BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ THI TUYỀN SINH CAO ĐẰNG NĂM 2014

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC (Đề thi có 6 trang) Môn: TIẾNG ANH; Khối A1 và Khối D1 Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Mã đề thi 741

Họ, tên thí sinh: Số báo danh:			
ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN	QUESTION 80)	
Mark the letter A, B, C, of the underlined word(s) in) CLOSEST in meaning to
Question 1: John wants to A. using up	buy a new car, so he starts B. putting out	setting aside a small part C. saving up	of his monthly earnings. D. spending on
Question 2: After all these A . should be given	5	<u>deserves</u> a promotion. C. could be rejected	D. ought to be denied
Question 3: The performan A. suggest more improve C. award no bonus		 mers was so brilliant; the j B. find nothing imperfect D. find many mistakes 	udges could <u>find no flaws</u> in it.
Question 4: When I visited A. fairly concerned	the city, I was <u>really impre</u> B. slightly frightened	ssed by the hospitality of the comparison of	he people there. D. deeply moved
feasible at the present moment	ent.		at it was too expensive to be
A. capable	B. troublesome	C. practicable	D. costly
Mark the letter A, B, C, or correction in each of the		t to indicate the underli	ined part that needs
Question 6: The doctor adv	vised him to avoid <u>eating</u> fa	tty foods, <u>having</u> more fres C	h vegetables and
drink <u>much</u> water. D			
Question 7: Children should			y <u>get into</u> financial
difficulty.	А	В	C
Question 8: I <u>always</u> look b	back <u>on</u> the time <u>where</u> I sp B C	ent with my family <u>on a fa</u>	r <u>m</u> in California.
Question 9: A new school v	with <u>more than</u> 50 classroor	ns <u>have</u> just been <u>built</u> in c	our <u>local</u> area.
Question 10: Listening to the radio and you can stay informed about current affairs. A B C D			
Mark the letter A, B, C, of following questions.	r D on your answer shee	t to indicate the correct	answer to each of the
Question 11: It's been five A . that	months I last went B. while	fishing. C. which	D. since
Question 12: Our house isr A. too big	n't for the children e B. so small	each to have a room of the C. very small	ir own, so they have to share. D. big enough
Question 13: It has long be A. where	een recognized a hi B. which	gh-fat diet can cause heart C. that	problems. D. what
Question 14: This moment A. coming	will live in our memory for B . to come	many years C. come	D. have come
Question 15: Some English A. though they are spelle C. or they spell differently	ed differently	B. unless spelled different D. because of their different	
Question 16: " seer A. Rarely do I	a play with such a strong B. Rarely did I	· · · ·	D. I rarely

Question 17: _____, she received a big applause. A. Speaking has finished **B.** When the speaker finished C. Finished her lecture **D**. After she finishes speaking Question 18: Our learning and teaching equipment needs _____ if further improvement is to be achieved. C. to modernize D. modernized A. modernize B. modernizing Question 19: If she let this chance slip, she _____ it for the rest of her life. B. would regret C. regrets **D**. would have regretted A. will regret Question 20: "_____ anyone ring while I'm away, please take a message." B. Will A. Would C. May D. Should Question 21: Linh informs her aunt about her high school graduation exam results. Select the most suitable response to fill in the blank. Linh: "Aunty, I've passed the exam with flying colours." Aunt: "_____" A. That's right. B. Sorry to hear that. C. How many colours? **D.** Congratulations! Question 22: My father is a big football fan, but my mother has no in the sport at all. B. interestingly A. interested C. interesting **D**. interest Question 23: The number of cars on the roads _____ increasing, so we need to build more roads. B. was C. is A. are D. were Question 24: "If you are not satisfied _____ your purchase, we will give you a full refund." A. with B. for C. of D. at Question 25: Some animals have a remarkable ability to _____ themselves to changing environments. C. fit A. match B. suit **D**. adapt Question 26: An old gentleman, who is not sure where to go for the summer holiday, is asking a travel agent for advice. Select the most suitable response to fill in the blank. Gentleman: "Can you recommend any places for this summer holiday?" Agent: " A. I don't think you could afford a tour to Singapore, sir B. A package tour to the Spratly Islands would be perfect, sir **C**. Yes, please go to other agencies **D.** No, you cannot recommend any places **Question 27:** She made a list of what to do ______ forget anything. A. not to B. in order to C. so as not to D. so that Question 28: _____ the class size is our school's immediate aim. A. Reduce B. Reducina C. Reduces D. Reduced Question 29: Mary is a friendly girl who _____ everyone she meets. B. gets out of D. gets on with A. gets up C. gets over Question 30: Penicillin, the first antibiotic that successfully killed bacteria and cured infections, was discovered A. by choice B. by heart C. by comparison **D**. by accident Question 31: "Don't eat so many sweets, _____ you'll have to visit the dentist often." A. otherwise B. while C. when **D**. whether Question 32: Thang was asking Huong, his classmate, for her opinion about the novel he had lent her. Select the most suitable response to fill in the blank. Thang: "What do you think about the novel?" Huong: "_____" A. The best I've ever read! **B.** I wish I could. C. Yes, let's. **D.** I can't agree with you more. Question 33: After his operation, Tom tried to lead _____ possible. C. as normal life as A. a very normal life as **B**. as normal a life as **D**, normal life as **Question 34:** I'd rather not _____ about it in such an unfavorable circumstance. B. to talk A. talk C. talking D. talked Question 35: Researchers are making enormous progress in understanding _____ and what causes it. A. is what a tsunami B. a tsunami is what C. what is a tsunami D. what a tsunami is

