

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:.....

**ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80)**

*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 1 to 10.*

Probably the most famous film commenting on the twentieth-century technology is *Modern Times*, made in 1936. Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to describe the working conditions in industrial Detroit. Chaplin was told that healthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines. Within four or five years, these young men's health was destroyed by the stress of work in the factories.

The film opens with a shot of a mass of sheep making their way down a crowded ramp.

Abruptly, the film shifts to a scene of factory workers **jostling one another** on their way to a factory. However, the rather bitter note of criticism in the implied comparison is not sustained. It is replaced by a gentle note of satire. Chaplin prefers to entertain rather than lecture.

Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of *Modern Times*, but they contain some of the most pointed social commentary as well as the most comic situations. No one who has seen the film can ever forget Chaplin **vainly** trying to keep pace with the fast-moving conveyor belt, almost losing his mind in the process. Another popular scene involves an automatic feeding machine brought to the assembly line so that workers need not interrupt their labor to eat. The feeding machine malfunctions, hurling food at Chaplin, who is strapped in his position on the assembly line and cannot escape. **This** serves to illustrate people's utter helplessness in the face of machines that are meant to serve their basic needs.

Clearly, *Modern Times* has its faults, but it remains the best film treating technology within a social context. It does not offer a radical social message, but it does accurately reflect the sentiment of many who feel they are victims of an over-mechanised world.

**Question 1:** According to the passage, Chaplin got the idea for *Modern Times* from\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a conversation      B. a movie      C. fieldwork      D. a newspaper

**Question 2:** The young farm boys went to the city because they were\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. attracted by the prospect of a better life      B. forced to leave their sheep farm  
C. promised better accommodation      D. driven out of their sheep farm

**Question 3:** The phrase "**jostling one another**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. running against each other      B. pushing one another  
C. hurrying up together      D. jogging side by side

**Question 4:** According to the passage, the opening scene of the film is intended\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to reveal the situation of the factory workers      B. to produce a tacit association  
C. to introduce the main characters of the film      D. to give the setting for the entire plot later

**Question 5:** The word "**vainly**" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. effortlessly      B. recklessly      C. hopelessly      D. carelessly

**Question 6:** The word "**This**" in the fourth paragraph refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the situation of young workers in a factory
- B. the scene of an assembly line in operation
- C. the scene of the malfunction of the feeding machine
- D. the malfunction of the twentieth-century technology

**Question 7:** According to the author, about two-thirds of *Modern Times* \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is more critical than the rest
- B. is rather discouraging
- C. was shot outside a factory
- D. entertains the audience most

**Question 8:** The author refers to all of the following notions to describe *Modern Times* EXCEPT “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. entertainment
- B. satire
- C. criticism
- D. revolution

**Question 9:** Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. The working conditions in the car factories of the 1930s were very stressful.
- B. The author does not consider *Modern Times* as a perfect film.
- C. *Modern Times* depicts the over-mechanised world from a social viewpoint.
- D. In *Modern Times*, the factory workers’ basic needs are well met.

**Question 10:** The passage was written to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. review one of Chaplin’s popular films
- B. explain Chaplin’s style of acting
- C. discuss the disadvantages of technology
- D. criticize the factory system of the 1930s

**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 11 to 20.**

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature’s provision is the oldest known subsistence strategy and has been practised for at least the last two million years. It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and the **domestication** of wild animals were introduced about 10,000 years ago.

Because hunter-gatherers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have dwindled, and they have been forced to live in **marginal** environments, such as deserts and arctic wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing seasons have restricted the availability of plant life. Such **conditions** have caused a greater dependence on hunting, and on fishing along the coasts and waterways. The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants. In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies.

Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. We know from the observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile. While the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp. When the food in the area has become exhausted, the community moves on to exploit another site. We also notice seasonal migration patterns evolving for most hunter-gatherers, along with a strict division of labor between the sexes. These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practised by mankind during the Paleolithic Period.

