

Mã đề thi 369

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

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

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.*

**Question 1:** We have lived there for years and grown fond of the surroundings. That is why we do not want to leave.

- A. planted many trees in the surroundings
- B. haunted by the surroundings
- C. loved the surroundings
- D. possessed by the surroundings

**Question 2:** His new work has enjoyed a very good review from critics and readers.

- A. viewing
- B. regard
- C. look
- D. opinion

**Question 3:** Such problems as haste and inexperience are a universal feature of youth.

- A. marked
- B. shared
- C. hidden
- D. separated

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

**Question 4:** Publishing in the UK, the book has won a number of awards in recent regional book fairs.

- A
- B
- C
- D

**Question 5:** During our tour of the refinery, it was seen that both propane and gasoline

- A
- B
- C

were produced in large volumes.

- D

**Question 6:** The first important requirements for you to become a mountain climber are your

- A
- B
- C

strong passion and you have good health.

- D

**Question 7:** Hardly did he enter the room when all the lights went out.

- A
- B
- C
- D

**Question 8:** A professor of economy and history at our university developed a new theory of

- A
- B

the relationship between historical events and financial crises.

- C
- D

*Read the following passage adapted from Understanding Rural America - InfoUSA and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 9 to 18.*

The well-being of America's rural people and places depends upon many things - the availability of good-paying jobs; (9)\_\_\_\_\_ to critical services such as education, health care, and communication; strong communities; and a healthy natural environment. And, (10)\_\_\_\_\_ urban America is equally dependent upon these things, the challenges to well-being look very different in rural areas than in urban areas. Small-scale, low-density settlement (11)\_\_\_\_\_ make it more costly for communities and businesses to provide critical services. Declining jobs and income in the natural resource-based industries that many rural areas depend on (12)\_\_\_\_\_ workers in those industries to find new ways to make a living. Low-skill, low-wage rural manufacturing industries must find new ways to challenge the increasing number of (13)\_\_\_\_\_ competitors. Distance and remoteness impede many rural areas from being connected to the urban centers of economic activity. Finally, changes in the availability and use of natural resources located in rural areas (14)\_\_\_\_\_ the people

who earn a living from those resources and those who (15)\_\_\_\_\_ recreational and other benefits from them.

Some rural areas have met these challenges successfully, achieved some level of prosperity, and are ready (16)\_\_\_\_\_ the challenges of the future. Others have neither met the current challenges nor positioned themselves for the future. Thus, concern for rural America is real. And, while rural America is a producer of critical goods and services, the (17)\_\_\_\_\_ goes beyond economics. Rural America is also home to a fifth of the Nation's people, keeper of natural amenities and national treasures, and safeguard of a/an (18)\_\_\_\_\_ part of American culture, tradition, and history.

**Question 9:** A. challenge      B. key      C. access      D. advantage

**Question 10:** A. because      B. while      C. when      D. since

**Question 11:** A. styles      B. tools      C. means      D. patterns

**Question 12:** A. offer      B. turn      C. force      D. make

**Question 13:** A. foreign      B. abroad      C. lateral      D. rural

**Question 14:** A. effect      B. encourage      C. stimulate      D. affect

**Question 15:** A. involve      B. evolve      C. bring      D. derive

**Question 16:** A. in      B. of      C. with      D. for

**Question 17:** A. research      B. impatience      C. concern      D. stimulus

**Question 18:** A. abnormal      B. simple      C. incredible      D. unique

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**

**Question 19:** Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.

A. sufficiency      B. excess      C. large quantity      D. small quantity

**Question 20:** There is growing concern about the way man has destroyed the environment.

A. attraction      B. speculation      C. ease      D. consideration

**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 21:** "Don't forget to tidy up the final draft before submission," the team leader told us.

- A. The team leader asked us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
- B. The team leader reminded us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
- C. The team leader ordered us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
- D. The team leader simply wanted us to tidy up the final draft before submission.

**Question 22:** "My company makes a large profit every year. Why don't you invest more money in it?" my friend said to me.

