

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

Nadia: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. Yes, tell me about it!  
C. That's OK!

- B. I can't agree with you more!  
D. Yes, please.

**Question 2:** You can use my car \_\_\_\_\_ you drive carefully.

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

**Question 3:** His honesty is \_\_\_\_\_; nobody can doubt it.

- A. in question B. beside the question C. without question D. out the question

**Question 4:** In our hospital, patients \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.

- A. are examined B. were examining C. have examined D. can examine

**Question 5:** The Moon is much closer to Earth \_\_\_\_\_, and thus it had greater influence on the tides.

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

**Question 6:** Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution of the United States.

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

**Question 7:** I'll give this dictionary to \_\_\_\_\_ wants to have it.

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

**Question 8:** No one can avoid \_\_\_\_\_ by advertisements.

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

**Question 9:** 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 10:** It is \_\_\_\_\_ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.

- A. such an unusual B. such unusual a C. a so unusual D. so an unusual

**Question 11:** The children ran away as if they \_\_\_\_\_ a ghost.

- A. have seen B. had seen C. would see D. see

**Question 12:** I would join that running competition \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 13:** We decided to take a late flight \_\_\_\_\_ we could spend more time with our family.

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

**Question 14:** He's sometimes bad-tempered but he's a good fellow \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 15:** Scarcely had he stepped out of the room \_\_\_\_\_ he heard a loud laughter within.

- A. then B. until C. than D. when

**Question 16:** "What \_\_\_\_\_ if the earth stopped moving?"

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

**Question 17:** Mai: "Do you want another serving of chicken soup?"

Scott: "\_\_\_\_\_."

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

**Question 18:** We expressed \_\_\_\_\_ the missing child would be found alive.

- A. the hope for B. the hope which C. as we hoped D. the hope that

- Question 19:** A large number of workmen \_\_\_\_\_ because of the economic recession.  
 A. have laid down      B. has laid aside      C. have been laid off      D. has been laid out
- Question 20:** Her mother, \_\_\_\_\_ has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.  
 A. who      B. that      C. whom      D. whose
- Question 21:** My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, \_\_\_\_\_ he gave up after 2 months.  
 A. therefore      B. when      C. until      D. but
- Question 22:** Having traveled to different parts of our country, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. we have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs  
 B. we are seeing a lot of interesting lifestyles and customs  
 C. many interesting lifestyles and customs have been learned by us  
 D. much has been learned about interesting lifestyles and customs
- Question 23:** The government was finally \_\_\_\_\_ by a minor scandal.  
 A. put back      B. brought down      C. pulled down      D. taken down
- Question 24:** The water supply of our home city has failed to \_\_\_\_\_ average purity requirements.  
 A. see      B. meet      C. own      D. hold
- Question 25:** Books and magazines \_\_\_\_\_ around made his room very untidy.  
 A. that lie      B. laying      C. which lied      D. lying

**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 26:** Peter's main subject at university is electronics.  
 A. The university lets Peter major in electronics.  
 B. Electronics is among the subjects that Peter likes.  
 C. Peter thinks electronics is a special subject.  
 D. Peter majors in electronics at university.
- Question 27:** I wish I hadn't accepted the invitation to her birthday party.  
 A. I insisted on having been invited to her birthday party.  
 B. I was very glad to accept the invitation to her birthday party.  
 C. I regret accepting the invitation to her birthday party.  
 D. If only I had come to her birthday party.
- Question 28:** 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. Jane was among those who failed to guess the answer.  
 D. Everyone but Jane failed to provide the correct answer.
- Question 29:** 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 owe their growing awareness of the problems of endangered species to the efforts of environmentalists.  
 C. People have no idea about the problems of endangered species in spite of the efforts of environmentalists.  
 D. Environmentalists are doing their best to make people aware of the problems of endangered species.
- Question 30:** 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 wish I had got the job so that I could speak English well.  
 C. Despite my poor English, I was successful in the job.  
 D. I failed to get the job because of my poor English.
- Question 31:** 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 32:** "How brave you are!" he said to the firemen.

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

**Question 33:** 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. 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 have gone on the climb if I had been wearing the right shoes.

**Question 34:** 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. Whenever my uncle sees the man in that painting, he misses me.  
C. Memories of my uncle come back whenever I see the man in that painting.  
D. I am recalling my uncle whenever I look at the man in that painting.

**Question 35:** 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. I was talked into staying at a small hotel during my trip to London.  
C. There were a lot of hotels for me to choose from during my trip to London.  
D. I had different choices of where to stay during my trip to London.

**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 36 to 45.**

In a world where 2 billion people live in homes that don't have light bulbs, technology holds the key (36)\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (37)\_\_\_\_\_ from childhood diarrhoea.

But even when such technologies exist, the depressing fact is that we can't make them (38)\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (39)\_\_\_\_\_ connecting schools to the Internet via radio links. These people were fortunate (40)\_\_\_\_\_ being able to afford solar panels, radios and old computers. How much bigger would the impact be if these things (41)\_\_\_\_\_ and priced specifically for poor people?

Multinationals must become part of the solution, because (42)\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (43)\_\_\_\_\_ different prices around the world to suit (44)\_\_\_\_\_ people can afford. Alternatively, they could pay a percentage of their profit towards research and development for (45)\_\_\_\_\_.

