

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 whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. species B. invent C. medicine D. tennis

Question 2: A. superstar B. harvest C. particular D. part

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

Question 3: A. commercial B. constructive C. essential D. national

Question 4: A. copy B. remove C. notice D. cancel

Question 5: A. curriculum B. economics C. hesitation D. calculation

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 6 to 15.

In "Cerealizing America", Scott Bruce and Bill Crawford remark that the cereal industry uses 816 million pounds of sugar per year. Americans buy 2.7 billion packages of breakfast cereal each year. If (6) end to end, the empty cereal boxes from one year's consumption would (7) to the moon and back. One point three (1.3) million advertisements for cereal are broadcast on American television every year at a(n)

(8) of \$762 million for airtime. Only automobile manufacturers spend more money on television advertising than the makers of breakfast cereal.

(9) of the boxed cereals found in supermarkets contain large amounts of sugar and some contain more than 50% sugar. Cereal manufacturers are very clever in their marketing, making many cereals appear much healthier than they really are by "fortifying" them with vitamins and minerals. Oh, (10) – you now have vitamin-fortified sugar!

Before you eat any cereal, read the ingredient list and see how (11) sugar appears on the ingredient list. Then check the "Nutrition facts" panel.

There are actually only a small handful of national commercially-branded cereals that are made (12) whole grains and are sugar-free. If you shop at a health food store instead of your local supermarket, you (13) to find a healthy, whole grain, sugar-free (or very low sugar) cereal. But (14) ! Some of the health food store boxed cereals are sweetened with fruit juice or fructose. Although this may be an improvement (15) refined white sugar, this can really skyrocket the calories.

From "Foods That Burn Fat, Foods That Turn to Fat" by Tom Ventulo

Question 6: A. laying B. lay C. laid D. to lay

Question 7: A. prolong B. stretch C. contact D. reach

Question 8: A. cost B. charge C. average D. expense

Question 9: A. Mostly B. Furthestmost C. Most D. Almost

Question 10: A. beautiful B. gorgeous C. lovely D. charming

Question 11: A. many B. large C. tall D. high

Question 12: A. by B. from C. at D. in

Question 13: A. would be able B. are more likelier
C. could more or less D. are much more likely

Question 14: A. see through B. keep alert C. look up D. watch out

Question 15: A. from B. on C. with D. at

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

Question 16: As a millionaire who liked to show off her wealth, Mrs. Smith paid _____ we asked.

- A. four time much than B. four times as much as
C. four times much as D. four time as many as

Question 17: Regular exercise and good diet will bring _____ fitness and health.

- A. from B. to C. about D. up

Question 18: The pool should not be made so deep _____ small children can be safe there.

- A. if B. so as to C. though D. so that

Question 19: We all agree that she is _____ student in our class.

- A. the cleverest B. a more clever C. most clever D. cleverest

Question 20: There has been a great increase in retail sales, _____?

- A. hasn't there B. isn't there C. isn't it D. doesn't it

Question 21: I am sorry I have no time at present to _____ detail of our plan.

- A. bring in B. take into C. come in D. go into

Question 22: Long ago, women were _____ to vote in political elections.

- A. prevented B. stopped C. forbidden D. banned

Question 23: She asked me _____ I was looking at.

- A. when B. if C. what D. why

Question 24: In spite of her abilities, Laura has been _____ overlooked for promotion.

- A. repeat B. repeatedly C. repetitive D. repetition

Question 25: Tom: " _____ "

Mike: "I won't say no!"

- A. How are things with you, Mike?
B. What about playing badminton this afternoon?
C. Mike, do you know where the scissors are?
D. What's your favourite, tea or coffee?

Question 26: Education in many countries is compulsory _____ the age of 16.

- A. for B. when C. until D. forwards

Question 27: _____ one of the most beautiful forms of performance art, ballet is a combination of dance and mime performed to music.

- A. Being considering B. Considering C. Considered D. To consider

Question 28: The examination was not very difficult, but it was _____ long.

- A. so much B. too much C. very much D. much too

Question 29: _____ has been a topic of continual geological research.

- A. The continents formed B. If the continents formed
C. How did the continents form D. How the continents were formed

Question 30: We must push the piano to the corner of the hall to _____ our party tonight.

- A. make place for B. take up room to C. make room for D. give place to

Question 31: Standing on the tip of the cape, _____.

- A. people have seen a lighthouse far away B. lies a lighthouse in the middle of the sea
C. a lighthouse can see from the distance D. we can see the lighthouse in the distance

Question 32: Only one of our gifted students _____ to participate in the final competition.

- A. has been chosen B. have been chosen C. were choosing D. chosen

Question 33: _____ his brother, Mike is active and friendly.

- A. Alike B. Unlike C. Dislike D. Liking

Question 34: The packages _____ so that it would be easier to carry them.

- A. are tied in a bundle B. are tied altogether C. were tied in a knot D. were tied together

Question 35: Michael looked deeply hurt and surprised when _____.

- A. scolded B. scolding C. to scold D. having scolded

Question 36: _____ John Kennedy was elected president, he was the youngest American President ever.

- A. When B. While C. Before D. As long as

Question 37: He _____ us but he was short of money at the time.

