ĐỀ SỐ 9

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút
Tổng số câu hỏi: 61

PHẦN 1: CÁCH PHÁT ÂM CỦA ÂM VỊ TRONG TỪ

Chọn 01 trong 04 lựa chọn có phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những lựa chọn còn lại. (1-4)

1.	A. exhilarated	B. examine	C. executive	D. execution
2.	A. biased	B. amateur	C. cartoon	D. catalogue
3.	A. pension	B. impulse	C. pursue	D. assume
4.	A. indicate	B. schedule	C. education	D. adulation

PHẦN 2: TRỌNG ÂM

Chọn 01 từ trong 04 từ đã cho có cấu trúc trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại. (5-8)

5.	A. catastrophe	B. envisage	C. contemplate	D. observe
6.	A. ascend	B. descend	C. allege	D. broadcast
7.	A. conscientious	B. illegible	C. contradict	D. equidistant
8.	A. condolence	B. fortune	C. paradigm	D. opulent

PHẦN 3: TỪ HOẶC CỤM TỪ ĐỒNG NGHĨA

Chọn 01 từ/cụm từ trong 04 lựa chọn có nghĩa gần nhất với từ/cụm từ được gạch chân trong câu hỏi. (9-11)

9. You must be **scrupulous** when it comes to preparing his meals as he is allergic to a lot of ingredients.

   A. meticulous B. conscientious C. spontaneous D. collaborative

10. We were outraged to know that our boss had **squandered** thousands of dollars on first-class travel.

    A. spent money quickly B. spent money carelessly

    C. spent money carefully D. spent money frugally

11. She was an **amiable** co-worker, on time, always smiling, and ready to help.

    A. extravagant B. vivid C. zealous D. agreeable

PHẦN 4: TỪ HOẶC CỤM TỪ TRÁI NGHĨA

Chọn 01 từ/cụm từ trong 04 lựa chọn trái nghĩa với từ hoặc cụm từ được gạch chân trong câu hỏi. (12-14)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

12. Few young teachers in the school have received greater **adulation** than did Mr. Thompson after he won that prize.

A. contempt B. reverence C. admiration D. consolation

13. **Cognizant** of the fact that it was getting late, the lecturer cut short his lesson.

A. In spite of B. Due to C. Ignorant D. Regardless

14. When Jack was caught over speeding, he tried to **circumvent** the law by offering the traffic warden a bribe.

A. violate B. observe C. reject D. decline

PHẦN 5: HOÀN THÀNH CÂU

Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng trong 04 lựa chọn cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống trong mỗi câu hỏi. (15-19)

15. The snobbish woman turned up her _____ at the food that was offered to her at the buffet.

A. mouth B. nose C. eye D. back

16. The robbers took to his _____ when he saw the policemen coming after him.

A. leg B. foot C. thigh D. heel

17. Because this project is a _____ order, I will need your assistance to finish it by the deadline.

A. tall B. high C. big D. great

18. Although she enjoys an occasional evening out, as a general rule she keeps _____.

A. herself to her B. her to her

C. herself to herself D. her to herself

19. "The tap is dripping, the bath's overflowing, the plumber's on holiday; what a fine kettle of _____ this is!"

A. fish B. shrimp C. dolphin D. whale

PHẦN 6: ĐIỀN TỪ

Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng trong 04 lựa chọn cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn. (20-27)

Claridge's has taken luxury to a new (20) _____ by offering its guests more than 30 varieties of water - with prices stretching to as much as £50 a litre. The opulent hotel, in the heart of London, has (21) _____ an extensive menu with water from countries as far flung as *Norway, Patagonia, New Zealand* and *Hawaii*. In addition, (22) _____ are given advice on which water is best suited to what occasion.

Finé artesian water from Japan is said to be "a perfect companion" to sushi, sashimi and caviar, while *Waiwera Mineral Water* from the *Waiwera Thermal Resort* in New Zealand has a low mineral (23) _____ which goes well with grilled and fried meat. For those suffering from exhaustion or trying to get over jet lag, OGO spring water from *Tilburg* in the *Netherlands* contains 35 times more oxygen than regular water to (24) _____ the

LIVEWORKSHEETS

drinker. The most expensive on the menu is *420 Volcanic*, spring water from *Tai Tapu* in *New Zealand*, which can be bought for £21 for 42 cl - the equivalent of £50 per litre. Its "smooth sensation on the palate" comes from its journey from the source at the bottom of an extinct volcano through 200 metres of volcanic rock.

Fiuggi from Italy has long been admired since *Michelangelo* wrote about its (25) _____ effects in 1554 and it is said to be very popular with the *Vatican*. Included on the list is *10 Thousand BC*, water that comes from the melted ice of the *Hat Mountain Glacier* and is more than 10,000 years old, which costs £15 for 75cl. Even more (26) _____ is *Mahalo Deep Sea Water*, from *Kailua-Kona* in *Hawaii*, which is £21 for 75cl. Originally a fresh water iceberg, the water melted thousands of years ago and sank to the bottom of the ocean floor because of its different temperature and salinity. It is now (27) _____ to the surface through a 3,000 ft pipeline. But among all the grandeur there is one option which is free of charge - a glass of "old fashioned *London* tap water".

