

Họ, tên:.....Số báo danh:..... **Mã đề thi 810**

NỘI DUNG ĐỀ

(Đề thi gồm 50 câu trắc nghiệm được in trên 05 trang giấy)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

1. A. interviewed B. performed C. finished D. delivered
2. A. character B. energy C. future D. service

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

3. A. recommend B. résumé C. disappear D. electricity
4. A. particular B. unemployment C. communicate D. economy

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

5. Jackie Robinson, whose joined the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947, was the first black American to play
A B C D

basketball in the major leagues.

6. Not until he got home he realised he had forgotten to give her the present.

A B C D

7. Every city in the United States has traffic problems because the amount of cars on American streets.

A B C D

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

8. This is the house ____ I spent my childhood.

A. in where B. in that C. in which D. in what

9. Many children are under such high ____ of learning that they do not feel happy at school.

A. recommendation B. interview C. pressure D. concentration

10. After the new technique had been introduced, the factory produced ____ cars in 2014 as the year before.

A. twice as many B. twice many as C. as many twice D. as twice many

11. They are trying to persuade the rich to ____ their money to the charities.

A. provide B. invest C. finance D. contribute

12. Jane really loves the ____ jewelry box that her parents gave her as a birthday present.

A. wooden brown nice B. nice wooden brown
C. brown wooden nice D. nice brown wooden

13. I could hear voices but I couldn't ____ what they were saying.

A. try out B. turn up C. make out D. bring about

14. Regular exercise and good diet will bring ____ fitness and health.

A. from B. to C. about D. up

15. Bees have compound eyes ____ of almost 6,000 tiny lenses.

A. making B. make C. to make D. made

16. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) monitors the illegal trade in endangered animals and helps establish ____ for threatened wildlife.

A. stores B. reserves C. archives D. alternatives

17. They always kept on good _____ with their next-door neighbors for the children's sake.
 A. will B. friendship C. terms D. relations
18. No one can predict the future exactly. Things may happen _____.
 A. expected B. unexpected C. expectedly D. unexpectedly
19. It suddenly dawned on Susan that money couldn't _____ all that her husband had suffered in the past five years
 A. make up for B. make out C. live up to D. live through

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.

20. Ron happens to meet Neville at the Dining Hall of Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge University. Select the most suitable response to fill in the blank.

Ron: "I haven't seen you for ages. How are you doing?"

Neville: "_____"

- A. Well, I'm working as an engineer now. B. Never better! How are you?
 C. A little bit off the weather. D. Every cloud has a silver lining.
21. Whilst Nick is strolling about Calton Hill in Edingburgh, Scotland, he meets Mr. Duncan. Select the most suitable response to fill in the blank.

Nick: "_____, Mr. Duncan"

Mr. Duncan: "Me too, little young man!"

- A. As if B. Fancy meeting you here
 C. Easy peasy D. All the better for seeing you

Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in the following sentences.

22. The whole village was wiped out in the bombing raids.
 A. removed quickly B. cleaned well C. changed completely D. destroyed
23. The weekly rent is the same, irrespective of whether there are three or four occupants.
 A. relating to B. regardless of
 C. because of D. together with

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in the following sentence.

24. He was dismissed because of his laziness.
 A. employed B. sacked C. offered D. appointed
25. Many reptiles find shelter in holes or spend the winter being dormant, having all their physical functions slowed down for some time.
 A. warm B. dilligent C. active D. bored

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.

26. "I will not leave until I see the manager," said the customer.
 A. The customer was persuaded to see the manager before leaving.
 B. The customer said he would leave before he saw the manager.
 C. The customer refused to leave until he saw the manager.
 D. The customer decided to leave because he did not see the manager.
27. She did not study hard enough to win the scholarship.
 A. she studied hard but she could not win the scholarship.
 B. Winning the scholarship did not make her study harder.
 C. She could have won the scholarship if she had studied harder.
 D. It was very hard for her to win the scholarship.
28. People say that Mr. Goldman gave nearly a million pounds to charity last year.
 A. Mr. Goldman is said to have given nearly a million pounds to charity last year.
 B. Mr. Goldman was said to have given nearly a million pounds to charity last year.
 C. Nearly a million pounds was said to have been given to charity by Mr. Goldman last year.
 D. Nearly a million pounds is said to be given to charity by Mr. Goldman last year.

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.

29. Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions. She works for a famous fashion house.

- A. Despite working for a famous fashion house, Ann hardly keeps up with the latest fashions.
- B. Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions so as not to work for a famous fashion house.
- C. Not working for a famous fashion house, Ann always keeps up with the latest fashions.
- D. Ann works for a famous fashion house, so she always keeps up with the latest fashions.**

30. Our foods contain thousands of different chemicals. However, only a few of them are absolutely essential to our health.