- A. could have helped B. can help C. might help D. would help

Question 38: The boat was sailing north when a terrible storm _____.

- A. had broken B. broke C. would break D. was breaking

Question 39: Stephanie: "Oh, no! I left my book at home. Can I share yours?"

Scott: " _____ "

- A. No, thanks. B. No, not at all! C. Yes, I do too. D. Yes, sure!

Question 40: The Lake District, _____ was made a national park in 1951, attracts a large number of tourists every year.

- A. that B. where C. what D. which

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 41 to 50.

Very few people, groups, or governments oppose globalization in its entirety. Instead, critics of globalization believe aspects of the way globalization operates should be changed. The debate over globalization is about what the best rules are for governing the global economy so that its advantages can grow while its problems can be solved.

On one side of this debate are those who stress the benefits of removing barriers to international trade and investment, allowing capital to be **allocated** more efficiently and giving consumers greater freedom of choice. With free-market globalization, investment funds can move unimpeded from the rich countries to the developing countries. Consumers can benefit from cheaper products because reduced taxes make goods produced at low cost from faraway places cheaper to buy. Producers of goods gain by selling to a wider market. More competition **keeps sellers on their toes** and allows ideas and new technology to spread and benefit others.

On the other side of the debate are critics who see neo-liberal policies as producing greater poverty, inequality, social conflict, cultural destruction, and environmental damage. They say that the most developed nations - the United States, Germany, and Japan - succeeded not because of free trade but because of protectionism and subsidies. They argue that the more recently successful economies of South Korea, Taiwan, and China all had strong state-led development strategies that did not follow neo-liberalism. These critics think that government encouragement of "infant industries" - that is, industries that are just beginning to develop - enables a country to become internationally competitive.

Furthermore, those who criticize the Washington Consensus suggest that the inflow and outflow of money from speculative investors must be limited to prevent bubbles. These bubbles are characterized by the rapid inflow of foreign funds that bid up domestic stock markets and property values. When the economy cannot sustain such expectations, the bubbles burst as investors panic and pull their money out of the country.

Protests by what is called the anti-globalization movement are seldom directed against globalization itself but rather against abuses that harm the rights of workers and the environment. The question raised by nongovernmental organizations and protesters at WTO and IMF gatherings is whether globalization will result in a rise of living standards or a race to the bottom as competition takes the form of lowering living standards and **undermining** environmental regulations.

One of the key problems of the 21st century will be determining to what extent markets should be regulated to promote fair competition, honest dealing, and fair distribution of public goods on a global scale.

From "Globalization" by Tabb, William K., Microsoft® Student 2009 [DVD]

Question 41: It is stated in the passage that _____.

- A. critics of globalization say that the successful economies are all in Asia
- B. the protests of globalization are directed against globalization itself
- C. supporters of globalization stress the benefits of removing trade barriers
- D. the United States, Germany, and Japan succeeded in helping infant industries

Question 42: Supporters of free-market globalization point out that_____.

- A. investment will be allocated only to rich countries
- B. taxes that are paid on goods will be increased
- C. there will be less competition among producers
- D. consumers can benefit from cheaper products

Question 43: The word "**allocated**" in the passage mostly means "_____".

- A. distributed
- B. solved
- C. removed
- D. offered

Question 44: The phrase "**keeps sellers on their toes**" in the passage mostly means "_____".

- A. prevents sellers from selling new products
- B. forces sellers to go bare-footed
- C. makes sellers responsive to any changes
- D. allows sellers to stand on their own feet

Question 45: According to critics of globalization, several developed countries have become rich because of _____.

- A. their help to developing countries
- B. their neo-liberal policies
- C. their protectionism and subsidies
- D. their prevention of bubbles

Question 46: The word "**undermining**" in the passage mostly means "_____".

- A. obeying
- B. making less effective
- C. observing
- D. making more effective

Question 47: Infant industries mentioned in the passage are_____.

- A. young companies
- B. development strategies
- C. young industries
- D. successful economies

Question 48: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Critics believe the way globalization operates should be changed.
- B. The anti-globalization movement was set up to end globalization.
- C. Hardly anyone disapproves of globalization in its entirety.
- D. Some Asian countries had strong state-led economic strategies.

Question 49: The debate over globalization is about how_____.

- A. to spread ideas and strategies for globalization
- B. to govern the global economy for the benefit of the community
- C. to use neo-liberal policies for the benefit of the rich countries
- D. to terminate globalization in its entirety

Question 50: The author seems to be_____globalization that helps promote economy and raise living standards globally.

- A. supportive of
- B. pessimistic about
- C. indifferent to
- D. opposed to

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 51: The works of such men as the English philosophers John Locke and Thomas Hobbes helped **pave the way for** academic freedom in the modern sense.

- A. terminate
- B. prevent
- C. initiate
- D. lighten

Question 52: E-cash cards are the main means of all transactions in a **cashless** society.

- A. cash-starved
- B. cash-strapped
- C. cash-in-hand
- D. cash-free

Question 53: Many scientists agree that global warming poses great **threats** to all species on Earth.

- A. risks
- B. annoyances
- C. fears
- D. irritations

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 54: Population growth rates **vary** among regions and even among countries within the same region.

