

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: After our discussion, we decided to take a later flight and so that we could spend more time with the clients.
A B C D

Question 2: As the old one, this new copier can perform its functions in half the time.
A B C D

Question 3: Our astronauts chosen for fly spacecraft were selected from military test pilots.
A B C D

Question 4: The assumption that smoking has bad effects on our health have been proved.
A B C D

Question 5: These exercises look easy, but they are very relatively difficult for us.
A B C D

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: _____ was the tea that we couldn't drink it.
A. Hardly ever B. How strong C. No longer D. So strong

Question 7: We hoped _____ they would come and give us new lectures.
A. what B. that C. which D. when

Question 8: Communities in remote areas are extremely _____ to famine if crops fail.
A. vulnerable B. helpless C. disappointed D. defenseless

Question 9: We received a call from the teacher _____ charge of our course.
A. in B. on C. to D. at

Question 10: Mary: "The hat's so beautiful. Thanks."
Tony: " _____"
A. I'm glad you like it. B. Great idea! C. Lucky you! D. The same to you!

Question 11: Tom hasn't completed the work yet and Maria hasn't _____.
A. too B. also C. either D. neither

Question 12: The theory of relativity _____ by Einstein, who was a famous physicist.
A. developed B. develops C. was developed D. is developed

Question 13: In my apartment there are two rooms, _____ is used as the living-room.
A. the large one B. the largest one
C. the largest of which D. the larger of which

Question 14: _____ a few more minutes, we could have finished the task.
A. If we had had B. If we had C. If we have D. Unless we had

Question 15: Applications _____ in after 30th April will not be considered.
A. send B. which sent C. that is sent D. sent

Question 16: Kay: "I wouldn't do that if I were you."
John: " _____"
A. It's out of the question. B. Would you, really?
C. I'd rather you didn't. D. Wouldn't you? Why?

Question 17: Lucy: "You look really nice in that red sweater!"

Sue: " _____ "

- A. I'm afraid so. B. Don't mention it. C. How dare you? D. Thank you.

Question 18: Be sure not to rely too _____ on your mother tongue when you are learning a foreign language.

- A. severely B. numerously C. heavily D. abundantly

Question 19: The higher the content of carbon dioxide in the air is, _____.

- A. the more heat it retains B. more heat it retains
C. it retains the more heat D. the heat it retains more

Question 20: _____ always gives me real pleasure.

- A. Arranging flowers B. I arrange flowers
C. The flowers are arranged D. While arranging flowers

Question 21: "It's about time you _____ your homework, Mary."

- A. do B. did C. will do D. must do

Question 22: Mrs. Chau has managed the department _____ that she'll be promoted next month.

- A. so successfully B. very successful C. too successfully D. too successful

Question 23: We could have caught the last train, but we _____ five minutes late.

- A. are B. were C. have been D. would be

Question 24: The girl was used _____ birthday presents from her brothers.

- A. to being received B. to be receiving C. to receiving D. to receive

Question 25: In our team, no person _____ John could finish this tough task in such a short time.

- A. rather than B. including C. outside D. other than

Question 26: The superstar, accompanied by the other members of the band, _____ to visit our school next week.

- A. are B. is going C. has had D. are going

Question 27: I could hear voices but I couldn't _____ what they were saying.

- A. bring about B. try out C. make out D. turn up

Question 28: Do you remember _____ to help us when we were in difficulty?

- A. to offer B. being offered C. you offer D. once offering

Question 29: Sammy had worked in England for a year _____ moving to Scotland.

- A. until B. before C. while D. once

Question 30: _____ he got top marks at high school, he never went to university.

- A. Meanwhile B. Despite C. Although D. Nevertheless

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.

Question 31: A. property B. computer C. customer D. energy

Question 32: A. occur B. struggle C. survive D. enlarge

Question 33: A. popular B. observant C. impatient D. decisive

Question 34: A. technology B. predominance C. superstition D. environment

Question 35: A. reliable B. conventional C. preservative D. intellectual

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 36 to 45.

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 36: Electrical conductivity is _____.

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

Question 37: According to the passage, a metal can conduct electricity due to _____.

- A. the absence of free electrons
- B. the way its atoms bond together
- C. its atoms with a positive charge
- D. the loss of one electron in the core of its atoms

Question 38: The word "**outermost**" in paragraph 1 mostly means _____.

