

Họ, tên thí sinh:

Số báo danh:

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

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 1: His new work has enjoyed a very good review from critics and readers.

- A. viewing B. regard C. opinion D. look

Question 2: Such problems as haste and inexperience are a universal feature of youth.

- A. marked B. separated C. shared D. hidden

Question 3: We have lived there for years and grown fond of the surroundings. That is why we do not want to leave.

- A. possessed by the surroundings B. planted many trees in the surroundings
C. loved the surroundings D. haunted by the surroundings

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 4: Smoking is an extremely harmful habit. You should give it up immediately.

- A. As smoking is an extremely harmful habit, you should give it up immediately.
B. You should give up smoking immediately and you will fall into an extremely harmful habit.
C. When you give up smoking immediately, you will affect your health with this harmful habit.
D. Stop your smoking immediately so it will become one of your extremely harmful habits.

Question 5: His academic record at high school was poor. He failed to apply to that prestigious institution.

- A. His academic record at high school was poor as a result of his failure to apply to that prestigious institution.
B. Failing to apply to that prestigious institution, his academic record at high school was poor.
C. His academic record at high school was poor; as a result, he failed to apply to that prestigious institution.
D. His academic record at high school was poor because he didn't apply to that prestigious institution.

Question 6: He cannot lend me the book now. He has not finished reading it yet.

- A. Having finished reading the book, he cannot lend it to me.
B. He cannot lend me the book until he has finished reading it.
C. As long as he cannot finish reading the book, he will lend it to me.
D. Not having finished reading the book, he will lend it to me.

Question 7: He behaved in a very strange way. That surprised me a lot.

- A. His behaviour was a very strange thing, that surprised me most.
B. He behaved very strangely, which surprised me very much.
C. What almost surprised me was the strange way he behaved.
D. I was almost not surprised by his strange behaviour.

Question 8: Crazianna is a big country. Unfortunately, it has never received respect from its neighbours.

- A. Though Crazianna is a big country, it has never received respect from its neighbours.

- B. It is Crazianna, a big country, that has never received respect from its neighbours.
- C. Crazianna has never received respect from its neighbours because it is a big country.
- D. Crazianna is such a big country that it has never received respect from its neighbours.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 9: A. represent B. permanent C. sentiment D. continent
 Question 10: A. future B. involve C. prospect D. guidance
 Question 11: A. accuracy B. fabulous C. immediate D. optimist
 Question 12: A. facilitate B. intimacy C. participate D.
 hydrology Question 13: A. reduction B. popular C.
 romantic D. financial

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

Question 14: A professor of economy and history at our university developed a new theory of the relationship between historical events and financial crises.

Question 15: During our tour of the refinery, it was seen that both propane and gasoline were produced in large volumes.

Question 16: Publishing in the UK, the book has won a number of awards in recent regional book fairs.

Question 17: Hardly did he enter the room when all the lights went out.

Question 18: The first important requirements for you to become a mountain climber are your strong passion and you have good health.

Read the following passage adapted from Understanding Rural America - InfoUSA and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 19 to 28.

The well-being of America's rural people and places depends upon many things - the availability of good-paying jobs; (19)_____to critical services such as education, health care, and communication; strong communities; and a healthy natural environment. And, (20)_____urban America is equally dependent upon these things, the challenges to well-being look very different in rural areas than in urban areas. Small-scale, low-density settlement (21)_____make it more costly for communities and businesses to provide critical services. Declining jobs and income in the natural resource-based industries that many rural areas depend on (22)_____workers in those industries to find new ways to make a living. Low-skill, low-wage rural manufacturing industries must find new ways to challenge the increasing number of (23)_____competitors. Distance and remoteness impede many rural areas from being connected to the urban centers of economic activity. Finally, changes in the availability and use of natural resources located in rural areas (24)_____the people who earn a living from those resources and those who (25)_____recreational and other benefits from them.

Some rural areas have met these challenges successfully, achieved some level of prosperity, and are ready (26)_____the challenges of the future. Others have neither met the current challenges nor positioned themselves for the future. Thus, concern for rural America is real. And, while rural America is a producer of critical goods and services, the (27)_____goes beyond economics. Rural

America is also home to a fifth of the Nation's people, keeper of natural amenities and national treasures, and safeguard of a/an (28) _____ part of American culture, tradition, and history.