**Question 11:** The word “**domestication**” in the first paragraph mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. adapting animals to suit a new working environment
- B. hatching and raising new species of wild animals in the home
- C. teaching animals to do a particular job or activity in the home
- D. making wild animals used to living with and working for humans

**Question 12:** According to the passage, subsistence societies depend mainly on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hunter-gatherers’ tools
- B. nature’s provision
- C. farming methods
- D. agricultural products

**Question 13:** The word “**marginal**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. disadvantaged
- B. suburban
- C. forgotten
- D. abandoned



- Question 27:** A. abnormal      B. initial      C. innocent      D. impatient  
**Question 28:** A. significant      B. convenient      C. fashionable      D. traditional  
**Question 29:** A. catastrophe      B. agriculture      C. dictionary      D. supervisor  
**Question 30:** A. settle      B. protect      C. compose      D. relate

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 31 to 40.**

Some time ago, scientists began experiments to find out (31)\_\_\_\_\_ it would be possible to set up a “village” under the sea. A special room was built and lowered (32)\_\_\_\_\_ the water of Port Sudan in the Red Sea. For 29 days, five men lived (33)\_\_\_\_\_ a depth of 40 feet. At a (34)\_\_\_\_\_ lower level, another two divers stayed for a week in a smaller “house”. On returning to the surface, the men said that they had experienced no difficulty in breathing and had (35)\_\_\_\_\_ many interesting scientific observations. The captain of the party, Commander Cousteau, spoke of the possibility of (36)\_\_\_\_\_ the seabed. He said that some permanent stations were to be set up under the sea, and some undersea farms would provide food for the growing population of the world.

The divers in both “houses” spent most of their time (37)\_\_\_\_\_ the bottom of the sea. On four occasions, they went down to 360 feet and observed many extraordinary (38)\_\_\_\_\_ of the marine life, some of which had never been seen before. During their stay, Commander Cousteau and his divers reached a depth of 1,000 feet and witnessed a gathering of an immense (39)\_\_\_\_\_ of crabs which numbered, perhaps, hundreds of millions. They also found out that it was (40)\_\_\_\_\_ to move rapidly in the water in a special vessel known as a “diving saucer”.

- Question 31:** A. how      B. which      C. what      D. whether  
**Question 32:** A. underneath      B. down      C. below      D. into  
**Question 33:** A. at      B. in      C. from      D. on  
**Question 34:** A. more      B. any      C. much      D. some  
**Question 35:** A. caught      B. done      C. made      D. exercised  
**Question 36:** A. implanting      B. transplanting      C. growing      D. cultivating  
**Question 37:** A. enquiring      B. imploring      C. exploring      D. inquiring  
**Question 38:** A. breeds      B. forms      C. systems      D. castes  
**Question 39:** A. herd      B. flock      C. school      D. pack  
**Question 40:** A. hardly      B. able      C. possible      D. capable

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

- Question 41:** There should be an international law against \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. afforestation      B. deforestation      C. forestry      D. reforestation  
**Question 42:** “I’d rather you \_\_\_\_\_ home now.”  
A. going      B. go      C. gone      D. went  
**Question 43:** “Don’t worry. I have \_\_\_\_\_ tire at the back of my car.”  
A. another      B. other      C. others      D. the other  
**Question 44:** \_\_\_\_\_ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.  
A. No longer has      B. No sooner had      C. Not until had      D. Hardly had  
**Question 45:** Susan’s doctor insists \_\_\_\_\_ for a few days.  
A. that she is resting      B. her resting      C. that she rest      D. her to rest  
**Question 46:** We couldn’t fly \_\_\_\_\_ because all the tickets had been sold out.  
A. economical      B. economy      C. economic      D. economics  
**Question 47:** Through an \_\_\_\_\_, your letter was left unanswered.  
A. overtone      B. overcharge      C. overtime      D. oversight

**Question 48:** – “Mum, I’ve got 600 on the TOEFL test.”

– “\_\_\_\_\_”

- A. Good way!      B. You are right.      C. Oh, hard luck!      D. Good job!

**Question 49:** Jane \_\_\_\_\_ law for four years now at Harvard.

- A. is studying      B. has been studying      C. studies      D. studied

**Question 50:** He \_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor after the accident, but he continued to play instead.