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

- |                                       |                 |                 |                       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Question 36:</b> A. to             | B. at           | C. with         | D. for                |
| <b>Question 37:</b> A. amount         | B. penalty      | C. toll         | D. number             |
| <b>Question 38:</b> A. enough cheaply | B. cheap enough | C. enough cheap | D. cheaply enough     |
| <b>Question 39:</b> A. were starting  | B. had started  | C. started      | D. have been starting |
| <b>Question 40:</b> A. in             | B. at           | C. by           | D. on                 |
| <b>Question 41:</b> A. have been made | B. were made    | C. are made     | D. made               |
| <b>Question 42:</b> A. unless         | B. however      | C. when         | D. while              |
| <b>Question 43:</b> A. with           | B. to           | C. at           | D. on                 |
| <b>Question 44:</b> A. which          | B. what         | C. where        | D. that               |
| <b>Question 45:</b> A. the poor       | B. the rich     | C. the wealthy  | 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 46 to 55.**

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  $100\text{ cm}^3$  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 46:** What happens when something is immersed in a fluid?

- A. It will be pushed further down with a force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
- 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. The fluid will expand the object and overflow to the floor.

**Question 47:** The word “volume” in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 48:** The word “displaces” in the passage almost means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

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

**Question 49:** If an object's average density is less than that of water, the object will \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 50:** 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. float with an equal volume of its volume under water
- D. sink immediately when submerged

**Question 51:** A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks because the ship \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 52:** The phrase “six tenths” in the passage means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

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

**Question 53:** The word “upthrust” in the passage refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 54:** Ships cannot be so heavily loaded if they want to sail in fresh water as they sail in the sea, because \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 55:** Archimedes' Principle explains why \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**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 56:** We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours.

- A. an active society      B. an inactive society      C. a physical society      D. a working society

**Question 57:** A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.

- A. uncomfortable      B. responsive      C. calm      D. miserable

**Question 58:** We'd better speed up if we want to get there in time.

- A. slow down      B. turn down      C. put down      D. lie down

**Question 59:** She is a very generous old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.

- A. mean      B. amicable      C. kind      D. hospitable

**Question 60:** Her thoughtless comments made him very angry.

- A. honest      B. kind      C. pleasant      D. thoughtful

**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 61 to 70.**

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 61:** The first photograph was taken with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a small handheld camera      B. a very simple camera  
C. a daguerreotype      D. new types of film

**Question 62:** Daguerre took a picture of his studio with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a new kind of camera      B. a very simple camera  
C. special equipment      D. an electronic camera

**Question 63:** The word “**this**” in the passage refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** carrying of lots of film and processing equipment  
**B.** stopping of photographers from taking photos  
**C.** fact that daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities  
**D.** taking of pictures of people and moving things

**Question 64:** The word “**ruined**” in the passage is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A.** poorly-painted      **B.** heavily-polluted      **C.** terribly spoiled      **D.** badly damaged

**Question 65:** The word “lifelike” in the passage is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A.** moving      **B.** realistic      **C.** touching      **D.** manlike

**Question 66:** The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** handheld cameras  
**C.** daguerreotypes

**Question 67:** The word “**handheld**” in the passage is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A.** handling manually    **B.** held by hand    **C.** controlling hands    **D.** operated by hand

**Question 68:** Matthew Brady was well-known for

- A.** inventing daguerreotypes  
**B.** the small handheld camera  
**C.** taking pictures of French cities  
**D.** portraits and war photographs

**Question 69:** As mentioned in the passage, photography can

- A.** print old pictures                      **B.** convey ideas and feelings  
**C.** show the underworld                **D.** replace drawings

**Question 70:** Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Different Steps in Film Processing** **B. Story of Photography**  
**C. Photography and Painting** **D. Story of Famous Photographers**

*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 71:** A. exact      B. examine      C. eleven      D. elephant

**Question 72:** A. work                      B. stork                      C. force                      D. form

**Question 73:** A. aboard      B. keyboard      C. cupboard      D. overboard

**Question 74:** A. reign      B. reindeer      C. protein      D. vein

**Question 75:** A. pressure      B. assure      C. assist      D. possession

*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 76:** I like the fresh air and green trees of the village which I spent my vacation last year.

A                      B                      C                      D

**Question 77:** Some people often say that using cars is not as convenient than using motorbikes.

**Question 78:** It was not until the end of prehistoric times that the first wheeled vehicles appearing.

**Question 79:** In the early 1900's, Pennsylvania's industries grew rapidly, a growth sometimes accompanied by disputes labor.

**Question 80:** Looking from afar, the village resembles a small green spot dotted with tiny fireballs.

A	B	C	D
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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 word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- Question 1: A. stork                      B. form                      C. work                      D. force  
 Question 2: A. reign                      B. reindeer                      C. vein                      D. protein  
 Question 3: A. examine                      B. eleven                      C. exact                      D. elephant  
 Question 4: A. aboard                      B. cupboard                      C. keyboard                      D. overboard  
 Question 5: A. assist                      B. pressure                      C. assure                      D. possession

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.

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*.

