

Chọn đáp án thích hợp để hoàn thành câu.

12. _____, he passed with the highest marks.

A. Even although the difficult course
C. In spite of the course was difficult

B. Despite the course was difficult
D. Although the course was difficult

13. He drank ____ he had to suffer from cancer.

14. The fire was at last under control, but not before a lot of damage ____.

A. had been caused B. was causing C. had being caused D. has been caused

15. She said that she was going to _.

- A. pull out her teeth
- B. get pulled out her teeth
- C. have pulled out her teeth
- D. have her teeth pulled out

16. This criminal ____ living in France.

A. is thought he is B. it's thought that he is
C. is thought to be D. it's thought is

17. Don't blame Carl for being late. It wasn't his fault.

18. I only glanced his face, so I can't really remember what he looks like.

19. That ____ the end of the lesson already! We've just only started, haven't we?

20. Do you think they will find a/an _____ for all diseases one day?

Đọc và chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Agriculture is the world's most important industry. It provide us with (21) all our food. It also (22) materials for two other basic human needs - clothing and shelter. (23), agriculture provides materials (24) in many industrial products, such as paints and medicines. About half the world's workers are employed in agriculture - far more than in (25) industry. Agriculture is one of the world's oldest industries. It began about 10,000 years ago in the Middle East. (26) that time, certain Middle Eastern tribes had discovered how to grow plants from seeds and how to raise animals in captivity. Having mastered these skills, they could begin to practise agriculture. Before the development of agriculture, people got all their food by gathering wild plants, hunting and fishing. They had to search for food continually (27) left little time for other activities, but as agriculture developed and farm (28) increased, fewer people were needed to produce food. The nonfarmers could then develop the arts, crafts, trades and other activities of civilized life. Agriculture, (29) not only greatly (30) the food supply but also made civilization possible.

21. A. almost	B. most	C. the most	D. the almost
22. A. gives	B. supplies	C. brings	D. takes
23. A. However	B. Yet	C. In addition	D. Although
24. A. made	B. used	C. produced	D. done
25. A. any other	B. others	C. some	D. the other
26. A. On	B. Under	C. In	D. By
27. A. who	B. which	C. whom	D. where
28. A. land	B. animals	C. output	D. houses
29. A. so	B. also	C. still	D. therefore
30. A. affected	B. adds	C. provided	D. influenced

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng cho các câu hỏi sau.

Jacques-Yves Cousteau

Jacques-Yves Cousteau was an explorer, ecologist, filmmaker, inventor and conservationist. He was a man, who spent nearly his whole life underwater exploring the hidden depths of the ocean and who did more to educate the world about the mysteries of the deep sea than any other scientist before or since. He was born in June, 1910 in the village of Saint-André-de-Cubzac, in south western France. Jacques was a sickly boy and spent much of his time in bed, reading books and dreaming about a life at sea. In 1920, Jacques' family moved to New York and he was encouraged to start swimming to build up his strength. This was the beginning of his fascination with water and the more he learnt through his own experiences, the more passionate he became about "looking through nature's keyhole". Nevertheless, his career in underwater exploration came about by accident. After entering France's naval academy and travelling around the world, he was involved in an almost fatal car accident that left him seriously injured with two broken arms. He began swimming in the Mediterranean Sea to strengthen his arm muscles as part of his recovery process and rediscovered his love of the ocean. Cousteau developed a pair of underwater breathing apparatus to allow him to stay underwater for long periods of time. His experiments led to the development of the first Aqua-Lung which was a great commercial success. During World War II, he worked for the French Resistance and experimented with underwater photographic equipment. He helped to get rid of German mines and was awarded the Legion D'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre medals for his bravery. In 1942, he filmed his first underwater film Sixty Feet Down. It was 18 minutes long and was entered in the Cannes Film Festival.

31. What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A. teach readers how to make films
- B. explain how Jacques-Yves Cousteau has made a lot of money
- C. introduce readers to the filmmaker Jacques-Yves Cousteau
- D. describe particular films directed by Jacques Cousteau

32. Being a child, Cousteau had

- A. strong will
- B. bright mind
- C. heart attacks
- D. delicate health

33. In a car accident he

- A. burnt both of his arm
- B. broke his extremities
- C. injured his leg
- D. hurt his eyes

34. Cousteau developed underwater breathing equipment

- a. to extend his underwater investigations
- B. to gain fame
- C. to achieve commercial success
- D. having no certain goals

35. During the World War II Cousteau collaborated with

- a. Polish resistance movement
- B. German antifascists
- C. American troops
- D. underground resistance fighters in France