- A. must have gone      B. should have gone      C. couldn’t go      D. didn’t have to go

**Question 51:** I won’t change my mind \_\_\_\_\_ what you say.

- A. whether      B. no matter      C. because      D. although

**Question 52:** “How many times have I told you \_\_\_\_\_ football in the street?”

- A. not playing      B. do not play      C. not to play      D. not to have played

**Question 53:** “Please, will you just tidy your room, and stop \_\_\_\_\_ excuses!”

- A. having      B. making      C. doing      D. taking

**Question 54:** My mother told me to \_\_\_\_\_ for an electrician when her fan was out of order.

- A. send      B. write      C. rent      D. turn

**Question 55:** “This library card will give you free access \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet eight hours a day.”

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

**Question 56:** The United States consists of fifty states, \_\_\_\_\_ has its own government.

- A. each of which      B. hence each      C. they each      D. each of that

**Question 57:** It is very important for a firm or a company to keep \_\_\_\_\_ the changes in the market.

- A. pace of      B. track about      C. touch with      D. up with

**Question 58:** John paid \$2 for his meal, \_\_\_\_\_ he had thought it would cost.

- A. not as much      B. not so much as      C. less as      D. not so many as

**Question 59:** John: “Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?”

Laura: “\_\_\_\_\_”

- A. Of course not. You bet!      B. Well, that’s very surprising.  
C. There’s no doubt about it.      D. Yes, it’s an absurd idea.

**Question 60:** The forecast has revealed that the world’s reserves of fossil fuel will have \_\_\_\_\_ by 2015.

- A. taken over      B. caught up      C. used off      D. run out

**Question 61:** Only when you grow up \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.

- A. you will know      B. you know      C. do you know      D. will you know

**Question 62:** Lora: “Your new blouse looks gorgeous,

Helen!” Helen: “\_\_\_\_\_”

- A. Thanks, I bought it at Macy’s      B. It’s up to you  
C. I’d rather not      D. You can say that again

**Question 63:** The kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ dirty because she has just cleaned it.

- A. should be      B. can’t be      C. mustn’t be      D. may be

**Question 64:** – “Don’t fail to send your parents my regards.”

– “\_\_\_\_\_”

- A. You’re welcome      B. Good idea, thanks      C. Thanks, I will      D. It’s my pleasure

**Question 65:** – “Should we bring a lot of money on the trip?”

– “Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ we decide to stay longer.”

- A. So that      B. Though      C. Because      D. In case

**Question 66:** – “How do you like your steak done?”

– “\_\_\_\_\_”

- A. I don’t like it much      B. Very little      C. Well done      D. Very much

**Question 67:** She had to hand in her notice \_\_\_\_\_ advance when she decided to leave the job.

- A. with                      B. from                      C. in                      D. to

**Question 68:** They didn't find \_\_\_\_\_ in a foreign country.

- A. it easy to live              B. it easy live              C. it to live easy              D. easy to live

**Question 69:** "Buy me a newspaper on your way back, \_\_\_\_\_?"

- A. will you                      B. don't you                      C. can't you                      D. do you

**Question 70:** There was nothing they could do \_\_\_\_\_ leave the car at the roadside where it had broken down.

- A. but                      B. instead of                      C. than                      D. unless

**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 71:** "Why don't you reply to the President's offer right now?" said Mary to her husband.

- A. Mary suggested that her husband should reply to the President's offer without delay.  
B. Mary told her husband why he didn't reply to the President's offer then.  
C. Mary ordered her husband to reply to the President's offer right now.  
D. Mary wondered why her husband didn't reply to the President's offer then.

**Question 72:** He survived the operation thanks to the skilful surgeon.

- A. He survived because he was a skilful surgeon.  
B. Though the surgeon was skilful, he couldn't survive the operation.  
C. There was no skilful surgeon, so he died.  
D. He wouldn't have survived the operation without the skilful surgeon.

**Question 73:** "Please don't drive so fast, Tom," said Lisa.

- A. Lisa complained about Tom's driving too fast.  
B. Lisa pleaded with Tom not to drive too fast.  
C. Lisa insisted on Tom's driving on.  
D. Lisa grumbled to Tom about driving slowly.

**Question 74:** It doesn't matter to them which film they go to.

- A. Whatever films are shown, they never see.  
B. They don't mind which film they go to.  
C. They don't care about the cost of the films they see.  
D. Which film they go to matters more than the cost.

