chúng ta vui lên, làm dịu bớt nỗi đau của mình…)

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 51

Theo đoạn văn 1 đến 3, con người nên nhận thức về cảm xúc của mình để họ có thể…..

A. ngừng cảm thấy giận dữ

B. điều khiển cảm xúc mình thích hợp hơn

C. trải qua cảm xúc mãnh liệt hơn

D. giải thích cảm xúc của mình với người khác

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 52

Từ đoạn 2, chúng ta có thể thấy rằng Daniel Goleman……

A. viết về Emotional Intelligence (trí tuệ cảm xúc)

B. nghiên cứu về việc con người quản lý cảm xúc như thế nào

C. đào tạo con người tăng trí tuệ cảm xúc của mình

D. điều trị cho bệnh nhân mà có vấn đề về cảm xúc

"Psychologist Daniel Goleman, one of several authors who have popularized the notion of Emotional Intelligence, insisted that the goal is balance and that every feeling has value and significance." (Nhà tâm lý học Daniel Goleman, một trong số các tác giả đã phổ cập khái niệm Emotional Intelligence , nhấn mạnh rằng mục tiêu là sự cân bằng và tất cả các cảm giác có giá trị và ý nghĩa.)

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 53

Tất cả những điều sau được đề cập trong đoạn văn thứ 2 về cảm xúc của chúng ta NGOẠI TRỪ…

A. Chúng ta có thể điều khiển cảm xúc của mình (we manage our emotions by expressing them in an appropriate manner)

B. Chúng ta nên lờ đi một số cảm xúc

C. Mỗi cảm xúc đều quan trọng (…every feeling has value and significance.)

D. Cảm xúc là một phần của một cuộc sống thỏa mãn. (A life without passion would be a dull wasteland of neutrality, cut off and isolated from the richness of life itself: Một cuộc sống không có niềm đam mê sẽ là một khu đất hoang tẻ nhạt của sự trung lập , chia cắt và cô lập từ sự phong phú của chính cuộc sống.)

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 54

- critical = important (adj): quan trọng
- indecisive / ˌindi'saisiv/ (adj): lưỡng lự, không quả quyết

E.g: *a weak and indecisive man*

- inessential (adj): không cần thiết, không thiết yếu
- dynamic / dai'næmik /(adj): năng động , năng nổ

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 55

Psychologists have found that, among individuals who experience intense emotions, individual differences in the ability to assign meaning to those feelings predict differences in the

ability to manage them. (Những nhà tâm lý học thấy rằng, trong số những cá nhân trải nghiệm những cảm xúc mạnh, những khác biệt cá nhân trong khả năng gán ý nghĩa cho những cảm xúc dự đoán được những sự khác biệt trong khả năng để điều khiển chúng.)

⇨ "them" = intense emotions (những cảm xúc mạnh)

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 56

Trong đoạn văn 3, tác giả giải thích khái niệm về việc nhận thức và điều khiển cảm xúc bằng cách.....

A. đưa ra một ví dụ về việc tại sao con người trở nên tức giận

B. mô tả việc mọi người học cách kiểm soát cảm xúc như thế nào

C. so sánh hai người có thể phản ứng với một cảm xúc mạnh như thế nào

D. giải thích tại sao một số người không nhận thức được cảm xúc của mình

"In other words, if two individuals are intensely angry, the one who is better able to understand why he or she is angry will also be better able to manage the anger."

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 57

- pursue / pə'sju:/ (v): theo đuổi

A. liên quan vào một cái gì đó

B. cải thiện hoặc phát triển một cái gì

C. cố gắng đạt được cái gì đó

D. tìm ra cái gì đó

"pursue worthy goals" (theo đuổi mục tiêu xứng đáng)

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 58

Theo đoạn văn 5, bọn trẻ có thể thành công hơn ở trường nếu chúng cưỡng lại được sự bốc đồng bởi vì họ có thể....

A. Có nhiều bạn hơn ở trường

B. Hiểu được thông tin mới dễ dàng hơn

C. Tập trung vào công việc của mình và không bị sao nhãng

D. Nổi tiếng hơn với giáo viên của mình

"The study showed that 4-year-old children who can delay instant gratification in order to advance toward some future goal will be "far superior as students" when they graduate from high school than will 4-year-old who are not able to resist the impulse to satisfy their immediate wishes."

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 59

"Tôi chắc chắn rằng việc anh ấy đã lấy máy tính của bạn là tình cờ."

- By mistake = by accident : tình cờ, ngẫu nhiên # on purpose / deliberately : cố ý, cố tình, có chủ tâm

- Must have PP: chắc hẳn đã làm gì ở quá khứ

A. Đó là lỗi lầm khi anh ấy đã lấy máy tính của bạn.

B. Anh ấy chắc hẳn đã tình cờ lấy máy tính của bạn.

C. Tôi chắc chắn anh ấy đã không cố ý lấy máy tính của bạn.

D. Chắc chắn anh ấy đã không cố ý lấy máy tính của bạn.

⇨ Đáp án A *(B, C, D cùng nghĩa với câu đề)*

Question 60

"Sẽ là một ý tưởng hay nếu chính bạn đi và hỏi cô ấy."

Câu điều kiện loại 2: If + S + V2/ed..., S + would + V(bare-inf)...

- advise sb to do sth: khuyên ai làm gì

- suggest doing sth/ suggest + (that) + S + V (bare-inf)...

A. Tôi khuyên chính bạn nên đi và hỏi cô ấy.

B. Chính bạn đã đi và hỏi và hỏi cô ấy và điều đó đã rất tốt.

C. Tôi đề nghị chính bạn đi và hỏi cô ấy.

D. Sao chính bạn không đi và hỏi cô ấy?

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 61

"Vì sợ làm gia đình thức dậy nên Trung đã đi nhón chân lên tầng"

Cấu trúc: So as (not) to = in order (not) to do sth: để (không) làm gì

Lest: để...không

A. Gia đình đã sợ khi Trung đã nhón chân đi lên tầng.

B. Trung đã nhón chân đi lên tầng để không làm gia đình thức dậy.

C. Trung đã nhón chân đi lên tầng để không làm gia đình thức dậy.

D. Trung đã nhón chân đi lên tầng bởi vì anh ấy không muốn đánh thức gia đình

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 62

"Anh đã không coi trọng tôi," cô ấy đã nói => diễn tả sự phàn nàn

A. Cô ấy phàn nàn rằng anh ta đã không coi trọng cô ấy.

B. Cô ấy đã nói rằng anh ta đã không coi trọng cô ấy.

C. Cô ấy đề nghị rằng anh ta không nên coi trọng cô ấy.

D. Cô ấy bảo anh ta không coi trọng cô ấy.

- not appreciate = take sb for granted: không coi trọng, không đánh giá đúng về giá trị của người đó

E.g: Her husband was always there and she just took him for granted.

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 63

"Hãy cẩn thận! Con dao sắc!" Cô ấy hét lên.

- tell/ told sb to do sth: bảo ai làm gì

- order sb to do sth: ra lệnh ai làm gì

⇨ **Đáp án D** *(Cô ấy bảo tôi cẩn thận vì con dao sắc.)*

B sai cấu trúc

A, C sai nghĩa

A. Bởi vì con dao sắc nên cô ấy đã ra lệnh cho tôi phải cẩn thận.

C. Bởi vì cẩn thận nên cô ấy đã hỏi tôi con dao có sắc không.

Question 64

"Ann thì không có khả năng dạy học."

A. Việc dạy không phù hợp với Ann.

B. Ann không muốn trở thành giáo viên.

C. Ann không thể từ bỏ nghề nghiệp giáo viên của mình được.

D. Ann không thích dạy chút nào.

- cut out for sth: to have the qualities and abilities needed for something: có phẩm chất và khả năng cần cho việc gì

⇨ **Đáp án A**

B, C, D sai nghĩa của câu

Question 65

"Tôi sẽ trả lại tiền cho bạn, Linda à." Helen nói => diễn tả lời hứa

A. Helen xin lỗi Linda về việc mượn tiền của cô ấy.

B. Helen đề nghị trả tiền lại cho Linda.

C. Helen đề nghị trả tiền lại cho Linda.

D. Helen hứa sẽ trả lại tiền của Linda.

- promise to do sth: hứa làm gì

- apologize to sb for sth: xin lỗi ai về việc gì

⇨ Đáp án D

A, B, C sai nghĩa của câu

Question 66 It's touch and go whether I'll be able to pay the bills this month.

- touch and go: không chắc chắn về kết quả , hay đầy bất trắc, nguy hiểm

Question 67 You get out of bed on the wrong side this morning.

- get out of bed on the wrong side ~ **get up on the wrong side of the bed:** to be bad-tempered for the whole day for no particular reason: càu nhàu, cáu kỉnh, không vui, bực dọc

Question 68 The President was impeached on the grounds of his financial misconduct.

- on the grounds of sth: với lý do, bởi vì điều gì đó

Question 69 My daughter has grown out of the jumper you knitted for her.

- grow out of sth: become too big to fit into a piece of clothing: lớn hơn

E.g: *He's already grown out of his school uniform.*

Question 70 What the politician was saying fell on deaf ears last night.

- fall on deaf ears: to be ignored or not noticed by other people: bị bỏ ngoài tai, bị lờ đi

E.g: *Her advice fell on deaf ears.*

Question 71 With the exception of the music teacher, every member of the staff / all the staff attended the farewell party.

- with the exception of sb/ sth: except; not including: ngoại trừ

Question 72 Digging the garden always gives me an appetite / a good / big appetite.

- give sb an appetite: làm ai đó thèm ăn

Question 73 After a while, it dawned on me that I'd made a terrible mistake.

- it dawns on sb that: ai đó chợt nhận ra rằng

Question 74 She made light of the crisis.

- make light of sth: treat something as not being important and not serious: xem là không quan trọng

E.g: *I didn't mean to make light of your injuries.*

Question 75 The neighbours were having a row.

- have a row (with sb) = Have a quarrel (with sb): Cãi nhau với ai

Question 76 applause

- applause /ə'plɔːz/ (n): tiếng vỗ tay khen ngợi, sự hoan nghênh

E.g: *The audience broke into rapturous applause.*

Question 77 knowledgeable

- knowledgeable /'nɒlɪdʒəbl/ (adj): biết nhiều, thông thạo

E.g: *She is very knowledgeable about plants.*

Question 78 unforgettable

- unforgettable (adj): không thể quên được

E.g: *The music is what makes the movie so unforgettable.*

Question 79 breathlessly

- breathlessly (adv): hết hơi, hổn hển, nín thở

Question 80 uneconomical

- uneconomical (adj): không tiết kiệm, hoang phí # economical

ĐỀ SỐ 14

I. BLACKEN THE LETTER A, B, C OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Question 1: My supervisor is angry with me. I didn't do all the work I _____ last week.

A. should have done **B.** need to have done

C. may have done **D.** must have done

Question 2: This cheese isn't fit for eating. It's _____ all over after lying in the bin for so long.

A. spoiled **B.** mouldy **C.** sour **D.** rusty

Question 3: _____, the whole family slept soundly.

A. Hot though the night air was **B.** Hot though was the night air

C. Hot although the night air was **D.** Hot although was the night air

Question 4: Linda: "Thomas thinks he knows everything about dinosaurs." Jill: "_____"

A. He's such a know-all.

B. He knew a lot about dinosaurs.

C. He knows enough.

D. Everything he knows is all about dinosaurs.

Question 5: The new office block _____ well with its surroundings.

A. blends in **B.** stands out **C.** shapes up **D.** sets off

Question 6: Wife: "The cupboard in our living room is broken." Husband: "_____"

A. But it's big **B.** We have to pay extra money.

C. But it's small . **D.** We'll get it fixed

Question 7: He spent part of _____ afternoon telling them _____ news he couldn't tell them by _____ phone.

A. the/the/-- **B.** an/--/the **C.** an/the/the **D.** the/--/the

Question 8: _____ native to Europe, the daisy has now spread throughout most of North America.

A. Although **B.** In spite of **C.** If it were **D.** That it is

Question 9: In the United States, a primary election is a method _____ voters select the nominees for public office.

A. that **B.** is that **C.** by which **D.** by those

Question 10: After a great deal of questioning, he decided to *come clean* and tell the truth.

A. admit **B.** confess **C.** agree **D.** deny

Question 11: He is a _____.

A. capable of taking difficult decisions manager

B. manager capable of taking difficult decisions

C. capable manager of taking difficult decisions

D. manager capable to take difficult decisions

Question 12: No matter how much pressure you put on Simon, he won't budge a(n) _____ .

A. inch **B.** mile **C.** foot **D.** metre

Question 13: We couldn't stay long, so we only wished Mark many happy _____ of his birthday and hurried to the airport.

A. days **B.** moments **C.** returns **D.** regards

Question 14: You must obey the speed limits on public roads. They are designed to keep you safe. You shouldn't exceed the speed limit _____ you are an experienced race car driver.

A. even if **B.** only if **C.** if **D.** in the event that

Question 15: Not only_____ a good physician but also a talented violist.

A. she is famous as **B.** she appears to be **C.** is she known as **D.** appears as she is

Question 16: Her family has gone to Edinburgh to pay their last _____to uncle Bob who died last week.

A. sympathy **B.** love **C.** respects **D.** honors

Question 17: It's not easy to make Janet furious. The girl is very gentle by _____.

A. herself **B.** nature **C.** personality **D.** reaction

Question 18: It's a serious operation for a woman as old as my grandmother. She's very frail. I hope she _____.

A. gets over **B.** comes round **C.** pulls through **D.** stands up

Question 19: Linda: "What a lovely house you have!" Janet: " _____ "

A. No problem! **B.** Thank you. Hope you'll drop in.

C. Of course not. It's not costly **D.** I think so.

Question 20: I can accept criticism in general, but Martin _____ it too far, so I had no other option but to show my disapproval.

A. pushed **B.** carried **C.** made **D.** put

Question 21: Had you told me that this was going to happen, I _____ it.

A. hadn't believed **B.** would never have believed

C. can't believe **D.** don't believe

Question 22: My boss has an urgent report for me to write. She demanded that it _____on her desk by 5 p.m today.

A. was **B.** be **C.** will be **D.** is

Question 23: Jeans like this may have been fashionable in the 60's, but now they are_____ the times.

A. out of **B.** under **C.** over **D.** behind

Question 24: I *take my hat off* to all those people who worked hard to get the contract.

A. encourage **B.** congratulate **C.** respect **D.** welcome

Question 25: "I don't suppose there'll be any seats left."" No, I_____."

A. don't suppose **B.** don't suppose so **C.** suppose **D.** supposed not

Question 26: The first time I went swimming in deep waters, I sank to the bottom like a rock. _____ I've learned to stay afloat, I feel better about the water, but I still can't swim well.

A. As soon as **B.** The first time **C.** When **D.** Now that

Question 27: In my opinion, this is _____ less satisfactory than the previous offer.

A. fairly **B.** far **C.** absolutely **D.** somewhat

Question 28: A: "Cheer up – it might never happen". B: "_____"

A. It's so very unlikely, isn't it? **B.** It already has.

C. That was the last thing I did before I told you. **D.** What do you think?

Question 29: In contrast to her husband, she is a very *down-to-earth* sort of person who manages to control his wild ideas.

A. cynical **B.** boring **C.** critical **D.** practical

Question 30: We realised our visit in their house was unwelcome by the _____ smile on the woman's face.

A. artificial **B.** forced **C.** fictional **D.** friendly

II. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND BLACKEN THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO EACH OF THE QUESTIONS.

Any list of the greatest thinkers in history contains the name of the brilliant German physicist Albert Einstein. His theories of relativity led to entirely new ways of thinking about time, space, matter, energy, and gravity. Einstein's work led to such scientific advances as the control of atomic energy, even television as a practical application of Einstein's work. In 1902, Einstein became an examiner in the Swiss patent office at Bern. In 1905, at age 26, he published the first of five major research papers. The first one provided a theory explaining Brownian movement, the zig-zag motion of microscopic particles in suspension. The second paper laid the foundation for the photon, or quantum, theory of light. In it he proposed that light is composed of separate packets of energy, called quanta or photons, that have some of the properties of particles and some of the properties of waves. A third paper contained the "special theory of relativity" which showed that time and motion are relative to the observer, if the speed of light is constant and the natural laws are

the same everywhere in the universe. The fourth paper was a mathematical addition to the special theory of relativity. Here Einstein presented his famous formula, E = m(cc), known as the energy mass equivalence. In 1916, Einstein published his general theory of relativity. In it he proposed that gravity is not a force, but a curve in the space-time continuum, created by the presence of mass. Einstein spoke out frequently against nationalism, the exalting of one nation above all others. He opposed war and violence and supported Zionism, the movement to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine. When the Nazis came to power in 1933, they denounced his ideas. He then moved to the United States. In 1939, Einstein learned that two German chemists had split the uranium atom. Einstein wrote to President Franklin d. Roosevelt warning him that this scientific knowledge could lead to Germany developing an atomic bomb. He suggested the United States begin its own atomic bomb research.

Question 31: Einstein's primary work was in the area of

A. chemistry B. biology C. physics D. engineering

Question 32: Which of the following inventions is mentioned in the passage as a practical application of Einstein's discoveries?

A. Radio B. Automobiles C. Computers D. Television

Question 33: According to the passage, Einstein supported all of the following except

A. the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine

B. nationalism

C. atomic bomb research in the United States.

D. the defeat of the Nazis.

Question 34: In which country was Einstein born?

A. Switzerland B. United States C. Germany D. Israel

Question 35: What is "Brownian movement"?

A. The zig-zag motion of microscopic particles in suspension

B. The emission of electrons from solids when struck by light

C. The motion of photons in light

D. The basis of the theory of relativity

Question 36: Einstein was a citizen of all of the following countries EXCEPT

A. Belgium B. Germany C. Switzerland D. United States

Question 37: It is clear from the tone of the passage that the author feels

A. Einstein's work in physics was somewhat tarnished by his conservative political views.

B. Albert Einstein was one of the most brilliant thinkers in history.

C. Einstein's work in physics, though theoretically impressive, led to few practical applications.

D. Einstein's theories have been consistently proven incorrect.

Question 38: According to Einstein's special theory of relativity,

A. all properties of matter and energy can be explained in a single mathematical formula.

B. light is composed of separate packets of energy.

C. time and motion are relative to the observer.

D. some solids emit electrons when struck by light.

Question 39: In line 15, the word "exalting" most nearly means

A. elevation **B.** criticism **C.** support **D.** elimination

Question 40: According to Einstein, light is composed of separate packets of energy called

A. electrons **B.** photoelectrons **C.** quanta **D.** gamma rays

III. BLACKEN THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO SHOW THE UNDERLINED PART THAT NEEDS CORRECTION.

Question 41: Melting (A) glaciers may account the (B) rise in sea level (C) that has taken place (D) during this century.

Question 42: Of every (A) the major traditions of wood carving (B), the one that is closest (C) in structure to the tree (D) is the crest pole made by the Native Americans of the Northwest coast.

Question 43: Nuclear energy, despite (A) its early promise as a source of (B) electrical power, is still (C) insignificant in compared (D) with older and safer energy sources.

Question 44: Realistic novels (A), in trying to present (B) life as it (C) actually is, have written many works that are noted for (D) their artistry of style.

Question 45: The chorus plays a large (A) part in any (B) oratorio link (C) areas sung (D) by soloists with segments of choral music.

IV. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND BLACKEN THE LETTER A, B, C OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE CORRECT WORD FOR EACH OF THE BLANKS

The point of Phobia Awareness Week is to highlight the difficulties that many people face in everyday situations. It is important to **(46)** _____ between a fear and a phobia. It's **(47)** _____ usual for all of us to have our own peculiar fears, for example being anxious around snakes or nervous about flying. However, only a very small proportion of us actually have a phobia of these things. When these fears begin to **(48)** _____ you embarrassment or you feel that your life is being disrupted then you would be wise to **(49)** _____ treatment for what could potentially be a phobia. By far the most (50) _____ phobia and potentially the most disruptive is agoraphobia. The word

derives from Greek and (51) _____ means 'fear of the marketplace' but we apply it today to describe a distressing (52) _____ in which people avoid going outside because of the awful feelings of anxiety that arise. Treatment of phobias usually consists of the patient (53) _____ behavioural therapy during which they gradually get used to being near the object or the situation that causes them fear. Drugs may be (54) _____ to treat anxiety and many people opt for alternative therapy such as acupuncture or hypnosis to help them come to (55) _____ with their fear and conquer it.

Question 46: A. choose	**B.** distinguish	**C.** select	**D.** pick
Question 47: A. very	**B.** absolutely	**C.** quite	**D.** truly
Question 48: A. cause	**B.** make	**C.** create	**D.** give
Question 49: A. explore	**B.** hunt	**C.** search	**D.** seek
Question 50: A. standard	**B.** average	**C.** normal	**D.** common
Question 51: A. precisely	**B.** specifically	**C.** literally	**D.** exactly
Question 52: A. illness	**B.** condition	**C.** disease	**D.** injury
Question 53: A. undergoing	**B.** taking	**C.** experiencing	**D.** doing
Question 54: A. released	**B.** issued	**C.** certified	**D.** prescribed
Question 55: A. acceptance	**B.** terms	**C.** realisation	**D.** comfort

V. BLACKEN 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 56: A. indigenous	**B.** significant	**C.** scientific	**D.** peculiar
Question 57: A. developmental		**B.** managerial	
C. satisfactory		**D.** supernatural	
Question 58: A. habitat	**B.** balcony	**C.** bachelor	**D.** gorilla
Question 59: A. punctual	**B.** cognitive	**C.** artistic	**D.** obstinate
Question 60: A. musician	**B.** officer	**C.** pianist	**D.** triangle

VI. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND BLACKEN THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO EACH OF THE QUESTIONS.

The human criterion for perfect vision is 20/20 for reading the standard lines on a Snellen eye chart without a hitch. The score is determined by how well you read lines of letters of different sizes from 20 feet away. But being able to read the bottom line on the eye chart does not approximate

perfection as far as other species are concerned. Most birds would consider us very visually handicapped. The hawk, for instance, has such sharp eyes that it can spot a dime on the sidewalk while perched on top of the Empire State Building. It can make fine visual distinctions because it is blessed with one million cones per square millimeter in its retina. And in water, humans are farsighted, while the kingfisher, swooping down to spear fish, can see well in both the air and water because it is endowed with two foveae – areas of the eye, consisting mostly of cones, that provide visual distinctions. One foveae permits the bird, while in the air, to scan the water below with one eye at a time. This is called monocular vision. Once it hits the water, the other fovea joins in, allowing the kingfisher to focus both eyes, like binoculars, on its prey at the same time. A frog's vision is distinguished by its ability to perceive things as a constant motion picture. Known as "bug detectors", a highly developed set of cells in a frog's eyes responds mainly to moving objects. So, it is said that a frog sitting in a field of dead bugs wouldn't see them as food and would starve.

The bee has a "compound" eye, which is used for navigation. It has 15,000 facets that divide what it sees into a pattern of dots, or mosaic. With this kind of vision, the bee sees the sun only as a single dot, a constant point of reference. Thus, the eye is a superb navigational instrument that constantly measures the angle of its line of flight in relation to the sun. A bee's eye also gauges flight speedD. And if that is not enough to leave our 20/20 "perfect vision" paling into insignificance, the bee is capable of seeing something we can't – ultraviolet light. Thus, what humans consider to be "perfect vision" is in fact rather limited when we look at other species. However, there is still much to be said for the human eye. Of all the mammals, only humans and some primates can enjoy the pleasures of color vision.

Question 61: What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. limits of the human eye
B. perfect vision
C. different eyes for different uses
D. eye variation among different species

Question 62: The word "criterion" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

A. standard
B. need
C. expectation
D. rule

Question 63: The phrase "without a hitch" is closest in meaning to

A. unaided
B. without glasses
C. with little hesitation
D. easily

Question 64: According to the passage, why might birds and animals consider humans very visually handicapped?

A. humans can't see very well in either air or water
B. human eyes are not as well suited to our needs
C. the main outstanding feature of human eyes is color vision
D. human eyes can't do what their eyes can do

Question 65: The word "that" in line 8 refers to

A. foveae **B.** areas of the eye **C.** cones **D.** visual distinctions

Question 66: According to the passage, "bug detectors" are useful for

A. navigation **B.** seeing moving objects

C. avoiding bugs when getting food **D.** avoiding starvation

Question 67: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true

A. kingfishers have monocular vision

B. bees see patterns of dots

C. hawks eyes consist mostly of cones that can allow it to scan with one eye at a time

D. humans are farsighted in water

Question 68: Where in the passage does the author discuss that eyes are useful for avoiding starvation?

A. lines 1-3 **B.** lines 4-6 **C.** lines 12-14 **D.** lines 17-20

Question 69: The phrase "paling into insignificance" is closest in meaning to

A. fading away **B.** of less importance

C. without colored light **D.** being reduced to little importance

Question 70: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. eyes have developed differently in each species

B. bees have the most complex eye

C. humans should not envy what they don't need

D. perfect vision is not perfect

VII. REWRITE THE SENTENCE, USING THE WORD IN THE BRACKET SO THAT THE SECOND SENTENCE HAS EXACTLY THE SAME MEANING.

Question 71. I couldn't stop thinking about the exam despite playing badminton with Bin. (MIND)

Playing badminton with Bin didn't _____ the exam.

Question 72. John changed his ways when he came out of prison. (LEAF)

John _____ since he came out of prison.

Question 73. We honestly all found it almost impossible not to laugh when we saw Tim's new haircut. (FACE)

Honestly, _____ almost impossible when we saw Tim's new haircut.

Question 74. Don't let her give in however hard they try to persuade her. (GUNS)

Make sure she_____ however hard they try to persuade her.

Question 75. It was a bad idea to turn up unexpectedly without calling first. (BLUE)

You should _____ without calling first.

Question 76. The phone bill was so expensive that David was furious. (ARMS)

David was _____ an expensive phone bill.

Question 77. Organic vegetables are said to be good for our health. (WONDERS)

_____

Question 78. The young man was very embarrassed because his proposal was turned down. (REJECTION)

_____

Question 79. The clothes lay all over the floor. (STREWN)

_____

Question 80. When she left home, she had to do everything on her own. (FEND)

_____

VIII. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE WORDS GIVEN.

Question 81. The nineteenth century faith in the power of science is now very _____. (QUESTION)

Question 82. The government has passed the law of _____. (ALCOHOL)

Question 83. Many parents today have their infants _____ against Hepatitis b. (VACCINE)

Question 84. The best thing about the building is that it is _____ decorated.(TASTE)

Question 85. There is the problem of _____, of car parts. (STANDARD)

Question 86. She never gets anywhere on time. She's hopelessly _____. (ORGANIZE)

Question 87. Jim is one of the most _____ members of the committee. (SPEAK)

Question 88. Have you read the latest _____ about Madooma's private life? (REVEAL)

Question 89. _____ speaking, his life was a blessing to all. (PHILOSOPHY)

Question 90. Our heating system is very old and extremely _____. (EFFICIENCY)

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

Cấu trúc:

- should have V3/ed: đáng lẽ đã nên làm việc gì đó ở trong quá khứ nhưng đã không làm

- may have V3/ed: có thể đã làm gì

E.g: *She may have been asleep. (=perhaps she was asleep)*

- must have V3/ed: chắc hẳn đã làm gì

⇨ **Đáp án A** (*Người giám sát tức giận với tôi. Tôi đã không làm tất cả những việc mà đáng lẽ ra tôi nên làm vào tuần trước.*)

Question 2

- spoiled (adj): thối, ươn (dùng cho hoa quả, cá,...)