- A. nearest to the inside
- B. the lightest
- C. the heaviest
- D. furthest from the inside

Question 39: The atoms of a metal can bond together because _____.

- A. the lost electrons cannot move freely in the sea of electrons
- B. negatively charged electrons attract positive ions
- C. they lose all of their electrons
- D. electrons can flow in a single direction

Question 40: Salt in its solid state is not able to conduct electricity because _____.

- A. it has free electrons
- B. its charged ions are not free to move
- C. it cannot create any charged ions
- D. its charged ions can flow easily

Question 41: The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. charged particles
- B. electrical insulators
- C. charged ions
- D. electric currents

Question 42: Water is a poor conductor because it contains _____.

- A. only a small amount of fully charged particles
- B. no positive or negative electric charge
- C. only a positive electric charge
- D. only a negative electric charge

Question 43: We can have problems when touching electrical devices with wet hands because _____.

- A. the water dissolves the salt on our skin and becomes more conductive
- B. the water itself is a good conductor of electricity
- C. the water containing no charged particles makes it more conductive
- D. the water contains too many neutral molecules

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

- A. Some materials are more conductive than others.
- B. Graphite is a common solid substance that can conduct electricity.
- C. Salt can conduct electricity when it is molten or dissolved.
- D. Pure water is much more conductive than most water we encounter every day.

Question 45: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Electrical Devices
- B. Electrical Conductivity
- C. Electrical Energy
- D. Electrical Insulators

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 46 to 55.

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 (46)_____ for school? According to a new report, today's generation of children are in danger of getting so (47)_____ sleep that they are putting their mental and physical health at (48)_____. Adults can easily survive on seven to eight hours' sleep a night, (49)_____ teenagers require nine or ten hours. According to medical experts, one in five youngsters (50)_____ anything between two and five hours' sleep a night less than their parents did at their age.

This (51)_____ 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 (52)_____. Research has shown that losing as little as half an hour's sleep a night can have profound effects (53)_____ how children perform the next day. A good night's sleep is also crucial for teenagers because it is while they are asleep (54)_____ 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 (55)_____, 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

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|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| Question 46: A. behind time | B. about time | C. in time | D. at time |
| Question 47: A. less | B. much | C. little | D. few |
| Question 48: A. danger | B. risk | C. threat | D. jeopardy |
| Question 49: A. because | B. or | C. whereas | D. so |
| Question 50: A. gets | B. makes | C. puts | D. brings |
| Question 51: A. results | B. comes | C. rises | D. raises |
| Question 52: A. arranged | B. established | C. acquired | D. organized |
| Question 53: A. at | B. on | C. to | D. in |
| Question 54: A. at which | B. where | C. that | D. which |
| Question 55: A. point | B. level | C. extent | D. rate |

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 56:** They arrived too late to get good seats.
 A. As they got there too late, there were no good seats left.
 B. They had to stand for the whole show.
 C. They got good seats some time after they arrived.
 D. Although they were late, they found some good seats.
- Question 57:** When there is so much traffic on the roads, it is sometimes quicker to walk than to go by car.
 A. There is so much traffic these days that it is more pleasant to walk than to drive.
 B. During rush hours, walking gives me much more pleasure than driving in the heavy traffic.
 C. The traffic is always so heavy that you'd better walk to work; it's quicker.
 D. It is faster to walk than to drive in the heavy traffic at certain time of the day.
- Question 58:** John said, "You'd better not lend them any money, Daisy."
 A. John commanded Daisy not to lend them any money.
 B. John asked Daisy if she had lent them any money.
 C. John advised Daisy not to lend them any money.
 D. John ordered Daisy not to lend them any money.
- Question 59:** This village is inaccessible in winter due to heavy snow.
 A. We cannot gain permission to this village in winter because of heavy snow.
 B. Nobody likes to come to this village in winter because of heavy snow.
 C. Heavy snow makes it impossible to reach the village in winter.
 D. We have no difficulty reaching this village in winter because of heavy snow.
- Question 60:** It's difficult for me to understand what he implies.
 A. I find it difficult to understand what he really means.
 B. Understanding what he implies is found difficult.
 C. What he implies is not very difficult to understand.
 D. To understand what he really means is difficult to find.

