

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 word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 1: A. amaze                      B. offer                      C. release                      D. believe  
 Question 2: A. socialise                      B. memory                      C. tradition                      D. animal  
 Question 3: A. biology                      B. ability                      C. interactive                      D. inaccurate  
 Question 4: A. actor                      B. career                      C. rubbish                      D. cocktail  
 Question 5: A. similar                      B. attractive                      C. chemical                      D. calculate

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 6: Not until he got home he realised he had forgotten to give her the present.

A                      B                      C                      D

Question 7: A novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in that the characters and events

A                      B                      C

are usually imaginary.

D

Question 8: A lot of people stop smoking because they are afraid their health will be affected and early death.

A                      B                      C                      D

Question 9: He has hardly never given a more impressive performance than this.

A                      B                      C                      D

Question 10: The student must have her assessment form fill in by the examiner during the oral exam.

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 11: They live on a busy road. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise from traffic.

A. There must be                      B. It must be                      C. It must have been                      D. There must have

Question 12: He died \_\_\_\_\_ lung cancer last month, leaving his wife in great shock.

A. by                      B. for                      C. in                      D. of

Question 13: Lora: "Do you mind if I turn on the fan?" Maria: "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. Not for me                      B. Not at all                      C. Never mind                      D. Not enough

Question 14: Due to ever more spreading poaching, there \_\_\_\_\_ a dramatic decline in the

number of elephants over the last decade.

- A. was                      B. is                      C. has been                      D. had been

**Question 15:** He came \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of criticism for the remarks he made in a television interview.

- A. out of                      B. off                      C. over                      D. in for

**Question 16:** He is a very intelligent boy; \_\_\_\_\_, he sometimes gets bad marks.

- A. otherwise                      B. thus                      C. so                      D. however

**Question 17:** She started the course two months ago but dropped \_\_\_\_\_ after only a month.

- A. in                      B. out                      C. off                      D. back

**Question 18:** Tom: "Can I have another cup of tea?"

Christy: " \_\_\_\_\_."

- A. Be yourself                      B. Do it yourself                      C. Help yourself                      D. Allow yourself

**Question 19:** \_\_\_\_\_ that Columbus discovered America.

- A. There was in 1492                      B. That was in 1492                      C. In 1492                      D. It was in 1492

**Question 20:** Nowadays, with the help of the computer, teachers have developed a \_\_\_\_\_ approach to teaching.

- A. multilateral                      B. multilingual                      C. multiple-choice                      D. multimedia

**Question 21:** I \_\_\_\_\_ work last week, but I changed my mind.

- A. have started                      B. was going to start                      C. had started                      D. would start

**Question 22:** The Principal usually has his pupils \_\_\_\_\_ waste paper for their mini-project.

- A. collected                      B. collect                      C. to collect                      D. having collected

**Question 23:** She passed the National High School Graduation Exam with \_\_\_\_\_ colours.

- A. flying                      B. bright                      C. true                      D. red

**Question 24:** Although we have a large number of students, each one receives \_\_\_\_\_ attention.

- A. alone                      B. separate                      C. individual                      D. only

**Question 25:** Geometry is a branch of mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ the properties of lines, curves, shapes, and surfaces.

- A. that concerning with                      B. concerned with  
C. that concerned with                      D. that it is concerned with

**Question 26:** Ann: "Do you need any help?"

Kate: " \_\_\_\_\_."

- A. No, thanks. I can manage                      B. I haven't got a clue  
C. That's all for now                      D. That's fine by me

**Question 27:** I can't find my dictionary at the moment. I hope it will \_\_\_\_\_ up soon.

- A. turn                      B. clear                      C. come                      D. look

**Question 28:** The children made \_\_\_\_\_ a funny story and wrote it on the card.

- A. off                      B. for                      C. out                      D. up

**Question 29:** \_\_\_\_\_ make a good impression on her.

- A. Only by doing so can I                      B. Only by so doing I can  
C. Only by doing so I can                      D. Only so doing can I

**Question 30:** People don't like the way he shows off, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. does he                      B. do they                      C. don't they                      D. doesn't he

**Question 31:** Anna is holding her shopping bag with one hand and turning the door handle with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. others                      B. another                      C. the other                      D. other

**Question 32:** The language centre offers courses of various levels, such as elementary, intermediate and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. advance                      B. advancement                      C. advancing                      D. advanced

**Question 33:** No matter how angry he was, he would never \_\_\_\_\_ to violence.

- A. resort                      B. resist                      C. refuse                      D. resolve