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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 6: The first photograph was taken with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a small handheld camera                      B. a daguerreotype  
 C. a very simple camera                      D. new types of film

- Question 7: Daguerre took a picture of his studio with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a very simple camera                      B. an electronic camera  
 C. a new kind of camera                      D. special equipment

- Question 8:** The word “**this**” in the passage refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. taking of pictures of people and moving things  
 B. stopping of photographers from taking photos  
 C. fact that daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities  
 D. carrying of lots of film and processing equipment
- Question 9:** The word “**ruined**” in the passage is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
 A. heavily-polluted      B. poorly-painted      C. badly damaged      D. terribly spoiled
- Question 10:** The word “**lifelike**” in the passage is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
 A. touching      B. moving      C. realistic      D. manlike
- Question 11:** The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. rolls of film      B. daguerreotypes  
 C. processing equipment      D. handheld cameras
- Question 12:** The word “**handheld**” in the passage is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
 A. handling manually      B. operated by hand      C. controlling hands      D. held by hand
- Question 13:** Matthew Brady was well-known for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. portraits and war photographs      B. inventing daguerreotypes  
 C. the small handheld camera      D. taking pictures of French cities
- Question 14:** As mentioned in the passage, photography can \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. print old pictures      B. replace drawings  
 C. show the underworld      D. convey ideas and feelings
- Question 15:** Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?  
 A. Story of Famous Photographers      B. Photography and Painting  
 C. Different Steps in Film Processing      D. Story of Photography

**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 16 to 25.**

In a world where 2 billion people live in homes that don't have light bulbs, technology holds the key (16)\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (17)\_\_\_\_\_ from childhood diarrhoea.

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People think those enterprises should do more to provide vital products such as medicines (23)\_\_\_\_\_ different prices around the world to suit (24)\_\_\_\_\_ people can afford. Alternatively, they could pay a percentage of their profit towards research and development for (25)\_\_\_\_\_.

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- Question 16:** A. for      B. with      C. at      D. to  
**Question 17:** A. toll      B. penalty      C. amount      D. number  
**Question 18:** A. cheaply enough      B. enough cheap      C. cheap enough      D. enough cheaply  
**Question 19:** A. were starting      B. started      C. had started      D. have been starting  
**Question 20:** A. by      B. in      C. at      D. on  
**Question 21:** A. have been made      B. are made      C. made      D. were made  
**Question 22:** A. while      B. when      C. however      D. unless  
**Question 23:** A. at      B. with      C. on      D. to  
**Question 24:** A. where      B. that      C. what      D. which  
**Question 25:** A. the rich      B. the wealthy      C. the better-off      D. the poor

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

- Question 26:** Books and magazines \_\_\_\_\_ around made his room very untidy.  
A. laying                      B. lying                      C. which lied                      D. that lie
- Question 27:** "What \_\_\_\_\_ if the earth stopped moving?"  
A. would happen                      B. will happen                      C. happens                      D. happened
- Question 28:** Her mother, \_\_\_\_\_ has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.  
A. whose                      B. who                      C. whom                      D. that
- Question 29:** In our hospital, patients \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.  
A. are examined                      B. have examined                      C. can examine                      D. were examining
- Question 30:** I'll give this dictionary to \_\_\_\_\_ wants to have it.  
A. anyone                      B. everyone                      C. whatever                      D. whoever
- Question 31:** He wasn't attending the lecture properly and missed most of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what the teacher said                      B. which the teacher said  
C. things said by the teacher                      D. that the teacher said
- Question 32:** No one can avoid \_\_\_\_\_ by advertisements.  
A. having influenced                      B. being influenced                      C. to be influenced                      D. influencing
- Question 33:** Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution of the United States.  
A. ratified                      B. to ratify                      C. have ratified                      D. ratify
- Question 34:** It is \_\_\_\_\_ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.  
A. a so unusual                      B. so an unusual                      C. such unusual a                      D. such an unusual
- Question 35:** 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 36:** The water supply of our home city has failed to \_\_\_\_\_ average purity requirements.  
A. meet                      B. see                      C. own                      D. hold
- Question 37:** The Moon is much closer to Earth \_\_\_\_\_, and thus it had greater influence on the tides.  
A. where the Sun is                      B. than is the Sun                      C. unlike the Sun                      D. but the Sun is
- Question 38:** Mai: "Do you want another serving of chicken soup?"  
Scott: "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. No thanks                      B. No way                      C. No comment                      D. No longer
- Question 39:** Having traveled to different parts of our country, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we are seeing a lot of interesting lifestyles and customs  
B. we have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs  
C. much has been learned about interesting lifestyles and customs  
D. many interesting lifestyles and customs have been learned by us
- Question 40:** His honesty is \_\_\_\_\_; nobody can doubt it.  
A. in question                      B. without question                      C. out the question                      D. beside the question
- Question 41:** You can use my car \_\_\_\_\_ you drive carefully.  
A. as though                      B. as long as                      C. though                      D. lest
- Question 42:** Scarcely had he stepped out of the room \_\_\_\_\_ he heard a loud laughter within.  
A. until                      B. then                      C. than                      D. when
- Question 43:** The children ran away as if they \_\_\_\_\_ a ghost.  
A. see                      B. had seen                      C. would see                      D. have seen
- Question 44:** We decided to take a late flight \_\_\_\_\_ we could spend more time with our family.  
A. in order                      B. so as to                      C. in order to                      D. so that
- Question 45:** He's sometimes bad-tempered but he's a good fellow \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at heart                      B. with heart                      C. in heart                      D. by heart
- Question 46:** I would join that running competition \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. if it would happen 5 years ago                      B. when I was 5 years older

C. if I were 5 years younger

D. unless I were 5 years younger

**Question 47:** The government was finally \_\_\_\_\_ by a minor scandal.

A. taken down

B. brought down

C. put back

D. pulled down

**Question 48:** Thanh: "Lan's the best singer in our school."

Nadia: "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Yes, please.

