BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC (Đề có 6 trang)

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2013

Môn: TIẾNG ANH; Khối A1

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

693

	Mã để thi 6
Họ, tên thí sinh: Số báo danh:	
ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80)	
Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.	to indicate the
Archimedes' Principle is a law of physics that states that when an object is tota immersed in a fluid, it experiences an upthrust equal to the weight of the fluid principle is most frequently applied to the behaviour of objects in water, and helps to 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 upwar apparent weight of the object when it is under water. If, for example, a metal block we 100 cm³ is dipped in water, it displaces an equal volume of water, which has 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 weight of the water it displaces (and hence the upthrust on it) is greater than its own of forced upward and out of the water, until the weight of the water displaced by the su exactly equal to the weight of the floating object. Thus a block of wood with a density water will float with six tenths of its volume under water, since at that point the displaced is the same as the block's own weight. If a dense material is made into a suital float because of Archimedes' principle. A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the sam. It is also because of Archimedes' principle that ships float lower in the water heavily loaded (more water must be displaced to give the necessary upthrust). In addit be so heavily loaded if they are to sail in fresh water as they can if they are to sail in fresh water is less dense than sea water, and so more water must be displaced to give upthrust. This means the ship is lower in the water, which can be dangerous in rough	displaced. The explain floating rd to reduce the rith a volume of as a weight of submerged, the weight, and it is bmerged part is ix tenths that of weight of fluid ple shape, it will be mass sinks. When they are ion, they cannot n the sea, since re the necessary
From "Archimedes' Principle", Microsoft® Student 2008 [DVD]. Microsoft	Corporation, 2007.
 Question 1: What happens when something is immersed in a fluid? A. It receives a downward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. B. It receives an upward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. C. The fluid will expand the object and overflow to the floor. D. It will be pushed further down with a force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. 	aced.
Question 2: The word "volume" in the passage refers to A. loudness	
Question 3: The word "displaces" in the passage almost means "". A. puts in position B. takes the place of C. takes place D. replaces with a new one	
Question 4: If an object's average density is less than that of water, the object will	·
Question 5: A block of wood with a density seven tenths that of water will A. float with an equal volume of its volume under water B. go up and down then sink C. float with a half of its volume under water D. sink immediately when submerged	
Question 6: A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks because the A. has a special shape B. is made of wood C. has buoys D. is lighter	
Question 7: The phrase " <u>six tenths</u> " in the passage means "". A. 6/10 B. 10/6 C. 6 and 10 D. 10 of 6	

Question 8: The word "upt A. upside-down turn C. upward push	thrust" in the passage 1	refers to the B. upturned force D. upper side of an objective of the control of the contr	ect
Question 9: Ships cannot l		they want to sail in free	sh water as they sail in the
A. sea water is 'saltier' t C. fresh water is more po	olluted	D. there's too much sal	r' than sea water t in sea water
Question 10: Archimedes A. Archimedes became for a conjects seem lighter in	Principle explains why famous n water	B. all objects will float D. humans can swim	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or following questions.	D on your answer shee	et to indicate the correct	answer in each of the
Question 11: It is v A. such unusual a	work of art that everyon B. so an unusual	ne wants to have a look a C. a so unusual	t it. D. such an unusual
Question 12: The Moon is: A. where the Sun is	much closer to Earth B. than is the Sun	, and thus it had gre C. but the Sun is	ater influence on the tides. D. unlike the Sun
A. we have learned a lot B. much has been learne C. we are seeing a lot of D. many interesting lifes	about interesting lifested about interesting lifest interesting lifestyles are	yles and customs styles and customs nd customs	
Question 14: The water sup A. hold	pply of our home city h B. own	as failed to average. see	age purity requirements. D. meet
Question 15: You can use a A. lest	my car you driv B. as though	ve carefully. C. as long as	D. though
Question 16: The governm A. put back	ent was finally	by a minor scandal.	D. taken down
Question 17: I'll give this d A. whoever	lictionary to was B. whatever	ants to have it. C. everyone	D. anyone
Question 18: His honesty i A. out the question	s; nobody can on the state of the state	doubt it. C. in question	D. beside the question
Question 19: A large numb A. have laid down	per of workmen B. has laid aside	because of the economi C. has been laid out	c recession. D. have been laid off
Question 20: "WhatA. happened	if the earth stopped n. will happen	noving?" C. happens	D. would happen
Question 21: He wasn't atto A. which the teacher said C. things said by the teacher	ending the lecture prope d cher	B. what the teacher said D. that the teacher said	<u>. </u>
Question 22: We decided to A. in order	o take a late flight B. so that	we could spend more C. so as to	e time with our family. D. in order to
Question 23: Thanh: "Lan' Nadia: ""	's the best singer in our	school."	
A. Yes, please.C. Yes, tell me about it!		B. I can't agree with yo D. That's OK!	ou more!
Question 24: The children A. had seen	ran away as if they B. would see	a ghost.	D. have seen
Question 25: Connecticut United States.		ginal thirteen states	
Question 26: No one can a A. having influenced	void by adverti	sements.	
Question 27: Books and m	agazines aroun	d made his room very ur	ntidy.
A. that lie	B. lying	C. laying	D. which lied