- A. restrain
- B. stay unchanged
- C. remain unstable
- D. fluctuate

Question 55: In some countries, the disease **burden** could be prevented through environmental improvements.

- A. something to suffer
- B. something enjoyable
- C. something sad
- D. something to entertain

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 56 to 65.

New surveys suggest that the technological tools we use to make our lives easier are killing our leisure time. We are working longer hours, taking fewer and shorter vacations (and when we do go away, we take our cell phones, PDAs, and laptops along). And, we are more stressed than ever as increased use of e-mail, voice mail, cell phones, and the Internet is destroying any idea of privacy and leisure.

Since the Industrial Revolution, people have assumed that new labor-saving devices would free them from the burdens of the workplace and give them more time to grow intellectually, creatively, and socially - exploring the arts, keeping up with current events, spending more time with friends and family, and even just 'goofing off'.

But here we are at the start of the 21st century, enjoying one of the greatest technological boom times in human history, and nothing could be further from the truth. The very tools that were supposed to liberate us have bound us to our work and study in ways that were **inconceivable** just a few years ago. It would seem that technology almost never does what we expect.

In 'the old days', the lines between work and leisure time were markedly clearer. People left their offices **at a predictable time**, were often completely disconnected from and out of touch with their jobs as they traveled to and from work, and were off-duty once they were home. That is no longer true. In today's highly competitive job market, employers demand increased productivity, expecting workers to put in longer hours and to keep in touch almost constantly via fax, cell phones, e-mail, or other communications devices. As a result, employees feel the need to check in on what is going on at the office, even on days off. **They** feel pressured to work after hours just to catch up on everything they have to do. Workers work harder and longer, change their work tasks more frequently, and have more and more reasons to worry about job security.

Bosses, colleagues, family members, lovers, and friends expect instant responses to voice mail and e-mail messages. Even college students have become bound to their desks by an environment in which faculty, friends, and other members of the college community increasingly do their work online. Studies of time spent on instant messaging services would probably show staggering use.

This is not what technology was supposed to be doing for us. New technologies, from genetic research to the Internet, offer all sorts of benefits and opportunities. But, when new tools make life more difficult and stressful rather than easier and more meaningful - and we are, as a society, barely conscious of it - then something has gone seriously awry, both with our expectations for technology and our understanding of how it should benefit us.

From "Summit 1" by Joan Saslow & Allen Ascher

Question 56: According to the first three paragraphs, technological tools that were designed to make our lives easier _____.

- A. have not interfered with our privacy
- B. have turned out to do us more harm than good
- C. have brought us complete happiness
- D. have fully met our expectations

Question 57: Which of the following is NOT true about technological tools, according to new surveys?

- A. They are being increasingly used.
- B. They are used even during vacations.
- C. They make our life more stressful.
- D. They bring more leisure to our life.

Question 58: Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

- A. Students used to have to study more about technological advances.
- B. People have more opportunities to get access to technological applications.
- C. Employees were supposed to make technology do what they expected.
- D. People now enjoy greater freedom thanks to the technological boom.

Question 59: The word "**inconceivable**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. unimaginable
- B. predictable
- C. foreseeable
- D. unforgettable

Question 60: With the phrase "**at a predictable time**", the author implies that _____.

- A. people were unable to foresee their working hours
- B. people had to predict the time they were allowed to leave offices
- C. people wanted to be completely disconnected from their work
- D. people used to have more time and privacy after work

Question 61: It can be inferred from the fourth paragraph that _____.

- A. employees have more freedom to decide what time they start and finish work

- B. employers are more demanding and have efficient means to monitor employees
- C. life is more relaxing with cell phones and other technological devices
- D. it is compulsory that employees go to the office, even on days off

Question 62: The word "They" in the fourth paragraph refers to_____.

- A. employers
- B. workers
- C. employees
- D. tasks

Question 63: Which of the following could be the main idea of the fifth paragraph?

- A. New technological advances have added more stress to daily life.
- B. New technological applications are wise entertainment choices of our modern time.
- C. New technological advances have reduced work performance.
- D. The coming of new technological advances has spoiled family and social relationships.

Question 64: This passage has probably been taken from_____.

- A. an advertisement
- B. a science review
- C. a political journal
- D. a fashion magazine

Question 65: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Changes at the Workplace
- B. Research on the Roles of Computers
- C. Benefits of Technology
- D. Expectations and Plain Reality

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

Question 66: When precipitation occurs, some of it evaporates, some runs off the surface it strikes, and some sinking into the ground.

A B C D

Question 67: Globally and internationally, the 1990's stood out as the warmest decade in the history of weather records.

A B C D

Question 68: Of all the art-related reference and research library in North America, that of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City is among the largest and most complete.

A B C D

Question 69: Different fourteen crops were grown 8,600 years ago by some of the world's earliest farmers.

A B C D

Question 70: A warning printed on a makeshift lifebuoy says: "This is not a life-saving device. Children should be accompany by their parents."

A B C D

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

Question 71: "Why don't we wear sunglasses?" our grandpa would say when we went out on bright sunny days.