- mouldy / /'mouldi/ (adj): bị mốc, lên meo

- sour (adj): chua

E.g: *a sour flavor*

- rusty (adj): han, gỉ.

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Pho mát đã không ăn được nữa. Nó đã bị mốc sau khi bỏ vào thùng một thời gian lâu rồi.*)

Question 3

Cấu trúc:

Adj + as/ though + S + be,...= Although + S + be + adj,....(Mặc dù...nhưng...)

E.g: *Old as/ though he is, he is active.*

⇨ **Đáp án A** (*Mặc dù không khí ban đêm thì nóng nhưng cả nhà tôi ngủ rất ngon.*)

Question 4

- know-all (n): người tự cho mình cái gì cũng biết

Linda: " Thomas nghĩ rằng anh ấy biết mọi thứ về khủng long."

A. Anh ấy là người luôn tự cho mình cái gì cũng biết như thế

B. Anh ấy đã biết nhiều về khủng long.

C. Anh ấy biết đủ

D. Mọi thứ anh ấy biết là tất cả về khủng long.

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 5

- blend in with sth: phù hợp (về màu sắc)

- stand out: nổi bật

- shape up: phát triển theo một cách tốt

- set off : khởi hành

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 6

Vợ: "Cái tủ ly ở trong phòng khách của chúng ta thì bị hỏng rồi." **Chồng:** "_____"

A. Nhưng nó thì lớn.

B. Chúng ta phải trả thêm tiền.

C. Nhưng nó thì nhỏ.

D. Chúng ta sẽ nhờ người sửa nó

Cấu trúc :

Get sb to do sth (chủ động) => get sth done (by sb) (bị động)

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 7

- news (danh từ không đếm được): bản tin, tin tức

- tell sb by phone: nói chuyện điện thoại với ai

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 8

Although + mệnh đề 1, mệnh đề 2 = Despite/In spite of + N/ Ving, mệnh đề: mặc dù.... nhưng....

E.g: *Although he was ill, he went to school. => In spite of his illness, he went to school.*

Lưu ý: Nếu chủ ngữ 2 về trong cấu trúc although giống nhau thì ta có thể rút gọn mệnh đề đó

E.g: *Although he was tired, he tried to finish his work.*

⇨ Although tired, he tried to finish his work. (bỏ chủ ngữ và động từ "to be")

⇨ Đáp án A (*Mặc dù tồn tại tự nhiên (bản xứ) ở châu Âu nhưng loài hoa cúc bây giờ lan khắp hầu hết khu vực Bắc Mỹ.*)

Question 9

In the United States, a primary election is a method. Voters select the nominees for public office by this method.

⇨ In the United States, a primary election is a method by which voters select the nominees for public office. (rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ)

⇨ Đáp án C (Ở nước Mỹ, một cuộc bầu cử chủ yếu là phương pháp mà những người bầu cử lựa chọn ra ứng cử viên cho việc quản trị công.)

Question 10

- come clean = confess: thú tội

E.g: *Isn't it time the government came clean about their plans for education?*

- admit : thừa nhận

- agree: đồng ý

- deny : phủ nhận

⇨ Đáp án B (*Sau nhiều lời chất vấn, anh ấy đã quyết định thú tội và nói sự thật.*)

Question 11

- capable of doing sth: có khả năng làm gì

Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ

⇨ He is a manager who is capable of taking difficult decisions.

⇨ He is a manager capable of taking difficult decisions. (bỏ đại từ quan hệ và động từ "to be")

⇨ Đáp án B (*Anh ấy là một giám đốc có khả năng đưa ra những quyết định khó khăn.*)

Question 12

- mile: dặm

- foot: phút (đơn vị đo chiều dài Anh = 0,3048m)

- metre: mét

- not budge/ give/ move an inch: to refuse to change your position, decision, etc. even a little: không nhúc nhích lấy một phân, không lay chuyển tý nào

E.g: *We tried to negotiate a lower price but they wouldn't budge an inch.*

⇨ Đáp án A (*Dù cho bạn có đặt bao nhiêu áp lực lên Simon thì anh ấy cũng không lay chuyển tý nào cả.*)

Question 13

- many happy returns of the day: chúc mạnh khỏe sống lâu (lời chúc mừng vào ngày sinh nhật)

- day: ngày

- moment : khoảnh khắc, chốc lát

- regards: lời chúc tụng (thường dùng ở cuối thư)

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 14

- even if: ngay cả khi, dẫu rằng, dù là

- only if: chỉ nếu

- if: nếu

- in the event that:lỡ khi, nếu

⇨ Đáp án A (*Bạn phải tuân thủ biển hạn chế tốc độ trên đường quốc lộ. Chúng được thiết kế để giữ cho bạn an toàn, Bạn không nên vượt quá tốc độ cho phép ngay cả khi bạn là tay đua xe có kinh nghiệm đi chăng nữa.*)

Question 15

Đảo ngữ với "not only"

Not only + động từ to be/ trợ động từ + S + …..+ but ….also (không những….mà còn….)

E.g: *Not only is she beautiful but she is also intelligent.*

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Không những cô ấy là một thầy thuốc giỏi mà còn là một người chơi vi-ô-lông tài năng.*)

Question 16

- sympathy /'simpəθi/ (n): sự thông cảm, sự thương cảm
- love (n): tình yêu
- honor (n): sự tôn kính, sự tôn trọng
- pay one's respects: đến chào ai

⇨ pay one's last respects: đến tiễn ai lần cuối, đến dự đám tang ai

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Gia đình cô ấy đã đi tới Edinburgh để dự đám tang chú Bob đã chết vào t uần trước.*)

Question 17

-by herself: một mình cô ấy
- be gentle by nature: có bản tính hiền lành, lương thiện
- personality (n): cá tính, tính cách
- reaction (n): phản ứng

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Thật không dễ để làm Janet giận dữ. Cô gái ấy có bản tính hiền lành.*)

Question 18

- To get over st: vượt qua bệnh tật/ hoàn cảnh khó khăn, ….

E.g: *It took her many years to get over the shock of her mother dying.*

- To come round: thăm người nào đó ở nhà của họ

E.g: *Come round tonight and we'll watch an interesting film.)*

-To pull through (st): vượt qua khỏi được căn bệnh, ca mổ nghiêm trọng (nguy hiểm đến tính mạng).

E.g: *The doctors think she will pull through.*

- To stand up: đứng dậy

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Đó là một ca mổ nghiêm trọng cho người già như bà tôi. Bà ấy rất yếu. Tôi hi vọng bà sẽ vượt qua được.*)

Question 19

Linda: Bạn có ngôi nhà thật đáng yêu làm sao!

A. Không vấn đề gì

B. Cảm ơn. Hi vọng bạn sẽ ghé thăm

C. Tất nhiên không. Nó không đắt

D. Tôi nghĩ vậy

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 20

- carry/ take sth too far: làm điều gì quá giới hạn cần thiết

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Nhìn chung tôi có thể chấp nhận những lời chỉ trích, nhưng Martin đã đi quá giới hạn cần thiết, vì thế tôi không có lựa chọn nào khác ngoài việc bày tỏ sự bất đồng của mình.*)

Question 21

Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 3:

Had + S + V3/ed..., S + would have + V3/ed... = If + S + had + V3/ed..., S + would have + V3/ed...

E.g: *If I had had more time to do the test, I would have passed the exam.*

⇨ Had I had more time to do the test, I would have passed the exam.

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Nếu bạn đã nói với tôi rằng điều đó sắp xảy ra thì tôi sẽ không bao giờ tin.*)

Question 22

- Thể giả định với các động từ như: suggsest (đề nghị); advise (khuyên); propose (đề nghị); demand (yêu cầu)...

S + V (suggest,...) + that + S + V (bare- inf)...

E.g: *The doctor suggested that he not smoke.*

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Sếp tôi có một bản báo cáo gấp để tôi viết. Bà ấy yêu cầu nó phải có ở bàn làm việc của bà ấy trước 5 giờ chiều hôm nay.*)

Question 23

- behind the times = old-fashioned: lỗi thời

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*Những loại quần bò giống như cái này có thể đã rất hợp thời trang vào thập niên 60, nhưng bây giờ chúng lỗi thời rồi .*)

Question 24

- take my hat off to sb: used to say that you admire somebody very much for something they have done: tôn trọng, ngưỡng mộ = respect

- encourage (v): khuyến khích, động viên

- congratulate (v): chúc mừng

- welcome (v): hoan nghênh, chào mừng

⇨ **Đáp án C** (*Tôi rất ngưỡng mộ tất cả những người mà đã làm việc miệt mài để có được hợp đồng đó.*)

Question 25

"Tôi nghĩ rằng sẽ không có chỗ ngồi nào trống nữa." "Không, tôi…."

A. không nghĩ **B.** không nghĩ vậy **C.** nghĩ **D.** nghĩ không

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 26

- As soon as: ngay khi

- the first time : thời gian đầu, lần đầu

- when: khi

- now that: giờ thì, bởi vì bây giờ

Lần đầu tôi đi bơi ở những vùng nước sâu, tôi chìm xuống dưới như một tảng đá. Bởi vì bây giờ tôi đã học được cách nổi lên nên tôi cảm thấy giỏi hơn về nước, nhưng tôi vẫn không thể bơi tốt.)

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 27

- Các phó từ như "far, much,…" có thể được dùng trong so sánh hơn để nhằm mục đích nhấn mạnh.

S + V + far/ much/… + hình thức so sánh hơn + than….

E.g: *He is far stronger than his brother. (Anh ấy thì khỏe hơn nhiều so với bố của mình.)*

- fairly (adv): khá, kha khá

E.g: *fairly good (khá tốt)*

- absolutely (adv): tuyệt đối, hoàn toàn

- somewhat (adv) : hơi, một chút

E.g: *This exercise is somewhat difficult.*

⇨ Đáp án B (*Theo ý kiến của tôi, lời đề nghị này thì ít thỏa mãn hơn nhiều so với lời đề nghị trước.*)

Question 28

" Vui lên nào- chuyện đó có lẽ sẽ không bao giờ xảy ra."

A. Nó quá không chắc chắn phải không nào?

B. Thực sự thì nó đã xảy ra đó.

C. Đó là điều cuối cùng mà tôi đã làm trước khi tôi kể cho bạn.

D. Bạn nghĩ gì vậy?

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 29

- down- to –earth (adj): sensible and practical, in a way that is helpful and friendly: thực tế, thiết thực

E.g: *My sister's very down-to-earth. She always buys me useful presents, like kettles and tools. She never buys me anything silly and fun. (Chị của tôi rất thực tế. Chị luôn mua những quà tặng rất hữu ích, như ấm nước và dụng cụ. Chị không bao giờ mua cho tôi những thứ buồn cười và hài hước.)*

- cynical /'sinikl/ (adj): hoài nghi, hay nhạo báng

- boring (adj): nhàm chán

- critical (adj): phê bình, quan trọng

- practical (adj): thiết thực

⇨ **Đáp án D** (*Trái với chồng mình, cô ấy là kiểu người rất thiết thực mà cố gắng kiểm soát những ý tưởng ngông cuồng của anh ấy.*)

Question 30

- artificial / /ˌɑ:ti'fiʃəl/ (adj): nhân tạo

- forced (adj): gượng gạo, ép buộc (a forced smile: nụ cười gượng)

- fictional /'fikʃənl/ (adj): hư cấu, tưởng tượng

- friendly (adj): thân thiện

⇨ **Đáp án B** (*Chúng tôi nhận ra cuộc viếng thăm tới nhà họ đã không được chào đón với nụ cười gượng ép trên khuôn mặt của người phụ nữ.*)

Question 31

Công việc chính của Einstein là thuộc lĩnh vực.....

A. hóa học **B.** sinh học **C.** vật lý **D.** kỹ thuật xây dựng

"Any list of the greatest thinkers in history contains the name of the brilliant physicist Albert Einstein." (Bất kỳ danh sách các nhà tư tưởng vĩ đại nhất trong lịch sử bao gồm tên của nhà vật lý tài giỏi Albert Einstein.)

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 32

Công việc chính của Einstein là thuộc lĩnh vực.....

A. hóa học **B.** sinh học **C.** vật lý **D.** kỹ thuật xây dựng

Cái nào trong những phát minh sau đây được đề cập trong đoạn văn như là một ứng dụng thiết thực trong những khám phá của Einstein?

"Einstein's work led to such scientific advances as the control of atomic energy, even television as a practical application of Einstein's work." (Công việc của Einstein đã dẫn đến những tiến bộ khoa học như việc kiểm soát năng lượng nguyên tử , thậm chí ti vi như một ứng dụng thực tế của công trình của Einstein.)

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 33

Theo đoạn văn, Einstein đã ủng hộ tất cả những cái sau ngoại trừ:

A. sự thành lập của quê hương người Do Thái ở Palestine (and supported Zionism, the movement to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine)

B. chủ nghĩa dân tộc (Einstein spoke out frequently against nationalism: Einstein đã lên tiếng thường xuyên để chống lại chủ nghĩa dân tộc)

C. nghiên cứu về bom nguyên tử ở nước Mỹ. (He suggested the United States begin its own atomic bomb research.

D. sự thất bại của Đức Quốc Xã (When the Nazis came to power in 1933, they denounced his ideas.).

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 34

Einstein được sinh ra ở nước nào?

A. Thủy Sĩ **B.** Mỹ **C.** Đức **D.** Israel

"the brilliant German physicist Albert Einstein"

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 35

Chuyển động Brownian là gì?

A. Chuyển động zig- zag của các phân tử rất nhỏ trong hệ thống (vật thể) ở trạng thái tĩnh

B. Sự phóng ra các electron từ những chất rắn khi được chiếu sáng

C. Chuyển động của photon trong ánh sáng

D. Nền tảng của lý thuyết tương đối

"The first one provided a theory explaining Brownian movement, the zig-zag motion of microscopic particles in suspension."

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 36

Einstein là công dân của tất cả các nước NGOẠI TRỪ

A. Bỉ **B.** Đức **C.** Thủy Sĩ **D.** Mỹ

"In 1902 Einstein became an examiner in the Swiss patent office at Bern."

"In 1939 Einstein learned that two German chemists had split the uranium atom. Einstein wrote to President Franklin D. Roosevelt warning him that this scientific knowledge could lead to Germany developing an atomic bomb."

"He then moved to the United States."

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 37

Rõ ràng từ giọng điệu của đoạn văn rằng tác giả cảm thấy…..

A. Công việc của Einstein trong lĩnh vực vật lý thì hơi lu mờ bởi quan điểm chính trị bảo thủ.

B. Albert Einstein là một trong một trong những nhà tư tưởng tài giỏi nhất trong lịch sử.

C. Công việc của Einstein trong lĩnh vực vật lý, mặc dù ấn tượng về lý thuyết, nhưng đã dẫn đến rất ít ứng dụng thực tiễn.

D. Những lý thuyết của Einstein đã được chứng minh một cách kiên định không đúng.

"Any list of the greatest thinkers in history contains the name of the brilliant German physicist Albert Einstein."

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 38

Theo lý thuyết tương đối đặc biệt của Einstein,…..

A. Tất cả các tính chất của chất và năng lượng có thể được giải thích trong công thức toán học đơn thuần.

B. Ánh sáng bao gồm các gói năng lượng tách biệt.

C. Thời gian và chuyển động là tương đối với người quan sát.

D. Một số chất rắn phóng ra electron khi được chiếu sáng.

"A third paper contained the "special theory of relativity" which showed that time and motion are relative to the observer"

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 39

- exalting~ elevation (n): sự đề cao, sự nâng cao
- criticism /'kritisizm/ (n): sự phê bình, chỉ trích
- support (n): sự ủng hộ
- elimination / /i,limi'neiʃn/ (n): sự lọi trừ, sự loại ra

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 40

Theo Einstein, ánh sáng bao gồm những gói năng lượng tách biệt được gọi là….

"In it he proposed that light is composed of separate packets of energy, called quanta or photons"

⇨ **Đáp án C** (lượng tử)

Question 41

- account: coi như, cho là
- account for: giải thích cho

⇨ **Đáp án B** (account the => account for the)

⇨ Việc tan chảy các sông băng có thể giải thích cho sự tăng mực nước biển mà đã xảy ra suốt thế kỉ này.

Question 42

- Every + N số ít => sau every không thể là traditions

- All + N số nhiều (Of all: trong tất cả)

⇨ **Đáp án A** (*Of every => Of all*)

Question 43

- in/ by comparison with ~ compared to/ with: so với

E.g:

My own problems seem insignificant compared with *other people›s.*

The tallest buildings in London are small in comparison with New York's skyscrapers.

⇨ **Đáp án D** (in compared with => in comparison with)

⇨ Năng lượng hạt nhân, mặc dù hứa hẹn là một nguồn năng lượng điện nhưng nó vẫn không đáng kể so với những nguồn năng lượng an toàn và cũ hơn.

Question 44

- novel (n): tiểu thuyết

- novelist (n): nhà tiểu thuyết, người viết tiểu thuyết

Trong câu này động từ" write" được chia ở hiện tại hoàn thành (chủ động) nên chủ ngữ dùng là "novel" không đúng.

⇨ **Đáp án A**(*novels=> novelists*)

⇨ Những nhà tiểu thuyết hiện thực, trong việc cố gắng thể hiện cuộc sống như thật, đã viết nhiều tác phẩm nổi tiếng về phong cách nghệ thuật.

Question 45

"The chorus plays a large part in any oratorio which links areas sung by soloists with segments of choral music."

⇨ The chorus plays a large part in any oratorio linking areas sung by soloists with segments of choral music. (rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ- chủ động)

⇨ **Đáp án C** (link => linking)

⇨ Đồng ca đóng vai trò lớn trong bất kỳ loại nhạc Orato mà liên kết những phần được hát bởi những người đơn ca với những phân đoạn của nhạc đồng ca.

Question 46

- choose (v): chọn

- distinguish (+ between A and B) (v): phân biệt (giữa A và B)

E.g: *At what age are children able to distinguish between right and wrong?*

- select (v): lựa chọn

- pick (v): chọn, *chọn lựa kỹ càng*

"It is important to distinguish between a fear and a phobia." (Thật là quan trọng để phân biệt giữa một nỗi sợ và một nổi ám ảnh.)

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 47

-very (adv) : rất

- absolutely (adv): tuyệt đối, hoàn toàn

- quite (adv): khá

- truly (adv): thật, thành thật

E.g: *to be truly grateful (thành thật biết ơn)*

"It's quite usual for all of us to have our own peculiar fears, for example being anxious around snakes or nervous about flying. (Khá bình thường cho tất cả chúng ta khi có những nỗi sợ riêng của bản thân mình, chẳng hạn như lo lắng quanh những con rắn hay căng thẳng về việc bay.)

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 48

- cause (v): gây ra

- make sb do sth: khiến/ bắt ai làm gì

- create (v): sáng tạo, tạo ra

- give (v): đưa cho

"When these fears begin to cause you embarrassment..." (Khi những nỗi sợ này bắt đầu gây ra cho bạn sự bối rối..."

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 49

- explode (v): nổ

- hunt (v): săn bắn, săn đuổi

- search (v): thăm dò, khám xét

- seek (v): tìm kiếm

"you would be wise to seek treatment for what could potentially be a phobia" (bạn sẽ khôn ngoan để cố gắng tìm kiếm cách chữa trị cho những gì có thể có tiềm năng là một nỗi ám ảnh)

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 50

- standard (n): tiêu chuẩn

- average (adj): trung bình, vừa phải

- normal (adj): bình thường

- common (adj): phổ biến, thông thường

"By far the most common phobia and potentially the most disruptive is agoraphobia." (Nỗi ám ảnh phổ biến nhất và có khả năng gây rối loạn nhất là chứng sợ khoảng rộng.)

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 51

- precisely (adv): một cách chính xác

- specifically (adv): một cách rõ rệt, chính xác

- literally (adv): theo nghĩa đen

- exactly (adv): một cách chính xác

"The word derives from Greek and literally means 'fear of the marketplace'"(Từ này bắt nguồn từ Hy Lạp và theo nghĩa đen có nghĩa là nỗi sợ của thị trường)

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 52

- illness (n): bệnh tật

- condition (n): tình trạng, trạng thái

- disease (n): bệnh tật

- injury (n): chấn thương, điều tổn hại

"but we apply it today to describe a distressing condition in which people avoid going outside because of the awful feelings of anxiety that arise" (nhưng chúng ta ứng dụng nó để mô tả một trạng thái lo âu nơi mà con người tránh đi ra bên ngoài bởi vì những cảm xúc lo lắng kinh khủng tăng lên)

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 53

- undergo (v): chịu, bị, trải qua

- take (v): lấy

- experience (v): trải nghiệm

- do (v): làm

"Treatment of phobias usually consists of the patient undergoing behavioural therapy..." (Cách điều trị của nỗi sợ hãi thường bao gồm các bệnh nhân mà trải qua liệu pháp hành vi...)

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 54

- released: được giải thoát, được phát hành

- issued : được phát hành

- certified: được chứng nhận, được chứng thực

- prescribed: được kê đơn

"Drugs may be prescribed to treat anxiety and many people opt for alternative therapy.." (Thuốc có thể được kê đơn để điều trị sự lo lắng và nhiều người lựa chọn liệu pháp xen nhau...)

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 55

- come to terms with sth: to accept something unpleasant by learning to deal with it: chịu chấp nhận cái gì đó khó chịu bằng việc học cách giải quyết nó

E.g: *She is still coming to terms with her son's death.*

"Drugs may be prescribed to treat anxiety and many people opt for alternative therapy such as acupuncture or hypnosis to help them come to terms with their fear and conquer it." (Thuốc có thể được kê đơn để điều trị sự lo lắng và nhiều người lựa chọn liệu pháp xen nhau như thuật châm cứu và thôi miên để giúp họ chấp nhận nỗi sợ và chế ngự nó.)

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 56

- indigenous /ɪn'dɪdʒɪnəs/ (adj): bản xứ

E.g: *Are there any species of frog indigenous to the area?*

- significant /sig'nifikənt/ (adj): đầy ý nghĩa, quan trọng

- scientific /,saiən'tifik/ (adj): khoa học

- peculiar /pi'kju:ljə/ (adj):khác thường, riêng biệt

⇨ **Đáp án C** (trọng âm vào âm tiết thứ 3)

Question 57

- developmental / /di,veləp'mentl/ (adj): phát triển, nảy nở

- managerial /,mænə'dʒiəriəl/ (adj) : (thuộc) người quản lý, giám đốc

- satisfactory / ,sætis'fæktəri/ (adj): làm thỏa mãn, vừa ý

- supernatural /,sju:pə'nætʃrəl/ (adj): siêu tự nhiên

⇨ **Đáp án A** (trọng âm vào âm tiết thứ 4)

Question 58

- habitat / 'hæbitæt/ (n): môi trường

- balcony / 'bælkəni/ (n): ban công

- bachelor /'bætʃələr/ (n): cử nhân, tú tài

- gorilla / gə'rilə/ (n): con gorilla

⇨ **Đáp án D** (trọng âm vào âm tiết thứ 2)

Question 59

- punctual / 'pʌŋktjuəl/ (adj): đúng giờ

- cognitive / /'kɒgnɪtɪv/ (adj): (thuộc) nhận thức

E.g: Some of her cognitive functions have been impaired.

- artistic / ɑ:'tɪstɪk/ (adj): (thuộc) nghệ thuật

E.g: *the artistic director of the theatre*

- obstinate / 'ɒbstɪnət/ (adj): bướng bỉnh, ngoan cố

E.g: *He can be very obstinate at times.*

⇨ Đáp án C (*trọng âm vào âm tiết thứ 2*)

Question 60

- musician /mju:'ziʃn/ (n): nhạc sĩ

E.g: *You have to be a very dedicated musician to get to the top.*

- officer /'ɔfisə/ (n): sĩ quan, viên chức

- pianist / 'pɪənɪst/ (n): người chơi piano

- triangle /'traɪæŋgl/ (n): hình tam giác

⇨ Đáp án A (*trọng âm vào âm tiết thứ 2*)

Question 61

Đoạn văn chủ yếu thảo luận về điều gì?

A. Những giới hạn của mắt con người

B. Tầm nhìn hoàn hảo

C. Những con mắt khác nhau cho những cách dùng khác nhau

D. Sự khác nhau về mắt trong những loài khác nhau

⇨ Đáp án D (*Đoạn văn nói về con mắt của những loài khác nhau*)

Question 62

- criterion / /krai'tiəriən/ = standard /'stændəd/ (n): tiêu chuẩn

- need (n): sự cần, nhu cầu

- expectation (n): sự mong chờ, sự trông mong

- rule (n): luật lệ, quy tắc

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 63

"The human criterion for perfect vision is 20/20 for reading the standard lines on a Snellen eye chart without a hitch."

- without a hitch : mọi việc trôi chảy, không có gì vướng mắc

- unaided: không được giúp đỡ

E.g: *to do something unaided (làm việc gì không có ai giúp đỡ)*

- without glasses: không có kính

- without little hesitation: không có sự do dự

- easily: dễ dàng

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 64

Theo đoạn văn, tại sao loài chim và động vật xem loài người có mắt bị tật?

A. Con người không thể nhìn rõ trong không khí hoặc trong nước

B. Mắt con người không thích hợp với nhu cầu của chúng ta

C. Khía cạnh nổi bật chính của mắt con người là nhìn màu sắc

D. Mắt con người không thể làm những gì mắt của chúng có thể làm

"The hawk, for instance, has such sharp eyes that it can spot a dime on the sidewalk while perched on top of the Empire State Building. It can make fine visual distinctions because it is blessed with one million cones per square millimeter in its retina. And in water, humans are farsighted, while the kingfisher, swooping down to spear fish, can see well in both the air and water because it is endowed with two foveae….."

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 65

"And in water, humans are farsighted, while the kingfisher, swooping down to spear fish, can see well in both the air and water because it is endowed with two foveae – areas of the eye, consisting mostly of cones, that provide visual distinctions"

=> "that" = foveae

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 66

Theo đoạn văn, "bug detectors" hữu ích cho……

A. nghề hàng hải

B. nhìn vật thể chuyển động

C. tránh những con rệp lấy thức ăn

D. tránh sự chết đói

"Known as "bug detectors", a highly developed set of cells in a frog's eyes responds mainly to moving objects."

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 67

Theo đoạn văn, cái nào sau đây không ĐÚNG?

