
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

(Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề)

Mã đề: 101

Đề gồm có 6 trang, 50 câu

(Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu)

Họ tên thí sinh:.....SBD:.....

Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in each of the following question.

- Câu 1: A. mounting B. account C. astound D. country
Câu 2: A. documents B. definitions C. combs D. doors

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

- Câu 3: A. stimulate B. determine C. devastate D. sacrifice
Câu 4: A. mature B. nature C. vulture D. culture

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

- Câu 5: By the time Ryan finally graduated from high school, he _____ five different schools because his parents moved frequently.
A. was attending B. attended C. has been attending D. had attended
- Câu 6: George wouldn't have met Mary _____ to his brother's graduation party.
A. if he shouldn't have gone B. had he not gone
C. if he has not gone D. had not he gone
- Câu 7: They had their baby daughter in June and, since then, they _____ in restaurants very often.
A. couldn't eat B. haven't been able to eat C. weren't able to eat D. didn't use to eat
- Câu 8: The interviews with parents showed that the vast majority were _____ of teachers.
A. supporter B. Supporting C. support D. supportive
- Câu 9: Richard _____ a bad cold the day before his exam.
A. came up with B. came round C. came down with D. came across
- Câu 10: There has been little rain in this region for several months, _____?
A. hasn't it B. has there C. has it D. hasn't there
- Câu 11: He arrived _____ than anyone else, so he had to wait more than an hour.
A. early B. earlier C. earliest D. more early
- Câu 12: I've got a very high opinion _____ your brother.
A. for B. to C. on D. of
- Câu 13: We were all in _____ of the fact that the new manager was our old friend Duncan.
A. amazement B. shock C. awe D. surprise
- Câu 14: When _____ about their preferences for movies, many young people say that they are in favour of science fiction.
A. asked B. asking C. having asked D. are asked
- Câu 15: Left - hand traffic, a custom existing in Britain only, _____ back to the days when English people went to and fro on horseback.

A. dating B. dated C. dates D. which dates

Câu 16: I don't like __ of these two restaurants. I prefer another one.

A. one B. neither C. either D. any

Câu 17: She was also _____ from school, after teachers said she would be a 'bad influence' on the other girls.

A. excluded B. expelled C. extracted D. exiled

Câu 18: Jimmy's low examination scores kept him from _____ to the university

A. to admit B. admitting C. to be admitted D. being admitted

Câu 19: I had a _____ chat with my manager and gave him an update on the project.

A. lull B. short C. brief D. quick

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.

Câu 20: All the students were all ears when the teacher started talking about the changes in the next exam.

A. silent B. smiling C. restless D. attentive

Câu 21: The doctor is busy right now, but he could probably fit you in later.

A. find time to see you B. try to cure your illness
C. look after you D. examine your health problem

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.

Câu 22: Mr Lane urged any parents who have concerns about the disease to seek medical help at once.

A. immediately B. forthwith C. right way D. in due course

Câu 23: Overpopulation in big cities has severely affected the air and water quality.

A. insignificantly B. commonly C. seriously D. largely

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best complete each of the following exchanges.

Câu 24: Jenny: "Hi, Mark. Long time no see. What's going on?" Mark: "___".

A. Good morning. B. I saw you yesterday.
C. I'm going to see a movie D. So-so.

Câu 25: Thanh: "Lan's the best singer in our school".

Nadia: "_____"

A. I can't agree with you more! B. Yes, please.
C. Yes, tell me about it! D. That's OK!

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.

Câu 26: The painting was so beautiful that I stood there admired it for a long time.

A. stood B. admired
C. painting was so beautiful D. for a long time

Câu 27: Sleeping, resting, and to drink fruit juice are the best ways to care for a cold.

A. to drink B. Sleeping C. best ways D. juice

Câu 28: Mrs. Mai, along with her friends from Vietnam, are planning to attend the festival.

A. her friends B. to attend C. along with D. are

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.

Câu 29: *I find myself at a loss to understand Harold's behavior.*

A. I lost contact with Harold, so I couldn't understand his behavior.

- B. I understood Harold's behavior completely.
- C. I find Harold's behavior quite incomprehensible.
- D. I have to lose a lot to understand Harold's behavior.

