

MOCK TEST 1 - Anh ĐK

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

Question 1: Don't sign your name on any document you have not had time to scrutinize!

A. spend B. read C. examine D. spare

Question 2: The use of loud sounds to scare off predators serves as a viable strategy for survival.

A. attract B. locate C. terrify D. disappoint

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 3: I've given talks so many times that now I just make up them as I go along.

A. so many B. make up them C. as D. along

Question 4: The problems of traffic congestion and pollution will continue to grow if the government does not make any measures to reduce the negative effects of urbanization.

A. traffic congestion B. to grow C. make any measures D. effects

Question 5: It was on a beautiful day in November when she accepted his proposal of marriage.

A. was B. in C. when D. accepted

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 questions from 6 to 10.

Almon Strowger, an American engineer, constructed the first automatic telephone switching system, which had a horizontal, blade-like contact arm, in 1891. The first commercial switchboard based on his invention opened in La Porte, Indiana, a year later and was an instant success with business users. To access the system, the caller pressed button to reach the desired number and turned the handle to activate the telephone ringer. During the same year, Strowger's step-by-step call advancement technology was implemented in the long-distance service between New York and Chicago when it proved to have the capacity of carrying signals through cable-joint extensions.

The first actual dial telephone, patented by Lee De Forest in 1907, was installed in Milwaukee in 1906. In 1912, their sound transmittal apparatus adapted an electronic tube to function as an amplifier. Transatlantic radio-telephone service linked New York and London in 1927. However, the long distances coaxial cable, which was hailed as unprecedented, came on the scene in 1936 connecting New York and Philadelphia. The Bell Laboratories research facility came up with the transistor to replace the cumbersome vacuum tube, thus diminishing the size of the electronic switch system to about 10 percent of that of the original. Crossbar switching, installed in terminals in 1938, operated on the principle of an electromagnetic force, which rotated horizontal and vertical bars within a rectangular frame and brought contacts together in a split second. A technological breakthrough in the form of undersea cables between the United States and Hawaii was implemented almost twenty years later. An extension was connected to Japan in 1964.

Question 6: Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. The Patent History of the Telephone B. A link between Research and Technology
C. The Developing Sophistication of the Telephone D. Telephone: A Technological Fantasy

Question 7: It can be inferred from the passage that initially telephones.....

A. were limited to businesses B. did not have a bell
C. utilized human operators D. revitalized business in La Porte, Indiana

Question 8: The word "implemented" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to.....

A. used B. breached C. broken D. usurped

Question 9: The word "that" in paragraph 2 refers to.....

A. the system B. the tube C. the size D. the percent

Question 10: The author of the passage implies that telephone networks expanded because of.....

A. the work of a few inventors B. staunch public and private support
C. multiple technical blunders D. a series of breakthroughs

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 11: A. selfish B. famine C. police D. target

Question 12: A. ancestor B. transistor C. equator D. compressor

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheets to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- Question 13: A. continued B. increased C. diseased D. lightened
 Question 14: A. reason B. pleasure C. treasure D. endeavour

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

- Question 15: You will have to go for an interview tomorrow, but don't worry. It's just a.....
 A. form B. formality C. formation D. format
 Question 16:where he tried to hide his favourite jacket, Jethreo's brother always managed to find it.
 A. Much as B. No matter C. Even though D. However
 Question 17: Sam thought that he could..... across the water from the ferry to the quay, but he was wrong and he fell in.
 A. leap B. rise C. drop D. climb
 Question 18: I can't give you a detailed description of the woman, as I only..... at her briefly.
 A. gazed B. glared C. stared D. glanced
 Question 19: This cheese isn't fit for eating. It's..... all over after lying in the bin for so long.
 A. moldy B. rusty C. spoiled D. sour
 Question 20: Paul asked Maria to..... him to the dentist's, because he didn't want to go by himself.
 A. interfere B. join C. unify D. accompany
 Question 21: Mr. Jones knew who had won the contest, but he kept it under his..... until it was announced publicly.
 A. umbrella B. cap C. hat D. tongue
 Question 22: Olivia is still the only student..... the first prize four times for the best design.
 A. to be awarding B. being awarded C. to have been awarded D. to have awarded
 Question 23: When..... to petrol, lead improves the car's performance.
 A. added B. adding C. it adds D. is added
 Question 24: "I called the police but by the time they arrived, the two men.....", said the witness.
 A. were disappearing B. have disappeared C. disappeared D. had disappeared
 Question 25: Broadly speaking, interpretations can be classified..... two groups: judgements and opinions.
 A. into B. over C. in D. of
 Question 26: James visited..... State Hermitage Museum, famous tourist attraction in St. Petersburg.
 A. x - the B. x - a C. a - the D. the - a
 Question 27:, Carla stayed with her roommate's family during the spring break.
 A. Upon she's away in college B. As soon as she's away in college
 C. While away in college D. Meanwhile being away in college
 Question 28: Even if I had known her address, I..... it to him.
 A. wouldn't give B. hadn't given C. didn't give D. wouldn't have given

