HỌC VIỆN KTMM PHÒNG KT&ĐBCLĐT

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC (Đề thi có 6 trang) Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Họ, tên thí sinh:	Mã đề thi 136
Số báo danh:	Ma de thi 136
So bao dann.	

TRẮC NGHIỆM

Câu 1. They would be	angry if you	visit them.	
A. don't		B . didn't	
C. won't		D . aren't	
Câu 2. He said that he	better af	ter smoking a cigarette	Э.
A. would feel	B . will feel	C. has felt	D . feels
Câu 3. Professional an appointment.			necessary to cancel
A. your calling them		B . you to call them	
C. that you would ca	ll them	D . that you are callin	g them
Câu 4. Those shoes	pretty, but	I am sure it is uncom	fortable.
A. are looking	B . looks	C. look	D . look like
Câu 5. What	if you met a fame	ous person?	
A . will you say	B . do you say	C. have you said	D . would you say
Câu 6. This is the book	in Foster desc	ribes his experience o	f the war.
A. which	B . that	C. where	D . what
Câu 7. Before I entered	d college, I for	five years as a shop as	ssistant.
A. worked	B . was working	C. have worked	D . had worked
Câu 8. The weekend for	ootball match was can	celled the heav	y rain.
A. because with	B . on account of	C. as a result from	D . due for
Câu 9. If I knew you _	busy, I wo	uldn't disturb you.	
A. would be	B . are	C. were	D . had been
Câu 10. Isabel isn't a g	greedy person. She is _	with what	she already has.
A. glad	B . positive	C. cheerful	D . satisfied
Câu 11. His business is	s growing so fast that I	he must	more workers.
A. take up	B . take in	C. take on	D . take over
Câu 12. Jane likes wate	ching films, but she is	not keen	on any kind.
A. certainly	B . largely	C. specially	D . particularly
Câu 13. All the applica	ints for the post are the	oroughly	for their suitability.
A. searched	B . vetted	C. investigated	

Câu	14. There are diffe	rent kinds of music to	your taste.	
A.	fit	B . miss	C. tight	D . suit
Câu	15. We can use the	pedestrian	near the traffic lights	
A.	crossing	B . acrossing	C. cross	D . across
Câu	16. A :"I've passed	l my driving test."		
A.	That's a good idea		B . Congratulations!	
C.	Do you?		D . It's nice of you to	say so.
Câu 17. A: "Congratulations to you on passing the math exam." B:				
A.	You're welcome		B . Never mind	
C.	Thanks a lot		D . Don't mention it	
Câu 18. Lan: "Are you American?" – John: ""				
A.	Excuse me?	B . Yes?	C. Sorry!	D . Pardon?
Câu 19. A: Hello, may I speak to Mr. Black, please? B:				
A.	Hold on, please	B . I'd like to	C. I think so	D . Goodbye
Câu 20. What time will we arrive? B:				
A.	Presumably the oth	ners will be late.	B . Hopefully in the n	ext hour.
C.	Obviously we're la	ate.	D . Generally on time	

Read the passage carefully and then choose the best answer to each sentence.

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today *emerged* around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland.

However, during the course of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small *enclaves* of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80 percent of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two-thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are nonnative speakers, constituting the largest number of nonnative users than any other language in the world.

Câu 21. According to the passage, approximately how many nonnative users of English are there in the world today?

A. half a million	B . 700 million
C. 350 million	D . a quarter million

Câu 22. What is the main topic of this passage?

A. The use of English for science and technology.

B. The number of non-native users of English.

C. The expansion of English as an international language.

D. The French influence on the English language.

Câu 23. The word "*emerged*" in bold could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. frequentedB. hailedC. appearedD. engaged

Câu 24. The word "enclaves" in bold could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. organizations B. communities C. regions D. countries Câu 25. According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of

English around the world except _____.

A. The slave tradeB. Colonization

C. Missionaries D. The Norman invasion

Watching television makes toddlers fatter and stupider at primary school, according to new research. Scientists who tracked the progress of pre-school children found that the more television they watched the worse they were at mathematics, the more junk food they ate, and the more they were bullied by other pupils.

The findings, which support earlier evidence indicating television harms cognitive development, prompted calls for the Government to set limits on how much children should watch. American paediatricians advise that under-twos should not watch any television and that older children should view one to two hours a day at most. France has banned shows aimed at under-threes, and Australia recommends that three to five year-olds watch no more than an hour a day. Britain has no official advice.

Researchers said that pre-school is a critical time for brain development and that TV watching displaced time that could be spent engaging in "developmentally enriching tasks". Even incremental exposure to TV delayed development, said the lead author Dr Linda Pagani, of Montreal University.

According to the article, are these statements true, false or not given?

Câu 26. Scientists believe that there is a link between the amount of television young children watch and their mental ability.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

Câu 27. Television badly affect children's cognition.

A. TrueB. FalseC. Not Given

Câu 28. Children's television programming is more strictly controlled in France than in Britain

A. True B. False C. Not Given

Câu 29. Shows aimed at under-twos are banned in the USA.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

Câu 30. It is essential for children to develop their brain during pre-school time.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Given

Choose a suitable answer A, B, C or D to fill in the gap to complete the passage below

An unlucky day

Helen packed a small suitcase, said goodbye to her mother and hurried out of the house to (1) ______ to the station. There was no one (2) ______ waiting at the bus stop, so it looked as if a bus had just left. Helen looked at her watch anxiously; it was already two o'clock. Her train left at two thirty, and since it would (3) ______ at least twenty minutes to reach the station, she did not have much time to (4) ______, even if a bus came along at once.

