

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

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

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 1: She did not study hard enough to win the scholarship.

- A. Winning the scholarship did not make her study harder.
- B. She could have won the scholarship if she had studied harder.
- C. She studied hard but she could not win the scholarship.
- D. It was very hard for her to win the scholarship.

Question 2: “Please accept my apology for arriving late,” said Janet to her employer.

- A. Janet quickly made an apology and the employer accepted it.
- B. Janet apologised to her employer for her late arrival.
- C. Janet had to make an apology because her employer demanded it.
- D. Janet thought she would apologise to her employer for arriving late.

Question 3: To my surprise, the stranger knew my name.

- A. It surprised the stranger that I knew his name.
- B. What surprised me most was the stranger’s name.
- C. I was surprised that the stranger knew my name.
- D. My name was the only thing the stranger knew.

Question 4: Soil erosion is a result of forests being cut down carelessly.

- A. That forests are being cut down carelessly results from soil erosion.
- B. That forests are being cut down carelessly leads to soil erosion.
- C. Soil erosion results in forests being cut down carelessly.
- D. Soil erosion contributes to forests being cut down carelessly.

Question 5: Walking on the grass in the park is not permitted.

- A. We must not walk on the grass in the park.
- B. You can walk on the grass in the park if you want to.
- C. We do not have to walk on the grass in the park.
- D. People like walking on the grass in the park.

Question 6: She prefers going to the library to staying at home.

- A. She does not like either going to the library or staying at home.
- B. She stays at home instead of going to the library.
- C. She likes nothing better than going to the library.
- D. She would rather go to the library than stay at home.

Question 7: Fiona has been typing the report for an hour.

- A. Fiona finished the report an hour ago.
- B. It took Fiona an hour to type the report.
- C. Fiona will finish typing the report in an hour.
- D. It is an hour since Fiona started typing the report.

Question 8: No matter how hard Fred tried to lose weight, he did not succeed.

- A. It did not matter whether Fred could lose weight.
- B. Fred tried very hard to lose weight and succeeded.
- C. It was hard for Fred to lose weight because he never succeeded.
- D. However hard Fred tried, he could not lose weight.

In the US large cities have good public transportation systems. The El railroad in Chicago and the underground systems of New York, Boston, San Francisco and Washington, DC are heavily used. Elsewhere, most Americans prefer to use their cars. Families often have two cars and, outside major cities, have to drive fairly long distances to schools, offices, shops, banks, etc. Many college and even high-school students have their own cars.

Long-distance travel in Britain is also mainly by road, though railways link most towns and cities. Most places are linked by motorways or other fast roads and many people prefer to drive **at their own convenience** rather than use a train, even though they may get stuck in a traffic jam. Long-distance coach/bus services are usually a cheaper alternative to trains, but they take longer and may be less comfortable. Some long-distance travel, especially that undertaken for business reasons, may be by air. There are regular flights between regional airports, as well as to and from London. A lot of freight is also distributed by road, though heavier items and raw materials often go by rail.

In the US much long-distance travel is by air. America has two main long-distance bus companies, Greyhound and Trailways. Amtrak, the national network, provides rail services for passengers. Private railway companies such as Union Pacific now carry only freight, though in fact over 70% of freight goes by road.

The main problems associated with road transport in both Britain and the US are traffic congestion and pollution. It is predicted that the number of cars on British roads will increase by a third within a few years, making both these problems worse. The British government would like more people to use public transport, but so far they have had little success in persuading people to give up their cars or to share rides with neighbours. Most people say that public transport is simply not good enough. Americans too have resisted government requests to share cars because it is less convenient and restricts their freedom. Petrol/gasoline is relatively cheap in the US and outside the major cities public transport is bad, so **they** see no reason to use their cars less.

(Extracted from Oxford Guide to British and American Culture, Oxford University Press, 2000)

Question 41: In Britain and the US most people travel by _____.

- A. road B. air C. rail D. sea

Question 42: According to the passage, people in London may prefer the Underground to their own cars due to _____.

- A. long distances B. heavy traffic C. cheap tickets D. air pollution

Question 43: It is mentioned in paragraph 3 that the public transportation systems in the US are good in _____.

