## Đề thi Đại học

### Môn Tiếng Anh khối A1 năm 2014

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

the air is,  B. it retains the more heat  D. the more heat it retains	
charge of our course. C. on	D. to
ria hasn't C. too	D. also
•	D. How strong
C. have been	D. are
C. once offering	D. to offer
	h a short time.  D. other than
•	D. Meanwhile
·	
ther tongue when you are	<ul><li>D. has had</li><li>learning a foreign language.</li><li>D. heavily</li></ul>
y to famine if crops of C. disappointed	
what they were saying.  C. make out	D. bring about
B. The flowers are arrange D. While arranging flowers	
	D. Unless we had
C. is developed	D. develops
C. too successful	ted next month.  D. very successful
C. until	D. while
ve us new lectures. C. when	D. which
	B. it retains the more heat D. the more heat it retains charge of our course. C. on fia hasn't C. too c. C. Hardly ever five minutes late. C. have been we were in difficulty? C. once offering finish this tough task in suc C. outside never went to university.  embers of the band,  C. are ther tongue when you are ther tongue when you are c. numerously y to famine if crops C. disappointed what they were saying. C. make out  B. The flowers are arrange D. While arranging flowers e finished the task. C. If we had who was a famous physica is developed that she'll be promot C. too successful moving to Scotland. C. until ve us new lectures.

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Question 19: In my apartme	nt there are two rooms,		oom.
A. the large one		B. the larger of which	
C. the largest one		<ul><li>the largest of which</li></ul>	
Question 20: "It's about time	you your homewo	ork, Mary."	
A. do	B. did	C. must do	D. will do
Question 21: The girl was us	ed birthday presen	ts from her brothers.	
A. to receive	B. to receiving	C. to being received	<ul><li>to be receiving</li></ul>
Question 22: Applications	in after 30 <sup>th</sup> April will r	not be considered.	
A. which sent	B. that is sent	C. sent	D. send
Question 23: Lucy: "You look	really nice in that red swe	ater!"	
Sue: ""			
A. How dare you?	B. Thank you.	C. I'm afraid so.	D. Don't mention it.
Question 24: Kay: "I wouldn'	't do that if I were you."		
John: ""			
A. Wouldn't you? Why?		B. It's out of the question	
C. I'd rather you didn't.		D. Would you, really?	
Question 25: Mary: "The hat	's so beautiful. Thanks."		
Tony: ""			
A. I'm glad you like it.	B. Great idea!	C. Lucky you!	D. The same to you!

# 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 35.

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.

not know much of what inhabits the universe nor would <b>they</b> be able to see it. Radio waves are our eyes an ears in outer space.
By Timothy Hall, Arthur H. Milch and Denise McCormach. How to Master skills for the TOEFL ib
<ul> <li>Question 26: According to the passage, a radio telescope enables the detection of</li> <li>A. normal light of celestial objects B. radio waves sent out by celestial objects C. creatures that inhabit celestial objects D. shapes and sizes of celestial objects</li> </ul>
Question 27: According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true about Grote Reber EXCEPT that  A. he was an amateur radio operator B. he was an astronomer C. he was an engineer D. he was an inventor
Question 28: Grote Reber's idea to develop a radio telescope was not successful until  A. he first built one in his backyard  C. he experimented on the third one  B. he graduated from an engineering school  D. he picked up signals from outer space

