

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

- Question 1:** A. facility B. characterise C. irrational D. variety
Question 2: A. agreement B. elephant C. mineral D. violent
Question 3: A. professor B. typical C. accountant D. develop
Question 4: A. electrician B. majority C. appropriate D. traditional
Question 5: A. decay B. vanish C. attack D. depend

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

Question 6: Most greetings cards are folding and have a picture on the front and a message inside.

Question 7: Aloha is a Hawaiian word meaning 'love', that can be used to say hello or goodbye.

Question 8: The Oxford English Dictionary is well known for including many different meanings of

words and to give real examples.

Question 9: It was disappointing that almost of the guests left the wedding too early.

Question 10: When you are writing or speaking English it is important to use language that includes

both men and women equally the same.

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

Question 11: The recent heavy rains have helped to ease the water _____.
 A. plenty B. poverty C. shortage D. abundance

Question 12: In a formal interview, it is essential to maintain good eye _____ with the interviewers.

- A. link B. connection C. touch D. contact

Question 13: As a(n) _____ girl, she found it difficult to socialise with other students in the class.

- A. reserved B. ashamed C. dynamic D. industrious

Question 14: He is coming _____ a cold after a night out in the rain.

- A. down with B. up with C. away from D. across with

Question 15: It is interesting to take _____ a new hobby such as collecting stamps or going fishing.

- A. up B. in C. over D. on

Question 16: The bad weather caused serious damage to the crop. If only it _____ warmer.

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

Question 17: Before going to bed, he wanted some tea but there was _____ left.

- A. nothing B. no C. any D. a few

Question 18: You should look up the meaning of new words in the dictionary _____ misuse them.

- A. so that not to B. so not to C. so that not D. so as not to

Question 19: Television can make things memorable for the reason that it presents information _____ an effective way.

- A. on B. in C. with D. over

Question 20: It was so kind of her to put me _____ while I was on a business trip in her town.

- A. down B. off C. up D. in

Question 21: He didn't know _____ or stay until the end of the festival.

- A. if to go B. if that he should go C. to go D. whether to go

Question 22: _____ smoking is a causative factor of many diseases, there is no ban on tobacco advertising.

- A. However B. Therefore C. Although D. In spite of

Question 23: Mary: "I will never go mountaineering again."

Linda: "Me _____."

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

Question 24: When Peter was a child, there _____ a cinema near his house.

- A. used to be B. used to have C. used to be being D. used to have been

Question 25: Working as a volunteer gives her a chance to develop her interpersonal skills, promote friendship, and _____ her own talent.

- A. discover B. discovered C. discovering D. to discover

Question 26: Mary: "Thanks a lot for your help."

John: " _____."

- A. My happiness B. My excitement C. My delight D. My pleasure

Question 27: My mother had to work 12 hours a day in a factory just to _____.

- A. make ends meet B. call it a day C. break the ice D. tighten the belt

Question 28: The team were eager to make _____ the loss of the previous match.

- A. off with B. up with C. up for D. away with

Question 29: After the car crash last night, all the injured _____ to the hospital in an ambulance.

- A. was rushing B. were rushed C. was rushed D. were rushing

Question 30: It has been suggested that Mary _____ a computer course in preparation for a steady job.

- A. take B. have been taken C. would have taken D. was taken

Question 31: Tom: "When are we leaving for the concert?"

Kyle : " _____."

- A. No problem B. Certainly C. That's right D. Straight away

Question 32: Scientists have _____ a lot of research into renewable energy sources.

- A. done B. solved C. carried D. made

Question 33: New machinery has enhanced the company's productivity and _____.

- A. competition B. competitor C. competitive D. competitiveness

Question 34: The restaurants on the island are expensive, so it's worth _____ a packed lunch.

- A. taken B. taking C. to take D. take

Question 35: The struggle for women's rights began in the 18th century during a period _____ as the Age of Enlightenment.

- A. known B. is knowing C. that knew D. knew

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

Question 36: The repeated commercials on TV distract many viewers from watching their favourite films.

- A. businesses B. advertisements C. economics D. contests

Question 37: As tourism is more developed, people worry about the damage to the flora and fauna of the island.

- A. flowers and trees B. plants and animals
C. mountains and forests D. fruits and vegetables

Question 38: It is such a prestigious university that only excellent students are entitled to a full scholarship each year.