- A. Our grandpa used to suggest wearing sunglasses when we went out on bright sunny days.
- B. Our grandpa would warn us against wearing sunglasses on bright sunny days.
- C. Our grandpa asked us why we did not wear sunglasses when going out on bright sunny days.
- D. Our grandpa reminded us of going out with sunglasses on bright sunny days.

Question 72: I am sure he did not know that his brother graduated with flying colors.

- A. He should not have been envious of his brother's achievement.
- B. He cannot have known that his brother graduated with very high marks.
- C. That his brother graduated with flying colors must have been appreciated by him.
- D. He may not know that his brother is flying gradually up in a colorful balloon.

Question 73: People say that Mr. Goldman gave nearly a million pounds to charity last year.

- A. Mr. Goldman is said to have given nearly a million pounds to charity last year.
- B. Mr. Goldman was said to have given nearly a million pounds to charity last year.
- C. Nearly a million pounds was said to have been given to charity by Mr. Goldman last year.
- D. Nearly a million pounds is said to be given to charity by Mr. Goldman last year.

Question 74: David was narrowly defeated and blew his own chance of becoming a champion.

- A. Losing the championship came as a terrible blow to David.
- B. In spite of the narrow defeat, David won the championship.
- C. As a result of his narrow defeat, David did not win the championship.
- D. But for his title as the former champion, David would not have defeated his rivals.

Question 75: If you had stuck to what we originally agreed on, everything would have been fine.

- A. If you had not kept to what was originally agreed on, everything would have been fine.
- B. Things went wrong because you violated our original agreement.
- C. If you had changed our original agreement, everything would have been fine.
- D. As you fulfilled the original contract, things went wrong.

Question 76: "I would be grateful if you could send me further details of the job," he said to me.

- A. He flattered me because I sent him further details of the job.
- B. He felt great because further details of the job had been sent to him.
- C. He thanked me for sending him further details of the job.
- D. He politely asked me to send him further details of the job.

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

Question 77: We spend about one-third of our lives sleeping. We know relatively little about sleep.

- A. We know relatively little about sleep; as a result, we spend about one-third of our lives sleeping.
- B. We shall know more about sleep if we spend more than one-third of our lives sleeping.
- C. Despite spending about one-third of our lives sleeping, we know relatively little about sleep.
- D. We spend about one-third of our lives sleeping so that we know relatively little about sleep.

Question 78: Overeating is a cause of several deadly diseases. Physical inactivity is another cause of several deadly diseases.

- A. Not only overeating but also physical inactivity may lead to several deadly diseases.
- B. Apart from physical activities, eating too much also contributes to several deadly diseases.
- C. Both overeating and physical inactivity result from several deadly diseases.
- D. Overeating and physical inactivity are caused by several deadly diseases.

Question 79: He was successful because he was determined to pursue personal goals. He was not talented.

- A. His success lay in his natural ability, not in his determination to pursue personal goals.
- B. In addition to his determination, his talent ensured his success in pursuing his goals.
- C. His determination to pursue personal goals made him successful and talented.
- D. It was his determination to pursue personal goals, not talent, that contributed to his success.

Question 80: I did not arrive in time. I was not able to see her off.

- A. She had left because I was not on time.
- B. I did not go there, so I could not see her off.
- C. I was not early enough to see her off.
- D. I arrived very late to say goodbye to her.

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

ĐÁP ÁN CHI TIẾT ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC KHỐI D NĂM 2013 (Mã đề: 296)

1. A. phát âm /i:/, các phương án khác phát âm là /e/.
2. C. phát âm là /ə/, các phương án khác phát âm là /a:/.
3. D. trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ nhất, các phương án khác ở âm tiết thứ hai.
4. B. trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ hai, các phương án khác ở âm tiết thứ nhất.
5. A. trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ hai, các phương án khác ở âm tiết thứ ba.
6. C. Cụm quá khứ phân từ (past participle phrase) mang nghĩa bị động bổ nghĩa cho "the empty cereal boxes" nên phải có dạng past participle. Đáp án là C. "If laid end to end..." (Nếu được đặt nối tiếp nhau).
7. B. *stretch + adverb/preposition* = trải dài; *to prolong* = kéo dài (về thời gian); *to contract* = liên lạc; *to reach* = với tới; hai động từ *contract* và *reach* không theo sau bởi giới từ.
8. A. *at a cost of (\$ 762 million for airtime)* = với chi phí 762 triệu đô-la Mỹ cho thời lượng phát sóng.
9. C. *most of + a noun phrase*.
10. C. *lovely* = thú vị. Trong các đáp án chỉ có tính từ *lovely* bổ nghĩa cho *sugar* hay *cereals* mà thôi, ví dụ: *a lonely meal* = một bữa ăn thú vị.
11. D. *high* = cao hơn mức trung bình (số lượng...)
12. B. *to be made of/from* = được làm từ (nguyên liệu gì).
13. Đây là câu điều kiện loại I nên mệnh đề chính ở thì *Simple Future* hoặc *Simple Present*. *Likely* (tính từ) (= có thể xảy ra) được dùng ở dạng so sánh hơn - *more likely*; ta có thể dùng từ *much* để nhấn mạnh cho dạng so sánh hơn này.
14. D. *watch out* = cảnh giác, coi chừng; *see through sth/ see sth through* = nhìn rõ, thấy rõ, làm đến cùng; *be alert to sth* = cảnh giác với cái gì; *look sth up* = tìm kiếm.
15. B. *an improvement in/ on/ to sth* = cảnh giác với cái gì; *look sth up* = tìm kiếm.
16. B. Khi ta muốn diễn tả ý "hơn gấp mấy lần", ta dùng cấu trúc:
a) *twice/three times/four times... + as + much + (danh từ không đếm được) + as + tân ngữ/mệnh đề*
b) *twice/three times/four times... + as + many + (danh từ đếm được) + as + tân ngữ/mệnh đề*.
17. C. *bring sth about* = gây ra, dẫn đến, khiến.
18. D. Ta dùng mệnh đề chỉ mục đích với "so that".
19. A. Ta dùng so sánh bậc nhất dựa vào "in the class". "We all agree that she is the cleverest student in our class." (Tất cả chúng tôi đều đồng ý rằng bạn ấy là học sinh thông minh nhất lớp.)
20. A. Câu này hỏi về câu hỏi đuôi (tag question). Ta dùng câu hỏi đuôi phủ định cho một câu xác định và sử dụng trợ động từ *has* cho ngôi thứ ba số ít ở thì Hiện tại hoàn thành.
21. D. *go into sth (= discuss)*: thảo luận. *bring sth in* = giới thiệu, nêu ra; ta chỉ có thành ngữ *take into care/ take into account* - không có thành ngữ với *dental*; *come in* (= liên quan, nhận được) thường được dùng như nội động từ không đi với tân ngữ.

