TEST 1 (21/8/2023)

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.

Câu 1: **A..** killed **B.** cured **C.** crashed **D.** waived

Câu 2: **A..** bush **B.** rush **C.** pull **D.** lunar

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.

Câu 3: **A..** conserve **B.** conquer **C.** conceal **D.** contain

Câu 4: **A..** compulsory **B.** influential **C.** oceanic **D.** advantageous

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.

Câu 5: Because of approaching storm, the wind began to blow hard and the sky became dark as evening.

A. Because of **B.** to blow hard **C.** became **D.** as

Câu 6: All of the cities in Texas, San Antonio is probably the most picturesque.

A. All of **B.** in Texas **C.** is probably **D.** most picturesque

Câu 7: A beaver uses its strong front teeth to cur down trees and peel off its bark.

A. its strong **B.** teeth **C.** peel off **D.** its

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

Câu 8: After he_____his homework, he went straight to bed.

A. has finished **B.** was finished **C.** finished **D.** had finished

Câu 9: The girls and the flowers_____he painted were vivid.

A. who **B.** which **C.** that **D.** whose

Câu 10: These chairs are_____better than the others.

A. as **B.** very **C.** much **D.** either

Câu 11: Malaria is a disease_____by the anopheles.

A. transmit **B.** transmitting **C.** is transmitted **D.** transmitted

Câu 12: Jack has two elder brothers,_____are famous actors.

A. both of which **B.** both of who **C.** both of whom **D.** both of them

Câu 13: Ceylon is_____the South of India.

A. to **B.** in **C.** at **D.** below

Câu 14: Today, women are increasingly involved_____politics.

A. of **B.** in **C.** from **D.** with

Câu 15: Let's go to the library,_____?

A. would we **B.** will we **C.** should we **D.** shall we

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Câu 16: We haven't reached the final_____on the funding for scientific research yet.

A. decides **B.** decision **C.** deciding **D.** decisive

Câu 17: Not until now_____popularly recognized that man is destroying the environment.

A. has it become **B.** does it become **C.** it has become **D.** it becomes

Câu 18: So little_____about mathematics that the lecture was completely beyond me.

A. did I know **B.** I have known **C.** do I know **D.** knew

Câu 19: We have been working hard. Let's_____a break.

A. make **B.** find **C.** do **D.** take

Câu 20: In life,_____can make a mistake; we're all human.

A. anyone **B.** someone **C.** some people **D.** not anybody

Câu 21: The planes were delayed and the hotel was awful, but_____we still had a good time.

A. on the top of all that **B.** on the contrary **C.** for all that **D.** by the same token

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Câu 22: Tom: "Sorry, I forgot to phone you last night" - Marry: "_____"

A. I have nothing to tell you **B.** Oh, poor me

C. Never mind **D.** You are absent-minded

Câu 23: Andy: "Let me drive you home" – Mrs Phuong: "_____"

A. No problem **B.** It's me

C. No, don't worry. I „m alright **D.** No, I usually drive home at 5

Mark the letter A B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

Câu 24: I used to meet him **occasionally** on Fifth Avenue.

A. in one occasion **B.** once in a while **C.** one time **D.** none is correct

Câu 25: **Dissemination** of information is frequently carried out via satellite through local or national TV network.

A. compilation **B.** condensing **C.** collection **D.** dispersal

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.

Câu 26: She wrote me a vicious letter.

A. healthy **B.** helpful **C.** dangerous **D.** gentle

Câu 27: Mr Mickey is a man of affability.

A. warm **B.** caution **C.** hostility **D.** passion

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

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Câu 28: "Sorry, Madam. Looking after the garden is not my duty."

A. He apologized for not looking after the garden.

B. He not promised to look after the garden.

C. He said that he was not responsible for looking after the garden.

D. He asked if looking after the garden was his duty.

Câu 29: Scientist says forests are being destroyed by air pollution.

A. Forests are said to be destroyed scientists.

B. Scientists blame air pollution for the destruction of forests.

C. Scientists are blamed for destroying forests.

D. Scientists say there's much air pollution in the forests.

Câu 30: I feel sorry for Jack because he has failed all his exams.

A. I am upset with Jack because he always fails his exams.

B. Jack has not passed any of his exams, so I feel bad for him.

C. Jack is unhappy because he couldn't pass any of his exams

D. Jack has failed all of his exams, and so we are both very sad.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentence in the following questions.

Câu 31: "No, it's not true. I didn't steal the money!" Jean said.

A. Jean refused to steal the money. **B.** Jean did not intend to steal the money.

C. Jean admitted stealing the money. **D.** Jean denied having stolen the money.

Câu 32: I had just come home. Then I heard the phone ringing.