- Question 19:** A. advantage B. key C. challenge D. access
Question 20: A. because B. when C. since D. while
Question 21: A. means B. patterns C. tools D. styles
Question 22: A. turn B. make C. offer D. force
Question 23: A. rural B. lateral C. abroad D. foreign
Question 24: A. effect B. encourage C. affect D. stimulate
Question 25: A. involve B. evolve C. bring D. derive
Question 26: A. in B. for C. with D. of
Question 27: A. research B. stimulus C. concern D. impatience
Question 28: A. unique B. incredible C. simple D. abnormal

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 29: "My company makes a large profit every year. Why don't you invest more money in it?" my friend said to me.

- A. My friend persuaded me to invest more money in his company.
- B. My friend suggested his investing more money in his company.
- C. My friend instructed me how to put more money into his company.
- D. I was asked to invest more money in my friend's company.

Question 30: "If you don't pay the ransom, we'll kill your boy," the kidnappers told us.

- A. The kidnappers pledged to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.
- B. The kidnappers threatened to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.
- C. The kidnappers ordered to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.
- D. The kidnappers promised to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.

Question 31: "You shouldn't have leaked our confidential report to the press, Frank!" said Jane.

- A. Jane suspected that Frank had leaked their confidential report to the press.
- B. Jane accused Frank of having cheated the press with their confidential report.
- C. Jane blamed Frank for having flattered the press with their confidential report.
- D. Jane criticized Frank for having disclosed their confidential report to the press.

Question 32: "Don't forget to tidy up the final draft before submission," the team leader told us.

- A. The team leader reminded us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
- B. The team leader asked us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
- C. The team leader ordered us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
- D. The team leader simply wanted us to tidy up the final draft before submission.

Question 33: "Mum, please don't tell dad about my mistake," the boy said.

- A. The mother was forced to keep her son's mistake as a secret when he insisted.
- B. The boy earnestly insisted that his mother tell his father about his mistake.
- C. The boy requested his mother not to talk about his mistake any more.
- D. The boy begged his mother not to tell his father about his mistake.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 34: Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.

- A. excess B. sufficiency C. small quantity D. large quantity

Question 35: There is growing concern about the way man has destroyed the environment.

- A. ease B. attraction C. consideration D. speculation

Read the following passage adapted from A. Briggs' article on culture, Microsoft® Student 2008, and

mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 45.

Culture is a word in common use with complex meanings, and is derived, like the term *broadcasting*, from the treatment and care of the soil and of what grows on it. It is directly related to cultivation and the adjectives *cultural* and *cultured* are part of the same verbal complex. A person of culture has identifiable **attributes**, among them a knowledge of and interest in the arts, literature, and music. Yet the word *culture* does not refer solely to such knowledge and interest nor, indeed, to education. At least from the 19th century onwards, under the influence of anthropologists and sociologists, the word *culture* has come to be used generally both in the singular and the plural (*cultures*) to refer to a whole way of life of people, including their customs, laws, conventions, and values.

Distinctions have consequently been drawn between primitive and advanced culture and cultures, between elite and popular culture, between popular and mass culture, and most recently between national and global cultures. Distinctions have been drawn too between *culture* and *civilization*; the latter is a word derived not, like culture or agriculture, from the soil, but from the city. The two words are sometimes treated as synonymous. Yet this is misleading. While *civilization* and *barbarism* are pitted against each other in what seems to be a perpetual behavioural pattern, the use of the word *culture* has been strongly influenced by conceptions of evolution in the 19th century and of development in the 20th century. Cultures evolve or develop. They are not **static**. They have twists and turns. Styles change. So do fashions. There are cultural processes. What, for example, the word *cultured* means has changed substantially since the study of classical (that is, Greek and Roman) literature, philosophy, and history ceased in the 20th century to be central to school and university education. No single alternative focus emerged, although with computers has come electronic culture, affecting kinds of study, and most recently digital culture. As cultures express themselves in new forms not everything gets better or more civilized.

The multiplicity of meanings attached to the word made and will make it difficult to define. There is no single, unproblematic definition, although many attempts have been made to establish one. The only non-problematic definitions go back to agricultural meaning (for example, cereal culture or strawberry culture) and medical meaning (for example, bacterial culture or penicillin culture). Since in anthropology and sociology we also acknowledge culture clashes, culture shock, and counter-culture, the range of reference is extremely wide.

