

Mã đề thi 001

Môn: Tiếng Anh

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)

Ngày: .../05/2019

**I. MULTIPLE CHOICE (8.0 pts)**

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. suggest B. survive C. support D. summer

Question 2: A. extended B. skipped C. reduced D. watched

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. occur B. prefer C. benefit D. apply

Question 4: A. pollution B. relative C. musical D. different

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 5: She is singing and dancing merrily when the doctor called to see her.

A B C D

Question 6: At first life was difficult for me because of I didn't understand English.

A B C D

Question 7: Mercury is the smaller planet in the solar system and the closest to the sun.

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.

Question 8: If I were a superman, I \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere I like.

A. flew B. will fly C. could fly D. fly

Question 9: Mr. Smiths has someone \_\_\_\_\_ his car every Sunday.

A. wash B. to wash C. washing DD. washed

Question 10: The hotter the weather is, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. more tired we feel B. we will feel more tired  
C. more and more we feel tired D. the more tired we feel

Question 11: He couldn't reach the goal, \_\_\_\_\_ surprised me.

A. who B. whom C. which D. that

Question 12: Trains stop here in order to \_\_\_\_\_ passengers only.

A. pick up B. get on C. get off D. pull in

Question 13: I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ English as well as a native speaker.

A. will speak B. can speak C. spoke D. spoken

Question 14: He \_\_\_\_\_ me to use energy-saving devices.

A. suggested B. advised C. insisted D. threatened

Question 15: The gentleman to \_\_\_\_\_ we spoke yesterday is making a speech.

A. who B. whose C. whom D. that

Question 16: "You can't have this ball back \_\_\_\_\_ you promise not to kick it at my cat again," the old lady said.

A. until B. when C. while D. though

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 17: . "Thank you very much for your help!" - " \_\_\_\_\_ "

A. Thank you very much too. B. How nice of you to say so!  
C. Yes. That's alright. D. You're welcome.

Question 18: **Jim**: "What about collecting used paper, bottles and plastic bags every day?"

**Ha and Mai**: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

A. Because they can pollute the environment. B. How come? Who can do that?

C. That's a very good idea. Let's do that.

D. What about this weekend?

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

In England, there is a traditional belief that whoever first arrives at the threshold of the household will bring good luck to the family for the coming year. The tradition is (19)\_\_\_\_\_ 'First Footing'. As part of 'First Footing' tradition, English people pray for a young, healthy, handsome, and dark-haired male to be their first arriver of the New Year. A woman, a blonde, or a red-colored person is not welcome for the day, (20)\_\_\_\_\_ they are considered to bring bad luck for the entire year.

Moreover, if that person carries coal, money, bread, salt or holy mistletoe with him, then it is considered to be a (21)\_\_\_\_\_ of good luck and prosperity for the rest of the year. Traditionally, the first footer is meant to follow certain customs and traditions. One of them is that the first footer (22)\_\_\_\_\_ always enter the house from the front door, and exit from the back door. Also, the first footer should place the fuel (as carried along) on fire, should place loaf on the table, and should (23)\_\_\_\_\_ water on the head of the householder. Tradition also calls for gifting of the mistletoe by the visitor to any household member.

Question 19: A. called B. known C. thought D. believed

Question 20: A. although B. yet C. whereas D. as

Question 21: A. notice B. sign C. warning D. coming

Question 22: A. may B. would C. should D. could

Question 23: A. flow B. flood C. pour D. empty

**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: No matter what happens, I assure you that I will not forget how hard you have worked on this project.

A. dare B. promise C. persuade D. insure

Question 25: Tonny was so absorbed in his assignment that he forgot all about his dinner in the oven.

A. busy B. interested C. obliged D. distracted

**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 26: Whenever he returns to this place he is happy and contented.

A. discouraged B. displeased C. satisfied D. serious

Question 27: At 8 o'clock the plane took off into the air and soared above the clouds.

A. decreased B. got dressed C. landed D. slowed down

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

Almost every language in the world has dialects, and American English is no exception. At the present time there is an interesting study on American speech habits. This study has shown that different words are frequently used in different parts of the country to denote the same thing. For example, in the east, Americans use the word "soda" to denote a soft drink. In some parts of the west, a soft drink is "tonic". Such differences are usually a source of conversation and sometimes misunderstanding happens.

Speech and life all over the world have often changed. New words are being used when new discoveries are made and new concepts are formed. Usage determines what is correct and incorrect. Fifty years ago, it was incorrect to say "It's me". But today it is acceptable simply because most Americans say that instead of "It's I". people change, so language changes. What is wrong today may be right tomorrow.

Question 28: Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

- A. American English has no dialects.
- B. American English has dialects.
- C. There is no study on American speech habits.
- D. American English has no exception.

Question 29: The study has shown that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. different words are used in different parts to denote the same thing.
- B. different words are used in different parts to denote a different thing.
- C. there are no different words in different parts.
- D. dialects do not exist in American English.

- Question 30: Differences in speech can lead to\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. dialects                    B. changes                    C. new concepts                    D. misunderstandings
- Question 31: What determines whether a word is correct or incorrect?
- A. change                    B. Usage                    C. Dialects                    D. Study
- Question 32: According to the information in the passage, language\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. makes misunderstanding happen                    B. is the same in almost every part
- C. frequently changes                    D. makes people change

**WRITING (2.0pts)**

*Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, beginning with the given words*

Question 33: I don't have a computer, so I can't get access to the Internet.

→ **If** \_\_\_\_\_

*Question 34:* He succeeded in winning the race.

*He managed* \_\_\_\_\_

Question 35: "You'd better not drink too much coffee," said my mother

→ **My mother advised** \_\_\_\_\_

Question 36: People say that they collapsed that old building last year.

→ **They** \_\_\_\_\_

*Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do not change the given words in any ways*

Question 37: The weather was very bad. We couldn't go out for a walk. (**too**)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

Question 38: He ran fast. He couldn't catch the bus. (**despite**)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

Question 39: The basketball court is far from my house. It is always full of players (which)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

Question 40: We must replace the loudspeakers. The current ones aren't satisfactory. (since)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

**- END OF THE TEST -**

ANSWER KEY: 001

1. D	2. A	3. C	4. A	5. A	6. C	7. B	8. C
9. A	10. D	11. C	12. A	13. C	14. B	15. C	16. A
17. D	18. C	19. A	20. D	21. B	22. C	23. C	24. B
25. B	26. B	27. C	28. B	29. A	30. D	31. B	32. C

Question 33: I don't have a computer, so I can't get access to the Internet.

→ **If I had a computer, I could get access to the Internet.**

*Question 34:* He succeeded in winning the race.

**He managed to win the race.**

Question 35: "You'd better not drink too much coffee," said my mother

→ **My mother advised me not to drink too much coffee.**

Question 36: People say that they collapsed that old building last year.

→ **They are said to have collapsed that old building last year.**

*Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do not change the given words in any ways*

Question 37: The weather was very bad. We couldn't go out for a walk. (too)

→ **the weather was too bad for us to go out for a walk.**

Question 38: He ran fast. He couldn't catch the bus. (despite)

→ **despite running fast, he couldn't catch the bus.**

Question 39: The basketball court is far from my house. It is always full of players (which)

→ **the basketball court which is always full of players is far from my house.**

Question 40: We must replace the loudspeakers. The current ones aren't satisfactory. (since)

→ **we must replace the loudspeakers since the current ones aren't satisfactory.**