A. chim bói cá nhìn một mắt

B. ong nhìn thấy những những mô hình chấm

C. mắt diều hâu gồm chủ yếu hình nón mà có thể cho phép nó nhìn lướt với một mắt tại một thời điểm

D. con người thì nhìn xa được trong nước

"The hawk, for instance, has such sharp eyes that it can spot a dime on the sidewalk while perched on top of the Empire State Building."

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 68

Once it hits the water, the other fovea joins in, allowing the kingfisher to focus both eyes, like binoculars, on its prey at the same time. A frog's vision is distinguished by its ability to perceive things as a constant motion picture. Known as "bug detectors", a highly developed set of cells in a frog's eyes responds mainly to moving objects. So, it is said that a frog sitting in a field of dead bugs wouldn't see them as food and would starve.

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 69

- paling into insignificance = being reduced to little importance: đang dần không quan trọng
- fading away: trở nên rất ốm yếu và chết (con người)

E.g: *In the last weeks of her life she simply faded away.*

- of less importance: ít quan trọng hơn
- without colored light: thiếu ánh sáng có màu sắc

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 70

Câu nào sau có thể được suy ra từ đoạn văn?

A. Những con mắt đã phát triển khác nhau trong mỗi loài

B. Những con ong có mắt phức tạp nhất

C. Con người không nên thèm muốn những gì họ không cần đến

D. Tầm nhìn hoàn hảo thì không hoàn hảo

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 71 didn't take my mind off

- take your mind off sth: make you forget about something unpleasant for a short time: tạm thời không để ý, không chú ý, ngó lơ

Question 72 has turned over a new leaf

- turn over a new leaf (idiom): change your way of life to become a better, more responsible person: tạo sự khởi đầu mới; thay đổi cuộc sống của mình theo cách tích cực

Question 73 keeping a straight face was

- keep a straight face: if you keep a straight face, you do not laugh or smile, although you find something funny: tự kiềm chế để giữ một bộ mặt không cười, bình thản

Question 74 sticks to her guns

- stick to your guns: refuse to change your mind about something even when other people are trying to persuade you that you are wrong: giữ vững lập trường , không chịu thay đổi

Question 75 not have turned up out of the blue

- out of the blue: unexpectedly; without warning: bất ngờ, không báo trước, bất thình lình

- turn up: xuất hiện

Question 76 up in arms about such

- be up in arms (about/ over sth): to be very angry about something and ready to protest strongly about it: rất tức giận, nổi loạn

Question 77 Organic vegetables are said to do wonders for our health.

- do wonders (for sb/ sth): have a very good effect on somebody/something: ảnh hưởng rất tốt, có lợi cho ai/ cái gì

E.g: *The news has done wonders for our morale.*

Question 78 The rejection of his proposal greatly embarrassed the young man.

- the rejection of sth việc từ chối/ việc bác bỏ

- turn down: từ chối

Question 79 The floor was strewn with the clothes.

- strew: rải, rắc, trải → strew A with B

E.g: *The streets were strewn with corpses. (Những con đường rải đầy xác chết.)*

Question 80 When she left home, she had to fend for herself.

- fend for yourself: take care of and provide for yourself without depending on anyone else: chăm sóc và tự làm mọi thứ một mình

E.g: *The children were left to fend for themselves*

Question 81 questionable

- questionable /'kwestʃənəbl/ (adj): đáng nghi ngờ

Question 82 anti-alcoholism

- anti-alcoholism (n): sự chống lại uống nhiều rượu

Question 83 vaccinated

- vaccinate /'væksɪneɪt/ (v): tiêm chủng vacxin

E.g: *I was vaccinated against tetanus. (Tôi được tiêm vacxin phòng uốn ván.)*

Question 84 tastefully

- tastefully (adv): trang nhã

Question 85 standardization

- standardization /ˌstændədaɪˈzeɪʃn/ (n): sự tiêu chuẩn hóa

Question 86 disorganized

- disorganized (adj): thiếu tổ chức

Question 87 outspoken

- outspoken (adj): nói thẳng, trực tính

Question 88 revelations

- revelation (n): sự tiết lộ

Question 89 philosophically

- philosophically (adv): theo triết học

Question 90 inefficient

- inefficient (adj): không có hiệu quả, kém hiệu quả

ĐỀ SỐ 15

I. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE , AND MARK THE LETTER A, B, C OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE CORRECT WORD OR PHRASE FOR EACH OF THE BLANKS.

Some Advice for Language Learners

A recent issue of a language learning magazine has consulted a number of experts in the (1)_____of second language acquisition. Their advice may prove invaluable for those (2)___ a language course. One suggestion is that you (3)____whether you are likely to be successful at learning a language. Did you enjoy studying languages at school, for example? Do you have enough time to learn a language? The major (4)_____will be your own time and effort. If proof of your level of proficiency is important you must make sure that the course on offer leads to a (5)_____ qualification. Also, be realistic in your (6)_____. If you don't set achievable aims you are more likely to give up. Do not be deceived (7)_____thinking that the most expensive courses are the best. (8)_____ around to get the best possible value for money. You should also bear in mind that the quicker you learn a language the more quickly you forget it. Sandra Miller, a French teacher, tried to teach herself German by enrolling on a (9)_____course. Already fluent in four languages and with a sound knowledge of teaching methodology her chances of making progress were high. Three years on she remembers very little. She feels her biggest mistake was not to follow (10)____ her first experience. "I should have consolidated what I'd learn by continuing to study, even if it were by myself."

Question 1: A. domain	**B.** area	**C.** field	**D.** branch
Question 2: A. looking	**B.** thinking	**C.** considering	**D.** wondering
Question 3: A. balance	**B.** review	**C.** survey	**D.** assess
Question 4: A. evaluation	**B.** chance	**C.** price	**D.** cost
Question 5: A. regarded	**B.** valued	**C.** recognized	**D.** understood
Question 6: A. sights	**B.** objects	**C.** goals	**D.** ends
Question 7: A. about	**B.** in	**C.** into	**D.** by
Question 8: A. Nose	**B.** Push	**C.** Run	**D.** Shop
Question 9: A. crash	**B.** quick	**C.** rapid	**D.** fast
Question 10: A. out	**B.** on	**C.** through	**D.** up

II. MARK THE LETTER A,B,C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO SHOW THE UNDERLINE PART THAT NEEDS CORRECTION IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS .

Question 11. A baby learns the meanings of words as they are spoken by others and later uses him in

sentences.

A. a baby **B.** others **C.** him **D.** they

Question 12. Most oxygen atoms have eight neutrons, but a small amount have nine or ten.

A. amount **B.** have **C.** or ten **D.** most

Question 13. The plane could fly across the Atlantic without refueling and carrying 11 tons of freight.

A. carrying **B.** could **C.** the **D.** refueling

Question 14. What we know about certain diseases are still not sufficient to prevent them from spreading easily among the population.

A. easily **B.** What we know about

C. from **D.** are

Question 15. It is time the government helped the unemployment to find some jobs.

A. some **B.** unemployment **C.** time **D.** helped

III. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE SENTENCE THAT IS CLOSEST IN MEANING TO THE SENTENCE GIVEN IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Question 16. *We can't help feeling worried about our son.*

A. We can do nothing to help our son.

B. We can't help our son stop worrying.

C. We don't worry about our son.

D. We find it impossible not to worry about our son.

Question 17. *"If I were you, I would ask the teacher for help", John said to Tom.*

A. John told Tom to ask the teacher.

B. John advised Tom to ask the teacher for help.

C. John advised Tom not to ask the teacher for help.

D. John told Tom that he would ask the teacher for help.

Question 18. *I regret not going to the airport to say goodbye to her.*

A. I wish I have gone to the airport to say goodbye to her.

B. I wish I went to the airport to say goodbye to her.

C. If only I had gone to the airport to say goodbye to her.

D. If only I went to the airport to say goodbye to her.

Question 19. *Hardly anyone can resist the taste of sushi once they have tried it.*

A. Nobody who has tried sushi is able to withstand the temptation to taste it again.

B. So tasty is sushi that, once you have actually tasted it, it's impossible not to want to taste it again.

C. Very few people who have experienced sushi will find it tasty enough to want to experience it again.

D. Nearly everyone who has once experienced the taste of sushi would like to experience it again.

Question 20. *The writer Kate Millett was forced to stay in a psychiatric hospital by her family.*

A. Problems with her family made the writer Kate Millett go to a psychiatric hospital.

B. The writer Kate Millett's family made her stay in a psychiatric hospital.

C. Together with her family, the writer Kate Millett was made to go into a psychiatric hospital.

D. The family of the writer Kate Millett convinced her to remain in a psychiatric hospital.

IV. MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Question 21. Mr. Smith suggested that Sara _____for the job in the company.

A. applying **B.** would apply **C.** applied **D.** apply

Question 22. Our neighbours are normally very noisy, but they're being _____this evening.

A. unusually quietly **B.** unusual quiet **C.** unusually quiet **D.** unusual quietly

Question 23. No matter _____, Mozart was an accomplished composer while still a child.

A. how it remarkable seems **B.** how it seems remarkable

C. how seems it remarkable **D.** how remarkable it seems

Question 24. -"Do you have a minute, Dr Keith?"-"____"

A. Sorry, I haven't got it here. **B.** Good, I hope so.

C. Sure. What's the problem? **D.** Well, I'm not sure when.

Question 25. I was surprised to find my French was still _____good. I could use it to speak during the meeting.

A. pretty **B.** hard **C.** prettily **D.** hardly

Question 26. The manager ____him for a minor mistake.

A. complained **B.** charged **C.** accused **D.** blamed

Question 27. People who are out of work can receive the _____.

A. pension **B.** scholarship

C. allowance **D.** unemployment benefit

Question 28. Following the accident, he was officially accused of _____driving.

A. reckless B. careful C. hurry D. responsible

Question 29. Laura: "What a lovely house you have!" Maria: "_____".

A. Of course not, it's not costly B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in

C. No problem D. I think so

Question 30. If you had taken my advice, you _____in such difficulties now.

A. wouldn't have been B. wouldn't be C. won't be D. hadn't been

Question 31. _____, we tried our best to complete it.

A. Despite the homework was difficult B. Difficult as the homework was

C. Thanks to the difficult homework D. As though the homework was difficult

Question 32. Having a best friend to confide in can bring a positive effect on our ___health.

A. emotional B. emotionally C. emotion D. emotionless

Question 33. _____her fiction describes women in unhappy marriages.

A. Many of B. A large number of

C. Much of D. A great variety of

Question 34. Police believe that there is a _____between two crimes.

A. chain B. relation C. connector D. link

Question 35. After I _____finished working, I switched off the machine.

A. had B. have C. to have D. having

Question 36. The players' protests _____no difference to the referee's decision at all.

A. caused B. did C. made D. created

Question 37. I was wakened by the sound of someone _____on the door.

A. bumping B. crashing C. hitting D. knocking

Question 38. Tom. "I'm sorry. I won't be able to come". - Mary. "_____".

A. Oh, that's annoying B. Great C. Sounds like fun D. Well, never mind

Question 39. Nobody's got to stay late this evening, __?

A. have they B. is it C. isn't it D. don't they

Question 40. After the flash flood, all the drains were overflowing _____storm water.

A. with B. by C. from D. for

Question 41. - A: "Happy New Year!" - B: "_____!"

A. The same to you B. Congratulation! C. Thanks D. Same for you

Question 42. I saw him hiding something in a _____bag.

A. small plastic black B. black small plastic C. small black plastic D. plastic small black

Question 43. The child was told to_____for being rude to his uncle.

A. forgive **B.** excuse **C.** confess **D.** apologize

Question 44. "If only I hadn't lent him all my money!" -"_____."

A. All right. You will be OK

B. I'm afraid you will have to do it

C. Sorry, I have no idea

D. Well, you did, so it's no use crying over spilt milk

Question 45. _____of the book, they get married and live happily ever after.

A. End to end **B.** At the end **C.** By the end **D.** In the end

MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE SENTENCE THAT BEST JOINS EACH OF THE FOLLOWING PAIRS OF SENTENCES IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Question 46. *It was an interesting novel. I stayed up all night to finish it.*

A. The novel was so interesting that I stayed up all night to finish it.

B. Though it was an interesting novel, I stayed up all night to finish it.

C. I stayed up all night to finish the novel so it was interesting.

D. Unless it were an interesting novel, I would not stay up all night to finish it.

Question 47. *Mr. Smith is a professor. His car was stolen yesterday.*

A. Mr. Smith, who his car was stolen yesterday, is a professor.

B. Mr. Smith, whose car was stolen yesterday, is a professor.

C. His car was stolen yesterday, he is a professor.

D. Mr. Smith, who is a professor, his car was stolen yesterday.

Question 48. *The girl didn't have any friends. Therefore, she felt lonely.*

A. Having many friends, the girl felt lonely.

B. Deprived of friends, the girl felt lonely.

C. Not having friends, they made the girl feel lonely.

D. Having no friends, the girl felt lonely.

Question 49. *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. She left her husband because of her irritation with his lack of punctuality.

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

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

Question 50. *I admire her achievements. However, I don't really like her.*

A. I don't really like her for I admire her achievements.

B. Although I admire her achievements, I really like her.

C. Even though I admire her achievements, I don't really like her.

D. Whatever her achievements, I don't really like her.

VI **MARK THE LETTER A, B, C, OR D ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET TO INDICATE THE WORD WHOSE UNDERLINED PART DIFFERS FROM THE OTHER THREE IN PRONUNCIATION IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

Question 51. A. comment	**B.** compose	**C.** command	**D.** complain
Question 52. A. choice	**B.** chaos	**C.** charge	**D.** chase

VII **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 53. A. emotional	**B.** sympathetic	**C.** responsible	**D.** indifferent
Question 54. A. continue	**B.** inhabit	**C.** disappear	**D.** imagine
Question 55. A. emit	**B.** indeed	**C.** belong	**D.** private

VIII **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.**

Increasing numbers of parents in the U.S. are choosing to teach their children at home. In fact, the U.S. Department of Education has estimated that in 1999, about 850,000 children were being home- schooled. Some educational experts say that the real number is double this estimate, and the ranks of home-schooled children seem to be growing at the average rate of about eleven percent every year.

At one time, there was a theory accounting for home-schooling: it was traditionally used for students who could not attend school because of behavioral or learning difficulties. Today, however, more parents are taking on the responsibility of educating their own children at home due to their dissatisfaction with the educational system. Many parents are unhappy about class size, as well as problems inside the classroom. Teacher shortages and lack of funding mean that, in many schools, one teacher is responsible for thirty or forty students. The children are, therefore, deprived of the attention they need. Escalating classroom violence has also motivated some parents to remove their children from school.

Although there have been a lot of arguments for and against it, home-schooling in the U.S. has become a multi-million dollar industry, and it is growing bigger and bigger. There are now plenty of websites, support groups, and conventions that help parents protect their rights and

enable them to learn more about educating their children. Though once it was the only choice for troubled children, home- schooling today is an accepted alternative to an educational system that many believe is failing.

Question 56. The word "***arguments***" in the third paragraph can be best replaced by "_____".

A. viewpoints **B.** quarrels **C.** rows **D.** discussions

Question 57. According to some experts, the exact number of home-schooled children then must be_____

A. 1,700,000 **B.** 1,900,000 **C.** 850,000 **D.** 1,600,000

Question 58. The attitude of the author towards home-schooling can be best described as____.

A. unfavorable **B.** favorable **C.** remarkable **D.** acceptable

Question 59. More parents teach their children because they completely _____the current educational system.

A. appeal to **B.** please with **C.** approve of **D.** object to

Question 60. *Many parents stop their children from going to school because it is now too _____ for them.*

A. expensive **B.** explosive **C.** dangerous **D.** humorous

Question 61. The number of parents who want to teach their own children in the U.S. is ____ .

A. remaining unchanged **B.** remaining the same

C. going down **D.** going up

Question 62. This estimated number was presented by _____.

A. a governmental office **B.** the parents

C. home-schooled children **D.** school teachers

Question 63. The past participle "***home-schooled***" in the first paragraph is best equivalent to "_____ at home".

A. self-studied **B.** untaught **C.** taught **D.** self-learned

Question 64. The closest synonym of the participle phrase "***accounting for***" in the second paragraph is "_____".

A. counting for **B.** calculating documents of

C. reasoning **D.** explaining

Question 65. The noun "***dissatisfaction***" in the second paragraph is best equivalent to "_____".

A. discouragement **B.** disagreement

C. discrimination **D.** disappointment

IX THERE ARE TEN MISTAKES IN THE PASSAGE. IDENTIFY AND CORRECT THEM. (QUESTIONS 66- 75)

Children who appear intelligently and have normal sight and hearing may nevertheless have learning disabilities same as dyscalculia, difficulty in reading; dysgraphia, difficulty in writing; dyscalculia, difficulty in numbers; and auditory-memory problems that prevent the child from remembering which has just been said. Considered an "invisible" handicapped, such learning disabilities can be detected by alert parents before the children go to school. If a child at about thirty months is not developing normal language skills, something is amiss. A child who can't play puzzles or put eggs in holes lack perceptual-motor skills. Kindergartners should recognize the ABCs. First- graders may commonly reserve their letters, write *a, d* for *a, b*, but if they are still doing this at the start of second graders, they should be tested for learning disabilities.

	Mistake	Correction
66.	_____	_____
67.	_____	_____
68.	_____	_____
69.	_____	_____
70.	_____	_____
71.	_____	_____
72.	_____	_____
73.	_____	_____
74.	_____	_____
75.	_____	_____

X REWRITE THE SECOND SENTENCE USING THE WORDS GIVEN SO THAT IT HAS A SIMILAR MEANING TO THE FIRST.

Question 76. She delayed writing her book until she had done a lot of research.

Only after_____.

Question 77. They declared war on the pretext of defending their territorial rights.

The excuse _____.

Question 78. I feel that I don't fit with the people in the new office.

I feel like _____.

Question 79. It's more than a fortnight since anyone saw Mary.

Mary _____.

Question 80. Whoever did that must be very brave person.

Only _____.

Question 81. Lan tiptoed up the stairs because she didn't want to wake anyone up.

To _____.

Question 82. Ms Mai is proud of being a good cook.

Ms Mai prides_____.

Question 83. Kate is the only real friend that Mark has.

Except _____.

Question 84. He decided to repair the things himself and not to take it back to the shop.

Rather _____.

Question 85. It's such a wonderful opportunity that we cannot miss it.

It is too _____.

XI COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE WORDS GIVEN

Question 86. Television helps us broaden our _____of cultures and societies around the world. (AWARE)

Question 87. The patient has made a recovery more than _____ (EXPECTATION)

Question 88. Many scientists still wonder whether the _____which astronauts have to experience when they are in out space influences their health or not. (WEIGH)

Question 89. The local authority will get all the bridges in the neighborhood _____ (REPAIR)

Question 90. Facial _____show one's feelings when he is communicating. (EXPRESS)

ANSWER KEY

Question 1

- domain (n) : phạm vi (ảnh hưởng...); lĩnh vực hoạt động

E.g: *Financial matters are her domain.*

- area : khu vực, phạm vi

E.g: *the areas of training and development*

- field (n): a particular subject or activity that somebody works in or is interested in: lĩnh vực

E.g: *famous in the field of music*

- branch (n): ngành

"a number of experts in the field of second language acquisition : một số các chuyên gia trong lĩnh vực học ngoại ngữ thứ hai"

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 2

- look (v): nhìn
- think + about/ of (v): nghĩ về
- consider (v): xem xét
- wonder (v): tự hỏi

"Their advice may prove invaluable for those considering a language course." (Lời khuyên của họ vô giá cho những ai mà đang xem xét một khóa học ngôn ngữ.)

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 3

- balance (v): cân bằng
- review (v): xem xét lại, duyệt lại, phê bình
- survey (v/n): quan sát, xem xét, khảo sát
- assess (v): đánh giá

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 4

- evaluation (n): sự đánh giá
- chance (n): cơ hội
- price (n): giá
- cost (n): chi phí, sự phí (thời gian, sức lực)

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 5

- regarded (v): xem như
- valued: được quý trọng, được chuộng
- recognized: được công nhận, được thừa nhận
- understand -> understood : hiểu

⇨ Đáp án C (a recognized qualification: một bằng cấp được thừa nhận)

Question 6

- sight: cảnh, tầm nhìn
- object: vật thể

- goal : mục tiêu, mục đích

- end : kết thúc

⇨ **Đáp án C** (be realistic in your goals: hãy hiện thực với mục tiêu của mình)

Question 7

- deceive sb into sth: lừa gạt, lừa

E.g: *She deceived me into giving her my car keys.*

Do not be deceived into thinking that the most expensive courses are the best. (Đừng bị lừa để nghĩ rằng những khóa học đắt nhất là tốt nhất.)

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 8

Shop around: nghĩa là việc so sánh giá cả giữa các cửa hàng với nhau để tìm được chỗ nào giá cả hợp lý nhất, đi dạo giá

E.g: *I have to shop around for the best deal.*

Tôi phải đi xem giá ở vài chỗ khác để tìm được giá tốt nhất

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 9

- crash (adj): cấp tốc
- quick ~ rapid ~fast (adj): nhanh

⇨ **Đáp án A** (a crash course : một khóa học cấp tốc)

Question 10

- follow up : tiếp tục, bám sát

"She feels her biggest mistake was not to follow up her first experience." (Cô ấy cảm thấy lỗi lớn nhất của mình là không bám sát kinh nghiệm đầu tiên của mình.)

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 11

Trong câu này, sau động từ"use" phải là tân ngữ nói về cái đươc nhắc phía trước "the meanings of words", nên ta thay bằng tân ngữ" them"

⇨ **Đáp án C** (him=> them)

⇨ Một đứa trẻ học nghĩa của từ khi chúng được người khác nói và sau đó sử dụng chúng trong câu.

Question 12

oxygen atoms (nguyên tử oxy) là countable Noun (danh từ đếm được)

a small amount đi với uncount Noun (danh từ ko đếm được)

Lưu ý:

+ A small/large amount of + uncount N + V(singular) : một lượng nhỏ/lớn …

E.g: *A small amount of sugar was put into the soup.*

+A small/large number of + plural count N + V(plural) : một số nhỏ/lớn ..

E.g: *A large number of students have passed the exam.*

⇨ **Đáp án A** (a small amount => a small number)

⇨ Hầu hết các nguyên tử oxy có 8 nơtron, những một lượng nhỏ có 9 hoặc 10.

Question 13

Cấu trúc song song:

Phía trước là động từ nguyên thể "fly" nên phía sau động từ "carry" cũng phải để nguyên (fly và carry đồng dạng)

⇨ **Đáp án A** (carrying => carry)

⇨ Máy bay có thể bay qua Đại Tây Dương mà không cần đổ nhiên liệu và mang được 11 tấn hàng.

Question 14

"What we know about certain diseases" là mệnh đề danh từ làm chức năng chủ ngữ trong câu, nên động từ theo sau được chia ở dạng số ít

⇨ **Đáp án D** (are => is)

⇨ Những gì chúng ta biết về các loại bệnh nào đó thì vẫn không đủ để ngăn cản chúng lan dễ dàng khắp dân chúng.

Question 15

Cấu trúc:

It is (high) time + S + V2/ed…(Đã đến lúc…làm gì đó…)

E.g: *It's time I went to school.*

- unemployment (n): sự thất nghiệp, nạn thất nghiệp

- the unemployed : người thất nghiệp

⇨ **Đáp án B** (unemployment => unemployed)

⇨ Đã đến lúc chính phủ phải giúp những người thất nghiệp tìm việc làm.

Question 16

" Chúng tôi không thể không cảm thấy lo lắng về con trai của mình."

- can't help doing sth: không thể ngăn được, không thể tránh được, không thể không làm gì

- find it + adj + (not) to do sth: cảm thấy như thế nào (không) làm gì

⇨ **Đáp án D**

A, B, C sai nghĩa của câu

A. Chúng tôi không thể làm gì để giúp con trai của mình.

B. Chúng tôi không thể giúp con trai mình ngừng lo lắng.

C. Chúng tôi không lo lắng về con trai của mình.

Question 17

" Nếu tôi là bạn, tôi sẽ nhờ giáo viên giúp đỡ", John đã nói với Tom

- tell sb (not) to do sth: bảo ai (không) làm gì

- advise sb (not) to do sth: khuyên ai (không) làm gì

Nếu trong lời nói trực tiếp có "if I were you" thì trong lời nói gián tiếp dùng động từ "advise" để đưa ra lời khuyên.

⇨ **Đáp án B** (John khuyên Tom nhờ giáo viên giúp đỡ.)

A, C, D sai nghĩa của câu

A. John đã bảo Tom không hỏi giáo viên.

C. John khuyên Tom không nhờ giáo viên giúp đỡ.

D. John đã bảo với Tom rằng anh ấy sẽ hỏi giáo viên giúp.

Question 18

" Tôi hối hận đã không đi đến sân bay để tạm biệt cô ấy."

Câu ước ở quá khứ (trái với thực tế ở quá khứ)

S + wish/ If only + S + had + V3/ed

⇨ **Đáp án C** (Giá như tôi đã đi đến sân bay để tạm biệt cô ấy.)

A, B, D sai cấu trúc câu ước ở quá khứ

Question 19

" Hầu hết không ai có thể cưỡng lại được vị của món sushi một khi mà họ đã thử nó ."

⇨ **Đáp án D** (Hầu như mọi người đã thử vị của món sushi đều muốn thử lại lần nữa.)

A, C sai nghĩa, B sai ngữ pháp

Question 20

"Nhà văn Kate Millett đã bị gia đình ép buộc ở lại trong bệnh viện tâm thần."

- force sb to do sth: bắt buộc ai làm gì

- make sb do sth: làm cho/khiến/ bắt ai làm gì

A. Những vấn đề với gia đình đã khiến nhà văn Kate Milelett đi đến bệnh viện tâm thần.

B. Gia đình của nhà văn Kate Millett đã bắt bà ấy ở lại trong viện tâm thần.

C. Cùng với gia đình, nhà văn Kate Millett đã bị bắt đi vào bệnh viện tâm thần.

D. Gia đình của nhà văn Kate Millett đã thuyết phục bà ấy duy trì trong bệnh viện tâm thần.

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 21

Thể giả định với động từ suggest (đề nghị/ gợi ý)

S + suggest + (that) + S + V (bare-inf)....

E.g: *I suggest that he come to her party.*

⇨ **Đáp án D** *(Ông Smith đã gợi ý rằng Sara nên nộp đơn xin việc ở công ty đó.)*

Question 22

To be + adv + adj

E.g: *She is extremely beautiful.*

He was seriously injured in the accident.

⇨ **Đáp án C** *(Những người hàng xóm của chúng tôi bình thường rất ồn ào, nhưng tối nay họ yên tĩnh một cách bất thường .)*

Question 23

Cấu trúc:

No matter how + adj/ adv + S + V....(dù thế nào....đi chăng nữa....thì)

E.g: *No matter how hard she tried, she couldn't pass the exam.*

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 24

"Ngài có rảnh phút nào không, tiến sĩ Keith?"