Question 36: According to the passage, the word *culture* _____.

- A. is related to the preparation and use of land for farming
- B. comes from a source that has not been identified
- C. develops from Greek and Roman literature and history
- D. derives from the same root as *civilization* does

Question 37: It is stated in paragraph 1 that a cultured person _____.

- A. has a job related to cultivation
- B. does a job relevant to education
- C. takes care of the soil and what grows on it
- D. has knowledge of arts, literature, and music

Question 38: The author remarks that *culture* and *civilization* are the two words that _____.

- A. share the same word formation pattern
- B. have nearly the same meaning
- C. are both related to agriculture and cultivation
- D. do not develop from the same meaning

Question 39: It can be inferred from the passage that since the 20th century _____.

- A. schools and universities have not taught classical literature, philosophy, and history
- B. classical literature, philosophy, and history have been considered as core subjects
- C. classical literature, philosophy, and history have not been taught as compulsory subjects
- D. all schools and universities have taught classical literature, philosophy, and history

Question 40: The word “**attributes**” in paragraph 1 most likely means _____.

- A. fields
- B. qualities
- C. aspects
- D. skills

Question 41: The word “**static**” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by “_____”.

- A. unchanged
- B. balanced
- C. regular
- D. dense

Question 42: Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

- A. Anthropology and sociology have tried to limit the references to *culture*.
- B. Distinctions have been drawn between *culture* and *civilization*.
- C. The use of the word *culture* has been changed since the 19th century.
- D. The word *culture* can be used to refer to a whole way of life of people.

Question 43: It is difficult to give the definitions of the word *culture* EXCEPT for its_____.

- A. agricultural and medical meanings
- B. philosophical and historical meanings
- C. historical and figurative meanings
- D. sociological and anthropological meanings

Question 44: Which of the following is NOT true about the word *culture*?

- A. It differs from the word *civilization*.
- B. It evolves from agriculture.
- C. Its use has been considerably changed.
- D. It is a word that cannot be defined.

Question 45: The passage mainly discusses_____.

- A. the multiplicity of meanings of the word *culture*
- B. the distinction between *culture* and *civilization*
- C. the figurative meanings of the word *culture*
- D. the derivatives of the word *culture*

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

Question 46: Our boss would rather_____during the working hours.

- A. we didn't chat
- B. we don't chat
- C. us not chat
- D. us not chatting

Question 47: Joan: "Our friends are coming_____, Mike?"

Mike: "I'm sorry, but I can't do it now."

- A. Shall you make some coffee, please
- B. Would you mind making some coffee
- C. Why don't we cook some coffee
- D. Shall I make you like some coffee

Question 48: "You_____have cooked so many dishes. There are only three of us for lunch."

- A. wouldn't
- B. oughtn't
- C. needn't
- D. couldn't

Question 49: Harry: "Are you ready, Kate? There's not much time

left." Kate: "Yes, just a minute.!"

- A. No longer
- B. I'm coming
- C. I'd be OK
- D. I won't finish

Question 50: "Why don't you sit down and_____?"

- A. make yourself at peace
- B. make it your own home
- C. make yourself at home
- D. make yourself at rest

Question 51: "You'll recognize Jenny when you see her. She_____a red hat."

- A. will wear
- B. will be wearing
- C. wears
- D. is wearing

Question 52: He never lets anything_____him and his weekend fishing trip.

- A. come among
- B. come between
- C. come up
- D. come on

Question 53: The Second World War_____in 1939.

- A. turned up
- B. took out
- C. brought about
- D. broke out

Question 54: The instructor blew his whistle and_____.

- A. off the runners were running
- B. off ran the runners
- C. off were running the runners
- D. the runners run off

Question 55: Sue: "Can you help me with my

essay?" Robert: "_____"

- A. I think that, too.
- B. Yes, I'm afraid not.
- C. Not completely.
- D. Why not?

Question 56: Before I left for my summer camp, my mother told me to take warm clothes with me _____ it was cold.

- A. so that
- B. despite
- C. whereas
- D. in case

Question 57: "Never be late for an interview,_____you can't get the job."

