

## ĐỀ 11

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. education      B. facility      C. ecology      D. nuclear

Question 2: A. silent      B. opening      C. organize      D. remind

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 the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. doctor      B. corner      C. button      D. Chinese

Question 4: A. physical      B. terrible      C. supportive      D. confident

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

Question 5: Monkeys can't sing, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. can they      B. can it      C. can't they      D. can't it

Question 6: The story I've just read \_\_\_\_\_ Agatha Christie.

A. was written      B. was written by      C. was written from      D. wrote by

Question 7: Richard Byrd was \_\_\_\_\_ first person in history to fly over \_\_\_\_\_ North Pole.

A. the - a      B. the - Ø      C. the - the      D. Ø - Ø

Question 8: Today English is \_\_\_\_\_ international of languages.

A. more      B. most      C. the most      D. the more

Question 9: I'm so worried \_\_\_\_\_ my sister who is ill.

A. At      B. on      C. about      D. of

Question 10: While my father was watching a film on TV, my mother \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.

A. watched      B. was cooking      C. had watched      D. watches

Question 11: He lost his job because he was \_\_\_\_\_. He made so many mistakes.

A. rash      B. incautious      C. inefficient      D. impulsive

Question 12: We'll send you an email of confirmation \_\_\_\_\_.

A. after we had made our final decision.      B. before we made our final decision  
C. while we were making our final decision      D. as soon as we have made our final decision

Question 13: I live in a pleasant room \_\_\_\_\_ the garden.

A. to overlook      B. overlooking      C. overlooked      D. which overlooking

Question 14: The \_\_\_\_\_ friendly products are designed not to harm the natural environment.

A. environment      B. environmental      C. environmentally      D. environmentalism

Question 15: \_\_\_\_\_ her tears, she waved goodbye to her family from the station platform.

A. Filling out      B. Bringing in      C. Turning over      D. Fighting back

Question 16: I know he wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ a promise to me, so I try to keep this promise.

A. break      B. cut      C. lend      D. keep

Question 17: She gave me her \_\_\_\_\_ that she would pay me back immediately.

- A. endurance      B. insurance      C. assurance      D. ensurance

**Question 18:** I don't regret \_\_\_\_\_ her what I thought even if it upset her.

- A. to tell      B. told      C. tell      D. telling

**Question 19:** My neighbor's dog is \_\_, it never stops barking.

- A. a drama queen      B. a loner      C. a high flyer      D. a pain in the neck

*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 20:** The National Institute of Mental Health is conducting far-reaching research to determine the psychological effects of using drugs.

- A. refined      B. extensive      C. prevalent      D. tentative

**Question 21:** The International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List is a comprehensive catalogue of the conservation status of species.

- A. complete      B. rational      C. understandable      D. valuable

*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 22:** Emissions from factories and exhaust fumes from vehicles can have detrimental effects on our health.

- A. beneficial      B. neutral      C. needy      D. harmful

**Question 23:** Don't tell Jane anything about the surprise party for Jack. She has got a big mouth.

- A. can't eat a lot      B. hates parties      C. talks too much      D. can keep secrets

*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 24: George:** "In my opinion, action films are exciting." **Frank:** "\_\_\_"

- A. Yes. Congratulations!      B. There's no doubt about it.  
C. What an opinion!      D. You shouldn't have said it.

**Question 25:** *Mark wants to invite Tom to go to the stadium with him.*

**Mark:** "Do you feel like going to the stadium this afternoon?"

**Tom:** " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. I don't agree. I'm afraid.      B. I feel very bored.  
C. You're welcome.      D. That would be great.

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

Not everybody recognises the benefits of new developments in communications technology. Indeed, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ people fear that text messaging may actually be having a negative (26) \_\_\_\_\_ on young people's communication and language skills, especially when we hear that primary school children may be at risk of becoming addicted to the habit. So widespread has texting become, however, that even pigeons have started doing it. What's more, in this case, it's difficult to



view the results as anything but positive. Twenty of the birds are about to take to the skies with the task of measuring air pollution, each (28)\_\_\_\_\_ with sensor equipment and a mobile phone. The readings made by the sensors will be automatically converted into text messages and beamed to the Internet - (29)\_\_\_\_\_ they will appear on a dedicated 'pigeon blog'. The birds will also each have a GPS receiver and a camera to capture aerial photos, and researchers are building a tiny 'pigeon kit' containing all these gadgets. Each bird will carry these in a miniature backpack, (30)\_\_\_\_\_, that is, from the camera, which will hang around its neck. The data the pigeons text will be displayed in the form of an interactive map, which will provide local residents with up-to-the-minute information on their local air quality.

