## BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2013 Môn: TIẾNG ANH; Khối A1

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỰC (Đề có 6 trang)

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Mã đề thi 526

27 1				
ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU	U (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾ	N QUESTION 80)		
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.				
	r <u>speed up</u> if we want to g  B. put down		D. slow down	
organization.		_	of her wealth to a charity	
A. amicable  Question 3: A chronic  A. responsive	B. hospitable lack of sleep may make us B. calm		D. kind  Ir motivation to work.  D. miserable	
Question 4: We are now	w a 24/7 society where sho	ops and services must be	available all hours.	
Question 5: Her though A. pleasant	ntless comments made him B. kind	n very angry. C. honest	D. thoughtful	
			inswer sheet to indicate the	
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 6 to 15.  Archimedes' Principle is a law of physics that states that when an object is totally or partially immersed in a fluid, it experiences an upthrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. The principle is most frequently applied to the behaviour of objects in water, and helps to explain floating and sinking, and why objects seem lighter in water. It also applies to balloons.  The key word in the principle is "upthrust", which refers to the force acting upward to reduce the apparent weight of the object when it is under water. If, for example, a metal block with a volume of 100 cm³ is dipped in water, it displaces an equal volume of water, which has a weight of approximately 1 N (3.5 oz). The block therefore seems to weigh about 1 N less.  An object will float if its average density is less than that of water. If it is totally submerged, the weight of the water it displaces (and hence the upthrust on it) is greater than its own weight, and it is forced upward and out of the water, until the weight of the water displaced by the submerged part is exactly equal to the weight of the floating object. Thus a block of wood with a density six tenths that of water will float with six tenths of its volume under water, since at that point the weight of fluid displaced is the same as the block's own weight. If a dense material is made into a suitable shape, it will float because of Archimedes' principle. A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks.  It is also because of Archimedes' principle that ships float lower in the water when they are heavily loaded (more water must be displaced to give the necessary upthrust). In addition, they cannot be so heavily loaded if they are to sail in fresh water as they can if they are to sail in the sea, since fresh water is less dense than sea water, and so more water must be displaced to give the necessary upthrust.				
	1	2	/D]. Microsoft Corporation, 2007.	
A. It receives an upw	ens when something is im- vard force, equal to the we and the object and overflo	eight of the fluid displace	ed.	

C. It receives a downward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

Question 7: The word "volume" in the passage refers to

**B.** quantity

A. length

**D.** It will be pushed further down with a force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

C. loudness

**D.** frequency

Question 8: The word "dis	places" in the passage	e almost means "	•	
A. takes the place of		B. puts in position		
C. replaces with a new one		D. takes place		
Question 9: If an object's a	average density is less			
A. inflate	B. float	C. drift	D. sink	
<ul> <li>Question 10: A block of w</li> <li>A. float with an equal vo</li> <li>B. float with a half of its</li> <li>C. go up and down then</li> <li>D. sink immediately who</li> </ul>	olume of its volume ur s volume under water sink		vill	
Question 11: A ship floats,	, whereas a block of ir	on of the same mass sink	s because the ship	
A. has a special shape	B. is lighter	C. has buoys	D. is made of wood	
Question 12: The phrase "six tenths" in the passage means ""				
<b>A.</b> 6 and 10	<b>B.</b> 6/10	C. 10 of 6	<b>D.</b> 10/6	
Question 13: The word "u	pthrust" in the passag	ge refers to the .		
A. upper side of an object	ct	B. upturned force		
C. upward push		D. upside-down turn		
Question 14: Ships cannot	be so heavily loaded	if they want to sail in fr	esh water as they sail in the	
sea, because	•	-	•	
A. sea water is 'saltier' t	than fresh water	B. fresh water is 'light	er' than sea water	
C. there's too much salt	in sea water	D. fresh water is more polluted		
Question 15: Archimedes' A. all objects will float C. humans can swim	Principle explains wh	B. Archimedes became D. objects seem lighter		
Mark the letter A, B, C, or	D on your answer sh	eet to indicate the senten	ice that is CLOSEST in	

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 16:** No one but Jane succeeded in giving the correct answer.