- A. have the right to refuse B. are refused the right to
C. are given the right to D. have the obligation to

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

Question 39: After five days on trial, the court found him innocent of the crime and he was released.

- A. guilty B. naive C. innovative D. benevolent

Question 40: Affluent families find it easier to support their children financially.

- A. Privileged B. Impoverished C. Well-off D. Wealthy

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 41: Mike graduated with a good degree. However, he joined the ranks of the unemployed.

- A. Mike joined the ranks of the unemployed because he graduated with a good degree.
B. If Mike graduated with a good degree, he would join the ranks of the unemployed.
C. Although Mike graduated with a good degree, he joined the ranks of the unemployed.
D. That Mike graduated with a good degree helped him join the ranks of the unemployed.

Question 42: Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions. She works for a famous fashion house.

- A. Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions so as not to work for a famous fashion house.
B. Ann works for a famous fashion house, so she always keeps up with the latest fashions.
C. Not working for a famous fashion house, Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions.
D. Despite working for a famous fashion house, Ann hardly keeps up with the latest fashions.

Question 43: They drove fifteen miles off the main road. Also, they had nothing to eat for the day.

- A. Not only did they drive fifteen miles off the main road, they also had nothing to eat for the day.
B. Driving fifteen miles off the main road, they eventually had something to eat for the day.
C. They neither drove fifteen miles off the main road nor had anything to eat for the day.
D. They drove fifteen miles off the main road until they had something to eat for the day.

Question 44: Put your coat on. You will get cold.

- A. You will not get cold unless you put your coat on.
B. Put your coat on, otherwise you will get cold.
C. It is not until you put your coat on that you will get cold.
D. You not only put your coat on but also get cold.

Question 45: Everyone was watching the little dog. They were greatly amused at it.

- A. Everyone felt great and amused when the little dog was watching them.
B. The little dog was watching everyone with great amusement.
C. Everyone was greatly amused at the little dog they were watching.
D. The little dog was greatly amused by the way everyone was watching it.

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 46: “We lost the last game because of the referee,” said the team captain.

- A. The team captain said that without the referee, they might have lost the last game.
- B. The team captain admitted to the referee that they had lost the last game.
- C. The team captain refused to tell the referee about their loss in the last game.
- D. The team captain blamed the referee for their loss in the last game.

Question 47: I was astonished that he knew a lot about Vietnamese food.

- A. I was astonished at his poor knowledge of Vietnamese food.
- B. It surprised me that Vietnamese food was what he liked most.
- C. I knew very little about Vietnamese food, which astonished him.
- D. That he knew a lot about Vietnamese food amazed me.

Question 48: Martin missed his flight because he had not been informed of the change in flight schedule.

- A. Not having been informed of the change in flight schedule, Martin missed his flight.
- B. Not having missed his flight, Martin was informed of the change in flight schedule.
- C. Martin missed his flight, though he had been informed of the change in flight schedule.
- D. Martin had been informed of his flight delay, which was due to the change in flight schedule.

Question 49: “If I were you, I would not choose to write about such a sensitive topic,” the teacher said.

- A. The teacher advised me against writing about such a sensitive topic.
- B. The teacher advised me on writing about such a sensitive topic.
- C. I was ordered by the teacher not to write about such a sensitive topic.
- D. I was blamed for writing about such a sensitive topic by the teacher.

Question 50: The man wore gloves in order not to leave any fingerprints.

- A. The man wore gloves in order that his fingerprints would be taken.
- B. His fingerprints would not be left unless the man wore gloves.
- C. In order to leave some fingerprints the man took off his gloves.
- D. The man wore gloves so that he would not leave any fingerprints.

Read the following passage on native Americans, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase for each of the blanks from 51 to 60.

The first American immigrants, beginning more than 20,000 years ago, were intercontinental wanderers: hunters and their families following animal (51)_____ from Asia to America, across a land bridge where the Bering Strait is today. (52)_____ Spain’s Christopher Columbus “discovered” the New World in 1492, about 1.5 million Native Americans lived in what is now the continental United States, although estimates of the number (53)_____ greatly. Mistaking the place where he landed – San Salvador in the Bahamas – (54)_____ the Indies, Columbus called the Native Americans “Indians.”

