

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 correct answer in each of the following questions.

Question 1: 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 2: You can use my car _____ you drive carefully.

- A. though B. as though C. as long as D. lest

Question 3: His honesty is _____; nobody can doubt it.

- A. in question B. beside the question C. without question D. out the question

Question 4: In our hospital, patients _____ every morning.

- A. are examined B. were examining C. have examined D. can examine

Question 5: The Moon is much closer to Earth _____, and thus it had greater influence on the tides.

- A. but the Sun is B. where the Sun is C. than is the Sun D. unlike the Sun

Question 6: Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states _____ the Constitution of the United States.

- A. to ratify B. ratify C. ratified D. have ratified

Question 7: I'll give this dictionary to _____ wants to have it.

- A. anyone B. whatever C. everyone D. whoever

Question 8: No one can avoid _____ by advertisements.

- A. to be influenced B. having influenced C. influencing D. being influenced

Question 9: 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 10: It is _____ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.

- A. such an unusual B. such unusual a C. a so unusual D. so an unusual

Question 11: The children ran away as if they _____ a ghost.

- A. have seen B. had seen C. would see D. see

Question 12: I would join that running competition _____.

- A. when I was 5 years older B. if I were 5 years younger
C. if it would happen 5 years ago D. unless I were 5 years younger

Question 13: We decided to take a late flight _____ we could spend more time with our family.

- A. so as to B. in order C. so that D. in order to

Question 14: He's sometimes bad-tempered but he's a good fellow _____.

- A. at heart B. by heart C. with heart D. in heart

Question 15: Scarcely had he stepped out of the room _____ he heard a loud laughter within.

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

Question 16: “What _____ if the earth stopped moving?”

- A. happened B. would happen C. happens D. will happen

Question 17: Mai: “Do you want another serving of chicken soup?”

Scott: “_____.”

- A. No way B. No comment C. No thanks D. No longer

Question 18: We expressed _____ the missing child would be found alive.

- A. the hope for B. the hope which C. as we hoped D. the hope that

Question 19: A large number of workmen _____ because of the economic recession.

- A. have laid down B. has laid aside C. have been laid off D. has been laid out

Question 20: Her mother, _____ has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.

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

Question 21: My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, _____ he gave up after 2 months.

- A. therefore B. when C. until D. but

Question 22: Having traveled to different parts of our country, _____.

- A. we have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs
B. we are seeing a lot of interesting lifestyles and customs
C. many interesting lifestyles and customs have been learned by us
D. much has been learned about interesting lifestyles and customs

Question 23: The government was finally _____ by a minor scandal.

- A. put back B. brought down C. pulled down D. taken down

Question 24: The water supply of our home city has failed to _____ average purity requirements.

- A. see B. meet C. own D. hold

Question 25: Books and magazines _____ around made his room very untidy.

- A. that lie B. laying C. which lied D. lying

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 26: Peter’s main subject at university is electronics.

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

Question 27: I wish I hadn’t accepted the invitation to her birthday party.

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

Question 28: No one but Jane succeeded in giving the correct answer.

- A. All but Jane managed to produce the correct answer.
B. Only Jane failed to answer the question correctly.
C. Jane was among those who failed to guess the answer.
D. Everyone but Jane failed to provide the correct answer.

Question 29: Thanks to the efforts of environmentalists, people are becoming better aware of the problems of endangered species.

- A. Environmentalists are expressing their gratitude towards people who are better aware of the problems of endangered species.
B. People owe their growing awareness of the problems of endangered species to the efforts of environmentalists.
C. People have no idea about the problems of endangered species in spite of the efforts of

environmentalists.

D. Environmentalists are doing their best to make people aware of the problems of endangered species.

Question 30: I could not get the job because I did not speak English well.

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

Question 31: 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 32: "How brave you are!" he said to the firemen.

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

Question 33: I would have worn the right shoes if I had known I was going to do all this climbing.

- A.** I would love to go climbing, but I do not have any shoes that would be suitable.
- B.** As I did not know I was going to do so much climbing, I did not wear suitable shoes.
- C.** I did not go climbing because I did not have the right shoes.
- D.** I would have gone on the climb if I had been wearing the right shoes.

Question 34: The man in that painting reminds me of my uncle.