B. I can't agree with you more!

C. That's OK!

D. Yes, tell me about it!

**Question 49:** My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, \_\_\_\_\_ he gave up after 2 months.

A. but

B. until

C. when

D. therefore

**Question 50:** We expressed \_\_\_\_\_ the missing child would be found alive.

A. the hope that

B. the hope which

C. the hope for

D. as we hoped

**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 51:** We'd better speed up if we want to get there in time.

A. turn down

B. slow down

C. put down

D. lie down

**Question 52:** A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.

A. calm

B. miserable

C. responsive

D. uncomfortable

**Question 53:** She is a very generous old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.

A. amicable

B. kind

C. mean

D. hospitable

**Question 54:** Her thoughtless comments made him very angry.

A. kind

B. honest

C. thoughtful

D. pleasant

**Question 55:** We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours.

A. an active society

B. a physical society

C. an inactive society

D. a working society

**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 56 to 65.**

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  $100\text{ cm}^3$  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 56:** What happens when something is immersed in a fluid?

A. The fluid will expand the object and overflow to the floor.

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

C. It receives an upward 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 57:** The word "volume" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. length

B. quantity

C. frequency

D. loudness

**Question 58:** The word “displaces” in the passage almost means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

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

**Question 59:** If an object’s average density is less than that of water, the object will \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 60:** A block of wood with a density seven tenths that of water will \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 61:** 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 62:** The phrase “six tenths” in the passage means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

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

**Question 63:** The word “upthrust” in the passage refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 64:** Ships cannot be so heavily loaded if they want to sail in fresh water as they sail in the sea, because \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 65:** Archimedes' Principle explains why \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**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 66:** Peter’s main subject at university is electronics.

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

**Question 67:** Thanks to the efforts of environmentalists, people are becoming better aware of the problems of endangered species.

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

**Question 68:** 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. Despite the teacher’s clear explanation of the theory, the students had difficulty understanding it.
- C. Although the teaching theory was clear, it was a real challenge to the students.
- D. In spite of explaining the theory clearly, the students themselves found it hard to understand it.

**Question 69:** 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. Despite my poor English, I was successful in the job.
- C. I wish I had got the job so that I could speak English well.
- D. I would have spoken English well if I could get that job.

**Question 70:** I wish I hadn’t accepted the invitation to her birthday party.

- A. I insisted on having been invited to her birthday party.
- B. I was very glad to accept the invitation to her birthday party.

C. I regret accepting the invitation to her birthday party.

D. If only I had come to her birthday party.

**Question 71:** "How brave you are!" he said to the firemen.

A. He asked how brave the firemen were.

B. He blamed the firemen for their discouragement.

C. He criticized the firemen for their discouragement.

D. He praised the firemen for their courage.

**Question 72:** 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. As I did not know I was going to do so much climbing, I did not wear suitable shoes.

C. I would have gone on the climb if I had been wearing the right shoes.

D. I would love to go climbing, but I do not have any shoes that would be suitable.

**Question 73:** 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 74:** 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. Jane was among those who failed to guess the answer.

D. Everyone but Jane failed to provide the correct answer.

**Question 75:** 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 was talked into staying at a small hotel during my trip to London.

C. I had no alternative but to stay at a small hotel during my trip to London.

D. I had different choices of where to stay during my trip to London.

*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 76:** Some people often say that using cars is not as convenient than using motorbikes.

A

B

C

D

**Question 77:** I like the fresh air and green trees of the village which I spent my vacation last year.

A

B

C

D

**Question 78:** In the early 1900's, Pennsylvania's industries grew rapidly, a growth sometimes

A

B

accompanied by disputes labor.

C

D

**Question 79:** It was not until the end of prehistoric times that the first wheeled vehicles appearing.

A

B

C

D

**Question 80:** Looking from afar, the village resembles a small green spot dotted with tiny fireballs.

A

B

C

D

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

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 word(s) **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

**Question 1:** We'd better speed up if we want to get there in time.

- A. turn down      B. put down      C. lie down      D. slow down

**Question 2:** She is a very generous old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.

- A. amicable      B. hospitable      C. mean      D. kind

**Question 3:** A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.

- A. responsive      B. calm      C. uncomfortable      D. miserable

**Question 4:** We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours.

- A. an active society      B. a physical society      C. an inactive society      D. a working society

**Question 5:** Her thoughtless comments made him very angry.

- A. pleasant      B. kind      C. honest      D. thoughtful

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  $100 \text{ cm}^3$  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 6:** What happens when something is immersed in a fluid?

- A. It receives an upward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.  
B. The fluid will expand the object and overflow to the floor.  
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 7:** The word "**volume**" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 8:** The word “displaces” in the passage 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 average density is less than that of water, the object will \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 10:** 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. float with a half of its volume under water
- C. go up and down then sink
- D. sink immediately when submerged

**Question 11:** A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks 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 “\_\_\_\_\_”.

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

**Question 13:** The word “upthrust” in the passage refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 14:** Ships cannot be so heavily loaded if they want to sail in fresh water as they sail in the sea, because \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 15:** Archimedes' Principle explains why \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**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. vein

**Question 27:** A. form

B. work

C. force

D. stork

**Question 28:** A. overboard

B. aboard

C. cupboard

D. keyboard

**Question 29:** A. pressure

B. assure

C. assist

D. possession

**Question 30:** A. elephant

B. examine

C. eleven

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 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

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".

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.

**Question 31:** The first photograph was taken with\_\_\_\_\_.

- Question 32:** Daguerre took a picture of his studio with \_\_\_\_\_.

- Question 33:** The word “**this**” in the passage refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- Question 34:** The word “ruined” in the passage is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- Question 35:** The word “lifelike” in the passage is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- Question 36:** The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of

- Question 37:** The word “handheld” in the passage is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- Question 38:** Matthew Brady was well-known for \_\_\_\_\_.

- Question 39:** As mentioned in the passage, photography can \_\_\_\_\_.