**Question 26:** A. little

B. some

C. each

D. every

**Question 27:** A. result

B. outcome

C. effect

D. conclusion

**Question 28:** A. armed

B. loaded

C. granted

D. stocked

**Question 29:** A. when

B. which

C. where

D. what

**Question 30:** A. instead

B. except

C. apart

D. besides

*Read the 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 35.*

One of the major problems in the art world is how to distinguish and promote an artist. In effect, a market must be created for an artist to be successful. The practice of signing and numbering individual prints was introduced by James Abbott McNeill Whistler, the nineteenth-century artist best known for the painting of his mother, called "Arrangement in Grey and Black", but known to most of US as "Whistler's Mother". Whistler's brother-in-law, Sir Francis Seymour Haden, a less well-known artist, had speculated that collectors might find prints more attractive if they knew that there were only a limited number of copies produced. By signing the work in pencil, an artist could guarantee and personalize each print.

As soon as Whistler and Haden began the practice of signing and numbering their prints, their work began to increase in value. When other artists noticed that the signed prints commanded higher prices, they began copying the procedure.

Although most prints are signed on the right-hand side in the margin below the image, the placement of the signature is a matter of personal choice. Indeed, prints have been signed within image, in any of the margins, or even on the reverse side of the print. Wherever the artist elects to sign it, a signed print is still valued above an unsigned one, even in the same edition.

(Adapted from *TOEFL Practice Exercises* by Pamela J. Sharpe 2020)

**Question 31:** Which of the following would be a better title for the passage?

A. Whistler's Mother

B. Whistler's Greatest Works

C. The Practice of Signing Prints

D. Copying Limited Edition Prints

**Question 32:** What made Whistler's work more valuable?

A. His fame as an artist

B. His painting of his mother

C. His signature on the prints

D. His brother-in-law's prints

**Question 33:** The word speculated in the paragraph 1 could best be replaced by\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. guessed

B. noticed

C. denied

D. announced

**Question 34:** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as reasons why a collector prefers a signed print?

A. it guarantees the print's authenticity

B. it makes the print more personal

C. it encourages higher prices for the print

D. it limits the number of copies of the print

**Question 35:** The word it in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the same edition

B. the image

C. the reverse side

D. a print

*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 36 to 42.*

Most parents want their sons and daughters to have equal chances of success when they grow up. Today, equality of the sexes is largely mandated by public policy and law. However, old-fashioned ideas and a lot of prejudice are still part of our culture and present challenging questions for parents.

Gender stereotypes are rigid ideas about how boys and girls should behave. We all know what these stereotypes are: A "feminine" girls should be insecure, accommodating and a little illogical in her thinking. A "masculine" boy should be strong, unemotional, aggressive, and competitive. How are children exposed to these stereotypes? According to the researchers David and Myra Sadker of the American University of Washington, D.C., boys and girls are often treated differently in the classroom. They found out that when boys speak, teachers usually offer constructive comments, when girls speech, teachers tend to focus on the behavior. It's more important how the girls act rather than what they say.

The emphasis on differences begins at birth and continues throughout childhood. For example, few people would give pink baby's clothes to a boy or a blue blanket to a girl. Later, many of us give girls dolls and miniature kitchenware, while boys receive action figures and construction sets. There's nothing wrong with that. The problem arises when certain activities are deemed appropriate for one sex but not the other. According to Heather J. Nicholson, Ph.D., director of the National Resource Center for Girls, Inc., this kind of practice prevents boys and girls from acquiring important skills for their future lives.