- A.** Whenever I see the man in that painting, I remember to meet my uncle.
- B.** Whenever my uncle sees the man in that painting, he misses me.
- C.** Memories of my uncle come back whenever I see the man in that painting.
- D.** I am recalling my uncle whenever I look at the man in that painting.

Question 35: A small hotel was the only choice of place to stay at during my trip to London.

- A.** I had no alternative but to stay at a small hotel during my trip to London.
- B.** I was talked into staying at a small hotel during my trip to London.
- C.** There were a lot of hotels for me to choose from during my trip to London.
- D.** I had different choices of where to stay during my trip to London.

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 36 to 45.

In a world where 2 billion people live in homes that don't have light bulbs, technology holds the key (36)_____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 (37)_____from childhood diarrhoea.

But even when such technologies exist, the depressing fact is that we can't make them (38)_____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 (39)_____connecting schools to the Internet via radio links. These people were fortunate (40)_____being able to afford solar panels, radios and old computers. How much bigger would the impact be if these things (41)_____and priced specifically for poor people?

Multinationals must become part of the solution, because (42)_____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 (43)_____different prices around the world to suit (44)_____people can afford. Alternatively, they could pay a percentage of their profit towards research and development for (45)_____.

- Question 36:** A. to B. at C. with D. for
Question 37: A. amount B. penalty C. toll D. number
Question 38: A. enough cheaply B. cheap enough C. enough cheap D. cheaply enough
Question 39: A. were starting B. had started C. started D. have been starting
Question 40: A. in B. at C. by D. on
Question 41: A. have been made B. were made C. are made D. made
Question 42: A. unless B. however C. when D. while
Question 43: A. with B. to C. at D. on
Question 44: A. which B. what C. where D. that
Question 45: A. the poor B. the rich C. the wealthy D. the better-off

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 46 to 55.

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 cm^3 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 46:** What happens when something is immersed in a fluid?
A. It will be pushed further down with a force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
B. It receives an upward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
C. It receives a downward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
D. The fluid will expand the object and overflow to the floor.
- Question 47:** The word "volume" in the passage refers to _____.
A. loudness B. quantity C. frequency D. length
- Question 48:** The word "displaces" in the passage almost means "_____".
A. takes the place of B. takes place
C. replaces with a new one D. puts in position
- Question 49:** If an object's average density is less than that of water, the object will _____.
A. sink B. float C. inflate D. drift
- Question 50:** A block of wood with a density seven tenths that of water will _____.
A. go up and down then sink
B. float with a half of its volume under water
C. float with an equal volume of its volume under water
D. sink immediately when submerged
- Question 51:** A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks because the ship _____.
A. is made of wood B. is lighter C. has buoys D. has a special shape

Question 52: The phrase “six tenths” in the passage means “_____”.

- A. 6 and 10 B. 10/6 C. 10 of 6 D. 6/10

Question 53: The word “upthrust” in the passage refers to the_____.

- A. upward push B. upper side of an object
C. upturned force D. upside-down turn

Question 54: Ships cannot be so heavily loaded if they want to sail in fresh water as they sail in the sea, because_____.

- A. fresh water is ‘lighter’ than sea water B. there’s too much salt in sea water
C. sea water is ‘saltier’ than fresh water D. fresh water is more polluted

Question 55: Archimedes' Principle explains why_____.

- A. all objects will float B. Archimedes became famous
C. objects seem lighter in water D. humans can swim

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

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

Question 57: A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.

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

Question 58: We'd better speed up if we want to get there in time.

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

Question 59: She is a very generous old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.

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

Question 60: Her thoughtless comments made him very angry.

- A. honest B. kind C. pleasant 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 61 to 70.

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 carry lots of equipment. And finally, the invention of the small handheld camera made photography less expensive.

With a small camera, anyone could be a photographer. People began to use cameras just for fun. They took pictures of their families, friends, and favorite places. They called these pictures "snapshots".

Documentary photographs became popular in newspapers in the 1890s. Soon magazines and

Question 80: Looking from afar, the village resembles a small green spot dotted with tiny fireballs.

