

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:.....

**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 correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.**

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 1:** Electrical conductivity is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. one of the key properties of most solid materials
- B. impossible for any substance when it is dissolved in water
- C. completely impossible for silicon
- D. one of the most important properties of metals

**Question 2:** According to the passage, a metal can conduct electricity due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the way its atoms bond together
- B. the absence of free electrons
- C. its atoms with a positive charge
- D. the loss of one electron in the core of its atoms

**Question 3:** The word "**outermost**" in paragraph 1 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nearest to the inside
- B. the heaviest
- C. furthest from the inside
- D. the lightest

**Question 4:** The atoms of a metal can bond together because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they lose all of their electrons
- B. negatively charged electrons attract positive ions
- C. the lost electrons cannot move freely in the sea of electrons
- D. electrons can flow in a single direction

- Question 5:** Salt in its solid state is not able to conduct electricity because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it cannot create any charged ions                      B. its charged ions can flow easily  
C. its charged ions are not free to move                      D. it has free electrons
- Question 6:** The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. charged particles                      B. electrical insulators  
C. electric currents                      D. charged ions
- Question 7:** 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 8:** We can have problems when touching electrical devices with wet hands because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the water containing no charged particles makes it more conductive  
B. the water contains too many neutral molecules  
C. the water dissolves the salt on our skin and becomes more conductive  
D. the water itself is a good conductor of electricity
- Question 9:** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Graphite is a common solid substance that can conduct electricity.  
B. Some materials are more conductive than others.  
C. Pure water is much more conductive than most water we encounter every day.  
D. Salt can conduct electricity when it is molten or dissolved.
- Question 10:** Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?
- A. Electrical Insulators                      B. Electrical Energy  
C. Electrical Conductivity                      D. Electrical Devices

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

- Question 11:** \_\_\_\_\_ he got top marks at high school, he never went to university.
- A. Although                      B. Despite                      C. Nevertheless                      D. Meanwhile
- Question 12:** We could have caught the last train, but we \_\_\_\_\_ five minutes late.
- A. were                      B. have been                      C. are                      D. would be
- Question 13:** Tom hasn't completed the work yet and Maria hasn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. neither                      B. too                      C. also                      D. either
- Question 14:** Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ to help us when we were in difficulty?
- A. you offer                      B. being offered                      C. to offer                      D. once offering
- Question 15:** In our team, no person \_\_\_\_\_ John could finish this tough task in such a short time.
- A. other than                      B. including                      C. rather than                      D. outside
- Question 16:** We hoped \_\_\_\_\_ they would come and give us new lectures.
- A. which                      B. what                      C. that                      D. when
- Question 17:** In my apartment there are two rooms, \_\_\_\_\_ is used as the living-room.
- A. the largest one                      B. the large one  
C. the largest of which                      D. the larger of which
- Question 18:** Mary: "The hat's so beautiful. Thanks."  
Tony: " \_\_\_\_\_"
- A. Great idea!                      B. I'm glad you like it.                      C. The same to you!                      D. Lucky you!
- Question 19:** Communities in remote areas are extremely \_\_\_\_\_ to famine if crops fail.
- A. disappointed                      B. helpless                      C. defenseless                      D. vulnerable
- Question 20:** Applications \_\_\_\_\_ in after 30<sup>th</sup> April will not be considered.
- A. send                      B. which sent                      C. sent                      D. that is sent
- Question 21:** The superstar, accompanied by the other members of the band, \_\_\_\_\_ to visit our school next week.
- A. has had                      B. are going                      C. are                      D. is going
- Question 22:** The higher the content of carbon dioxide in the air is, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the more heat it retains                      B. the heat it retains more  
C. it retains the more heat                      D. more heat it retains

**Question 23:** Kay: "I wouldn't do that if I were you."

John: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

A. Wouldn't you? Why?

B. I'd rather you didn't.

C. Would you, really?

D. It's out of the question.

**Question 24:** The theory of relativity \_\_\_\_\_ by Einstein, who was a famous physicist.

A. developed

B. is developed

C. develops

D. was developed

**Question 25:** Mrs. Chau has managed the department \_\_\_\_\_ that she'll be promoted next month.

A. too successful

B. too successfully

C. very successful

D. so successfully

**Question 26:** Sammy had worked in England for a year \_\_\_\_\_ moving to Scotland.

A. while

B. before

C. once

D. until

**Question 27:** Be sure not to rely too \_\_\_\_\_ on your mother tongue when you are learning a foreign language.

A. numerously

B. heavily

C. abundantly

D. severely

**Question 28:** "It's about time you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework, Mary."

A. must do

B. did

C. will do

D. do

**Question 29:** \_\_\_\_\_ was the tea that we couldn't drink it.

A. How strong

B. So strong

C. No longer

D. Hardly ever

**Question 30:** The girl was used \_\_\_\_\_ birthday presents from her brothers.

A. to receive

B. to be receiving

C. to being received

D. to receiving

**Question 31:** We received a call from the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ charge of our course.

A. to

B. on

C. in

D. at

**Question 32:** \_\_\_\_\_ always gives me real pleasure.

A. While arranging flowers

B. The flowers are arranged

C. Arranging flowers

D. I arrange flowers

**Question 33:** I could hear voices but I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ what they were saying.

A. bring about

B. make out

C. turn up

D. try out

**Question 34:** Lucy: "You look really nice in that red sweater!"

Sue: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

A. I'm afraid so.

B. Thank you.

C. Don't mention it.

D. How dare you?

**Question 35:** \_\_\_\_\_ a few more minutes, we could have finished the task.

A. Unless we had

B. If we had had

C. If we had

D. If we have

**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 36:** After our discussion, we decided to take a later flight and so that we could spend more time with the clients.