A. Xin lỗi, tôi không có nó ở đây.
B. Tốt, tôi hi vọng vậy.
C. Chắc chắn/ Dĩ nhiên rồi. Có việc gì vậy?
D. Ồ. Tôi không chắc khi nào

⇨ **Đáp án C**

Question 25

- pretty (adj/ adv): khá, kha khá

E.g: *The game was pretty good.*

- hard (adj/ adv): khó, chăm chỉ

E.g: *He is very hard*

- prettily (adv): dễ thương, xinh xinh

E.g: *She laughed prettily.*

- hardly (adv): hầu như không

⇨ **Đáp án A** *(Tôi đã rất bất ngờ khi thấy tiếng pháp của mình vẫn khá tốt. Tôi có thể dùng nó để nói suốt cuộc họp.)*

Question 26

- Complain to sb about/ of sth (v): phàn nàn với ai về cái gì
- Charge sb with sth: buộc tội ai về việc gì
- Accuse sb of sth: buộc tội/ tố cáo ai về việc gì

- Blame sb for sth/ blame sth on sb: đổ lỗi cho ai về việc gì

⇨ **Đáp án D** *(Giám đốc đã đổ lỗi cho anh ấy về một lỗi nhỏ.)*

Question 27

- pension (n): lương hưu
- scholarship (n): học bổng
- allowance (n): tiền bỏ túi, tiền tiêu vặt, tiền trợ cấp
- unemployment benefit (n): trợ cấp thất nghiệp

⇨ **Đáp án D** *(Những người mà thất nghiệp có thể nhận được trợ cấp thất nghiệp.)*

Question 28

- reckless (adj): liều lĩnh, mạo hiểm
- careful (adj): cẩn thận
- hurry (v): vội vàng
- responsible (adj): có trách nhiệm

E.g: *Who's responsible for this mess?*

⇨ **Đáp án A** *(Sau vụ tai nạn, anh ta chính thức bị buộc tội về việc lái xe mạo hiểm.)*

Question 29

Laura: " Bạn có một ngôi nhà thật đáng yêu!"

A. Tất nhiên không, nó không đắt.

B. Cảm ơn. Hi vọng bạn sẽ ghé thăm

C. Không vấn đề gì

D. Tôi nghĩ vậy

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 30

Câu điều kiện hỗn hợp: loại 3 + loại 2: diễn tả một giả thiết trái với thực tế ở quá khứ, nhưng kết quả lại trái với hiện tại

If + S + had + V3/ed…., S + would/ could + V (bare-inf)

Loại câu điều kiện này thường được nhận biết bởi trạng từ thời gian "now"

⇨ **Đáp án B** *(Nếu bạn đã nghe lời khuyên của tôi thì bây giờ bạn đã không gặp những khó khăn như vậy.)*

Question 31

Cấu trúc:

- Despite/ In spite of + N : mặc dù
- As though: như thể là

E.g: *He says as though he was my father.*

- Thanks to: nhờ vào

- Adj + as + S + be,...: mặc dù...

⇨ Đáp án B *(Mặc dù bài tập về nhà khó nhưng chúng tôi đã cố gắng hết sức để hoàn thành.)*

A. sai cấu trúc

C, D sai nghĩa

Question 32

- emotional (adj): (thuộc) cảm xúc, tinh thần => emotionally (adv)

- emotion (n): cảm xúc

- emotionless (adj): không có cảm xúc

E.g: *an emotionless voice*

⇨ Đáp án A *(Có được một người bạn tốt để tin tưởng có thể mang lại ảnh hưởng tích cực cho sức khỏe tinh thần của chúng ta.)*

Question 33

- many + N đếm được số nhiều

- much of + N không đếm được (fiction là danh từ không đếm được)

- a large number of + N đếm được số nhiều

- a great variety of + N đếm được số nhiều

⇨ Đáp án C *(Phần lớn trong tiểu thuyết của bà ấy mô tả về người phụ nữ trong những cuộc hôn nhân không hạnh phúc.)*

Question 34

- chain (n): chuỗi, dãy

- relation (n): mối quan hệ

- connector (n): một thứ mà liên kết hai hay nhiều thứ lại với nhau, phương tiện liên kết

- link (n): mối liên kết, sự kết nối (+ between A and B)

E.g: *There is a link between the two murders.*

- Đáp án D (Cảnh sát tin rằng có một sự kết nối giữa hai loại tội phạm.)

Question 35

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành: diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một thời điểm hay hành động khác trong quá khứ

Cấu trúc:

S + had + V3/ed...

E.g: *After I had had breakfast, I went to school yesterday.*

- Đáp án A (Sau khi tôi hoàn thành công việc thì tôi đã tắt máy.)

Question 36

- make no difference to sb/sth : không ảnh hưởng, không tác động tới ai/ cái gì

E.g: *Changing schools made no difference to my life.*

⇨ Đáp án C (Những sự phản đối của các cầu thủ không ảnh hưởng đến quyết định của trọng tài chút nào.)

Question 37

- bump (v): va, đụng

E.g: *In the dark I bumped into a chair.*

- crash (v): đâm sầm

- hit (v): đánh đập, va phải

- knock (v) : gõ (cửa) (knock + on/at sth)

E,g: Someone was knocking on the window.

⇨ Đáp án D *(Tôi bị đánh thức bởi âm thanh của một ai đó đang gõ cửa.)*

Question 38

Tom: "Mình xin lỗi. Mình không thể đến được."

A. Ồ, thật là bực mình

B. Tuyệt vời

C. Nghe vui thật

D. Ồ, không sao đâu

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 39

Câu hỏi đuôi (tag questions)

Trong câu có "nobody" thì phần hỏi đuôi dùng đại từ "they" và ở thể khẳng định

⇨ Đáp án A *(Không ai ở lại muộn vào tối nay, phải không?)*

Question 40

Overflow + with sth: tràn ngập, đầy cái gì

⇨ Đáp án A *(Sau trận lụt, tất cả các mương máng đang ngập nước mưa.)*

Question 41

A. (The) same to you : bạn cũng vậy

B. Congratulation!: Xin chúc mừng!

C. Thanks: cảm ơn

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 42

Trật tự của tính từ trước danh từ: OSASCOMP (Opinion – Size – Age – Shape– Color – Origin- Material -Purpose

⇨ Đáp án C (Tôi đã nhìn thấy anh ấy che giấu cái gì đó trong một cái túi nhựa nhỏ màu đen.)

Question 43

- forgive sb for sth: tha thứ cho ai về việc gì

E.g: *I will never forgive her for what she did.*

- excuse sb for sth : bỏ qua, tha thứ cho ai về việc gì

E.g: *I hope you'll excuse me for being so late.*

- confess to sth : thú tội

E.g: *She confessed to the murder.*

- apologzie (to sb) (for sth): xin lỗi (ai) (về việc gì)

⇨ Đáp án D (Đứa trẻ được bảo nói xin lỗi về việc thô lỗ với chú của mình.)

Question 44

"Giá như tôi đã không cho anh ấy mượn tất cả số tiền của mình."

A. Được rồi. Bạn sẽ ổn.

B. Tôi sợ bạn sẽ làm nó

C. Xin lỗi, tôi không biết.

D. Ồ, bạn đã làm thế rồi cho nên có khóc cũng vô ích

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 45

- at the end of sth: vào cuối của cái gì

E.g: *at the end of the week*

- end to end : theo một đường thẳng, nối nhau

E.g: *They arranged the tables end to end.*

- in the end : sau cùng, cuối cùng

⇨ Đáp án B (Vào cuối quyển sách, họ đã kết hôn và sống hạnh phúc mãi mãi.)

Question 46

"Đó là một cuốn tiểu thuyết thú vị. Tôi đã thức khuya cả đêm để đọc xong nó."

A. Cuốn tiểu thuyết quá thú vị đến nỗi mà tôi đã thức khuya cả đêm để đọc xong nó.

B. Mặc dù đó là một cuốn tiểu thuyết thú vị nhưng tôi đã thức khuya cả đêm để đọc xong nó.

C. Tôi đã thức khuya cả đêm để đọc xong cuốn tiểu thuyết vì vậy nó thú vị.

D. Nếu nó không phải là một cuốn tiểu thuyết thú vị thì tôi sẽ không thức khuya để đọc xong nó.

Cấu trúc: S + V + so + adj/ adv + that + mệnh đề (quá ….đến nỗi mà…)

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 47

Đề: Ông Smith là một giáo sư. Hôm qua xe của ông ấy đã bị lấy trộm.

Who: là đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho chủ ngữ chỉ người trong mệnh đề quan hệ

E.g: *I have* a daughter *who won the first prize in the contest last week.*

Whose: là đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu

E.g: *Mr Nam,* whose son *is a doctor, is standing next to me.*

⇨ **Đáp án B**

Question 48

Đề : Cô gái đã không có người bạn nào. Vì vậy, cô ấy cảm thấy cô đơn.

Để rút gọn mệnh đề trạng ngữ thì chủ ngữ 2 vế giống nhau => loại C (vì chủ ngữ ở câu đề khác với phương án C)

⇨ **Đáp án D** (Không có bạn, cô gái cảm thấy cô đơn.)

A, B sai nghĩa

A. Có nhiều bạn, cô gái cảm thấy cô đơn.

B. Bị ngăn không cho có bạn, cô gái cảm thấy cô đơn.

Question 49

Đề : Cô ấy rất bực mình với tính thiếu đúng giờ của chồng mình. Cô ấy đã bỏ anh ấy.

⇨ **Đáp án B** (Cô ấy đã bỏ chồng mình bởi vì sự bực mình của mình đối với sự thiếu đúng giờ của anh ấy.)

A, D sai cấu trúc

C sai nghĩa (Bực mình với chồng mình, cô ấy đã bỏ anh ấy đúng giờ.)

Question 50

Đề : Tôi ngưỡng mộ thành quả của cô ấy. Tuy nhiên, tôi thực sự không thích cô ấy.

Although/ Even though + mệnh đề 1, mệnh đề 2: mặc dù...nhưng...

⇨ **Đáp án C** (Mặc dù tôi ngưỡng mộ thành quả của cô ấy nhưng tôi thực sự không thích cô ấy.)

A, B sai nghĩa; D sai cấu trúc (whatever + (N) + S + V)

A. Tôi thực sự không thích cô ấy vì tôi ngưỡng mộ thành quả của cô ấy.

B. Mặc dù tôi ngưỡng mộ thành quả của cô ấy nhưng tôi thực sự thích cô ấy.

Question 51

- comment /ˈkɔment/ (v,n): bình luận
- compose / kəm'pəʊz/(v): biên soạn, sáng tác
- command /kə'mɑːnd/ (v,n): ra lệnh
- complain / /kəm'pleɪn/ (v): phàn nàn

⇨ **Đáp án A**

Question 52

- choice / /tʃɔɪs/ (n): sự lựa chọn

- chaos / /'keɪ.ɒs/ (n): sự lộn xộn, sự hỗn độn
- charge / /tʃɑːdʒ/ (v,n): tiền phải trả, tính giá
- chase /tʃeɪs/ (v): rượt đuổi

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 53

- emotional / ɪ'məʊ ʃənl /(adj): cảm động, xúc cảm
- sympathetic / ˌsɪm.pə'θet.ɪk/ (adj): thông cảm, đồng tình
- responsible / /rɪ'spɒn.sɪ.bl̩/ (adj): có trách nhiệm
- indifferent / in'difrənt/ (adj): thờ ơ, không quan tâm

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 54

- continue /kən'tɪn.juː/ (v): tiếp tục
- inhabit /ɪn'hæb.ɪt/(v): ở, cư trú
- disappear /dɪs.ə'pɪər/ (v): biến mất
- imagine /ɪ'mædʒ.ɪn/ (v): tưởng tượng

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 55

- emit /ɪ'mɪt (v): phát ra
- indeed / ɪn'diːd/ (adv): thật vậy, thực mà
- belong / bɪ'lɒŋ /(v): thuộc về, của
- private / 'praɪ.vət/ (adj): riêng tư, cá nhân

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 56

- argument (n): tranh luận, lý lẽ, lý luận
- viewpoint : quan điểm, ý kiến
- quarrel : sự cãi vã
- row : hàng
- discussion: cuộc thảo luận

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 57

Theo một số chuyên gia, con số chính xác những trẻ em được giáo dục ở nhà lúc đó chắc là....

"Department of Education has estimated that in 1999, about 850,000 children were being home- schooled.Some educational experts say that the real number is double this estimate"

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 58

Thái độ của tác giả hướng về giáo dục ở nhà có thể được miêu tả tốt nhất như....

A. Không tán thành
B. tán thành
C. đáng chú ý
D. có thể chấp nhận được

⇨ Đáp án B

Question 59

Càng nhiều bố mẹ dạy con của họ hơn vì họ hoàn toàn.....hệ thống giáo dục hiện nay.

"Today, however, more parents are taking on the responsibility of educating their own children at home due to their dissatisfaction with the educational system. Many parents are unhappy about class size...."

A. quyến rũ **B.**hài lòng **C.** tán thành **D.** phản đối

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 60

Nhiều bố mẹ ngăn không cho con mình đến trường vì bây giờ quá.....

A. đắt **B.** bùng nổ **C.** nguy hiểm **D.** hài hước

"Escalating classroom violence has also motivated some parents to remove their children from school." (Tăng bạo lực trong lớp học cũng đã thúc đẩy một số phụ huynh đưa con ra khỏi trường.)

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 61

Số lượng phụ huynh muốn dạy con của mình ở nước Mỹ.....

A. vẫn không thay đổi
B. vẫn giống nhau
C. đang giảm xuống
D. đang tăng lên

"home-schooling in the U.S. has become a multi-million dollar industry, and it is growing bigger and bigger."

⇨ Đáp án D

Question 62

Con số ước tính được đưa ra bởi....

A. một cơ quan chính phủ
B. phụ huynh
C. trẻ con được dạy ở nhà
D. giáo viên ở trường

"In fact, the U.S. Department of Education has estimated that in 1999, about 850,000 children were being home- schooled."

⇨ Đáp án A

Question 63

" about 850,000 children were being home- schooled." => home- schooled: được dạy ở nhà

⇨ Đáp án C

Question 64

- account for = explain (v): giải thích
- reason (v): lý luận, cãi lý
- calculate documents of: tính toán tư liệu của

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 65

- dissatisfaction (n): sự không bằng lòng, sự bất mãn
- discouragement (n): sự làm mất hết can đảm, sự nản lòng
- discrimination (n): sự phân biệt
- disappointment (n): sự chán ngán, sự thất vọng, sự bất mãn

⇨ **Đáp án D**

Question 66 - 75 (in any order)

66. intelligently → intelligent (appear + adj)
67. same → such (such as: như)
68. in (numbers) → with (numbers)
69. which → what
70. handicapped → handicap
71. a → the (If the child....)
72. play → do (do puzzles)
73. lack → lacks
74. write → writing
75. (second) graders → (second) grade

Question 76 Only after she had done a lot of research did she begin to write the book.

Cấu trúc:

Đảo ngữ với only after:

Only after + a clause + aux + S + V ... (chỉ sau khi ...)

Question 77 The excuse for the declaration of war was the defense of their territorial rights.

Cấu trúc:

- On/under/upon the pretext of sth: với lý do là, lấy cớ là

Dịch nghĩa: Lý do cho việc tuyên bố chiến tranh là bảo vệ quyền lãnh thổ của họ.

Question 78 I feel like a fish out of water in the new office.

Cấu trúc:

- like a fish out of water (idiom): a person who feels uncomfortable or awkward because he or she is in surroundings that are not familiar: cảm thấy không thoải mái/ không phù hợp trong tình huống cụ thể nào đó vì mình đang ở môi trường không quen thuộc

Question 79 Mary was last seen (more than) a fortnight / two weeks ago.

- fortnight = two weeks

Question 80 Only a brave person could have done that.

Dịch nghĩa: Bất cứ ai đã làm việc đó chắc hẳn phải là người rất dũng cảm.

→ Chỉ người dũng cảm mới có thể đã làm được việc đó.

Question 81 To avoid making anyone up, Lan tiptoed up the stairs.

To V: để làm gì đó

Dịch nghĩa: Để tránh làm bất cứ ai thức dậy, Lan đã đi nhón chân lên lầu.

Question 82 Ms Mai prides herself on her cooking/ being a good cook.

Cấu trúc:

- pride oneself on sth/ doing sth (không dùng trong cấu trúc bị động) ~ to be proud of sth ~ take pride in doing sth/ sth: tự hào về điều gì đó

E.g: *She had always prided herself on her appearance.*

Question 83 Except (for) Kate, Mark has no real friend.

Cấu trúc:

Except (for) N: ngoại trừ, trừ ...ra

Question 84 Rather than take/ taking it back to the shop he decided to repair the things himself.

Cấu trúc:

Rather than + V/ Ving ~ Instead of + Ving: thay vì làm gì đó

Question 85 It's too wonderful an opportunity for us to miss.

Cấu trúc:

- too + adj + a/ an + N (for sb) to do sth: quá... đến nỗi mà không thể làm gì đó

Dịch nghĩa: Đó là một cơ hội tuyệt vời đến nỗi mà chúng tôi không thể bỏ lỡ được.

Question 86 awareness

- awareness /ə'weənəs/ (n): ý thức, nhận thức

E.g: *There was an almost complete lack of awareness of the issues involved.*

Question 87 expected

- expect (v): mong đợi, mong chờ

Question 88 weightlessness

- weightlessness /ˈweɪtləsnəs/ (n): sự không có trọng lượng

E.g: *an experience of weightlessness*

Question 89 repaired

- repair (v): sửa chữa

Cấu trúc: get sth done by sb (nhờ/ thuê ai làm gì đó)

Question 90 expressions

- expression (n): sự biểu lộ, sự diễn đạt, nét (mặt, ...)

→ facial expression: nét mặt

PHẦN III

MỘT SỐ ĐỀ TỰ LUYỆN HAY (CÓ ĐÁP ÁN)

ĐỀ SỐ 1

A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

1. **A.** c<u>a</u>nal	**B.** c<u>a</u>sino	**C.** c<u>a</u>nary	**D.** c<u>a</u>non
2. **A.** teen<u>age</u>	**B.** dos<u>age</u>	**C.** voy<u>age</u>	**D.** carri<u>age</u>
3. **A.** ec<u>o</u>system	**B.** kn<u>o</u>wledge	**C.** techn<u>o</u>logy	**D.** comm<u>o</u>dity
4. **A.** c<u>ou</u>nterfeit	**B.** c<u>ou</u>rtesy	**C.** dr<u>ou</u>ght	**D.** <u>ou</u>ster
5. **A.** d<u>a</u>nger	**B.** landsc<u>a</u>pe	**C.** h<u>a</u>nd	**D.** n<u>a</u>ture

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

6. **A.** prerequisite	**B.** necessity	**C.** European	**D.** synonymous
7. **A.** compromise	**B.** correspond	**C.** dominate	**D.** educate
8. **A.** metropolis	**B.** descendant	**C.** impetus	**D.** perpetuate
9. **A.** vigorous	**B.** scandalous	**C.** victorious	**D.** dangerous
10. **A.** necessary	**B.** infamous	**C.** automobile	**D.** technique

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

Choose the best answer

11. He tries to ..... himself with everyone by paying them compliments.
A. gratify **B.** please **C.** ingratiate **D.** commend

12. Assembly lines are useful for producing a large ..... of identical products.
A. quality **B.** quantity **C.** quandary **D.** qualification

13. Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have ..... any solutions.
A. thought over **B.** come up with **C.** looked into **D.** got round to

14. Mr. Nixon refused to answer the questions on the ..... that the matter was confidential.

A. reasons **B.** excuses **C.** grounds **D.** foundations

15. The VCTV tries to ..... for all tastes with its 4 national programs.

A. cater **B.** suit **C.** furnish **D.** regard

16. When his alarm went off, he shut it off and slept for ..... 15 minutes.

A. other **B.** others **C.** another **D.** the others

17. Every woman who has enough criteria can join the beauty contest irrespective of their background.

A. regardless of **B.** on account of **C.** under guarantee **D.** in consideration of

18. ....., dolphins have no sense of smell.

A. As known as far **B.** As far as is known

C. It is known as far **D.** Known as far as it is

19. "Another cup of coffee?" – "No, but thanks ....."

A. not at all **B.** for all **C.** all the same **D.** you for all

20. ..... I've told him not to go out with those people, but he wouldn't listen. Just let him face the music now.

A. Many a time **B.** Many the time **C.** Quite a time **D.** For a time

21. Most crimes that are committed are no more than ..... theft.

A. slight **B.** small **C.** unimportant **D.** petty

22. This is ..... the most difficult job I've ever had to do.

A. by heart **B.** by chance **C.** by far **D.** by myself

23. No matter how angry he was, he would never ..... to violence.

A. resolve **B.** recourse **C.** exert **D.** resort

24. He had to retire from the match suffering from a ..... ligament.

A. torn **B.** broken **C.** slipped **D.** sprained

25. ....., he felt so unhappy and lonely.

A. Despite of his riches **B.** Rich as was he

C. Rich though he was **D.** Despite of the fact that he was rich

26. ..... as taste is really a composite sense made up of both taste and smell.

A. That we refer to **B.** What we refer to

C. To which we refer **D.** What do we refer to

27. The police ..... a good deal of criticism over their handling of the demonstration.

A. came in for **B.** brought about **C.** back out **D.** back up

28. Paul's been in Alice's bad ..... ever since he offended her at the party.

A. eyes B. books C. likes D. treats

29. The photocopier in our office needs a complete ..... These copies are terrible.

A. maintenance B. repair C. overhaul D. renovation

30. The burglar's presence was betrayed by a ..... floorboard.

A. crackling B. crunching C. groaning D. creaking

GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Letter to the editor

The Prime Minister's comments yesterday on education spending (31)..... the point, as the secondary education system also needs a major overhaul. Firstly, the system only views the weakest learners as having special needs. The brightest and most conscientious students are not encouraged to develop to their full (32)..... Secondly, there's too much testing and not enough learning. My fifteen-year-old daughter, for example, has just spent the last month or so (33) ..... for exams. These aren't even real, important exams, as her GCSEs will be next year. They're just (34) ..... exams. Is the work she's been doing really going to make her more knowledgeable about her subjects, or will she forget it all tomorrow? I suspect the (35).....

Thirdly, the standard (36) ..... doesn't give students any tuition in developing practical work-related, (37)..... and social skills, or in skills necessary for higher education. How many students entering university have the first idea what the difference is between (38) ..... someone else's work and (39)..... good use of someone else's ideas? Shouldn't they have been taught this at school? How many of them are really able to go about (40) .....– a skill that's essential at university because there are no teachers to tell you what to do – in an efficient way? Indeed, how many students graduate from university totally unable to spell even simple English words correctly? The system is letting our children down.

31. A. lose	B. escape	C. miss	D. fail
32. A. capacity	B. ability	C. achievement	D. potential
33. A. cramming	B. lecturing	C. reading	D. practising
34. A. false	B. mock	C. fake	D. artificial
35. A. latter	B. frontier	C. later	D. second
36. A. timetable	B. lecture	C. seminar	D. curriculum
37. A. life	B. alive	C. living	D. live
38. A. writing	B. going over	C. plagiarising	D. repeating
39. A. taking	B. making	C. having	D. creating
40. A. reviewing	B. revision	C. distance learning	D. self-study

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Fill in each gap in the passage with one suitable sentence from A-J

What You Need to Know about Culture Shock

Most people who move to a foreign country or culture may experience a period of time when they feel very homesick and have a lot of stress and difficulty functioning in the new culture. (41).....

First of all, it's important to know that culture shock is normal. (42)..... If you go, for example, to a culture that is far different from your own, you're likely to experience culture shock more sharply than those who move to a new culture knowing the language and the behavioral norms of the new culture.

(43).....

The first stage is usually referred to as the excitement stage or the 'honeymoon' stage. (44)..... During this stage you are merely soaking up the new landscape, taking in these impressions passively, and at this stage you have little meaningful experience of the culture.

But it isn't long before the honeymoon stage dissolves into the second stage – sometimes called the withdrawal stage. The excitement you felt before changes to frustration as you find it difficult to cope with the problems that arise. (45)..... It is at this stage that you are likely to feel anxious and homesick, and you will probably find yourself complaining about the new culture or country. (46) .....

Culture shock is only temporary, and at some point, if you are one of those who manage to stick it out, you'll transition into the third stage of cultural adjustment, the 'recovery' stage. At this point, you'll have a routine, and you'll feel more confident functioning in the new culture. (47)..... Customs and traditions are clearer and easier to understand. At this stage, you'll deal with new challenges with humor rather than anxiety.

The last stage is the 'home' or 'stability' stage – this is the point when people start to feel at home in the new culture. (48).....

There is, in a sense, a fifth stage to this process. (49)..... This means that you may find aspects of your own culture 'foreign' because you are so used to the new culture that you have spent so long adjusting to. (50)..... Reverse culture shock rarely lasts for very long.

A. At this stage, you'll function well in the new culture, adopt certain features and behaviors from your new home, and prefer certain aspects of the new culture to your own culture.

B. Upon arriving in a new environment, you'll be interested in the new culture, everything will seem exciting, everyone will seem friendly and helpful and you'll be overwhelmed with impressions.

C. Reverse culture shock is usually pretty mild – you may notice things about your home culture that you had never noticed before, and some of the ways people do things may seem odd.

D. There are four general stages of cultural adjustment, and it is important that you are aware of these stages and can recognize which stage you are in and when so that you will understand why you feel the way you do and that any difficulties you are experiencing are temporary, a process you are going through rather than a constant situation.

E. You'll start to feel less isolated as you start to understand and accept the way things are done and the way people behave in your new environment.

F. This feeling is often called 'culture shock' and it is important to understand and learn how to cope with culture shock if you are to adapt successfully to your new home's culture.

G. If you decide to return home after a long period in a new culture, you may experience what is called 'reverse culture shock'.

H. It seems that everything is difficult, the language is hard to learn, people are unusual and unpredictable, friends are hard to make, and simple things like shopping and going to the bank are challenges.

I. This is the stage which is referred to as 'culture shock'.

J. Everyone in a new situation will go through some form of culture shock, and the extent to which they do is determined by factors such as the difference between cultures, the degree to which someone is anxious to adapt to a new culture and the familiarity that person has to the new culture.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.

The World and Its Global Economy

The world as man knows it today is getting smaller and smaller because of technology such as the Internet and high speed modems. In fact, on March 3, 2005, a man flew entirely around the globe without refueling or stopping in a one-person jet. The world is changing the world, and as the 21st century continues, the global economy will play a larger and larger role. As Thomas Friedman so eloquently put it in *Lexus and the Olive Tree*, globalization is "the ***inexorable*** integration of markets, nation-states, and technologies to a degree never witnessed before."

