Đề luyện thi Đại học môn Tiếng Anh khối A1 năm 2019

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80)

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 10.

Adults can easily survive on seven to eight hours' sleep a night, (4) teenagers req	
	o and five hours'
hours. According to medical experts, one in five youngsters (5) anything between two	
sleep a night less than their parents did at their age.	
This (6) serious questions about whether lack of sleep is affecting children's abilit	•
at school. The connection between sleep deprivation and lapses in memory, impaired reaction	
concentration is well (7) Research has shown that losing as little as half an hour's s	sleep a night can
have profound effects (8) how children perform the next day. A good night's sleep is teenagers because it is while they are asleep (9) they release a hormone that is established.	
'growth spurt' (the period during teenage years when the body grows at a rapid rate). It's true	
some (10), catch up on sleep at weekends, but that won't help them when they are	
sleep in class on a Friday afternoon.	о алорранд от то
By Tim Falla and Paul A. Davies. Solution	tions Advanced. OUP
Question 1: A. behind time B. in time C. at time D. about time	9
Question 2: A. less B. much C. little D. few	
Question 3: A. danger B. threat C. risk D. jeopardy	
Question 4: A. whereas B. or C. because D. so	
Question 5: A. gets B. makes C. puts D. brings	
Question 6: A. comes B. raises C. results D. rises	
Question 7: A. established B. acquired C. arranged D. organized	
Question 8: A. in B. on C. at D. to	
Question 9: A. at which B. that C. where D. which	
Question 10: A. point B. rate C. level D. extent	
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 11: Now many people who shop at a <u>health</u> food store instead of a local supermarket ar likely to find a healthy, sugar-free beverage.	re much more
A. harmful to health B. full of preservatives	
C. beneficial to health D. convenient to prepare	
Question 12: Thanks to the invention of the microscope, biologists can now gain <u>insights</u> into the	nature of the
human cell.	
A. far-sighted views B. spectacular sightings	
C. in-depth studies D. deep understanding	
	were
shortlisted for the interview.	
A. small number B. class C. small amount D. hand	

Question 14: Even though the mountain was very steep and the climb was <u>hazardous</u>, several adventurous tourists managed to reach the top.

A. bringing excitement

B. resulting in depression

C. costing a lot of money

D. causing a lot of risks

Question 15: Just like <u>hearing</u> infants who start first with simple syllable babbling, then put more syllables together to sound like real sentences and questions, deaf babies follow the same pattern.

A. obedient to parents

B. physically abnormal

C. hard of hearing

D. able to hear

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 16 to 25.

The ability to conduct electricity is one of the key properties of a metal. Other solid materials such as silicon can conduct electricity but only effectively at certain temperatures. Also, some substances such as salt (sodium chloride) can conduct when molten or when dissolved in water. The ability of metals to conduct electricity is due to how their atoms bond together. In order to bond together the metal atoms lose at least one of their **outermost** electrons. This leaves the metal atoms with a positive charge and they are now strictly ions. The lost electrons are free to move in what is known as a sea of electrons. Since the electrons are negatively charged they attract the ions and this is what keeps the structure together.

An electric current is a flow of charge and since the electrons in the sea of electrons are free to move they can be made to flow in one direction when a source of electrical energy such as a battery is connected to the metal. Hence we have an electric current flowing through the wire, and this is what makes metals such good conductors of electricity. The only other common solid conducting material that pencil users are likely to encounter is graphite (what the 'lead' of a pencil is made from). Graphite is a form of carbon and again the carbon atoms bond in such a way that there is a sea of electrons that can be made to flow as an electric current. Likewise, if we have an ionic substance like salt we can make the electrically charged ions flow to create a current but only when those ions are free to move, either when the substance is a liquid or dissolved in water. In its solid state an ionic substance like salt cannot conduct electricity as its charged ions cannot flow.

Electrical insulators are substances that cannot conduct electricity well either, because they contain no charged particles or any charged particles they might contain do not flow easily. Water itself is a poor conductor of electricity as it does not contain a significant amount of fully charged particles (the ends of a water molecule are partly charged but overall the molecule is neutral). However, most water we encounter does contain dissolved charged particles, so it will be more conductive than pure water. Many of the problems that occur when touching electrical devices with wet hands result from the ever-present salt that is left on our skin through perspiration and it dissolves in the water to make it more conductive.