A. No sooner had I come home then I heard the phone ringing.

B. Scarcely had I come home when I heard the phone ringing.

C. I had barely come home than I heard the phone ringing.

D. Hardly barely come home did I hear the phone ringing.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrases that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Nowadays people are more aware that wildlife all over the world is in danger. Many species of animals will become (33) if we do not make an effort to protect them. There are many reasons for this. In some cases, animals are (34) for their fur or for other valuable parts of their bodies. Some birds, such as parrots, are caught alive and sold as pets. For many animals and birds the problem is that their habitat - the place where they live - is (35) . More land is used for farms, for houses or industry, and there are fewer open spaces than there once were. Farmers use powerful chemicals to help them grow better crops, but these chemicals pollute the environment and (36) wildlife. The most successful animals on earth- human beings - will soon be the only ones (37) , unless we can solve this problem.

Câu 33: **A..** disappeared **B.** vanished **C.** empty **D.** extinct

Câu 34: **A..** hunted **B.** chased **C.** game **D.** extinct

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Câu 35:	**A..** exhausting	**B.** departing	**C.** escaping	**D.** disappearing
Câu 36:	**A..** spoil	**B.** harm	**C.** wound	**D.** wrong
Câu 37:	**A..** survived	**B.** over	**C.** missing	**D.** left

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.

Most journeys in Britain and the US are made by road. Some of these are made on public transport but most are by private car.

In Britain many people rely on their cars for daily local activities, e.g. getting to work, doing the shopping, and visiting friends. People living in urban areas may use buses, trains or, in London, the Underground, to get to city centres, mainly because traffic is often heavy and it is difficult to find anywhere to park a car. Some places in the country may have a bus only two or three times a week so people living there have no choice but to rely on their cars.

In the US large cities have good public transportation systems. The El railroad in Chicago and the underground systems of New York, Boston, San Francisco and Washington, DC are heavily used. Elsewhere, most Americans prefer to use their cars. Families often have two cars and, outside major cities, have to drive fairly long distances to schools, offices, shops, banks, etc. Many college and even high-school students have their own cars.

Long-distance travel in Britain is also mainly by road, though railways link most towns and cities. Most places are linked by motorways or other fast roads and many people prefer to drive at their own convenience rather than use a train, even though they may get stuck in a traffic jam. Long- distance coach/bus services are usually a cheaper alternative to trains, but they take longer and may be less comfortable. Some long-distance travel, especially that undertaken for business reasons, may be by air. There are regular flights between regional airports, as well as to and from London. A lot of freight is also istributed by road, though heavier items and raw materials often go by rail.

In the US much long-distance travel is by air. America has two main long-distance bus companies, Greyhound and Trailways. Amtrak, the national network, provides rail services for passengers. Private railway companies such as Union Pacific now carry only freight, though in fact over 70% of freight goes by road.

The main problems associated with road transport in both Britain and the US are traffic congestion and pollution. It is predicted that the number of cars on British roads will increase by a third within a few years, making both these problems worse. The British government would like more people to use public transport, but so far they have had little success in persuading people to give up their cars or to share rides with neighbours. Most people say that public transport is simply not good enough. Americans too have resisted government requests to share cars because it is less convenient and restricts their freedom. Petrol/gasoline is relatively cheap in the US and outside the major cities public transport is bad, so they see no reason to use their cars less.

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Câu 38: In Britain and the US most people travel by_____.

A. sea **B.** rail **C.** road **D.** air

Câu 39: According to the passage, people in London may prefer the Underground to their own cars due to____.

A. cheap tickets **B.** air pollution **C.** long distances **D.** heavy traffic

Câu 40: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Few college students in the US have their own cars.

B. Families in the US often have more than one car.

C. Most Americans prefer to drive their cars outside large cities.

D. The underground systems are popular in some major US cities.

Câu 41: The phrase "**at their own convenience**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to_____.

A. at the latest time and nearest place **B.** at an appropriate time and place

C. at an early time and nearby place **D.** at the fastest time and nearest place

Câu 42: According to the passage, people in Britain refuse public transport because_____.

A. they like to share rides with neighbours **B.** they think it is not good enough

C. they see no reason to use their cars less **D.** petrol is relatively cheap in Britain

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.

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.

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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 photographycould 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 Câu 43: The first photograph was taken with___.

A. a small handheld camera **B.** a very simple camera

C. a daguerreotype **D.** new types of film

Câu 44: 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

Câu 45: 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

Câu 46: The word "**ruined**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

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

Câu 47: The word "**lifelike**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

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

Câu 48: 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

Câu 49: As mentioned in the passage, photography can_____.

A. print old pictures **B.** convey ideas and feelings

C. show the underworld **D.** replace drawings

Câu 50: 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

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