

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 other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 1: A. sovereignty B. advantage C. enrichment D. edition
 Question 2: A. considerate B. continental C. territorial D. economic
 Question 3: A. index B. commit C. preview D. open
 Question 4: A. specify B. illustrate C. interact D. fertilize
 Question 5: A. habitat B. attendance C. candidate D. wilderness

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

Question 6: The carefully nurtured gardens with a wide _____ of flowers and fruit trees have added elegance to this place and made it a major tourist attraction.

- A. variety B. amount C. species D. number

Question 7: Visitors to the local museum are mostly attracted by _____ rocking chair.

- A. an old wooden European beautiful B. a beautiful old European wooden
 C. an old beautiful wooden European D. a wooden old beautiful European

Question 8: _____ my mother's encouragement, I wouldn't have made such a daring decision.

- A. Until B. In spite C. But for D. Providing

Question 9: The cinema is no longer as popular as it was in the 1930's and 1940's, but it is still an important _____ of entertainment.

- A. status B. source C. origin D. prospect

Question 10: They got lost in the forest, and _____ made matters worse was that night began to fall.

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

Question 11: Students are encouraged to develop critical thinking _____ accepting opinions without questioning them.

- A. in addition B. for instance C. instead of D. because of

Question 12: The bank has more than 100 branches, _____ in a major urban area.

- A. the location of which B. each locating C. each located D. and are located

Question 13: In my opinion, _____ new technology who will finally decide which ideas take off.

- A. it is the development of B. that the development of
 C. it is the user of D. that the user of

Question 14: "My secretary will book you an afternoon flight and have you _____ at the airport."

- A. picked up B. picking up C. pick up D. to pick up

Question 15: In the last match, Sabella changed his formation at half-time, introducing Fernando Gago in midfield and Higuain in attack, but in the end it was Messi's magic that _____ the difference.

- A. made B. gave C. did D. took

Question 16: We've already bought the house but won't _____ it until May, when the present occupants have moved out.

- A. take possession of B. catch sight of C. keep track of D. gain recognition of

Question 17: Jessica looks very tired. She _____ have stayed up late to finish her assignment last night.

- A. would B. should C. will D. must

Question 18: _____, she continued to carry out her duties.

- A. Although in poor health B. Although she is in good health
C. Despite her good health D. No matter how poor her health

Question 19: Phuong Thao is a student in Ms Lan's writing class. She is asking for Ms Lan's comments on her last essay. Select the most suitable response to fill in the blank.

Phuong Thao: "You must have found reading my essay very tiring."

Ms Lan: "_____. I enjoyed it."

- A. Not in the least B. Just in case C. At all costs D. You are welcome

Question 20: Carbon dioxide _____ as one of the main contributors to the greenhouse effect.

- A. had identified B. has been identified C. has identified D. had been identified

Question 21: The young lady sat still in the afternoon breeze, with her hair _____ her back.

- A. running over B. streaming down C. flowed down D. fallen against

Question 22: China's placement of its oil rig in Vietnam's East Sea EEZ has been denounced by ASEAN and Western politicians and professionals as the violation of Vietnam's _____ waters.

- A. farmed B. fresh C. inland D. territorial

Question 23: Jane had difficulty carrying her suitcase upstairs, and Mike, her friend, offered to help. Select the most suitable response to fill in the blank.

Mike: "Need a hand with your suitcase, Jane?"

Jane: "_____"

- A. That's very kind of you. B. Not a chance.
C. I don't believe it. D. Well done!

Question 24: We need to talk more about _____ for the summer vacation before July.

- A. why to choose B. how to make C. where to go D. when to use

Question 25: In no circumstances _____ on campus.

- A. should smoking be allowed B. should allow smoking
C. smoking should be allowed D. we should allow smoking

Question 26: While I was looking through my old albums the other day, I _____ this photograph of my parents' wedding.

- A. took after B. made up C. turned down D. came across

Question 27: "Take a spare tyre _____ you have a puncture on the way to the beach."

- A. in case B. if C. so that D. unless

Question 28: Minh, a student from Hai Phong, is going to take the college entrance exam in Hanoi next week. His father is seeing him off at the railway station. Select the most suitable response to fill in the blank.

Dad: "Good luck with the exam, Minh!"

Minh: "_____, Dad."

- A. By no means B. I wish so C. Thank you D. Never mind

Question 29: He applied for a teaching _____ at Bales University with great confidence.