- A. otherwise
- B. if not
- C. or so
- D. unless

Question 58: _____without animals and plants?

A. What would life on earth be like

C. What will life on earth be like

B. How would life on earth be for

D. How will life on earth be like

Question 59: This shirt is _____ that one.

A. much far expensive than

C. a bit less expensive

B. as much expensive as

D. not nearly as expensive as

Question 60: If it _____ for the heavy storm, the accident would not have happened.

A. isn't

B. hadn't been

C. were

D. weren't

Question 61: "We'd better _____ if we want to get there in time."

A. take up

B. put down

C. speed up

D. turn down

Question 62: I could not _____ the lecture at all. It was too difficult for me.

A. make off

B. take in

C. get along

D. hold on

Question 63: The temperature _____ takes place varies widely from material to material.

A. which melting

B. which they melt

C. at which melting

D. at which they melt

Question 64: The sign "NO TRESPASSING" tells you _____.

A. not to approach

B. not to smoke

C. not to enter

D. not to photograph

Question 65: Alfonso: "I had a really good time. Thanks for the lovely evening." Maria: "_____."

A. Yes, it's really good

C. I'm glad you enjoyed it

B. No, it's very kind of you

D. Oh, that's right

Question 66: She built a high wall round her garden _____.

A. in order that her fruit not be stolen

C. so that her fruit would be stolen

B. to enable people not taking her fruit

D. to prevent her fruit from being stolen

Question 67: The sky was cloudy and foggy. We went to the beach, _____.

A. so

B. however

C. even though

D. yet

Question 68: I did not want to believe them, but in fact, _____ was true.

A. what they said

B. what has said

C. which they said

D. that they were said

Question 69: "_____ you treat him, he'll help you. He's so tolerant."

A. In addition to

B. Even though

C. As if

D. No matter how

Question 70: The village was _____ visible through the dense fog.

A. mostly

B. hard

C. only

D. barely

Read the following passage adapted from Cultural Guide - OALD, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

The issue of equality for women in British society first attracted national attention in the early 20th century, when the suffragettes won for women the right to vote. In the 1960s feminism became the subject of intense debate when the women's liberation movement encouraged women to reject their traditional supporting role and to demand equal status and equal rights with men in areas such as employment and pay.

Since then, the **gender gap** between the sexes has been reduced. The Equal Pay Act of 1970, for instance, made it illegal for women to be paid less than men for doing the same work, and in 1975 the Sex Discrimination Act aimed to prevent either sex having an unfair advantage when applying for jobs. In the same year the Equal Opportunities Commission was set up to help people claim their rights to equal treatment and to publish research and statistics to show where improvements in opportunities for women need to be made. Women now have much better employment opportunities, though they still tend to get less well-paid jobs than men, and very few are appointed to top jobs in industry.

In the US the movement that is often called the "first wave of feminism" began in the mid 1800s. Susan B. Anthony worked for the right to vote, Margaret Sanger wanted to provide women with the means of contraception so that they could decide whether or not to have children, and Elizabeth Blackwell, who had to fight for the chance to become a doctor, wanted women to have greater opportunities to study. Many feminists were interested in other social issues.

The second wave of feminism began in the 1960s. Women like Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem became associated with the fight to get equal rights and opportunities for women under the law. An important issue was the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which was intended to change the Constitution. Although the ERA was not passed, there was progress in other areas. It became illegal for employers, schools, clubs, etc. to discriminate against women. But women still find it hard to advance beyond a certain point in their careers, the so-called **glass ceiling** that prevents them from having high-level jobs. Many women also face the problem of the second shift, i.e. the household chores.

In the 1980s, feminism became less popular in the US and there was less interest in solving the remaining problems, such as the fact that most women still earn much less than men. Although there is still discrimination, the principle that it should not exist is widely accepted.

Question 71: It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that in the 19th century,_____.

- A. British women did not have the right to vote in political elections
- B. most women did not wish to have equal status and equal rights
- C. British women did not complete their traditional supporting role
- D. suffragettes fought for the equal employment and equal pay

Question 72: The phrase “**gender gap**” in paragraph 2 refers to_____.

- A. the social distance between the two sexes
- B. the difference in status between men and women
- C. the visible space between men and women
- D. the social relationship between the two sexes

Question 73: Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, and Elizabeth Blackwell are mentioned as _____.