"The fact is," says Nicholson, "that society functions as a kind of sorting machine regarding gender. In a recent survey, fifty-eight percent of eighth-grade girls but only six percent of boys earned money caring for younger children. On the other hand, twenty-seven percent of boys but only three percent of girls earned money doing lawn work". If we are serious about educating a generation to be good workers and parents, we need to eliminate such stereotypes as those mentioned previously.

Gender stereotypes inevitably are passed to our children. However, by becoming aware of the messages our children receive, we can help them develop ways to overcome these incorrect ideas. To counteract these ideas, parents can look for ways to challenge and support their children, and to encourage confidence in ways that go beyond what society's fixed ideas about



differences of sex are.

(Source: <https://en.isicollective.com>)

**Question 36.** Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Deep-seated stereotypes about genders and their effects.
- B. Different prejudice about how girls and boys should behave and be treated.
- C. The role of culture in the behavior of different genders.
- D. The influence of education and society on gender stereotypes.

**Question 37.** According to paragraph 2, David and Myra Sadker of the American University of Washington, D.C found that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. schoolboys and schoolgirls are treated equally in the classroom.
- B. teachers often concentrate on boys' behavior and girls' manners.
- C. boys are commented usefully whereas girls are paid attention to behavior.
- D. girls are taught to be insecure, accommodating and illogical while boys are strong, unemotional, aggressive, and competitive.

**Question 38.** The word "**deemed**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. celebrated
- B. supposed
- C. designed
- D. established

**Question 39.** The word "**counteract**" in the last paragraph could be best replaced by\_\_\_.

- A. promote
- B. frustrate
- C. encourage
- D. inspire

**Question 40.** What does the word "**that**" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. The differences between boys and girls begin at birth and continue throughout childhood.
- B. People often give pink clothes to a boy and a blue blanket to a girl.
- C. Many people give girls dolls and miniature kitchen and boys receive action figures and construction sets when they were born.
- D. People give different genders of children distinct kinds of presents or clothes.

**Question 41.** Which of the following is **NOT** true about gender stereotypes?

- A. Male and female children are expected to behave the same as what adults think they should.
- B. The distinctions in treatment to boys and girls commence when they were given birth.
- C. It is beneficial for children to practice fundamental skills if they are treated unequally quite early.
- D. Children are differently treated not only at homes but also at schools.

**Question 42.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Parents are able to help reduce the influence of gender stereotypes on their children.
- B. Teachers and parents have to join hands to encourage children's confidence in social activities.
- C. Society functions often categorize jobs regardless of genders.
- D. The problems males and females get when they are adults may originate from gender stereotypes.

**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 43:** Since 1980, scientists in the world did a lot of things to fight against AIDS.

- A
- B
- C
- D

**Question 44:** The author did not intend anybody to see their paintings until they were finished.

A

B

C

D

**Question 45:** Today's students also appear more formerly dressed and conservative - looking these days.

A

B

C

D

*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:** *She began to play the piano three years ago.*

- A. She has played the piano since three years.      B. She has played the piano for three years  
C. She doesn't play the piano now.      D. She stops playing the piano now.

**Question 47:** *"This man spoke to me on the road," said the woman.*

- A. The woman said that man had spoken to me on the road.  
B. The woman said that man has spoken to her on the road.  
C. The woman said that man spoke to her on the road.  
D. The woman said that man had spoken to her on the road.

**Question 48:** *It is possible that some of the students saw the exam paper last week.*

- A. The exam paper can be seen by some of the students.  
B. The exam paper may have been seen by some of the students.  
C. The exam paper should have been seen by some of the students.  
D. The exam paper is possibly seen by some of the students.

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

**Question 49:** She didn't stop her car. She didn't see the signal.

- A. If she saw the signal, she would stop her car.  
B. If she had seen the signal, she would stop her car.  
C. If she had seen the signal, she would have stopped her car.  
D. If she saw the signal, she would have stopped her car.

**Question 50:** *I won't forgive him. I will do it when Tom has apologised.*

- A. Only when Tom has apologised will Iforgive him.  
B. Only when Tom has apologised I will forgive him.  
C. I only forgive him when Tom will apologise.  
D. I will only forgive him before Tom apologises.

\_\_\_\_\_THE END\_\_\_\_\_