During the next 200 years, people from several European countries followed Columbus across the Atlantic Ocean to explore America and (55)_____ up trading posts and colonies. Native Americans suffered (56)_____ from the influx of Europeans. The transfer of land from Indian to European – and later American – hands (57)_____ accomplished through treaties, wars, and coercion, with Indians constantly giving (58)_____ as the newcomers moved west. In the 19th century, the government’s preferred solution to the Indian “problem” was to force tribes to inhabit specific plots of land called reservations. Some tribes fought to keep from (59)_____ land they had traditionally used. In many cases the reservation land was (60)_____ poor quality, and Indians came to depend on government assistance. Poverty and joblessness among Native Americans still exist today.

(Extracted from InfoUSA – CD Version)

Question 51: A. herds

B. flocks

C. bunches

D. packs

Question 52: A. During

B. When

C. Not until

D. Meanwhile

Question 53: A. adapt

B. adjust

C. vary

D. modify

Question 54: A. to

B. like

C. for

D. with

Question 55: A. bring

B. make

C. go

D. set

Question 56: A. deliberately

B. marginally

C. greatly

D. vaguely

- Question 57: A. were B. have been C. was D. had been
 Question 58: A. way B. road C. signal D. direction
 Question 59: A. breaking down B. staying up C. giving up D. coming about
 Question 60: A. in B. with C. of D. under

Read the following passage on commuting, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 61 to 70.

Commuting is the practice of travelling a long distance to a town or city to work each day, and then travelling home again in the evening. The word *commuting* comes from commutation ticket, a US rail ticket for **repeated** journeys, called a season ticket in Britain. Regular travellers are called commuters.

The US has many commuters. A few, mostly on the East Coast, commute by train or subway, but most depend on the car. Some leave home very early to avoid the traffic jams, and sleep in their cars until their office opens. Many people accept a long trip to work so that they can live in quiet bedroom communities away from the city, but another reason is ‘white flight’. In the 1960s most cities began to desegregate their schools, so that there were no longer separate schools for white and black children. Many white families did not want to send their children to desegregated schools, so they moved to the suburbs, which have their own schools, and where, for various reasons, few black people live.

Millions of people in Britain commute by car or train. Some spend two or three hours a day travelling, so that they and their families can live in suburbia or in the countryside. Cities are surrounded by commuter belts. Part of the commuter belt around London is called the stockbroker belt because it contains houses where rich business people live. Some places are becoming dormitory towns, because people sleep there but take little part in local activities.

Most commuters travel to and from work at the same time, causing the morning and evening rush hours, when buses and trains are crowded and there are traffic jams on the roads. Commuters on trains rarely talk to each other and spend their journey reading, sleeping or using their mobile phones, though this is not popular with other passengers. Increasing numbers of people now work at home some days of the week, **linked to** their offices by computer, a practice called telecommuting.

Cities in both Britain and the US are trying to reduce the number of cars coming into town each day. Some companies encourage car pooling (called car sharing in Britain), an arrangement for people who live and work near each other to travel together. Some US cities have a public service that helps such people to contact each other, and traffic lanes are reserved for car-pool vehicles. But cars and petrol/gas are cheap in the US, and many people prefer to drive alone because **it** gives them more freedom. In Britain many cities have park-and-ride schemes, car parks on the edge of the city from which buses take drivers into the centre.

(Extracted from Oxford Guide to British and American Culture, Oxford University Press, 2000)

Question 61: Which of the following definitions of *commuting* would the author of this passage most probably agree with?

- A. Travelling for hours from a town or city to work in the countryside every day.
- B. Travelling to work and then home again in a day within a rural district.
- C. Using a commutation ticket for special journeys in all seasons of the year.
- D. Regularly travelling a long distance between one’s place of work and one’s home.

Question 62: The word “**repeated**” in paragraph 1 most probably means_____.

- A. buying a season ticket again
- B. doing something once again
- C. saying something again
- D. happening again and again

Question 63: The passage mentions that many Americans are willing to travel a long distance to work in order to be able to live in_____.

- A. comfortable bedrooms
- B. quiet neighbourhoods
- C. city centres
- D. noisy communities

Question 64: Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Britain has considerably more commuters than the US.

- B. The US has considerably more commuters than Britain.
- C. Both the US and Britain have a great number of commuters.
- D. Commuting helps people in the US and Britain save a lot of time.