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 36 to 45.

Rural America is diverse in many ways. (36)_____ we have seen, no one industry dominates the rural economy, no single pattern of population decline or (37)_____ exists for all rural areas, and no statement about improvements and gaps in well-being holds true for all rural people.

Many of these differences are regional in nature. That is, rural areas within a particular geographic region of the country often tend to be similar (38)______ each other and different from areas in (39)______ region. Some industries, for example, are (40)______ with different regions – logging and sawmills in the Pacific Northwest and New England, manufacturing in the Southeast and Midwest, and farming in the Great Plains. Persistent poverty also has a regional pattern, concentrated primarily in the Southeast. Other differences follow no regional pattern. Areas that rely heavily (41)______ the services industry are located throughout rural America, as are rural areas that have (42)______ access to advanced telecommunications services. Many of these differences, regional and non-regional, are the result of a (43)______ of factors including the availability of natural (44)______; distance from and access to major metropolitan areas and the information and services found there; transportation and shipping facilities; political history and structure; and the racial, ethnic, and (45)______ makeup of the population.

Adapted from "Understanding Rural America", InfoUSA

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Question 36: A. Since	B. As	C. Like	D. Because
Question 37: A. growing	B. grown	C. growth	D. grow
Question 38: A. with	B. to	C. from	D. of
Question 39: A. the other	B. another	C. other	D. others
Question 40: A. compared	B. associated	C. added	D. related
Question 41: A. for	B. at	C. in	D. on
Question 42: A. lots	B. small	C. many	D. little
Question 43: A. cooperation	B. link	C. combination	D. connection
Question 44: A. materials	B. habitats	C. resources	D. sources
Question 45: A. culturally	B. culture	C. cultured	D. cultural

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 46: "I didn't break my word," Jim said.

- A. Jim admitted breaking his word.
- C. Jim denied breaking his promise.
- **B.** Jim refused to break his promise.
- D. Jim didn't break his word.

Question 47: People think the Samba is the most popular dance in Brazil.

A. In Brazil, the Samba is thought to be one of the most popular dances.

- B. It is thought that the Samba was the most popular dance in Brazil.
- C. The Samba is thought to be the most popular dance in Brazil.
- D. It is thought that the Samba is among the most popular dances in Brazil.

Question 48: "I will certainly show you around when you visit my town, Megan," said George.

- A. George refused to show Megan around when she visited his town.
- **B.** George requested that Megan show him around when she visited his town.
- C. George suggested Megan's showing him around when she visited his town.

D. George promised to show Megan around when she visited his town.

Question 49: The traditional phone is far from convenient compared to the smart one.

- A. Smart phones are much more convenient than traditional ones.
- B. The traditional phone is as convenient as the smart one.
- C. Smart phones are almost as convenient as traditional ones.
- **D**. The traditional phone is far more convenient than the smart one.

Question 50: When she received the exam results, she immediately phoned her mom.

- A. She received the exam results immediately after she phoned her mom.
- B. No sooner had she received the exam results than she phoned her mom.
- C. No sooner had she phoned her mom than she received the exam results.
- **D**. She immediately phoned her mom that she would receive the exam results.

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 51 to 60.

In my experience, freshmen today are different from those I knew when I started as a counselor and professor 25 years ago. College has always been demanding both academically and socially. But students now are less mature and often not ready for the responsibility of being in college.