[A] With today's technology it is possible for people to ***solicit*** business from the far side of the globe. [B] A company like Dell Computers can order parts from several different countries, take shipment in North Carolina where the new computer will be assembled, and then ship ***them*** to all regions of the globe. [C] An American oil firm can do a satellite survey in Siberia for oil deposits and then contract with a Russian oil firm to drill the actual well, while the petroleum engineer, acting as the project supervisor, remains in the US and runs the project by using a computer, a high speed Internet connection, and a cellular telephone for quick questions. [D]

A global economy poses some serious problems. If the company doesn't act fast enough, it can lose, and if the company loses heavily, what will happen to the employees working for the company, and then in turn what will happen to the stores that depend on those employees buying their goods? As can be seen, there is a definite ***trickle-down effect***. How is the child who is about to graduate from high school supposed to decide on what career field to enter? A career

field that is here today might gone long before the child can graduate from college, so not only does it become vital that a person gain the needed knowledge to enter a given career field, but the person also needs to learn how to learn. Learning how to learn may prove to be given more necessary than the knowledge needed to enter a given career field. A person who is good at learning how to learn can quickly adapt to changes in the global economy by quickly preparing to enter other career fields ***if his job is here today, but gone in the morning.***

If the world turns into a global economy, a person will need to be able to get along and work with people from different cultural backgrounds. However, unless a person has spent time living in different parts of the world, this might be hard to do. While many students from foreign countries, especially the Asian countries, come to the US to earn a graduate degree, how many students from the US spend even a semester abroad studying in another country? The answer to this question is of course a very small percentage.

While individuals from some of foreign countries and some individuals from the US and the US economy will adjust to globalization, will the rest of the world? ***Mass media are more than willing to continue to stir the pot of controversy as they not only have to learn how to report the positive news, but also dole out a continuous stream of negative news.*** When a person in a developing country sees all the cars on the streets of Bejing, of course that person wants a car so he can show his neighbour how wealthy he is, and all this does is promote unneeded consumption. Why does the person who has nowhere to go and no money to spend for travel want to own a car? The simple answer is because the media paint owning a car as a symbol of wealth and it is human nature to want to become wealthy or at least to appear wealthy.

On the positive side, as prices rise due to increased demands on scarce resources, there will be an incentive to find affordable alternatives. For example, as the price of oil rises and along with it the price of a gallon of gasoline, a point will be reached at which people are no longer willing to purchase gasoline so they can drive their cars, and they will demand both alternative transportation methods and cars which use another source of energy. A current online survey says $ 2.50 per gallon of gasoline is the point at which the people in the US will start making demands on the auto manufacturer, which will open up new career fields in a few countries that have the technology needed to meet the demands; however, people around the globe will work together on it.

51. The word ***inexorable*** in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. upward
B. recent
C. inevitable
D. preposterous

52. The word ***solicit*** in the passage is closest meaning to

A. lure
B. sell
C. help
D. ask for

53. The word ***them*** in the passage refers to

A. parts
B. the new computers
C. all regions
D. several different countries

54. According to paragraph 2, what can be inferred about the role of a project supervisor?

A. to make sure the project is finished correctly and on time

B. to hand-check each of the steps in a project

C. to assign each of the items that needs to be done in a project

D. to talk to everyone in a daily basis

55. Based on the information in paragraph 3, which of the following best explains the ***trickle-down effect***?

A. Water runs downhill.

B. What happens at the top eventually affects those at the bottom.

C. The people who have things get more and those without anything continue to go without.

D. If a person gets yelled at when he is at work, he should go home and kick the furniture since it will make him feel better.

56. According to the passage, people need to learn how to learn, otherwise

A. they will not move from the first grade to the second grade in elementary school

B. they will not be able to work in the same job throughout college

C. they will not be able to switch from one career to another as the global economy changes

D. they will not be able to graduate from college and become a member of the global economy

57. In paragraph 3, why does the author mention the phrase "***If his job is here today, but gone in the morning***"?

A. To suggest that he is going to lose his job in the morning

B. To give an example of losing the job when he has reached the mandatory retirement age.

C. To explain that he is a part time worker and only works when the company needs him

D. To support the claim that learning how to learn is important to a person.

58. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the sentence in italics in the passage?

A. The mass media are like a witch stirring her cauldron.

B. The mass media always report the truth since this keeps the ratings up and brings in the most advertising revenue.

C. The mass media will report half-truths if it will keep their ratings up so they can sell advertising.

D. The mass media report every angle of a story since reports are apolitical and never present only one viewpoint.

59. In paragraph 5, what can be inferred from the description of the media about owning a car?

A. A car needs to be painted certain colors if it is going to show others a person is wealthy.

B. The media are so biased that they will provide paint if a person needs to paint his car so as to project the car as a symbol of wealth

C. The media slant the stories, so it will appear to viewers that only wealthy people own a car.

D. The members of the media don't own cars, so they are jealous of those wealthy people who do own cars.

60. Look at [A] [B] [C] [D] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:

E-businesses will be the lucrative businesses in the future since they are available to everyone with an Internet connection.

Where would the sentence best fit? [A] [B] [C] [D]

WRITTEN TEST

VERB TENSES / FORMS

Supply the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

1. If there aren't any tickets left when we reach the front of the queue, we (wait) ..... all the time for nothing.
2. I haven't decided yet about whether to buy a new car or a second hand one. But I (think) .....about it.
3. There (be) .....any errors, let me know.
4. We have just got to the top in time. The sun (rise) .....in a minute.
5. By midnight he (be) .....unconscious for forty-eight hours.
6. It (not be) .....Anna who cooked that food. She was out all day yesterday.
7. It is highly desirable that from every product in regular production, samples (withdraw) .....periodically.
8. The portrait is widely known (paint) .....by an Italian.
9. Can you keep calm for a moment? You (always make) .....noise in class.
10. You (visit) .....Aunt Mary while you were in Paris.

Complete the following passage with the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

A year ago, Laura reached her lowest point. (11.utterly exhaust) ..... after a short walk, she was picked up off the pavement and driven home by the police. 'My feet felt (12. nail)

.....to the ground,' she recalls. With permanent flu symptoms panic stricken and confined to a wheelchair, she was eventually diagnosed as (13. have) .....chronic fatigue syndrome, the term doctors now use for her illness. Laura, a 30-year-old marketing manager, (14. since make) ..... a remarkable recovery in her health. She is now able to walk for an hour, swims twenty lengths three times a week and (15. contemplate) ..... going back to work. She puts her new-found sense of well-being down to a technique called cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT). CBT (16. aim) .....to help people understand how the beliefs they hold about themselves and others influence mood and behaviour - and how re-evaluating negative beliefs can help them to feel and behave differently. It (17. be) ..... successful in dealing with problems ranging from depression to chronic, unexplained pain. Research shows that CBT can also help people like Laura. Yet many sufferers are bitterly opposed to the treatment, (18. argue) .....that their condition is physical not psychological. Psychological therapy, they believe, implies that they are to blame and their disorder is not genuine. Laura says CBT (19. help) ..... her change the way she thought about her problems without implying that they were her fault 'I was an "all-or-nothing" thinker and felt I had to be perfect in everything. The therapy (20. encourage) .....a less perfectionist approach to life and helped me gradually to build up more physical activity.'

II. WORD FORMS

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words given

21. It's undeniable that the ..... of the local incompetent healer was responsible for her sudden death (DIAGNOSE)
22. A few jokes can ..... up a lecture. (LIFE)
23. He is ..... late for meetings. He is always on time. (VARY)
24. Nothing wrong will happen to you as long as you follow the strict ..... set by the inspector. (GUIDE)
25. I'm thinking of giving Anna and Mathew a ..... vase for her silver wedding. (CRYSTAL)
26. A renewable resource is one that may be replaced overtime by natural process or is ..... (EXHAUST)
27. It is said that the problem of rapid climate change has been caused by too drastic ..... (FOREST)
28. The mother of the child hurried ..... to her neighborhood drugstore. (BREATH)
29. The workers who were ..... during the recession badly need help from the government. (SIZE)
30. His performance in the match today ..... his reputation as a great player. (LIE)

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given

As Philadelphia grew from a small town into a city in the first half of the eighteenth century, it became an (31.INCREASE)_____ important marketing center for a vast and growing agricultural hinterland. Market days saw the crowded city even more crowded, as farmers from

within a radius of 24 or more kilometers brought their sheep, cows, pigs, vegetables, cider, and other products for direct sale to the (32.TOWN) _____. The High Street Market was continuously (33.LARGE)_____ throughout the period until 1736, when *it* reached from Front street to Third. By 1745 New Market was opened on Second Street between Pine and Cedar. The next year the Callowhill Market began operation. Along with market days, the institution of twice-yearly fairs *persisted* in Philadelphia even after similar trading days had been (34.CONTINUE) _____ in other colonial cities. The fairs provided a means of bringing (35.HAND)_____ goods from outlying places to would-be buyers in the city. *Linens and stockings* from Germantown, for example, were popular items. Auctions were another popular form of occasional trade. Because of the competition, retail merchants opposed these as well as the fairs. Although (36. GOVERNMENT)_____ attempts to *eradicate* fairs and auctions were less than successful, the ordinary course of *economic development was on the merchants' side*, as increasing business specialization became the order of the day. Export merchants became (37.DIFFERENCE)_____ from their importing counterparts, and (38. SPECIAL)_____ shops began to appear in addition to general stores selling a variety of goods. One of the reasons Philadelphia's merchants generally (39.PROSPERITY)_____ was because the surrounding area was (40.GO)_____ tremendous economic and demographic growth. They did their business, after all, in the capital city of the province. Not only did they cater to the governor and his circle, but citizens from all over the colony came to the capital for legislative sessions of the assembly and council and meetings of the courts of justice.

GAP-FILLING

FILL IN EACH GAP WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD.

The knowledge and eloquence that people gain through travelling is usually perceived (41)..... the best fulfillment in life. It is the inquisitive human nature (42).....impels people to seek thrilling experiences and to set out on an exploration trip. Those who travel frequently and to diverse places benefit from establishing new relationships and (43).....a better knowledge about other cultures and lifestyles. However, there is a grain of truth in the assumption that people are prone to cherishing clichés and unfounded prejudices about other nations and their characteristics. Sometimes, it is only the first-hand encounter that can help change the approach towards the (44)..... 'inferior communities'. This direct (45).....with a different civilization enables travelers to drop their baseless assumptions and get acquainted with the real concept of life in all four (46).....of the globe. Beyond question, travelling facilitates friendship and makes (47).....easier for many individuals to acknowledge the true value of different traditions and customs. Yet, it does not always (48).....enjoyment. It (49).....also involve coming close with the atrocities of real existence as well as becoming aware of the challenges and hardships that other people have to struggle with. Hence, a true voyage is the one with a good deal of experience to reminisce about, (50).....often combined with exposure to abhorrent sights and incredible ordeals. The learning to be complete, thus, requires an ability to observe and analyze the surroundings, both their glamour and brutality.

IV. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

Fill in each gap with one suitable preposition or particle

51. The couple broke ..... their engagement after they had a huge argument.
52. At school, Luis got into a lot of trouble for something I did, and now he holds it ..... me.
53. Do you have to go already? Can't you stick ..... for a few minutes?
54. Josh can while ..... a whole day playing online computer games with his mates.
55. The company's announced it is laying ..... over 1,000 workers.
56. The music blared ..... and it was impossible to have a conversation.
57. My plans for starting a restaurant fell .....
58. After a week on the run, he gave himself ..... to the police.
59. The students were slow to catch ....., but gradually they began to understand.
60. We made ..... that we had forgotten Jane's birthday, though it was not true.

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

61. Bruce said that the situation at work was like a family argument. (LIKENED)

→ .....

62. When she sold the jewelry at such a low price, she was cheated.(RIDE)

→ .....

63. Suppose we make no changes at all for the time being?

→ What .....

64. It's rumored that we will have a new manager.

→ Rumor has .....

65. They arrived at their destination alive and kicking. (SOUND)

→ .....

66. At this moment,

I only have time to think about my university thesis. (PREOCCUPIED)

→.....

67. Do you have any idea about how Jack made enough money to buy his new house? (LIGHT)

→ Can you ..... Jack made enough money to buy his new house?

68. My salary is half what I would be in the job I was offered in January.

→ If.....

69. Our boss is absolutely determined not to give us that pay rise. (INTENT)

→ Our boss ..... the pay rise.

70. The value of sterling has fallen considerably in the past week.

→ There .....

VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

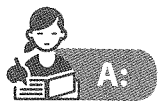
Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them

Water scarcity is fast becoming one of the major limited factors in world crop production. In many areas, poor agricultural practices have led to increasing desertification and the loss of formerly arable lands. Consequently, those plants species that are well adapted with survival in dry climates are being looked at for an answer in development more efficient crops to grow on marginally arable lands.

Plants use several mechanisms to ensure their survival in desert environments. Some involve pure mechanical and physical adaptations, such as the shape of the plant's surface, smaller leafed size, and extensive root systems. Some of the adaptations are related to chemical mechanisms. Many plants, such as cacti, have internal gums and mucilages which give them water-retaining properties. Other chemical mechanism is that of the epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts as an impervious cover to protect the plant. It prevents excessive loss from internal moisture. It also protects the plant from external aggression, which can come from inorganic agents such as gases, or organic agents which include bacteria ant plant pets.

Researchers have proposed that synthetic waxes with similar protective abilities could be prepared based on knowledge of desert plants. If is successfully developed, such a compound could be used to greatly increasing a plant's ability to maintain health in so adverse situations as inadequate water supply, limited fertilizers availability, attacked by pets, and poor storage after harvesting.

ĐỀ SỐ 2



A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group. (5 pts)

1. **A.** consider<u>ate</u>	**B.** candid<u>ate</u>	**C.** associ<u>ate</u>	**D.** adequ<u>ate</u>
2. **A.** w<u>a</u>rranty	**B.** w<u>a</u>sabi	**C.** w<u>a</u>llop	**D.** w<u>a</u>nder
3. **A.** sa<u>n</u>ctuary	**B.** ma<u>n</u>ky	**C.** sa<u>n</u>guine	**D.** redu<u>n</u>dant
4. **A.** m<u>o</u>dal	**B.** m<u>o</u>del	**C.** m<u>o</u>dest	**D.** m<u>o</u>dern
5. **A.** ba<u>th</u>ing	**B.** me<u>th</u>od	**C.** ba<u>th</u>room	**D.** wid<u>th</u>

2. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others in the list. (5 pts)

6. **A.** disinter	**B.** cadaver	**C.** cathedral	**D.** attorney
7. **A.** substantial	**B.** technological	**C.** exponential	**D.** infiltration
8. **A.** monetary	**B.** paralysis	**C.** protagonist	**D.** analogo
9. **A.** arithmetic	**B.** assassinate	**C.** agriculture	**D.** controvert
10. **A.** tuberculosis	**B.** mathematician	**C.** communication	**D.** inheritance

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences (20 pts)

1. What happened _____ their car broke down on the motorway so they didn't get to Jo's wedding on time.

A. to be that **B.** being that **C.** was that **D.** to that

2. The restaurant is popular with film stars and the _____.

A. like **B.** same **C.** similar **D.** such

3. I'm sorry to _____, but did you happen to mention the same "Fiona"?

A. butt in **B.** cut you **C.** intercede **D.** jump

4. John was _____ something under his breath, but I didn't catch what he said.

A. whispering **B.** muttering **C.** growling **D.** swallowing

5. Don't take it as _____ that you'll be promoted in your job; other colleagues stand a good chance too.

A. fixed **B.** standard **C.** read **D.** word

6. A common cause of _____ is the use of untreated water in preparation for foods, which is quite common in certain underdeveloped countries.

A. displeasure **B.** malnutrition **C.** eupepsia **D.** dysentery

7. The police promised him _____ from prosecution if he co-operated with them fully.

A. safety **B.** protection **C.** immunity **D.** absolution

8. Public television stations are different from commercial stations _____.

A. because they receive money differently and different types of shows

B. for money and program types

C. in the areas of funding and programming

D. because the former receives money and has programs differently from the latter

9. I don't think it would be wise to try to make Max change his mind about divorcing Barbara. Well, in his place I _____ her at all.

A. would never have married **B.** needn't have married

C. would never marry **D.** must never have married

10. Once known as the "Golden State" because of its gold mines, _____.

A. North Carolina today mines few metallic minerals

B. few metallic minerals are mined in North Carolina today

C. there are few metallic minerals mined in North Carolina today

D. today in North Carolina few metallic minerals are mined

11. Charles Babbage's "difference engine" is widely regarded as the _____ of modern computers.

A. precedent **B.** precursor **C.** ancestor **D.** antecedent

12. According to psychiatrists, many violent criminals harbor a feeling of _____ and insecurity.

A. insufficiency **B.** shortage **C.** inadequacy **D.** scarcity

13. It must be true. I heard it straight from the _____ mouth.

A. dog's **B.** horse's **C.** camel's **D.** cat's

14. I am fully prepared for my interview and I am confident that I can answer any questions they may care to _____ me.

A. throw at **B.** drop on **C.** slide to **D.** roll to

15. I'm afraid we have _____ a lot of criticism over our decision to close the hospital.

A. come in for **B.** come round **C.** come out with **D.** come up with

16. She was unaware that she had been under _____ since her arrival.

A. review **B.** consideration **C.** discussion **D.** surveillance

17. The saucepan fell onto the floor with a great _____.

A. clatter **B.** whoosh **C.** crunch **D.** squeak

18. I thought that Wendy's action was rather out of _____.

A. personality **B.** character **C.** being **D.** role

19. The planes were delayed and the hotel was awful, but _____ we still had a good time.

A. on the contrary **B.** by the same token

C. on top of all that **D.** for all that

20. Unsalted butter is best for this recipe, but _____ that, margarine will do.

A. except **B.** failing **C.** for all of **D.** given

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1

You are going to read a newspaper article. For questions 1 – 10, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) Which you think fits best according to the text. (10 pts)

HOW I FOUND MY TRUE VOICE

As an interpreter, Suzanne Glass could speak only for others – but the work provided terrific material for her first novel.

'No, no, no! You've got to get away from this or you're going to lose it.' The voice reverberating in my head was my own. I was at an international conference. My throat was killing me and my headphones were pinching. I had just been interpreting a speaker whose last words had been: 'We must take very seriously the standardization of the length of cucumbers and the size of tomatoes.' You can't afford to have your own thoughts when you're interpreting **simultaneously**, so, of course, I missed the speaker's next sentence and lost his train of thought. Sitting in a darkened booth at the back of a huge conference hall, I was thrown. Fortunately, my colleague grabbed my microphone and took over.

This high-pressure, high-output work was not quite the dream profession I had hoped for. Although I had fun with it in the beginning – occasionally being among the first to hear of medical and political breakthroughs would be exciting for any 25-year-old –I realized that this was a job in which I would never be able to find my own voice. I had always known that words would be my life in one form or another. My mother thought she'd given birth to an alien when I began to talk at the age of seven months. That **momentous** day, she had placed my playpen in the hallway and gone into the bedroom. In imitation of the words she had repeated to me again and again, I apparently called out towards the bedroom door: 'I see you. I see you.' I was already in training for a career as a professional parrot.

But how mistaken I was to think that international interpreting would be glamorous. The speaker rarely stops to think that there's someone at the back of the room, listening to his words, absorbing their meaning, and converting them into another language at the same time. Often I was confronted with a droner, a whisperer or a mumbler through my headphones. The mumblers were the worst. Most of the time, an **interpreter** is thought of as a machine – a funnel, a conduit, which, I suppose, is precisely what we are. Sometimes, when those we are translating for hear us cough or sneeze, or turn round and look at us behind the smoky glass of the booth, I think they're surprised to see that we're actually alive.

Ironically, part of the secret of interpreting is non-verbal communication. You have to sense when your partner is tired, and offer to take over. At the same time, you have to be careful not to cut him short and hog the microphone. Interpreters can be a bit like actors: they like to show off. You do develop friendships when you're working in such close proximity, but there's a huge amount of competitiveness among interpreters. They check on each other and sometimes even count each other's mistranslations.

Translating other people's ideas prevented me from feeling involved and creative as an interpreter. Actually, you can't be a creative interpreter. It's a contradiction in terms. Sometimes, when I disagreed with a speaker, I wanted to rip off my headphones, jump up and run out of the booth, shouting: 'Rubbish. Rubbish. You're talking a lot of nonsense, and this is what I think about it.' Instead, I had to sit there and regurgitate opinions in violent contradiction with my own. Sometimes, I'd get my revenge by playing games with the speaker's tone of voice. If he was being serious, I'd make him sound jocular. If he was being light-hearted, I'd make him sound earnest.

Eventually, I wanted to find a career where my own words would matter and where my own voice would be heard. So, to redress the balance, I decided to write a novel. While I was writing it, I did go back and interpret at a few conferences to get inside the head of Dominique, my main character. At first, I was a little rusty and a couple of the delegates turned round to glare at me, but after twenty minutes, I was back into it, playing that old game of mental gymnastics. Interpreting is like learning to turn somersaults: you never forget how to do it. But for me, sitting in the booth had a ghost-like quality to it – as though I had gone back into a past life - a life that belonged to the time before I found my own voice.

1. *In the first paragraph, the writer says she discovered that*

   A. there were some subjects she had no interest in dealing with.

   B. the standard of her work as an interpreter was getting lower.

   C. her mind was wandering when she should have been doing her job.

   D. she could no longer understand subjects she had previously covered.

2. *What does the writer say about being an interpreter in the second paragraph?*

   A. It was the kind of job her parents had always expected her to do.

   B. It turned out to be more challenging than she had anticipated.

   C. It was what she had wanted to be ever since she was a small child.

   D. It gave her access to important information before other people.

3. *What does the writer say about speakers she interpreted for?*

   A. Some of them had a tendency to get irritated with interpreters.

   B. She particularly disliked those she struggled to hear properly.

   C. They usually had the wrong idea about the function of interpreters.

   D. Some of them made little attempt to use their own language correctly.

4. The writer says that relationships between interpreters

A. can make it difficult for interpreters to do their jobs well.

B. are affected by interpreters' desires to prove how good they are.

C. usually start well but end in arguments.

D. are based on secret resentments.

5. The writer says that when she disagreed with speakers, she would sometimes

A. mistranslate small parts of what they said.

B. make it clear from her tone of voice that she did not agree.

C. exaggerate their point of view.

D. give the impression that they did not really mean what they said.

6. The writer says that when she returned to interpreting,

A. she did not start off very well.

B. she briefly wished she had not given it up.

C. she thought that two of the delegates recognised her.

D. she changed her ideas about the main character in her novel.

7. What is the writer's main point in the article as a whole?

A. It is not always a good idea to go into a profession because it looks glamorous.

B. Most interpreters eventually become disillusioned with the work.

C. Being an interpreter did not allow her to satisfy her need to be creative.

D. Most interpreters would actually like to do something more creative.

8. Which is the closest in meaning to momentous in 'That momentous day'?

A. unimportant **B.** historic **C.** momentary **D.** hard

9. Which is the closest in meaning to 'to glare'?

A. to glower **B.** to caress **C.** despise **D.** wonder

10. Which is the closest in meaning to 'simultaneously'?

A. all again **B.** all at once **C.** once and for all **D.** once too often

Reading 2

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with a suitable phrase or sentence from the list below. (10 pts)

BRINGING UP CHILDREN

Where one stage of child development has been left out, or not sufficiently experienced, the child may have to go back and capture the experience of it. (1) _____ - for example, by providing the opportunity for the child to play with a clockwork car or toy railway train up to any age if he still needs to do so. This principle, in fact, (2)_____ of children in difficulties with their development, and is the basic of work in child clinics.

The beginnings of discipline are in the nursery. Even the youngest baby is taught by gradual stages to wait for food, to sleep and wake at regular intervals and so on. If the child feels the world around him is a warm and friendly one, he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to conforming to its demands. (3) _____, particularly for food, is a very important element in upbringing, and is achieved successfully only if too great demands are not made before the child can understand them. Every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill: the first spoken words, (4)_____, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of anxiety in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early; a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, (5) _____, he loses his natural zest for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Learning together is a fruitful source of relationship between children and parents. (6)_____. Toys and games which both parents and children can share are an important means of achieving this co-operation. Building-block toys, jigsaw puzzles and crosswords are good examples.

Parents vary greatly (7) _____ towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters; others are severe over times of coming home at night, punctuality for meals or personal cleanliness. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community (8) _____.

With regard to the development of moral standards in the growing child, (9) _____. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are hypocritical and do not practice what they preach, their children may grow confused and emotionally insecure (10) _____, and realize they have been, to some extent, deceived.A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' ethics and their morals can be a dangerous disillusion.

The list of phrases and sentences

A. in their degree of strictness or indulgence

B. consistency is very important in parental teaching

C. or without any learning opportunities

D. underlies all psychological treatment

E. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents

F. Learning to wait for things

G. as much as the child's own happiness and well-being

H. when they grow old enough to think for themselves

I. A good home makes this possible

J. the first independent steps

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10pts)

WARNING ON GLOBAL WARNING

Global warning could cause drought and possibly famine in China, the source of much of Hong Kong's food, by 2050, a new report predicts. Hong Kong could also be (1) _____ from flooding as sea level rose. The report (2) _____ building sea-walls around low-lying areas such as the new port and airport reclamations. (3) _____ by the world Wide Fund of Nature (WWF), the report, which includes work by members of the Chinese Academic meteorological Sciences, uses the most recent projections on climate change to point to a gloomy (4) _____ for China.

By 2050, about 30 to 40 per cent of the country will experience changes in the type of vegetation it (5) _____, with tropical and subtropical forest conditions (6) _____ northward and hot desert conditions rising in the West where currently the desert is temperate, crop-growing areas will expand but any benefit is expected to be negated by increased evaporation of (7) _____, making it too dry to grow crops such as rice. The growing season also is expected to (8) _____, becoming shorter in southern and central China, the mainland's (9) _____. The rapid changes make it (10) _____ that plants could adapt.

1. A. at a loss	B. at risk	C. at it again	D. at random
2. A. comments	B. realizes	C. agrees	D. recommends
3. A. To publish	B. Having published	C. Published	D. Publishing
4. A. outlook	B. perspective	C. view	D. sight
5. A. supports	B. grows	C. raises	D. rises
6. A. running	B. shifting	C. dashing	D. rushing
7. A. land	B. soil	C. moisture	D. humid
8. A. reshape	B. remain	C. rotate	D. alter
9. A. breadwinner	B. breadline	C. breadbasket	D. breadboard
10. A. unforthcoming	B. unlikely	C. unchanged	D. unregulated

B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)

- I don't think his article deserves (**1. read**) _____

- It was our fault to keep Jane (**2. wait**) _____ so long. We (**3. inform**) _____. her in advance.

- It's no use (**4. ask**) _____ the students (**5. keep**) _____ quiet. They can't help (**6. make**) _____ a noise.

- I would rather you (**7. not / be**) _____ absent from class yesterday.

- Neither industries nor the garbage disposal (**8. account**) _____ for the pollution in this city.

- All the lights are on. You (**9. forget**) _____ (**10. turn**) _____ the lights off before going to bed last night.

Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)

Johannes Gutenberg was a pioneer in the use of movable type. When he (1. begin) _____ building a printing press in 1436, he (2. be) _____ unlikely (3. realize) _____ that he (4. give) _____ birth to an art form that (5. take) _____ center stage in the social and industrial revolutions that followed.