- Question 40:** Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

- 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.*

- A** **B** **C** **D**

- A**

- A                      B                      C                      D

- A**                      **B**                      **C**                      **D**

- accompanied by disputes labor.

- 

**C**



**D**

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

**Question 46:** Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution of the United States.

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

**Question 47:** In our hospital, patients \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.

- A. can examine      B. have examined      C. are examined      D. were examining

**Question 48:** You can use my car \_\_\_\_\_ you drive carefully.

- A. as long as      B. as though      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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

**Question 53:** The children ran away as if they \_\_\_\_\_ a ghost.

- A. would see      B. have seen      C. had seen      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.

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

**Question 60:** My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, \_\_\_\_\_ he gave up after 2 months.

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

**Question 61:** The water supply of our home city has failed to \_\_\_\_\_ average purity requirements.

- A. hold      B. own      C. meet      D. see

**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      C. having influenced      D. being influenced

**Question 68:** Thanh: "Lan's the best singer in our school."

Nadia: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. Yes, tell me about it!  
C. That's OK!

- B. I can't agree with you more!  
D. Yes, please.

**Question 69:** Her mother, \_\_\_\_\_ has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.

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

**Question 70:** Scarcely had he stepped out of the room \_\_\_\_\_ he heard a loud laughter within.

- A. than                      B. when                      C. then                      D. until

**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.**

In a world where 2 billion people live in homes that don't have light bulbs, technology holds the key (71)\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (72)\_\_\_\_\_ from childhood diarrhoea.

But even when such technologies exist, the depressing fact is that we can't make them (73)\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (74)\_\_\_\_\_ connecting schools to the Internet via radio links. These people were fortunate (75)\_\_\_\_\_ being able to afford solar panels, radios and old computers. How much bigger would the impact be if these things (76)\_\_\_\_\_ and priced specifically for poor people?

Multinationals must become part of the solution, because (77)\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (78)\_\_\_\_\_ different prices around the world to suit (79)\_\_\_\_\_ people can afford. Alternatively, they could pay a percentage of their profit towards research and development for (80)\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 71:** A. with

B. at

C. for

D. to

**Question 72:** A. number

B. penalty

C. toll

D. amount

**Question 73:** A. enough cheaply

B. cheaply enough

C. enough cheap

D. cheap enough

**Question 74:** A. were starting

B. started

C. have been starting

D. had started

**Question 75:** A. by

B. at

C. in

D. on

**Question 76:** A. have been made

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. the better-off

C. the rich

D. the poor

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

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 to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.**

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  $100\text{ cm}^3$  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 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.

**Question 2:** The word “**volume**” in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**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 ship \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 7:** The phrase “**six tenths**” in the passage means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

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

**Question 8:** The word “upthrust” in the passage refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 9:** Ships cannot be so heavily loaded if they want to sail in fresh water as they sail in the sea, because \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 10:** Archimedes' Principle explains why \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

**Question 11:** It is \_\_\_\_\_ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.

- A. such unusual a
- B. so an unusual
- C. a so unusual
- D. such an unusual

**Question 12:** The Moon is much closer to Earth \_\_\_\_\_, and thus it had greater influence on the tides.

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

**Question 13:** 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. we are seeing a lot of interesting lifestyles and customs
- D. many interesting lifestyles and customs have been learned by us

**Question 14:** The water supply of our home city has failed to \_\_\_\_\_ average purity requirements.

- A. hold
- B. own
- C. see
- D. meet

**Question 15:** You can use my car \_\_\_\_\_ you drive carefully.

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

**Question 16:** The government was finally \_\_\_\_\_ by a minor scandal.

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

**Question 17:** I'll give this dictionary to \_\_\_\_\_ wants to have it.

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

**Question 18:** His honesty is \_\_\_\_\_; nobody can doubt it.

- A. out the question
- B. without question
- C. in question
- D. beside the question

**Question 19:** A large number of workmen \_\_\_\_\_ because of the economic recession.

- A. have laid down
- B. has laid aside
- C. has been laid out
- D. have been laid off

**Question 20:** “What \_\_\_\_\_ if the earth stopped moving?”

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

**Question 21:** He wasn't attending the lecture properly and missed most of \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 22:** We decided to take a late flight \_\_\_\_\_ we could spend more time with our family.

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

**Question 23:** Thanh: “Lan’s the best singer in our school.”

Nadia: “\_\_\_\_\_”

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

**Question 24:** The children ran away as if they \_\_\_\_\_ a ghost.

- A. had seen
- B. would see
- C. see
- D. have seen

**Question 25:** Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution of the United States.

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

**Question 26:** No one can avoid \_\_\_\_\_ by advertisements.

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

**Question 27:** Books and magazines \_\_\_\_\_ around made his room very untidy.

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

**Question 28:** Mai: "Do you want another serving of chicken soup?"

Scott: "\_\_\_\_\_."

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

**Question 29:** In our hospital, patients \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.

- A. are examined                      B. can examine                      C. have examined                      D. were examining

**Question 30:** I would join that running competition \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 31:** My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, \_\_\_\_\_ he gave up after 2 months.

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

**Question 32:** Scarcely had he stepped out of the room \_\_\_\_\_ he heard a loud laughter within.

- A. than                      B. then                      C. when                      D. until

**Question 33:** He's sometimes bad-tempered but he's a good fellow \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 34:** We expressed \_\_\_\_\_ the missing child would be found alive.