(From: www.telegraph.co.uk)

20. A. height	B. peak	C. summit	D. rate
21. A. revised	B. devised	C. comprised	D. advised
22. A. agents	B. conveyors	C. surveyors	D. purveyors
23. A. content	B. essence	C. significance	D. measure
24. A. clean	B. revitalise	C. encourage	D. calm
25. A. renewable	B. replaceable	C. restorative	D. incentive
26. A. priceless	B. invaluable	C. valueless	D. pricey
27. A. dragged	B. hauled	C. pulled	D. pumped

PHẦN 7: BÀI ĐỌC

Đọc đoạn văn và trả lời 8 câu hỏi kèm theo. (28-35)

In today's world protecting the environment and sustainability are very important issues. Cities and councils throughout the world are working hard to improve the current situation and sustainability will be an important factor in all town and city development in the future. One city which has always had the environment as its top priority is the Brazilian city of Curitiba. It is in the south of the country and is one of the most innovative cities in the world. It is so environmentally-friendly it is known as the ecological capital of Brazil. It is such a successful example of sustainable development that it is visited by delegates from all over the world. The people in Curitiba are very proud of their city and not only believe in a greener lifestyle but they really live it. Sustainable development is **evident** in all aspects of city life.

Residents have planted 1.6 million trees and over 70% of all waste is recycled. Curitiba has the highest rate of paper and glass recycling of anywhere in Brazil. Paper cycling in Curitiba saves over 1,000 trees a year. Like many cities in the world Curitiba also faces many socio-economic problems but because it is such a unique and forward-thinking city **the residents came up with a revolutionary idea** to help poor families and reduce waste at the same time. Each family sorts its rubbish and then it is weighed and "sold" back to the city council in exchange for fruit and meat. This provides healthy food for those who can't afford it and also encourages recycling and helps keep the city clean and tidy. Rubbish which cannot be recycled is burnt to make electricity.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The city's public transport is also one of the greenest in the world. The bus service is cheap and efficient and saves millions of car journeys each year as you can use the buses to get anywhere in the city. There are over 70 kilometres of bus only routes through the city. Roads have 4 lanes, 2 for cars and lorries and 2 for buses only. This means buses can run freely through the city without getting stuck in traffic jams. As a result, millions of people use the bus everyday rather than their cars. There are also special bus lines for students, the disabled and tourists. The best thing, though, is that the 1,200 buses which make up the network run on biodiesel; that is fuel made from plants like soya. Reduced car traffic and low consumption of traditional fuels means that Curitiba is one of the least polluted cities in Brazil. Curitiba was one of the first cities in the world to have completely car free areas in the city center. Also their bus stops have been carefully designed so that they are level with the bus. They are tube shaped and have ramps to provide easy access for everyone.

Curitiba has grown dramatically over the years. In 1950 300,000 people lived there, now the population is 1.8 million. However, even from the beginning the needs of the city had to be balanced with the needs of the environment. Fortunately, **this** has had great economic benefits for the economy. Income per capita is 60% higher than the national average. The architect who led the city's growth in the 1960s was so popular he later became the city's mayor. One big challenge that the city has faced throughout its development is flooding. The city has had to find ways to protect itself from flooding which as affected the city centre for many years. Curitiba wanted to find a solution which worked with nature. The solution they came up with involved creating a number of lakes in the city's parks which could hold flood water. Also no buildings were allowed to be built in areas which had a risk of flooding. One of the most beautiful buildings in the city is the university. It is called the free university of environment and was built using reclaimed eucalyptus poles. You can study a wide range of subjects there although of course it offers many different environmental courses, including bio-architecture.

(From: First Practice Tests)

28. *Why is Curitiba known as the ecological capital of Brazil?*

A. It is a very modern and new city.

B. It has a lot of green spaces.

C. The people there do a lot to protect and conserve the environment.

D. It is visited by lots of foreigners interested in the environment.

29. *What does the author mean in paragraph 2 with the phrase "**the residents came up with a revolutionary idea**"?*

A. Their idea made a lot of people angry.

B. Their idea was original and different.

C. Their idea caused a lot of political change.

D. Their idea made a lot of money for the city.

30. *Which of the following does not happen in Curitiba?*

A. Families separate their household waste.

B. Residents are given food as a reward for recycling their rubbish.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. Residents help to keep the city clean and tidy.

D. Recycled waste is used to produce electricity.

31. *Why don't many people in Curitiba use cars?*

A. Because the public transport system is so efficient.

B. Because there are too many traffic jams.

C. Because many roads in the city are for buses only.

D. Because fuel is very expensive.

32. *Why does Curitiba have less pollution than the other cities?*

A. It covers a smaller area than other cities.

B. Cars use fuel which doesn't cause pollution.

C. People don't use cars much and buses use fuel which doesn't cause much pollution.

D. There are only 1,200 buses in the city.

33. *In the first paragraph, the word* ***"evident"*** *is closest in meaning to* _____.

A. provable B. observable C. conceivable D. tangible

34. *How did the city solve the problem of flooding?*

A. by building fewer buildings

B. by making sure there were lots of lakes

C. by creating more parks

D. They didn't do anything but hoped nature would solve the problem itself

35. *What is special about the city's university?*

A. You can only study environmental courses there.

B. It is the only university where you can study bio-architecture.

C. It is a very attractive building.

D. You don't have to pay to study there.

PHẦN 8: HOÀN THÀNH HỘI THOẠI

Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng ở mỗi câu hỏi để điền vào chỗ trống. (36-40)

36. Mick: "Do you want to go sky-diving with us?"

Martin: "_____. I'm afraid of height."

A. That sounds intriguing. B. Of course, I do. I like skiing a lot.

C. I'm afraid I can't. D. I hate the sky.

37. Elise: "You won the prize, didn't you?"

Andrew: "_____"

A. Yes, I'm over the moon. B. Yes, he did.

C. No, I win. D. Do I know you?

38. Hannah: "Do you support the proposal to build a new airport?"

Katherine: "_____"

A. No, not really. B. No, I like it.

C. No, I don't think you're right. D. Yes, I'm against it.

LIVEWORKSHEETS