A

B

C

D

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

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ĐÁP ÁN CHI TIẾT ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC KHỐI A1 NĂM 2013 (Mã đề: 248)

1. B. Thanh đưa ra ý kiến của mình (expressing opinion) về một bạn cùng trường có năng khiếu ca hát và Nadia đưa ra lời tán thành với Thanh (expressing degrees of agreement). I can't agree with you more. (= I agree with you completely!) (Tôi hoàn toàn đồng ý với bạn.)
2. C. as long as (= miễn là) dùng với mệnh đề điều kiện.
3. C. without question (= without doubt): không nghi ngờ gì nữa. Ta có thành ngữ: out of the question (= impossible): không thể được.
4. A. Ta dùng thể bị động "In our hospital, patients are examined every morning" (Ở bệnh viện chúng tôi, bệnh nhân được khám bệnh mỗi sáng.)
5. C. Ta dùng so sánh hơn: closer... than. "The Moon is much closer to Earth than the Sun and thus it had greater influence on the tides." (Mặt Trăng gần Trái Đất rất nhiều so với Mặt Trời, cho nên có ảnh hưởng lớn hơn đối với thủy triều.)
6. A. Cụm từ to-infinitive phrase theo sau "the first/ the second/.../ the last/ the only" là dạng rút gọn của mệnh đề quan hệ. "Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states of the United States." (Connecticut đứng thứ năm trong số 13 bang đầu tiên của Hiến pháp Hoa Kỳ.)
7. D. Đối với mệnh đề quan hệ, ta dùng who/whoever (= anyone who/ bất kì ai) làm chủ ngữ
8. D. Với nghĩa bị động: avoid + being + past participle. "No one can avoid being influenced by advertisements." (Không ai tránh được ảnh hưởng của quảng cáo.)
9. D. Mệnh đề danh ngữ (noun clause) bắt đầu bằng wh-: what, when, where, who, why, how làm chức năng tân ngữ cho giới từ of. "He wasn't attending the lecture properly and missed most of what the teacher said." (Bạn ấy đã không tham dự bài giảng đầy đủ nên bỏ qua phần lớn những điều thầy giáo đã giảng.)
10. A. such + a/an + tính từ + danh từ. "It is a such an unusual work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it." (Đó là từ một tác phẩm nghệ thuật khác thường cho nên mọi người đều muốn xem.)
11. B. Khi dùng as if (như thể là) để chỉ sự việc không thể xảy ra, ta phải lùi thì về quá khứ một bậc: Simple past → Past perfect. "The children ran away as if they had seen a ghost." (Bọn trẻ bỏ chạy như thể vừa mới gặp ma.)
12. B. Đây là câu điều kiện loại II diễn tả điều kiện không thể thực hiện được ở hiện tại. Mệnh đề if: thì Quá khứ giả định (Past Subjunctive), hoặc Quá khứ đơn. Trong thì Quá khứ giả định: to be → were (cho tất cả các ngôi) Mệnh đề chính: chủ ngữ + would/could + bare infinitive "I would join that running competition if i were 5 years younger." (Tôi sẽ tham gia cuộc thi chạy nếu tôi trẻ đi 5 tuổi.)
13. C. Ta dùng mệnh đề chỉ mục đích với cấu trúc: so that+ chủ ngữ + will/can/may (hoặc dạng quá khứ của chúng) + động từ nguyên mẫu không to. "We decided to take a late flight so that we could spend more time with our family." (Chúng tôi quyết định đi chuyến bay cuối ngày để có nhiều thời gian hơn với gia đình.)
14. A. at heart (= used to say what sb is really like even though they seem to be sth different): theo cách cơ bản nhất. "He's sometimes bad-tempered but he's a good fellow at heart." (Thỉnh thoảng anh ấy nóng nảy nhưng về cơ bản, anh ấy là người tốt.)

15. D. Trạng từ scarcely mang nghĩa phủ định, có thể được đặt ở đầu câu hoặc mệnh đề để nhấn mạnh, và theo sau là hình thức đảo ngữ của chủ từ và động từ (inversion of subject and verb). scarcely...than = chẳng mấy chốc thì. "Scarcely had he stepped out of the room when he heard a loud laughter within." (Ông ấy mới vừa bước ra khỏi phòng thì nghe một tiếng cười lớn bên trong.)