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet indicate the correct answer to each of questions from 29 to 36.

Every day, millions of shoppers hit the stores in full force - both online and on foot - searching frantically for the perfect gift. Last year, Americans spent over \$30 billion at retail stores in the month of December alone. Aside from purchasing holiday gifts, most people regularly buy presents for other occasions throughout the year, including weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, graduations, and baby showers. This frequent experience of gift-giving can engender ambivalent feelings in gift-givers. Many relish the opportunity to buy presents because gift-giving offers a powerful means to build stronger bonds with one's closest peers. At the same time, many dread the thought of buying gifts; they worry that their purchases will disappoint rather than delight the intended recipients.

Anthropologists describe gift-giving as a positive social process, serving various political, religious, and psychological functions. Economists, however, offer a less favorable view. According to Waldfogel (1993), gift-giving represents an objective waste of resources. People buy gifts that recipients would not choose to buy on their own, or at least not spend as much money to purchase (a phenomenon referred to as "the deadweight loss of Christmas"). To wit, givers are likely to spend \$100 to purchase a gift that receivers would spend only \$80 to buy themselves. This "deadweight loss" suggests that gift-givers are not very good at predicting what gifts others will appreciate. That in itself is not surprising to social psychologists. Research has found that people often

struggle to take account of others' perspectives - their insights are subject to egocentrism, social projection, and multiple attribution errors.

What is surprising is that gift-givers have considerable experience acting as both gift-givers and gift recipients, but nevertheless tend to overspend each time they set out to purchase a meaningful gift. In the present research, we propose a unique psychological explanation for this - that is, that gift-givers equate how much they spend with how much recipients will appreciate the gift (the more expensive the gift, the stronger a gift-recipient's feelings of appreciation). Although a link between gift price and feelings of appreciation might seem intuitive to gift-givers, such an assumption may be unfounded. Indeed, we propose that gift recipients will be less inclined to base their feelings of appreciation on the magnitude of a gift than givers assume.

Why do gift-givers assume that gift price is closely linked to gift-recipients' feelings of appreciation? Perhaps givers believe that bigger (that is, more expensive) gifts convey stronger signals of thoughtfulness and consideration. According to Camerer (1988) and others, gift-giving represents a symbolic ritual, whereby gift-givers attempt to signal their positive attitudes toward the intended recipient and their willingness to invest resources in a future relationship. In this sense, gift-givers may be motivated to spend more money on a gift in order to send a "stronger signal" to their intended recipient. As for gift-recipients, they may not construe smaller and larger gifts as representing smaller and larger signals of thoughtfulness and consideration.

Question 29: What is the main idea discussed in the passage?

- A. Gift-giving, despite its uneconomical downsides, cultivates a positive social process.
- B. Gifts can serve as implicit signals of thoughtfulness and consideration.
- C. Gift-giving may have certain drawbacks alongside its positive qualities.
- D. Gift-recipients are widely acknowledged as considerably experienced in gift-giving.

Question 30: In paragraph 1, the word "**ambivalent**" is closest in meaning to.....

- A. unrealistic
- B. conflicted
- C. apprehensive
- D. supportive

Question 31: The author indicates that people value gift-giving because they feel it.....

- A. functions as a form of self-expression
- B. is an inexpensive way to show appreciation
- C. requires the gift-recipient to reciprocate
- D. can serve to strengthen a relationship

Question 32: The word "**this**" in paragraph 3 refers to gift-givers'.....