22. C. Với ngữ cảnh về quyền phụ nữ, ta chỉ có thể chọn động từ *forbid* hoặc *ban*, đối với động từ *ban* ta có: *to be banned from + V-ing*.
23. C. Mệnh đề danh ngữ với động từ *look at* cần tân ngữ *what*.
24. B. ta chọn trạng từ *repeatedly* (= lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần) bổ nghĩa cho động từ *overlook* (= không chú ý đến). "*In spite of her abilities, Laura has been repeatedly overlooked for promotion.*" (Mặc dù có khả năng, Laura đã nhiều lần bị bỏ quên không được đề bạt.)
25. B. *Mike: "I won't say no!"* (Mike: Tôi không thể nào từ chối!), nên ta chọn câu đề nghị mà Tom đưa ra. *Tom: "What about playing badminton this afternoon?"* (Tom: Chiều nay chúng ta chơi cầu lông nhé.)
26. C. *until* (= up to the time that): cho đến khi. "*Education in many countries is compulsory until the age of 16.*" (Giáo dục ở nhiều quốc gia được phổ cập/ bắt buộc đến tuổi 16.)
27. C. Ta dùng cụm quá khứ phân từ (past participle phrase) với nghĩa bị động bổ nghĩa cho từ *ballet*. "*Considered one of the most beautiful forms of performance art, ballet is a combination of dance and mime performed to music.*" (Được xem như một trong những loại hình biểu diễn nghệ thuật đẹp nhất, múa ba lê là sự kết hợp giữa múa và kịch câm biểu diễn theo điệu nhạc.)
28. D. *much* (= *to a great degree*): là trạng từ tăng cấp bổ nghĩa cho *too* + tính từ/trạng từ.
29. D. Mệnh đề danh ngữ: "*How the continents were formed*" bắt đầu bằng từ nghi vấn *how* làm chủ ngữ của câu. "*How the continents were formed has been a topic of continual geological research.*" (Các lục địa được hình thành như thế nào là chủ đề xuyên suốt của việc nghiên cứu địa chất.)
30. C. *make room for* = nhường chỗ cho; *give place to sb/sth* = bị thay thế
31. D. Khi kết hợp hai câu có cùng chủ từ, ta giữ lại mệnh đề chính và rút gọn mệnh đề phụ. Mệnh đề phụ có thể rút gọn thành:
 - cụm hiện tại phân từ V-ing (present participle phrase) mang nghĩa chủ động
 - cụm quá khứ phân từ V-ed/V₃ (past participle phrase) mang nghĩa bị động.
 Đáp án D. Đại từ *we* là chủ từ của động từ *stand* của cụm từ hiện tại phân từ. "*Standing on the tip of the cape, we can see the lighthouse in the distance.*" (Đứng ở đầu của mũi đất, chúng tôi có thể thấy ngọn hải đăng ở đằng xa.)
32. A. *one of* + danh từ số nhiều + động từ số ít.
33. B. *unlike* (giới từ) (= không giống với) theo sau là cụm danh từ. *Alike* (tính từ) = giống nhau; *dislike* (động từ, danh từ) = ghét; *liking* (danh từ) = sự ưa thích.
34. D. ta phải dùng Simple Past ở dạng bị động cho ngữ cảnh ở quá khứ. Ta có *to tie sth* chứ không dùng *to tie sth in a knot*.
35. A. ta phải dùng Simple Past ở dạng bị động cho ngữ cảnh ở quá khứ. Ta có *to tie sth* chứ không dùng *to tie sth in a knot*.
36. A. Ta dùng lời suy đoán cho tình huống ở quá khứ (deduction in the past): *must/may/could/would have* + past participle. "*He could have helped us but he was short of money at the time.*" (Lẽ ra lúc đó anh ấy có thể giúp chúng ta nhưng anh ta lại kẹt tiền.)
37. B. Thì Quá khứ đơn (Simple Past) diễn tả một sự việc xảy ra tức thì tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

