

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(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 1: We'd better speed up if we want to get there in time.

- A. turn down B. put down C. lie down D. slow down

Question 2: She is a very generous old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.

- A. amicable B. hospitable C. mean D. kind

Question 3: A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.

- A. responsive B. calm C. uncomfortable D. miserable

Question 4: We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours.

- A. an active society B. a physical society C. an inactive society D. a working society

Question 5: Her thoughtless comments made him very angry.

- A. pleasant B. kind C. honest D. thoughtful

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 6 to 15.

Archimedes' Principle is a law of physics that states that when an object is totally or partially immersed in a fluid, it experiences an upthrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. The principle is most frequently applied to the behaviour of objects in water, and helps to explain floating and sinking, and why objects seem lighter in water. It also applies to balloons.

The key word in the principle is “upthrust”, which refers to the force acting upward to reduce the apparent weight of the object when it is under water. If, for example, a metal block with a volume of 100 cm³ is dipped in water, it displaces an equal volume of water, which has a weight of approximately 1 N (3.5 oz). The block therefore seems to weigh about 1 N less.

An object will float if its average density is less than that of water. If it is totally submerged, the weight of the water it displaces (and hence the upthrust on it) is greater than its own weight, and it is forced upward and out of the water, until the weight of the water displaced by the submerged part is exactly equal to the weight of the floating object. Thus a block of wood with a density six tenths that of water will float with six tenths of its volume under water, since at that point the weight of fluid displaced is the same as the block’s own weight. If a dense material is made into a suitable shape, it will float because of Archimedes’ principle. A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks.

It is also because of Archimedes’ principle that ships float lower in the water when they are heavily loaded (more water must be displaced to give the necessary upthrust). In addition, they cannot be so heavily loaded if they are to sail in fresh water as they can if they are to sail in the sea, since fresh water is less dense than sea water, and so more water must be displaced to give the necessary upthrust. This means the ship is lower in the water, which can be dangerous in rough weather.

From "Archimedes' Principle", Microsoft® Student 2008 [DVD]. Microsoft Corporation, 2007.

Question 6: What happens when something is immersed in a fluid?

- A. It receives an upward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
B. The fluid will expand the object and overflow to the floor.
C. It receives a downward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
D. It will be pushed further down with a force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

Question 7: The word “volume” in the passage refers to _____.

- A. length B. quantity C. loudness D. frequency

Question 21: I wish I hadn't accepted the invitation to her birthday party.

- A. I regret accepting the invitation to her birthday party.
- B. I was very glad to accept the invitation to her birthday party.
- C. If only I had come to her birthday party.
- D. I insisted on having been invited to her birthday party.

Question 22: I could not get the job because I did not speak English well.

- A. I failed to get the job because of my poor English.
- B. I wish I had got the job so that I could speak English well.
- C. I would have spoken English well if I could get that job.
- D. Despite my poor English, I was successful in the job.

Question 23: Although the teacher explained the theory clearly, the students found it hard to understand it.

- A. Though explained clearly, the theory of teaching was difficult to the students.
- B. Although the teaching theory was clear, it was a real challenge to the students.
- C. In spite of explaining the theory clearly, the students themselves found it hard to understand it.
- D. Despite the teacher's clear explanation of the theory, the students had difficulty understanding it.

Question 24: Peter's main subject at university is electronics.

- A. Peter majors in electronics at university.
- B. The university lets Peter major in electronics.
- C. Electronics is among the subjects that Peter likes.
- D. Peter thinks electronics is a special subject.

Question 25: "How brave you are!" he said to the firemen.

- A. He praised the firemen for their courage.
- B. He blamed the firemen for their discouragement.
- C. He criticized the firemen for their discouragement.
- D. He asked how brave the firemen were.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 26: A. protein B. reign C. reindeer D. vein

Question 27: A. form B. work C. force D. stork

Question 28: A. overboard B. aboard C. cupboard D. keyboard

Question 29: A. pressure B. assure C. assist D. possession

Question 30: A. elephant B. examine C. eleven D. exact

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 31 to 40.

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niépce needed pictures for his business. He was not a good artist, so he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his yard. That was the first photograph.

The next important date in the history of photography was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of camera and a different process. In his pictures, you could see everything clearly, even the smallest details. This kind of photograph was called a *daguerreotype*.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's process. Travelers brought back daguerreotypes from all around the world. People photographed famous buildings, cities, and mountains.

In about 1840, the process was improved. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. The process was not simple and photographers had to carry lots of film and processing equipment. However, **this** did not stop photographers, especially in the United States. After 1840, daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities.

Matthew Brady was one well-known American photographer. He took many portraits of famous people. The portraits were unusual because they were **lifelike** and full of personality. Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war. His 1862 Civil War pictures showed dead soldiers and **ruined** cities. They made the war seem more real and more terrible.