- A. large states B. some states C. large cities D. all cities

Question 44: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Few college students in the US have their own cars.
B. Families in the US often have more than one car.
C. Most Americans prefer to drive their cars outside large cities.
D. The underground systems are popular in some major US cities.

Question 45: The phrase “**at their own convenience**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. at the latest time and nearest place B. at an appropriate time and place
C. at the fastest time and nearest place D. at an early time and nearby place

Question 46: Which of the following is true about transport in Britain?

- A. Long-distance travel in Britain is only by road.
B. Heavier items and raw materials are often transported by train.
C. There are no regular flights between regional airports.
D. Trains are usually cheaper than long-distance coach services.

Question 47: According to the information in paragraph 5, long-distance travellers in the US can choose from _____ mode(s) of transport.

- A. one B. two C. three D. four

Question 48: It is stated in the passage that the major problems of road transport in Britain and the US are _____.

- A. traffic jams and pollution
B. drink-driving and traffic jams
C. speeding and bad roads
D. accidents and pollution

Question 49: According to the passage, people in Britain refuse public transport because _____.

- A. they think it is not good enough
B. petrol is relatively cheap in Britain
C. they see no reason to use their cars less
D. they like to share rides with neighbours

Question 50: The word “**they**” in the last sentence of the passage can best be replaced by _____.

- A. Americans
B. major cities
C. neighbours
D. the government

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 51: Within a week on display at the exhibition, the painting was hailed as a masterpiece.

- A. a down-to-earth work of art
B. a large work of art
C. an excellent work of art
D. an expensive work of art

Question 52: These were the people who advocated using force to stop school violence.

- A. openly criticised
B. publicly supported
C. publicly said
D. strongly condemned

Question 53: Although they hold similar political views, their religious beliefs present a striking contrast.

- A. significant difference
B. interesting resemblance
C. minor comparison
D. complete coincidence

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 54: Vietnam’s admission to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has promoted its trade relations with other countries.

- A. expanded
B. balanced
C. boosted
D. restricted

Question 55: The consequences of the typhoon were disastrous due to the lack of precautionary measures.

- A. physical
B. damaging
C. severe
D. beneficial

Read the following passage on social issues in American schools, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 56 to 65.

In addition to the challenge to be excellent, American schools have been facing novel problems. They must (56)_____ with an influx of immigrant children, many of whom speak little or no English. They must respond to demands (57)_____ the curriculum reflect the various cultures of all children. Schools must make sure that students develop (58)_____ skills for the job market, and they must consider the needs of nontraditional students, such as teenage mothers.

Schools are (59)_____ these problems in ways that reflect the diversity of the US educational system. They are hiring or training large numbers of teachers of English (60)_____ a second language and, in some communities, setting up bilingual schools. They are opening (61)_____ the traditional European-centered curriculum to embrace material from African, Asian, and other cultures.

Schools are also teaching cognitive skills to the (62)_____ 40 percent of American students who do not go on to higher education. In the (63)_____ of a recent report by the Commission on Achieving Necessary Skills, “A strong back, the willingness to work, and a high school diploma were once all that was necessary to (64)_____ a start in America. They are no longer. A well-developed mind, a continued willingness to learn and the ability to put knowledge to work are the new keys (65)_____ the future of our young people, the success of our business, and the economic well-being of the nation.”

(Extracted from InfoUSA – CD Version)

- Question 56:** A. fight B. cope C. stay D. do
- Question 57:** A. that B. whether C. what D. who
- Question 58:** A. basics B. basic C. basis D. base
- Question 59:** A. distributing B. delivering C. discharging D. addressing
- Question 60:** A. as B. from C. with D. like
- Question 61:** A. for B. up C. into D. on
- Question 62:** A. fairly B. nearly C. mostly D. slightly
- Question 63:** A. ways B. minds C. words D. directions
- Question 64:** A. take B. get C. bring D. make
- Question 65:** A. to B. for C. in D. at

Read the following passage on architecture by Lawrence B. Anderson, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 66 to 75.