Question 28: Mai: "D	Oo you want another s	erving of chicken s	oup?"	
Scott: "	;; •			
A. No way	B. No comment	C. No than	ks D. No	longer
Question 29: In our h	ospital, patients	every morning.	_	
	B. can examine		amined D. wer	re examining
Question 30: I would	join that running con	npetition	5 1.1	
A. if I were 5 years	s younger en 5 years ago	B. when I v	vas 5 years older	o#
	B. therefore	C. until	D. who	en
Question 32: Scarcely A. than	B. then	C. when	D. unti	il
Question 33: He's son A. by heart	netimes bad-tempere B. in heart	d but he's a good fe C. with hea	llow art	eart
Question 34: We exp A. the hope which				
Question 35: Her mo A. whose	ther, $\frac{1}{\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{who}}$ has been	working for thirty C. that	years, is retiring nex	xt month.
Mark the letter A, B, correction in each of	C, or D on your ansv	ver sheet to indicate		
•	• •		aroon anot dotted w	with times final alla
Question 36: Looking	g mom arar, the villag	_	green spot dotted w	_
Question 37: Some p	oonla often say that u	B	onvaniant than usin	D og motorhikes
Question 57. Some p	4			
	\mathbf{A}	В	C	D
Question 38: In the ea	\mathbf{A}	В	C	D
Question 38: In the eaccompanied by di	A arly 1900's, Pennsylv	B ania's <u>industries</u> gre	C	D sometimes
Question 38: In the ea	A arly 1900's, Pennsylv	B ania's <u>industries</u> gre	C	D sometimes
Question 38: In the eaccompanied by di	A arly 1900's, Pennsylv sputes labor. D	B ania's <u>industries</u> gre A	C w rapidly, a <u>growth</u>	D sometimes B
Question 38: In the eaccompanied by di C Question 39: I like the	A arly 1900's, Pennsylv sputes labor. D he fresh air and grees	B ania's <u>industries</u> gre A n trees of the villag	C w rapidly, a growth ge which I spent my C	D sometimes B vacation last year. D
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Question 38: In the eacompanied by di C Question 39: I like the Question 40: It was not the letter A, B,	A arly 1900's, Pennsylv sputes labor. D ne fresh air and grees A ot until the end of pre A C, or D on your answed(s) in each of the form	B ania's industries green A In trees of the village B ehistoric times that is B ever sheet to indicate allowing questions. The here shops and serven indicate the shops and serven indicate allowing questions.	C w rapidly, a growth ge which I spent my C the first wheeled vel C the word(s) OPPO rices must be available	D sometimes B vacation last year. D nicles appearing. D DSITE in meaning ole all hours.
Question 38: In the eacompanied by diagram C Question 39: I like the Question 40: It was not be the underlined work Question 41: We are	A arly 1900's, Pennsylv sputes labor. D he fresh air and green A ot until the end of presh A C, or D on your answerd(s) in each of the formow a 24/7 society way B. an inactive so	B ania's industries great A In trees of the village B ehistoric times that in B eliowing questions. There shops and serve being C. a physic make us irritable and serve and serve contents.	ce which I spent my Che first wheeled vel C the word(s) OPPO cices must be available al society D. a will dreduces our motive	D sometimes B vacation last year. D nicles appearing. D DSITE in meaning ole all hours. orking society ration to work.
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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 46 to 55.