**Question 75:** James was the last to know about the change of schedule.

- A. Everyone had heard about the change of schedule before James did.  
B. Among the last people informed of the change of schedule was James.  
C. The last thing James knew was the change of schedule.  
D. At last James was able to know about the change of schedule.

**Question 76:** He talked about nothing except the weather.

- A. He had nothing to say about the weather.  
B. He talked about everything including the weather.  
C. His sole topic of conversation was the weather.  
D. He said that he had no interest in the weather.

**Question 77:** The film didn't come up to my expectations.

- A. I expected the film to end more abruptly.      B. The film was as good as I expected.  
C. I expected the film to be more boring.      D. The film fell short of my expectations.

**Question 78:** There's no point in persuading Jane to change her mind.

- A. No one wants Jane to change her mind because it's pointless.  
B. It's possible for us to persuade Jane to change her mind.  
C. Jane will change her mind though she doesn't want to.  
D. It's useless to persuade Jane to change her mind.

**Question 79:** She said, "John, I'll show you round my city when you're here."

- A. She made a trip round her city with John.      B. She promised to show John round her city.  
C. She planned to show John round her city.      D. She organized a trip round her city for John.

**Question 80:** Peter had very little money but managed to make ends meet.

- A. Having little money, Peter couldn't make ends meet.
- B. Peter could hardly live on little money.
- C. Peter got by on very little money.
- D. Peter found it hard to live on very little money.

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

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## ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC MÔN ANH KHỐI D NĂM 2009 (MÃ ĐỀ 174)

1. A

Dòng 2 đoạn 1: Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a reporter who, *while interviewing* him, happened to describe the working conditions in industrial Detroit -> Charlie Chaplin lấy cảm hứng cho bộ phim Modern Times từ cuộc phỏng vấn

2. A

Dòng 4 đoạn 1: young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines. -> những chàng trai trong nông trại bị cám dỗ lên thành phố làm việc trong những dây chuyền tự động

3. B

Jostle = xô đẩy, chen lấn. Push = đẩy

4. B

Đoạn 2: The film opens with a shot of a mass of sheep making their way down a crowded ramp-> mở đầu bằng hình ảnh đám cừu tìm đường trên một bờ dốc đông đúc -> liên tưởng ngầm cho câu chuyện (tacit association)

5. C

Vainly = một cách vô ích ≈ Hopelessly

6. C

Từ “this” là để nhắc lại một việc gì vừa được đề cập trong vế trước. Trước đó (dòng 5 đoạn 4) có đề cập tới “the feeding machine malfunction” (sự trục trặc của máy phát đồ ăn): The feeding machine malfunctions, hurling food at Chaplin, who is strapped in his position on the assembly line and cannot escape.

7. C

Đầu đoạn 4: Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of *Modern Times* -> một phần ba phim trong nhà máy => hai phần ba còn lại ngoài nhà máy

8. D

Dòng 2 đoạn 3: the rather bitter note of criticism in the implied comparison is not sustained -> sự cay đắng của lời phê bình ẩn trong sự so sánh đã không được giữ lại -> D sai

9. D

Cuối đoạn 4: **This** serves to illustrate people’s utter helplessness in the face of machines that are meant to serve their basic needs -> con người rất cần giúp đỡ khi đối diện với thứ máy móc vốn để phục vụ cho nhu cầu cơ bản của mình (nhu cầu ăn uống) -> nhu cầu của con người đã không được đáp ứng

10. A

Xuyên suốt cả bài là bộ phim của Chaplin, từ cảm hứng, nội dung phản ánh, các cảnh quay tới kỹ thuật quay

11. D

Domestication = sự thuần hóa

12. B

Từ dòng 2: This method of harvesting from *nature’s provision* is the oldest known *subsistence strategy* and has been practised for at least the last two million years.

13. A

Vốn “marginal” là ngoài rìa. Từ câu trong đoạn : forced to live in **marginal** environments, such as deserts and arctic wastelands -> bị buộc phải sống ở những vùng như hoang mạc, hoặc đất hoang giá



rét -> những vùng ngoài rìa này chính là những vùng khó khăn, bất lợi

14. B

Từ dòng 5 đoạn 2: The abundance of vegetation in the *lower latitudes* of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a *greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants*

15. A

Dòng đầu đoạn 3: *Contemporary hunter-gatherers* may help us understand our *prehistoric ancestors*.

