## BỘ GIÁO DỰC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỰC (Đề có 6 trang)

## ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2014

Môn: TIẾNG ANH; Khối A1

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Mã đề thi 842

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 underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.						
Question 1: Our astronauts chosen	n for fly spacecraft were	selected from military t	est <u>pilots</u> .			
	A B C		D			
Question 2: These exercises look	<u>easy</u> , but they are <u>very r</u>	<u>elatively</u> difficult <u>for</u> us.				
Α	В	C D				
Question 3: After our discussion, v		-	•			
<b>A</b>		В С	D			
the clients.	and the section of th					
Question 4: The assumption that s	-					
Question 5: As the old one, this no	B ow conjor can porform it					
A	B	C D	ine.			
A	В	С				
Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 6 to 15.  Why is it that many teenagers have the energy to play computer games until late at night but can't find the energy to get out of bed (6) for school? According to a new report, today's generation of children are in danger of getting so (7) sleep that they are putting their mental and physical health at (8)  Adults can easily survive on seven to eight hours' sleep a night, (9) teenagers require nine or ten hours. According to medical experts, one in five youngsters (10) anything between two and five hours' sleep a night less than their parents did at their age.  This (11) serious questions about whether lack of sleep is affecting children's ability to concentrate at school. The connection between sleep deprivation and lapses in memory, impaired reaction time and poor concentration is well (12) Research has shown that losing as little as half an hour's sleep a night can have profound effects (13) how children perform the next day. A good night's sleep is also crucial for teenagers because it is while they are asleep (14) they release a hormone that is essential for their 'growth spurt' (the period during teenage years when the body grows at a rapid rate). It's true that they can, to some (15), catch up on sleep at weekends, but that won't help them when they are dropping off to sleep in class on a Friday afternoon.  By Tim Falla and Paul A. Davies. Solutions Advanced. OUP						
Question 6: A. about time	B. at time	C. behind time	D. in time			
Question 7: A. little	B. less	C. few	D. much			
Question 7: A. inthe						
	B. jeopardy	C. danger	D. threat			
Question 9: A. SO	B. whereas	C. or	D. because			
Question 10: A. makes	B. gets	C. puts	D. brings			
Question 11: A. results	B. comes	C. raises	D. rises			
Question 12: A. arranged	B. organized	C. established	D. acquired			
Question 13: A. to	B. at	C. in	D. on			
Question 14: A. at which	B. that	C. which	D. where			
Question 15: A. level	B. rate	C. extent	D. point			

## 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 16 to 25.

A radio telescope is a radio receiver that "sees" radio waves. Unlike a normal telescope, which sees light, a radio telescope is used primarily in the area of astronomy because it can detect radio waves that are emitted by celestial objects. Such objects in space, also called radio objects, can be things such as hot gas, electrons, and wavelengths given off by different atoms and molecules.

The first radio telescope was invented by Grote Reber in 1937. He was an American who graduated with a degree in engineering. He went on to work as an amateur radio operator and later decided to try to build his own radio telescope in his backyard. Reber's first two radio receivers failed to pick up any signals from outer space, but in 1938, his third radio telescope successfully picked up radio waves from space.

A radio telescope consists of a large parabolic-shaped dish antenna or a combination of two or more. The significance of the parabolic shape allows for the incoming radio waves to be concentrated on one focal point, allowing the signals to be **picked up** as strongly as possible. A larger dish means that more signals can be received and focalized.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the largest radio telescope of the time was invented with a seventy-six-meter telescope although larger telescopes have been made since then. The largest <u>current</u> radio telescope in the world is the RATAN-600 in Russia, whose diameter is 576 meters. It has provided valuable feedback of the sun's radio wavelengths and atmosphere. The largest radio telescope in Europe is a 100-meter diameter telescope in Germany, and the largest radio telescope in the United States is the Big Ear in the state of Ohio. The largest array of telescopes is the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope in India.

Radio telescopes have provided scientists with valuable information about our universe. One of the most important functions of radio telescopes is their ability to allow scientists to track different space probes, the unmanned space missions in outer space. Radio telescopes allow for the travel of space probes into places like the surface of Mars that are too dangerous for men to explore. Without radio wave technology, scientists would not know much of what inhabits the universe nor would **they** be able to see it. Radio waves are our eyes and ears in outer space.