Gutenberg was German, his press was wooden, and the most important aspect of his invention was that it was the first form of printing to use movable type. Although Laurence Koster of Harlem also (6. lay) _____ claim to the invention, scholars (7. generally / accept) _____ Gutenberg as the father of modern printing. Before Gutenberg, the printing press (8. use) _____ (9. reproduce) _____ pictures, playing cards, and designs on cloth. Designs (10. cut) _____ in wood, stone or metal and transferred to parchment or vellum.

II. WORD FORMS

Give the correct form of words in brackets (10 pts)

1. "What if" questions involving _____ are familiar in historical speculations. (FACT)
2. He was definitely _____ when he scored that goal. (SIDE)
3. You won't persuade him to change his mind. His decision is _____ (REVOKE)
4. Are season-ticket _____ dealt here? (NEW)
5. The Ministry of Education and Training decided to organize a (an) _____ footballer championship to create a common playground for all students. (COLLEGE)

6. An alarm sounds when the temperature reaches a _____ level. (DETERMINE)

7. Scarlet, my new neighbor, tends to have intense, _____ friendships. (SPIRIT)

8. It is not surprising that the corporation has established total _____ over its rivals. (SUPREME)

9. He examined the parcel _____ as he had no idea what it could be. (SUSPECT)

10. Each classroom in my school has been _____ with a high-quality projector. (FIT)

Supply each gap with the correct form of the word given in the box (10 pts)

way	excel	movable	nature	precede
subversive	precocity	subjection	demolition	breed

LITTLE QUEENS SWEEP THE BOARD

'Hot-housing' is the technical word for it – but the (1) _____ Polgar sisters from Hungary, who have been zapping the male chess community, certainly don't look like (2) _____ hot-house blossoms.

Judit, 12, who won men's international master status at the (3) _____ age of 11 (three years earlier than Bobby Fischer and Gary Kasparov), and Zsofi, who has just become a women's grandmaster at 13 (another record), started playing chess before they were five, never went to school, were educated by their parents, and now put in five or six hours a day at the board. They seem very natural children. Between (4) _____ in the Duncan Lawrie mixed tournament, which ends today at London's Ecclestone Hotel, they jump up for a gossip or a joke together. Their elder sister Zsuzsa, back in Budapest, is (5) _____ to men's international grandmaster status at the age of 19. The three girls, who will represent Hungary at the Chess Olympiad in Salonika in two weeks' time, have begun to (6)_____ the assumption that, at the top level of world chess, men will always prevail.

Their father, Laszlo, once a lecturer in psychology, now their business manager, wanted to test the hot-housing theory that if you (7) _____ a normally intelligent child to intensive, specialized training in a particular discipline at a very early age, you will produce (8) _____. His claim that his daughters were not endowed by nature with any special intellectual gifts is central to his argument. The girls' mother, Klara, a language teacher, says: 'It's improbable that three children in the same family would all be (9) _____ gifted. They are normal – just like other children, except that they spend more time concentrating on chess. We hope one of them will be world champion one day.'

The Polgar blitz on male dominance has (10)_____ some old physiological and psychoanalytical explanations of women's inferiority in top-level chess, and is likely to encourage other parents to push their daughters. Sooner or later, this should produce a woman world champion.

III. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition or particle (10 pts)

1. These boots can be ordered directly _____ the manufacturers.

2. He escaped by passing himself _____ as a guard.

3. She refused to be a party _____ any violence.

4. Her sense of fun has rubbed _____ on her children.

5. We cannot afford to take risks when people's lives are _____ stake.

6. Embarrassment rooted her _____ the spot.

7. The school ran _____ financial trouble when eighty percent of the staff went on strike.

8. Erica is an excellent colleague. She goes _____ her job calmly and efficiently.

9. There should be enough plates to go _____.

10. Hundreds of people turned _____ in the rain to see their favorite pop star.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them (10 pts)

THE TRUTH ABOUT LOVE

This week, we celebrated Valentine's Day or rather incurable romances and those of us who are a bit soft in the head did! The fourteenth of February always gives everyone who's anyone a chance to cast a few pearls of wisdom before their fellow sufferers about the nature of 'the universal migraine' – love. Francis Farnsworth is the case in point. I'm sure the poor old fellow has a heart of gold but he really does talk a load of rubbish sometimes! His appearance last night on BBC 1's 'Let's Talk It Over' was not exception. He started out by having what I will politely call a difference of opinion with Tania Di Monte, author of 'Tell me the Truth about love'. Ms. Di Monte always expresses the most extraordinary views without any apparent fear of contradiction. Last night, she was boldly set out her rules for a perfect relationship when poor old Farnsworth accidentally called her Tina. Tina is of course the name of her ex-husband Darren's second wife and we all know that any mention him – or her – is like a red rag to a bull to Tania. Farnsworth kept apologizing and saying that it had been a slip of the tongue brought about by a momentary loss of concentration, but it took all presenter Greg Lazarre's skills to calm our Tania down again. Francis then started calling her 'darling', which only succeeded in making her even more furious. 'Term of endearing', he stammered as she glared at him. She had been vehemently denying that there was even a grain of truth in rumors about her forthcoming engagement with football star Nick Pérez. Nevertheless, I'm sure it is only a question of time before we see Tania and Nick on the cover of 'Hi

There!' celebrating 'the wedding of the century'. If marrying someone like Tania is what happens to you if you're incredibly successful, like Pérez undoubtedly is, I shudder thinking what the price of failure might be!

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with one suitable word (10 pts)

Can parrots communicate?

Everyone knows that parrots can imitate human speech, but can these birds also understand meaning? Two decades ago, researcher Irene Pepperberg started working with Alex, an African grey parrot, and ever since then, she has been building (1) _____ data on him. Pepperberg, whose recently published book The Alex Studies makes fascinating reading, claims Alex doesn't copy speech but intentionally uses words to get (2) _____ it is that he wants.

In actual (3) _____, some of his cognitive skills are identical to those of a five-year-old child. (4) _____ a child's, Alex's learning has been a steady progression. Early on, he (5) _____ vocalize whether two things were the same or different. Now, he carries out more complex tasks. Presented (6) _____ different-coloured balls and blocks and asked the number of the red blocks, he'll answer correctly. He requests things as well. (7) _____ he ask to sit on your shoulder and you put him (8) _____ else, he'll complain: "Wanna go shoulder."

A few experts remain skeptical, seeing very (9) _____ in Alex's performance beyond learning by association, by means of intensive training. Yet Alex appears to have mastered simple two-way communication. As parrots live for 60 years or more, Alex may surprise (10) _____ all further.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one given. (10 pts)

1. I rarely sleep in the afternoon.

   → I'm not in .....

2. It was not until five years had elapsed that the whole truth about the murder came out.

   → Not for .....

3. It seems that no one predicted the correct result.

   → No one .....

4. My grandfather had completely forgotten that he phoned me last night.

   →My grandfather didn't have .....

5. I was not well enough to play football that day.

→ I didn't feel .....

6. Laura was faced by a lot of problems during her childhood. (contend)

→ Laura had a .....

7. It is usual for young children to ask a lot of questions. (apt)

→ Young children.....

8. David felt uncomfortable in front of all those people. (ill)

→ David seemed really .....

9. The handling of the matter has been heavily criticized by the press. (scorn)

→ The press.....

10. When they broke the news, she stayed perfectly calm and controlled.(hair)

→ When they broke the news .....

ĐỀ SỐ 3

A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (40 PTS)

I. PHONOLOGY (5 PTS)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. **A.** choreograph	**B.** Christianity	**C.** archaic	**D.** chivalry
2. **A.** slaughter	**B.** borough	**C.** drought	**D.** laughter
3. **A.** humane	**B.** locate	**C.** strategy	**D.** rabies
4. **A.** wretched	**B.** blessed	**C.** allegedly	**D.** knackered
5. **A.** realm	**B.** cleanse	**C.** heather	**D.** meager

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the other three.

6. **A.** architecture	**B.** comparison	**C.** championship	**D.** communism
7. **A.** propaganda	**B.** influential	**C.** mediocre	**D.** obligatory
8. **A.** addressee	**B.** referee	**C.** employee	**D.** nominee
9. **A.** malice	**B.** leopard	**C.** phenom	**D.** cohort
10. **A.** unaffected	**B.** unanimous	**C.** unaccountable	**D.** unambiguous

II. WORD CHOICE (5 PTS)

Choose the best options to complete the following sentences.

11. When I finish writing this composition, I'm going to _____ and go to bed.
A. make time **B.** hit the hay **C.** hit the big time **D.** call it a day

12. Mary usually buys her clothes _____. It's cheaper than going to a dressmaker.
A. in public **B.** on the shelf **C.** off the peg **D.** on the house

13. You are at_____ to do what you like.
A. freedom **B.** olds **C.** disposal **D.** liberty

14. Without written evidence, we don't have a _____ on.
A. leg to stand **B.** foot to stand **C.** leg to lean **D.** foot to lean

15. It was very strange but I had a(n) _____ that the plane would crash.
A. intuition **B.** omen **C.** premonition **D.** prediction

16. Although he spoke slowly, I found it difficult at times to follow the_____ of his argument.
A. spool **B.** track **C.** thread **D.** path

17. I intend to _____ an official complaint to the Director.

A. write **B.** lodge **C.** place **D.** take

18. The transport strikes a real_____, which will make it very difficult for me to get to work.

A. pain in the back **B.** nuisance **C.** last straw **D.** frustration

19. _____ benefits include a new car and free health insurance.

A. Well **B.** Fringe **C.** Edge **D.** Verge

20. Mind that the baby shouldn't touch the knife; it's as sharp as a_____.

A. blade **B.** sword **C.** cut **D.** razor

III. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES (5 PTS)

Choose the best options to complete the following sentences.

21. He prefers to attend Economics University rather than_____.

A. going to Polytechnic **B.** to be accepted to Polytechnic

C. studying Polytechnic **D.** to attend Polytechnic

22. It pays_____ some professional advice before you make a decision.

A. get **B.** getting **C.** to getting **D.** to get

23. It_____ able to finish it in an hour.

A. can't have been too hard if you had been **C.** couldn't be too hard if you are

B. couldn't be too hard if you were **D.** couldn't be too hard if you had been

24. It could have been a lot worse _____ there.

A. when he had not been **C.** had he not been

B. for he had not been **D.** whether or not he had been

25. _____ believed to be over 300 species of trees in EL Yunque rain forest in Puerto Rico.

A. There are **B.** They are **C.** It is **D.** Is has been

26. _____ classified as a carnivore, the North American Grizzly bear eats berries and even grass.

A. Just **B.** Because of **C.** Although **D.** Either

27. I'm _____ my brother is.

A. nothing near as ambitious **C.** nowhere like so ambitious

B. nothing as ambitious than **D.** nowhere near as ambitious as

28. On the island _____ the only representation of the Indians' handicraft.

A. does it remain **B.** remain **C.** did it remain **D.** remains it

29. It is advised that not only Tam but also his friends _____ punctual.

A. be **B.** are **C.** Is **D.** were

30. Many a boy_____ come up with many ideas.

A. have **B.** has **C.** have been **D.** has been

IV. PHRASAL VERBS AND PREPOSITIONS (5 PTS)

31. If you pay the restaurant bill with your credit card, I'll _____ with your later.

A. settle down **B.** pay back **C.** settle up **D.** pay up

32. Demand for the products is expected to peak 5 years from now and then to_____.

A. taper off **B.** fall down **C.** set back **D.** drift away

33. It was an embarrassing situation, but she managed to_____.

A. laugh at it **B.** laugh on it **C.** laugh it off **D.** laugh it out

34. The police_____a good deal of criticism over their handling of the demonstration.

A. came in for **B.** brought about **C.** went down with **D.** opened up

35. The rain was simply _____ down on the deserted street.

A. pelting **B.** spraying **C.** showering **D.** dripping

36. As we were waiting on the pavement, a black Mercedes _____ besides us.

A. pulled up **B.** pulled down **C.** pulled off **D.** pulled through

37. I was _____ the impression that you liked Indian food.

A. on **B.** with **C.** over **D.** under

38. Ms. Dung, your former teacher, _____ as a very sympathetic person. She can be a shoulder to cry on.

A. comes out **B.** comes at **C.** comes over **D.** comes about

39. She brought _____ the deal even though nobody thought she was capable of doing it.

A. in **B.** off **C.** out **D.** down

40. It took the parents a long time to_____ their children's game.

A. catch up with **B.** catch up **C.** catch on to **D.** catch out

V. GUIDED CLOZE 1 (5 PTS)

Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each space.

(41) _____ Christmas evolved in the United States, new customs were (42) _____ and many old ones were reworked.The legend of Santa Claus, for example, had (43) _____ in Europe and was brought by Dutch settlers to New York in the early 18th century.

Traditionally, Santa Clause – from the Dutch Sinter Klaas – was depicted **(44)** _____ a tall, dignified, religious figure riding a white horse **(45)** _____ the air. Known as Saint Nicholas in Germany, he was usually accompanied by Black Peter, an elf who punished disobedient children. In North America , he **(46)** _____ developed into a flat, jolly old gentleman who had neither the religious **(47)** _____ of Saint Nicholas nor the **(48)** _____ disciplinarian character of Black Peter.

Santa's transformation began in 1823, when a New York newspaper published the poem "A visit from Saint Nicholas", which Clement Clack Moore had written to amuse his daughter. The poem introduced many Americans to the story of a kindly saint who flew over housetops in a reindeer- drawn sleigh. Portraits and drawings of Santa Claus by American illustrator Thomas Nast Further **(49)** _____ the legend during the second half of the 19th century. Living at the North Pole and assisted by elves, the modern Santa produced and delivered toys to all good children. By the late 19th century , he had become such a (50) _____ figure of American folklore that in 1897, when Virginia O'Hanlon wrote to the New York Sun newspaper asking if Santa was real, she received a direct answer: "Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus."

41. **A.** As	**B.** Since	**C.** Through	**D.** Now that
42. **A.** adapted	**B.** acclaimed	**C.** adopted	**D.** assumed
43. **A.** roots	**B.** stems	**C.** origins	**D.** backgrounds
44. **A.** by	**B.** as	**C.** for	**D.** into
45. **A.** up	**B.** on	**C.** at	**D.** through
46. **A.** eventually	**B.** at last	**C.** finally	**D.** ultimately
47. **A.** hopes	**B.** roles	**C.** temperaments	**D.** attributes
48. **A.** severe	**B.** strict	**C.** harsh	**D.** austere
49. **A.** strengthened	**B.** consolidated	**C.** confirmed	**D.** bettered
50. **A.** prominent	**B.** prime	**C.** domineering	**D.** principle

VI. GUIDED CLOZE 2 (5PTS)

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS

All plants rely on nutrients taken from the soil in order to survive. However, in areas where the soil does not contain enough (51) _____nutrients, some plants have adapted to (52) _____ their diets from another source: living organisms. Though they are few in number, carnivorous plants are (53) _____ fascinating beings that "eat" anything from one-celled organisms to insects in order to survive. They are commonly found in marshlands. Carnivorous plants feature one of several types of "traps" to ensnare prey, which they consume to make up for nutrients that

may be missing from the soil. While there are over 400 species of carnivorous plants in the world today, some are more (54) _____ than others.

The most well-known of these plants are the snap traps, which include the Venus flytrap. Snap traps are easily identified by their leaves, which are separated into two lobes that have the ability to fold together. Inside the lobes, the surface is covered with tiny hairs that are (55) _____ to movement. When the plant's prey brushes against the hairs, it triggers a closing mechanism that rapidly brings the two lobes together, trapping the prey (56) _____ inside. The response of the traps is phenomenal (57) _____ speed: the time between triggering the hairs and snapping shut is less than a second. As the prey struggles inside the trap, it only triggers more hairs, causing the leaves to tighten their (58) _____. The plant then secretes liquid chemicals from special glands into the trap to dissolve the prey and absorb all of its nutrients. Besides the Venus fly trap, only one other type of snap trap exists today, (59) _____to as the waterwheel plant. The two share a common ancestor and differ only in a few ways. For instance, the waterwheel is an aquatic plant, while the fly trap is exclusively terrestrial. In addition, the fly trap feeds primarily on arthropods like spiders, while the waterwheel lives (60) _____ simple invertebrates, like certain types of plankton.

51. **A.** vital	**B.** essential	**C.** crucial	**D.** indispensable
52. **A.** enlarge	**B.** modify	**C.** supplement	**D.** augment
53. **A.** nevertheless	**B.** nonetheless	**C.** though	**D.** contradictorily
54. **A.** prevailing	**B.** prevalent	**C.** current	**D.** domineering
55. **A.** liable	**B.** prone	**C.** sensitive	**D.** vulnerable
56. **A.** closely	**B.** irreplaceably	**C.** steadily	**D.** securely
57. **A.** in regard to	**B.** in accordance with	**C.** in preference to	**D.** on merits of
58. **A.** hold	**B.** fist	**C.** grip	**D.** seizure
59. **A.** denoted	**B.** indicated	**C.** referred	**D.** implicated
60. **A.** off	**B.** onto	**C.** with	**D.** through

VII. READING PASSAGE 1 (5PTS)

Read the text below and choose the best answer to each question.

GERTUDE STEIN

One of the most influential literary figures of the twentieth century was American author Gertude Stein. Her literary style and vision was often a radical departure from traditional methods, which relied on a more linear plotline. Instead, Stein focused on language itself by employing methods of repetition and spontaneity in an attempt to mirror human consciousness. But, Stein's influence did not stop with her writing. As an expatriate in Paris, she was responsible for bringing

some of the greatest minds in art and literature together at her apartment, Salon 27. The Spanish painter Pablo Picasso and American writer Ernest Hemingway were two frequent visitors. Indeed, Stein was the one who coined the phrase "Lost Generation" to denote up- and –coming American writers living in Paris at the time mainly due to their disillusionment with art as a whole back home. While Gertrude Stein may not be the most recognizable figure in literature, her personal and literary influence on artists was invaluable.

Stein began living in Paris in 1903. Eventually, her flat, Salon 27, became a center of intellectual exchange for writers and artists. Before long, she became an integral part of the artistic and literary scene in the city and befriended numerous important figures, such as Picasso and Matisse. They would meet there weekly, where they could expound on new theories of art, philosophy, literature, politics and social issues in the stimulating, productive environment provided by Stein. Without Stein's Salon 27, it is quite possible that many of the artists and writers of the day never would have crossed paths, and the individual disciplines would not have become as diverse or fully developed as they eventually did. These interactions also became a major influence on Stein's own literary style.

Stein became enamored with Picasso's cubist style, and, as a result, many of his earliest works adorned the walls of her apartment. But they were not simply decorative, Cubism attempts to reduce the subject form its natural form into an abstract, geometrical shape capable of numerous angles of perception. In a similar fashion, Stein wrote in a style that took into consideration every possible angle of her subject matter. She wanted to give readers the opportunity to view her work on many different levels, not just a single, flat surface. But, unlike the cubist who relied on formal structure to some degree, Stein took it a step further and placed less emphasis on formal writing structures such as grammar and syntax and focused on what she called "automatic" language, which was spontaneous and repetitive and relied more on the spoken word.

In many ways, Stein's style was a reaction against nineteenth century authors' tendency to place order and structure above all other considerations. Stein revolutionized the style of the twentieth century by undermining traditional, expected methods that came before the modern era. Stein focused on the process of writing, not its ultimate result. She also believed that all parts of a sentence were equally important. For example, to her, an article was as important as a noun, and a conjunction was as vital as a verb. In essence, every part of a sentence was related.She learned this from painters, who believed every brushstroke on a canvass contributed to the whole and could not be left out. Furthermore, the act of perception, whether it be art or literature, was crucial, not the ultimate outcome because to Stein, consciousness never ceases. It is continuous, so it became her task to try to embody the movement of consciousness in her work through techniques such as the repetition of words or spontaneity rather than depicting events or a plotline in a linear fashion.

In many ways, Stein's writing mirrors the chaotic, detached atmosphere of post- World War I Paris, yet it also marks the moment when literature began to leave the nineteenth century behind in favor of a more modernist style of imagination and innovation. It is also a clear precursor of

stream of consciousness, which dominated writing styles during the rest of the twentieth century in American. For instance, Hemingway's style in many of his early novels is clearly influenced by Stein. While Stein was able to capitalize on artistic renditions of life and translate them into literature, other artists benefited from her willingness to reject the accepter traditions and create her own.

61. The word **"radical"** is closest in meaning to _____.

A. gradual **B.** abrupt **C.** swift **D.** drastic

62. The author's description of Gertrude Stein mentions which of the following?

A. She was originally from Paris and later moved to the US.

B. Her writing style was centered on a structured plotline.

C. She attempted to focus on the linguistic side of writing.

D. Her work was quite controversial due to its extreme nature.

63. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 1 about American expatriates in Paris?

A. They did not completely agree with Picasso's style at first.

B. They were more satisfied with the creative capacity of Europe.

C. They attempted to forge a new style of literary consciousness.

D. They rarely met together in Stein's apartment to converse.

64. The author discusses Salon 27 in Paragraph 2 in order to _____.

A. illustrate its relevance as a place of artistic interaction of the time.

B. note it is where the painters Matisse and Picasso first met one another.

C. indicate it was an adequate place for such great minds to mingle.

D. show that artists of the day lacked a meeting place at which to gather.

65. According to paragraph 3, Stein followed the cubist style because _____.

A. it focused on the geometric forms inherent in most subject matter

B. it gave her a way to present her reader with various perspectives

C. it was the simplest form with which to interpret and understand her work

D. it eschewed the secondary parts in favor of the major parts of art.

66. The word "**undermining**" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

A. simplifying **B.** overshadowing **C.** promoting **D.** weakening

67. The author's description of Stein's revolutionary style mentions all of the following EXCEPT _____.

A. She placed reason, order and logic above all other facets of her technique

B. She considered each part of the sentence to be essential to its weight and meaning

C. She did not believe that the finality of a work of literature was very important

D. She attempted to capture the movement of consciousness through various techniques

68. The word "**embody**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. evade **B.** express **C.** simplify **D.** replicate

69. According to paragraph 5, Stein's style is a product of the era because _____.

A. it translates the sentiment of Europeans during a time of reconstruction.

B. it is more imaginative and innovative than anything the world had seen

C. it continues the former structural traditions present before World War II

D. it rejects the past and is fashioned out of the sentiment of post-war Europe

70. The word "**renditions**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. interpretations **B.** outlooks **C.** perspectives **D.** concepts

VIII READING PASSAGE 2 (5PTS)

Read the text below and choose the best answer to each question.

According to accounts, when the first astronauts in space looked down and saw the Earth floating in the vast black void, they had what can only be described as a profound spiritual experience; in an instant they had attained a 'global consciousness' in which all national and international boundaries disappeared, and they were left with the awesome realization that they were mere 'planetary citizens'. To the astronauts, the planet looked as if it were some huge single living system. The photographs they brought back touched us all in some way, and the blue sphere in space came to symbolize the oneness of all humanity and life on Earth. The idea that the planet might be alive, strange though it sounds, was soon to gain credence, even among the scientific community.

Not long afterwards in the 1970s, the hypothesis that the Earth's biosphere actually functions as a single living system was put forward by Dr. James Lovelock, a British scientist and inventor who had been commissioned by NASA to help determine whether or not there was life on Mars. By comparing the atmospheres of both planets, he soon realized that, while Mars had a stable, unchanging, 'dead' atmosphere, Earth had no such equilibrium, and that there were some complex processed going on. It was this imbalance that made the planet suitable for sustaining life. He postulated that: 'the physical and chemical condition of the surface of the Earth, of the atmosphere and of the oceans has been, and is, actively made fit and comfortable by the presence of life itself ...in contrast to the conventional wisdom which held that life adapted to the planetary conditions as it, and they, evolved their separate ways.'

Suffice it to say, Lovelock knew that when looking at the Earth in this way, what he was seeing was not so much a planet that just happened to be suitable for sustaining life, but a self-evolving and self- regulating system that adjusted itself to support life. This seemed to qualify the Earth as a living entity in her own right, so he named her 'Gaia' – after the Greek goddess who was said to have drawn the living world forth from Chaos – and the 'Gaia hypothesis' was born.

Lovelock first published his idea in 1979 in his book, Gaia, a New Look at Life on Earth, although the science behind the hypothesis was still imprecise. The ideas in the book provoked a storm of

criticism, but also generated a lot of research, which has since led to profound new insights about life on Earth. For instance, Lovelock knew that the heat of the sun has increased by 25% since life began on Earth, yet he did not understand by which process the temperature on the surface had been kept at the optimum conditions suitable for sustaining life.

Since that time, many of the mechanisms by which Gaia regulates her systems have been identified. For example, it has been shown that cloud formation over the open ocean is almost entirely a function of the metabolism of oceanic algae. Previously, it was thought that this cloud formation was a purely chemical phenomenon. Further research suggested that Gaia has automatically been controlling global temperature, atmospheric content, ocean salinity, and other factors in order to 'maintain the conditions suitable for its own survival', in much the same way that any individual organism regulates its body temperature, blood salinity etc.

Similarly, all the life forms on the planet are a part of Gaia, in a way analogous to the different organs in a body, each with its own function. The oceans and atmosphere act as the planet's circulatory and temperature control systems, while the tropical rainforests could be compared to the liver, cleansing the body of toxins. In their diversity, the myriad life forms of earth co-evolve and contribute interactively to produce and sustain the system as a whole.

Some of Lovelock's critics took his hypothesis to imply that the Earth was behaving with a sense of purpose, that it was being a technological *being, actively controlling the climate and so on. However, Lovelock had never stated that planetary self- regulation was purposeful, only that it was a living, highly complex system. No one doubts that plants or bacteria are alive, yet they do not produce processes nearly as complicated as the Earth's.

The Gaia Theory has already had a huge impact on science and has inspired many leading figures of the past 20 years, who have written and spoken eloquently about how we can model human activities that are beneficial to the living systems of our planet. By making us more aware of the damage we are doing to the ecosystem, Gaia theory may also help us to survive. We are just one part of a larger system, and are reliant on that system for our continued existence. As Lovelock said: ' if we see the world as a superorganism of which we are a part – not the owner, nor the tenant, not even a passenger- we could have a long time ahead of us and our species might survive for its 'allotted span'. It all depends on you and me.'

