#### BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỂ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2014

Môn: TIẾNG ANH; Khối A1

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Mã đề thi 163

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC (Đề có 6 trang)

Họ, tên thí sinh:..... Số báo danh:.....

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

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

ontent of carbon dioxide in e	<ul><li>the air is,</li><li>B. it retains the more hea</li><li>D. the more heat it retain</li></ul>	
all from the teacher B. in	charge of our course. C. on	D. to
		D. also
		D. How strong
B. would be	C. have been	D. are
B. being offered	C. once offering	
B. rather than	C. outside	D. other than
B. Despite	C. Although	D. Meanwhile
		to visit our school next D. has had
rely too on your mo	ther tongue when you are	learning a foreign language.
remote areas are extremel	y to famine if crops	fail.
		D. bring about
gives me real pleasure.	<ul><li>B. The flowers are arrang</li><li>D. While arranging flower</li></ul>	
		D. Unless we had
B. so successfully	C. too successful	D. very successful
B. once	C. until	I. D. while
they would come and g B. what	ive us new lectures. C. when	D. which
	Pe all from the teacher B. in Deleted the work yet and Ma B. either tea that we couldn't drink i B. So strong aught the last train, but we B. would be er to help us when B. being offered person John could B. rather than op marks at high school, he B. Despite accompanied by the other B. is going rely too on your mo B. severely remote areas are extremel B. helpless ices but I couldn't w B. turn up gives me real pleasure.	e       D. the more heat it retain         all from the teacher

Question 19: In my apartment there are two rooms, \_\_\_\_ \_ is used as the living-room. A. the large one **B.** the larger of which **C.** the largest one **D**. the largest of which \_\_\_\_ your homework, Mary." Question 20: "It's about time you \_\_\_\_ A. do B. did C. must do D. will do Question 21: The girl was used \_\_\_\_\_ birthday presents from her brothers. A. to receive B. to receiving C. to being received **D**. to be receiving **Question 22:** Applications \_\_\_\_\_ in after 30<sup>th</sup> April will not be considered. A. which sent **B.** that is sent C. sent D. send Question 23: Lucy: "You look really nice in that red sweater!" 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 vou." 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: "\_ C. Lucky you! A. I'm glad you like it. B. Great idea! 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-sixmeter 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.

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

Question 26: According to the passage, a radio telescope enables the detection of \_\_\_\_\_

- 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

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 D, he was an inventor

- C. he was an engineer
- Question 28: Grote Reber's idea to develop a radio telescope was not successful until \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. he first built one in his backyard
- **B.** he graduated from an engineering school
- C. he experimented on the third one
- **D**. he picked up signals from outer space

Question 29: A. send	The verb " <b>pick</b>	<u>up</u> " in paragraph 3 is c B. receive	losest in meaning to C. select	- <sup>.</sup> D. lift
A. The pa B. The lar C. A large	ttern of radio w gest radio teles r dish antenna	aves received by radio to cope of all time is the or helps a radio telescope p	ne with a seventy-six-meter	
	The word " <u>cu</u> movement		closest in meaning to C. moving	 D. existing
Question 32: A. places		<ul> <li><u>ey</u>" in paragraph 5 refers</li> <li>B. scientists</li> </ul>	s to C. radio waves	D. eyes and ears
A. they al B. they he C. they ca	low them to tra elp to track only in recognize wh	re scientists' eyes and e vel to such dangerous pl manned space missions o dominates the univers inderstand more about th	s in space e	
Question 34: A. radio te C. radio o	elescopes	liscussion in the passage	e is B. radio waves D. atoms and molecules	
Question 35: A. a fashio	•	passage was probably p	bublished in B. a scientific journal D. a book on environme	ent
	•••	-	er A, B, C, or D on your a pered blanks from 36 to 4	answer sheet to indicate the 15.

Why is it that many teenagers have the energy to play computer games until late at night but can't find the energy to get out of bed (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_ for school? According to a new report, today's generation of children are in danger of getting so (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_ sleep that they are putting their mental and physical health at (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_. Adults can easily survive on seven to eight hours' sleep a night, (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_ teenagers require nine or ten hours. According to medical experts, one in five youngsters (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything between two and five hours' sleep a night less than their parents did at their age.

This (41)\_\_\_\_\_\_ serious questions about whether lack of sleep is affecting children's ability to concentrate at school. The connection between sleep deprivation and lapses in memory, impaired reaction time and poor concentration is well (42)\_\_\_\_\_\_. Research has shown that losing as little as half an hour's sleep a night can have profound effects (43)\_\_\_\_\_\_ how children perform the next day. A good night's sleep is also crucial for teenagers because it is while they are asleep (44)\_\_\_\_\_\_ they release a hormone that is essential for their 'growth spurt' (the period during teenage years when the body grows at a rapid rate). It's true that they can, to some (45)\_\_\_\_\_\_, catch up on sleep at weekends, but that won't help them when they are dropping off to sleep in class on a Friday afternoon.