16. B. Đây là câu điều kiện loại II, xem câu 12.

17. C. Câu này hỏi về kĩ năng giao tiếp. Khi người khác mời ta dùng thức ăn hoặc thức uống, thì có hai khả năng xảy ra: - Đồng ý: "Yes, please." - Từ chối: "No, thanks." "Do you want another serving of chicken soup?" (Anh có muốn dùng thêm một suất cháo gà không?)

18. D. Đối với danh từ hope ta có thể dùng: hope of sth/ doing sth hoặc hope that... "We expressed the hope that the missing child would be found alive." (Chúng tôi bày tỏ hy vọng là đứa trẻ bị mất tích sẽ được tìm thấy còn sống sót)

19. C. A number of (một số) + danh từ số nhiều + động từ ở dạng số nhiều; lay sb off (= to stop employing sb): sa thải, và động từ lay off phải ở thể bị động. "A large number of workmen have been laid off because of the economic recession." (Một lượng lớn công nhân bị sa thải do suy thoái kinh tế)

20. A. Ta dùng đại từ quan hệ who làm chủ từ và chỉ người chứ không dùng whom hay that vì đây là mệnh đề quan hệ không giới hạn.

21. D. liên từ đẳng lập but chỉ sự đối lập. "My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, but he gave up after 2 months." (Anh tôi cố học tiếng Nhật tại một trường sinh ngữ ban đêm nhưng đã bỏ sau hai tháng học)

22. A. Khi kết hợp hai câu có cùng chủ ngữ, ta giữ lại mệnh đề chính và rút gọn mệnh đề phụ. Với ý nghĩa chủ động, mệnh đề phụ có thể rút gọn thành: - cụm hiện tại phân từ V-ing (present participle phrase) - cụm perfect gerund (having + past participle) để chỉ hành động đó hoàn thành trước hành động kia Trong hai phương án A và B thì phương án B sai thì vì việc đi tham quan các nơi đã thực hiện không thể đang nhìn thấy được. "Having traveled to different parts of our country, we have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs." (Sau khi đến những vùng khác nhau trên đất nước, chúng tôi đã biết được rất nhiều về những tập quán và lối sống rất thú vị.)

23. B. bring sb down (= to cause someone in a position of power to lose their job): làm sụp đổ, hạ bệ; put back = để lại; pull sth down = phá bỏ một ngôi nhà; pull sb down = làm ai suy sụp vì bệnh hay tình huống khó khăn; take sth down = tháo xuống. "The government was finally brought down by a minor scandal." (cuối cùng chính phủ bị sụp đổ vì một vụ bê bối nhỏ nhoi.)

24. B. to meet (= to satisfy): đáp ứng, thỏa mãn. "The water supply of our home city has failed to meet average purity requirements." (Nguồn nước cung cấp cho thành phố chúng ta không đáp ứng những yêu cầu trung bình của nước sạch)

25. D. Để bổ nghĩa cho cụm danh từ tiền ngữ "book and magazines" ta có thể dùng mệnh đề quan hệ "which lay" (lie/lay/lain = nằm, ở; lie(-d) = nói dối) hoặc cụm hiện tại phân từ mang nghĩa chủ động "lying".

26. D. major (= the most important subject at college, the main subject): ngành học chính ở bậc đại học.

27. C. regret + V-ing = hối tiếc (về một việc đã làm trong quá khứ), còn wish (that) + chủ từ + thì Quá khứ hoàn thành (thể giả định) để diễn tả sự tiếc nuối về một tình huống quá khứ nên hai cách diễn đạt này tương đương.