- **A.** Everyone but Jane failed to provide the correct answer.
- **B.** Only Jane failed to answer the question correctly.
- **C.** Jane was among those who failed to guess the answer.
- **D.** All but Jane managed to produce the correct answer.

Question 17: A small hotel was the only choice of place to stay at during my trip to London.

- A. There were a lot of hotels for me to choose from during my trip to London.
- **B.** I had different choices of where to stay during my trip to London.
- C. I had no alternative but to stay at a small hotel during my trip to London.
- **D.** I was talked into staying at a small hotel during my trip to London.

Question 18: The man in that painting reminds me of my uncle.

- A. I am recalling my uncle whenever I look at the man in that painting.
- **B.** Whenever I see the man in that painting, I remember to meet my uncle.
- C. Whenever my uncle sees the man in that painting, he misses me.
- **D.** Memories of my uncle come back whenever I see the man in that painting.

Question 19: I would have worn the right shoes if I had known I was going to do all this climbing.

- **A.** I would love to go climbing, but I do not have any shoes that would be suitable.
- **B.** I did not go climbing because I did not have the right shoes.
- **C.** I would have gone on the climb if I had been wearing the right shoes.
- **D.** As I did not know I was going to do so much climbing, I did not wear suitable shoes.

Question 20: Thanks to the efforts of environmentalists, people are becoming better aware of the problems of endangered species.

- A. People have no idea about the problems of endangered species in spite of the efforts of environmentalists.
- **B.** Environmentalists are doing their best to make people aware of the problems of endangered species.
- C. Environmentalists are expressing their gratitude towards people who are better aware of the problems of endangered species.
- **D.** People owe their growing awareness of the problems of endangered species to the efforts of environmentalists.

Question 21: I wish I hadn't accepted the invitation to her birthday party.

- A. I regret accepting the invitation to her birthday party.
- **B.** I was very glad to accept the invitation to her birthday party.
- C. If only I had come to her birthday party.
- **D.** I insisted on having been invited to her birthday party.

Question 22: I could not get the job because I did not speak English well.

- **A.** I failed to get the job because of my poor English.
- **B.** I wish I had got the job so that I could speak English well.
- C. I would have spoken English well if I could get that job.
- **D.** Despite my poor English, I was successful in the job.

Question 23: Although the teacher explained the theory clearly, the students found it hard to understand it.

- **A.** Though explained clearly, the theory of teaching was difficult to the students.
- **B.** Although the teaching theory was clear, it was a real challenge to the students.
- C. In spite of explaining the theory clearly, the students themselves found it hard to understand it.
- **D.** Despite the teacher's clear explanation of the theory, the students had difficulty understanding it.

**Question 24:** Peter's main subject at university is electronics.

- A. Peter majors in electronics at university.
- **B.** The university lets Peter major in electronics.
- C. Electronics is among the subjects that Peter likes.
- **D.** Peter thinks electronics is a special subject.

Question 25: "How brave you are!" he said to the firemen.

- A. He praised the firemen for their courage.
- **B.** He blamed the firemen for their discouragement.
- **C.** He criticized the firemen for their discouragement.
- **D.** He asked how brave the firemen were.

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 26: A. protein	B. reign	C. reindeer	D. v <u>ei</u> n
Question 27: A. form	B. w <u>or</u> k	C. force	D. st <u>or</u> k
Question 28: A. overboard	B. aboard	C. cupboard	D. keyboard
Question 29: A. pressure	B. assure	C. a <u>ss</u> ist	D. possession
Question 30: A. elephant	B. examine	C. <u>e</u> leven	D. exact

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 31 to 40.

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niépce needed pictures for his business. He was not a good artist, so he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his yard. That was the first photograph.