38. D. Đối với yêu cầu, ta chọn câu trả lời đồng ý hay khước từ: "Yes, sure!" (Vâng, dĩ nhiên). "No, thanks." dùng để từ chối lời mời thức ăn hay thức uống; "No, not at all." (Không có gì) dùng để đáp lại lời cảm ơn; "Yes, I do too" không liên quan đến tình huống đã bỏ quên của Stephanie.
39. D. Đại từ quan hệ *which* làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. "The Lake District, which was made a national park in 1951, attracts a large number of tourists every year." (Vùng Lake District được thành lập thành rừng quốc gia vào năm 1951 đã thu hút một lượng lớn du khách hàng năm.)
40. A. Tương tự câu 31, *when* + quá khứ phân từ mang nghĩa bị động với chủ từ *Michael*. "Michael looked deeply hurt and surprised when scolded." (Michael trông rất ngạc nhiên và bị tổn thương khi bị la mắng.)
41. C. "It is stated in the passage that supporters of globalization stress the benefits of removing trade barriers." (Trong đoạn văn nêu rằng những người ủng hộ sự toàn cầu hóa nhấn mạnh đến việc dỡ bỏ hàng rào thương mại.) Căn cứ trong bài ở câu đầu đoạn 2: "On one side of this debate are those who stress the benefits of removing barriers to international trade and investment...".
42. D. "Supporters of free-market globalization point out that consumers can benefit from cheaper products." (Những người ủng hộ sự toàn cầu hóa cho một thị trường tự do chỉ ra rằng, người tiêu dùng có thể hưởng lợi từ việc hàng hóa trở nên rẻ hơn.) Căn cứ trong bài ở đoạn 2: "Consumers can benefit from cheaper products because reduced taxes make goods produced at low cost from faraway places to buy" (Người tiêu dùng có thể hưởng lợi từ việc hàng hóa trở nên rẻ hơn do thuế giảm làm hàng hóa sản xuất ở những nơi xa xôi trở nên rẻ hơn).
43. A. *allocated* = *distributed* (phân phối, dùng số tiền vào việc gì).
44. C. Thành ngữ: *keep sb on their toes* (= to make sure that sb is ready to deal with anything that they are not expecting). "*keep sellers on their toes*" = *makes sellers responsive to any changes*: làm cho khách hàng sẵn sàng đáp lại bất kì thay đổi nào.
45. C. "According to critics of globalization, several developed countries have become rich because of their protectionism and subsidies." (Theo những người chỉ trích sự toàn cầu hóa, một số quốc gia đã phát triển trở nên giàu có nhờ sự bảo hộ mậu dịch và sự trợ giá). Căn cứ trong bài: "They say that the most developed nations - the United States, Germany, and Japan - succeeded not because of free trade but because of protectionism and subsidies."
46. B. *undermining* = hủy hoại, làm suy yếu; *making less effective* = làm cho kém hiệu quả.
47. C. *infant* = ở tuổi còn thơ; *infant industries* = *young industries* = những ngành công nghiệp non trẻ.
48. B. ta phải tìm ý nào không được nêu trong bài. "The anti-globalization movement was set up to end globalization." (Phong trào phản đối sự toàn cầu hóa được thành lập nhằm chấm dứt sự toàn cầu hóa này.) Ý trong bài: "Protests by what is called the anti-globalization movement itself but rather against abuses that harm the rights of workers and the environment" (Những sự phản đối được gọi là phong trào phản đối sự toàn cầu hóa thường ít khi phản đối bản thân sự toàn cầu hóa mà chống lại sự lạm dụng nó để làm tổn hại quyền lợi công nhân và môi trường.)
49. B. "The debate over globalization is about how to govern the global economy for the benefit of the community." (Cuộc tranh luận về sự toàn cầu hóa là làm thế nào điều hành kinh tế toàn cầu vì lợi ích của cộng đồng). Căn cứ trong bài ở cuối đoạn 5: "...is whether globalization will result in a rise of living standards or a race to the bottom as competition takes the form of lowering living standards and undermining environmental regulations" (... sự toàn cầu hóa sẽ mang lại sự nâng cao mức sống hay là cuộc chạy đua xuống dốc làm hạ thấp mức sống và làm kém hiệu quả các quy định bảo vệ môi trường).