- A. My friend suggested his investing more money in his company.
- B. My friend persuaded me to invest more money in his company.
- C. I was asked to invest more money in my friend's company.
- D. My friend instructed me how to put more money into his company.

**Question 23:** "Mum, please don't tell dad about my mistake," the boy said.

- A. The mother was forced to keep her son's mistake as a secret when he insisted.
- B. The boy earnestly insisted that his mother tell his father about his mistake.
- C. The boy begged his mother not to tell his father about his mistake.
- D. The boy requested his mother not to talk about his mistake any more.

**Question 24:** "You shouldn't have leaked our confidential report to the press, Frank!" said Jane.

- A. Jane accused Frank of having cheated the press with their confidential report.
- B. Jane criticized Frank for having disclosed their confidential report to the press.
- C. Jane suspected that Frank had leaked their confidential report to the press.
- D. Jane blamed Frank for having flattered the press with their confidential report.

**Question 25:** “If you don’t pay the ransom, we’ll kill your boy,” the kidnappers told us.

- A. The kidnappers pledged to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.
- B. The kidnappers ordered to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.
- C. The kidnappers threatened to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.
- D. The kidnappers promised to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.

**Read the following passage adapted from Cultural Guide - OALD, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 26 to 35.**

The issue of equality for women in British society first attracted national attention in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the suffragettes won for women the right to vote. In the 1960s feminism became the subject of intense debate when the women’s liberation movement encouraged women to reject their traditional supporting role and to demand equal status and equal rights with men in areas such as employment and pay.

Since then, the **gender gap** between the sexes has been reduced. The Equal Pay Act of 1970, for instance, made it illegal for women to be paid less than men for doing the same work, and in 1975 the Sex Discrimination Act aimed to prevent either sex having an unfair advantage when applying for jobs. In the same year the Equal Opportunities Commission was set up to help people claim their rights to equal treatment and to publish research and statistics to show where improvements in opportunities for women need to be made. Women now have much better employment opportunities, though they still tend to get less well-paid jobs than men, and very few are appointed to top jobs in industry.

In the US the movement that is often called the “first wave of feminism” began in the mid 1800s. Susan B. Anthony worked for the right to vote, Margaret Sanger wanted to provide women with the means of contraception so that they could decide whether or not to have children, and Elizabeth Blackwell, who had to fight for the chance to become a doctor, wanted women to have greater opportunities to study. Many feminists were interested in other social issues.

The second wave of feminism began in the 1960s. Women like Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem became associated with the fight to get equal rights and opportunities for women under the law. An important issue was the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which was intended to change the Constitution. Although the ERA was not passed, there was progress in other areas. It became illegal for employers, schools, clubs, etc. to discriminate against women. But women still find it hard to advance beyond a certain point in their careers, the so-called **glass ceiling** that prevents them from having high-level jobs. Many women also face the problem of the second shift, i.e. the household chores.

In the 1980s, feminism became less popular in the US and there was less interest in solving the remaining problems, such as the fact that most women still earn much less than men. Although there is still discrimination, the principle that it should not exist is widely accepted.

**Question 26:** It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. British women did not complete their traditional supporting role
- B. most women did not wish to have equal status and equal rights
- C. British women did not have the right to vote in political elections
- D. suffragettes fought for the equal employment and equal pay

**Question 27:** The phrase “**gender gap**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the visible space between men and women
- B. the difference in status between men and women
- C. the social distance between the two sexes
- D. the social relationship between the two sexes

**Question 28:** Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, and Elizabeth Blackwell are mentioned as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. American women who were more successful than men
- B. American women with exceptional abilities
- C. pioneers in the fight for American women’s rights
- D. American women who had greater opportunities

**Question 29:** The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. was not officially approved                      B. changed the US Constitution  
C. was brought into force in the 1960s              D. supported employers, schools and clubs

**Question 30:** In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, some information about feminism in Britain was issued by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the Equal Rights Amendment                      B. the Equal Pay Act of 1970  
C. the Equal Opportunities Commission              D. the Sex Discrimination Act