Câu 30: *No one in our club can speak English as fluently as Mai.*

- A. Mai speaks English more fluently than no one in our club.
- B. Mai speaks English the most fluently in our club.
- C. Mai speaks English as fluently as other people in our club.
- D. Mai is the worst English speaker in our club.

Câu 31: *The teacher said to us: "Don't make so much noise".*

- A. The teacher said we didn't make so much noise.
- B. The teacher asked us not to make so much noise.
- C. The teacher ordered us if we didn't make so much noise.
- D. The teacher told us that we didn't make so much noise.

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.

Câu 32: *She had only just put the telephone down when the boss rang.*

- A. She had put the telephone down, so she let it ring when the boss rang.
- B. The boss rang back, but she put the telephone down.
- C. She put the telephone down and the boss rang.
- D. Hardly had she put the telephone down when the boss rang.

Câu 33: *You have just passed your final examination. This makes your parents happy*

- A. You have just passed your final examination which it makes your parents happy.
- B. Having just passed your final examination making your parents happy.
- C. That you have just passed your final examination makes your parents happy.
- D. You have just passed your final examination makes your parents happy.

Cloze text.

Reading the following passage and mark the letter on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blank from 34 to 38

The World Health Organization (WHO) is warning young people all over the world that they are also at risk from COVID-19. The WHO said young people are not exempt from catching the coronavirus. Many young people ___ 34 ___ believe they will not catch the virus because of their age. They think it is a disease that only older people catch. The WHO said the truth is _____ 35 _____ young people are catching the coronavirus and becoming ill or dying from it. It added that young people are also spreading the disease to their parents, grandparents and _____ 36 _____ people. The White House also urged young adults to follow advice and to avoid gathering in large groups to help prevent the spread of the virus.

The Director-General of the WHO said: "Today, I have a message for young people: You are not invincible." He added: "This coronavirus could put you in hospital for weeks, or even kill you. Even if you don't get sick, the choices you make about where you go could be the difference between life and death for someone else." The WHO said: "A significant proportion of patients _____ 37 _____ in hospital for COVID-19 around the world are aged under 50." New York Governor Andrew Cuomo said many young people are not _____ 38 _____ the state's social-distancing rules. He told young people that: "This is a public health issue and you cannot be endangering other peoples' health."

(Source: <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/>)

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|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| Câu 34: | A. really | B. frequently | C. strongly | D. mistakenly |
| Câu 35: | A. why | B. what | C. that | D. when |
| Câu 36: | A. the others | B. others | C. other | D. the other |
| Câu 37: | A. treating | B. treated | C. to treat | D. to be treated |

Câu 38: A. making B. following C. doing D. keeping

Reading comprehension

Read the following text and circle the best answer among A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet for the questions from 39 to 43

SCIENCE FLYING IN THE FACE OF GRAVITY

It looked just like another aircraft from the outside. The pilot told his young passengers that it was built in 1964, a Boeing KC-135 refuelling tanker, based on the 707. But appearances were deceptive, and the 13 students from Europe and the USA who boarded the aircraft were in for the flight of their lives.

Inside, the area that normally had seats had become a long white tunnel. Heavily padded from floor to ceiling; it looked a bit like a lunatic asylum. There were almost no windows, but lights along the padded walls eerily illuminated it. Most of the seats had been taken out apart from a few at the back, where the young scientists quickly took their places with a look of apprehension.

From 12 months, science students from across the continents had competed to win a place on the flight at the invitation of the European Space Agency. The challenge had been to suggest imaginative experiments to be conducted in weightless conditions. For the next two hours the Boeing's flight resembled that of an enormous bird which had lost its reason, shooting upwards towards the heavens before hurtling towards Earth. The intention was to achieve weightlessness for a few seconds.

The aircraft took off smoothly enough, but any feelings that I and the young scientists had that we were on anything like a scheduled passenger service were quickly dismissed when the pilot put the plane into a 45-degree climb which lasted around 20 seconds. Then the engine cut out and we became weightless. Everything became confused, and left or right, up or down no longer had any meaning. After 10 seconds of free-fall descent, the pilot pulled the aircraft out of its nosedive. The return of gravity was less immediate than its loss, but was still sudden enough to ensure that some students came down with a bump.