16. C

Such conditions = những điều kiện như thế. Cụm từ này là cách nhắc lại những điều kiện đã nói ở câu trước: In higher latitudes, the *shorter growing seasons* have *restricted the availability of plant life* -> điều kiện đó là những điều kiện không thuận lợi cho sự phát triển thực vật

17. D

Đầu đoạn 3: We know from the observation of *modern hunter-gatherers* in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be *very mobile* (luôn di động, không cố định). Hơn nữa, những người thợ săn đời nay cũng thể hiện đặc điểm của tổ tiên tiền sử: *Contemporary hunter-gatherers* may help us understand our *prehistoric ancestors*

18. B

Từ dòng 6 đoạn 2: In short, the *environmental differences* have *restricted* the diet and have *limited* possibilities for the development of *subsistence societies*.

19. B

Đoạn cuối sau khi chỉ ra một số đặc điểm của *các đoàn người thợ săn ngày nay*, tác giả khẳng định: These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practised by *mankind during the Paleolithic Period*.

20. A

Bài văn chỉ ra các đặc điểm về những người tiền sử ngày trước thông qua việc quan sát những người thợ săn sống tạm bợ ngày nay

21. A

Find – found – found = tìm thấy. Found – founded – founded = thành lập. Ở đây trường đại học Oxford được thành lập -> chọn “founded” là dạng past participle của “to found” dạng rút gọn của mệnh đề quan hệ dạng bị động

22. C

Người phương Tây thường nói ngắn gọn “the others” thay vì “other students”. The others = những thành phần còn lại.

23. A

Even though + clause = mặc dù. *The extremely bad weather* là cụm danh từ. Sửa A thành Because of/ Due to/ Owing to (+ N)

24. B

Covering = sự che phủ. Sửa thành “coverage” = sự đăng tải thông tin

25. D

Get rid of something = từ bỏ cái gì. D thiếu giới từ “of”

26. D

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

27. C

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

28. C

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

29. A

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

30. A

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

31. D

Whether + clause = liệu rằng... hay không

32. D

Into là giới từ chỉ phương hướng của hành động. Lower into the water = hạ xuống dưới nước

33. A

ở độ sâu nào, ta dùng "at" the depth of + độ sâu

34. C

Much + so sánh hơn -> nhấn mạnh mức độ "hơn nhiều"

35. C

Make an observation = observe = quan sát

36. D

The seabed = thềm lục địa. Implant = trồng. Transplant = cấy, ghép. Grow = trồng. cultivate = cày xới, trồng trọt

37. C

Enquire = hỏi, điều tra thu thập thông tin. Implore = cầu khẩn, nài xin. Exploring = khám phá. Inquire = thẩm tra

38. B

Form = dạng. Breed = nòi giống. System = hệ thống. Caste = đẳng cấp

39. C

School of + động vật biển = một đàn (cá, tôm...). Herd = đàn vật nuôi, đàn động vật sống với nhau. Flock = đàn chim. Pack = bầy thú đi săn với nhau

40. C

Cấu trúc với chủ ngữ giả It: It + is/was + possible + to V = việc gì đó là có thể xảy ra

41. B

Deforestation = sự phá rừng. Law against + N/Ving = luật cấm gì

42. D

I'd rather + S + V-ed -> muốn ai làm gì trong hiện tại

43. A

Another + N (đếm được số ít) = Một cái khác, không xác định rõ

44. D

Cấu trúc câu đảo ngữ nhấn mạnh: Hardly had + S + past participle + when + S + Ved = ngay sau khi... thì

45. C

Insist (that) + S + (should) V (không chia) = khẳng định yêu cầu

46. B

Fly economy = bay vé hạng rẻ hơn

47. D

Oversight = nhìn thoáng qua

48. D

Người nói khoe với mẹ rằng mình đã đạt 600 điểm TOEFL. Người mẹ khen: Good job! = làm giỏi lắm

49. B

Dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn để chỉ một hành động đã và đang xảy ra, nhấn mạnh vào khoảng thời gian kéo dài, xảy ra hành động

50. B

Should have + past participle dùng để diễn tả một hành động đáng lẽ nên làm trong quá khứ, nhưng đã không làm