<b>Question 29:</b>	The verb "pick	up" in paragraph 3	is closest in meaning to	
A. send		B. receive	C. select	D. lift
Question 30: Acco	ording to the pas	ssage, which of the	following statements is 1	TRUE?
•		•	escopes is significant.	
			with a seventy-six-meter	er diameter.
_	•		oduce better results. argest array of telescope	c
-			losest in meaning to	
A. water move		electricity flow		D. existing
		paragraph 5 refers	_	Chisting
A. places		cientists		D. eves and ears
•			rs in outer space because	•
		such dangerous pla	-	S
•		ned space missions i		
•	-	ninates the universe		
•	•	and more about the		
•		on in the passage is		
A. radio telesco	•		B. radio waves	
C. radio operat			D. atoms and molecul	es
A. a fashion m		age was probably pu	B. a scientific journal	
C. a business j	-		D. a book on environr	ment
or a basiness j	ournar		Di a book on chimon	nene
				D on your answer sheet to bered blanks from 36 to
<b>45.</b>				
Why is it that	many teenagers	have the energy to	play computer games u	ıntil late at night but can't find the
energy to get out	of bed (36)	for school? Acc	cording to a new report,	today's generation of children are
in danger of ge	tting so (37)	sleep that	they are putting thei	r mental and physical health at
(38) Ac	lults can easily s	urvive on seven to	eight hours' sleep a nigh	t, (39)teenagers require
		nedical experts, one han their parents di		anything between two
				is affecting children's ability to
				in memory, impaired reaction time
and poor concent	ration is well (42	!) Resea	rch has shown that losir	ng as little as half an hour's sleep a
night can have pr	ofound effects (	43) how o	children perform the nex	t day. A good night's sleep is also
				release a hormone that is essentia
				ows at a rapid rate). It's true that
dropping off to sle			o at weekends, but tha	t won't help them when they are
dropping on to sic	cep in class on a	Triday arternoon.	<i>By</i> Tim Falla ar	nd Paul A. Davies. Solutions Advanced. OUP
Question 36: A. in	time	B. at time	C. behind time	D. about time
Question 37: A. les		B. little	C. few	D. much
Question 38: A. ris	sk	B. danger	C. threat	D. jeopardy
Question 39: A. be		_		· , ,
	ecause	B. SO	C. or	<ul><li>D. whereas</li></ul>

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.

C. comes

C. at

C. which

C. extent

C. established

Question 46: Even though the mountain was very steep and the climb was <u>hazardous</u>, several adventurous tourists managed to reach the top.

B. raises

B. in

B. that

B. rate

**B.** organized

A. causing a lot of risks

Question 41: A. rises

Question 43: A. on

Question 44: A. where

Question 45: A. level

Question 42: A. arranged

D. results

D. to

acquired

**D.** at which

D. point

**B.** bringing excitement

D. resulting in depression

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human cell.	oe, biologists can now gain <u>insights</u> into the nature of the
A. deep understanding	B. in-depth studies D. far-sighted views
C. spectacular sightings	
Question 48: Just like <u>hearing</u> infants who start first w together to sound like real sentences and questions,  A. able to hear  B. physically abnormal	deaf babies follow the same pattern.
	-
Question 49: Dozens of applicants showed up for the shortlisted for the interview.	vacant position, but only a <u>nandrul</u> or them were
A. small number B. hand	C. class D. small amount
	food store instead of a local supermarket are much more
likely to find a healthy, sugar-free beverage.  A. convenient to prepare	B. beneficial to health
C. harmful to health	D. full of preservatives
Read the following passage and mark	he letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet
to indicate the correct answer to each o	f the questions from 51 to 60.
can conduct electricity but only effectively at certain chloride) can conduct when molten or when dissolved use to how their atoms bond together. In order to outermost electrons. This leaves the metal atoms lost electrons are free to move in what is known charged they attract the ions and this is what keeps. An electric current is a flow of charge and since can be made to flow in one direction when a source metal. Hence we have an electric current flowing the conductors of electricity. The only other common encounter is graphite (what the 'lead' of a pencil is carbon atoms bond in such a way that there is a current. Likewise, if we have an ionic substance like create a current but only when those ions are free towater. In its solid state an ionic substance like salt can be conductor of electricity as it does not contain a significant molecule are partly charged but overall the molecule are partly charged but overall the molecule contain dissolved charged particles, so it will be mo occur when touching electrical devices with wet han through perspiration and it dissolves in the water to	the electrons in the sea of electrons are free to move they of electrical energy such as a battery is connected to the grough the wire, and this is what makes metals such good solid conducting material that pencil users are likely to made from). Graphite is a form of carbon and again the sea of electrons that can be made to flow as an electric sealt we can make the electrically charged ions flow to move, either when the substance is a liquid or dissolved in annot conduct electricity as its charged ions cannot flow. conduct electricity well either, because they contain no might contain do not flow easily. Water itself is a poor icant amount of fully charged particles (the ends of a water use is neutral). However, most water we encounter does be conductive than pure water. Many of the problems that dis result from the ever-present salt that is left on our skin
Question 51: Electrical conductivity is  A. one of the most important properties of metals  B. one of the key properties of most solid materia  C. impossible for any substance when it is dissolv water D. completely impossible for silicon	ls
Question 52: According to the passage, a metal can of A. the loss of one electron in the core of its atoms B. the way its atoms bond together C. the absence of free electrons D. its atoms with a positive charge	·
Question 53: The word "outermost" in paragraph 1	·
A. furthest from the inside	B. nearest to the inside
C. the heaviest	D. the lightest
<ul> <li>Question 54: The atoms of a metal can bond togethe</li> <li>A. they lose all of their electrons</li> <li>B. negatively charged electrons attract positive io</li> <li>C. electrons can flow in a single direction</li> <li>D. the lost electrons cannot move freely in the second</li> </ul>	ns
<b>D.</b> the lost electrons cannot move freely in the se	a UI CICCUUIS