- A. employment B. post C. work D. career

Question 30: "Could you turn off the stove? The potatoes _____ for at least thirty minutes."

- A. boiled B. were boiling C. are boiling D. have been boiling

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 31: Any student who neglects his or her homework is unlikely to do well at school.

- A. puts off B. looks for C. attends to D. approves of

Question 32: We run a very tight ship here, and we expect all our employees to be at their desks by eight o'clock and take good care of their own business.

- A. manage an inflexible system B. have a good voyage

C. run faster than others

D. organize things inefficiently

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 33: Those children who stay longer hours at school than at home tend to spend their formative years in the company of others with similar aims and interests.

A. being separated from peers

B. forming a new business company

C. being together with friends

D. enjoying the care of parents

Question 34: Many parents may fail to recognize and respond to their children's needs until frustration explodes into difficult or uncooperative behavior.

A. slowly reaches the boiling point

B. remains at an unchanged level

C. suddenly becomes uncontrollable

D. stays under pressure

Question 35: "A friend in need is a friend indeed": Our friends have voiced their strong criticism of China's escalation of tension on our continental shelf.

A. facing the reality

B. worsening the situation

C. easing the tension

D. improving the condition

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 36: All of the students in this course will be assessed according to their attendance, performance, and they work hard.

A

B

C

D

Question 37: Most of the students are queuing in lines waiting to enter the classroom.

A

B

C

D

Question 38: Since January this year, Joe has suffered two injuries, one to his ankle and the other in New York.

A

B

C

D

Question 39: Women in many parts of the world have had lower status than men, which the extent of the gap between genders varies across cultures and times.

C

D

A

B

Question 40: As seeing from the mountain top, the area looks like a picturesque harbour town.

A

B

C

D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 41 to 50.

Postsecondary institutions and private schools are corporations under U.S. law. They are approved to operate as non-profit, for-profit, or public corporations (41) education and training. Increasingly, state authorities are requiring approved educational providers to apply (42) and receive accreditation as a condition of final and continued approval.

As corporate entities, U.S. institutions are internally self-governing and are (43) to make property, facilities, equipment, and utilities transactions; make their own personnel decisions; decide whom to admit to study and to graduate; (44) their own funds from outside sources; enter into contracts and compete for grants; and do most of the other things that corporations do. Institutions compete (45) one another for students, research funding, faculty, and other benefits. Public institutions may compete within the same state or territory for budget appropriations. It is the corporate nature of institutions and the competition within the system that (46) Americans to refer to the concept of the educational or academic marketplace - an important distinctive element of the way U.S. education is organized.

Some institutions are governed (47) under multi-campus arrangements. These include most local public schools (governed by school districts) and many state community college and university systems. Whether single- or multi-campus, institutional corporations (48) by boards of citizens, both alumni and non-alumni, who are ultimately responsible for all operations. They appoint senior (49), such as principals, headmasters, presidents, and deans; and approve the actions taken (50) their name.

From A Diverse Educational System: Structure, standards, and challenges. InfoUSA (CD version)

Question 41: A. provided

B. provision

C. provide

D. providing

Question 42: A. with

B. to

C. for

D. on

- Question 43:** A. capable B. able C. probable D. possible
Question 44: A. rise B. raise C. call D. lend
Question 45: A. with B. to C. for D. at
Question 46: A. lets B. causes C. prevents D. makes
Question 47: A. collection B. collective C. collect D. collectively
Question 48: A. controlled B. are controlling C. are controlled D. being controlled
Question 49: A. trainees B. judges C. assistants D. leaders
Question 50: A. on B. in C. above D. at

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 51: "Believe me. It's no use reading that book," Janet told her boyfriend.

- A. Janet tried to convince her boyfriend that the book was not worth reading.
- B. Janet opposed her boyfriend's idea that reading the book was not useful.
- C. Janet managed to persuade her boyfriend that reading the book was worthwhile.
- D. Janet suggested to her boyfriend that reading the book was useful.

Question 52: The president placed his car at my disposal as a bonus for my good work.

- A. In order to praise me as a good worker, the president took me home in his own car.
- B. To get rid of the car, the president decided to sell it to me, his good worker, at a bonus price.
- C. I was willing to drive the president's car as a compliment for my good performance at work.
- D. To show his appreciation for my good work, the president allowed me to use his car whenever I liked.

Question 53: "Send this urgent document immediately!" the officer told the soldier.