**Question 31:** Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. The movement of feminism began in the US earlier than in Britain.  
B. The women's liberation movement in the world first began in Britain.  
C. The US movement of feminism became the most popular in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.  
D. The British government passed laws to support women in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Question 32:** The phrase “**glass ceiling**” in paragraph 4 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. an imaginary barrier                      B. an overlooked problem  
C. a ceiling made of glass                      D. a transparent frame

**Question 33:** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. There is now no sex discrimination in Britain and in the US.  
B. Many American women still face the problem of household chores.  
C. An American woman once had to fight for the chance to become a doctor.  
D. British women now have much better employment opportunities.

**Question 34:** It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the belief that sex discrimination should not exist is not popular in the US  
B. women in Britain and the US still fight for their equal status and equal rights  
C. the British government did not approve of the women's liberation movement  
D. women do not have better employment opportunities despite their great efforts

**Question 35:** Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. Opportunities for Women Nowadays              B. Women and the Right to Vote  
C. The Suffragettes in British Society              D. Feminism in Britain and the US

*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 36:** A. future              B. prospect              C. guidance              D. involve  
**Question 37:** A. facilitate              B. hydrology              C. participate              D. intimacy  
**Question 38:** A. represent              B. permanent              C. continent              D. sentiment  
**Question 39:** A. romantic              B. reduction              C. popular              D. financial  
**Question 40:** A. optimist              B. immediate              C. fabulous              D. accuracy

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.*

**Question 41:** He behaved in a very strange way. That surprised me a lot.

A. He behaved very strangely, which surprised me very much.  
B. I was almost not surprised by his strange behaviour.  
C. What almost surprised me was the strange way he behaved.  
D. His behaviour was a very strange thing, that surprised me most.

**Question 42:** He cannot lend me the book now. He has not finished reading it yet.

A. Having finished reading the book, he cannot lend it to me.  
B. He cannot lend me the book until he has finished reading it.  
C. Not having finished reading the book, he will lend it to me.  
D. As long as he cannot finish reading the book, he will lend it to me.

**Question 43:** Crazianna is a big country. Unfortunately, it has never received respect from its neighbours.

A. Crazianna has never received respect from its neighbours because it is a big country.

**B.** Crazianna is such a big country that it has never received respect from its neighbours.

**C.** It is Crazianna, a big country, that has never received respect from its neighbours.

**D.** Though Crazianna is a big country, it has never received respect from its neighbours.

**Question 44:** His academic record at high school was poor. He failed to apply to that prestigious institution.

**A.** His academic record at high school was poor because he didn't apply to that prestigious institution.

**B.** His academic record at high school was poor as a result of his failure to apply to that prestigious institution.

**C.** Failing to apply to that prestigious institution, his academic record at high school was poor.

**D.** His academic record at high school was poor; as a result, he failed to apply to that prestigious institution.

**Question 45:** Smoking is an extremely harmful habit. You should give it up immediately.

**A.** When you give up smoking immediately, you will affect your health with this harmful habit.

**B.** You should give up smoking immediately and you will fall into an extremely harmful habit.

**C.** Stop your smoking immediately so it will become one of your extremely harmful habits.

**D.** As smoking is an extremely harmful habit, you should give it up immediately.

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

**Question 46:** "Why don't you sit down and \_\_\_\_\_?"

**A.** make yourself at peace

**B.** make yourself at rest

**C.** make it your own home

**D.** make yourself at home

**Question 47:** "You \_\_\_\_\_ have cooked so many dishes. There are only three of us for lunch."

**A.** wouldn't

**B.** oughtn't

**C.** needn't

**D.** couldn't

**Question 48:** The Second World War \_\_\_\_\_ in 1939.

**A.** brought about

**B.** turned up

**C.** broke out

**D.** took out

**Question 49:** "We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ if we want to get there in time."

**A.** turn down

**B.** speed up

**C.** take up

**D.** put down

**Question 50:** The temperature \_\_\_\_\_ takes place varies widely from material to material.

**A.** which melting

**B.** at which melting

**C.** at which they melt

**D.** which they melt

**Question 51:** The village was \_\_\_\_\_ visible through the dense fog.

**A.** only

**B.** barely

**C.** mostly

**D.** hard

**Question 52:** \_\_\_\_\_ without animals and plants?

**A.** What would life on earth be like

**B.** How would life on earth be for

**C.** What will life on earth be like

**D.** How will life on earth be like

**Question 53:** Harry: "Are you ready, Kate? There's not much time left."

Kate: "Yes, just a minute. \_\_\_\_\_!"