**Question 34:** I \_\_\_\_\_ with my aunt when I am on holiday in Ho Chi Minh City next month.

- A. will have been staying                      B. will have stayed  
C. stay                      D. will be staying

**Question 35:** The use of vitamin \_\_\_\_\_ and herbs has become increasingly popular among Americans.  
A. components      B. materials      C. ingredients      D. supplements

**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 36:** Although they hold similar political views, their religious beliefs present a striking contrast.  
A. minor comparison      B. interesting resemblance  
C. significant difference      D. complete coincidence

**Question 37:** These were the people who advocated using force to stop school violence.  
A. openly criticised      B. publicly said  
C. publicly supported      D. strongly condemned

**Question 38:** Within a week on display at the exhibition, the painting was hailed as a masterpiece.  
A. an expensive work of art      B. a down-to-earth work of art  
C. an excellent work of art      D. a large work of art

**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 39:** The consequences of the typhoon were disastrous due to the lack of precautionary measures.  
A. damaging      B. beneficial      C. severe      D. physical

**Question 40:** Vietnam's admission to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has promoted its trade relations with other countries.  
A. boosted      B. expanded      C. restricted      D. balanced

**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 41:** No matter how hard Fred tried to lose weight, he did not succeed.  
A. However hard Fred tried, he could not 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. It did not matter whether Fred could lose weight.

**Question 42:** Fiona has been typing the report for an hour.  
A. It took Fiona an hour to type the report.  
B. It is an hour since Fiona started typing the report.  
C. Fiona finished the report an hour ago.  
D. Fiona will finish typing the report in an hour.

**Question 43:** Soil erosion is a result of forests being cut down carelessly.  
A. That forests are being cut down carelessly results from soil erosion.  
B. Soil erosion contributes to forests being cut down carelessly.  
C. That forests are being cut down carelessly leads to soil erosion.  
D. Soil erosion results in forests being cut down carelessly.

**Question 44:** "I will not leave until I see the manager," said the customer.  
A. The customer refused to leave until he saw the manager.  
B. The customer decided to leave because he did not see the manager.  
C. The customer said he would leave before he saw the manager.  
D. The customer was persuaded to see the manager before leaving.

**Question 45:** Walking on the grass in the park is not permitted.  
A. You can walk on the grass in the park if you want to.  
B. People like walking on the grass in the park.  
C. We must not walk on the grass in the park.  
D. We do not have to walk on the grass in the park.

**Question 46:** She did not study hard enough to win the scholarship.  
A. Winning the scholarship did not make her study harder.  
B. She studied hard but she could not win the scholarship.

- C. It was very hard for her to win the scholarship.
- D. She could have won the scholarship if she had studied harder.

**Question 47:** To my surprise, the stranger knew my name.

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

**Question 48:** The situation was so embarrassing that she did not know what to do.

- A. It was such an embarrassing situation; however, she did not know what to do.
- B. So embarrassing the situation was that she did not know what to do.
- C. She did not know what to do, though it was not an embarrassing situation.
- D. So embarrassing was the situation that she did not know what to do.

**Question 49:** "Please accept my apology for arriving late," said Janet to her employer.

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

**Question 50:** She prefers going to the library to staying at home.

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

**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 51 to 60.**

In addition to the challenge to be excellent, American schools have been facing novel problems. They must (51)\_\_\_\_\_with an influx of immigrant children, many of whom speak little or no English. They must respond to demands (52)\_\_\_\_\_the curriculum reflect the various cultures of all children. Schools must make sure that students develop (53)\_\_\_\_\_skills for the job market, and they must consider the needs of nontraditional students, such as teenage mothers.

Schools are (54)\_\_\_\_\_these problems in ways that reflect the diversity of the US educational system. They are hiring or training large numbers of teachers of English (55)\_\_\_\_\_a second language and, in some communities, setting up bilingual schools. They are opening (56)\_\_\_\_\_the traditional European-centered curriculum to embrace material from African, Asian, and other cultures.

Schools are also teaching cognitive skills to the (57)\_\_\_\_\_40 percent of American students who do not go on to higher education. In the (58)\_\_\_\_\_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 (59)\_\_\_\_\_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 (60)\_\_\_\_\_the future of our young people, the success of our business, and the economic well-being of the nation."