The next important date in the history of photography was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of camera and a different process. In his pictures, you could see everything clearly, even the smallest details. This kind of photograph was called a *daguerreotype*.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's process. Travelers brought back daguerreotypes from all around the world. People photographed famous buildings, cities, and mountains.

In about 1840, the process was improved. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. The process was not simple and photographers had to carry lots of film and processing equipment. However, **this** did not stop photographers, especially in the United States. After 1840, daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities.

Matthew Brady was one well-known American photographer. He took many portraits of famous people. The portraits were unusual because they were <u>lifelike</u> and full of personality. Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war. His 1862 Civil War pictures showed dead soldiers and **ruined** cities. They made the war seem more real and more terrible.

In the 1880s, new inventions began to change photography. Photographers could buy film readymade in rolls, instead of having to make the film themselves. Also, they did not have to process the film immediately. They could bring it back to their studios and develop it later. They did not have to

carry lots of equipment. And finally, the invention of the small **<u>handheld</u>** camera made photography less expensive.

With a small camera, anyone could be a photographer. People began to use cameras just for fun. They took pictures of their families, friends, and favorite places. They called these pictures "snapshots".

Documentary photographs became popular in newspapers in the 1890s. Soon magazines and books also used them. These pictures showed true events and people. They were much more real than drawings.

Some people began to think of photography as a form of art. They thought that photography could do more than show the real world. It could also show ideas and feelings, like other art forms.

From "Reading Power" by Beatrice S. Mikulecky and Linda Jeffries

Question 31: The first photograph was taken with A. a daguerreotype	
A. a daguerreotype	B. a very simple camera
c. new types of film	D. a small nandheid camera
Question 32: Daguerre took a picture of his studio A. an electronic camera	With  P. a powy kind of comore
C. a very simple camera	D. special equipment
Question 33: The word "this" in the passage refer	1 1
A. carrying of lots of film and processing equip	oment
<b>B.</b> stopping of photographers from taking phot	os
C. fact that daguerreotype artists were popular	
D. taking of pictures of people and moving thin	
Question 34: The word " <u>ruined</u> " in the passage in A. badly damaged B. heavily-polluted	C. terribly spoiled D. poorly-painted
Question 35: The word " <u>lifelike</u> " in the passage is A. manlike  B. realistic	closest in meaning to "".  C. moving  D. touching
Question 36: The latest invention mentioned in the	e passage is the invention of
A. daguerreotypes C. rolls of film	B. handheld cameras
	D. processing equipment
<b>Question 37:</b> The word " <u>handheld</u> " in the passag <b>A.</b> handling manually <b>B.</b> controlling hands	C. operated by hand D. held by hand
Question 38: Matthew Brady was well-known for	
<ul><li>A. inventing daguerreotypes</li><li>C. taking pictures of French cities</li></ul>	B. portraits and war photographs
A convey ideas and feelings	grapny can  R replace drawings
<ul><li>Question 39: As mentioned in the passage, photog</li><li>A. convey ideas and feelings</li><li>C. print old pictures</li></ul>	D. show the underworld
Question 40: Which of the following could best se	
<ul><li>A. Story of Famous Photographers</li><li>C. Different Steps in Film Processing</li></ul>	B. Story of Photography
C. Different Steps in Film Processing	D. Photography and Painting
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer shee correction in each of the following questions.	et to indicate the underlined part that needs
Question 41: Looking from afar, the village resem	ables a small green spot dotted with tiny fireballs.
${\mathbf{A}}$	${\mathbf{C}}$ ${\mathbf{D}}$
Question 42: Some people often say that using car	
$\mathbf{A}$ $\mathbf{B}$	$\mathbf{C}$ $\mathbf{D}$
Question 43: I like the fresh air and green trees	of the village which I spent my vacation last year.
Question 44: It was <u>not until the end</u> of <u>prehistoric</u>	times that the first wheeled vehicles appearing.
A B	C D
Question 45: In the early 1900's, Pennsylvania's <u>ir</u>	ndustries grew rapidly, a growth sometimes
accompanied by disputes labor.	A B
C D	