Question 65: Which of the following is NOT true about the London commuter belt?

- A. It is home to some wealthy business people.
- B. It is like “bedroom communities” in the US.
- C. It is in central London.
- D. It surrounds London.

Question 66: It can be inferred from the passage that dormitory towns in Britain are places where people_____.

- A. contribute to the local community
- B. are employed locally
- C. take part in local activities
- D. stay for the night

Question 67: As mentioned in the passage, commuters usually_____.

- A. talk to each other during train journeys
- B. cause traffic congestion on the roads
- C. go home from work at different hours
- D. go to work at different hours

Question 68: The phrase “**linked to**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. satisfied with
- B. connected to
- C. shared with
- D. related to

Question 69: All of the following are measures to reduce the number of cars coming into town each day in the US and/or Britain EXCEPT_____.

- A. car pooling/sharing
- B. traffic lanes for car pooling
- C. park-and-ride schemes
- D. free car parks in the city centre

Question 70: The word “**it**” in the last paragraph refers to_____.

- A. car pool
- B. travelling together
- C. driving alone
- D. petrol/gas

Read the following passage on learning by Mazur, James E, 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.

Learning means acquiring knowledge or developing the ability to perform new behaviors. It is common to think of learning as something that takes place in school, but much of human learning occurs outside the classroom, and people continue to learn throughout their lives.

Even before they enter school, young children learn to walk, to talk, and to use their hands to manipulate toys, food, and other objects. They use all of their senses to learn about the sights, sounds, tastes, and smells in their environments. They learn how to interact with their parents, siblings, friends, and other people important to their world. When they enter school, children learn basic academic subjects such as reading, writing, and mathematics. They also continue to learn a great deal outside the classroom. They learn which behaviors are likely to be rewarded and which are likely to be punished. They learn social skills for interacting with other children. After they finish school, people must learn to adapt to the many major changes that affect their lives, such as getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job.

Because learning continues throughout our lives and affects almost everything we do, the study of learning is important in many different fields. Teachers need to understand the best ways to educate children. Psychologists, social workers, criminologists, and other human-service workers need to understand how certain experiences change people’s behaviors. Employers, politicians, and advertisers make use of the principles of learning to influence the behavior of workers, voters, and consumers.

Learning is closely related to memory, which is the storage of information in the brain. Psychologists who study memory are interested in how the brain stores knowledge, where this storage takes place, and how the brain later **retrieves** knowledge when we need it. In contrast, psychologists who study learning are more interested in behavior and how behavior changes as a result of a person’s experiences.

There are many forms of learning, ranging from simple to complex. Simple forms of learning involve a single stimulus. A *stimulus* is anything perceptible to the senses, such as a sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste. In a form of learning known as classical conditioning, people learn to associate two stimuli that occur in sequence, such as lightning followed by thunder. In operant conditioning,

people learn by forming an association between a behavior and its consequences (reward or punishment). People and animals can also learn by observation - that is, by watching others perform behaviors. More complex forms of learning include learning languages, concepts, and motor skills.

(Extracted from Microsoft® Student 2009 – DVD Version)

Question 71: According to the passage, which of the following is learning in broad view comprised of?

- A. Acquisition of social and behavioural skills
- B. Knowledge acquisition and ability development
- C. Acquisition of academic knowledge
- D. Knowledge acquisition outside the classroom

Question 72: According to the passage, what are children NOT usually taught outside the classroom?

- A. literacy and calculation
- B. life skills
- C. interpersonal communication
- D. right from wrong

Question 73: Getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job are mentioned in paragraph 2 as examples of_____.

- A. the situations in which people cannot teach themselves
- B. the areas of learning which affect people's lives
- C. the changes to which people have to orient themselves
- D. the ways people's lives are influenced by education

Question 74: Which of the following can be inferred about the learning process from the passage?

- A. It is more interesting and effective in school than that in life.
- B. It becomes less challenging and complicated when people grow older.
- C. It plays a crucial part in improving the learner's motivation in school.
- D. It takes place more frequently in real life than in academic institutions.

Question 75: According to the passage, the study of learning is important in many fields due to_____.

- A. the great influence of the on-going learning process
- B. the influence of various behaviours in the learning process
- C. the exploration of the best teaching methods
- D. the need for certain experiences in various areas

Question 76: It can be inferred from the passage that social workers, employers, and politicians concern themselves with the study of learning because they need to_____.