50. A. Câu này hỏi thái độ của tác giả bài viết về sự toàn cầu hóa nhằm giúp thúc đẩy nền kinh tế và nâng cao mức sống trên phạm vi toàn cầu. *supportive of* = ủng hộ, tán thành; *pessimistic about* = bi quan; *indifferent to* = dửng dưng; *opposed to* = chống đối.
51. C. *pave the way for* = mở đường cho, chuẩn bị cho; *initiate* = bắt đầu, đề xướng; *terminate* = chấm dứt; *prevent* = ngăn chặn; *lighten* = chiếu sáng. "The works of such men as the English philosophers John Locke and Thomas Hobbes helped pave the way for academic freedom in the modern sense." (Các tác phẩm của những người như các nhà triết học Anh John Locke và Thomas Hobbes đã giúp đề xướng sự tự do về tri thức hiện đại.)
52. D. *cashless* = *cash-free*: không dùng tiền mặt để trao đổi, giao dịch. "*E-cash cards are the main means of all transactions in a cashless society.*" (Thẻ thanh toán điện tử là phương tiện chính trong mọi giao dịch của một xã hội không sử dụng tiền mặt.)
53. A. *threat* = sự đe dọa; *risk* = sự rủi ro, sự nguy hiểm. *annoyance* = sự làm phiền; *fear* = sự sợ hãi; *irritation* = tính dễ cáu. "*Many scientists agree that global warming poses great threats to all species on Earth.*" (Nhiều nhà khoa học đồng ý rằng sự ấm dần lên toàn cầu đã đe dọa tất cả các loài trên Trái đất.)
54. B. *vary* = thay đổi; *stay unchanged* = không thay đổi; *retrain* = ngăn trở; *remain unstable* = vẫn còn mất ổn định; *fluctuate* = thay đổi thất thường. "Population growth rates vary among regions and even among countries within the same region." (Tỉ lệ tăng dân số giữa các khu vực và thậm chí giữa các quốc gia trong cùng khu vực rất khác nhau.)
55. B. *burden* = gánh nặng (nghĩa bóng); *something enjoyable* = điều gì đó thú vị; *something to suffer* = điều phải chịu đựng; *something sad* = điều buồn bã; *something to entertain* = điều vui thích. "In some countries, the disease burden could be prevented through environmental improvements." (Ở một số quốc gia, gánh nặng về dịch bệnh có thể ngăn chặn thông qua sự cải thiện môi trường.)
56. B. "According to the first three paragraphs, technological tools that were designed to make our lives easier have turned out to do us more harm than good." (Theo ba đoạn văn đầu, các công cụ công nghệ được thiết kế giúp cuộc sống chúng ta dễ dàng hơn trở nên lợi ít hại nhiều). Căn cứ trong bài: "It would seem that technology almost never does what we expect." (Dường như công nghệ chưa bao giờ làm được điều chúng ta mong đợi.)
57. D. Điều không đúng về lợi ích của công nghệ là: "*They bring more leisure time to our life*" (Chúng đem lại nhiều thời gian giải trí hơn cho cuộc sống chúng ta). Căn cứ trong bài ở đoạn 4: "*In the 'the old days', the line between work and leisure time were markedly clearer. People left their offices at a predictable time, were often completely disconnected from and out of touch with their jobs... That is no longer true.*"
58. B. "*People have more opportunities to get access to technological applications.*" (Người ta có nhiều cơ hội hơn để tiếp cận với các ứng dụng công nghệ). Căn cứ trong bài ở đoạn 5.
59. A. *inconceivable* = *unimaginable* = không thể tưởng tượng được.
60. D. "*With the phrase 'at a predictable time', the author implies that people used to have more time and privacy from their work.*" (Với cụm từ "vào thời điểm có thể dự đoán trước", tác giả ngầm nói trước đây người ta dùng nhiều thời gian rảnh rỗi và sự riêng tư khỏi công việc của họ). Căn cứ trong bài: "*People left their offices at a predictable time, were often completely disconnected from out of touch with their jobs as they traveled to and from work, and were off-duty once they were home.*" (Người ta rời cơ quan vào giờ có thể dự đoán trước, hoàn toàn cách li với cơ quan trong khi họ đi đến và về từ văn phòng, và hoàn toàn rảnh rỗi một khi họ đã về nhà.)
61. B. "*It can be inferred from the fourth paragraph that employers are more demanding and have efficient means to monitor employees.*" (Có thể suy ra từ đoạn 4 là ngày nay thủ trưởng đòi hỏi nhân viên cao hơn và có những phương tiện hữu hiệu để giám sát họ). Căn cứ trong bài: "*In today's highly competitive job market, employers demand increased productivity, expecting workers to put in longer hours and to keep in touch almost constantly via fax, cell phones, e-mail or other communications devices.*" (Trong một thị trường lao động cạnh

tranh cao như hiện nay, các thủ trưởng đòi hỏi năng suất cao, nhân viên làm nhiều giờ hơn, liên lạc với cơ quan gần như liên tục thông qua fax, điện thoại di động, e-mail và các thiết bị viễn thông khác.)

62. C. *employees*. Đại từ **They** thay thế cho chủ từ trong câu trước là *employees*.

63. A. Ý chính đoạn 5 là: "*New technology advances have added more stress to daily life*". (Những thành tựu công nghệ mới góp phần làm cuộc sống hàng ngày thêm căng thẳng.)

64. B. Đoạn văn này có thể được trích ra từ: *a science review* (bài điểm tin khoa học).

65. D. Tựa đề thích hợp nhất cho đoạn văn là: "*Expectations and Plain reality*" (Sự mong đợi và thực tế rõ ràng). "*Changes at the Workplace*" (thay đổi nơi làm việc); "*Research on the Roles of Computers*" (nghiên cứu về vai trò của máy tính); "*Benefits of Technology*" (Lợi ích của công nghệ).