- A. the hope which                      B. the hope for                      C. as we hoped                      D. the hope that

**Question 35:** Her mother, \_\_\_\_\_ has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.

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

*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 36:** Looking from afar, the village resembles a small green spot dotted with tiny fireballs.

- A    B    C    D

**Question 37:** Some people often say that using cars is not as convenient than using motorbikes.

- A    B    C    D

**Question 38:** In the early 1900's, Pennsylvania's industries grew rapidly, a growth sometimes

- A    B

accompanied by disputes labor.

- C    D

**Question 39:** I like the fresh air and green trees of the village which I spent my vacation last year.

- A    B    C    D

**Question 40:** It was not until the end of prehistoric times that the first wheeled vehicles appearing.

- 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 41:** We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours.

- A. an active society                      B. an inactive society                      C. a physical society                      D. a working society

**Question 42:** A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.

- A. miserable                      B. uncomfortable                      C. responsive                      D. calm

**Question 43:** We'd better speed up if we want to get there in time.

- A. put down                      B. turn down                      C. slow down                      D. lie down

**Question 44:** Her thoughtless comments made him very angry.

- A. kind                      B. thoughtful                      C. honest                      D. pleasant

**Question 45:** She is a very generous old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.

- A. kind                      B. mean                      C. amicable                      D. hospitable

*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 **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 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 "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. badly damaged
- B. terribly spoiled
- C. heavily-polluted
- D. poorly-painted

**Question 50:** The word "**lifelike**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. moving
- B. touching
- C. manlike
- D. realistic

**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 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. convey ideas and feelings
- B. print old pictures
- 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
- C. Different Steps in Film Processing
- 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 56: A. pressure      B. assure      C. assist      D. possession  
 Question 57: A. elephant      B. exact      C. examine      D. eleven  
 Question 58: A. aboard      B. overboard      C. keyboard      D. cupboard  
 Question 59: A. reign      B. protein      C. vein      D. reindeer  
 Question 60: A. form      B. work      C. stork      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)\_\_\_\_\_ 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*

- Question 61: A. for      B. at      C. to      D. with  
 Question 62: A. amount      B. penalty      C. number      D. toll  
 Question 63: A. enough cheaply      B. enough cheap      C. cheaply enough      D. cheap enough  
 Question 64: A. started      B. have been starting      C. were starting      D. had 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

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 -----

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



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*

- |                                     |                   |                       |                   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Question 61:</b> A. to           | B. for            | C. at                 | D. with           |
| <b>Question 62:</b> A. toll         | B. amount         | C. penalty            | D. number         |
| <b>Question 63:</b> A. cheap enough | B. cheaply enough | C. enough cheap       | D. enough cheaply |
| <b>Question 64:</b> A. had started  | B. started        | C. have been starting | D. were starting  |
| <b>Question 65:</b> A. on           | B. in             | C. by                 | D. at             |
| <b>Question 66:</b> A. are made     | B. have been made | C. were made          | D. made           |
| <b>Question 67:</b> A. while        | B. unless         | C. however            | D. when           |
| <b>Question 68:</b> A. to           | B. on             | C. with               | D. at             |
| <b>Question 69:</b> A. what         | B. where          | C. which              | D. that           |
| <b>Question 70:</b> 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 cm<sup>3</sup> 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 -----

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 word(s) **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.*

**Question 1:** We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours.

- A. an active society      B. an inactive society      C. a physical society      D. a working society

**Question 2:** 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 3:** Her thoughtless comments made him very angry.

- A. thoughtful      B. honest      C. pleasant      D. kind

**Question 4:** A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.

- A. uncomfortable      B. miserable      C. calm      D. responsive

**Question 5:** She is a very generous old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.

- A. kind      B. hospitable      C. mean      D. amicable

*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 6:** A. reign      B. vein      C. reindeer      D. protein

**Question 7:** A. work      B. form      C. stork      D. force

**Question 8:** A. eleven      B. elephant      C. examine      D. exact

**Question 9:** A. overboard      B. cupboard      C. aboard      D. keyboard

**Question 10:** A. assure      B. pressure      C. possession      D. assist

*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 11:** "How brave you are!" he said to the firemen.

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

**Question 12:** 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 wish I had got the job so that I could speak English well.  
C. Despite my poor English, I was successful in the job.  
D. I failed to get the job because of my poor English.

**Question 13:** 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. I had no alternative but to stay at a small hotel during my trip to London.  
C. There were a lot of hotels for me to choose from during my trip to London.  
D. I was talked into staying at a small hotel during my trip to London.

**Question 14:** 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. As I did not know I was going to do so much climbing, I did not wear suitable shoes.  
C. I would have gone on the climb if I had been wearing the right shoes.  
D. I would love to go climbing, but I do not have any shoes that would be suitable.

**Question 15:** I wish I hadn't accepted the invitation to her birthday party.

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

**Question 16:** 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. Despite the teacher's clear explanation of the theory, the students had difficulty understanding it.
- C. In spite of explaining the theory clearly, the students themselves found it hard to understand it.
- D. Although the teaching theory was clear, it was a real challenge to the students.

**Question 17:** Thanks to the efforts of environmentalists, people are becoming better aware of the problems of endangered species.

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

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

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

**Question 19:** No one but Jane succeeded in giving the correct answer.

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

**Question 20:** Peter's main subject at university is electronics.

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

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

**Question 21:** It is \_\_\_\_\_ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.

- A. a so unusual
- B. such unusual a
- C. such an unusual
- D. so an unusual

**Question 22:** "What \_\_\_\_\_ if the earth stopped moving?"

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

**Question 23:** The children ran away as if they \_\_\_\_\_ a ghost.

- A. have seen
- B. had seen
- C. see
- D. would see

**Question 24:** I would join that running competition \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 25:** I'll give this dictionary to \_\_\_\_\_ wants to have it.

