|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ĐỀ SỐ 4**  *(Đề thi có 06 trang)*  ★★★★★ | **ĐỀ ÔN LUYỆN CUỐI HỌC KỲ 1**  Môn: Tiếng Anh  Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề |

***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**. supposed **B**. reduced **C**. dissolved **D**. encouraged

**Question 2:**  **A.** young **B**. country **C**. encourage **D**. ground

***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 3: A.** decent **B.** install **C.** attract **D.** approach

**Question 4: A.** common **B.** verbal **C.** social **D.** polite

***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:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_colleges and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_universities are the main institutions that provide tertiary education.

**A**. ∅ - ∅ **B**. ∅ - the **C**. The - ∅ **D**. The – the

**Question 6:** Taking part\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the Advanced Engineering project gave me a chance to use my knowledge to help society.

**A**. to **B**. at **C.** in **D**. on

**Question 7:** Whenever something goes wrong, everyone\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it on me.

**A**. accuses **B**. insists **C**. blames **D**. Charges

**Question 8**: He was the only\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that was offered the job.

**A**. applicant **B**. apply **C**. application **D**. applying

**Question 9:** The college he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to has accepted him.

**A**. applied **B**. required **C**. decided **D**. Achieved

**Question 10:** - Tom: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" - Alice: "Yes, a bit. On certain courses I work until 5:30."

**A**. Do you have any overtime hours? **B**. Are you working overtime?

**C**. Have you ever worked till 5.30? **D**. Do you work any overtime?

**Question 11:** You can choose to get a job when you have finished the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. compulsory **B**. confidential **C**. primary **D.** secondary

**Question 12:** That\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_boy often plays tricks on his friends.

**A**. honest **B**. obedient **C.** mischievous **D**. well-behaved

**Question 13:** A school year is often divided\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_two semesters.

**A**. into **B**. for **C.** in **D**. About

**Question 14:** Most of the students are strongly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the school's approach.

**A**. support **B**. supportive **C**. supported **D**. Supporter

**Question 15:** The making of good habits\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a determination to keep on training your child.

**A.** is requiring **B**. require **C.** required **D**. requires

**Question 16:** Some candidates failed the oral examination because they didn't have enough\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. confide **B**. confident **C**. confidence **D**. confidential

**Question 17:** - Ann: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" - Bill: "I start at nine and finish at four."

**A.** What time do you work? **B**. When do you start working?

**C**. How long do you work? **D**. What are your working hours?

**Question 18:** He graduated with doctorates of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and surgery from Sorbonne, gaining the highest honours that year.

**A**. medicine **B**. medicate **C**. medication **D**. Medical

***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 19:** The sign says, "Keep off the grass."

**A**. The sign says, "Grass should not be grown here."

**B**. The sign says, "Water the grass, please."

**C**. The sign says, "Don't walk on the grass."

**D**. The sign says, "Have someone cut the grass immediately."

**Question 20:** We always stand by you when you are in need.

**A**. We can never stand your necessity.

**B**. We cannot do anything for you though you are in need.

**C**. Whenever you are in need, we stand next to you.

**D**. We always continue to support and help you when you are in need.

**Question 21:** Go over the report before you submit it.

**A**. Type the report quickly and then submit it.

**B**. Before you write the report you have to find enough information.

**C**. Before you submit the report, you should finish writing it.

**D**. Read the report carefully before you submit it.

**Question 22**: I will take up golf this year.

**A**. I will build a golf court this year. **B**. I will begin to play golf this year.

**C**. I will enter a golf competition this year. **D**. I will stop playing golf this year.

**Question 23:** Housewives do not have to spend a lot of time doing housework any more.

**A**. Housewives have to spend more and more time doing housework.

**B**. No longer do housewives have to spend a lot of time doing housework.

**C**. Never have housewives spent as much time doing housework as they do now.

**D**. Housework will never be done by housewives any more.

***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 24:** **Punctuality** is imperative in your new job.

**A.** Being efficient **B**. Being courteous **C**. Being cheerful **D**. Being on time

**Question 25:** If petrol prices **go up** any more, I will have to use a bicycle.

**A**. increase **B**. raise **C**. develop **D**. Ascend

***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 26 to 32.***

An air pollutant is defined as a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials **adversely**. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelt - a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapour might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentration of these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. **These** serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

However, human production usually occurs in a localized area, such as a city. In such a region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is an increased concentration of noxious chemicals in the air.

The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has detectable health effects at 0.08 parts per million *(ppm),* which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, has a natural level of 0.1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

**Question 26:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

**A**. How much harm air pollutants can cause.

**B**. The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere.

**C**. The economic impact of air pollution.

**D**. What constitutes an air pollutant.

**Question 27:** The word **“adversely”** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. quickly **B**. considerably **C**. negatively **D**. admittedly

**Question 28:** It can be inferred from the first paragraph that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. the definition of air pollution will continue to change

**B**. water vapour is an air pollutant in localized areas

**C**. most air pollutants today can be seen or smelt

**D**. a substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities

**Question 29:** The word **“These”** in the second paragraph refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. the compounds moved to the water or soil

**B**. the components in biogeochemical cycles

**C**. the pollutants from the developing Earth

**D**. the various chemical reactions

**Question 30:** According to the passage, human-generated air pollution in localized regions\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. will damage areas outside of the localized regions

**B**. can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants

**C**. will react harmfully with natural pollutants

**D**. can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants

**Question 31:** According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is only useful if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. the other substances in the area are known

**B**. it is in a localized area

**C**. the natural level is also known

**D**. it can be calculated quickly

**Question 32:** Which of the following is best supported by the passage?

**A**. Scientists should be consulted in order to establish uniform limits for all air pollutants.

**B**. One of the most important steps in preserving natural lands is to better enforce air pollution laws.

**C**. Human activities have been effective in reducing air pollution.

**D**. To effectively control pollution, local government should regularly review their air pollution laws.

***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 33:** The **major goal** of primary education **is** to achieve **basis** literacy and numeracy **among**

**A B C D**

all students.