66. D. *sinking* → *sinks* (động từ chính trong mệnh đề được chia ở thì Hiện tại đơn). "*When precipitation occurs, some of it evaporates, some runs off the surface it strikes, and some sinks into the ground.*" (Khi có một lượng nước mưa, một ít sẽ bay hơi, một ít trôi khỏi bề mặt mà nó rơi xuống, và một ít thấm vào đất.)

67. A. *globally* = *international* = trên phạm vi toàn cầu. *globally and internationally* → *globally/ internationally*.

68. A. *library* → *libraries*. "*Of all the art-related reference and research libraries in North America, that of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City is among the largest and most complete.*" (Trong tất cả thư viện dành cho nghiên cứu và tham khảo liên quan đến nghệ thuật, thư viện của viện bảo tàng nghệ thuật Metropolitan ở thành phố Niu-óoc nằm trong số thư viện lớn nhất và hoàn chỉnh nhất.) Đại từ "*that*" thay thế cho danh từ *library*.

69. A. *Different fourteen* → *Fourteen different*. "*Fourteen different crops were grown 8,600 years ago by some of the world's earliest farmers.*" (Mười bốn vụ mùa khác nhau được trồng cách đây 8.600 năm bởi những nông dân đầu tiên trên thế giới.)

70. C. *accompany* → *accompanied* (dạng bị động: *should be accompanied*). *A warning printed on a makeshift lifebuoy says: "This is not a life-saving device. Children should be accompanied by their parents."* (Cảnh báo in trên phao cứu sinh tự chế ghi rõ: "Đây không phải dụng cụ cứu hộ. Trẻ em nên được đi kèm cùng cha mẹ.")

71. C. Dạng quá khứ của **will** là **would** được dùng thay thế cho **used to** chỉ thói quen hoặc sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng hiện nay đã chấm dứt. "*Why don't we...?*" là câu đề nghị nên ta dùng động từ *suggest*.

72. B. *with flying colours* = *doing something very successfully (especially in passing an exam)* (đỗ đạt cao). *Graduated with flying colours* = *graduated with very high marks*.

73. A. Ta chọn câu tương đương ở dạng bị động.

Dạng chủ động:

People say that Mr. Goldman gave nearly a million pounds to charity last year.

Dạng bị động:

Mr. Goldman is said to have given nearly a million pounds to charity last year.

(Người ta nói ông Goldman đã góp gần một triệu bảng Anh từ thiện hồi năm ngoái.)

Khi hành động trong mệnh đề "*that*" xảy ra trước hành động trong mệnh đề chính thì đa dùng "to have + past participle" sau động từ bị động để chỉ ý nghĩa hoàn thành.

74. C. *narrow defeat* = thua trong gang tấc, thua suýt soát; *blow your chance* = mất cơ hội. "As a result of the narrow defeat, David did not win the championship." (Do bị thua trong gang tấc, David không thể đoạt chức vô địch.)

75. B. *to stick to* = kiên trì, tiếp tục theo; *to violate* = làm trái, vi phạm. Đây là câu điều kiện loại III diễn tả điều kiện không thể thực hiện được ở quá khứ. "If you had stuck on to what we originally agreed on, everything would have been fine." (Nếu anh làm theo những gì chúng ta đã thỏa thuận thì mọi việc đã tốt đẹp.) "Things went wrong because you violated our original agreement." (Mọi việc trở nên tồi tệ do anh đã làm trái thỏa thuận ban đầu của chúng ta).

76. D. Để tường thuật câu yêu cầu, ta dùng "to ask sb to do sth". "He politely asked me to send him further details of the job." (Ông ấy yêu cầu tôi một cách lịch sự hãy gửi thêm thông tin về công việc đó.)

77. C. Đối với hai ý đối lập nhau ta có thể dùng cụm từ chỉ sự đối lập hay nhượng bộ: *despite + gerund phrase (Verb-ing)*. "Despite spending about one-third of our lives sleeping, we know relatively little about sleep." (Mặc dù dành một phần ba cuộc đời để ngủ, chúng ta biết tương đối ít về giấc ngủ.)

78. A. Ta dùng liên từ kết hợp: "*not only...but also*" (không những...mà còn) để kết hợp hai nguyên nhân của một số căn bệnh hiểm nghèo. "Not only overeating but also physical inactivity may lead to several, deadly diseases." (Không chỉ ăn uống quá độ mà cả sự thiếu vận động có thể dẫn đến một số căn bệnh hiểm nghèo.)

79. D. ta dùng câu chẻ (*cleft sentence*) *It is was... that...* để nhấn mạnh về sự quyết tâm chứ không phải tài năng đã dẫn đến sự thành công. "It was his determination to pursue personal goals, not talent, that contributed to his success." (Chính quyết tâm theo đuổi mục tiêu cá nhân chứ không phải do tài năng đã góp phần vào thành công của anh ấy.)

80. C. "It was not early enough to see her off." (Tôi đến không kịp để tiễn biệt cô ấy)