

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 to each of the following questions.

Question 1: The higher the content of carbon dioxide in the air is,_____.

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

Question 2: We received a call from the teacher_____charge of our course.

- A. at
B. in
C. on
D. to

Question 3: Tom hasn't completed the work yet and Maria hasn't_____.

- A. neither
B. either
C. too
D. also

Question 4:_____was the tea that we couldn't drink it.

- A. No longer
B. So strong
C. Hardly ever
D. How strong

Question 5: We could have caught the last train, but we_____five minutes late.

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

Question 6: Do you remember_____to help us when we were in difficulty?

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

Question 7: In our team, no person_____John could finish this tough task in such a short time.

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

Question 8:_____he got top marks at high school, he never went to university.

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

Question 9: The superstar, accompanied by the other members of the band,_____to visit our school next week.

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

Question 10: Be sure not to rely too_____on your mother tongue when you are learning a foreign language.

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

Question 11: Communities in remote areas are extremely_____to famine if crops fail.

- A. vulnerable
B. helpless
C. disappointed
D. defenseless

Question 12: I could hear voices but I couldn't_____what they were saying.

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

Question 13:_____always gives me real pleasure.

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

Question 14:_____a few more minutes, we could have finished the task.

- A. If we had had
B. If we have
C. If we had
D. Unless we had

Question 15: The theory of relativity_____by Einstein, who was a famous physicist.

- A. was developed
B. developed
C. is developed
D. develops

Question 16: Mrs. Chau has managed the department_____that she'll be promoted next month.

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

Question 17: Sammy had worked in England for a year _____ moving to Scotland.
A. before B. once C. until D. while

Question 18: We hoped _____ they would come and give us new lectures.
A. that B. what C. when D. which

Question 19: In my apartment there are two rooms, _____ is used as the living-room.
A. the large one B. the larger of which
C. the largest one D. the largest of which

Question 20: "It's about time you _____ your homework, Mary."
A. do B. did C. must do D. will do

Question 21: The girl was used _____ birthday presents from her brothers.
A. to receive B. to receiving C. to being received D. to be receiving

Question 22: Applications _____ in after 30th April will not be considered.
A. which sent B. that is sent C. sent D. send

Question 23: Lucy: "You look really nice in that red sweater!"
Sue: " _____ "
A. How dare you? B. Thank you. C. I'm afraid so. D. Don't mention it.

Question 24: Kay: "I wouldn't do that if I were you."
John: " _____ "
A. Wouldn't you? Why? B. It's out of the question.
C. I'd rather you didn't. D. Would you, really?

Question 25: 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!

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 26 to 35.

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 26: According to the passage, a radio telescope enables the detection of _____.
A. normal light of celestial objects B. radio waves sent out by celestial objects

- C. creatures that inhabit celestial objects D. shapes and sizes of celestial objects

Question 27: According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true about Grote Reber EXCEPT that_____.

- A. he was an amateur radio operator B. he was an astronomer
C. he was an engineer D. he was an inventor

Question 28: Grote Reber's idea to develop a radio telescope was not successful until_____.

- A. he first built one in his backyard B. he graduated from an engineering school
C. he experimented on the third one D. he picked up signals from outer space

Question 29: The verb "**pick up**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. send B. receive C. select D. lift

Question 30: According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The pattern of radio waves received by radio telescopes is significant.
B. The largest radio telescope of all time is the one with a seventy-six-meter diameter.
C. A larger dish antenna helps a radio telescope produce better results.
D. The Big Ear in the United States produces the largest array of telescopes.

Question 31: The word "**current**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. water movement B. electricity flow C. moving D. existing

Question 32: The word "**they**" in paragraph 5 refers to_____.

- A. places B. scientists C. radio waves D. eyes and ears

Question 33: 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 help to track only manned space missions in space
C. they can recognize who dominates the universe
D. they can help them understand more about the universe

Question 34: The focus of discussion in the passage is_____.

- A. radio telescopes B. radio waves
C. radio operators D. atoms and molecules

Question 35: Originally, this passage was probably published in_____.

- A. a fashion magazine B. a scientific journal
C. a business journal D. a book on environment

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 36 to 45.