- A. The officer advised the soldier to send the urgent document right away.
- B. The officer ordered the soldier to deliver the urgent document instantly.
- C. The officer requested that the soldier rush out due to the document's urgency.
- D. The officer recommended the soldier leave right away because of the urgent document.

Question 54: The early failure of the Spanish squad in the 2014 World Cup deeply disappointed their fans.

- A. That their squad left the 2014 World Cup so early was very disappointing for the Spanish sportsmen.
- B. To the disappointment of their fans, the Spanish squad had to leave the 2014 World Cup too early.
- C. Living up to their fans' expectation, the Spanish squad left the 2014 World Cup so early.
- D. The Spanish squad was terribly disappointed that their fans had to leave the 2014 World Cup so early.

Question 55: "Why don't you join us for our next class reunion?" Mary said to me.

- A. Mary insisted on my joining them for the next class reunion.
- B. Mary cordially invited me to join them for the next class reunion.
- C. Mary strongly urged me to join them for the next class reunion.
- D. Mary advised me not to join them for the next class reunion.

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.

Centuries ago, man discovered that removing moisture from food helped to preserve it, and that the easiest way to **do this** was to expose the food to sun and wind. In this way the North American Indians produced pemmican (dried meat ground into powder and made into cakes), the Scandinavians made stockfish and the Arabs dried dates and apricots.

All foods contain water - cabbage and other leaf vegetables contain as much as 93% water, potatoes and other root vegetables 80%, lean meat 75% and fish anything from 80% to 60% depending on how fatty it is. If this water is removed, the activity of the bacteria which cause food to go bad is **checked**.

Fruit is sun-dried in Asia Minor, Greece, Spain and other Mediterranean countries, and also in California, South Africa and Australia. The methods used vary, but in general the fruit is spread out on trays in drying yards in the hot sun. In order to prevent darkening, pears, peaches and apricots are exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur before drying. Plums for making prunes, and certain varieties of grapes for making raisins and currants, are dipped in an alkaline solution in order to crack the skins of the fruit slightly and remove their wax coating, so increasing the rate of drying.

Nowadays most foods are dried mechanically; the conventional method of such dehydration is to put food in chambers through **which** hot air is blown at temperatures of about 110°C at entry to about 45°C at exit. This is the usual method for drying such things as vegetables, minced meat, and fish.

Liquids such as milk, coffee, tea, soups and eggs may be dried by pouring them over a heated horizontal steel cylinder or by spraying them into a chamber through which a current of hot air passes. In the first case, the dried material is scraped off the roller as a thin film which is then broken up into small, though still relatively coarse flakes. In the second process it falls to the bottom of the chamber as a fine powder. Where recognizable pieces of meat and vegetables are required, as in soup, the ingredients are dried separately and then mixed.

Dried foods take up less room and weigh less than the same food packed in cans or frozen, and they do not need to be stored in special conditions. For these reasons they are invaluable to climbers, explorers and soldiers in battle, who have little storage space. They are also popular with housewives because it takes so little time to cook them.

From *Practical Faster Reading* by Gerald Mosback and Vivien Mosback. CUP

Question 56: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Advantages of dried foods.
- B. Water: the main component of food.
- C. Mechanization of drying foods.
- D. Different methods of drying foods.

Question 57: The phrase "do this" in the first paragraph mostly means_____.

- A. expose foods to sun and wind
- B. remove moisture from foods
- C. produce pemmican
- D. moisten foods

Question 58: The word "checked" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. reduced considerably
- B. put a tick
- C. examined carefully
- D. motivated to develop

Question 59: In the process of drying certain kinds of fruits, sulphur fumes help_____.

- A. remove their wax coating
- B. kill off bacteria
- C. maintain their color
- D. crack their skin

Question 60: Nowadays the common method for drying vegetables and minced meat is_____.

- A. spreading them out on trays in drying yards
- B. dipping them in an alkaline solution
- C. putting them in chambers and blowing hot air through
- D. pouring them over a heated horizontal steel cylinder

Question 61: What does the word "which" in the fourth paragraph refer to?

- A. Vegetables
- B. Foods
- C. Things
- D. Chambers

Question 62: The final product of the process of drying liquids that uses the first method will be_____.

- A. small flakes
- B. fine powder
- C. dried soup
- D. recognizable pieces

Question 63: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Liquids are not dried in the same way as fruits and vegetables.
- B. Dried foods have several advantages over canned or frozen foods.
- C. Fruit is usually dried by being laid out on trays in the sun.
- D. People in India began to use drying methods centuries ago.