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

**Question 26:** He's sometimes bad-tempered but he's a good fellow \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 27:** The water supply of our home city has failed to \_\_\_\_\_ average purity requirements.

- A. meet
- B. hold
- C. see
- D. own

**Question 28:** No one can avoid \_\_\_\_\_ by advertisements.

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

- Question 29:** Books and magazines \_\_\_\_\_ around made his room very untidy.  
 A. lying                      B. which lied                      C. laying                      D. that lie
- Question 30:** My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, \_\_\_\_\_ he gave up after 2 months.  
 A. until                      B. therefore                      C. when                      D. but
- Question 31:** Having traveled to different parts of our country, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. many interesting lifestyles and customs have been learned by us  
 B. we have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs  
 C. much has been learned about interesting lifestyles and customs  
 D. we are seeing a lot of interesting lifestyles and customs
- Question 32:** He wasn't attending the lecture properly and missed most of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. what the teacher said                      B. which the teacher said  
 C. things said by the teacher                      D. that the teacher said
- Question 33:** Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution of the United States.  
 A. have ratified                      B. to ratify                      C. ratified                      D. ratify
- Question 34:** You can use my car \_\_\_\_\_ you drive carefully.  
 A. though                      B. as long as                      C. as though                      D. lest
- Question 35:** Her mother, \_\_\_\_\_ has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.  
 A. that                      B. whose                      C. whom                      D. who
- Question 36:** The Moon is much closer to Earth \_\_\_\_\_, and thus it had greater influence on the tides.  
 A. but the Sun is                      B. where the Sun is                      C. than is the Sun                      D. unlike the Sun
- Question 37:** 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 38:** We expressed \_\_\_\_\_ the missing child would be found alive.  
 A. the hope that                      B. as we hoped                      C. the hope which                      D. the hope for
- Question 39:** The government was finally \_\_\_\_\_ by a minor scandal.  
 A. pulled down                      B. put back                      C. brought down                      D. taken down
- Question 40:** His honesty is \_\_\_\_\_; nobody can doubt it.  
 A. without question                      B. out the question                      C. beside the question                      D. in question
- Question 41:** In our hospital, patients \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.  
 A. are examined                      B. can examine                      C. have examined                      D. were examining
- Question 42:** We decided to take a late flight \_\_\_\_\_ we could spend more time with our family.  
 A. in order to                      B. so as to                      C. in order                      D. so that
- Question 43:** Thanh: "Lan's the best singer in our school."  
 Nadia: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. Yes, please.                      B. That's OK!  
 C. I can't agree with you more!                      D. Yes, tell me about it!
- Question 44:** Scarcely had he stepped out of the room \_\_\_\_\_ he heard a loud laughter within.  
 A. until                      B. then                      C. when                      D. than
- Question 45:** Mai: "Do you want another serving of chicken soup?"  
 Scott: "\_\_\_\_\_."  
 A. No longer                      B. No way                      C. No comment                      D. No thanks

**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.**

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  $100 \text{ cm}^3$  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 46:** What happens when something is immersed in a fluid?

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

**Question 47:** The word "**volume**" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 48:** 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 49:** If an object's average density is less than that of water, the object will \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 50:** 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. float with a half of its volume under water
- C. go up and down then sink
- D. sink immediately when submerged

**Question 51:** A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks because the ship \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 52:** The phrase "**six tenths**" in the passage means "\_\_\_\_\_".

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

**Question 53:** The word "**upthrust**" in the passage refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 54:** Ships cannot be so heavily loaded if they want to sail in fresh water as they sail in the sea, because \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 55:** Archimedes' Principle explains why \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**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 56 to 65.**

In a world where 2 billion people live in homes that don't have light bulbs, technology holds the key (56)\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (57)\_\_\_\_\_ from childhood diarrhoea.

But even when such technologies exist, the depressing fact is that we can't make them (58)\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (59)\_\_\_\_\_ connecting schools to the Internet via radio links. These people were fortunate (60)\_\_\_\_\_ being able to afford solar panels, radios and old computers. How much bigger would the impact be if these things (61)\_\_\_\_\_ and priced specifically for poor people?

Multinationals must become part of the solution, because (62)\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (63)\_\_\_\_\_ different prices around the world to suit (64)\_\_\_\_\_ people can afford. Alternatively, they could pay a percentage of their profit towards research and development for (65)\_\_\_\_\_.

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

- |                     |                          |                          |                          |                              |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Question 56:</b> | <b>A.</b> for            | <b>B.</b> with           | <b>C.</b> at             | <b>D.</b> to                 |
| <b>Question 57:</b> | <b>A.</b> amount         | <b>B.</b> penalty        | <b>C.</b> toll           | <b>D.</b> number             |
| <b>Question 58:</b> | <b>A.</b> cheaply enough | <b>B.</b> enough cheaply | <b>C.</b> enough cheap   | <b>D.</b> cheap enough       |
| <b>Question 59:</b> | <b>A.</b> were starting  | <b>B.</b> had started    | <b>C.</b> started        | <b>D.</b> have been starting |
| <b>Question 60:</b> | <b>A.</b> in             | <b>B.</b> at             | <b>C.</b> on             | <b>D.</b> by                 |
| <b>Question 61:</b> | <b>A.</b> are made       | <b>B.</b> made           | <b>C.</b> were made      | <b>D.</b> have been made     |
| <b>Question 62:</b> | <b>A.</b> while          | <b>B.</b> however        | <b>C.</b> when           | <b>D.</b> unless             |
| <b>Question 63:</b> | <b>A.</b> with           | <b>B.</b> to             | <b>C.</b> on             | <b>D.</b> at                 |
| <b>Question 64:</b> | <b>A.</b> what           | <b>B.</b> that           | <b>C.</b> where          | <b>D.</b> which              |
| <b>Question 65:</b> | <b>A.</b> the poor       | <b>B.</b> the wealthy    | <b>C.</b> the better-off | <b>D.</b> the rich           |