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 (36)_____ for school? According to a new report, today's generation of children are in danger of getting so (37)_____ sleep that they are putting their mental and physical health at (38)_____. Adults can easily survive on seven to eight hours' sleep a night, (39)_____ teenagers require nine or ten hours. According to medical experts, one in five youngsters (40)_____ anything between two and five hours' sleep a night less than their parents did at their age.

This (41)_____ 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 (42)_____. Research has shown that losing as little as half an hour's sleep a night can have profound effects (43)_____ how children perform the next day. A good night's sleep is also crucial for teenagers because it is while they are asleep (44)_____ 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 (45)_____, catch up on sleep at weekends, but that won't help them when they are dropping off to sleep in class on a Friday afternoon.

By Tim Falla and Paul A. Davies. *Solutions Advanced*. OUP

Question 36: A. in time B. at time C. behind time D. about time

Question 37: A. less B. little C. few D. much

Question 38: A. risk B. danger C. threat D. jeopardy

Question 39: A. because B. so C. or D. whereas

Question 40: A. makes B. puts C. gets D. brings

Question 41: A. rises B. raises C. comes D. results

Question 42: A. arranged B. organized C. established D. acquired

- Question 43: A. on B. in C. at D. to
 Question 44: A. where B. that C. which D. at which
 Question 45: A. level B. rate C. extent D. point

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 46: Even though the mountain was very steep and the climb was hazardous, several adventurous tourists managed to reach the top.

- A. causing a lot of risks B. bringing excitement
 C. costing a lot of money D. resulting in depression

Question 47: Thanks to the invention of the microscope, biologists can now gain insights into the nature of the human cell.

- A. deep understanding B. in-depth studies
 C. spectacular sightings D. far-sighted views

Question 48: 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. physically abnormal C. hard of hearing D. obedient to parents

Question 49: Dozens of applicants showed up for the vacant position, but only a handful of them were shortlisted for the interview.

- A. small number B. hand C. class D. small amount

Question 50: 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. beneficial to health
 C. harmful to health D. full of preservatives

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 51 to 60.

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 51: Electrical conductivity is _____.

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

- Question 52:** According to the passage, a metal can conduct electricity due to_____.
- A. the loss of one electron in the core of its atoms
 B. the way its atoms bond together
 C. the absence of free electrons
 D. its atoms with a positive charge
- Question 53:** The word "**outermost**" in paragraph 1 mostly means_____.
- A. furthest from the inside
 B. nearest to the inside
 C. the heaviest
 D. the lightest
- Question 54:** The atoms of a metal can bond together because_____.
- A. they lose all of their electrons
 B. negatively charged electrons attract positive ions
 C. electrons can flow in a single direction
 D. the lost electrons cannot move freely in the sea of electrons
- Question 55:** Salt in its solid state is not able to conduct electricity because_____.
- A. its charged ions can flow easily
 B. it has free electrons
 C. its charged ions are not free to move
 D. it cannot create any charged ions
- Question 56:** The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to_____.
- A. charged particles
 B. electrical insulators
 C. electric currents
 D. charged ions
- Question 57:** Water is a poor conductor because it contains_____.
- A. only a small amount of fully charged particles
 B. only a negative electric charge
 C. no positive or negative electric charge
 D. only a positive electric charge
- Question 58:** 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 containing no charged particles makes it more conductive
 C. the water itself is a good conductor of electricity
 D. the water contains too many neutral molecules
- Question 59:** 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 60:** Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?
- A. Electrical Insulators
 B. Electrical Energy
 C. Electrical Devices
 D. Electrical Conductivity

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 61:** A. survive B. enlarge C. struggle D. occur
- Question 62:** A. preservative B. conventional C. reliable D. intellectual
- Question 63:** A. property B. customer C. computer D. energy
- Question 64:** A. environment B. technology C. predominance D. superstition
- Question 65:** A. popular B. impatient C. decisive D. observant

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 66:** 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 67:** As the old one, this new copier can perform its functions in half the time.
- A B C D

Question 68: The assumption that smoking has bad effects on our health have been proved.

A B C D

Question 69: Our astronauts chosen for fly spacecraft were selected from military test pilots.

A B C D

Question 70: 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 sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.