- A. American women who had greater opportunities
- B. American women who were more successful than men
- C. pioneers in the fight for American women’s rights
- D. American women with exceptional abilities

Question 74: The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)_____.

- A. supported employers, schools and clubs
- B. was brought into force in the 1960s
- C. was not officially approved
- D. changed the US Constitution

Question 75: In the late 20th century, some information about feminism in Britain was issued by _____.

- A. the Equal Pay Act of 1970
- B. the Sex Discrimination Act
- C. the Equal Opportunities Commission
- D. the Equal Rights Amendment

Question 76: Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. The US movement of feminism became the most popular in the late 20th century.
- B. The women’s liberation movement in the world first began in Britain.
- C. The movement of feminism began in the US earlier than in Britain.
- D. The British government passed laws to support women in the early 20th century.

Question 77: The phrase “**glass ceiling**” in paragraph 4 mostly means_____.

- A. an overlooked problem
- B. a ceiling made of glass
- C. an imaginary barrier
- D. a transparent frame

Question 78: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Many American women still face the problem of household chores.
- B. An American woman once had to fight for the chance to become a doctor.
- C. British women now have much better employment opportunities.
- D. There is now no sex discrimination in Britain and in the US.

Question 79: It can be inferred from the passage that_____.

- A. the belief that sex discrimination should not exist is not popular in the US
- B. women in Britain and the US still fight for their equal status and equal rights
- C. the British government did not approve of the women’s liberation movement
- D. women do not have better employment opportunities despite their great efforts

Question 80: Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Women and the Right to Vote
- B. Opportunities for Women Nowadays
- C. The Suffragettes in British Society
- D. Feminism in Britain and the US

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

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ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC MÔN ANH KHỐI D NĂM 2011 (MÃ ĐỀ 195)

1. C
Review = nhận xét đánh giá. Opinion = quan điểm
2. C
Universal = chung, mang tính toàn cầu
3. C
Grow + adj = trở nên thế nào. Fond of something (adj) = thích cái gì.
4. A
2 mệnh đề gốc có quan hệ nguyên nhân – hệ quả. Sử dụng liên từ “as” = because để kết nối
5. C
2 mệnh đề gốc có quan hệ nguyên nhân kết quả. Điểm thấp nên trượt khi nộp vào một học viện danh giá -> dùng liên từ “as a result” = và kết quả là...
6. B
Have not + past participle + yet = vẫn chưa làm gì đó xong. Until = cho tới khi. Anh ta không thể cho tôi mượn sách cho tới khi anh ta đọc nó xong
7. B
Đại từ “which” có thể đứng sau dấu phẩy, bỏ nghĩa cho cả một mệnh đề đứng trước dấu phẩy. A lot = very much
8. A
Unfortunately = không may thay. Though = mặc dù
9. A
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1
10. B
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1
11. C
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1
12. B
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2
13. B
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2
14. A
Economy = nền kinh tế. economics = môn kinh tế học => là một môn học, tương đương với history.
15. B
It was seen that ... = ... được bộc lộ, hiển hiện rõ ràng. Sửa B -> we saw. Trong chuyến đi, chúng tôi thấy rằng...
16. A
Ving là hình thức rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ mang tính chủ động. Chủ ngữ là cuốn sách thì việc được xuất bản là bị động -> phải dùng quá khứ phân từ “published” - hình thức rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ bị động
17. A
Cấu trúc đảo ngữ nhấn mạnh hành động xảy ra trước trong quá khứ: Hardly had + S + past participle + when + S + Ved
18. D
Trước và sau “and” phải là những từ tương đương. Trước nó là danh từ (your passion) thì sau nó cũng phải là danh từ. Sửa D -> your good health
19. D
Access to something = sự tiếp cận với cái gì
20. D
Because = bởi vì; when = khi ; since = từ khi; while = trong khi
21. B
Means = phương tiện. Patterns = mẫu, mô hình. Tool = công cụ. style = phong cách
22. D
Force somebody to V = bắt buộc ai làm gì. Make somebody V = khiến/bắt ai làm gì. Offer to V = ngỏ ý làm gì

23. D

Foreign (adj) = thuộc nước ngoài . Rural = thuộc nông thôn. Lateral = ở bên. Abroad (adv) = ở nước ngoài