By Helena Gillespie and Rob Gillespie. Science for Primary School Teachers. OUP

Question 16: Electrical conductivity is	
A. completely impossible for silicon	
B. one of the key properties of most solid materials	
C. impossible for any substance when it is dissolved	in
water D. one of the most important properties of me	etals
Question 17: According to the passage, a metal can con-	duct electricity due to .
A. the absence of free electrons	,
B. the loss of one electron in the core of its atoms	
C. the way its atoms bond together	
D. its atoms with a positive charge	
Question 18: The word "outermost" in paragraph 1 mg	stly means .
A. nearest to the inside	B. furthest from the inside
C. the heaviest	D. the lightest
Question 19: The atoms of a metal can bond together be	ecause .
A. electrons can flow in a single direction	
B. the lost electrons cannot move freely in the sea o	f electrons
C. they lose all of their electrons	
D. negatively charged electrons attract positive ions	
Question 20: Salt in its solid state is not able to conduct	electricity because .
A. it has free electrons	B. its charged ions are not free to move
C. its charged ions can flow easily	D. it cannot create any charged ions
Question 21: The word "they" in paragraph 3 refers to	<u>:</u>
A. electrical insulators	B. electric currents
C. charged particles	D. charged ions

Question 22: Water is a poor A. only a small amount of B. only a positive electric C. no positive or negative	fully charged particles charge	ins	
D. only a negative electric			
B. the water contains tooC. the water containing no	salt on our skin and becon	mes more conductive	ds because
B. Some materials are moC. Graphite is a common	lowing is NOT true accordir icity when it is molten or di ore conductive than others. solid substance that can coore conductive than most w	issolved. nduct electricity.	ay.
Question 25: Which of the fol A. Electrical Devices C. Electrical Insulators	lowing could best serve as	the title of the passage? B. Electrical Energy D. Electrical Conductivity	
Mark the letter A, B, C	c, or D on your answe	er sheet to indicate t	the correct answer
to each of the following	ng questions.		
Question 26: I could hear void		what they were saying.	
A. bring about Question 27: he got t	op marks at high school, he	e never went to university.	D. try out
Question 28: Applications		ot be considered.	D. Meanwhile
A. send Question 29: Sammy had wor A. until			D. that is sentD. while
Question 30: The girl was use			D. Writte
_	B. to receiving		D. to receive
Question 31: always of A. While arranging flowers	gives me real pleasure.	B. Arranging flowers	
C. The flowers are arrang		D. I arrange flowers	ict
Question 32: The theory of re A. was developed Question 33: was the	B. developed	C. is developed	D. develops
A. So strong		C. How strong	D. Hardly ever
Question 34: Kay: "I wouldn't John: ""	_	3	, , ,
A. Wouldn't you? Why?C. Would you, really?		B. It's out of the question.D. I'd rather you didn't.	
Question 35: The higher the of A. the more heat it retains C. it retains the more heat	s t	B. the heat it retains moreD. more heat it retains	
Question 36: Be sure not to re A. heavily	B. numerously	ther tongue when you are C. severely	learning a foreign language. D. abundantly
Question 37: Mary: "The hat's		C. Laveler const	D. The plant was like it
A. The same to you! Question 38: In our team, no		C. Lucky you!	D. I'm glad you like it.
A. including	B. other than	C. outside	D. rather than
Question 39: "It's about time		-	D did
A. will do	B. do	C. must do	D. did
Question 40: a few m	B. Unless we had		D. If we had had

Question 41: Do you remember	ber to help us w	hen we were in difficulty?	
A. once offering	B. to offer	C. being offered	D. you offer
Question 42: Lucy: "You look Sue: " "	really nice in that red s	weater!"	
	B. I'm afraid so.	C. Thank you.	D. Don't mention it.
Question 43: Communities in	remote areas are extre	mely to famine if crops	s fail.
A. vulnerable	B. disappointed	C. defenseless	D. helpless
Question 44: Tom hasn't con	npleted the work yet and	d Maria hasn't	
A. neither	B. either	C. also	D. too
Question 45: We could have	caught the last train, but	t we five minutes late	•
A. would be	B. have been	C. are	D. were
Question 46: The superstar, week.	accompanied by the oth	er members of the band,	to visit our school next
A. are going	B. has had	C. are	D. is going
Question 47: We received a	call from the teacher	charge of our course.	
A. to	B. in	C. at	D. on
Question 48: In my apartment A. the largest one C. the largest of which		is used as the living-the large onethe larger of which	room.
Question 49: Mrs. Chau has	managed the departmen	nt that she'll be promo	oted next month.
A. very successful	B. so successfully	C. too successful	too successfully
Question 50: We hoped	they would come an	d give us new lectures.	
A. what	B. that C. which		D. when

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.