Question 64: According to the passage, dried foods are most useful for_____.

- A. explorers who are underweight
- B. soldiers who are not in battle
- C. people who are on the move
- D. housewives who have little storage space

Question 65: This passage is mainly_____.

- A. argumentative
- B. analytical
- C. informative
- D. fictional

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

Question 66: I do my homework and schoolwork in separate books. I don't get muddled up.

- A. I do not get muddled up due to the separation between homework and schoolwork.
- B. I would get muddled up if I did not separate homework from schoolwork.
- C. I do my homework and schoolwork in separate books so that I don't get muddled up.
- D. Having two separate books at home and at work helps me avoid getting muddled up.

Question 67: Most scientists know him well. However, very few ordinary people have heard of him.

- A. Many ordinary people know him better than most scientists do.
- B. Although he is well known to scientists, he is little known to the general public.
- C. He is the only scientist that is not known to the general public.
- D. Not only scientists but also the general public know him as a big name.

Question 68: She wrote the text. She selected the illustration as well.

- A. In order to select the illustration, she had to write the text.
- B. The text she wrote was not as good as the illustration she selected.
- C. If she had written the text, she would have selected the illustration.
- D. She not only wrote the text but also selected the illustration.

Question 69: Nam defeated the former champion in three sets. He finally won the inter-school table tennis championship.

- A. Being defeated by the former champion, Nam lost the chance to play the final game of inter-school table tennis championship.
- B. Having defeated the former champion in the inter-school table tennis, Nam did not hold the title of champion.
- C. Having defeated the former champion in three sets, Nam won the inter-school table tennis championship.
- D. Although Nam defeated the former champion in three sets, he did not win the title of inter-school table tennis champion.

Question 70: She looked through the hotel advertisements. She stopped only when taking a fancy to one piece.

- A. She stopped looking through the hotel advertisements only when she had found another piece.
- B. She took so great a fancy to the hotel advertisements that she could not stop reading them.
- C. She stopped reading the hotel advertisements only when one of them caught her fancy.
- D. She found the hotel advertisements so interesting that she could hardly turn away from them.

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 71 to 80.

We live in a world of tired, sleep deprived people. In his book *Counting Sheep*, Paul Martin - a behavioural biologist - describes a society which is just too busy to sleep and which does not give sleeping the importance it deserves.

Modern society has invented reasons not to sleep. We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours. We spend longer hours at work than we used to, and more time getting to work.

Mobile phones and email allow us to stay in touch **round the clock** and late-night TV and the Internet tempt us away from our beds. When we need more time for work or pleasure, the easy solution is to sleep less. The average adult sleeps only 6.2 hours a night during the week, whereas research shows that most people need eight or even eight and a half hours' sleep to feel at their best. Nowadays, many people have got used to sleeping less than they need and they live in an almost permanent state of 'sleep debt'.

Until the invention of the electric light in 1879 our daily cycle of sleep used to depend on the hours of daylight. People would get up with the sun and go to bed at nightfall. But nowadays our hours of sleep are mainly determined by our working hours (or our social life) and most people are woken up artificially by an alarm clock. During the day caffeine, the world's most popular drug, helps to keep us awake. 75% of the world's population habitually consume caffeine, **which** up to a point masks the symptoms of sleep deprivation.

What does a chronic lack of sleep do to us? As well as making us irritable and unhappy as humans, it also reduces our motivation and ability to work. This has serious implications for society in general. Doctors, for example, are often chronically sleep deprived, especially when they are on 'night call', and may get less than three hours' sleep. Lack of sleep can seriously impair their mood, judgment, and ability to take decisions. Tired engineers, in the early hours of the morning, made a series of mistakes with **catastrophic** results. On our roads and motorways lack of sleep kills thousands of people every year. Tests show that a tired driver can be just as dangerous as a drunken driver. However, driving when drunk is against the law but driving when exhausted isn't. As Paul Martin says, it is very ironic that we admire people who function on very little sleep instead of criticizing them for being irresponsible. Our world would be a much safer, happier place if everyone, whatever their job, slept eight hours a night.

New English File Upper-intermediate by Clive Oxenden and Christina Latham-Koenig, OUP

Question 71: According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE about Paul Martin?

- A. He shows his concern for sleep deprivation in modern society.
- B. He describes the modern world as a place without insomnia.
- C. He is a scientist who is chronically deprived of sleep.
- D. He gives an interesting account of a sleepless society.