In the 1880s, new inventions began to change photography. Photographers could buy film ready-made in rolls, instead of having to make the film themselves. Also, they did not have to process the film immediately. They could bring it back to their studios and develop it later. They did not have to

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

- Question 46:** Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states _____ the Constitution of the United States.
A. have ratified B. to ratify C. ratify D. ratified
- Question 47:** In our hospital, patients _____ every morning.
A. can examine B. have examined C. are examined D. were examining
- Question 48:** You can use my car _____ you drive carefully.
A. as long as B. as though C. lest D. though
- Question 49:** I'll give this dictionary to _____ wants to have it.
A. whatever B. whoever C. everyone D. anyone
- Question 50:** He's sometimes bad-tempered but he's a good fellow _____.
A. at heart B. in heart C. by heart D. with heart
- Question 51:** The government was finally _____ by a minor scandal.
A. brought down B. put back C. taken down D. pulled down
- Question 52:** "What _____ if the earth stopped moving?"
A. happened B. would happen C. will happen D. happens
- Question 53:** The children ran away as if they _____ a ghost.
A. would see B. have seen C. had seen D. see
- Question 54:** Having traveled to different parts of our country, _____.
A. much has been learned about interesting lifestyles and customs
B. many interesting lifestyles and customs have been learned by us
C. we have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs
D. we are seeing a lot of interesting lifestyles and customs
- Question 55:** He wasn't attending the lecture properly and missed most of _____.
A. things said by the teacher B. that the teacher said
C. which the teacher said D. what the teacher said
- Question 56:** The Moon is much closer to Earth _____, and thus it had greater influence on the tides.
A. than is the Sun B. where the Sun is C. unlike the Sun D. but the Sun is
- Question 57:** It is _____ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.
A. a so unusual B. so an unusual C. such an unusual D. such unusual a
- Question 58:** We decided to take a late flight _____ we could spend more time with our family.
A. in order to B. so that C. in order D. so as to
- Question 59:** Books and magazines _____ around made his room very untidy.
A. laying B. which lied C. lying D. that lie
- Question 60:** My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, _____ he gave up after 2 months.
A. until B. when C. therefore D. but
- Question 61:** The water supply of our home city has failed to _____ average purity requirements.
A. hold B. own C. meet D. see
- Question 62:** Mai: "Do you want another serving of chicken soup?"
Scott: "_____."
A. No way B. No comment C. No thanks D. No longer
- Question 63:** We expressed _____ the missing child would be found alive.
A. the hope that B. the hope for C. as we hoped D. the hope which
- Question 64:** I would join that running competition _____.
A. if it would happen 5 years ago B. when I was 5 years older
C. unless I were 5 years younger D. if I were 5 years younger
- Question 65:** His honesty is _____; nobody can doubt it.
A. beside the question B. in question C. out the question D. without question
- Question 66:** A large number of workmen _____ because of the economic recession.
A. has laid aside B. has been laid out C. have laid down D. have been laid off
- Question 67:** No one can avoid _____ by advertisements.
A. influencing B. to be influenced C. having influenced D. being influenced

Question 68: Thanh: “Lan’s the best singer in our school.”

Nadia: “_____”

- A. Yes, tell me about it!
C. That’s OK!

- B. I can’t agree with you more!
D. Yes, please.

Question 69: Her mother, _____ has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.

- A. whom B. whose C. who D. that

Question 70: Scarcely had he stepped out of the room _____ he heard a loud laughter within.

- A. than B. when C. then D. until

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 71 to 80.

In a world where 2 billion people live in homes that don't have light bulbs, technology holds the key (71)_____ banishing poverty. Even the simplest technologies can transform lives and save money. Vaccines, crops, computers and sources of solar energy can all reduce poverty in developing countries. For example, cheap oral-rehydration therapy developed in Bangladesh has dramatically cut the death (72)_____ from childhood diarrhoea.

But even when such technologies exist, the depressing fact is that we can’t make them (73)_____ for those who most need them. Solar panels, batteries and light bulbs are still beyond the purse of many, but where they have been installed they change lives. A decent light in the evening gives children more time for homework and extends the productive day for adults.

Kenya has a thriving solar industry and six years ago Kenyan pioneers also (74)_____ connecting schools to the Internet via radio links. These people were fortunate (75)_____ being able to afford solar panels, radios and old computers. How much bigger would the impact be if these things (76)_____ and priced specifically for poor people?

Multinationals must become part of the solution, because (77)_____ they own around 60 per cent of the world's technology, they seldom make products for poor customers. Of 1,223 new drugs marketed worldwide from 1975 to 1996, for example, just 13 were for tropical diseases.

People think those enterprises should do more to provide vital products such as medicines (78)_____ different prices around the world to suit (79)_____ people can afford. Alternatively, they could pay a percentage of their profit towards research and development for (80)_____.

Adapted from “The Price is Wrong” in “Focus on IELTS Foundations” by Sue O’Connell, Pearson Longman, 2006

- Question 71:** A. with B. at C. for D. to
Question 72: A. number B. penalty C. toll D. amount
Question 73: A. enough cheaply B. cheaply enough C. enough cheap D. cheap enough
Question 74: A. were starting B. started C. have been starting D. had started
Question 75: A. by B. at C. in D. on
Question 76: A. have been made B. were made C. made D. are made
Question 77: A. however B. when C. while D. unless
Question 78: A. to B. on C. at D. with
Question 79: A. that B. which C. where D. what
Question 80: A. the wealthy B. the better-off C. the rich D. the poor

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