** A being with an ultimate purpose/ design towards an end.*

71. The first astronauts in space were _____.

A. conscious of the lack of physical boundaries between nations

B. forced to adjust their perspective of their place in the cosmos

C. profoundly affected by the symbolism of the Earth

D. made aware of the life – forces operating on Earth

72. The word **"credence"** is closest in meaning to _____.

A. acceptance B. concordance C. protection D. rejection

73. Dr. James Lovelock had originally _____.

A. been an inventor in Britain

C. been employed to compare Mars with Earth

B. been looking for Martian life

D. proved Mars was a dead planet

74. the word " **they**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. life on Earth **B.** planetary conditions

C. oceans **D.** atmosphere and temperatures

75. Lovelock surmised that _____.

A. Earth's inconstant atmosphere was a bi-product of life on the planet

B. the chemical condition of the Earth had come about by accident

C. the imbalance of gases on Earth had created life

D. life had evolved to survive in Earth's planetary conditions

76. Research has shown that _____.

A. the various planetary systems are regulated by different mechanisms.

B. clouds are formed by metabolic chemical changes in the sky

C. the saltiness of the seas is due to the presence of oceanic algae

D. Gaia can ultimately control her own survival

77. The word "**analogous**" is closest in meaning to _____.

A. consistent **B.** comparable **C.** related **D.** traceable

78. According to Gaia theory _____.

A. the planet has physical biological organs similar to a person's

B. the oceans control the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere

C. the rainforests can remove all the pollution from the Earth

D. each species on Earth has a part to play in the planet's survival

79. According to Lovelock, _____.

A. higher forces are at work behind the Earth's existence and survival

B. the earth had developed senses and was conscious of its purpose

C. the complex life – forces on earth are equal to the sum of a living being

D. bacteria and plants are alive but can only produce simple processes

80. The Gaia hypothesis may ultimately ensure the immediate survival of _____.

A. the planet Earth **B.** the human species

C. the ecosystem **D.** all life on Earth

WRITTEN TEST (70PTS)

I. CLOZE TEST: READ THE TEXT BELOW AND THINK OF THE WORD WHICH BEST FITS EACH SPACE. USE ONLY ONE WORD FOR EACH SPACE.

OPEN CLOZE 1 (10 PTS)

Quite different from storm surges are the giant sea waves called tsunamis, which derive their (1) _____ from the Japanese expression for "high water in a harbor". These waves are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves, although they have relatively (2) _____ to do with tides. Scientists often refer to them as seismic sea waves, far more appropriate in (3)_____ they do result from undersea seismic activity.

Tsunamis are caused when the sea bottom suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano, for example, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly displaced. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances at speeds close to 700 kilometers per hour. In the (4) _____ ocean, tsunamis have little noticeable amplitude, often no more than one or two meters. It is when they hit the shallow water (5) _____ they increase in (6) _____, possibly up to 40 meters. Tsunamis often occur in the Pacific because the Pacific is an area of (7) _____ seismic activity. Two areas of the Pacific (8) _____ accustomed to the threat of tsunamis are Japan and Hawaii. Because the seismic activity that causes tsunamis in Japan often (9) _____ on the ocean bottom quite close to the islands, the tsunamis that hit Japan often comes with little (10) _____ and can therefore prove disastrous.

OPEN CLOZE 2 (10PTS)

The response of most animals when suddenly faced with a predator is to flee. (11) _____ selection has acted in a variety of ways in different (12) _____ to enhance the efficacy of the behaviors, known as "flight behaviors" or escape behaviors that are used by prey in fleeing predators that are used by prey in fleeing predators. Perhaps the most direct adaptation is enhanced flight (13) _____ and agility.

Adaptations for speed, however, are likely to require sacrifices biter attributes, so we might expect only some species to adopt a simple fast flight strategy. Another way of enhancing the effectiveness of flight is to move in an erratic and unpredictable (14) _____. Many species, like ptarmigans, snipes, and various antelopes and gazelles, flee from predators in a characteristic zigzag fashion. Rapid unexpected changes in flight direction (15)_____ it difficult for a predator to track (16) _____. In some species, like the European hare, erratic zigzag flight might be more effective in the (17)_____ of predators that are faster than they are and straight light more effective against predators that are (18) _____. A quite different way of

enhancing escape by flight is to use so-called "flash" behavior. Here, the alarmed prey flees for a short distance and then "freezes." Some predators are unexcited by (19) _____ prey, and a startling flash of activity followed by immobility may confuse them. "Flash" behavior is used in (20) _____ by frogs and orthopteran insects.

II. WORD FORMATION (20PTS)

PART 1:

Complete each sentence, using the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. This involved some _____ dealings with the chief of the police. (HAND)
2. Ensure your screen colors are not causing eye strain. Avoid fluorescent _____ screens. (COLOR)
3. You can travel from one end of the park to the other on a _____ railway. (MINIMIZE)
4. Mr. Madill stated that the _____ against him were unfounded.(ALLEGE)
5. The lingering war in the country has brought about nothing but the _____ effects of poverty and squalor. (HUMAN)
6. The _____ between blacks and whites are more and more common. (MARRY)
7. I don't think Tom's getting too much sleep lately. His eyes are terribly _____. (BLEED)
8. He has unwavering belief in something unreal such as _____ forces. (NORMALITY)
9. _____ can be dangerously close to racism. (NATION)
10. The world champion was _____ by a younger Russian challenger. (THRONE)

PART 2:

Complete the passage with appropriate forms from the words given in the box.

kick	leaver	likelihood	ecstasy	relation
adventurous	nurture	count	attend	remark

Over the years, there have been (11) _____ fans of the classic Hanna – Barbera cartoon character Yogi Bear. The cartoon series enjoyed by young and old alike revolved mostly around the (12) _____ of this loveable bear and his (13) _____ Boo- Boo as they tried unsuccessfully to snag "pic-a-nic" baskets in the made-up land of Jellystone Park. It is not often that people think about where the ideas for these cartoon characters come from, which brings up an interesting point: do bears actually search for food (14) _____ in picnic baskets and (15) _____ campsites?

(16) _____ enough, bears have been known to seek out food from some (17) _____ sources, including picnic baskets, on top of their usual diet of berries, insects and fish. Bears work throughout the summer and fall to build up fat stores so as to have energy enough

to last them through their winter hibernations. (18) _____ to this is their need to replenish their depleted reserves when they wake up in the spring. Food is generally scarce in the early spring, and consequently they will (19) _____ indulge in any foods that are (20) _____ . This is the main reason for many incidents involving bears entering campsites in search of food.

II. ERROR CORRECTION (10PTS)

The following passage contains 10 errors. Identify and correct them.

Many flowering plants woo insect pollinators and gently direct them to their most fertile blossoms by changing the colors of individual flowers from day to day. Through color cues, the plant signals for the insect that it would be better off visiting one flower on its bush than other. The particular hue tells the pollination that the flower is full of far more pollen than are neighboring blooms. That nectar-rich flower also happens to be fertile and ready to disperse its pollen or to receive pollen the insect has picked out from another flower. Plants do not have to spend precious resources remaining reservoirs of nectar in all their flowers. Thus, the color-code communication system benefits both plants and insects.

For example, on the lantana plant, a flower starts out on the first day as yellow, when it is rich with pollen and nectar. Influenced by an as-yet-unidentified environmental signal, the flower changes its color of triggering the production of the pigment anthromyacin. It turns orange on the second day and red on the third. By the third day, it has no pollen to offer insects and is no longer fertile. On any given lantana bush, only 10 to 15 percent of the blossoms are likely to be yellow and fertile. But in the tests measuring the response of butterflies, it's discovered that the insects visited the yellow flowers at least 100 times more than would be expected from haphazard visitation. Experiments with paper flowers demonstrated that the butterflies were responding with color cues rather than, say, the scent of the nectar.

In other types of plants, blossoms change from white to red, others from yellow to red, and so on. These color changes have been observed in 74 families of plants.

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20PTS)

Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.

1. This liver condition is common among those who drink a lot.

   → This liver condition _____ drinkers.

2. "I think the whole idea is ridiculous," he said

   → He dismissed _____.

3. He threatened the officers with violence.

   → He _____

4. It shouldn't have surprised me that my children didn't like the new, cheaper ice- cream.

→ I might _____

5. Her lateness made the boss angry. (BANANAS)

→ It was because she _____.

6. She wore headphones in order not to disturb anyone.

→ She wore headphones lest _____.

7. She is not very good at arranging flowers. (FLAIR)

→ _____.

8. Bill changed his ways when he came out of prison. (LEAF)

→ _____.

9. You must not, I repeat not, open this box until Christmas Day. (TO)

→ Under _____opened until Christmas Day.

10. Her early success has made her very conceited.(HEAD)

→ _____.

ĐỀ SỐ 4

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question. (5 points)

1.	**A.** massage	**B.** carriage	**C.** voyage	**D.** dosage
2.	**A.** dimension	**B.** expansion	**C.** confusion	**D.** tension
3.	**A.** increase	**B.** ink	**C.** pink	**D.** thank
4.	**A.** apology	**B.** classify	**C.** testify	**D.** verify
5.	**A.** beloved	**B.** naked	**C.** ploughed	**D.** learned

B. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question. (5 points)

1. **A.** obvious	**B.** notorious	**C.** credulous	**D.** numerous
2. **A.** dialect	**B.** diagram	**C.** diagonal	**D.** diamond
3. **A.** Europe	**B.** monument	**C.** province	**D.** minority
4. **A.** obsolete	**B.** complete	**C.** compete	**D.** deplete
5. **A.** consent	**B.** obstinacy	**C.** condolence	**D.** equality

PART TWO: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A. Choose the best answer. (10 points)

1. She loved tennis and could watch it till the _____ came home.
   A. she **B.** everyone **C.** horses **D.** cows
2. Could you close the window? There is a bit of a _____.
   A. current **B.** wind **C.** draught **D.** breeze
3. Thousands of steel _____ were used as the framework of the new office block.
   A. beams **B.** girders **C.** stakes **D.** piles
4. The ceiling fans were on, but unfortunately they only _____ the hot, humid air.
   A. stirred up **B.** poured through **C.** turned into **D.** cut back

5. He set one alarm-clock for five o'clock and the other for five past so as to _____ that he did not oversleep.

A. assure B. ensure C. insure D. reassure

6. When Tim was eating a cherry, he accidentally swallowed the _____.

A. nut B. stone C. seed D. core

7. It was only _____ he told me his surname that I realised that we had been to the same school .

A. then B. until C. as soon as D. when

8. He got an excellent grade in his examination _____ the fact that he had not worked particularly hard .

A. on account of B. because C. in spite of D. although

9. Their eventual choice of house was _____ by the time Peter would take to get to the office.

A. related B. consequent C. determined D. dependent

10. It turned out that we _____ rushed to the airport as the plane was delayed by several hours .

A. hadn't B. should have C. mustn't D. needn't have

B. Supply the correct form of the word provided in brackets in each sentence. (5 points)

1. His busy schedule made him completely (access) _____ to his students.
2. He works for UNESCO in a purely (advice) _____ role.
3. The sun and the moon are often (person)_____ in poetry.
4. I've never known such a (quarrel) _____ person.
5. I don't care if you had had too much to drink. Your behaviour last night was (defend) _____ .

C. Choose the right verbs provided in the box, then use the most suitable forms of the verbs to fill in the numbered blanks. (5 points)

break call slow take draw

1. The red car has just _____ up in front of our house. Are we expecting anyone ?
2. His condition is worse than before. I think we should _____ in a doctor .
3. I've won a million pound ! I don't believe it ! I simply can't _____ it in !
4. Could you _____ down, please. I don't like driving so fast on country roads.
5. I'm sorry. I'm late. The car has _____ down again. I've left it about a mile down the street.

D. From the four underlined words or phrases (A), (B), (C), or (D), identify the one that is not correct. (10 points)

1. Anthropologists (A) agree that our (B) primitive ancestors who inhabited the tropics (C) probably have natural protection (D) against the sun.
2. A good exercise program (A) helps teach people (B) to avoid the habits that (C) might shorten (D) the lives.
3. (A) A thunder usually follows lightning by five (B) seconds (C) for every mile (D) between the flash and the observer.
4. Forgery, in law, is the fabrication or (A) altering of a (B) written document (C) with the intent to deceive or (D) defraud.
5. During the first half of the nineteenth century, (A) immigrants to the United States were (B) predominant from Western Europe; after the Civil War, however, new arrivals came mainly (C) from Eastern and Southern Europe, (D) as well as from Asia.
6. Bill Gates built his microcomputer (A) software company into one of the largest (B) in the nation, and in (C) doing so became one of the country's wealthiest and most respected (D) man.
7. With his many theories, Albert Einstein (A) did a great impact on physics, (B) so much so that he is (C) often called the greatest physicist of (D) all time.
8. Since rats are (A) destructive and (B) may carry disease, (C) therefore many cities try to exterminate (D) them.
9. In (A) that age of computers, (B) it is difficult to imagine how tedious (C) the work of accountants and clerks must (D) have been in the past.
10. Made up (A) of more than 150 member countries, the organization (B) known as the United Nations (C) were established after World War II (D) to preserve international peace and security.

E. Supply the correct tense of the verb in brackets. (8 points)

1. You must tell me the truth. I insist on (tell) the truth.
2. (Thompson catch) the ball, we would have won the game.
3. Don't worry. We (finish) the report by 11 o'clock.
4. Fred was pleased (admit) to the college.
5. There were some people (row) on the river.
6. Alex has a test tomorrow that he needs to study for. He (not watch) TV right now.
7. Were I (know) the answer, I (tell) you right away.
8. By the end of last year, he (read) four Shakespeare plays and by next year, he (read) two more.

PART THREE: READING

A. Read the passage and then decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. (10 points)

WHALING

Rock carving suggest that Stone Age people were hunting whales for food as early as 2200 B.C. Such (1) _____ hunting is still practiced today in a number of (2) _____ including the Inuit people of Greenland and North America.

Whaling became big business from the seventh century as the (3) _____ for whalebone and whale oil rose, and humpback and sperm whales were hunted in (4) _____ large numbers. But just as stocks of these species began to fall, the explosive harpoon-gun was (5) _____. This weapon, together with the development of steam-power ships, (6) _____ the whalers to hunt the fast-moving fin and blue whales.

In 1905 the whaling (7) _____ moved to the waters of Antarctica. The introduction of massive factory ships enabled the whales to be processed at sea. As a result, the blue whale had (8) _____ disappeared by the 1950s. In 1946 the International Whaling Commission was established to maintain the declining whale populations. Quotas were (9) _____ but these were often (10)_____ and numbers continued to fall. Hunting of many species continued until 1986 when the IWC finally responded to international pressure and a ban on commercial whaling was introduced.

1. **A.** survival	**B.** essential	**C.** basic	**D.** subsistence
2. **A.** groups	**B.** societies	**C.** races	**D.** nationalities
3. **A.** demand	**B.** desire	**C.** request	**D.** reliance
4. **A.** repeatedly	**B.** frequently	**C.** continually	**D.** increasingly
5. **A.** invented	**B.** discovered	**C.** assembled	**D.** applied
6. **A.** managed	**B.** employed	**C.** enabled	**D.** empowered
7. **A.** lines	**B.** troops	**C.** staff	**D.** fleets
8. **A.** virtually	**B.** possibly	**C.** uniquely	**D.** commonly
9. **A.** made	**B.** set	**C.** placed	**D.** done
10. **A.** refused	**B.** denied	**C.** ignored	**D.** exempted

B. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. (10 points)

Although the rise in the global temperature by 4 per cent predicted by many scientists may not sound like much, it is the difference between now and the last Ice Age, when huge glaciers covered Europe and most of Britain. Nobody knows (1) _____ what would happen in a warmer world, but we (2) _____ know some things. Heat a kettle and the (3) _____ inside it expands. The

(4) _____ of the world has climbed more than half a degree this century, and the oceans have (5) _____ by at least 10 cm.

But (6) _____ as it takes several minutes for a kettle to begin warming, (7) _____ it may have taken the ocean thirty years to swell. This (8) _____ that the global warming we are now experiencing is a result only of the carbon dioxide we have dumped into the atmosphere (9) _____ to the 1960s. Since then, the (10) _____ of fossil fuels has increased rapidly.

Scientists (11) _____ for the United nations and European governments have been warning that (12) _____ the Dutch and the people of East Anglia will need to do will (13) _____ to build more extensive sea defenses. Many of the world's great cities are (14) _____ risk, because they are (15) _____ at sea level. Miami, (16) _____ entirely built on a sandbank, could be (17) _____ away. But the effect of rising sea levels will be much (18) _____ for the developing countries. With a meter rise in sea levels, 200 million could become homeless.

There are other fears too, (19) _____ to a recent United Nations report. The plight of the hungry in northern Africa could (20) _____ , as rainfall in the Sahara and beyond is reduced by 20 per cent.

C. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for the following questions: (5 points)

All at once Hazel was coming in through the French windows, pulling off gardening gloves, and Bill was entering through the door, both at once. So I only had time to take one quick look at her before I turned to face him. All very confusing. What that first glimpse showed me was that time had thickened her figure but didn't seem to have made much difference to her face. It still had good skin and youthful outlines. She was holding a bunch of roses – must have been cutting them in the garden while waiting for me. The gardening gloves lent a delightfully informal touch. It was quite an entrance, though Bill spoilt it a bit by making his at the same time.

Bill seemed longer and thinner. His tightly massed hair had a tinge of grey. Apart from that, twenty years had done nothing to him, except deepen the lines of thoughtfulness that had already, when I knew him, begun to spread across his face. Or was that all? I looked at him again, more carefully, as he looked away from me at Hazel. Weren't his eyes different somehow? More inward looking than ever? Gazing in not merely at his thoughts, but at something else, something he was keeping hidden or perhaps protecting.

Then we were chattering and taking glasses in our hands, and I came back to earth. For the first ten minutes we were all so defensive, so carefully probing, that nobody learnt anything. Bill had forgotten me altogether, that much was clear. He was engaged in getting to know me from scratch, very cautiously so as not to hit a wrong note, with the object of getting me to contribute a big subscription to his African project. I kept trying to absorb details about Hazel, but Bill was talking earnestly about African education, and the strain of appearing to concentrate while actually thinking about his wife proved so great that I decided it would be easier just to concentrate. So I did. I let him hammer away for about ten more minutes, and then the daughter, who seemed to be acting as parlourmaid, showed in another visitor. Evidently we were to be four at lunch.

1. What effect had time had on Hazel and Bill?

A. They had both lost weight.
B. They were more withdrawn.
C. They hadn't changed at all.
D. They had changed in subtle ways.

2. When they all started talking, the writer

A. relaxed at last.
B. stopped dreaming.
C. spoke most to Hazel.
D. began to remember things.

3. The writer found the first part of their conversation

A. sentimental.
B. irritating.
C. uninformative.
D. trivial.

4. Why did Bill speak seriously?

A. He wanted some money from the writer.
B. He did not remember the writer.
C. His wife was present.
D. He was talking about the past.

5. In the end the writer found Bill's conversation

A. monotonous
B. convincing
C. thought-provoking
D. instructive

D. You are going to read a text about closed-circuit television (CCTV) in public places. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the text. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1 -7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. (7 points)

WE'VE ALL BEEN FRAMED

Everybody's on television now. We are routinely filmed as we walk down the high street and enter the shop to buy a newspaper. Police cameras take over as we drive down the road to drop our children at school. Another hidden eye watches the playground for anything suspicious. And so it goes on - in the office, at the cashpoint, at shopping malls, stations, airports, car parks, football grounds, public squares, even public conveniences.

1. _____

Do the claims for drastic crime reduction attributed to CCTV by the government and local authorities stand up to independent analysis? Could the £1bn spent on monitoring and system costs over the past decade have been used more effectively? If viewing surveillance is a form of power, what limits are placed on its operation by the democratic and legal processes?

2. _____

When we meet in Hull, Norris and I travel to his home, where there are 10 cameras focused on various parts of the high street. While I pay the cab driver, Norris is switching off the burglar alarm. Aha! So he's not against using modern technology to prevent crime? Of course not. Nor does he appear enthusiastic when I ask if he would like to get rid of all CCTV cameras tomorrow.

3. _____

I've never been convinced, though', he continues, 'that there could be a simple solution to crime. One of my main complaints is that the last government invested 80% of the crime-prevention budget on technology which was never properly evaluated.

4. _____

Norris and Armstrong felt it was high time to do some evaluating themselves. They spent days, nights, and weekends in three different control rooms - one in a poor, multi-racial inner-city area, one in a prosperous country town and one in a major city center. 'In a busy street', says Norris, 'there are hundreds of issues to focus on. So how do you decide who's a likely trouble-maker and who's not? The answer, in all cases, is that it's based on crude stereotypes.'

5. _____

Norris is slightly surprised that a country where the concept of Big Brother has become part of the language should accept so many 'little brothers and sisters' to the point where its citizens are, he says, the most filmed in the world 'without any democratic or legal controls'. To which I point out that most people assume that if they've done nothing wrong then they have nothing to fear.

6. _____

State concern? What has the state got to do with it? 'People think of a camera operator watching over them kindly but all the information is being stored. Real-time images can be connected to computers to be analyzed.'

7. _____

What he sees as the possible long-term implications can best be summed up by the penultimate paragraph of the book: 'The history of the 20th century should remind us that democratic institutions are not assured.They can be, and have been, captured by totalitarian regimes of both left and right. We should not trust in the myth of a benevolent government, for while it may be only a cynic who questions the benign intent of their current rulers, it would surely be a fool who believed that such benevolence! is assured in the future.'

A 'No, probably not,' he replies after a pause. They can be effective in limited circumstances - in car parks, for instance. And with the new generation of speed cameras, we have a chance to reduce pedestrian deaths in urban areas. Their use on railway crossings seems highly sensible and when cameras allow the police to find a bomber, a mugger or a murderer then none of us could say it wasn't a social good.

B Norris disagrees. 'We all have something to hide,' he says. 'People have affairs. People hide their true feelings about others. Are these really matters of state concern?'

C Answers to these and many other questions are to be found in Norris and Armstrong's book, The Maximum Surveillance Society: The Rise of CCTV. I decided to meet one of them in person.

D So where is all this leading? Should we be alarmed about what is likely to happen in the future - not tomorrow or the next day, perhaps, but some years from now?

E In other words the targets are men rather than women, young men rather than middle-aged or elderly men. If you're a young man in a baseball cap, then your every move is likely to be under observation. 'Older men are largely ignored,' Norris says.

F Occasionally, we catch sight of ourselves on a screen in one of these places. But the real addicts of closed-circuit television are the ones who are paid to watch, day and night. Dr Clive Norris and Dr Gary Armstrong have spent a total of 600 hours in control rooms watching the people who watch us. Both are lecturers in criminology and both are worried about the phenomenal growth of CCTV surveillance in recent years. Accordingly, they set out to ask some questions.

G If the control room spots one of these crimes taking place, it doesn't mean that the police or the security guards will respond, he says. 'They have their own agendas. In our 600 hours they went into action just 43 times.'

H The present government, on the other hand, has begun a massive program of crime reduction and they should be congratulated on providing a lot of money for evaluation. But while the use of CCTV continues to spread, there still hasn't been a properly conducted survey into its effectiveness.'

PART FOUR WRITING

A. Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (10 points)

1. Tim insisted on being told the complete story.
   Nothing but _____
2. She never seems to succeed, even though she works hard.
   However _____
3. Andrew is the most generous person I have ever met
   I've yet _____
4. She never seems to succeed even though she studies much.
   Much _____
5. I never thought that I would win a prize
   It had _____

B. **Write a new sentence using the word given. (10 points)**

1. I don't think the television's likely to blow up at any minute.
   LIKELIHOOD _____
2. This car only cost me five hundred pounds.
   PICKED _____
3. Someone paid five thousand pounds for the painting.
   WENT _____
4. We have made neither a profit nor a loss this year.
   EVEN _____
5. In 1967 programs began to be transmitted in color.
   ADVENT _____

ĐỀ SỐ 5

I. PHONETICS (10 POINTS)

A. Identify the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the other words in the group.

1. **A.** arrived	**B.** linked	**C.** lived	**D.** opened
2. **A.** explanation	**B.** main	**C.** faint	**D.** paint
3. **A.** copious	**B.** obese	**C.** drone	**D.** clamorous
4. **A.** germ	**B.** gesture	**C.** gene	**D.** gear
5. **A.** manufacture	**B.** mature	**C.** pasture	**D.** nature

B. Identify the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other words in the same group.

1. **A.** trigonometry	**B.** explanatory	**C.** immediately	**D.** democracy
2. **A.** legislature	**B.** repository	**C.** magnificent	**D.** mistake
3. **A.** argumentative	**B.** psychological	**C.** contributory	**D.** hypersensitive
4. **A.** photograph	**B.** payroll	**C.** accent	**D.** regretful
5. **A.** majority	**B.** ceremony	**C.** astronomy	**D.** investiture

II. VOCABULARY (10 POINTS)

Select the best option for each blank.

1. Employees who have a ..... are encouraged to discuss it with the management.
   A. hindrance **B.** grievance **C.** disadvantage **D.** disturbance

2. The police are ..... certain who the culprit is.
   A. in some ways **B.** more or less **C.** here and there **D.** by and by

3. Women's participation ..... in the workforce was lower in the countries which had less-developed economies.
   A. scale **B.** speed **C.** velocity **D.** rate

4. Although the patient received intensive treatment, there was no ..... improvement in her condition.
   A. decipherable **B.** legible **C.** discernible **D.** intelligible

5. I've been doing my best to reduce the backlog but I must admit that I've hardly put ..... in the problem so far.
   A. a dent **B.** a foot **C.** a brave face **D.** damper

6. From time to time he .....himself to a weekend in a five-star hotel.

A. craves B. indulges C. treats D. benefits

7. Men still expect their jobs to take _____.

A. superiority B. imposition C. priority D. seniority

8. According to a recent survey, most people are on good ..... with their neighbours.

A. terms B. relations C. relationships D. acquaintance

9. The police have been ordered not to ..... if the students attack them.

A. combat B. rebuff C. retaliate D. challenge

10. The police finally arrested the ..... criminal

A. famous B. renowned C. respectable D. notorious

III. GRAMMAR (20 POINTS)

A. Put each verb in brackets in an appropriate form. (10points)

1. She has made up her mind ..... (have) a garage ..... (build) next to the house.

2. The statue ..... (break) while it ..... (move) to another room in the museum.

3. The highway patrol advised ..... (take) the old route through the city.

4. The bell is ringing. I must stop ..... (do) my homework ..... (answer) the phone.

5. Why you all ..... (laugh)? Roger ..... (tell) you his funny stories?

6. Don't worry. We ..... (finish) the report by 11.

B. Put the suitable preposition(s) in each of the following blanks (10 points)

1. We're all very obliged ..... you

2. He's quite careless ..... danger.

3. She's very nervous ..... the new boss.

4. I'm faithful ..... my principle.

5. I've been so anxious ..... you.

6. This service is free ..... charge.

7. They went ahead contrary ..... my advice.

8. He was married ..... Sue for a day.

9.....the devil and the deep blue sea.

10. Have a card.....your sleeve.

IV. READING (30 POINTS)

A. Read the text below and then answer the questions 1 - 8 (10 points)

THE WORLD AND ITS GLOBAL ECONOMY

The world as man knows it today is getting smaller and smaller because of technology such as the Internet and high speed modems. In fact, on March 3, 2005, a man flew entirely around the globe without refueling or stopping in a one-person jet. The world is changing the world, and as the 21st century continues, the global economy will play a larger and larger role. As Thomas Friedman so eloquently put it in *Lexus and the Olive Tree,* globalization is "the inexorable integration of markets, nation-states, and technologies to a degree never witnessed before."