Question 72: The phrase "round the clock" in the second paragraph is similar in meaning to

- A. surrounded with clocks
- B. having a round clock

C. during the daytime

D. all day and night

Question 73: The writer mentions the Internet in the passage as _____.

A. an easy solution to sleep deprivation

B. a temptation that prevents us from sleeping

C. a factor that is not related to sleep deprivation

D. an ineffective means of communication

Question 74: According to the third paragraph, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

A. The electric light was invented in the 19th century.

B. The sun obviously determined our daily routines.

C. The electric light has changed our daily cycle of sleep.

D. Our social life has no influence on our hours of sleep.

Question 75: The word "which" in the third paragraph refers to _____.

A. the world's population

B. caffeine consumption

C. reaching a point

D. masking the symptoms

Question 76: Which of the following is TRUE, according to the last paragraph?

A. Sleep deprivation has negative effects on both individuals and society.

B. Doctors 'on night call' do not need more than three hours of sleep a day.

C. Thousands of people are killed every day by drunken drivers.

D. Our motivation decreases with the bigger number of hours we sleep.

Question 77: The word "catastrophic" in the last paragraph probably means _____.

A. likely to become worthless

B. becoming more noticeable

C. bound to bring satisfaction

D. causing serious damage or loss

Question 78: Which of the following would the writer of the passage approve of?

A. Both drunken drivers and sleep-deprived people should be criticized.

B. There is no point in criticizing irresponsible people in our society.

C. We certainly can function well even when we hardly sleep.

D. Our world would be a much safer place without drinkers.

Question 79: All of the following are mentioned as those whose performance is affected by 'sleep debt' EXCEPT _____.

A. drivers

B. doctors

C. engineers

D. biologists

Question 80: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

A. A Well-known Biologist

B. Sleep Deprivation: Causes and Effects

C. Accident Prevention: Urgent!

D. A Society of Sleepless People

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

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC KHỐI D NĂM 2014 (Mã đề: 137)

1. Đáp án A

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

2. Đáp án A

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

3. Đáp án B

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

4. Đáp án C

Trọng âm của từ này rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3, các từ còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1

5. Đáp án B

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

6. Đáp án A

A (large, wide...) variety of + N (đếm được số nhiều) = một loạt, nhiều, đa dạng phong phú. An amount of + N (không đếm được). A number of + N (đếm được số nhiều) = một số, một vài. Species = loài

7. Đáp án B

Quy luật sắp xếp tính từ OPSACOM: opinion (beautiful) – price – shape/size – age (old) – color – origin (European) – material (wooden) => beautiful old European wooden

8. Đáp án C

But for thường xuất hiện trong câu điều kiện loại 3. But for + N, S + would have + past participle = nếu không có cái gì, thì... = If + S + had not + past participle, S + would have + past participle

9. Đáp án B

A source of + N = một nguồn gì đó. Status = trạng thái, địa vị. origin = nguồn gốc. prospect = triển vọng, tầm nhìn

10. Đáp án B

Đại từ "what" thường được dùng làm đại từ quan hệ khi cả mệnh đề quan hệ làm chủ ngữ của câu. Cái khiến cho vấn đề tồi tệ hơn (chủ ngữ)/ là đêm bắt đầu buông xuống (vị ngữ)

11. Đáp án C

Dịch: các sinh viên được khuyến khích phát triển tư duy phản biện thay vì chấp nhận các quan điểm mà không thắc mắc gì. Instead of = thay vì. In addition = thêm vào đó. For instance = ví dụ như. Because of = bởi vì

12. Đáp án C

Each là gián tiếp nhắc lại "each bank". Mỗi ngân hàng được đặt ở ... -> việc đặt ở đâu là bị động. Past participle đứng sau danh từ (each located) là hình thức rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ mang nghĩa bị động

13. Đáp án C

Cấu trúc câu chẻ nhấn mạnh chủ thể của hành động: It + is/was + N + that/who/which + V (chia động từ) = chính là ... đã/sẽ làm gì đó

14. Đáp án A

Have somebody + V = thu xếp cho ai đó làm gì giúp mình. Pick up sb = đón ai. My secretary will.....Have you pick up = bạn sẽ đón thư kí của tôi

15. Đáp án A

Make the difference (động từ cố định) = tạo ra sự khác biệt

16. Đáp án A

Take possession of something = sở hữu cái gì. Catch sight of = chợt thấy, nhìn thấy. Keep track of = theo dấu. Gain recognition of = được ghi nhận thành tích, công lao gì