51. B

No matter what you say = bất kể bạn có nói gì. Whether = liệu rằng có... hay không. Because – bởi vì. Though = mặc dù

52. C

Tell somebody not to V = bảo ai đừng làm gì

53. B

Make an excuse = xin lỗi

54. Đáp án A

Send for + danh từ chỉ nghề nghiệp = mời một người thợ/ một người có chuyên môn đến để thực hiện công việc liên quan

55. B

Access to something (N) = sự tiếp cận với cái gì

56. A

Dùng đại từ quan hệ which để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước “fifty states”. Có thể dùng “each of which” để chỉ một trong số danh từ số nhiều đã đề cập

57. D

Keep up with = theo kịp với. keep pace with = theo kịp tốc độ. Keep track of = theo dấu. keep touch with = giữ liên lạc với

58. B

Trong so sánh ngang bằng có thể dùng: so + adj + as, thay vì as + adj + as

59. C

There's no doubt about it = chắc chắn rồi, không còn nghi ngờ gì nữa. Of course not. You bet! = dĩ nhiên là không rồi. Bạn cá đấy à?. Well, that's very surprising = Ô, điều đó rất đáng ngạc nhiên đấy. Yes, it's an absurd idea = đúng, đó là một ý kiến ngu ngốc

60. D

Something + run out = cái gì đó hết. Take over = kiểm soát, nắm quyền. S + use something off = ai dùng hết cái gì

61. D

Câu đảo ngữ với Only. Chỉ khi con lớn, con sẽ biết sự thực -> đảo ngữ với tương lai đơn

62. A

Lora khen áo của Helen. Trước lời khen, Helen cảm ơn, và bổ sung: Tôi mua nó ở hàng của Macy đây

63. B

Can't V để dự đoán việc không thể xảy ra một cách chắc chắn. Mustn't = cấm không được phép làm gì

64. C

My regards = lời hỏi thăm của tôi. Đừng quên gửi lời hỏi thăm của tôi tới bố mẹ cậu nhé. Người nghe cảm ơn và hứa sẽ chuyển lời

65. D

In case = đề phòng. Chúng ta có nên mang nhiều tiền cho chuyến đi không nhỉ? Có chứ, đề phòng trường hợp ta ở lâu hơn

66. C

"How do you like your steak done?" = Bạn muốn thịt được làm kỹ đến mức nào?. Well done = chín kỹ

67. C

Do something in advance = làm gì đó trước

68. A

Find it + adj + to V = thấy việc làm gì thế nào

69. A

Câu hỏi đuôi của câu mệnh lệnh khẳng định là: will you?

70. A

Can/could do nothing but V = không thể làm gì ngoài việc...

71. A

Why don't you + V? là cấu trúc câu gợi ý cho ai làm gì. Có thể viết lại bằng : suggest + Ving

72. D

Survive the operation = còn sống sót qua khỏi ca phẫu thuật. Thanks to = nhờ vào. Without N = nếu không có. Anh ta sẽ không qua khỏi ca phẫu thuật nếu không có vị bác sĩ lành nghề.

73. B

Đừng lái xe quá nhanh nữa mà Tom -> một lời nài nỉ xin -> dùng plead with somebody to V. Complain = phàn nàn. Insist on = khẳng định. Grumble = càu nhàu

74. B

It doesn't matter + what/which... + to V = việc chọn cái gì là không thành vấn đề, không quan trọng. Not mind N/Ving = không bận tâm việc gì

75. A

S + be the last to V = là người cuối cùng làm gì đó

76. C

Except somethng = ngoại trừ cái gì. Anh ta đã không nói về vấn đề gì ngoại trừ thời tiết. Sole topic = chủ đề duy nhất

77. D

Something + come up to + one's expectation = đạt được đúng với kì vọng của ai. Fall short of one's

expectation = không được như kì vọng

78. D

There is no point in Ving = không có tác dụng gì khi làm gì đó. It's useless + to V = thật là vô ích khi làm gì

79. B

Cô ấy nói với John: tôi sẽ đưa bạn đi xem thành phố của tôi khi bạn ở đây -> một lời hứa -> dùng promise

80. C

Manage to V = xoay sở để làm gì. Make ends meet = làm đến đâu ăn hết đến đâu. Get by on = sống chỉ bằng cái gì

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