By Timothy Hall, Arthur H. Milch and Denise McCormach. How to Master skills for the TOEFL iBT Question 16: According to the passage, a radio telescope enables the detection of A. normal light of celestial objects B. radio waves sent out by celestial objects C. creatures that inhabit celestial objects D. shapes and sizes of celestial objects Question 17: According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true about Grote Reber EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_\_. A. he was an astronomer B. he was an engineer C. he was an inventor D. he was an amateur radio operator Question 18: Grote Reber's idea to develop a radio telescope was not successful until B. he first built one in his backyard A. he graduated from an engineering school C. he experimented on the third one D. he picked up signals from outer space Question 19: The verb "pick up" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_ A. lift B. receive C. select D. send Question 20: According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE? A. A larger dish antenna helps a radio telescope produce better results. **B.** The pattern of radio waves received by radio telescopes is significant. C. The Big Ear in the United States produces the largest array of telescopes. D. The largest radio telescope of all time is the one with a seventy-six-meter diameter. Question 21: The word "current" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to D. moving A. water movement **B.** electricity flow C. existing Question 22: The word "they" in paragraph 5 refers to \_ B. places C. radio waves D. eyes and ears Question 23: Radio waves are scientists' eyes and ears in outer space because \_\_\_\_\_ A. they help to track only manned space missions in space **B.** they can recognize who dominates the universe **C.** they allow them to travel to such dangerous places as Mars **D**. they can help them understand more about the universe **Question 24:** The focus of discussion in the passage is A. radio waves **B.** radio operators C. atoms and molecules D. radio telescopes

Question 25: Originally, this part A. a book on environment C. a scientific journal		ished in  B. a fashion magazine  D. a business journal	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or the underlined word(s) in		et to indicate the word	(s) CLOSEST in meaning to
	~ .		nsights into the nature of the
A. far-sighted views C. spectacular sightings		B. deep understanding D. in-depth studies	
shortlisted for the interview.	·	·	nly a <u>handful</u> of them were
A. small number	B. hand	C. class	D. small amount
likely to find a healthy, sugar  A. full of preservatives		B. harmful to health	I supermarket are much more
C. convenient to prepare		D. beneficial to health	
tourists managed to reach th  A. costing a lot of money	e top.	B. causing a lot of risks	<u>zardous,</u> several adventurous
C. resulting in depression		D. bringing excitement	
Question 30: Just like hearing together to sound like real se A. able to hear	entences and questions, de		
Mark the letter A, B, C, or	·	. 5	•
following questions.			
Question 31: The higher the c A. it retains the more hea C. the more heat it retains	t	n the air is,  B. the heat it retains more D. more heat it retains	<del>,</del>
Question 32: "It's about time A. must do	you your homewords. do	rk, Mary." C. did	D. will do
Question 33: In our team, no A. outside	person John could B. other than	finish this tough task in su C. including	uch a short time.  D. rather than
G	B. Despite	C. Meanwhile	D. Nevertheless
Question 35: was the A. No longer	tea that we couldn't drink <b>B</b> . How strong	it. C. So strong	D. Hardly ever
Question 36: Lucy: "You look	really nice in that red swea	ater!"	
Sue: ""	D. Harri dana risa 2	O Doubt months it	D. Therely years
A. I'm afraid so.	B. How dare you?	C. Don't mention it.	D. Thank you.
Question 37: The girl was use A. to receiving	B. to being received	C. to receive	D. to be receiving
Question 38: We could have a A. have been	B. would be	C. are	D. were
Question 39: Sammy had wor A. while	B. once	C. until	D. before
Question 40: We received a c A. at	all from the teacher B. on	_ charge of our course. C. to	D. in
Question 41: The theory of re A. develops	elativity by Einstein B. developed	, who was a famous physic C. was developed	ist. D. is developed
Question 42: Kay: "I wouldn't	do that if I were you."		
A. It's out of the question C. Wouldn't you? Why?		<ul><li>B. Would you, really?</li><li>D. I'd rather you didn't.</li></ul>	
Question 43: Tom hasn't com			D. a. 20b. c.
A. also	<b>B.</b> eitner	C. too	D. neither