*(Extracted from InfoUSA – CD Version)*

- |                                    |                 |               |               |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Question 51:</b> A. cope        | B. stay         | C. fight      | D. do         |
| <b>Question 52:</b> A. what        | B. that         | C. whether    | D. who        |
| <b>Question 53:</b> A. basis       | B. base         | C. basics     | D. basic      |
| <b>Question 54:</b> A. discharging | B. distributing | C. delivering | D. addressing |
| <b>Question 55:</b> A. as          | B. from         | C. with       | D. like       |
| <b>Question 56:</b> A. for         | B. into         | C. up         | D. on         |
| <b>Question 57:</b> A. nearly      | B. mostly       | C. slightly   | D. fairly     |

**Question 58:** A. directions      B. words      C. minds      D. ways

**Question 59:** A. get      B. take      C. make      D. bring

**Question 60:** A. at      B. for      C. to      D. in

**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 61 to 70.**

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 1<sup>st</sup>-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, Firmenes, 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 61:** According to the passage, the term “architecture” is normally used to refer to the designs and structures that have\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 62:** Which of the following is NOT considered an essential characteristic of architecture according to the passage?

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

**Question 63:** When well-constructed buildings exist longer than their original use, they serve as\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. monuments to ancient time heroes      B. museums and exhibition galleries  
C. witnesses to their historical times      D. witnesses to major ancient wars

**Question 64:** 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 people  
C. art that is very much socialised      D. achievement of many sociologists

**Question 65:** According to the passage, knowledge about building technology\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has experienced complete changes for generations

- B. includes the experience gained from generation to generation
- C. is always influenced by a wide range of technological applications
- D. is based on modern technologies rather than traditions

**Question 66:** The word “**obsolete**” in paragraph 2 mostly means\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. out of date
- B. out of hand
- C. out of order
- D. out of place

**Question 67:** Which of the following factors must be taken into account in both ancient and modern architecture according to the information in paragraph 2?

- A. Fundamental technical demands on building
- B. Basic safety rules in the building industry
- C. Basic needs and the availability of materials
- D. Sophisticated building technologies

**Question 68:** According to the passage, stone and marble were used for buildings of historical importance because they\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are inflammable and durable
- B. give warmth and comfort to their owners
- C. make structures look more attractive
- D. are non-flammable and last long

**Question 69:** According to the passage, today stone has been used less as a building material because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stone architecture is essential to the number of stone sculptures
- B. it has become relatively scarce and more difficult to exploit
- C. it has less influence on the shapes of buildings and sculptures
- D. there have been other more suitable materials for industrial use

**Question 70:** The word “**their**” in the last paragraph refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. regions
- B. timber and stone
- C. mixtures
- D. walls and bricks

**Read the following passage on transport, 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.**

Most journeys in Britain and the US are made by road. Some of these are made on public transport but most are by private car.

In Britain many people rely on their cars for daily local activities, e.g. getting to work, doing the shopping, and visiting friends. People living in urban areas may use buses, trains or, in London, the Underground, to get to city centres, mainly because traffic is often heavy and it is difficult to find anywhere to park a car. Some places in the country may have a bus only two or three times a week so people living there have no choice but to rely on their cars.

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 71:** In Britain and the US most people travel by\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 72:** According to the passage, people in London may prefer the Underground to their own cars due to\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 73:** It is mentioned in paragraph 3 that the public transportation systems in the US are good in\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 74:** 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 75:** 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 an early time and nearby place              D. at the fastest time and nearest place

**Question 76:** Which of the following is true about transport in Britain?

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

**Question 77:** According to the information in paragraph 5, long-distance travellers in the US can choose from\_\_\_\_\_mode(s) of transport.

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

**Question 78:** It is stated in the passage that the major problems of road transport in Britain and the US are\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 79:** According to the passage, people in Britain refuse public transport because\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 80:** The word “**they**” in the last sentence of the passage can best be replaced by\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

## ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC MÔN ANH KHỐI A1 2012 (MÃ ĐỀ 318)

1. B  
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2
2. C  
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1
3. C  
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2
4. B  
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1
5. B  
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1
6. B  
Cấu trúc đảo ngữ nhấn mạnh thời quá khứ: Not until + clause, did + S + V (không chia) = ai đó đã không... cho tới khi... -> Sửa B thành: did he realise
7. C  
Đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật có thể đi với giới từ chỉ có thể là "which". Sửa C thành: which
8. D  
Trước và sau "and" phải cùng loại từ tương đương. Trước "and" là động từ dạng bị động thì sau nó không thể là danh từ "early death"
9. A  
Hardly = gần như không  $\approx$  never -> *hardly* không đặt cạnh *never*, chỉ dùng 1 trong 2
10. B  
Have something done = thu xếp cho ai đó làm gì cho mình. Sửa B -> filled in. Have her assessment form filled in by the examiner = thu xếp làm sao cho người chấm thi điền vào bản đánh giá của cô ấy
11. A  
Must + V ngoài nghĩa cảm đoán còn có nghĩa là dự đoán chắc chắn xảy ra trong hiện tại. Must have + past participle = chắc chắn đã xảy ra trong quá khứ.
12. D  
Die of + bệnh = chết vì bệnh gì
13. B  
Do you mind if I + V? = bạn có phiền không nếu tôi... -> câu xin phép lịch sự. Để đáp lại câu này, người ta thường nói Not at all = không sao, không phiền chút nào
14. C  
Over the last/past + quãng thời gian = trong vòng bao lâu qua -> dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành
15. D  
Come in for + something = hứng chịu, vấp phải vấn đề gì
16. D  
However = tuy nhiên. Otherwise = nếu không thì. Thus = so = vì thế
17. B  
Drop out (of something) = nghỉ học, không tham gia nữa
18. C  
Tom hỏi xin phép uống một cốc trà nữa. Help yourself = cứ lấy tự nhiên.
19. D  
Cấu trúc câu chẻ nhấn mạnh: It + is/was + cụm từ cần nhấn mạnh + that+...
20. D  
Multimedia = đa phương tiện. Multilateral = nhiều phía. Multilingual = đa ngôn ngữ. Multiple-choice = đa lựa chọn
21. B  
Was going to V = trong quá khứ dự định sẽ làm gì tiếp
22. B  
Have somebody V = thu xếp để ai làm gì cho mình
23. A  
With flying colours = thành công rực rỡ
24. C



Individual = cá nhân. Alone = cô đơn. Separate = tách rời. only = chỉ, duy nhất

25. B

Concerned with something = liên quan đến vấn đề gì

26. A

Ann ngờ ý muốn giúp. Kate từ chối: Không, xin cảm ơn. Minh xoay sở được

27. A

Come up = appear = xuất hiện

28. D

Make up = dựng nên, bịa ra

29. A

Đảo ngữ nhấn mạnh: Only by + Ving + đảo ngữ ( can + S +V)

30. B

Chủ ngữ là “people” được nhắc lại là “they” trong câu hỏi đuôi. Động từ trong câu là “don’t like” -> câu hỏi đuôi trợ động từ hiện tại đơn số nhiều dạng khẳng định :do

31. C

The other = cái còn lại trong 2 cái đã xác định. Others = những cái khác, chưa xác định. Another = một cái khác, chưa xác định. Other = khác

32. D

Elementary, intermediate, advanced là các trình độ học : cơ bản, bậc trung , nâng cao

33. A

Resort to something = buộc phải dùng đến cái gì

34. D

Next month -> tương lai. Việc sống với cô sẽ đang trong quá trình diễn ra vào thời điểm tháng tới -> tương lai tiếp diễn

35. D

Supplement = sự bổ sung. Vitamin supplement = sự bổ sung vitamin. Component = bộ phận. material = nguyên liệu. ingredient = thành phần

36. C

A striking contrast = sự tương phản nổi bật

37. C

Advocate + Ving= ủng hộ việc gì

38. C

Masterpiece = kiệt tác

39. B

Disastrous = mang tính thảm họa, đem lại thiệt hại lớn. beneficial = có lợi

40. C

Promote = thúc đẩy. restrict = hạn chế

41. A

No matter how + adj/adv + S + be/V = However + adj/adv + S +V = dù có...thế nào

42. B

Has been Ving = đã và đang làm gì. Fiona đã đánh bản báo cáo trong một tiếng qua = Đã được một tiếng kể từ khi Fiona bắt đầu việc đánh báo cáo

43. C

Be a result of N/Ving = là kết quả của cái gì/việc gì. That + clause có thể dùng làm chủ ngữ, chỉ cả một việc nào đó

44. A

Khách hàng nói: tôi sẽ không đi cho tới khi tôi gặp được giám đốc -> dùng refuse to V = từ chối làm gì

45. C

Not permitted = không được phép. Must not V = cấm không được làm gì

46. D

Adv/adj enough to V = đủ ... để làm gì

47. B

To my surprise , clause = tôi thực sự ngạc nhiên rằng...