Architecture is the practice of building design and its resulting products; customary usage refers only to those designs and structures that are culturally significant. Architecture is to building as literature is to the printed word. Vitruvius, a 1st-century BC Roman, wrote encyclopedically about architecture, and the English poet Sir Henry Wotton was quoting him in his charmingly phrased dictum: “Well building hath three conditions: Commoditie, Firmernes, and Delight.” More prosaically, one would say today that architecture must satisfy its intended uses, must be technically sound, and must convey aesthetic meaning. But the best buildings are often so well constructed that they outlast their original use. They then survive not only as beautiful objects, but as documents of the history of cultures, achievements in architecture that testify to the nature of the society that produced them. These achievements are never wholly the work of individuals. Architecture is a **social art**.

Architectural form is inevitably influenced by the technologies applied, but building technology is conservative and knowledge about it is cumulative. Precast concrete, for instance, has not rendered brick **obsolete**. Although design and construction have become highly sophisticated and are often computer directed, this complex apparatus rests on preindustrial traditions inherited from millennia during which most structures were lived in by the people who erected them. The technical demands on building remain the elemental ones – to exclude enemies, to circumvent gravity, and to avoid discomforts caused by an excess of heat or cold or by the intrusion of rain, wind, or vermin. This is no trivial assignment even with the best modern technology.

The availability of suitable materials fostered the crafts to exploit them and influenced the shapes of buildings. Large areas of the world were once forested, and their inhabitants developed carpentry. Although it has become relatively scarce, timber remains an important building material.

Many kinds of stone lend themselves to building. Stone and marble were chosen for important monuments because they are incombustible and can be expected to endure. Stone is also a sculptural material; stone architecture was often integral with stone sculpture. The use of stone has declined, however, because a number of other materials are more amenable to industrial use and assembly.

Some regions lack both timber and stone; **their** peoples used the earth itself, tamping certain mixtures into walls or forming them into bricks to be dried in the sun. Later they baked these substances in kilns, producing a range of bricks and tiles with greater durability.

(Extracted from Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 Encyclopedia – DVD Version)

Question 66: According to the passage, the term “architecture” is normally used to refer to the designs and structures that have _____.

- A. technical importance B. cultural significance
C. social importance D. religious significance

Question 67: Which of the following is NOT considered an essential characteristic of architecture according to the passage?

- A. Utility B. Beauty C. Strength D. Economy

- Question 68:** When well-constructed buildings exist longer than their original use, they serve as _____.
 A. witnesses to major ancient wars B. museums and exhibition galleries
 C. witnesses to their historical times D. monuments to ancient time heroes
- Question 69:** The author uses the phrase “**social art**” in the first paragraph to emphasise that architecture is an _____.
 A. art that belongs to a society B. achievement of many sociologists
 C. achievement of many people D. art that is very much socialised
- Question 70:** According to the passage, knowledge about building technology _____.
 A. includes the experience gained from generation to generation
 B. is always influenced by a wide range of technological applications
 C. is based on modern technologies rather than traditions
 D. has experienced complete changes for generations
- Question 71:** The word “**obsolete**” in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.
 A. out of place B. out of hand C. out of date D. out of order
- Question 72:** Which of the following factors must be taken into account in both ancient and modern architecture according to the information in paragraph 2?
 A. Sophisticated building technologies B. Fundamental technical demands on building
 C. Basic needs and the availability of materials D. Basic safety rules in the building industry
- Question 73:** According to the passage, stone and marble were used for buildings of historical importance because they _____.
 A. make structures look more attractive B. are non-flammable and last long
 C. are inflammable and durable D. give warmth and comfort to their owners
- Question 74:** According to the passage, today stone has been used less as a building material because _____.
 A. it has less influence on the shapes of buildings and sculptures
 B. stone architecture is essential to the number of stone sculptures
 C. there have been other more suitable materials for industrial use
 D. it has become relatively scarce and more difficult to exploit
- Question 75:** The word “**their**” in the last paragraph refers to _____.
 A. mixtures B. regions C. timber and stone D. walls and bricks

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 76:** A. amaze B. release C. offer D. believe
- Question 77:** A. calculate B. chemical C. attractive D. similar
- Question 78:** A. career B. cocktail C. actor D. rubbish
- Question 79:** A. tradition B. socialise C. memory D. animal
- Question 80:** A. biology B. ability C. interactive D. inaccurate

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