Question 44: Communities in		ly to famine if crops	fail.
A. helpless	B. disappointed	C. vulnerable	D. defenseless
Question 45: I could hear vo	ices but I couldn't \ B. make out		D. turn up
Question 46: The superstar,		•	to visit our school next
week. A. are going	B. has had	C. are	D. is going
Question 47: In my apartment A. the largest one C. the largest of which	nt there are two rooms,	B. the larger of which D. the large one	oom.
Question 48: We hoped A. that			D. what
Question 49: Mary: "The hat			
Tony: ""			
	B. Great idea!	C. Lucky you!	D. I'm glad you like it.
Question 50: Applications A. which sent			D. send
Question 51: a few n			2, 33.14
	B. If we have		D. Unless we had
Question 52: Do you rememb			
	B. once offering		D. being offered
Question 53: always	gives me real pleasure.	-	-
<ul><li>A. I arrange flowers</li><li>C. While arranging flower</li></ul>		<ul><li>B. Arranging flowers</li><li>D. The flowers are arrang</li></ul>	ged
	rely too on your mo		learning a foreign language.  D. heavily
Question 55: Mrs. Chau has I	managed the department _ B. too successful		
-		-	-
Mark the letter A, B, C, or meaning to the sentence			ce that is CLOSEST in
<ul><li>B. Before I left home, I re</li><li>C. Not until I left home d</li></ul>	en I left home that I realize realize how meaningful my ealized how much my famil id I realize how much my f e, I found out what a family	r family was. ly meant to me. amily meant to me.	ant to me.
Question 57: John said, "You			
<ul><li>B. John asked Daisy if sh</li><li>C. John ordered Daisy no</li></ul>	sy not to lend them any mo e had lent them any money of to lend them any money. of to lend them any money.	y.	
Question 58: It's difficult for  A. What he implies is not  B. I find it difficult to und  C. Understanding what h	, ,	implies. d. ans.	
<ul><li>B. Though I wasn't qualif</li><li>C. Both of the job offers</li><li>D. I was offered two jobs</li></ul>	to me after my graduation of fied enough, two jobs were I had prior to my graduation, is soon after my graduation,	didn't suit my qualifications offered to me upon gradu on were appropriate for my , both of which were suitab	ation. qualifications.
Question 60: This village is in A. Heavy snow makes it is	naccessible in winter due to impossible to reach the villa		

**B.** Nobody likes to come to this village in winter because of heavy snow.

C. We have no difficulty reaching this village in winter because of heavy snow.

D. We cannot gain permission to this village in winter because of heavy snow.

Question 61: "Get out of my car or I'll call the police!" Jane shouted to the strange man.

- A. Jane plainly said that she would call the police.
- **B.** Jane threatened to call the police if the man didn't leave her car.
- C. Jane informed the strange man that she would call the police.
- **D**. Jane politely told the man she would call the police if he didn't leave her car.

Question 62: They arrived too late to get good seats.

- A. They got good seats some time after they arrived.
- **B.** They had to stand for the whole show.
- **C.** As they got there too late, there were no good seats left.
- **D.** Although they were late, they found some good seats.

Question 63: When there is so much traffic on the roads, it is sometimes quicker to walk than to go by car.

- A. During rush hours, walking gives me much more pleasure than driving in the heavy traffic.
- **B.** It is faster to walk than to drive in the heavy traffic at certain time of the day.
- C. The traffic is always so heavy that you'd better walk to work; it's quicker.
- **D.** There is so much traffic these days that it is more pleasant to walk than to drive.

Question 64: There is no question of changing my mind about resigning.

- A. Nobody knows about my decision on resigning.
- B. They asked me no question about resigning.
- **C.** I should have changed my mind about resigning.
- **D.** I certainly won't change my mind about resigning.

Question 65: I forgot to lock the door before leaving.

- A. I remembered that I left the door locked before going out.
- B. I didn't remember whether I locked the door before leaving.
- **C.** I left without remembering to lock the door.
- D. I locked the door before leaving, but I forgot about it.