Question 71: 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. Both of the job offers I had prior to my graduation were appropriate for my qualifications.
- C. I was offered two jobs soon after my graduation, both of which were suitable for my qualifications.
- D. Though I wasn't qualified enough, two jobs were offered to me upon graduation.

Question 72: They arrived too late to get good seats.

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

Question 73: 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 74: I forgot to lock the door before leaving.

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

Question 75: 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. I certainly won't change my mind about resigning.
- D. Nobody knows about my decision on resigning.

Question 76: 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. The traffic is always so heavy that you'd better walk to work; it's quicker.
- C. It is faster to walk than to drive in the heavy traffic at certain time of the day.
- D. During rush hours, walking gives me much more pleasure than driving in the heavy traffic.

Question 77: 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 78: "Get out of my car or I'll call the police!" Jane shouted to the strange man.

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

Question 79: John said, "You'd better not lend them any money, Daisy."

- A. John ordered Daisy not to lend them any money.
- B. John commanded Daisy not to lend them any money.
- C. John asked Daisy if she had lent them any money.
- D. John advised Daisy not to lend them any money.

Question 80: This village is inaccessible in winter due to heavy snow.

- A.** Heavy snow makes it impossible to reach the village in winter.
- B.** Nobody likes to come to this village in winter because of heavy snow.
- C.** We cannot gain permission to this village in winter because of heavy snow.
- D.** We have no difficulty reaching this village in winter because of heavy snow.

----- **THE END** -----

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ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC KHỐI A1 NĂM 2014 (MÃ ĐỀ 163)

1. D
Cấu trúc so sánh kép: The + so sánh hơn + S + be/V, the + so sánh hơn + S + be/V = càng... thì càng...
2. B
Be in charge of something = chịu trách nhiệm về cái gì
3. B
Either đứng cuối về phủ định, có nghĩa là: cũng không. *Not... either* = *neither*. *Too* và *also* đứng cuối câu khẳng định, có nghĩa là: cũng.
4. B
Đảo ngữ với "so": So + adj + S + be + that + clause = quá...đến mức mà
5. A
Could have done = đã có thể làm gì trong quá khứ, nhưng đã không làm. Be + khoảng thời gian + late = muộn bao lâu. Thực tế là chúng tôi đã đến muộn trong quá khứ -> quá khứ đơn : were
6. C
Once = từng một lần. Remember Ving = nhớ lại, nhớ rằng mình đã từng làm gì trước kia. Remember + to V = ghi nhớ mình cần làm việc gì, nhiệm vụ của mình
7. D
No person other than + somebody = không ai khác ngoài ai đó. Including = bao gồm. rather than = hơn là. Outside = phía ngoài
8. C
Meanwhile = while = trong khi...thì. Nevertheless = however = tuy nhiên. Although + clause = mặc dù. = Despite + N
9. B
Có từ "next week" -> hành động trong tương lai. Chủ ngữ là "the superstar" -> danh từ số ít -> động từ chia ở số ít
10. D
Khi nói phụ thuộc quá nhiều, ta dùng trạng từ "heavily". Abundantly = phong phú, dư thừa. Severely = cực độ, cùng cực. Numerously = vô số
11. A
Be vulnerable to something = dễ tổn thương trước nhân tố gì
12. C
Make out something = làm rõ, hiểu rõ cái gì
13. C
Ving có thể đứng đầu câu làm chủ ngữ. Arranging flowers = việc thu xếp những bông hoa
14. A
Câu điều kiện loại 3: If + S + had + past participle, S + would + have + past participle
15. A
Thuyết tương đối đã được phát triển lên bởi Anhtanh -> bị động với chủ ngữ là danh từ số ít (theory) đã xảy ra trong quá khứ
16. B
Trạng từ đứng phía sau động từ để bổ nghĩa. So + adj/adv... that... = quá đến nỗi mà. Too ... that = quá đến mức không thể
17. A
Before + Ving/N/clause = trước khi. Once +V = từng làm gì. Until + N/Ving/clause = cho tới khi. While + Ving/clause = trong khi
18. A
Hope (that) + clause = hi vọng điều gì xảy ra
19. B
Dùng đại từ quan hệ "which" để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng liền trước nó. Which có thể đi cùng với giới từ, với các cụm như "the larger of", "each of", "all of"... để chỉ một phần hay nhấn mạnh toàn phần của danh từ đứng trước nó
20. B
It + is/was + (about/high) + time + S + V-ed
21. B
Be used to + Ving = trở nên quen với việc gì. Used to V = từng có thói quen gì trong quá khứ, giờ đã không còn
22. C
Sent là dạng phân từ 2 của "send" -> được gửi. Past participle là hình thức rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ mang nghĩa bị