- A. struggling
- B. overspending
- C. buying meaningful gifts
- D. having considerable experience

Question 33: The passage indicates that the assumption made by gift-givers in paragraph 3 may be.....

- A. incorrect
- B. unreasonable
- C. insincere
- D. substantiated

Question 34: The word "**convey**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. transport
- B. counteract
- C. communicate
- D. exchange

Question 35: The authors refer to work by Camerer and others (paragraph 4) in order to.....

- A. offer an explanation
- B. introduce an argument
- C. support a conclusion
- D. question a movie

Question 36: Which of the following best describes the tone of the author?

- A. criticizing
- B. pessimistic
- C. informative
- D. ironic

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 37: Because of their microscopic size, particles can easily penetrate deep into the respiratory system, causing serious health problems.

- A. strange
- B. tiny
- C. giant
- D. queer

Question 38: The new sweater collection is so popular with teenagers all over the world that the manufacturer is making money hand over fist.

- A. making a lot of profit at a very fast pace
- B. making only a little money
- C. making more sweaters in the future
- D. making more hand products

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

Question 39: We couldn't get a babysitter. That's why we couldn't join you at the restaurant.

- A. If we could get a babysitter, we would have joined you at the restaurant.

- B. We could have joined you at the restaurant, but we couldn't get a babysitter.
 C. The reason for our absence at the restaurant was not that we could get a babysitter.
 D. We couldn't get a babysitter so that we couldn't join you at the restaurant.
- Question 40: The president failed to explain the cause of the crisis. He did not offer any solutions.
 A. The president couldn't explain the cause of the crisis, nor did he offer any solutions.
 B. The president was not able to explain the cause of the crisis as well as any solutions.
 C. The president's solution was not offered because he couldn't give any explanation for the crisis.
 D. The president's explanation for the crisis was such a failure that he couldn't offer any solutions

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits the blank space in the following passage from 41 to 45.

Paparazzi are freelance photographers (41)..... take photographs of celebrities. Their actions are sometimes criticized because they often go to extreme extents to get unusual shots. At times, their actions may actually be (42), and in some countries they may be prosecuted. Wherever celebrities and stars are found, paparazzi are not usually far behind.

The term paparazzi comes from the name of the character in the Italian film La Dolce Vita. Signo Paparazzi is a photographer who is (43) looking for his next photo opportunity and, at one point, photographs a woman who has recently (44) a personal tragedy. His tactics are remarkably similar to those used by real-life celebrity photographers today, which is why they came to be known as paparazzi. A single representative of this intriguing business is known as a paparazzo, although it is rare to see a paparazzo alone, (45) these photographers often follow each other as well as famous people.

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| Question 41: A. who | B. which | C. what | D. when |
| Question 42: A. acceptable | B. wicked | C. defective | D. dishonest |
| Question 43: A. constantly | B. consistently | C. generally | D. particularly |
| Question 44: A. suffered | B. felt | C. underwent | D. tolerated |
| Question 45: A. So | B. nevertheless | C. but | D. since |

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.

- Question 46: Every soldier will have to use a radio after landing.
 A. It is a must of every soldier that they use a radio after they landed.
 B. That every soldier needs a radio to use after landing will be necessary.
 C. After landing, it will be vital that every soldier use a radio.
 D. Every soldier's using a radio will be needed once landed.
- Question 47: It's hard to concentrate when you're tired.
 A. Your being tired makes you unable to concentrate.
 B. You're impossible to concentrate as a result of your being tired.
 C. Your tiredness leads to your incapable of concentration.
 D. The more tired you are, the harder it is to concentrate.
- Question 48: "You must never play truant again," said their mother.
 A. Their mother forbade them from playing truant again.
 B. They are not allowed to play truant ever again by their mother.
 C. Their mother commanded that they should not play truant again.
 D. Never would their mother allow them to play truant again.

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.

- Question 49: Brian: "Andrew won't like it, you know." - Tim: "..... I don't care what Andrew thinks."
 A. So what? B. Come what may. C. What for? D. I wouldn't say no.
- Question 50: Guest: "Would you give this note to Mr. Wilson, please?" - Secretary: "....."
 A. Yeah. Why not? B. Sorry. Why do I have to do?
 C. No, I wouldn't. Suit yourself. D. Sorry, I can't. He no longer works here.