Question 51: It's difficult for me to understand what he implies.

- A. What he implies is not very difficult to understand.
- B. Understanding what he implies is found difficult.
- **C.** I find it difficult to understand what he really means.
- **D.** To understand what he really means is difficult to find.

Question 52: There is no question of changing my mind about resigning.

- A. Nobody knows about my decision on resigning.
- **B.** I certainly won't change my mind about resigning.
- C. They asked me no question about resigning.
- **D.** I should have changed my mind about resigning.

Question 53: John said, "You'd better not lend them any money, Daisy."

- A. John ordered Daisy not to lend them any money.
- B. John commanded Daisy not to lend them any money.
- C. John advised Daisy not to lend them any money.
- **D.** John asked Daisy if she had lent them any money.

Question 54: I had two job offers upon graduation, neither of which was appropriate for my qualifications.

- A. Though I wasn't qualified enough, two jobs were offered to me upon graduation.
- **B.** The two jobs offered to me after my graduation didn't suit my qualifications.
- **C.** I was offered two jobs soon after my graduation, both of which were suitable for my qualifications.
- **D.** Both of the job offers I had prior to my graduation were appropriate for my qualifications.

Question 55: I forgot to lock the door before leaving.

- A. I remembered that I left the door locked before going out.
- B. I didn't remember whether I locked the door before leaving.
- **C.** I left without remembering to lock the door.
- **D.** I locked the door before leaving, but I forgot about it.

Question 56: They arrived too late to get good seats.

- **A.** Although they were late, they found some good seats.
- B. They got good seats some time after they arrived.
- C. As they got there too late, there were no good seats left.
- **D.** They had to stand for the whole show.

Question 57: It was only when I left home that I realized how much my family meant to me.

- A. Before I left home, I realized how much my family meant to me.
- **B.** As soon as I left home, I found out what a family could do without.
- **C.** Not until I left home did I realize how much my family meant to me.
- **D.** I left home and didn't realize how meaningful my family was.

Question 58: When there is so much traffic on the roads, it is sometimes quicker to walk than to go by car.

- A. It is faster to walk than to drive in the heavy traffic at certain time of the day.
- B. During rush hours, walking gives me much more pleasure than driving in the heavy traffic.
- **C.** There is so much traffic these days that it is more pleasant to walk than to drive.
- **D.** The traffic is always so heavy that you'd better walk to work; it's quicker.

Question 59: "Get out of my car or I'll call the police!" Jane shouted to the strange man.

- **A.** Jane politely told the man she would call the police if he didn't leave her car.
- **B.** Jane informed the strange man that she would call the police.
- C. Jane threatened to call the police if the man didn't leave her car.
- **D.** Jane plainly said that she would call the police.

Question 60: This village is inaccessible in winter due to heavy snow.

- A. Nobody likes to come to this village in winter because of heavy snow.
- **B.** We have no difficulty reaching this village in winter because of heavy snow.
- **C.** We cannot gain permission to this village in winter because of heavy snow.
- **D.** Heavy snow makes it impossible to reach the village in winter.

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 61 to 70.

A radio telescope is a radio receiver that "sees" radio waves. Unlike a normal telescope, which sees light, a radio telescope is used primarily in the area of astronomy because it can detect radio waves that are emitted by celestial objects. Such objects in space, also called radio objects, can be things such as hot gas, electrons, and wavelengths given off by different atoms and molecules.

The first radio telescope was invented by Grote Reber in 1937. He was an American who graduated with a degree in engineering. He went on to work as an amateur radio operator and later decided to try to build his own radio telescope in his backyard. Reber's first two radio receivers failed to pick up any signals from outer space, but in 1938, his third radio telescope successfully picked up radio waves from space.