- Question 61:** I forgot to lock the door before leaving.
 A. I didn't remember whether I locked the door before leaving.
 B. I left without remembering to lock the door.
 C. I locked the door before leaving, but I forgot about it.
 D. I remembered that I left the door locked before going out.
- Question 62:** It was only when I left home that I realized how much my family meant to me.
 A. Not until I left home did I realize how much my family meant to me.
 B. I left home and didn't realize how meaningful my family was.
 C. Before I left home, I realized how much my family meant to me.
 D. As soon as I left home, I found out what a family could do without.
- Question 63:** I had two job offers upon graduation, neither of which was appropriate for my qualifications.
 A. The two jobs offered to me after my graduation didn't suit my qualifications.
 B. Though I wasn't qualified enough, two jobs were offered to me upon graduation.
 C. Both of the job offers I had prior to my graduation were appropriate for my qualifications.
 D. I was offered two jobs soon after my graduation, both of which were suitable for my qualifications.
- Question 64:** "Get out of my car or I'll call the police!" Jane shouted to the strange man.
 A. Jane politely told the man she would call the police if he didn't leave her car.
 B. Jane plainly said that she would call the police.
 C. Jane threatened to call the police if the man didn't leave her car.
 D. Jane informed the strange man that she would call the police.
- Question 65:** There is no question of changing my mind about resigning.
 A. I should have changed my mind about resigning.
 B. They asked me no question about resigning.
 C. Nobody knows about my decision on resigning.
 D. I certainly won't change my mind about resigning.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

- Question 66:** Even though the mountain was very steep and the climb was hazardous, several adventurous tourists managed to reach the top.
 A. resulting in depression
 B. costing a lot of money
 C. bringing excitement
 D. causing a lot of risks
- Question 67:** Now many people who shop at a health food store instead of a local supermarket are much more likely to find a healthy, sugar-free beverage.
 A. convenient to prepare
 B. harmful to health
 C. beneficial to health
 D. full of preservatives
- Question 68:** Dozens of applicants showed up for the vacant position, but only a handful of them were shortlisted for the interview.
 A. class
 B. small number
 C. hand
 D. small amount
- Question 69:** Just like hearing infants who start first with simple syllable babbling, then put more syllables together to sound like real sentences and questions, deaf babies follow the same pattern.
 A. able to hear
 B. obedient to parents
 C. hard of hearing
 D. physically abnormal
- Question 70:** Thanks to the invention of the microscope, biologists can now gain insights into the nature of the human cell.
 A. in-depth studies
 B. far-sighted views
 C. deep understanding
 D. spectacular sightings

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 71 to 80.

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 **current** 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 71:** 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. shapes and sizes of celestial objects D. creatures that inhabit celestial objects
- Question 72:** According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true about Grote Reber EXCEPT that _____.
A. he was an astronomer B. he was an amateur radio operator
C. he was an inventor D. he was an engineer
- Question 73:** Grote Reber's idea to develop a radio telescope was not successful until _____.
A. he first built one in his backyard B. he experimented on the third one
C. he picked up signals from outer space D. he graduated from an engineering school
- Question 74:** The verb "**pick up**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. receive B. lift C. send D. select
- Question 75:** According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The largest radio telescope of all time is the one with a seventy-six-meter diameter.
B. A larger dish antenna helps a radio telescope produce better results.
C. The Big Ear in the United States produces the largest array of telescopes.
D. The pattern of radio waves received by radio telescopes is significant.
- Question 76:** The word "**current**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. moving B. water movement C. electricity flow D. existing
- Question 77:** The word "**they**" in paragraph 5 refers to _____.
A. places B. eyes and ears C. radio waves D. scientists
- Question 78:** Radio waves are scientists' eyes and ears in outer space because _____.
A. they allow them to travel to such dangerous places as Mars
B. they can recognize who dominates the universe
C. they help to track only manned space missions in space
D. they can help them understand more about the universe
- Question 79:** The focus of discussion in the passage is _____.
A. radio operators B. atoms and molecules
C. radio waves D. radio telescopes
- Question 80:** Originally, this passage was probably published in _____.
A. a fashion magazine B. a business journal
C. a book on environment D. a scientific journal

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