Question 55: Salt in its solid state	is not able to conduct	electricity because	
A. its charged ions can flow ea	•	<b>B.</b> it has free electrons	
C. its charged ions are not fre		D. it cannot create any o	charged ions
Question 56: The word "they" in	paragraph 3 refers to	B. electrical insulators	
A. charged particles C. electric currents		D. charged ions	
Question 57: Water is a poor cond	luctor because it conta	_	
A. only a small amount of fully	/ charged particles		
B. only a negative electric cha	_		
<ul><li>C. no positive or negative electric characteristics</li><li>D. only a positive electric characteristics</li></ul>	ge		
Question 58: We can have problem  A. the water dissolves the salt	_		ands because
B. the water containing no ch			
C. the water itself is a good or	= -		
D. the water contains too mar	ny neutral molecules		
Question 59: Which of the following	_		
<ul><li>A. Some materials are more c</li><li>B. Graphite is a common solid</li></ul>			
C. Salt can conduct electricity			
D. Pure water is much more of	onductive than most w	vater we encounter every	day.
Question 60: Which of the following	ng could best serve as		
<ul><li>A. Electrical Insulators</li><li>C. Electrical Devices</li></ul>		<ul><li>B. Electrical Energy</li><li>D. Electrical Conductivity</li></ul>	
	_	•	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or			
from the other three in the	he position of the	e primary stress in	each of the following
questions.			
Question 61: A. survive	B. enlarge	C. struggle	D. occur
Question 62: A. preservative	B. conventional	C. reliable	D. intellectual
Question 63: A. property	B. customer	C. computer	D. energy
Question 64: A. environment	B. technology	C. predominance	D. superstition
Question 65: A. popular	B. impatient	C. decisive	D. observant
Mark the letter A, B, C, or	D on your answ	er sheet to indicate	e the underlined
part that needs correction	on in each of the f	following questions	S.
Question 66: After our discussion,	we decided to take $\underline{\mathbf{a}}$	later flight and so that we	e <u>could spend more time</u> with
<b>A</b>		В С	D
the clients.  Question 67: As the old one, this is	now conjor can porform	n its functions in half the	timo
Question 67: As the old one, this i	iew copiei <u>cari periori</u>	B C D	ume.
Question 68: The assumption that	t smoking has had effe		een proved
		r astronauts <u>chosen for f</u> l	
spacecraft were selected from mi		<u> </u>	<del>/</del>
<del>-</del>		С	D
Question 70: These exercises look	easy, but they are ver	ry relatively difficult <u>for</u> us	S.
A	В	C D	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or	D on your answ	er sheet to indicate	e the sentence that
is CLOSEST in meaning to	=		
questions.	8		5

Question 71: I had two job offers upon graduation, neither of which was appropriate for my qualifications.

**C.** I was offered two jobs soon after my graduation, both of which were suitable for my qualifications.

**B.** Both of the job offers I had prior to my graduation were appropriate for my qualifications.

A. The two jobs offered to me after my graduation didn't suit my qualifications.

**D.** Though I wasn't qualified enough, two jobs were offered to me upon graduation.

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#### Question 72: They arrived too late to get good seats.

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

#### Question 73: It was only when I left home that I realized how much my family meant to me.

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

#### Question 74: I forgot to lock the door before leaving.

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

#### Question 75: There is no question of changing my mind about resigning.

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

#### Question 76: When there is so much traffic on the roads, it is sometimes quicker to walk than to go by car.

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

#### Question 77: It's difficult for me to understand what he implies.

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

#### Question 78: "Get out of my car or I'll call the police!" Jane shouted to the strange man.

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

#### Question 79: 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 asked Daisy if she had lent them any money.
- **D.** John advised Daisy not to lend them any money.

#### Ouestion 80: This village is inaccessible in winter due to heavy snow.

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

THE	END	<b>\</b>