**Question 34:** Education **can** often **to be considered** to be the **most important** element **to develop** a country.

**A B C D**

**Question 35:** **Most** **parents** prefer an **education system** **which** offers children **widest** study options in

**A B C D**

the world.

***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 43.***

Today’s cars are smaller, safer, cleaner and more economical than their predecessors, but the car of the future will be far more pollution-free than those on the road today. Several new types of automobile engines have already been developed that run on alternative sources of power, such as electricity, compressed natural gas, methanol, steam, hydrogen, propane.

Electricity, however, is the only zero-emission option presently available. Although electric vehicles will not be truly practical until a powerful, **compact** battery or another dependable source of current is available, transportation experts foresee a new assortment of electric vehicles entering everyday life: shorter-range commuter electric cars, three-wheeled neighbourhood cars, electric deliver vans, bikes, and trolleys.

As automakers work to develop practical electric vehicles, urban planners and utility engineers are focusing on infrastructure systems to support and make the best use of the new cars. Public **charging** facilities will need to be as common as today’s gas stations. Public parking spots on the street or in commercial lots will need to be equipped with devices that allow drivers to charge their batteries while they stop, dine, or attend a concert. To encourage the use of electric vehicles, the most convenient parking in transportation centres might be reserved for electric cars.

Planners foresee electric shuttle buses, trains and neighbourhood vehicles all meeting at transit centres that would have facilities for **charging** and renting. Commuters will be able to rent a variety of electric cars to suit their needs: light trucks, one-person three wheelers, small cars, or electric/gasoline hybrid cars for longer trips, which will no doubt take place on automated freeways capable of handling five times number of vehicles that can be carried by a freeway today

**Question 36:** The following electric vehicles are all mentioned in the passage EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. trolleys **B**. trains **C.** vans **D.** planes

**Question 37:** In the second paragraph, the author implies that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A**. everyday life will stay such the same in the future.

**B**. a dependable source of electric energy will eventually be developed.

**C**. electric vehicles are not practical for the future.

**D**. a single electric vehicle will eventually replace some means of transportation.

**Question 38:** According to the passage, public parking lots in the future will be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A**. more convenient than they are today. **B**. much larger than they are today.

**C**. equipped with charging devices. **D**. as common as today’s gas stations.

**Question 39:** The passage would most likely be followed by details about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A**. electric shuttle buses. **B**. pollution restitutions in the future.

**C**. the neighbourhood of the future. **D**. automated freeways.

**Question 40:** The author’s purpose in the passage is to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A**. narrate a story about alternative energy vehicles.

**B**. describe the possibilities for transportation in the future.

**C**. support the invention of electric cars.

**D**. criticize conventional vehicles.

**Question 41:** The word **“compact”** in the second paragraph is closest meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. concentrated **B**. inexpensive **C**. long-range **D**. squared

**Question 42:** The word **“charging”** in this passage refer to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. lightening **B**. electricity **C**. parking **D**. credit cards

**Question 43:** It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A**. electricity is the best alternative source of power as it is almost free of pollution.

**B**. the present electric engines are the best option as being practical.

**C**. the present cars are more economical than their future generation.

**D**. many new types of practical electric engines have been developed.

***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 44:** Scientists proved that choosing a career for money will make you less **efficient**, happy and more selfish.

**A**. capable **B**. ineffective **C**. effective **D**. proficient

**Question 45:** A surprising percentage of the population in remote areas is **illiterate**

**A**. unable to speak fluently **B**. able to read and write

**C**. unable to read and write **D**. able to speak fluently

***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 from 46 to 50.***

In the western customs, **(46)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hands is the customary form of greeting, but in China a nod of the head or slight bow is sufficient. Hugging and kissing when greeting are uncommon. Business cards are often **(47)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and yours should be printed in your own language and in Chinese. Also, it is more respectful to present your card or a gift or any other article using both hands. The Chinese are **(48)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_applauders. You may be greeted with group clapping, even by small children. When a person is applauded in this practice it is the custom for that person to return the applause or a "thank you." When walking in public places, direct eye contact and staring is uncommon in the larger cities, especially in those areas accustomed to foreign visitors. **(49)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in smaller communities, visitors may be the subject of much curiosity and therefore you may notice some stares. Generally speaking, the Chinese are not a touch-oriented society, especially true for visitors. So, avoid **(50)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or any prolonged form of body contact. Public displays of affection are very rare. On the other hand, you may note people of the same sex walking hand-in-hand, which is simply a gesture of friendship. Do not worry about a bit of pushing and shoving in stores or when groups board public buses or trains. In this case, apologies are neither offered or expected. The Chinese will stand much closer than Westerners.

**Question 46: A.** grasping **B.** hugging **C.** shaking **D.** taking

**Question 47: A.** converted **B.** transferred **C.** exchanged **D.** changed

**Question 48: A.** enthusiasm **B.** enthusiastically **C.** enthusiast **D.** enthusiastic

**Question 49: A.** Moreover **B.** Whatever **C.** However **D.** Furthermore

**Question 50: A.** touch **B.** touched **C.** touching **D.** to touch