A radio telescope consists of a large parabolic-shaped dish antenna or a combination of two or more. The significance of the parabolic shape allows for the incoming radio waves to be concentrated on one focal point, allowing the signals to be **picked up** as strongly as possible. A larger dish means that more signals can be received and focalized.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the largest radio telescope of the time was invented with a seventy-six-meter telescope although larger telescopes have been made since then. The largest **current** radio telescope in the world is the RATAN-600 in Russia, whose diameter is 576 meters. It has provided valuable feedback of the sun's radio wavelengths and atmosphere. The largest radio telescope in Europe is a 100-meter diameter telescope in Germany, and the largest radio telescope in the United States is the Big Ear in the state of Ohio. The largest array of telescopes is the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope in India.

Radio telescopes have provided scientists with valuable information about our universe. One of the most important functions of radio telescopes is their ability to allow scientists to track different space probes, the unmanned space missions in outer space. Radio telescopes allow for the travel of space probes into places like the surface of Mars that are too dangerous for men to explore. Without radio wave technology, scientists would not know much of what inhabits the universe nor would **they** be able to see it. Radio waves are our eyes and ears in outer space.

ears in outer space.

By Timothy Hall, Arthur H. Milch and Denise McCormach. How to Master skills for the TOEFL iBT

Question 61: According to the passage, a radio telescope enables the detection of _____.

A. creatures that inhabit celestial objects

C. normal light of celestial objects

D. radio waves sent out by celestial objects

Question 62: According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true about Grote Reber EXCEPT that ____.

A. he was an inventor B. he was an amateur radio operator C. he was an engineer D. he was an astronomer

Question 63: Grote Reber's idea to develop a radio telescope was not successful until ____.

A. he picked up signals from outer space

C. he experimented on the third one

D. he first built one in his backyard

		up " in paragraph 3 is		
A. send		B. lift	C. receive	D. select
A. A larger dis B. The Big Ear C. The pattern D. The largest	h antenna helps in the United St of radio waves radio telescope	sage, which of the fol a radio telescope pro ates produces the lar received by radio tele of all time is the one	oduce better results. rgest array of telescons escopes is significant with a seventy-six-r	opes. :. neter diameter.
		in paragraph 4 is clos		
A. existing		noving	•	D. water movement
Question 67: The		paragraph 5 refers to		
A. places	B. ra	adio waves	C. scientists	D. eyes and ears
A. they can real they help to C. they allow they can help to	cognize who don o track only man nem to travel to so hem understand r	ntists' eyes and ears ninates the universe ned space missions ir uch dangerous places more about the univer	n space as Mars D. se	use
Question 69: The	focus of discussion	on in the passage is $_{ extstyle -}$		
A. radio waves			B. radio telescopes	
C. radio opera			D. atoms and mole	ecules
		ge was probably publ		
A. a business j			B. a fashion magazD. a book on envir	
C. a scientific	journai		D. a DOOK OH EHVII	onnent
Mark the lett	er A, B, C, or	D on your answ	er sheet to ind	icate the word that differs
from the other	er three in th	e position of th	e primary stres	ss in each of the following
questions.		•	1 ,	8
-	nyontional	D proconyativo	C. reliable	D. intellectual
Question 71: A. CC		B. preservative		
Question 72: A. er		B. superstition	C. technology	D. predominance
Question 73: A. co	•	B. customer	C. property	D. energy
Question 74: A. de		B. popular	C. impatient	D. observant
Question 75: A. O	ccur	B. struggle	C. enlarge	D. survive
Mark the lett	er A, B, C, or	D on your answ	er sheet to indi	icate the underlined
part that nee	ds correction	n in each of the	following quest	tions.
Question 76: Thes	e exercises look	easy, but they are <u>ve</u>	ry relatively difficult	for us.
		ion 77: As the old one	•	
its functions in ha		_	· —	
A		В	C	D
Question 78: After	our discussion, ABCD the		later flight and so th	nat we <u>could spend more time</u> with
Question 79: The	•	smoking has bad effe		·
a		C D Question 80: Ou	ir astronauts <u>chosen</u>	TOT TIY
spacecraft were s	elected from mili		6	D
		A B	C	D
THE END				

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