After two hours of going up and down in the plane doing experiments, the predominant feeling was one of exhilaration rather than nausea. Most of the students thought **it** was an unforgettable experience and one they would be keen to repeat.

Câu 39: *What does the writer say about the plane?*

- A. The outside was misleading B. The inside was painted white.
C. It had no seats. D. It had no windows.

Câu 40: *What does the word **eerily** in paragraph 2 mean?*

- A. brightly B. clearly C. strangely D. badly

Câu 41: *What did the pilot do with the plane?*

- A. He quickly climbed and stopped the engines.
B. He climbed and made the plane turn over.
C. He climbed and made the plane fall slowly.
D. He took off normally and then cut the engines for 20 seconds.

Câu 42: *Why was this passage written?*

- A. To describe the outcome of a scientific competition.
B. To encourage young people to take up science.
C. To show scientists what young people can do.
D. To report on a new scientific technique.

Câu 43: *What does the word **it** in the last paragraph refer to?*

- A. the opportunity B. the exhilaration C. the plane D. the trip

Reading comprehension

Read the following text and circle the best answer among A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet for the questions from 44 to 50

TV has transformed politics in the USA by changing the way in which information is **disseminated**, by altering political campaigns, and by changing citizen's patterns of response to politics. By giving citizens independent access to the candidates, television diminished the role of the political party in the selection of the major party candidates. By centering politics on the person of the candidate, television accelerated the citizen's focus on character rather than issues.

TV has altered the forms of political communication as well. The messages on which most of us rely are briefer than they once were. The **stump speech**, a political speech given by traveling politicians and lasting 1/2 to 2 hours, which characterized nineteenth-century political discourse, has given way to the 30-second advertisement and the 10 second "sound bite" in broadcast news. Increasingly the audience for speeches is not **that** standing in front of the politician but rather the viewing audience who will hear and see a snippet of the speech on the news.

In these abbreviated forms, much of what constituted the traditional political discourse of earlier ages has been lost. In 15 or 30 seconds, a speaker cannot establish the historical context that shaped the issue in question, cannot detail the probable causes of the problem, and cannot examine alternative proposals to argue that one is preferable to others. In snippets, politicians assert but do not argue.

Because television is an intimate medium, speaking through it require a changed political style that was more conversational, personal, and visual than that of the old-style stump speech. Reliance on television means that increasingly our political world contains memorable pictures rather than memorable words. Schools teach us to analyze words and print. However, in a word in which politics is increasingly visual, informed citizenship requires a new set of skills.

Recognizing the power of television's pictures, politicians craft televisual, staged events, called pseudo-event, designed to attract media coverage. Much of the political activity we see on television news has been crafted by politicians, their speechwriters, and their public relations advisers for televised consumption. Sound bites in news and answers to questions in debates increasingly sound like advertisements.

Câu 44: *According to the passage, as compared with televised speeches, traditional political discourse was more successful at _____.*

- A. making politics seem more intimate to citizens
- B. providing detailed information about a candidates private behavior
- C. placing political issues within a historical context
- D. allowing news coverage of political candidates

Câu 45: *The word "**that**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.*

- A. advertisement
- B. broadcast news
- C. politician
- D. audience

Câu 46: *The author mentions the "**stump speech**" in paragraph 2 as an example of _____.*

- A. a style of speech common to televised political events
- B. an interactive discussion between two politicians
- C. a kind of political presentation typical of the nineteenth century
- D. an event created by politicians to attract media attention

Câu 47: *It can be inferred that before the introduction of television, political parties _____.*

- A. spent more money to promote their political candidates
- B. had more influence over the selection of political candidates
- C. attracted more members
- D. received more money

Câu 48: *The word "**disseminated**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. spread
- B. analyzed
- C. stored
- D. discussed

Câu 49: *What is the main point of the passage?*

A. Citizens in the United States prefer to see politicians on television instead of in person.

B. Citizens in the United States are now more informed about political issues because of television coverage.

C. Politics in the United States has been significantly changed by television.

D. Politics in the United States has become substantially more controversial since the introduction of television.

Câu 50: *According to paragraph 5, staged political events are created so that politicians can _____.*

A. obtain more television coverage for themselves

B. create more time to discuss political issues

C. spend more time talking to citizens in person

D. engages in debates with their opponents

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