It is really too easy to point the finger at parents who protect their children from life's obstacles. Parents, who **handle** every difficulty and every other responsibility for their children from writing admission essays to picking college courses, certainly may contribute to their children's lack of coping strategies. But we can look even more broadly to the social trends of today.

How many people do you know who are **on medication** to prevent anxiety or depression? The number of students who arrive at college already medicated for unwanted emotions has increased dramatically in the past 10 years. We, as a society, don't want to "feel" anything unpleasant and we certainly don't want our children to "suffer".

The resulting problem is that by not experiencing negative emotions, one does not learn the necessary skills to tolerate and negotiate adversity. As a psychologist, I am well aware of the fact that some individuals suffer from depression and anxiety and can benefit from treatment, but I question the growing number of medicated adolescents today.

Our world is more stressful in general because of the current economic and political realities, but I don't believe that the college experience itself is more **intense** today than that of the past 10 years. What I do think is that many students are often not prepared to be young "adults" with all the responsibilities of life.

What does this mean for college faculty and staff? We are required to assist in the basic parenting of these students - the student who complains that her professor didn't remind her of the due date for an assignment that was clearly listed on the syllabus and the student who cheats on an assignment in spite of careful instructions about plagiarism.

As college professors, we have to explain what it means to be an independent college student before we can even begin to teach. As parents and teachers we should expect young people to meet challenges. To encourage **them** in this direction, we have to step back and let them fail and pick themselves up and move forward. This approach needs to begin at an early age so that college can actually be a passage to independent adulthood.

Adapted from "Students are different now" by Linda Bips. New York Times, October 11, 2010

Question 51: According to the writer, students today are	e different from those she kr	new in that they are	
A. not as mature	B. not so academic		
C. too ready for college	D. responsible for their wo	ork	
Question 52: The word "handle" in paragraph 2 mostA. gain benefits fromB. point at		D. deal with	
	ties to cope with college lif B. the lack of parental sup D. the lack of financial sup	pport	
Question 54: The phrase "on medication" in paragra A. studying medicine at college C. receiving medical treatment	ph 3 is similar in meaningB. suffering anxiety or depD. doing medical research	pression	
Question 55: The word "intense" in paragraph 5 is cl A. needing much experience C. not serious	B. demanding big efforts D. not interesting		
 Question 56: Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage? A. The college experience itself is more intense today than that of the past 10 years. B. Our world is more stressful because of the current economic and political situation. C. Our society certainly doesn't want our children to experience unpleasant things. D. College faculty and staff are required to help in the parenting of problematic students. 			
Question 57: The word "them" in the last paragraph inA. college professorsB. teachers	cefers to C. parents	D. young people	
Question 58: Students who are not well-prepared to need	5	·	
 A. to be given more social responsibilities C. to be encouraged to meet challenges 	B. to be assigned more hoD. daily coaching from the	ousework from adults eir teachers	
 Question 59: According to the writer, failure in life and A. defeat students from the very beginning B. allow students to learn the first lesson in their live C. discourage students and let them down forever D. help students to learn to stand on their own feet 		will	
Question 60: What is probably the writer's attitude in A. HumorousB. Praising	the passage? C. Indifferent	D. Critical	

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 61: A. attract	B. demand	C. marry	D. connect
Question 62: A. victory	B. arrangement	C. envelope	D. temperature
Question 63: A. impressive	B. confident	C. regular	D. wonderful
Question 64: A. beauty	B. hotel	C. hello	D. bamboo
Question 65: A. intelligence	B. observation	C. activity	D. development

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 66 to 75.

Most of us know a little about how babies learn to talk. From the time infants are born, they hear language because their parents talk to them all the time. Between the ages of seven and ten months, most infants begin to make sounds. They repeat the same sounds over and over again. This is called babbling. When babies babble, they are practicing their language.

What happens, though, to children who cannot hear? How do deaf children learn to communicate? Recently, doctors have learned that deaf babies babble with their hands. Laura Ann Petitto, a psychologist, observed three hearing infants with English-speaking parents and two deaf infants with deaf parents using American Sign Language (ASL) to communicate. Dr. Petitto studied **the babies** three times: at 10, 12, and 14 months. During this time, children really begin to develop their language skills.

After watching and videotaping the children for several hundred hours, the psychologist and her assistants made many important observations. For example, they saw that the hearing children made varied motions with their hands. However, there appeared to be no pattern to these motions. The deaf babies also made different movements with their hands, but these movements were more consistent and deliberate. The deaf babies seemed to make the same hand movements over and over again. During the four-month period, the deaf babies' hand motions started to **resemble** some basic hand-shapes used in ASL. The children also seemed to prefer certain hand-shapes.