động

23. B

Lucy khen Sue mặc chiếc áo len đỏ rất đẹp. trước lời khen ngợi, Sue cảm ơn. How dare you? = làm sao mà dám?
I'm afraid so = tôi e là thế. Don't mention it = đừng đề cập tới nó, không có gì.

24. A

Key nói :wouldn't do that. John ngạc nhiên hỏi lại : wouldn't you? Why? = cậu sẽ không ư? Tại sao?
It's out of question = đây không phải là vấn đề ở đây. I'd rather you didn't = tôi không muốn cậu làm.

25. A

Mary cảm ơn vì chiếc mũ rất đẹp (được tặng mũ). Tony đáp: mình rất vui vì bạn thích nó

26. B

Cuối dòng 2 đoạn đầu: it can detect radio waves that are emitted by celestial objects. Emitted by = sent out by =
được thái ra, tỏa ra từ đâu

27. B

Từ dòng đầu đoạn 2: He was an American who graduated with a degree *in engineering* (Đáp án C). He went on to
work as *an amateur radio operator* (Đáp án A) and later decided to try to *build his own radio* (Đáp án D) telescope in
his backyard.-> chỉ có đáp án B không được nhắc tới

28. C

Từ dòng 3 đoạn 2: 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.

29. B

Pick up something = nhận được tín hiệu, bắt được sóng

30. C

Cuối đoạn 3: A larger dish means that more signals can be received and focalized-> tín hiệu thu được nhiều hơn và
tập trung hơn; đây chính là "better results"

31. D

Current (adj) = gần đây

32. B

They là đại từ nhắc lại danh từ số nhiều trong vế trước. danh từ số nhiều trong vế trước chỉ có "scientists", "habits".
Nhưng "they" có thể "able to see" (khả năng nhìn) -> they là "scientists"

33. D

2 câu cuối: *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*.

34. A

Tất cả các đoạn trong bài nói đến radio telescope: từ đặc điểm, lịch sử phát minh, cấu trúc tới ứng dụng, ý nghĩa

35. B

Bài văn nói về một chủ đề khoa học : kính viễn vọng vô tuyến với phong cách ngôn ngữ khoa học -> xuất hiện trên
tạp chí khoa học

36. A

In time = đúng giờ. At times = thỉnh thoảng.

37. B

Sleep là danh từ không đếm được. muốn nói ít ngủ, dùng "little"

38. A

Put something/somebody at risk = đặt ai/cái gì vào vòng nguy hiểm

39. D

Whereas = trong khi đó. Or = hoặc. because = bởi vì. So = vì thế

40. C

Get + something = có được, đạt được cái gì. Anything between A and B = bất cứ cái gì trong khoảng A và B

41. B

Raise a question = đặt ra câu hỏi

42. C

The connection between... is well established = mối liên quan giữa ... được thiết lập rõ ràng, chắc chắn

43. A

Have/leave an effect on N = gây ra ảnh hưởng tới ...

44. B

Cấu trúc câu chẻ nhấn mạnh: it + is/was +...(cụm từ chỉ thời điểm)... + that + V (chia) = chính vào lúc...mà...

45. C

To some extent = ở một mức độ nào đó

46. A

Hazardous= nguy hiểm, mang tới nhiều tai họa

47. A

Insight = cái nhìn sâu sắc, sự thật ngầm hiểu

48. A

Hearing infants = trẻ sơ sinh đang lắng nghe

49. A

A handful of + danh từ số nhiều = một ít, một nắm

50. B

Health food = thực phẩm sạch, có lợi cho sức khỏe

51. A

Câu đầu tiên: The ability to *conduct electricity* is one of the *key properties* (đặc điểm chủ đạo, mấu chốt) of a metal

52. B

Từ dòng 3: The ability of metals to conduct electricity is due to *how their atoms bond together*.