Just then a taxi came slowly down the road. Helen knew that the (5) ______ to the station was at least two dollars, which was more than she could (6) ______, but she quickly made her (7) ______ that it would be well (8) ______ the extra expense in order to be sure of catching the train. So she stopped the taxi and got in. she told the driver that she had to catch the train which left at half past two. The man nodded and said that he would take a short (9) ______ to get her to the station in good time.

All went well until, just as they were coming out of a side street into the (10) that lead to the station, the taxi ran off a car. There was a loud crash and Helen was thrown overso violently that she hit her head on the front seat. Both drivers got out and began to shout each other. Helen got out as much to ask them to stop quarrelling, but neither took any notice of her at all.

Câu 31. ((1) _
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A . go on bus	B . get the bus	C. catch the bus	D . drive taxi
Câu 32. (2)			
A. person	B . other	C. else	D . more
Câu 33. (3)			
A. take	B . lose	C. be	D . waste
Câu 34. (4)			
A. spend	B . wait for	C. spare	D . go
Câu 35. (5)			
A. expense	B . cost	C. fare	D . money
Câu 36. (6)			
A. have	B . pay	C. afford	D . give
Câu 37. (7)			
A. own	B . mind	C. head	D . decision
Câu 38. (8)			
A. done	B . for	C. worth	D . cheap

Câu 39. (9)	
A. road	B . time
C. way	D . cut
Câu 40. (10)	
A. train	B . main road
C. main side street	D . alley

Câu 41. (A) <u>According to</u> legend, (B) <u>because</u> the Indian Princess Pocahontas said that she loved (C) <u>he</u>, Captain John Smith (D) <u>was</u> set free.

Câu 42.

My car (A) <u>needs</u> (B) <u>to repair</u> because (C) <u>its</u> brake (D) <u>broke down</u>.

Câu 43. Mrs. Adams was (A) <u>surprising</u> that (B) <u>her</u> son and his friend (C) <u>had gone</u> to the mountains (D) <u>to ski</u>.

Câu 44.

You had better (A) <u>have</u> someone (B) <u>to paint</u> your house (C) <u>for</u> the (D) <u>preparation</u> of the wedding.

Câu 45. Buying clothes (A) <u>are often (B) a very time-consuming practice (C) because</u> those clothes that aperson likes (D) <u>are rarely the ones</u> that fit him or her.

Câu 46. I tried very hard but I still failed the final exam.

- A. However hard I tried, I still failed the final exam.
- **B**. I didn't try hard enough to pass the final exam.
- C. Whatever hard I tried, I still failed the final exam.
- **D**. I tried so hard that I still failed the final exam.

Câu 47. Although you work really hard, you will never be promoted here.

- A. You will never be promoted here; however you work hard.
- **B**. However hard you work, you will never be promoted here.
- C. No matter how you work hard, you will be promoted here.
- **D**. If you didn't work hard, you would never be promoted here.

Câu 48. People say that Carter was the best director of his time.

- A. Carter was said to have been the best director of his time.
- **B**. Carter is said to have been the best director of his time.
- C. Carter is said to be the best director of his time.
- **D**. It was said that Carter was the best director of his time.

Câu 49. We cut down many forests. The Earth becomes hot.

- A. The more forests we cut down, the Earth becomes hotter.
- **B**. The more we cut down forests, the hotter the Earth becomes.
- C. The more forests we cut down, the hotter the Earth becomes.
- **D**. The more we cut down forests, the Earth becomes hotter.

Câu 50. Sonia wanted to be a nurse so she left her job as a teacher.

- A. Sonia gave up her job as a teacher to become a nurse.
- **B**. Sonia gave down her job as a teacher to become a nurse.
- C. Sonia gave in her job as a teacher to become a nurse.
- **D**. Sonia gave on her job as a teacher to become a nurse.

Câu 51. My mother/ work/ a lawyer/15 years/ before her retirement

A. My mother had been working as a lawyer for 15 years before her retirement.

B. My mother worked as a lawyer in15 years before her retirement.

C. My mother has been working as a lawyer for 15 years before her retirement.

D. My mother has been working as a lawyer in 15 years before her retirement.

Câu 52. She / has / house / yesterday / paint.

- A. She had her house painted yesterday.
- B. She had her house painting yesterday
- C. She has her house painted yesterday.
- D. She had her house paint yesterday

Câu 53. I/ just/ realize/ you/ no longer/ wear/ glasses.

A. I have just realized that you no longer wore your glasses.

B. I have just realized that you no longer wear your glasses.

C. I just realized that you no longer wear your glasses.

D. I have just realized that you no longer wore your glasses.

Câu 54. when/ you/ make/ mind/ university/ attend?

- A. When will you make up your mind which university to attend?
- **B**. When are you going to make your mind about which university to attend?
- C. When are you making up your mind about university to attend?
- **D**. When are you going to make up your mind about which university to attend?

Câu 55. despite / short day/ we/ complain/ much/ do

A. Despite such a short day, we tend to complain about having too much to do.

B. Despite such a short day, we tend to complain having too much to do.

C. Despite such short day, we tend to complain about having too much do.

D. Despite a short day, we tend to complain about too much to do.

VIÊT

Câu 56. Write a paragraph of about 250 words about the benefits of reading books. Give specific details and examples to support your answer.

------ *Hết* ------