24. C

Effect (N) = hiệu quả. Encourage = khuyến khích. Affect = gây ảnh hưởng. stimulate = thúc đẩy

25. D

Involve = bao gồm, tham gia. Evolve = tiến hóa, phát triển. bring = mang lại. derive = xuất phát từ; nhận được từ

26. B

Be ready for something = sẵn sàng cho cái gì

27. C

Concern = sự lo lắng, bận tâm. Research = nghiên cứu. stimulus = động lực. impatience = sự thiếu kiên nhẫn

28. A

Unique = duy nhất. Incredible = không thể tin được. Simple = đơn giản. Abnormal = thông thường

29. A

Why don't you + V? là cấu trúc gợi ý ai làm gì. Persuade = thuyết phục. suggest = gợi ý cùng làm gì. Instruct = hướng dẫn. ask somebody to V = yêu cầu ai làm gì

30. B

Ransom = tiền chuộc. Kidnapper = kẻ bắt cóc trẻ con. Kẻ bắt cóc nói: nếu không trả tiền chuộc, chúng tao sẽ giết thẳng bé của mày -> lời đe dọa -> dùng "threaten" = đe dọa

31. D

Jane nói: đáng lẽ ra anh không nên để lộ báo cáo mật của chúng ta ra trước báo chí -> một lời phê bình -> dùng "criticize" = phê bình, chỉ trích

32. A

Đội trưởng nói: đừng quên làm gọn gang bả nháp cuối trước khi nộp -> lời nhắc nhở -> dùng "remind" = nhắc nhở

33. D

Cậu bé nói: mẹ làm ơn đừng kể cho bố về lỗi của con nhé -> dùng "beg somebody not to V" (= nài nỉ)

34. C

Abundance = sự phong phú, dồi dào

35. A

Concern = mối bận tâm, lo lắng

36. A

Ngay câu đầu, dòng 2: **Culture** is a word ..., from the treatment and care of the soil and of what grows on it

37. D

Từ cuối dòng 3, dòng 4: A person of culture has identifiable **attributes**, among them a *knowledge of and interest in the arts, literature, and music*

38. D

Từ dòng 3,4 đoạn 2: *Distinctions* (sự phân biệt) have been drawn too between *culture* and *civilization*; the latter is a word derived not, like culture or agriculture, from the soil, but from the city

39. C

Từ dòng 10 đoạn 2: the study of classical (that is, Greek and Roman) literature, philosophy, and history ceased (=stop) in the 20th century to be central to school and university education

40. B

A person of culture has identifiable **attributes** = một người có văn hóa có những điểm dễ nhận ra.

41. A

Static = ổn định, cố định

42. A

Các đáp án còn lại đều được nhắc tới. Đáp án B được nhắc đến trong dòng 3 đoạn 2: *Distinctions* have been drawn too between *culture* and *civilization*. C được nhắc trong dòng 6 đoạn 2: the use of the word *culture* has been strongly influenced by conceptions of evolution in the 19th century. Đáp án D ở dòng 7,8 đoạn 1: , the word *culture* has come to be used generally both in the singular and the plural (*cultures*) to refer to a whole way of life of people

43. A

Dòng 3 đoạn cuối: The only non-problematic definitions go back to agricultural meaning (for example, cereal culture or strawberry culture) and medical meaning

44. D

Từ “culture” có thể được định nghĩa về mặt nghĩa nông nghiệp và y tế (như câu 43)

45. A

Đoạn văn nói về từ “culture” từ nguồn gốc, nghĩa của từ này đã phát triển thành nhiều nghĩa khác nhau

46. A

Would rather + S + did not + V = muốn ai không làm gì trong hiện tại

47. B

Would you mind Ving? = bạn có thể Được không? -> câu đề nghị lịch sự

48. C

Needn't have done = đã không cần -> việc không cần làm mà đã trót làm trong quá khứ

49. B

Just a minute = một phút nữa thôi. I'm coming = tôi đang đến đây

50. C

Why don't you +V? là cấu trúc gợi ý cho ai làm gì

51. B

Will be Ving = sẽ đang làm gì tại một thời điểm xác định trong tương lai

52. B

Come between A and B = xuất hiện, xảy ra giữa A và B

53. D

Broke out = bùng nổ

54. B

Đảo ngữ toàn phần: off ran the runners = vận động viên điền kinh bắt đầu chạy -> thời quá khứ đơn

55. D

Why not? = tại sao không chứ? -> sẵn lòng

56. D

In case = đề phòng. Mang áo ấm đi đề phòng trời lạnh

57. A

Otherwise = nếu không thì.