53. A

Outermost = phía ngoài cùng nhất

54. B

Cuối đoạn 1: Since the electrons are negatively charged they attract the ions and this is what keeps the structure together

55. C

Cuối đoạn 2: In its solid state an ionic substance like salt cannot conduct electricity as its charged ions *cannot flow*

56. B

They là đại từ nhắc lại danh từ số nhiều trong vế trước. Vế trước cũng có *they* để nhắc lại "electrical insulators"

57. A

Từ cuối dòng 2 đoạn cuối: Water itself is a poor conductor of electricity as it does not contain a significant amount of fully charged particles

58. A

2 dòng cuối: 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*

59. D

Từ dòng 4 đoạn cuối: , most water we encounter does contain dissolved charged particles, so it will be more conductive than pure water

60. D

Bài văn nói về khả năng dẫn điện (The ability to conduct electricity) của các chất và cơ chế dẫn điện

61. C

Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2

62. D

Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2

63. C

Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1

64. D

Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2

65. A

Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2

66. C

Không để "and" trước "so that". Clause 1+ so that + clause 2 = ...để mà...

67. A

As + N = như là ai/cái gì. Ý câu này là: so với cái cũ, máy copy mới có thể làm việc chỉ trong một nửa thời gian. -> dùng "as" không hợp

68. D

Chủ ngữ trong câu là "the assumption" – danh từ số ít -> động từ phải chia ở số ít -> D phải sửa là has been proved

69. A

Sau giới từ (for) không thể là động từ nguyên thể bỏ "to" (fly). Sửa thành: chosen to fly = được chọn để điều khiển chuyển bay

70. C

Very = rất. relatively = tương đối, kha khá. -> 2 tính từ chỉ mức độ này không thể đặt cạnh nhau; chỉ dùng 1 trong 2

71. A

Neither of = không ai/cái gì trong số 2 người/2 vật. Be appropriate for = phù hợp với. To suit something = hợp với

cái gì. Dịch: tôi có 2 lời mời làm việc khi tốt nghiệp, không cái nào trong số đó hợp với trình độ của tôi.

72. A

Too + adj/adv + to V = quá ... nên không thể làm gì. No seats left = không còn sót ghế nào

73. A

It was only when + clause 1 + that + clause 2 = chỉ khi... thì mới... -> viết lại bằng đảo ngữ: Not until + clause 1 + did + S + V2(không chia)...

74. B

Forget + to V = quên (nhiệm vụ) cần phải làm gì. Remember + to V = nhớ (nhiệm vụ) cần làm gì. Without Ving = mà không làm gì. Tôi đi mà không nhớ khóa cửa

75. C

There is no question of Ving = không còn thắc mắc, nghi ngờ về vấn đề gì đó nữa. Change one's mind = thay đổi ý định. Certainly = chắc chắn. Dịch: tôi chắc chắn sẽ không đổi quyết định từ chức

76. C

It + is/was + adj + to V = việc làm gì là thế nào. In the heavy traffic = khi giao thông đông đúc, tắc nghẽn. dịch: đi bộ nhanh hơn lái xe khi giao thông đông đúc vào một vài thời điểm nhất định trong ngày

77. A

It is + adj + for somebody + to V = việc gì là thế nào đối với ai. Somebody + find + it + adj + to V = ai thấy việc làm gì là thế nào. Imply = ngụ ý. Mean = ý nói, nghĩa là. Dịch: tôi thấy khó có thể hiểu ông ấy thực sự muốn nói gì

78. A

Jane hét lên với người đàn ông lạ: đi ra khỏi xe tôi, hoặc là tôi sẽ gọi cảnh sát! -> lời đe dọa gọi cảnh sát -> threaten + to V = đe dọa làm gì

79. D

Had better + V = nên làm gì -> lời khuyên -> dùng: advise somebody to V = khuyên ai làm gì

80. A

Inaccessible = không thể tiếp cận được. Due to + N = bởi vì cái gì. Heavy snow = tuyết rơi dày hạt. Make it impossible to V = khiến cho điều gì là không thể thực hiện được. Reach = đạt tới, đi tới. Permission = sự cho phép, giấy thông hành. Have (no) difficulty in Ving = (không) gặp khó khăn khi làm gì