With today's technology it is possible for people to solicit business from the far side of the globe. A company like Dell Computers can order parts from several different countries, take shipment in North Carolina where the new computers will be assembled, and then ship them to all regions of the globe . An American oil firm can do a satellite survey in Siberia for oil deposits and then contract with a Russian oil firm to drill the actual well, while the petroleum engineer, acting as the project supervisor, remains in the US and runs the project by using a computer, a high speed Internet connection, and a cellular telephone for quick questions.

A global economy poses some serious problems. If a company doesn't act fast enough, it can lose, and if the company loses heavily, what will happen to the employees working for the company, and then in turn what will happen to the stores that depend on those employees buying their goods? As can be seen, there is a definite trickle-down effect. How is the child who is about to graduate from high school supposed to decide on what career field to enter? A career field that is here today might be gone long before the child can graduate from college, so not only does it become vital that a person gain the needed knowledge to enter a given career field, but the person also needs to learn how to learn. Learning how to learn may prove to be even more necessary than the knowledge needed to enter a given career field. A person who is good at learning how to learn can quickly adapt to changes in the global economy by quickly preparing to enter other career fields if his job is here today, but gone in the morning.

If the world turns into a global economy, a person will need to be able to get along and work with people from different cultural backgrounds. However, unless a person has spent time living in different parts of the world, this might be hard to do. While many students from foreign countries, especially the Asian countries, come to the US to earn a graduate degree, how many students from the US spend even a semester abroad studying in another country? The answer to this question is of course a very small percentage.

While individuals from some of foreign countries and some individuals from the US and the US economy will adjust to globalization, will the rest of the world? Mass media are more than willing to continue to stir the pot of controversy as they not only have to learn how to report the positive news, but also dole out a continuous stream of negative news. When a person in a developing country

sees all the cars on the streets of Beijing, of course that person wants a car so he can show his neighbor how wealthy he is, and all this does is promote unneeded consumption. Why does the person who has nowhere to go and no money to spend for travel want to own a car? The simple answer is because the media paint owning a car as a symbol of wealth and it is human nature to want to become wealthy or at least to appear wealthy.

On the positive side, as prices rise due to increased demands on scarce resources, there will be an incentive to find affordable alternatives. For example, as the price of oil rises and along with it the price of a gallon of gasoline, a point will be reached at which people are no longer willing to purchase gasoline so they can drive their cars, and they will demand both alternative transportation methods and cars which use another source of energy. A current online survey says $2.50 per gallon of gasoline is the point at which the people in the US will start making demands on the auto manufacturer, which will open up new career fields in a few countries that have the technology needed to meet the demands; however, people around the globe will work together on it.

1. The word "inexorable" in the passage is closest in meaning to

   A. upward **B.** recent **C.** inevitable **D.** preposterous

2. The word "solicit" in the passage is closest in meaning to

   A. lure **B.** sell **C.** help **D.** ask for

3. According to par.2, what can be inferred about the role of a project supervisor?

   A. To make sure the project is finished correctly and on time

   B. To hand-check each of the steps in a project

   C. To assign each of the items that needs to be done in a project

   D. To talk to everyone on a daily basis

4. According to the passage, people need to learn how to learn, otherwise

   A. they will not move from the first grade to the second grade in elementary school

   B. they will not be able to work in the same job throughout college

   C. they will not be able to switch from one career to another as the global economy changes

   D. they will not be able to graduate from college and become a member of the global economy

5. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in the passage?

   A. The mass media are like a witch stirring her cauldron.

   B. The mass media always report the truth since this keeps the ratings up and brings in the most advertising revenue.

   C. The mass media will report half-truths if it will keep their ratings up so they can sell advertising

   D. The mass media report every angle of a story since reports are apolitical and never present only one viewpoint.

6. In paragraph 5, what can be inferred from the description of the media about owning a car?

A. A car needs to be painted certain colors if it is going to show others a person is wealthy.

B. The media are so biased that they will provide paint if a person needs to paint his car so as to project the car as a symbol of wealth.

C. The media slant the stories, so it will appear to viewers that only wealthy people own a car.

D. The members of the media don't own cars, so they are jealous of those wealthy people who do own cars

7. Look at the four squares [■] in par.2 that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

E-businesses will be the lucrative businesses in the future since they are available to everyone

with an Internet connection.

Where would the sentence best fit?

8. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the **THREE** answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage.

The Internet and technology are making the world a smaller and smaller place today, and this is creating a global economy.

A. As Thomas Friedman so eloquently put it in *Lexus and the Olive Tree,* globalization is "the inexorable integration of markets, nation-states, and technologies to a degree never witnessed before,"

B. A global economy poses some serious problems and if a company doesn't act fast enough, it can lose, and if the company loses heavily, the employees working for the company and the stores that depend on those employees buying their goods can go out of business.

C. A person who is good at learning how to learn can quickly adapt to changes in the global economy by quickly preparing to enter other career fields, if his job is here today but gone in the morning.

D. A career field that is here today might be gone long before the child can graduate from college, so it becomes vital.

E. People are always going to be willing to pay any price they need to pay in order to buy something they want, which is why the price of gasoline will not be a factor in the global economy.

F. Individuals from some foreign countries, some individuals from the US and the US economy will adjust to globalization, but the real question is, how is the rest of the world going to react to living in a global economy?

B. Close test (20 points)

ART AS A CAREER

Many celebrated artists have found (1) _____ hard to (2) _____ ends meet early on in their careers. (3) _____ a few well-known exceptions, however, (poor Van Gogh being perhaps the most famous one) (4)_____ went on to find recognition within their own lifetime. Picasso's life story is the kind of rags-to-riches tale (5) _____ gives hope to many (6) _____ unknown artist. In 1904, he was sharing a draughty and primitive studio complex (7) _____ thirty other artists. But (8) _____ his death, he was a multi-millionaire and probably the most celebrated modern artist ever . Nevertheless, (9)_____ every success story, there must be dozens of artists (perhaps some potential 'greats') who have endured a lifetime (10) _____ hardship in obscurity. (11) _____ they were never recognised because their work was (12) _____ of sympathy with the prevailing fashion, or (13) _____ they lacked talent, is impossible to say. Most people see art (14) _____ a vocation rather (15) _____ a career. There (16) _____ indeed be some truth in the idea (17) _____ artists need to (18) _____ exceptionally dedicated to succeed, and even relatively successful artists sometimes have (19) _____ supplement their income by working (20) _____ other areas occasionally.

V. USE OF ENGLISH (30 POINTS)

A. Sentence transformation (20 points)

PART 1:

Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (10 points)

1. Someone has suggested the resignation of the minister.
   It..... .
2. I have frequently made stupid mistakes like that.
   Many's..... .
3. You think that fat people are always jolly, but you are wrong.
   Contrary..... .
4. You should have called the doctor at once .
   It was..... .
5. Gary is proud of the fact that he is never late.
   Gary prides..... .

PART 2:

Write a new sentence similar in meaning to the one given, using the word given in brackets. Do not alter the word in any way. (10 points)

1. Many customs restrictions within the EC have been abolished.AWAY

.....

2. At the moment I can't afford to buy a new car. **QUESTION**

.....

3. I assume you're hungry. **GRANTED**

.....

4. I know I can convince Dave that I'm right about this matter. **BRING**

.....

5. Students at the school are not allowed to go into the Rainbow Disco. **BOUNDS**

.....

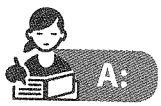
B. Error correction (10 points)

Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

1. The bus (A) was plenty of people who had spent (B) many a happy hour in the stores (C) doing (D) their Christmas shopping.
2. (A)Weather and (B) geography conditions may determine the (C) type of transportation (D) used in a region.
3. When you talk (A) to the old man, please remember (B) to speak out (C) as he's (D) hard of hearing.
4. (A) The old and the new in transportation also (B) contrast (C) sharply in (D) Middle East.
5. The ocean (A) probably distinguishes the earth (B) from other planets of the solar system, (C) for scientists believe that large bodies of water (D) are not existing on the other planets.
6. Geothermal (A) energy is energy (B) to obtain by (C) using heat from (D) the Earth's interior.
7. (A) In general the only kinds of cells (B) that cannot replace (C) itself are (D) nerve cells.
8. Historians (A) believe that some (B) forms of (C) advertising must be as old as (D) barter and trade
9. (A) Many television newscasters make the public(B) an eyewitness to the news (C) by means of on-the- spot, (D) alive reports.
10. Dams are used (A) to control flooding, provide water for (B) irrigation, and (C) generating electricity for the (D) surrounding area.

ANSWER KEY

ĐỀ SỐ 1



A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY (10 MARKS)

1. d.	6. c.
2. a.	7. b.
3. a.	8. c.
4. b.	9. c
5. c	10. d

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 MARKS)

11. c	21. d
12. b	22. c
13. b	23. c
14. c	24. a
15. a	25. c
16. c	26. b
17. a	27. a
18. b	28. b
19. c	29. c
20. a	30. d

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 MARKS)

31. c	36. d
32. d	37. c
33. a	38. c
34. b	39. b
35. a	40. d

IV. READING COMPREHENSION (20 MARKS)

Fill in each gap in the passage with one suitable sentence from A-J

41. F	6. I
41. J	47. E
43. D	48. A
44. B	49. G
45. H	50. C

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.

51. c	56. c
52. d	57. d
53. b	58. c
54. a	59. c
55. b	60. a

B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (20 MARKS)

Supply the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

1. will have been waiting	6. can't have been
2. am thinking / have been thinking	7. should be withdrawn
3. should there be	8. to have been painted
4. will be rising	9. are always making
5. will have been	10. should have visited

Complete the following passage with the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

11. Utterly exhausted	16. aims
12. nailed	17. has been
13. having	18. arguing
14. has since made	19. helped
15. is contemplating	20. has encouraged

II. WORD FORMS (20 MARKS)

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words given

21. misdiagnosis
22. liven
23. invariably
24. guidelines
25. crystalline
26. inexhaustible
27. deforestation
28. breathlessly
29. downsized
30. belies

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given

31. increasingly
32. townspeople
33. enlarged
34. discontinued
35. handmade
36. governmental
37. differentiated
38. specialty
39. undergoing
40. prospered

III. GAP-FILLING (10 MARKS)

Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

41. as
42. that
43. acquiring
44. so-called
45. contact
46. corners
47. it
48. mean
49. may
50. very

IV. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10 MARKS)

51. up
52. against
53. around
54. away
55. off
56. out
57. through
58. up
59. on
60. out

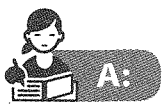
V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (10 MARKS)

61. Bruce likened the situation at work to a family argument.
62. When she sold the jewelry at such a low price, she was taken for a ride.
63. What if we make no changes at all for the time being?
64. Rumor has it that we will have a new manager.
65. They arrived at their destination safe and sound.
66. At this moment, I am preoccupied with my university thesis.
67. Can you cast/shed/throw any light on how Jack made enough money to buy his new house?
68. If I had taken/accepted the job I was offered in January, I would be on twice the salary I am now/I would be earning twice as much as I am now.
69. Our boss is intent on not giving (us) the pay rise.
70. There has been a considerable fall in the value of sterling in the past week.

VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 MARKS)

Water scarcity is fast becoming one of the major limited factors in world crop production. In many areas, poor agricultural practices have led to increasing desertification and the loss of formerly arable lands. Consequently, those plants species that are well adapted with survival in dry climates are being looked at for an answer in development more efficient crops to grow on marginally arable lands. Plants use several mechanisms to ensure their survival in desert environments. Some involve pure mechanical and physical adaptations, such as the shape of the plant's surface, smaller leafed size, and extensive root systems. Some of the adaptations are related to chemical mechanisms. Many plants, such as cacti, have internal gums and mucilages which give them water-retaining properties. Other chemical mechanism is that of the epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts as an impervious cover to protect the plant. It prevents excessive loss from internal moisture. It also protects the plant from external aggression, which can come from inorganic agents such as gases, or organic agents which include bacteria ant plant pets. Researchers have proposed that synthetic waxes with similar protective abilities could be prepared based on knowledge of desert plants. If is successfully developed, such a compound could be used to greatly increasing a plant's ability to maintain health in so adverse situations as inadequate water supply, limited fertilizers availability, attacked by pets, and poor storage after harvesting.	Correction: limiting to developing purely leaf Another of is increase such

ĐỀ SỐ 2



A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

1. C	6. A
2. B	7. A
3. D	8. A
4. A	9. B
5. A	10. D

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

1. C	11. B
2. A	12. C
3. A	13. B
4. B	14. A
5. C	15. A
6. D	16. D
7. C	17. A
8. C	18. B
9. A	19. B
10. A	20. B

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1

1. C	6. A
2. D	7. C
3. B	8. B
4. B	9. A
5. D	10. B

Reading 2

1. I	6. E
2. D	7. A
3. F	8. G
4. J	9. B
5. C	10. H

GUIDED CLOZE TEST

1. B	6. B
2. D	7. C
3. C	8. D
4. A	9. C
5. A	10. B

WRITTEN TEST

VERB TENSE

Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)

1. to be read/ reading	6. making
2. waiting	7. hadn't been
3. should have informed	8. accounts
4. asking	9. must have forgotten
5. to keep	10. to turn

Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)

1. began	6. laid
2. was	7. have generally accepted
3. to have realized	8. was used
4. was giving	9. to reproduce
5. would take	10. were cut

II. WORD FORM

Give the correct form of words in bracket (10 pts)

1. counterfactuals	6. predetermined
2. onside	7. spiritualized
3. irrevocable	8. supremacy
4. renewals	9. suspiciously
5. intercollegiate	10. outfitted

Supply each gap with the correct form of the word given in the box (10 pts)

1. precocious	6. demolish
2. overbred	7. subject
3. unprecedented	8. excellence
4. moves	9. naturally
5. halfway	10. subverted

III. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions (10 pts)

1. These boots can be ordered directly **from** the manufacturers.
2. He escaped by passing himself **off** as a guard.
3. She refused to be a party **to** any violence.
4. Her sense of fun has rubbed **off** on her children.
5. We cannot afford to take risks when people's lives are **at** stake.
6. Embarrassment rooted her **to** the spot.
7. The school ran **into** financial trouble when eighty percent of the staff went on strike.
8. Erica is an excellent colleague. She goes **about** her job calmly and efficiently.
9. There should be enough plates to go **round/around**.
10. Hundreds of people turned **out** in the rain to see their favorite pop star.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them (10 pts)

THE TRUTH ABOUT LOVE

This week we celebrated Valentine's Day or rather incurable *romances* and those of us who are a bit soft in the head did! The fourteenth of February always gives everyone who's anyone

a chance to cast a few pearls of wisdom before their fellow sufferers about the nature of 'the universal migraine' – love. Francis Farnsworth is ***the*** case in point. I'm sure the poor old fellow has a heart of gold but he really does talk a load of rubbish sometimes! His appearance last night on BBC 1's 'Let's Talk It Over' was ***not*** exception. He started ***out*** by having what I will politely call a difference of opinion with Tania Di Monte, author of 'Tell me the Truth about love'. Ms. Di Monte always expresses the most extraordinary views without any apparent fear of contradiction. Last night, she was boldly ***set*** out her rules for a perfect relationship when poor old Farnsworth accidentally called her Tina. Tina is of course the name of her ex-husband Darren's second wife and we all know that any mention him – or her – is like a red rag to a bull to Tania. Farnsworth kept apologizing and saying that it had been a slip of the tongue brought about by a momentary ***loss*** of concentration, but it took all presenter Greg Lazarre's skills to calm our Tania down again. Francis then started calling her 'darling', which only succeeded in making her even more furious. 'Term of ***endearing***', he stammered as she glared at him. She had been vehemently denying that there was even a grain of truth in rumors about her forthcoming engagement ***with*** football star Nick Pérez. Nevertheless, I'm sure it is only a question of time before we see Tania and Nick on the cover of 'Hi There!' celebrating 'the wedding of the century'. If marrying someone like Tania is what happens to you if you're incredibly successful, ***like*** Pérez undoubtedly is, I shudder ***thinking*** what the price of failure might be!

1. romances → romantics	6. loss →lapse
2. the → a	7. endearing → endearment
3. not → no	8. with → to
4. out → off	9. like → as
5. set → setting	10. thinking → to think

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with one suitable word (10 pts)

Can parrots communicate?

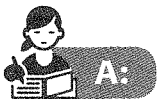
1. up	6. with
2. whatever/what	7. should
3. fact	8. somewhere/anywhere
4. Like/like	9. little
5. could/would	10. us

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one given (10 pts)

1. I'm not in the habit of sleeping in the afternoon.
2. Not for another five years did the whole truth about the murder come out.
3. No one seems to have predicted the correct result.
4. My grandfather didn't have any recollection of phoning me last night
5. I didn't feel up to playing football that day.
6. Laura had a lot of problems to contend with during her childhood.
7. Young children are apt to ask a lot of questions.
8. David seemed really ill at ease in front of all those people.
9. The press has poured scorn on the handling of the matter.
10. When they broke the news, she didn't turn a hair.

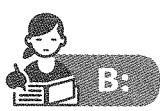
ĐỀ SỐ 3



A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. D	2. D	3.C	4. D	5.D	6.B	7. D	8.C	9.C
10. B	11. D	12. C	13. D	14.A	15. C	16. C	17. B	18. B
19. B	20. D	21. A	22. D	23. B	24. C	25. A	26. C	27. D
28. B	29. A	30. B	31. C	32. A	33. C	34. A	35. A	36. A
37. D	38. C	39. B	40. C	41. A	42. C	43. C	44. B	45. D
46. A	47. D	48. B	49. A	50. A	51. A	52. C	53. B	54. B
55. C	56. D	57. A	58. C	59. C	60. A	61. D	62. C	63. B
64. A	65. B	66. D	67. A	68. B	69. D	70. A	71. B	72. A
73. B	74. B	75. A	76. A	77. B	78. D	79. C	80. B	



B: WRITTEN TEST

I. CLOZE TEST

Open cloze 1

1. name 2. little 3. that 4. open/ deep 5. that
6. height 7. heavy 8. well 9. occurs 10. warning

Open cloze 2

11. Natural 12. species 13. speed 14. way 15. make
16. prey 17. presence 18. slower 19. immobile 20. particular

II. WORD FORMATION

Part 1:

1. underhand/ underhanded 2. multicolored 3. miniature
4. allegations 5. dehumanizing 6. intermarriage
7. bloodshot 8. paranormal
9. Nationalism 10. dethroned

Part 2:

11. countless	12. misadventures	13. sidekick	14. left
15. unattended	16. Remarkable	17. unlikely	18. related
19. ecstatically	20. nutritious		

III. ERROR CORRECTION

Many flowering plants woo insect pollinators and gently direct them to their most fertile blossoms by changing the colors of individual flowers from day to day. Through color cues, the plant signals for the insect that it would be better off visiting one flower on its bush than other. The particular hue tells the pollination that the flower is full of far more pollen than are neighboring blooms. That nectar-rich flower also happens to be fertile and ready to disperse its pollen or to receive pollen the insect has picked out from another flower. Plants do not have to spend precious resources remaining reservoirs of nectar in all their flowers. Thus, the color-code communication system benefits both plants and insects.

For example, on the lantana plant, a flower starts out on the first day as yellow, when it is rich with pollen and nectar. Influenced by an as-yet-unidentified environmental signal, the flower changes its color of triggering the production of the pigment anthromyacin. It turns orange on the second day and red on the third. By the third day, it has no pollen to offer insects and is no longer fertile. On any given lantana bush, only 10 to 15 percent of the blossoms are likely to be yellow and fertile. But in the tests measuring the response of butterflies, it's discovered that the insects visited the yellow flowers at least 100 times more than would be expected from haphazard visitation. Experiments with paper flowers demonstrated that the butterflies were responding with color cues rather than, say, the scent of the nectar.

In other types of plants, blossoms change from white to red, others from yellow to red, and so on. These color changes have been observed in 74 families of plants.

Correction:

for → to

other → others/ another

pollination → pollinator

(picked) out → (picked) up

remaining → maintaining

color-code → color –coded

of → by (triggering)

response → responsiveness

it's → it was

with → to

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. This liver condition is common among those who drink a lot.

→ This liver condition ***is common among heavy*** drinkers.

2. "I think the whole idea is ridiculous," he said

→ He dismissed ***the whole idea as being ridiculous.***

3. He threatened the officers with violence.

→ He ***made threats of violence against the officers.***

4. It shouldn't have surprised me that my children didn't like the new, cheaper ice- cream.

→ I might ***have known my children would not like the new, cheaper ice-cream.***

5. Her lateness made the boss angry. (BANANAS)

→ It was because she ***was late that the boss went bananas.***

6. She wore headphones in order not to disturb anyone.

→ She wore headphones lest ***she (should) disturb anyone.***

7. She is not very good at arranging flowers. (FLAIR)

→ ***She doesn't have much (of a) flair for arranging flowers.***

8. Bill changed his ways when he came out of prison. (LEAF)

→ ***Bill has turned over a new leaf since he came out of prison.***

9. You must not, I repeat not, open this box until Christmas Day. (TO)

→ Under ***no circumstances is this box to be*** opened until Christmas Day.

10. Her early success has made her very conceited.(HEAD)

→ ***Her early success has gone to her h***ead.

ĐỀ SỐ 4

PART I: PHONOLOGY

A. 1. A	2. C	3. A	4. A	5. C
B. 1. B	2. C	3. D	4. A	5. B

PART II: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A. Choose the best answer.

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. D

B. Supply the correct form of the word provided in brackets in each sentence.

1. His busy schedule made him completely **inaccessible** to his students.
2. He works for UNESCO in a purely **advisory** role.
3. The sun and the moon are often **personified** in poetry.
4. I've never known such a **quarrelsome** person.
5. I don't care if you had had too much to drink. Your behaviour last night was **indefensible.**

C. Choose the right verbs provided in the box, then use the most suitable forms of the verbs to fill in the numbered blanks.

1. The red car has just **drawn** up in front of our house. Are we expecting anyone ?
2. His condition is worse than before. I think we should **call** in a doctor .
3. I've won a million pound ! I don't believe it ! I simply can't **take** it in !
4. Could you **slow** down, please. I don't like driving so fast on country roads.
5. I'm sorry. I'm late. The car has **broken** down again. I've left it about a mile down the street.

D. From the four underlined words or phrases (A), (B), (C), or (D), identify the one that is not correct.

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. C

E. Supply the correct tense of the verb in brackets.

1. You must tell me the truth. I insist on **being told** the truth.
2. **Had Thompson caught** the ball, we would have won the game.

3. Don't worry. We **shall/will have finished** the report by 11 o'clock.

4. Fred was pleased **to be admitted** to the college.

5. There were some people **rowing** on the river.

6. Alex has a test tomorrow that he needs to study for. He **should not be watching** TV right now.

7. **Were I to know** the answer, I would tell you right away.

8. By the end of last year he **had read** four Shakespeare plays and by next year he **will have read** two more.

PART III: READING

A. Read the passage and then decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10.C

B. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

Although the rise in the global temperature by 4 per cent predicted by many scientists may not sound like much, it is the difference between now and the last Ice Age, when huge glaciers covered Europe and most of Britain. Nobody knows (1) **exactly / precisely** what would happen in a warmer world, but we (2) **do** know some things. Heat a kettle and the (3) **water** inside it expands. The (4) **temperature** of the world has climbed more than half a degree this century, and the oceans have (5) **risen** by at least 10 cm.

But (6) **just** as it takes several minutes for a kettle to begin warming, (7) **So** it may have taken the ocean thirty years to swell. This (8) **means** that the global warming we are now experiencing is a result only of the carbon dioxide we have dumped into the atmosphere (9) **up** to the 1960s. Since then, the (10) **use** of fossil fuels has increased rapidly.

Scientists (11) **working** for the United nations and European governments have been warning that (12) **what** the Dutch and the people of East Anglia will need to do will (13) **be** to build more extensive sea defenses. Many of the world's great cities are (14) **at** risk, because they are (15) **located / situated** at sea level. Miami, (16) **almost** entirely built on a sandbank, could be (17) **swept** away. But the effect of rising sea levels will be much (18) **worse** for the developing countries. With a meter rise in sea levels, 200 million could become homeless.

There are other fears too, (19) **according** to a recent United Nations report. The plight of the hungry in northern Africa could (20) **worsen**, as rainfall in the Sahara and beyond is reduced by 20 per cent.

C. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for the following questions

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A

D. **Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1 -7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.**

1. F 2. C 3. A 4. H 5. E 6. B 7. D

PART FOUR: WRITING

A. **Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (10 points)**

1. Tim insisted on being told the complete story.
   Nothing but the complete / whole story would satisfy Tim.
2. She never seems to succeed, even though she works hard.
   However hard she works she never seems to succeed.
3. Andrew is the most generous person I have ever met
   I've yet to meet anyone who is more generous than Andrew
4. She never seems to succeed even though she studies much.
   Much as she studies, she never seems to succeed.
5. I never thought that I would win a prize
   It had never crossed my mind that I'd win a prize.

B. **Write a new sentence using the word given. (10 points)**

1. I don't think the television's likely to blow up at any minute.
   There is little likelihood that the television will blow up at any minute.
2. This car only cost me five hundred pounds.
   I picked this car up for only five hundred pounds.
3. Someone paid five thousand pounds for the painting.
   The painting went for five thousand pounds.
4. We have made neither a profit nor a loss this year.
   We have broken even this year.
5. In 1967 programs began to be transmitted in color.
   1967 saw the advent of the transmission of programs in color.

ĐỀ SỐ 5

I. PHONETICS (10 POINTS)

A.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. B

B.

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B

II. VOCABULARY (10 POINTS)

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. D

III. GRAMMAR (20 POINTS)

A. Put each verb in brackets in an appropriate form. (10points)

1. to have / built 2. broke / was being moved
3. taking 4. doing / to answer
5. are you all laughing/ has Roger told 6. will have finished

B. Put the suitable preposition(s) in each of the following blanks (10 points)

1. to	2. about (of)	3. about (of)	4. to	5. about (for)
6. of	7. to	8. to	9. between	10. up

IV. READING (30 POINTS)

A. (From 1 - 7 : 1mark /answer ; 8: 3marks) (10 points)

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. B, C, F

B. Close test (20 points)

1. it	2. make	3. With	4. most	5. which/ that
6. an	7. with	8. by	9. for	10. of
11. Whether		12. out	13. because	14. as 15. than
16. may/ could		17. that	18. be	19. to 20. in

V. USE OF ENGLISH (30 POINTS)

A. Sentence transformation (20 points)

Part 1: (10 points; 2 points for each answer)

1. It has been suggested that the minister should resign.
2. Many's the time that I've made stupid mistakes like that.
3. Contrary to your belief/ opinion, fat people are not always jolly.
4. It was wrong of you not to call the doctor at once .
5. Gary prides himself on never being late.

Part 2: (10 points; 2 points for each answer)

1. Many customs restrictions within EC have been done away with.
2. At the moment a new car is out of the question.
3. I take it for granted you're hungry.
4. I know I can bring Dave round to my way of thinking on this matter.
5. The Rainbow Disco is out of bounds to students at the school.

B. Error correction (10 points)

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. C