

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:.....

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80) DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH.

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 1 đến 10.

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term “reading” undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become **commonplace**.

One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud was a distraction to others. Examinations of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century, there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully and over whether the reading of materials such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed, this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for **a specialised readership** on the other.

By the end of the twentieth century, students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the **oral reader**. The social, cultural and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term “reading” implied.

Câu 1: Reading aloud was more common in the medieval world because _____.

- A. people relied on reading for entertainment
- B. silent reading had not been discovered
- C. there were few places available for private reading
- D. few people could read to themselves

Câu 2: The word “**commonplace**” in the first paragraph mostly means “_____”.

- A. for everybody’s use
- B. most preferable
- C. attracting attention
- D. widely used

Câu 3: The development of silent reading during the last century indicated _____.

- A. an increase in the average age of readers
- B. an increase in the number of books
- C. a change in the nature of reading
- D. a change in the status of literate people

Câu 4: Silent reading, especially in public places, flourished mainly because of _____.

- A. the decreasing need to read aloud
- B. the development of libraries
- C. the increase in literacy
- D. the decreasing number of listeners

Câu 5: It can be inferred that the emergence of the mass media and specialised reading materials was an indication of _____.

- A. a decline of standards of literacy
- B. a change in the readers’ interest
- C. an alteration in educationalists’ attitudes
- D. an improvement of printing techniques

Câu 6: The phrase “**a specialised readership**” in paragraph 4 mostly means “_____”.

- A. a requirement for readers in a particular area of knowledge
- B. a limited number of readers in a particular area of knowledge
- C. a reading volume for particular professionals
- D. a status for readers specialised in mass media

Câu 7: The phrase “**oral reader**” in the last paragraph mostly means “a person who _____”.

- A. is good at public speaking
- B. practises reading to an audience
- C. takes part in an audition
- D. is interested in spoken language

- Câu 31:** I accidentally _____ Mike when I was crossing a street downtown yesterday.
 A. caught sight of B. kept an eye on C. paid attention to D. lost touch with
- Câu 32:** How long does the play _____?
 A. last B. extend C. prolong D. stretch
- Câu 33:** The price of fruit has increased recently, _____ the price of vegetables has gone down.
 A. whereas B. whether C. when D. otherwise
- Câu 34:** It is blowing so hard. We _____ such a terrible storm.
 A. have never known B. have never been knowing
 C. never know D. had never known
- Câu 35:** When the old school friends met, a lot of happy memories _____ back.
 A. had brought B. were brought C. brought D. had been brought

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

- Câu 36:** "Why don't we go out for dinner?" said Mary.
 A. Mary suggested a dinner out. B. Mary ordered a dinner out.
 C. Mary demanded a dinner out. D. Mary requested a dinner out.
- Câu 37:** We've run out of tea.
 A. There's not much more tea left. B. There's no tea left.
 C. We have to run out to buy some tea. D. We didn't have any tea.
- Câu 38:** The sooner we solve this problem, the better it will be for all concerned.
 A. If we could solve this problem soon, it would be better for all concerned.
 B. It would be better for all concerned if we can solve this problem soon.
 C. If all concerned are better, we can solve this problem soon.
 D. If we can solve this problem soon, it will be better for all concerned.
- Câu 39:** My friend told me, "If I were you, I would not smoke so much."
 A. My friend advised me not to smoke so much. B. My friend warned me against smoking so much.
 C. My friend prohibited me from smoking so much. D. My friend suggested not smoking so much.
- Câu 40:** "I will let you know the answer by the end of this week," Tom said to Janet.
 A. Tom suggested giving Janet the answer by the end of the week.
 B. Tom promised to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.
 C. Tom insisted on letting Janet know the answer by the end of the week.
 D. Tom offered to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 41 đến 50.

The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present state for about four billion six hundred million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth.

By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About five billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too high for life to exist.

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains **there**, it will have frozen over the Earth's surface.

- Câu 41:** It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun _____.
 A. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf
 B. will continue to be a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years
 C. has been in existence for 10 billion years
 D. is rapidly changing in size and brightness
- Câu 42:** What will probably be the first stage of change for the Sun to become a red giant?
 A. Its surface will become hotter and shrink. B. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.
 C. Its central part will grow smaller and hotter. D. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.
- Câu 43:** When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will the atmosphere be like on the Earth?
 A. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the sun.
 B. It will become too hot for life to exist.
 C. It will be almost destroyed by nova explosions.
 D. It will freeze and become solid.

