

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 correct answer in each of the following questions.

Question 1: Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states _____ the Constitution of the United States.

- A. have ratified B. ratified C. ratify D. to ratify

Question 2: We decided to take a late flight _____ we could spend more time with our family.

- A. in order to B. so as to C. so that D. in order

Question 3: Mai: "Do you want another serving of chicken soup?"

Scott: "_____."

- A. No way B. No thanks C. No longer D. No comment

Question 4: The Moon is much closer to Earth _____, and thus it had greater influence on the tides.

- A. than is the Sun B. unlike the Sun C. but the Sun is D. where the Sun is

Question 5: "What _____ if the earth stopped moving?"

- A. will happen B. happens C. would happen D. happened

Question 6: Her mother, _____ has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.

- A. that B. whose C. who D. whom

Question 7: He wasn't attending the lecture properly and missed most of _____.

- A. what the teacher said B. that the teacher said
C. things said by the teacher D. which the teacher said

Question 8: Thanh: "Lan's the best singer in our school."

Nadia: "_____"

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

Question 9: The government was finally _____ by a minor scandal.

- A. put back B. brought down C. taken down D. pulled down

Question 10: He's sometimes bad-tempered but he's a good fellow _____.

- A. by heart B. with heart C. at heart D. in heart

Question 11: I'll give this dictionary to _____ wants to have it.

- A. anyone B. whoever C. whatever D. everyone

Question 12: My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, _____ he gave up after 2 months.

- A. but B. therefore C. when D. until

Question 13: Books and magazines _____ around made his room very untidy.

- A. lying B. which lied C. laying D. that lie

Question 14: No one can avoid _____ by advertisements.

- A. having influenced B. being influenced C. influencing D. to be influenced

Question 15: 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 16: I would join that running competition _____.

- A. unless I were 5 years younger B. if it would happen 5 years ago
C. if I were 5 years younger D. when I was 5 years older

Question 17: You can use my car _____ you drive carefully.

- A. though B. as though C. lest D. as long as

- Question 18:** A large number of workmen _____ because of the economic recession.
 A. has been laid out B. has laid aside C. have laid down D. have been laid off
- Question 19:** His honesty is _____; nobody can doubt it.
 A. in question B. beside the question C. out the question D. without question
- Question 20:** In our hospital, patients _____ every morning.
 A. are examined B. were examining C. can examine D. have examined
- Question 21:** We expressed _____ the missing child would be found alive.
 A. the hope which B. the hope that C. as we hoped D. the hope for
- Question 22:** Having traveled to different parts of our country, _____.
 A. we have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs
 B. much has been learned about interesting lifestyles and customs
 C. many interesting lifestyles and customs have been learned by us
 D. we are seeing a lot of interesting lifestyles and customs
- Question 23:** Scarcely had he stepped out of the room _____ he heard a loud laughter within.
 A. until B. then C. than D. when
- Question 24:** The water supply of our home city has failed to _____ average purity requirements.
 A. own B. meet C. hold D. see
- Question 25:** The children ran away as if they _____ a ghost.
 A. would see B. have seen C. see D. had seen

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 26:** I like the fresh air and green trees of the village which I spent my vacation last year.
 A B C D
- Question 27:** It was not until the end of prehistoric times that the first wheeled vehicles appearing.
 A B C D
- Question 28:** Some people often say that using cars is not as convenient than using motorbikes.
 A B C D
- Question 29:** In the early 1900's, Pennsylvania's industries grew rapidly, a growth sometimes
 A B
accompanied by disputes labor.
 C D
- Question 30:** Looking from afar, the village resembles a small green spot dotted with tiny fireballs.
 A B C D

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:** Her thoughtless comments made him very angry.
 A. honest B. kind C. pleasant D. thoughtful
- Question 32:** We'd better speed up if we want to get there in time.
 A. lie down B. turn down C. slow down D. put down
- Question 33:** We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours.
 A. a physical society B. an inactive society C. a working society D. an active society
- Question 34:** A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.
 A. responsive B. miserable C. calm D. uncomfortable
- Question 35:** She is a very generous old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.
 A. mean B. hospitable C. kind D. amicable

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 36 to 45.