By Tim Falla and Paul A. Davies. Solutions Advanced. OUP

		5		
Question 36: A. in time	B. at time	C. behind time	D. about time	
Question 37: A. less	B. little	C. few	D. much	
Question 38: A. risk	B. danger	C. threat	D. jeopardy	
Question 39: A. because	<b>B.</b> so	C. or	D. whereas	
Question 40: A. makes	B. puts	C. gets	D. brings	
Question 41: A. rises	B. raises	C. comes	D. results	
Question 42: A. arranged	B. organized	C. established	D. acquired	
Question 43: A. on	B. in	C. at	D. to	
Question 44: A. where	B. that	C. which	D. at which	
Question 45: A. level	B. rate	C. extent	D. point	

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

**B.** bringing excitement

- A. causing a lot of risks
- C. costing a lot of money D. resulting in depression

Question 47: Thanks to the invention of the microscope, biologists can now gain insights into the nature of the human cell.

- A. deep understanding
- C. spectacular sightings

- B. in-depth studies
- D. far-sighted views

C. class

Question 48: 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. able to hear B. physically abnormal C. hard of hearing D. obedient to parents

Question 49: Dozens of applicants showed up for the vacant position, but only a <u>handful</u> of them were shortlisted for the interview.

A. small number B. hand

Question 50: Now many people who shop at a <u>health</u> food store instead of a local supermarket are much more likely to find a healthy, sugar-free beverage.

A. convenient to prepare

C. harmful to health

B. beneficial to health

D. small amount

D. full of preservatives

### 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 51 to 60.

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

<ul> <li>Question 51: Electrical conductivity is</li> <li>A. one of the most important properties of metals</li> <li>B. one of the key properties of most solid materials</li> <li>C. impossible for any substance when it is dissolved</li> <li>D. completely impossible for silicon</li> </ul>	in water
<ul> <li>Question 52: According to the passage, a metal can cor</li> <li>A. the loss of one electron in the core of its atoms</li> <li>B. the way its atoms bond together</li> <li>C. the absence of free electrons</li> <li>D. its atoms with a positive charge</li> </ul>	nduct electricity due to
Question 53: The word " <u>outermost</u> " in paragraph 1 m A. furthest from the inside C. the heaviest	ostly means B. nearest to the inside D. the lightest
<ul> <li>Question 54: The atoms of a metal can bond together b</li> <li>A. they lose all of their electrons</li> <li>B. negatively charged electrons attract positive ions</li> <li>C. electrons can flow in a single direction</li> </ul>	

**D**. the lost electrons cannot move freely in the sea of electrons

Question 55: Salt in its solid state is not able to conduct electricity because \_\_\_\_\_

- A. its charged ions can flow easily
- **C.** its charged ions are not free to move

Question 56: The word "they" in paragraph 3 refers to \_

- A. charged particles
- C. electric currents

Question 57: Water is a poor conductor because it contains \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only a small amount of fully charged particles
- B. only a negative electric charge
- C. no positive or negative electric charge
- D. only a positive electric charge

Question 58: We can have problems when touching electrical devices with wet hands because \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the water dissolves the salt on our skin and becomes more conductive
- B. the water containing no charged particles makes it more conductive
- C. the water itself is a good conductor of electricity

D. the water contains too many neutral molecules

**Question 59:** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Some materials are more conductive than others.
- B. Graphite is a common solid substance that can conduct electricity.
- C. Salt can conduct electricity when it is molten or dissolved.
- D. Pure water is much more conductive than most water we encounter every day.

Question 60: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Electrical Insulators
- C. Electrical Devices

B. Electrical Energy

**B.** it has free electrons

**B.** electrical insulators

D. charged ions

**D.** it cannot create any charged ions

D. Electrical Conductivity

# 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 the 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 answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

5 1			
Question 66: After our discussion, we decid	led to take <u>a later flight</u>	and so that we coul	ld spend more time with
Α	В	С	D
the clients.			
Question 67: As the old one, this new copier can perform its functions in half the time.			
Α	B C	D	
Question 68: The assumption that smoking has bad effects on our health have been proved.			
А	B C	D	
Question 69: Our astronauts chosen for fly spacecraft were selected from military test pilots.			
Α	B C		D
Question 70: These exercises look easy, but they are very relatively difficult for us.			
A B	С	D	

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

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

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.

Question 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 ------