58. A

Câu điều kiện loại 2 với without. Without (= If...not) + N, S + would +V. Nghĩa ở đây: nếu không có động thực vật thì cuộc sống trên trái đất sẽ thế nào?

59. D

So sánh ngang bằng: Not nearly as + adj+ as = gần như không... bằng

60. B

Câu điều kiện loại 3 với chủ ngữ It: If it hadn't been for N, S + would + have + past participle = nếu không có...thì..

61. C

Had better +V = nên làm gì. Speed up = tăng tốc

62. B

Take in something = thấu hiểu cái gì

63. C

To melt at + nhiệt độ = tan chảy ở nhiệt độ bao nhiêu -> khi dùng đại từ “which” quan hệ bổ nghĩa cho “the temperature” còn cần giới từ “at”

64. C

Trespassing = đi qua. No trespassing = không được vào

65. C

Have a good time = đã có khoảng thời gian hạnh phúc vui vẻ. Alfonso cảm ơn về buổi tối. Maria đáp: tôi rất vui vì bạn thích nó

66. D

To prevent N from Ving = ngăn ai/cái gì không làm gì

67. B

However (= tuy nhiên) có thể đứng cuối câu, sau dấu phẩy. trời nhiều mây và sương, tuy nhiên chúng

tôi vẫn ra bãi biển

68. A

Dùng đại từ “what” để chỉ những điều ai đó nói. What they said = điều họ nói

69. D

In addition to N/Ving = thêm vào đó. Even though = mặc dù. As if = như thể là. No matter how + (adv/adj) + S + V/be = dù có...thế nào đi nữa thì ...vẫn

70. D

Barely = gần như không. barely visible Gần như không thể nhìn thấy

71. A

Dòng đầu: The issue of equality for women in British society first attracted national attention in the early 20th century, when the suffragettes won for women the right to vote -> đến đầu thế kỉ 20 phụ nữ mới có thể giành quyền bầu cử

72. B

Gender = giới tính. Gap = khoảng cách. Gender gap = khoảng cách khác biệt giữa 2 giới tính

73. C

Từ dòng 2 đoạn 3: Susan B. Anthony worked for the right to vote, Margaret Sanger wanted to provide women with the means of contraception so that they could decide whether or not to have children, and Elizabeth Blackwell, who had to fight for the chance to become a doctor, wanted women to have greater opportunities to study.

74. C

Dòng 4 đoạn 4: Although the ERA was not passed -> ERA không được thông qua, nó không được chính thức ban hành

75. C

Từ dòng 4 đoạn 2: the Equal Opportunities Commission was set up to help people claim their rights to equal treatment and to publish research and statistics to show where improvements in opportunities for women need to be made

76. C

Ở Anh: The issue of equality for women in British society first attracted national attention in the early 20th century (dòng đầu). Còn ở Hoa Kỳ: In the US the movement that is often called the “first wave of feminism” began in the mid 1800s (đầu đoạn 3) -> ở Hòa Kỳ sớm hơn

77. C

Dòng 5,6 đoạn cuối: women still find it hard to advance beyond a certain point in their careers, the so-called **glass ceiling** that prevents them from having high-level jobs -> phụ nữ vẫn gặp khó khăn để thăng tiến trong sự nghiệp gọi là glass-ceiling -> glass –ceiling là rào cản vô hình trong sự nghiệp

78. D

Đoạn văn nói đến việc sự phân biệt giới tính giảm dần, chứ không phải bị xóa bỏ hoàn toàn. Dòng 2 đoạn cuối: Although there is still discrimination.

79. B

Ở Hòa Kỳ, sự đấu tranh đòi quyền lợi giảm đi, nhưng không mất hết, nguyên tắc rằng không nên phân biệt giới tính vẫn được thừa nhận : Although there is still discrimination, the principle that it should not exist is widely accepted (câu cuối)

80. D

Đoạn văn nói về lịch sử đấu tranh đòi quyền phụ nữ ở Mỹ và Anh