- Câu 44:** When the Sun has used up its energy as a red giant, it will _____.
- A. get frozen B. cease to exist C. stop to expand D. become smaller
- Câu 45:** Large amounts of gases may be released from the Sun at the end of its life as a _____.
- A. black dwarf B. white dwarf C. red giant D. yellow dwarf
- Câu 46:** As a white dwarf, the Sun will be _____.
- A. the same size as the planet Mercury B. around 35 million miles in diameter
- C. a cool and habitable planet D. thousands of times smaller than it is today
- Câu 47:** The Sun will become a black dwarf when _____.
- A. the Sun moves nearer to the Earth B. it has used up all its fuel as a white dwarf
- C. the core of the Sun becomes hotter D. the outer regions of the Sun expand
- Câu 48:** The word "there" in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to _____.
- A. the planet Mercury B. the core of a black dwarf
- C. our own planet D. the outer surface of the Sun
- Câu 49:** This passage is intended to _____.
- A. describe the changes that the Sun will go through
- B. present a theory about red giant stars
- C. alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun
- D. discuss conditions on the Earth in the far future
- Câu 50:** The passage has probably been taken from _____.
- A. a scientific journal B. a news report
- C. a work of science fiction D. a scientific chronicle

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 51 đến 60.

How men first learnt to (51)_____ words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a (52)_____. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, (53)_____ invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed (54)_____ certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. These sounds, (55)_____ spoken or written in letters, are called words.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words that (56)_____ powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary (57)_____. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can (58)_____ his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can (59)_____ men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully, (60)_____ they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

- Câu 51:** A. invent B. create C. make D. discover
- Câu 52:** A. story B. secret C. mystery D. legend
- Câu 53:** A. whatever B. however C. somewhat D. somehow
- Câu 54:** A. at B. upon C. with D. to
- Câu 55:** A. if B. however C. whether D. though
- Câu 56:** A. interest B. appeal C. attract D. lure
- Câu 57:** A. prose B. work C. form D. style
- Câu 58:** A. carry B. convey C. transfer D. transmit
- Câu 59:** A. take B. send C. break D. move
- Câu 60:** A. or B. so C. although D. because

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 61 đến 70.

The heart has long been considered to be (61)_____ feelings of love dwell. In love songs throughout the ages, love almost always goes together (62)_____ the heart. The heart has continuously been viewed (63)_____ the place where love begins and develops. Even the Bible gives (64)_____ to love and the heart.

The role of the heart in love must come from what happens to it when a person feels strongly (65)_____ to someone. The strong feelings (66)_____ the other person, especially in the early stages of a relationship, have the results that the heart starts beating faster and breathing starts speeding (67)_____.

According to psychologists, a love relationship is a situation that (68)_____ a lot of stress and the body reacts to this by getting ready to face the unknown. This has been called the "fight or flight" (69)_____, meeting danger by fighting it or running away. So with love, the heart accelerates and (70)_____ becomes quick.

- Câu 61:** A. when B. where C. that D. what
- Câu 62:** A. to B. from C. with D. at
- Câu 63:** A. like B. as though C. as D. as if
- Câu 64:** A. reference B. citation C. preference D. quote

- Câu 65:** A. attracting B. attractive C. attract D. attracted
Câu 66: A. of B. for C. to D. with
Câu 67: A. up B. forward C. on D. upon
Câu 68: A. comprises B. arouses C. involves D. includes
Câu 69: A. reactionary B. reactor C. reaction D. reacting
Câu 70: A. exhaling B. breathing C. inhaling D. sweating

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

- Câu 71:** _____, he would have learned how to read.
 A. If he has been able to go school as a child B. If he could go to school as a child
 C. Were he able to go to school as a child D. Had he been able to go to school as a child
- Câu 72:** _____, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.
 A. He felt very tired though B. As he might feel tired
 C. Tired as it was D. Tired as he might feel
- Câu 73:** Having been delayed by heavy traffic, _____.
 A. it was difficult for her to arrive on time B. her being late was intolerable
 C. it was impossible for her to arrive on time D. she was unable to arrive on time
- Câu 74:** She regretfully told him that _____.
 A. she would leave the tickets at home B. she left the tickets at home
 C. she had left the tickets at home D. she would have left the tickets at home
- Câu 75:** The robbers attacked the owner of the house _____.
 A. so that they would appear with the expensive painting
 B. and disappeared with the expensive painting
 C. but they appeared with the expensive painting
 D. so they disappeared with the expensive painting

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ/cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa để các câu sau trở thành câu đúng.

Câu 76: Helen likes to listen to music, to go to the cinema, to chat on the phone and going shopping.

A B C D

Câu 77: Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are explaining the children the rules of the game.

A B C D

Câu 78: You can enjoy a sport without joining in a club or belonging to a team.

A B C D

Câu 79: Unlike many writings of her time, she was not preoccupied with morality.

A B C D

Câu 80: A child of noble birth, his name was famous among the children in that school.

A B C D

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