Hearing infants start first with simple syllable babbling, then put more syllables together to sound like **real** sentences and questions. Apparently, deaf babies follow this same pattern, too. First, they repeat simple hand-shapes. Next, they form some simple hand signs and use these movements together to resemble ASL sentences.

Linguists believe that our ability for language is innate. In other words, humans are born with the capacity for language: It does not matter if we are physically able to speak or not. Language can be expressed in different ways - for instance, by speech or by sign. Dr. Petitto believes this theory and wants to prove it. She plans to study hearing children who have one deaf parent and one hearing parent. She wants to see what happens when babies have the opportunity to learn both sign language and speech. Does the human brain prefer speech? Some of these studies of hearing babies who have one deaf parent and one hearing parent show that the babies babble equally with their hands and their voices. They also produce their first words, both spoken and signed, at about the same time. More studies in the future may prove that the sign system of the deaf is the physical equivalent of speech.

Adapted from "Issues for Today" by Lorraine C. Smith and Nancy Nici Mare

Question 66: According to paragraph 1, babies begin	to babble		
A. at their first moment after birth	B. when they are more than 6 months old		
C. at their first experience of language	D. when they first hear their parents talk to them		
Question 67: The phrase "the babies" in paragraph 2 refers to in the study.			
A. the disabled infants	B. the hearing infants		
C. the hearing and deaf infants	D. the deaf infants		
Question 68: The writer mentions "American Sign Lan A. used among psychologists	guage (ASL)" in paragraph 2 as a language B. especially formed by infants		
C. widely used by American children	D. used by the deaf to communicate		
Question 69: The word "resemble" in paragraph 3 refers to			
A. producing similar movements	B. making initial movements		
C. studying funny movements	D. creating strange movements		
Question 70: It is stated in paragraph 3 that both th	he deaf and the hearing children made movements with		
their hands, but			
A. only the deaf children repeated the same hand m	otions		
B. the deaf children made less consistent hand move	ements		
C. the hearing children only repeated the same hand	1 motions		
D. only the hearing children made different moveme	ents		

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Question 71: According t A. hand motions	o paragraph 4, hearing i B. hand-shapes	infants learn to talk first l C. babbling	Dy D. eye movements	
Question 72: The word ' A. formal	real " in paragraph 4 m B. meaningful	ostly means C. original	D. general	
B. whether all children C. what happens when	the human brain prefers speak and make motion babies have the opport	wh that Dr. Petitto plans to sign language to speech s with their hands at the unity to learn both speec hysical equivalent of spee	same time h and sign language	
	able for language.	vays.	last paragraph?	
Question 75: Which of th A. American Sign Lang C. How do Children Ma		B. Language: Is I	t Always Spoken?	
Mark the letter A, B, C, pair of sentences giver			sentence that best combines	s the
 B. The trip is not too lo C. The man is young e 	very old. He can't take to take such a long trip. ong for the man to take. nough to take such a lor fused to take such a long	ng trip.		
 B. Waking the baby up C. I decided to turn the 	n on the television for fe , I could not continue w e television down to avoi	ear of waking up the baby atching the television.		
neighborhood. However, t A. The textile factory w	he building work will go vill be built as planned de	ahead. espite the local residents	to build a textile factory in protests. sts from the local residents.	their

C. Protests from the local residents have prevented the construction of the textile factory.

D. Due to protests from the locals, the textile factory construction will not go ahead as planned.

Question 79: My uncle was elected as the mayor of the city in 2001. He remained in office until 2011.

A. Elected as the mayor of the city in 2001, my uncle held the post for ten years.

B. My uncle was elected as the mayor of the city twice: in 2001 and 2011.

C. Ten years after serving as the mayor of the city, my uncle resigned in 2001.

D. Although elected as the mayor of the city, my uncle took office in 2011.

Question 80: Our foods contain thousands of different chemicals. However, only a few of them are absolutely essential to our health.

A. To stay healthy with only a few essential chemicals, we have to eat the foods that contain thousands of different chemicals.

B. Containing thousands of different chemicals, foods are absolutely essential to our health.

C. We stay healthy absolutely thanks to eating foods with thousands of different essential chemicals.

D. Our foods contain thousands of different chemicals, only a few of which are absolutely essential to our health.

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