28. D. "No one but Jane succeeded..." = "Everyone but Jane failed..." (Không ai có thể trừ Jane).

29. B. Ta có hai cách diễn đạt tương đương với: "become better aware of" = trở nên nhận thức tốt hơn; "the growing awareness" = sự nhận thức ngày một cao; thanks to = nhờ vào; owe sth to sb = nhờ ai mà có được. "People owe their growing awareness of the problems of endangered species to the efforts of environmentalists." (Nhờ vào những nỗ lực của các nhà bảo vệ môi trường mà người dân ngày càng có ý thức hơn về nguy cơ tuyệt chủng của các loài động vật.)
30. D. because + mệnh đề chỉ lí do; because of + cụm từ chỉ lí do; to fail to do sth = to not do sth which you should do.
31. Although (liên từ) + mệnh đề chỉ sự nhượng bộ (clause of concession) Despite/In spite of + cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ (phrase of concession).
32. C. Câu cảm thán (exclamation) thường có hai dạng sau: What + danh từ + (chủ từ + động từ)! How + tính từ/trạng từ + (chủ từ + động từ)! (How brave you are! = Các anh thật can đảm!) To praise sb for sth = ca ngợi ai về cái gì
33. B. Đây là câu điều kiện loại III nêu điều kiện không thực hiện được ở quá khứ, dựa trên tình huống ngược lại trong quá khứ. "As I did not know I was going to do so much climbing, I did not wear suitable shoes." (Do tôi không biết sắp sửa phải leo trèo nhiều nên tôi đã không mang đôi giày phù hợp.)
34. C. to remind you of sb/sth = to make you think of (làm bạn nghĩ đến ai/cái gì tương tự); to come back to sb = to start remember sth in the past (nhớ lại). "Memories of my uncle come back whenever I see the man in that painting." (Kí ức về chú tôi lại hiện về mỗi khi tôi nhìn người đàn ông trong bức tranh đó.)
35. A. the only choice = sự lựa chọn duy nhất; have no alternative but... = không có lựa chọn khác ngoại trừ là... "I had no alternative but to stay at a small hotel during my trip to London." (Trong chuyến đi Luân Đôn, tôi không có sự lựa chọn nào khác ngoại trừ phải ở tại một khách sạn nhỏ.)
36. A. the key to sth (= the best or only way to achieve something): giải pháp tốt nhất hoặc duy nhất để đạt được cái gì. "technology holds the key to banishing poverty" (công nghệ là giải pháp tốt nhất để xóa tan sự nghèo khó).
37. C. the death toll = số người tử vong.
38. B. tính từ + enough. "We can't make them cheaper enough for those who most need them" (Chúng ta không thể làm cho những thứ này rẻ để cho phần lớn người dân cần chúng có thể có được).
39. C. ta dùng thì Quá khứ đơn dựa trên cụm từ "six years ago".
40. A. to be fortunate in something = may mắn trong việc gì.
41. B. Đối với mệnh đề if trong câu điều kiện loại II mang nghĩa bị động, ta dùng were + quá khứ phân từ (were made).
42. D. while được dùng như although hoặc có thể dùng như whereas để chỉ sự tương phản. "because while they own around 60 per cent of the world's technology, they seldom make products for poor customers" (bởi vì trong khi các công ty đa quốc gia sở hữu gần 60% công nghệ thế giới, các công ty đó ít khi chế tạo các sản phẩm cho khách hàng ít tiền).
43. C. at different prices (với những mức giá khác nhau).