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 **handheld** 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 46: The first photograph was taken with A. new types of film **B.** a daguerreotype C. a small handheld camera **D.** a very simple camera Question 47: Daguerre took a picture of his studio with A. special equipment **B.** a very simple camera C. a new kind of camera **D.** an electronic camera Question 48: The word "this" in the passage refers to the A. taking of pictures of people and moving things **B.** fact that daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities C. carrying of lots of film and processing equipment **D.** stopping of photographers from taking photos **Question 49:** The word "**ruined**" in the passage is closest in meaning to " **B.** terribly spoiled A. badly damaged C. heavily-polluted **D.** poorly-painted Question 50: The word "<u>lifelike</u>" in the passage is closest in meaning to " D. realistic A. moving **B.** touching C. manlike Question 51: The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of . . . A. daguerreotypes **B.** handheld cameras C. rolls of film **D.** processing equipment Question 52: The word "handheld" in the passage is closest in meaning to " A. handling manually **B.** operated by hand C. held by hand D. controlling hands Question 53: Matthew Brady was well-known for **A.** inventing daguerreotypes **B.** taking pictures of French cities C. portraits and war photographs **D.** the small handheld camera Question 54: As mentioned in the passage, photography can B. print old pictures A. convey ideas and feelings C. replace drawings **D.** show the underworld **Question 55:** Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage? A. Photography and Painting **B.** Story of Famous Photographers

D. Story of Photography

C. Different Steps in Film Processing

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 56: A. pressure	B. assure	C. assist	D. possession
Question 57: A. elephant	B. exact	C. examine	D. <u>e</u> leven
Question 58: A. aboard	B. overboard	C. keyb <u>oar</u> d	D. cupboard
Question 59: A. reign	B. prot <u>ei</u> n	C. v <u>ei</u> n	D. reindeer
Question 60: A. form	B. w <u>or</u> k	C. st <u>or</u> k	D. force

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 61 to 70.

In a world where 2 billion people live in homes that don't have light bulbs, technology holds the key (61) banishing poverty. Even the simplest technologies can transform lives and save money. Vaccines, crops, computers and sources of solar energy can all reduce poverty in developing countries. For example, cheap oral-rehydration therapy developed in Bangladesh has dramatically cut the death (62) from childhood diarrhoea.

But even when such technologies exist, the depressing fact is that we can't make them (63)

But even when such technologies exist, the depressing fact is that we can't make them (63)______ for those who most need them. Solar panels, batteries and light bulbs are still beyond the purse of many, but where they have been installed they change lives. A decent light in the evening gives children more time for homework and extends the productive day for adults.

Kenya has a thriving solar industry and six years ago Kenyan pioneers also (64) _____ connecting schools to the Internet via radio links. These people were fortunate (65) _____ being able to afford solar panels, radios and old computers. How much bigger would the impact be if these things (66) _____ and priced specifically for poor people?

Multinationals must become part of the solution, because (67) they own around 60 per cent of the world's technology, they seldom make products for poor customers. Of 1,223 new drugs marketed worldwide from 1975 to 1996, for example, just 13 were for tropical diseases.

People think those enterprises should do more to provide vital products such as medicines (68) different prices around the world to suit (69) people can afford. Alternatively, they could pay a percentage of their profit towards research and development for (70).

Adapted from "The Price is Wrong" in "Focus on IELTS Foundations" by Sue O'Connell, Pearson Longman, 2006

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Ouestion 61: A. for
                                                       C. to
                                 B. at
                                                                           D. with
                                                       C. number
Question 62: A. amount
                                 B. penalty
                                                                           D. toll
Question 63: A. enough cheaply B. enough cheap
                                                      C. cheaply enough
                                                                           D. cheap enough
                                 B. have been starting C. were starting
                                                                           D. had started
Question 64: A. started
Question 65: A. at
                                 B. in
                                                       C. on
                                                                           D. by
Question 66: A. have been made B. are made
                                                       C. made
                                                                           D. were made
Question 67: A. while
                                 B. however
                                                       C. unless
                                                                           D. when
Question 68: A. to
                                 B. on
                                                       C. at
                                                                           D. with
Question 69: A. where
                                 B. which
                                                      C. what
                                                                           D. that
Question 70: A. the poor
                                B. the wealthy
                                                      C. the better-off
                                                                           D. the rich
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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: "How brave you are!" he said to the firemen.

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

Question 72: 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 would have spoken English well if I could get that job.
- C. I wish I had got the job so that I could speak English well.
- **D.** Despite my poor English, I was successful in the job.

Question 73: 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 74: Peter's main subject at university is electronics.

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

Question 75: I would have worn the right shoes if I had known I was going to do all this climbing.

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

Question 76: Thanks to the efforts of environmentalists, people are becoming better aware of the problems of endangered species.

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

Question 77: I wish I hadn't accepted the invitation to her birthday party.

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

Question 78: A small hotel was the only choice of place to stay at during my trip to London.

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

Question 79: The man in that painting reminds me of my uncle.

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

Question 80: No one but Jane succeeded in giving the correct answer.

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

 THE	END	