## 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 66 to 75.

The ability to conduct electricity is one of the key properties of a metal. Other solid materials such as silicon can conduct electricity but only effectively at certain temperatures. Also, some substances such as salt (sodium chloride) can conduct when molten or when dissolved in water. The ability of metals to conduct electricity is due to how their atoms bond together. In order to bond together the metal atoms lose at least one of their **outermost** electrons. This leaves the metal atoms with a positive charge and they are now strictly ions. The lost electrons are free to move in what is known as a sea of electrons. Since the electrons are negatively charged they attract the ions and this is what keeps the structure together.

An electric current is a flow of charge and since the electrons in the sea of electrons are free to move they can be made to flow in one direction when a source of electrical energy such as a battery is connected to the metal. Hence we have an electric current flowing through the wire, and this is what makes metals such good conductors of electricity. The only other common solid conducting material that pencil users are likely to encounter is graphite (what the 'lead' of a pencil is made from). Graphite is a form of carbon and again the carbon atoms bond in such a way that there is a sea of electrons that can be made to flow as an electric current. Likewise, if we have an ionic substance like salt we can make the electrically charged ions flow to create a current but only when those ions are free to move, either when the substance is a liquid or dissolved in water. In its solid state an ionic substance like salt cannot conduct electricity as its charged ions cannot flow.

Electrical insulators are substances that cannot conduct electricity well either, because they contain no charged particles or any charged particles they might contain do not flow easily. Water itself is a poor conductor of electricity as it does not contain a significant amount of fully charged particles (the ends of a water molecule are partly charged but overall the molecule is neutral). However, most water we encounter does contain dissolved charged particles, so it will be more conductive than pure water. Many of the problems that occur when touching electrical devices with wet hands result from the ever-present salt that is left on our skin through perspiration and it dissolves in the water to make it more conductive.

By Helena Gillespie and Rob Gillespie. Science for Primary School Teachers. OUP

Question 66: Electrical conductivity is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. completely impossible for silicon
- B. one of the key properties of most solid materials
- C. impossible for any substance when it is dissolved in water
- D. one of the most important properties of metals

<ul> <li>Question 67: According to the pas</li> <li>A. the way its atoms bond toge</li> <li>B. the absence of free electron</li> <li>C. its atoms with a positive cha</li> <li>D. the loss of one electron in the</li> </ul>	ether s rge	nduct electricity due to .			
A. the heaviest       B. furthest from the inside         C. nearest to the inside       D. the lightest					
<ul> <li>Question 69: The atoms of a meta</li> <li>A. the lost electrons cannot mo</li> <li>B. electrons can flow in a single</li> <li>C. negatively charged electrons</li> <li>D. they lose all of their electron</li> </ul>	ove freely in the sea of e direction s attract positive ions				
Question 70: Salt in its solid state A. its charged ions can flow ear C. it has free electrons	sily	<ul><li>B. it cannot create any</li><li>D. its charged ions are</li></ul>	y charged ions		
Question 71: The word "they" in paragraph 3 refers to         A. electric currents       B. electrical insulators         C. charged particles       D. charged ions					
<ul> <li>Question 72: Water is a poor cond</li> <li>A. only a positive electric charg</li> <li>B. only a small amount of fully</li> <li>C. only a negative electric char</li> <li>D. no positive or negative elect</li> </ul>	e charged particles ge	ains			
<ul> <li>Question 73: We can have probler</li> <li>A. the water itself is a good con</li> <li>B. the water contains too many</li> <li>C. the water containing no chan</li> <li>D. the water dissolves the salt</li> </ul>	nductor of electricity neutral molecules rged particles makes	it more conductive	hands because		
<ul> <li>Question 74: Which of the following</li> <li>A. Graphite is a common solid of the solid solid</li></ul>	substance that can co when it is molten or co nductive than most w	onduct electricity. lissolved. vater we encounter ever	ry day.		
<ul> <li>Question 75: Which of the following could best serve as</li> <li>A. Electrical Insulators</li> <li>C. Electrical Conductivity</li> </ul>		B. Electrical Energy D. Electrical Devices			
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D of three in the position of the pri					
Question 76: A. struggle	B. enlarge	C. occur	D. survive		
Question 77: A. computer	B. customer	C. energy	D. property		
Question 78: A. predominance	B. environment	C. technology	D. superstition		
Question 79: A. intellectual	B. conventional	C. preservative	D. reliable		
Question 80: A. observant	B. impatient	C. decisive	D. popular		
THE END					