**A.** No longer

**B.** I won't finish

**C.** I'd be OK

**D.** I'm coming

**Question 54:** "\_\_\_\_\_ you treat him, he'll help you. He's so tolerant."

**A.** No matter how

**B.** In addition to

**C.** Even though

**D.** As if

**Question 55:** I could not \_\_\_\_\_ the lecture at all. It was too difficult for me.

**A.** get along

**B.** make off

**C.** take in

**D.** hold on

**Question 56:** I did not want to believe them, but in fact, \_\_\_\_\_ was true.

**A.** what they said

**B.** what has said

**C.** that they were said

**D.** which they said

**Question 57:** "You'll recognize Jenny when you see her. She \_\_\_\_\_ a red hat."

**A.** will wear

**B.** will be wearing

**C.** wears

**D.** is wearing

**Question 58:** Alfonso: "I had a really good time. Thanks for the lovely evening."

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

**A.** I'm glad you enjoyed it

**B.** Yes, it's really good

**C.** Oh, that's right

**D.** No, it's very kind of you



- Question 59:** This shirt is \_\_\_\_\_ that one.  
 A. as much expensive as                      B. not nearly as expensive as  
 C. a bit less expensive                      D. much far expensive than
- Question 60:** The sign “NO TRESPASSING” tells you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. not to photograph    B. not to smoke                      C. not to enter                      D. not to approach
- Question 61:** Sue: “Can you help me with my essay?”  
 Robert: “\_\_\_\_\_”  
 A. Yes, I’m afraid not.    B. I think that, too.                      C. Not completely.                      D. Why not?
- Question 62:** The instructor blew his whistle and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. off the runners were running                      B. off ran the runners  
 C. off were running the runners                      D. the runners run off
- Question 63:** She built a high wall round her garden \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to enable people not taking her fruit                      B. so that her fruit would be stolen  
 C. to prevent her fruit from being stolen                      D. in order that her fruit not be stolen
- Question 64:** Before I left for my summer camp, my mother told me to take warm clothes with me \_\_\_\_\_ it was cold.  
 A. despite                      B. in case                      C. so that                      D. whereas
- Question 65:** “Never be late for an interview, \_\_\_\_\_ you can’t get the job.”  
 A. unless                      B. otherwise                      C. or so                      D. if not
- Question 66:** If it \_\_\_\_\_ for the heavy storm, the accident would not have happened.  
 A. weren’t                      B. hadn’t been                      C. isn’t                      D. were
- Question 67:** The sky was cloudy and foggy. We went to the beach, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. however                      B. even though                      C. so                      D. yet
- Question 68:** He never lets anything \_\_\_\_\_ him and his weekend fishing trip.  
 A. come between                      B. come on                      C. come up                      D. come among
- Question 69:** Joan: “Our friends are coming. \_\_\_\_\_, Mike?”  
 Mike: “I’m sorry, but I can’t do it now.”  
 A. Shall you make some coffee, please                      B. Shall I make you like some coffee  
 C. Why don’t we cook some coffee                      D. Would you mind making some coffee
- Question 70:** Our boss would rather \_\_\_\_\_ during the working hours.  
 A. us not chatting                      B. we didn’t chat                      C. us not chat                      D. we don’t chat

**Read the following passage adapted from A. Briggs’ article on culture, Microsoft® Student 2008, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.**

**Culture** is a word in common use with complex meanings, and is derived, like the term *broadcasting*, from the treatment and care of the soil and of what grows on it. It is directly related to cultivation and the adjectives *cultural* and *cultured* are part of the same verbal complex. A person of culture has identifiable **attributes**, among them a knowledge of and interest in the arts, literature, and music. Yet the word *culture* does not refer solely to such knowledge and interest nor, indeed, to education. At least from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, under the influence of anthropologists and sociologists, the word *culture* has come to be used generally both in the singular and the plural (*cultures*) to refer to a whole way of life of people, including their customs, laws, conventions, and values.