17. Đáp án D

Must have done dùng để phỏng đoán một cách chắc chắn điều gì đã xảy ra trong quá khứ, có cơ sở dự đoán rõ ràng

18. Đáp án A

Although in poor health = mặc dù sức khỏe yếu (cô ấy vẫn tiếp tục nhiệm vụ của mình). Không thể dùng "good health" với liên từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ, trái ngược "although, despite" ở đây (loại B,C). Nếu dùng No matter how + adj + S + be; đáp án D thiếu "be", tức là thiếu "is"

19. Đáp án A

Not in the least = không một chút nào. Dịch: Thao: chắc hẳn cô đã thấy bài luận của con chán lắm. Ms Lan: không chán chút nào. Cô thích nó đấy.

20. Đáp án B

Dùng hiện tại hoàn thành để chỉ việc đã và đang xảy ra. Cacbon đi-ô-xít đã và đang được nhận dạng như một nhân tố gây hiệu ứng nhà kính. Việc được nhận dạng là bị động thì hiện tại hoàn thành -> has been identified

21. Đáp án B

Stream down = tuôn đổ (như suối, thác). Mái tóc dài đẹp như dòng suối buông dài sau lưng

22. Đáp án D

Territorial waters = lãnh hải (vùng biển gần bờ của một nước và thuộc quyền kiểm soát của nước đó)

23. Đáp án A

Mike ngờ ý giúp đỡ: Có cần tôi giúp một tay cho hành lý của cậu không Jane? -> Jane tỏ ý cảm ơn: Cậu thật tốt bụng

24. Đáp án C

Where to go = nơi để đi. Dịch: chúng ta cần bàn nhiều hơn về nơi để đi cho kì nghỉ hè trước tháng 7

25. Đáp án A

Cấu trúc đảo ngữ với động từ "should" : In no circumstance + should + S + V...= trong bất cứ trường hợp nào cũng không nên...

26. Đáp án D

Come across something = tình cờ phát hiện ra cái gì

27. Đáp án A

In case = đề phòng. Dịch: mang một cái lốp dự phòng đi đề phòng bạn bị thủng lốp trên đường ra bãi biển

28. Đáp án C

Bổ chúc Minh thi may mắn. Minh đáp lại bằng lời cảm ơn

29. Đáp án B

A teaching post = vị trí giảng dạy

30. Đáp án D

Have + been + Ving + for + khoảng thời gian -> hành động đã và đang kéo dài trong bao lâu quá. Boil = sôi

31. Đáp án C

Neglect = lơ đi, lơ đãng. Attend to something = chú ý tới cái gì

32. Đáp án D

"To run a tight ship" có nghĩa là điều hành một công việc hay cơ sở kinh doanh nào đó một cách chặt chẽ, có kỷ luật. Inefficiently = không hiệu quả

33. Đáp án C

In the company of somebody = cùng với sự xuất hiện của ai

34. Đáp án C

Explode = bùng nổ dữ dội

35. Đáp án B

Escalation of tension = sự leo thang tính căng thẳng

36. Đáp án D

Trước và sau "and" phải cùng một loại từ. Attendance, performance đều là danh từ -> sau "and" phải là danh từ

37. Đáp án C

Queue up = wait in line = đứng xếp hàng

38. Đáp án D

Không tương ứng về nghĩa. Joe đã chịu chấn thương, một vết thương ở mắt cá chân và một vết thương còn lại ở + bộ phận cơ thể khác (không liên quan đến địa điểm: NewYork)

39. Đáp án B

Clause + the extent + to + which + S + V = đến mức độ mà ai đó/ cái gì đó đã xảy ra. B phải sửa thành *to which*

40. Đáp án A

As seen from something, clause = được nhìn từ vị trí nào thì

41. Đáp án D

Ving ở đây là cách rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ mang nghĩa chủ động: public corporations which provide education and training

42. Đáp án C

Apply for something = xin vào, nộp đơn cho vị trí gì

43. Đáp án B

Be able to V = có khả năng làm gì

44. Đáp án B

Raise funds = gây quỹ, lập quỹ ủng hộ

45. Đáp án A

Compete with somebody for something = cạnh tranh với ai vì cái gì

46. Đáp án B

Cause somebody to V = khiến ai phải làm gì = make somebody + V. Let somebody + V = cho phép ai làm gì.