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 **lifelike** 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 ready-made 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 36:** The first photograph was taken with _____.
- A. a small handheld camera B. new types of film
C. a very simple camera D. a daguerreotype
- Question 37:** 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 38:** The word "**this**" in the passage refers to the _____.
- A. carrying of lots of film and processing equipment
B. taking of pictures of people and moving things
C. fact that daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities
D. stopping of photographers from taking photos
- Question 39:** The word "**ruined**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".
- A. terribly spoiled B. badly damaged C. poorly-painted D. heavily-polluted
- Question 40:** The word "**lifelike**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".
- A. realistic B. touching C. manlike D. moving
- Question 41:** The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of _____.
- A. daguerreotypes B. processing equipment
C. rolls of film D. handheld cameras
- Question 42:** The word "**handheld**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".
- A. held by hand B. operated by hand C. handling manually D. controlling hands
- Question 43:** Matthew Brady was well-known for _____.
- A. the small handheld camera B. inventing daguerreotypes
C. taking pictures of French cities D. portraits and war photographs
- Question 44:** As mentioned in the passage, photography can _____.
- A. print old pictures B. show the underworld
C. convey ideas and feelings D. replace drawings
- Question 45:** Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?
- A. Story of Famous Photographers B. Different Steps in Film Processing
C. Photography and Painting D. Story of Photography

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 46: A. form B. work C. force D. stork
Question 47: A. cupboard B. keyboard C. overboard D. aboard
Question 48: A. examine B. eleven C. exact D. elephant
Question 49: A. reign B. reindeer C. vein D. protein
Question 50: A. assist B. possession C. pressure D. assure

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: The man in that painting reminds me of my uncle.
A. Whenever I see the man in that painting, I remember to meet my uncle.
B. I am recalling my uncle whenever I look at the man in that painting.
C. Memories of my uncle come back whenever I see the man in that painting.
D. Whenever my uncle sees the man in that painting, he misses me.
- Question 52: I could not get the job because I did not speak English well.
A. I would have spoken English well if I could get that job.
B. I failed to get the job because of my poor English.
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 53: I would have worn the right shoes if I had known I was going to do all this climbing.
A. I would have gone on the climb if I had been wearing the right shoes.
B. As I did not know I was going to do so much climbing, I did not wear suitable shoes.
C. I did not go climbing because I did not have the right shoes.
D. I would love to go climbing, but I do not have any shoes that would be suitable.
- Question 54: "How brave you are!" he said to the firemen.
A. He criticized the firemen for their discouragement.
B. He praised the firemen for their courage.
C. He asked how brave the firemen were.
D. He blamed the firemen for their discouragement.
- Question 55: Although the teacher explained the theory clearly, the students found it hard to understand it.
A. Despite the teacher's clear explanation of the theory, the students had difficulty understanding it.
B. In spite of explaining the theory clearly, the students themselves found it hard to understand it.
C. Although the teaching theory was clear, it was a real challenge to the students.
D. Though explained clearly, the theory of teaching was difficult to the students.
- Question 56: A small hotel was the only choice of place to stay at during my trip to London.
A. I had different choices of where to stay 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 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 57: No one but Jane succeeded in giving the correct answer.
A. All but Jane managed to produce the correct answer.
B. Everyone but Jane failed to provide the correct answer.
C. Only Jane failed to answer the question correctly.
D. Jane was among those who failed to guess the answer.
- Question 58: 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. People have no idea about the problems of endangered species in spite of the efforts of environmentalists.
C. Environmentalists are doing their best to make people 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 59: 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 60: Peter's main subject at university is electronics.

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

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

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.

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**. This means the ship is lower in the water, which can be dangerous in rough weather.

From "Archimedes' Principle", Microsoft® Student 2008 [DVD]. Microsoft Corporation, 2007.

Question 71: What happens when something is immersed in a fluid?

- A. The fluid will expand the object and overflow to the floor.
- B. It receives an upward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
- C. It receives a downward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
- D. It will be pushed further down with a force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

Question 72: The word "**volume**" in the passage refers to _____.

- A. length
- B. quantity
- C. loudness
- D. frequency

Question 73: The word "**displaces**" in the passage almost means "_____".

- A. takes place
- B. puts in position
- C. replaces with a new one
- D. takes the place of

Question 74: If an object's average density is less than that of water, the object will _____.

- A. drift
- B. inflate
- C. float
- D. sink

Question 75: A block of wood with a density seven tenths that of water will _____.

- A. go up and down then sink
- B. float with a half of its volume under water
- C. sink immediately when submerged
- D. float with an equal volume of its volume under water

Question 76: A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks because the ship _____.

- A. has a special shape
- B. is made of wood
- C. has buoys
- D. is lighter

Question 77: The phrase "**six tenths**" in the passage means "_____".

- A. 6 and 10
- B. 6/10
- C. 10/6
- D. 10 of 6

Question 78: The word "**upthrust**" in the passage refers to the _____.

- A. upper side of an object
- B. upturned force
- C. upside-down turn
- D. upward push

Question 79: Ships cannot be so heavily loaded if they want to sail in fresh water as they sail in the sea, because _____.

- A. there's too much salt in sea water
- B. fresh water is 'lighter' than sea water
- C. fresh water is more polluted
- D. sea water is 'saltier' than fresh water

Question 80: Archimedes' Principle explains why _____.

- A. Archimedes became famous
- B. all objects will float
- C. objects seem lighter in water
- D. humans can swim

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