- A. change the behaviours of the objects of their interest towards learning
- B. make the objects of their interest more aware of the importance of learning
- C. understand how a stimulus relates to the senses of the objects of their interest
- D. thoroughly understand the behaviours of the objects of their interest

Question 77: The word “retrieves” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. generates
- B. recovers
- C. creates
- D. gains

Question 78: Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Psychologists studying memory are concerned with how the stored knowledge is used.
- B. Psychologists studying memory are concerned with the brain's storage of knowledge.
- C. Psychologists are all interested in memory as much as behaviours.
- D. Psychologists studying learning are interested in human behaviours.

Question 79: According to the passage, the stimulus in simple forms of learning_____.

- A. makes associations between behaviours
- B. is created by the senses
- C. is associated with natural phenomena
- D. bears relation to perception

Question 80: The passage mainly discusses_____.

- A. simple forms of learning
- B. practical examples of learning inside the classroom
- C. application of learning principles to formal education
- D. general principles of learning

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

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC MÔN ANH KHỐI D NĂM 2012 (MÃ ĐỀ 248)

1. B
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2
2. A
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1
3. B
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2
4. A
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2
5. B
Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2
6. B
Hầu hết các tấm thiệp được gấp lại -> việc gấp lại là bị động : are folded
7. C
Đại từ quan hệ “that” không được dùng để bỏ nghĩa cho mệnh đề, và cũng không đứng sau dấu phẩy.
Chỉ có đại từ “which” mới đúng
8. D
Trước và sau “and” loại từ phải tương ứng. Nếu trước “and” là Ving (including many...) thì sau nó cũng phải là Ving: giving
9. B
Almost + tính từ tuyệt đối (như all, everyone, every...) = hầu như. Most + danh từ đếm được số nhiều.
Most + of + danh từ xác định (the – N //them/you/us// those/these// my/your/her/his/their –Ns). Sửa B -> Most of
10. D
Equally = công bằng, như nhau = the same. Sửa D -> equally hoặc the same
11. C
Shortage = sự thiếu hụt. Plenty = nhiều. Poverty = sự nghèo đói. Abundance = sự phong phú, đa dạng
12. D
Eye contact = sự giao tiếp bằng mắt
13. A
Cô ấy thấy khó để hòa đồng với các sinh viên khác trong lớp -> dè dặt, nhút nhát = reserved. Ashamed = xấu hổ. Dynamic = năng động. Industrious = chăm chỉ
14. A
Come down with something = suy sụp vì mắc bệnh gì
15. A
Take up + N/Ving = theo đuổi cái gì vì đam mê
16. B
Việc thời tiết xấu hủy hoại vụ mùa đã xảy ra trong quá khứ -> Câu điều ước với “if only” giả định điều trái ngược trong quá khứ : If only + S + had + past participle
17. A
There + is/was + nothing + left = không còn gì sót lại
18. D
Clause + so as + (not) to V = ... để (không) làm gì. Look up = tra từ điển. Misuse = dùng nhầm
19. B
In +...(this/that/a + adj) + way = bằng cách (này/kia/thế nào)
20. C
Put somebody up = cho ai ngủ nhờ qua đêm
21. D
Not know whether to V1 or to V2 = không biết nên làm 1 hay nên làm 2
22. C
Although + clause = In spite of + N/Ving = mặc dù. However = tuy nhiên. Therefore = vì thế
23. C
Me neither = tôi cũng không = I + won't/don't + either. So; too chỉ dùng trong câu mang nghĩa khẳng định