48. D

Đảo ngữ: So + adj/adv + S + be/V + that + clause = quá ... đến mức mà

49. A

Accept my apology = chấp nhận lời xin lỗi của tôi. Make an apology for N/Ving = xin lỗi vì làm gì = apologize for N/Ving. Arrival (n) = sự đến nơi

50. A

Would rather V than V = thích cái gì hơn cái gì = prefer Ving to Ving

51. A

Cope with = đối phó với cái gì. Do with something = làm với cái gì

52. B

Respond to demands that + clause = đáp ứng yêu cầu gì đó

53. D

Tính từ đứng trước danh từ để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đó: basic (=cơ bản). basis = nền tảng. base = nền móng, căn cứ

54. D

Address something = phát biểu vấn đề. Discharge = tuôn ra, tháo ra, vứt bỏ. deliver = phân phát.

Distribute = phân phối, phân bổ

55. A

As something = như là cái gì/vai trò gì

56. C

Open up something = khai trương, mở cửa cái gì

57. A

Nearly = gần bằng, gần như. Mostly = phần lớn. slightly = một chút. Fairly = khá là

58. B

Word = từ ngữ. Direction = hướng. Mind = tư tưởng. Way = cách, đường lối

59. C

Make a start = start = bắt đầu

60. C

Be a key to something = là chìa khóa quyết định cái gì

61. A

Từ dòng đầu tiên: customary usage refers only to those designs and structures that are *culturally significant*

62. A

Từ dòng 6 đoạn 1: architecture must *satisfy its intended uses* (-> utility), must be technically sound, and must convey aesthetic meaning. But the best buildings are often so *well constructed* that they *outlast* (-> strength) their original use. They then survive not only as *beautiful objects*, (-> beauty) => Chỉ có A là chưa được nhắc đến

63. C

Từ dòng 8 đoạn đầu: 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 -> tài liệu lịch sử của văn hóa; hay chính là nhân chứng lịch sử ( witness to historical times)

64. B

2 câu cuối đoạn 1: These achievements are *never wholly the work of individuals*. Architecture is a **social art** -> không hoàn toàn là công việc của mỗi cá nhân

65. B

Từ dòng đầu đoạn 2: building technology is conservative and *knowledge* about it is *cumulative* ((A) ->kiến thức về nó thì mang tính tích lũy -> tích lũy từ thế hệ này sang thế hệ khác

66. A

Obsolete = không dùng nữa, cổ xưa

67. A

Dòng 6 đoạn 2: The technical demands on building remain the elemental ones -> yêu cầu kĩ thuật trong xây dựng vẫn là những yêu cầu cơ bản, nòng cốt. Fundamental = nền tảng, cơ bản

68. D

Từ dòng 4 đoạn 4: Stone and marble were chosen for important monuments because they are *incombustible* (= không bắt lửa = non-flammable) and can be expected to *endure* (= kéo dài, có khả năng chống chịu -> last long)

69. D

Cuối đoạn 4: The use of stone has declined, however, because a number of *other materials* are more *amenable*

to industrial use and assembly -> các nguyên liệu khác phù hợp với sự sử dụng mang tính công nghiệp hơn

70. A

Their là để chỉ sự sở hữu của danh từ số nhiều đứng ở về trước nó. Danh từ số nhiều đứng trước “their” chỉ có “some regions”

71. C

ở dòng đầu tiên: Most journeys in Britain and the US are made *by road*

72. D

Từ dòng 2 đoạn 2: People living in urban areas may use buses, trains or, in London, the Underground, to get to city centres, mainly because *traffic is often heavy*

73. D

Ngay đầu đoạn 3: In the US *large cities have good public transportation systems.*

74. A

Cuối đoạn 3 (nói về the US): *Many college and even high-school students have their own cars* -> A sai

75. B

At one's own convenience = theo sự thuận tiện của ai ( thời gian địa điểm tiện cho ai nhất)

76. D

Cuối đoạn 5: though heavier items and raw materials often go by *rail* ( bằng đường sắt)

77. D

Theo như đoạn 5: 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. -> 3 hình thức di chuyển: đường hàng không, xe buýt, đường sắt

78. C

Dòng đầu đoạn cuối: The main problems associated with road transport in both Britain and the US are *traffic congestion* (= traffic jam = tắc nghẽn giao thông) and *pollution*

79. B

Dòng 5 đoạn cuối: Most people say that public transport is simply not good enough

80. C

*They* là để chỉ danh từ số nhiều đứng ở về trước. danh từ số nhiều đứng trước nó chỉ có “the major cities”