**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.**

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 66:** The first photograph was taken with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a daguerreotype
- B. new types of film
- C. a small handheld camera
- D. a very simple camera

**Question 67:** Daguerre took a picture of his studio with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a very simple camera
- B. special equipment
- C. a new kind of camera
- D. an electronic camera

**Question 68:** 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. stopping of photographers from taking photos
- D. fact that daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities

**Question 69:** The word "ruined" in the passage is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. terribly spoiled
- B. poorly-painted
- C. badly damaged
- D. heavily-polluted

**Question 70:** The word "lifelike" in the passage is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. realistic
- B. manlike
- C. touching
- D. moving

**Question 71:** The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rolls of film
- B. handheld cameras
- C. daguerreotypes
- D. processing equipment

**Question 72:** The word "handheld" in the passage is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. handling manually
- B. controlling hands
- C. operated by hand
- D. held by hand

**Question 73:** Matthew Brady was well-known for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. inventing daguerreotypes
- B. taking pictures of French cities
- C. the small handheld camera
- D. portraits and war photographs

**Question 74:** As mentioned in the passage, photography can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show the underworld
- B. convey ideas and feelings
- C. replace drawings
- D. print old pictures

**Question 75:** Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Story of Famous Photographers
- B. Photography and Painting
- C. Different Steps in Film Processing
- D. Story of Photography

*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 76:** In the early 1900's, Pennsylvania's industries grew rapidly, a growth sometimes accompanied by disputes labor.

C

D

**Question 77:** Looking from afar, the village resembles a small green spot dotted with tiny fireballs.

A

B

C

D

**Question 78:** Some people often say that using cars is not as convenient than using motorbikes.

A

B

C

D

**Question 79:** It was not until the end of prehistoric times that the first wheeled vehicles appearing.

A

B

C

D

**Question 80:** I like the fresh air and green trees of the village which I spent my vacation last year.

A

B

C

D

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

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO****ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC****ĐÁP ÁN****ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2013****Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH; Khối A1***(Đáp án có 02 trang)*

<b>Câu</b>	<b>Mã đề - Đáp án</b>					
	<b>248</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>951</b>
1	B	C	D	B	D	B
2	C	D	C	D	C	C
3	C	D	B	B	B	A
4	A	B	C	D	A	C
5	C	A	D	A	C	C
6	A	C	A	A	C	D
7	D	C	B	A	A	A
8	D	D	A	C	D	B
9	D	C	B	B	B	B
10	A	C	A	C	C	D
11	B	D	A	D	B	D
12	B	D	B	B	A	D
13	C	A	C	A	A	B
14	A	D	B	D	B	B
15	D	D	D	C	C	B
16	B	D	A	C	C	B
17	C	A	C	A	D	B
18	D	C	D	B	D	C
19	C	B	D	D	D	C
20	A	B	D	D	A	B
21	D	D	A	B	B	C
22	A	A	A	B	A	B
23	B	A	D	B	D	B
24	B	C	A	A	B	C
25	D	D	A	A	D	D
26	D	B	A	B	C	C
27	C	A	B	B	D	A
28	D	B	C	C	C	B
29	B	A	C	A	D	A
30	D	D	A	A	A	D
31	D	A	B	A	D	B
32	C	B	B	C	C	A
33	B	B	A	D	B	B
34	C	D	A	D	C	B
35	A	D	B	B	A	D
36	A	A	B	A	C	C
37	C	B	D	C	C	D
38	B	A	B	D	A	A
39	C	B	A	C	B	C
40	A	B	B	D	A	A
41	B	B	A	B	D	A
42	D	D	C	D	A	D
43	C	B	C	C	D	C

Câu	Mã đề - Đáp án					
	248	475	526	693	729	951
44	B	D	D	B	C	C
45	A	A	D	B	D	D
46	B	C	B	D	B	D
47	B	B	C	C	A	A
48	A	B	A	C	D	B
49	B	A	B	A	D	A
50	C	A	A	D	A	A
51	D	B	A	B	C	C
52	D	A	B	C	B	B
53	A	C	C	C	B	A
54	A	C	C	A	B	A
55	C	C	D	D	A	B
56	B	C	A	C	C	D
57	C	B	C	A	B	C
58	A	B	B	D	D	D
59	A	B	C	B	B	C
60	D	C	D	B	C	A
61	B	A	C	C	A	C
62	A	D	C	D	A	A
63	A	C	A	D	A	D
64	D	C	D	A	B	A
65	B	A	D	B	B	A
66	A	C	D	D	C	D
67	B	A	D	A	A	C
68	D	B	B	C	D	A
69	B	A	C	C	A	C
70	B	C	B	A	C	A
71	D	D	D	C	B	B
72	A	B	C	A	B	D
73	C	A	D	D	D	D
74	C	D	B	B	C	B
75	C	C	C	C	D	D
76	C	C	B	D	A	D
77	C	C	C	B	B	A
78	D	D	C	A	D	C
79	D	D	D	A	B	D
80	A	A	D	C	C	C