24. A
Used to V = từng có/làm gì trong quá khứ, mà giờ đã không còn.
25. A
Trước và sau “and” phải là những từ tương đương. Nhưng khi trước “and” là to V (to develop...) thì sau nó cũng là động từ ở dạng V (discover)
26. D
My pleasure (= đây là niềm vui của tôi khi được giúp bạn) là một cách lịch sự đáp lại lời cảm ơn
27. A
Make end meet = làm ra vừa đủ sống; làm đến đâu hết đến đấy
28. C
Make up for = đền bù cho
29. B
The injured = những người bị thương.
30. A
Suggest + (that) + S + (should) V (nguyên thể bỏ “to”)
31. D
Tom hỏi khi nào chúng ta sẽ đến buổi hòa nhạc. Straight away = ngay lập tức
32. A
Do a research = thực hiện một nghiên cứu
33. D
Trước và sau “and” cần phải cùng một loại từ tương đương. Trước nó là danh từ productivity thì sau nó cũng là danh từ. Trong đó, competition = cuộc thi, competitor = người thi đấu, competitiveness = sự cạnh tranh. Chỉ có “competitiveness” là tương đương với productivity = sự năng suất. (cùng chỉ các tính chất)
34. B
Be worth + Ving = đáng làm gì
35. A
Known as + N = được biết đến với vị trí, vai trò gì
36. B
Commercials = những quảng cáo mang tính thương mại
37. B
Flora and fauna = động vật và thực vật
38. C
Entitle something to somebody = trao cái gì cho ai
39. A
Innocent = ngây thơ, vô tội. guilty = có tội
40. B
Affluent = khá giả, có điều kiện. Impoverished = nghèo đói. Privileged = có đặc quyền, được ưu tiên. Well-off = khá giả. Wealthy = giàu có
41. C
However = tuy nhiên. Although = mặc dù. Dù Mike tốt nghiệp bằng giỏi, anh ấy vẫn thuộc hàng thất nghiệp
42. B
So = vì thế. Ann làm việc cho một hàng thời trang nổi tiếng, vì thế, cô ấy luôn theo kịp những xu hướng mới nhất
43. A
Also = cũng. Cấu trúc đảo ngữ với mệnh đề thời quá khứ đơn: Not only + did + S + V (không chia), (but) S + also + V-ed = không những... mà còn
44. B
Unless = nếu không... Not until = không cho tới khi. Not only...but also = không những...mà còn. Otherwise = nếu không thì. Mặc áo khoác vào, nếu không bạn sẽ nhiễm lạnh đấy.
45. C
Be amused at something = ngạc nhiên, thích thú vì cái gì. Mọi người rất thích thú trước chú cún con mà họ đang theo dõi

46. D

Blame somebody for something = đổ lỗi cho ai về cái gì

47. D

Be astonished = bị ngạc nhiên. Amaze somebody = làm cho ai ngạc nhiên. "That + clause" có thể đóng vai trò như một chủ ngữ, chỉ cả một sự việc gây ra điều gì

48. A

Ving có thể đứng ở đầu câu để chỉ nguyên nhân cho mệnh đề chính. Vì không được thông báo về sự thay đổi lịch trình bay, Martin đã nhớ chuyến bay của anh ấy

49. A

Advise somebody against Ving = khuyên ai không nên làm gì

50. D

In order to V = để làm gì. Clause 1 + so that + clause 2 = ... để mà...

51. A

Herd = đàn gia súc, đàn động vật sống với nhau. Flock = đàn chim. Bunch = một bó. Pack = bầy thú (hoang) cùng đi săn

52. B

When = khi. Not until = không cho tới khi. Meanwhile = trong khi đó. During + N = trong khoảng thời gian

53. C

Vary = biến đổi, thay đổi đa dạng. adapt = thích nghi, thay đổi cho phù hợp. adjust = điều chỉnh. Modify = điều chỉnh

54. C

Mistake something for something = nhầm lẫn cái gì với cái gì

55. D

Set up something = dựng nên cái gì

56. C

Suffer from something = chịu đựng cái gì. Deliberately = có chủ tâm, cố tình. Marginally = chút ít, ngoài rìa. Greatly = rất nhiều. vaguely = mơ hồ

57. C

Chủ ngữ là "transfer" (= sự chuyển đổi) -> danh từ số ít -> động từ số ít: was

58. A

Give way = mở đường, dẫn lối

59. C

Give up = nhượng bộ, từ bỏ. Break down = hỏng hóc. Stay up = thức khuya. Come about = xảy ra

60. C

To be + adj = to be of + N (với N xuất phát từ adj đó). Be of poor quality = chất lượng thấp

61. D

Ngay câu đầu tiên: Commuting is the practice of travelling a long distance to a town or city to work each day, and then travelling home again in the evening -> Commuting là thường xuyên, hàng ngày đi lại một khoảng cách xa giữa nơi làm việc và nhà mình.