44. B. what có chức năng làm tân ngữ cho động từ afford trong mệnh đề danh ngữ "what people can afford" và mệnh đề này làm tân ngữ cho động từ suit trong mệnh đề chính. "to suit what people can afford" (để đáp ứng điều mà người dân có thể mua được).
45. A. the poor = poor people (những người nghèo)
46. B. Căn cứ trong bài: "it experiences an upthrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced" (vật thể nhận được một lực đẩy bằng với trọng lượng phần chất lỏng mà nó chiếm chỗ).
47. B. volume = thể tích; quantity = lượng; loudness = độ lớn; frequency = tần số; length = chiều dài.
48. A. displace = thay cho, thay thế; take the place of (= replace): thay thế; take place (= to happen): diễn ra.
49. B. Căn cứ trong bài: "The upthrust on it is greater than its own weight, and it is forced upward and out of the water" (Lực đẩy tác dụng lên vật thể lớn hơn trọng lượng của nó và nó được đẩy lên và nổi trên mặt nước).
50. C. Căn cứ trong bài: "Thus a block of wood with a density six tenths that of water will float with six tenths of its volume under water" ta suy ra tỉ lệ khối lượng riêng của gỗ so với nước sẽ bằng với tỉ lệ phần gỗ chìm dưới nước
51. D. Căn cứ trong bài: "If a dense material is made into a suitable shape, it will float because of Archimedes' principle." (Nếu một chất liệu nặng được chế tạo với hình dạng thích hợp thì nó sẽ nổi theo định luật Ác-si-mét.)
52. D. six tenths = 6/10.
53. A. *upthrust* (= *the force with which the liquid or gas pushes up against an object that is floating in it*) = *upward push*: lực đẩy.
54. A. "Ships cannot be so heavily loaded if they want to sail in fresh water as they sail in the sea, because fresh water is 'lighter' than sea water." (Các con tàu không thể chất hàng quá nặng nếu muốn chạy ở vùng nước ngọt vì nước ngọt nhẹ hơn nước biển). Căn cứ trong bài: "since fresh water is less dense than sea water" (do nước ngọt có khối lượng riêng nhỏ hơn nước biển).
55. C. "Archimedes' Principle explains why objects seem lighter in water." (Định luật Ác-si-mét giải thích tại sao các vật thể dường như nhẹ hơn trong nước). Căn cứ trong bài: "The principle...helps to explain...why objects seem lighter in water."
56. B. an inactive society = một xã hội thiếu hoạt động. Từ "a 24/7 society" có nghĩa ngược lại với căn cứ là: "...where shops and services must be available all hours" (nơi các cửa hàng và dịch vụ phải hoạt động suốt ngày).
57. C. *irritable* = dễ cáu; *calm* = bình tĩnh.
58. A. *slow down* = làm chậm lại; *speed up* = vội vã vì dựa vào ý: "to get there in time" (để đến đó kịp lúc).
59. A. *generous* = hào phóng; *mean* = bần tiện, keo kiệt.
60. D. *thoughtful* = chín chắn; *thoughtless* = vô tâm, không chín chắn.

61. B. "The first photograph was taken with a very simple camera." (Bức ảnh đầu tiên tôi được chụp với chiếc máy ảnh rất đơn giản). Căn cứ trong bài: "...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".
62. A. Căn cứ trong bài: "*He used a new kind of camera and a different process.*" (Ông ấy đã dùng một loại máy ảnh mới và một quy trình hoàn toàn khác.)
63. A. *this* → *carrying a lot of film and processing equipment* (mang theo rất nhiều phim và thiết bị xử lý).
64. D. *ruined* = *badly damaged* (bị tàn phá). Căn cứ trong bài: *the 1862 Civil War* (cuộc Nội chiến ở Mỹ), và *terrible* (tàn khốc).
65. B. *lifelike* = *realistic*: giống như thật. Căn cứ trong bài là: *They made the war seem more real* (Các bức ảnh làm cuộc chiến tranh thêm phần hiện thực.)
66. A. "*The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of handheld cameras.*" (Phát minh mới nhất đề cập trong đoạn văn là phát minh về máy ảnh cầm tay). Căn cứ trong bài là: "*And finally, the invention of the small handheld camera made photography less expensive.*"
67. B. *handheld* = *held by hand*: cầm tay. Căn cứ trong bài: "Photographers could buy film ready-made in rolls, instead of having to make the film themselves."
68. D. "ảnh chân dung và ảnh về chiến tranh". Căn cứ trong bài: "*He took many portraits of famous people... Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war.*"
69. B. *convey ideas and feelings* (truyền đạt ý nghĩ và cảm xúc). Căn cứ trong bài: "*It could also show ideas and feelings, like other art forms.*"
70. B. *Story of Photography* (Câu chuyện về Nhiếp ảnh).
71. D. với âm /e/, các phương án khác là âm /ɪ/.
72. A. với âm /ɜ:/ các phương án khác là /ɔ:/.
73. C. với âm /ə/, các phương án khác là âm /ɔ:/.
74. C. với âm /i:/, các phương án khác /ei/.
75. C. với âm /s/, các phương án khác là âm /ʃ/.
76. C. *which* → *where* (trạng từ quan hệ chỉ nơi chốn).
77. C. *than* → *as* (not as + tính từ + as).
78. D. *appearing* → *appeared* (động từ chính của mệnh đề được chia ở thì Quá khứ đơn).
79. D. *disputes labor* → *labor disputes* (danh từ đứng sau là danh từ chính - *noun head*, danh từ đứng trước bổ nghĩa cho nó).
80. A. *looking* → *looked* (vì chủ từ của câu là *the village* nên động từ *look* phải có dạng quá khứ phân từ với nghĩa bị động).