Prevent somebody from Ving = ngăn ai không làm gì

47. Đáp án D

Trạng từ đứng sau động từ để bổ nghĩa cho động từ đó. Collectively = một cách tập thể

48. Đáp án C

Sau chỗ trống là "by + N" -> dấu hiệu của câu bị động -> are controlled

49. Đáp án D

Appoint = thăng chức, bổ nhiệm. Principals, headmasters, presidents, and deans (hiệu trưởng, chủ tịch, chủ nhiệm khoa) đều là các chức vụ cao, người đứng đầu (leaders). Dịch: họ bổ nhiệm những lãnh đạo cấp cao hơn

50. Đáp án B

In one's name = dưới danh nghĩa của ai

51. Đáp án A

It's no use + Ving = thật vô ích khi làm gì. S + be + not + worth + Ving = cái gì là không đáng để làm gì

52. Đáp án D

To put/place something at somebody's disposal = cho phép ai tùy ý sử dụng cái gì. As a bonus for my good work = như là một phần thưởng cho sự làm việc hiệu quả của tôi. To show his appreciation = để thể hiện sự đánh giá cao của ông ấy.

53. Đáp án B

Officer = viên sĩ quan. Soldier = người lính. Order somebody to V = yêu cầu, ra lệnh cho ai làm gì. Advise = khuyên. Recommend = giới thiệu, khuyên. Request = yêu cầu. Urgency = sự cấp thiết

54. Đáp án B

To the disappointment of somebody = trước sự thất vọng của ai

55. Đáp án B

Why don't you + V? là cấu trúc gợi ý, rủ ai làm gì. Cordially invite = mời một cách thân thiện, chân thành. Insist on = nài nỉ. Urge = thúc giục. Advise = khuyên

56. Đáp án D

Ngay từ câu đầu: man discovered that removing moisture from food helped to preserve it, and that the easiest way to do this was to expose the food to sun and wind = loài người phát hiện ra rằng loại bỏ hơi nước trong thực phẩm giúp bảo quản lâu hơn, và cách dễ nhất để làm điều đó là phơi thực phẩm trước nắng và gió -> như vậy ngay từ đầu, bài văn đã hướng đến cách làm khô thực phẩm. Đoạn 3 nói về các phương pháp phơi khô "sun-dried". Đoạn 4 nói về cách sấy khô bằng máy móc "dried mechanically". Đoạn 4 nói về việc làm khô chất lỏng "liquids" => xuyên suốt cả bài là các phương pháp làm khô thực phẩm

57. Đáp án B

Do this vốn có nghĩa là: thực hiện việc này. "Việc này" là việc đang được nhắc đến ở vế liền trước nó là "removing moisture from food"

58. Đáp án A

Đoạn văn đang nói về tác dụng tích cực của việc loại bỏ hơi nước trong bảo quản thực phẩm. Nếu lượng nước bị loại bỏ, hoạt động gây ôi thiu của vi khuẩn sẽ bị giảm bớt

59. Đáp án C

Dòng 3 đoạn 3: In order to prevent darkening, pears, peaches and apricots are exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur before drying -> để ngăn chặn những hoa quả này bị thâm đen, chúng được tiếp xúc với khói của chất sulphur đang cháy -> khói sulphur giúp hoa quả không bị chuyển màu thâm đen, giữ màu bình thường của chúng

60. Đáp án C

Trong đoạn 4 có nhắc tới: *to put food in chambers through which hot air is blown* at temperatures of about 110°C *This is the usual method for drying such things as vegetables, minced meat, and fish*

61. Đáp án D

Đại từ quan hệ để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng liền trước nó. Danh từ đứng trước và gần "which" nhất là "chambers"

62. Đáp án A

Đoạn 5 nói về việc làm khô chất lỏng. Việc loại thực phẩm này biến đổi thành dạng khác được miêu tả ở dòng 3: then broken up into *small*, though still relatively coarse *flakes*

63. Đáp án D

Đáp án A đã được đề cập trong bài, khi đoạn 4 nói về phương pháp sấy hoa quả rau củ và đoạn 5 nói về cách làm khô chất lỏng như những cách khác nhau. Đáp án B cũng được nhắc đến trong đoạn cuối: they do not need to be stored in special conditions. (thực phẩm khô lợi hơn ở điểm chúng không cần bảo quản trong những điều kiện đặc biệt). C cũng được nhắc đến trong đoạn 2: in general the fruit is spread out on trays in drying yards in the hot sun. Chỉ có đáp án D là không được đề cập