- A. To stay healthy with only a few essential chemicals, we have to eat the foods that contain thousands of different chemicals.
- B. Containing thousands of different chemicals, foods are absolutely essential to our health.
- C. We stay healthy absolutely thanks to eating foods with thousands of different essential chemicals.
- D. Our foods contain thousands of different chemicals, only a few of which are absolutely essential to our health.**

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks from 31 to 35.

FAILING IN A JOB INTERVIEW

When you first apply for a job, you (31)_____ not succeed in getting it. It's always a good idea to ask them to explain to you what (32)_____ you from beating the other candidates. Don't complain about the situation, but ask them to advise you on what you can do better next time. Perhaps the interviewer (33)_____ of or disagreed with something you said. Perhaps they just glanced at your application and saw something that made it easy to (34)_____ between you and another candidate. Don't regard it as a failure, but recognise it as a chance to learn more. As long as you don't worry too much about it and continue to believe in yourself, you'll eventually find the chance you've been waiting for. Then, your family and friends will be (35)_____ to congratulate you on your success!

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 31. A. might | B. would | C. will | D. must |
| 32. A. banned | B. prevented | C. forbade | D. protested |
| 33. A. disapproved | B. discontented | C. displeased | D. disliked |
| 34. A. select | B. choose | C. pick up | D. sort out |
| 35. A. able | B. possible | C. probable | D. capable |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the questions from 36 to 42.

No educational medium better serves as a means of spatial communication than the atlas. Atlases deal with such invaluable information as population distribution and density. One of the best, Pennycooke's World Atlas, has been widely accepted as a standard owing to the quality of its maps and photographs, which not only show various settlements but also portray them in a variety of scales. In fact, the very first map in the atlas is a **cleverly** designed population cartogram that projects the size of each country if geographical size were proportional to population. Following the proportional layout, a sequence of smaller maps shows the world's population density, each country's birth and death rates, population increase or decrease, industrialization, urbanization, gross national product in terms of **per capita** income, the quality of medical care, literacy, and language. To give readers a perspective on how their own country fits in with the global view, additional projections depict the world's patterns in nutrition, calorie and protein consumption, health care, number of physicians per unit of population, and life expectancy by region. Population density maps on a subcontinental scale, as well as political maps, **convey** the diverse demographic phenomena of the world in a broad array of scales.

36. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. Partial maps and their uses
- B. The educational benefits of atlases**
- C. The ideal in the making of atlases
- D. Physical maps in an atlas

37. Which of the following sentences is TRUE about the atlas?
- A. A country's population growth is presented clearly in the very first map in the atlas.
 B. The atlas isn't as good as other educational medium in term of spatial communication.
C. The atlas provides readers with not only each country's life expectancy by religion but also its language and literacy.
 D. The atlas deals with such worthless information as population distribution and density.
38. According to the passage, the first map in Pennycooke's World Atlas shows _____.
- A. the population policy in each country B. the hypothetical sizes of each country
 C. geographical proportions of each country **D. national boundaries relative to population**
39. The word *cleverly* in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. clearly **B. intelligently** C. immaculately D. accurately
40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. Calorie consumption B. Population decline
 C. A level of education **D. Currency exchange rates**
41. The phrase *per capita* in the passage refers to _____.
- A. per year **B. per person** C. per family D. per day
42. The author of the passage implies that _____.
- A. atlases provide a bird's eye view of countries B. maps use a variety of scales in each projection
 C. maps of countries differ in size **D. atlases can be multi-purpose instrument**

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the questions from 43 to 50.

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 favourable 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 overspending problem - i.e., 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.

43. What is the main idea discussed in the passage?
- A. Gift-giving, despite its uneconomical downsides, cultivates a positive social process.
 - B. Gift- recipients are widely acknowledged as considerably experienced in gift-giving.
 - C. Gifts can serve as implicit signals of thoughtfulness and consideration.
 - D. Gift-giving may have certain drawbacks alongside its positive qualities.**
44. The author most likely uses the examples of gift-giving occasions in paragraph 1 to highlight the ____.
- A. regularity with which people shop for gifts**
 - B. recent increase in the amount of money spent on gifts
 - C. anxiety gift shopping causes for consumers
 - D. number of special occasions involving gift-giving
45. In paragraph 1, the word “*ambivalent*” most nearly means ____.
- A. unrealistic
 - B. apprehensive
 - C. conflicted**
 - D. supportive
46. 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**
47. The word “*convey*” in paragraph 4 most nearly means ____.
- A. transport
 - B. counteract
 - C. exchange
 - D. communicate**
48. In paragraph 4, the author refers to works by Camerer and others in order to ____.
- A. offer an explanation**
 - B. introduce an argument
 - C. question a motive
 - D. support a conclusion
49. In paragraph 4, the word “*construe*” most probably means ____.
- A. view
 - B. understand**
 - C. consider
 - D. take
50. Which of the following best characterises the tone of the author?
- A. authoritative
 - B. pessimistic
 - C. ironic
 - D. informative**

-----THE END-----