62. D

Repeated = lặp lại

63. B

Từ dòng 3 đoạn 2: Many people accept a long trip to work so that they can live in quiet bedroom communities away from the city -> nhiều người chấp nhận một hành trình dài đến nơi làm việc để có thể sống trong những căn phòng yên tĩnh tránh xa thành thị

64. C

Câu đầu đoạn 2: The US has many commuters. Dòng đầu đoạn 3: Millions of people in Britain commute by car or train -> cả Hoa Kỳ và Anh đều có nhiều người đi làm bằng vé tháng

65. C

Từ cuối dòng 2 đoạn 3: Cities are surrounded by commuter belts = các thành phố được bao quanh bởi các khu vực có những người đi làm bằng vé tháng -> các khu vực này không nằm trong trung tâm thành phố

66. D

Cuối đoạn 3: Some places are becoming dormitory towns, because people sleep there but take little part in local activities -> ở kí túc thị trấn, người ta ngủ ở đó nhưng ít tham gia hoạt động cộng đồng

67. B

Đầu đoạn 4: Most commuters travel to and from work at the same time, causing the morning and evening rush hours, when buses and trains are crowded and there are traffic jams on the roads -> những người đi làm xa bằng vé tháng ... gây ra những giờ cao điểm buổi sáng và chiều, khi xe buýt và tàu quá đông và tắc nghẽn giao thông trên đường.

68. B

Link to = connect to = liên quan tới

69. D

Từ dòng 2 đoạn cuối: Some companies encourage car pooling (called car sharing in Britain) (đáp án A), an arrangement a public service that helps such people to contact each other, and traffic lanes (đáp án B) are reserved for car-pool vehicles... In Britain many cities have park-and-ride schemes (đáp án C) -> chỉ đáp án D là không được nhắc tới

70. C

It là cách nhắc lại một danh từ số ít hoặc một hành động ở về trước. Về trước đang nhắc đến hành động "to drive alone" -> đáp án C

71. B

Từ dòng đầu: *Learning means acquiring knowledge or developing the ability to perform new behaviors*

72. A

Từ dòng 4 đoạn 2: When they enter school, children learn basic academic subjects such as reading, writing, and mathematics -> trẻ em học chữ, học viết và học số ở trường, không phải bên ngoài lớp học

73. C

Dòng gần cuối đoạn 2: people must learn to adapt to the many major changes that affect their lives, such as getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job -> phải tự thích nghi với các thay đổi chính ảnh hưởng tới cuộc sống của mình như: kết hôn, nuôi con, tìm và giữ việc

74. D

Từ dòng 4 đoạn 2: They also continue to learn a great deal outside the classroom -> chúng học rất nhiều ngoài lớp học, học các hành vi ứng xử (behaviors), học các kĩ năng xã hội (social skills), học thích nghi với các thay đổi (adapt to major changes); trong khi đó ở trường chỉ học những vấn đề học thuật cơ bản (basic academic subjects) -> việc học xảy ra ở đời thật nhiều hơn ở các cơ sở giáo dục

75. A

Đầu đoạn 3: Because learning continues throughout our lives and affects almost everything we do, the study of learning is important in many different fields -> việc học quan trọng trong nhiều lĩnh vực vì sự ảnh hưởng lớn lao của quá trình học luôn diễn ra

76. D

Cuối đoạn 3: Employers, politicians, and advertisers make use of the principles of learning to influence the behavior of workers, voters, and consumers. -> nhà tuyển dụng, chính trị gia, nhà quảng cáo dùng các quy tắc của việc học để hiểu và gây ảnh hưởng tới đối tượng mình quan tâm theo cách mình muốn

77. B

Retrieve = hồi phục lại (trình trạng đã bị mất)

78. C

Cuối dòng 3 đoạn 4: psychologists who study learning are more interested in behavior and how behavior changes as a result of a person's experiences. -> các nhà tâm lý học quan tâm tới hành vi và các thay đổi trong hành vi hơn

79. D

Cuối dòng đầu đoạn cuối: Simple forms of learning involve a single stimulus

80. D

Đoạn văn nói về việc học từ môi trường ngoài đến trong lớp học; việc học trải dài trong cuộc sống, sự cần thiết của việc học, việc học với trí nhớ, hình thức học từ đơn giản tới phức tạp -> đó là các quy luật chung của việc học