Distinctions have consequently been drawn between primitive and advanced culture and cultures, between elite and popular culture, between popular and mass culture, and most recently between national and global cultures. Distinctions have been drawn too between *culture* and *civilization*; the latter is a word derived not, like culture or agriculture, from the soil, but from the city. The two words are sometimes treated as synonymous. Yet this is misleading. While civilization and barbarism are pitted against each other in what seems to be a perpetual behavioural pattern, the use of the word *culture* has been strongly influenced by conceptions of evolution in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and of development in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Cultures evolve or develop. They are not **static**. They have twists

and turns. Styles change. So do fashions. There are cultural processes. What, for example, the word *cultured* means has changed substantially since the study of classical (that is, Greek and Roman) literature, philosophy, and history ceased in the 20<sup>th</sup> century to be central to school and university education. No single alternative focus emerged, although with computers has come electronic culture, affecting kinds of study, and most recently digital culture. As cultures express themselves in new forms not everything gets better or more civilized.

The multiplicity of meanings attached to the word made and will make it difficult to define. There is no single, unproblematic definition, although many attempts have been made to establish one. The only non-problematic definitions go back to agricultural meaning (for example, cereal culture or strawberry culture) and medical meaning (for example, bacterial culture or penicillin culture). Since in anthropology and sociology we also acknowledge culture clashes, culture shock, and counter-culture, the range of reference is extremely wide.

**Question 71:** According to the passage, the word *culture* \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is related to the preparation and use of land for farming
- B. develops from Greek and Roman literature and history
- C. comes from a source that has not been identified
- D. derives from the same root as *civilization* does

**Question 72:** It is stated in paragraph 1 that a cultured person \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has a job related to cultivation
- B. takes care of the soil and what grows on it
- C. has knowledge of arts, literature, and music
- D. does a job relevant to education

**Question 73:** The author remarks that *culture* and *civilization* are the two words that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. share the same word formation pattern
- B. are both related to agriculture and cultivation
- C. have nearly the same meaning
- D. do not develop from the same meaning

**Question 74:** It can be inferred from the passage that since the 20<sup>th</sup> century \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. schools and universities have not taught classical literature, philosophy, and history
- B. classical literature, philosophy, and history have been considered as core subjects
- C. classical literature, philosophy, and history have not been taught as compulsory subjects
- D. all schools and universities have taught classical literature, philosophy, and history

**Question 75:** The word “**attributes**” in paragraph 1 most likely means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. aspects
- B. fields
- C. qualities
- D. skills

**Question 76:** The word “**static**” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. regular
- B. balanced
- C. unchanged
- D. dense

**Question 77:** Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

- A. Anthropology and sociology have tried to limit the references to *culture*.
- B. Distinctions have been drawn between *culture* and *civilization*.
- C. The word *culture* can be used to refer to a whole way of life of people.
- D. The use of the word *culture* has been changed since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Question 78:** It is difficult to give the definitions of the word *culture* EXCEPT for its \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. agricultural and medical meanings
- B. historical and figurative meanings
- C. philosophical and historical meanings
- D. sociological and anthropological meanings

**Question 79:** Which of the following is NOT true about the word *culture*?

- A. It is a word that cannot be defined.
- B. Its use has been considerably changed.
- C. It differs from the word *civilization*.
- D. It evolves from agriculture.

**Question 80:** The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the distinction between *culture* and *civilization*
- B. the figurative meanings of the word *culture*
- C. the derivatives of the word *culture*
- D. the multiplicity of meanings of the word *culture*

----- THE END -----