64. Đáp án C

Đoạn cuối, dòng 2: they are invaluable to climbers, explorers and soldiers in battle, who have little storage space -> thực phẩm khô là vô giá với những người leo núi, người thám hiểm, chiến binh -> đều là những người luôn cần hoạt động, di chuyển (on the move)

65. Đáp án C

Đoạn văn này rất giàu thông tin (informative) về việc làm khô thực phẩm. Argumentative = mang tính tranh luận. Analytical = mang tính phân tích. Fictional = hư cấu tưởng tượng

66. Đáp án C

Muddled up = bị lộn xộn, rối rúng lên. Tôi làm bài về nhà và bài ở trường ra những quyển sách khác nhau để không bị rối lên. Cấu trúc ... so that... = để mà

67. Đáp án B

However = tuy nhiên. Although = mặc dù. Very few ordinary people have heard of him = rất ít người bình thường biết tới anh ta. He is little known to the general public = anh ta ít được biết tới với quần chúng nói chung

68. Đáp án D

As well = cũng = too. Cô ấy viết đoạn văn; cô ấy cũng chọn ví dụ minh họa nữa

69. Đáp án C

Nam đã đánh bại nhà vô địch trước trong 3 set. Anh ấy cuối cùng đã thắng giải vô địch bóng bàn liên trường. *Having done* được đặt ở đầu câu là một cách rút gọn mệnh đề, chỉ hành động xảy ra trước, do cùng chủ thể thực hiện

70. Đáp án C

Look through = đọc qua. Take a fancy to something = thấy thích, quan tâm cái gì. Something + catch + one's fancy = cái gì làm ai thích. Cô ấy dừng đọc các quảng cáo khách sạn chỉ khi một trong số chúng làm cô ấy thích

71. Đáp án A

Ngay từ đoạn đầu tiên: *Paul Martin - a behavioural biologist - describes a society which is just too busy to sleep and which does not give sleeping the importance it deserves* -> trong cuốn sách của mình, Paul Martin mô tả một xã hội không coi trọng giấc ngủ -> ông bày tỏ sự quan tâm cho sự thiếu hụt giấc ngủ trong xã hội hiện đại

72. Đáp án D

Round the clock = kéo dài cả ngày lẫn đêm

73. Đáp án B

Từ dòng 3 đoạn 2: the Internet tempt us away from our beds -> Internet lôi kéo chúng ta rời xa khỏi giấc ngủ

74. Đáp án D

Cuối dòng 2 đoạn 3: But nowadays our hours of sleep are mainly determined by our working hours (or our social life) -> đời sống xã hội quyết định tới giấc ngủ của chúng ta -> D sai

75. Đáp án B

Đại từ quan hệ dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng liền trước nó "caffeine"

76. Đáp án A

Đầu đoạn cuối: What does a chronic *lack of sleep* do to us? As well as making us irritable and unhappy as humans, it also reduces our motivation and ability to work. This has serious implications for society in general -> thiếu ngủ ảnh hưởng xấu tới mỗi cá nhân (irritable, unhappy, reduces motivation and ability) và cả xã hội (serious implications for society)

77. Đáp án D

Catastrophic = thảm khốc, thảm họa

78. Đáp án A

Dòng 5 đoạn cuối: Tests show that a tired driver can be just as dangerous as a drunken driver -> lái xe say rượu là rất nguy hiểm -> cần phê bình. It is very ironic that we admire people who function on very little sleep instead of criticizing them for being irresponsible -> mỉa mai thay là người ta ngưỡng mộ người ít ngủ những người ít ngủ thay vì chỉ trích họ vì thiếu trách nhiệm. -> người ít ngủ nên bị chỉ trích

79. Đáp án D

Đáp án A được nhắc đến trong dòng 6 đoạn cuối: On our roads and motorways lack of sleep kills thousands of people every year. B được nhắc trong dòng 3 đoạn cuối: Doctors, for example, are often chronically sleep deprived, especially when they are on 'night call', and may get less than three hours' sleep. C được nhắc tới trong dòng 5 đoạn cuối: Tired engineers, in the early hours of the morning, made a series of mistakes with catastrophic results. Chỉ có D là không được đề cập

80. Đáp án B

Cả bài nói về việc thiếu ngủ trong xã hội hiện đại: từ nguyên nhân (công việc, mạng internet, TV, đèn điện) và các hậu quả của nó (cá nhân trở nên dễ cáu giận, buồn, mất động lực, khả năng làm việc...)

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