## following questions. Question 46: Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution of the United States. **B.** to ratify D. ratified A. have ratified C. ratify Question 47: In our hospital, patients \_\_\_\_\_\_ every morning. **B.** have examined **C.** are examined A. can examine **D.** were examining **Question 48:** You can use my car \_\_\_\_\_ you drive carefully. B. as though A. as long as C. lest **D.** though Question 49: I'll give this dictionary to \_\_\_\_\_ wants to have it. A. whatever **B.** whoever C. everyone D. anyone **Question 50:** He's sometimes bad-tempered but he's a good fellow D. with heart A. at heart **B.** in heart C. by heart Question 51: The government was finally \_\_\_\_\_ by a minor scandal. A. brought down B. put back C. taken down **D.** pulled down **Question 52:** "What if the earth stopped moving?" B. would happen A. happened C. will happen **D.** happens Question 53: The children ran away as if they \_\_\_\_\_ a ghost. C. had seen B. have seen A. would see D. see **Question 54:** Having traveled to different parts of our country, A. much has been learned about interesting lifestyles and customs **B.** many interesting lifestyles and customs have been learned by us C. we have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs **D.** we are seeing a lot of interesting lifestyles and customs **Question 55:** He wasn't attending the lecture properly and missed most of **A.** things said by the teacher **B.** that the teacher said C. which the teacher said **D.** what the teacher said Question 56: The Moon is much closer to Earth \_\_\_\_\_, and thus it had greater influence on the tides. A. than is the Sun B. where the Sun is C. unlike the Sun **D.** but the Sun is **Question 57:** It is work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it. A. a so unusual B. so an unusual C. such an unusual D. such unusual a Question 58: We decided to take a late flight \_\_\_\_\_ we could spend more time with our family. A. in order to B. so that C. in order D. so as to **Question 59:** Books and magazines \_\_\_\_\_ around made his room very untidy. **B.** which lied C. lying A. laying D. that lie Question 60: My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, he gave up after 2 months. C. therefore B. when D. but **Question 61:** The water supply of our home city has failed to average purity requirements. C. meet D. see B. own Question 62: Mai: "Do you want another serving of chicken soup?" Scott: " A. No way **B.** No comment C. No thanks D. No longer **Question 63:** We expressed the missing child would be found alive. A. the hope that B. the hope for C. as we hoped D. the hope which **Question 64:** I would join that running competition A. if it would happen 5 years ago B. when I was 5 years older C. unless I were 5 years younger **D.** if I were 5 years younger Question 65: His honesty is \_\_\_\_\_; nobody can doubt it. A. beside the question B. in question C. out the question **D.** without question Question 66: A large number of workmen because of the economic recession. A. has laid aside **B.** has been laid out C. have laid down **D.** have been laid off **Question 67:** No one can avoid by advertisements.

A. influencing

**B.** to be influenced

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

C. having influenced D. being influenced

Nadia: " "	est singer in our sch	001.		
A. Yes, tell me about it!  B. I can't agree with you more!  C. That's OK!  D. Yes, please.				
Question 69: Her mother, A. whom B. who	has been working for See C.	or thirty years, is retiring who	ing next month.  D. that	
Question 70: Scarcely had he step A. than B. whe	oped out of the room	he heard a lo	ud laughter within.	
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 71 to 80.				
Question 71: A. with		C. for	D. to	
Question 72: A. number				
Question 73: A. enough cheaply				
Question 74: A. were starting	B. started	C. have been starting	<del>-</del>	
Question 75: A. by	B. at	C. in	D. on	
<u>*</u>	B. were made	C. made	D. are made	
Question 77: A. however	B. when	C. while	D. unless	
Question 78: A. to	B. on	C. at	D. with	
Question 79: A. that	B. which	C. where	D. what	
Question 80: A. the wealthy	<b>B.</b> the better-off	C. the rich	D. the poor	
THE END				