A

B

C

D

**Question 37:** These exercises look easy, but they are very relatively difficult for us.

A

B

C

D

**Question 38:** As the old one, this new copier can perform its functions in half the time.

A

B

C

D

**Question 39:** Our astronauts chosen for fly spacecraft were selected from military test pilots.

A

B

C

D

**Question 40:** The assumption that smoking has bad effects on our health have been proved.

A

B

C

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 41:** 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 42:** When there is so much traffic on the roads, it is sometimes quicker to walk than to go by car.
- A. During rush hours, walking gives me much more pleasure than driving in the heavy traffic.
  - B. The traffic is always so heavy that you'd better walk to work; it's quicker.
  - C. There is so much traffic these days that it is more pleasant to walk than to drive.
  - D. It is faster to walk than to drive in the heavy traffic at certain time of the day.
- Question 43:** This village is inaccessible in winter due to heavy snow.
- A. We cannot gain permission to this village in winter because of heavy snow.
  - B. Heavy snow makes it impossible to reach the village in winter.
  - C. Nobody likes to come to this village in winter because of heavy snow.
  - D. We have no difficulty reaching this village in winter because of heavy snow.
- Question 44:** They arrived too late to get good seats.
- A. They had to stand for the whole show.
  - B. They got good seats some time after they arrived.
  - C. As they got there too late, there were no good seats left.
  - D. Although they were late, they found some good seats.
- Question 45:** I had two job offers upon graduation, neither of which was appropriate for my qualifications.
- A. 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.
  - C. Though I wasn't qualified enough, two jobs were offered to me upon graduation.
  - D. The two jobs offered to me after my graduation didn't suit my qualifications.
- Question 46:** There is no question of changing my mind about resigning.
- A. They asked me no question about resigning.
  - B. Nobody knows about my decision on resigning.
  - C. I certainly won't change my mind about resigning.
  - D. I should have changed my mind about resigning.
- Question 47:** I forgot to lock the door before leaving.
- A. I left without remembering to lock the door.
  - B. I remembered that I left the door locked before going out.
  - C. I didn't remember whether I locked the door before leaving.
  - D. I locked the door before leaving, but I forgot about it.
- Question 48:** It was only when I left home that I realized how much my family meant to me.
- A. As soon as I left home, I found out what a family could do without.
  - B. Before I left home, I realized how much my family meant to me.
  - 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 49:** John said, "You'd better not lend them any money, Daisy."
- A. John advised Daisy not to lend them any money.
  - B. John asked Daisy if she had lent them any money.
  - C. John ordered Daisy not to lend them any money.
  - D. John commanded Daisy not to lend them any money.
- Question 50:** "Get out of my car or I'll call the police!" Jane shouted to the strange man.
- A. Jane plainly said that she would call the police.
  - B. Jane threatened to call the police if the man didn't leave her car.
  - 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.

**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 51:** Now many people who shop at a health 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. full of preservatives
- D. harmful to health

**Question 52:** Dozens of applicants showed up for the vacant position, but only a handful of them were shortlisted for the interview.

- A. small amount
- B. class
- C. hand
- D. small number

**Question 53:** Thanks to the invention of the microscope, biologists can now gain insights into the nature of the human cell.

- A. far-sighted views
- B. in-depth studies
- C. spectacular sightings
- D. deep understanding

**Question 54:** Even though the mountain was very steep and the climb was hazardous, 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 55:** Just like hearing 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. physically abnormal    B. able to hear                      C. obedient to parents    D. hard of hearing

**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 56:** A. decisive                      B. popular                      C. impatient                      D. observant  
**Question 57:** A. enlarge                      B. survive                      C. struggle                      D. occur  
**Question 58:** A. reliable                      B. preservative                      C. intellectual                      D. conventional  
**Question 59:** A. customer                      B. computer                      C. energy                      D. property  
**Question 60:** A. technology                      B. predominance                      C. environment                      D. superstition

**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 61 to 70.**

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 (61)\_\_\_\_\_ for school? According to a new report, today's generation of children are in danger of getting so (62)\_\_\_\_\_ sleep that they are putting their mental and physical health at (63)\_\_\_\_\_. Adults can easily survive on seven to eight hours' sleep a night, (64)\_\_\_\_\_ teenagers require nine or ten hours. According to medical experts, one in five youngsters (65)\_\_\_\_\_ anything between two and five hours' sleep a night less than their parents did at their age.

This (66)\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (67)\_\_\_\_\_. Research has shown that losing as little as half an hour's sleep a night can have profound effects (68)\_\_\_\_\_ how children perform the next day. A good night's sleep is also crucial for teenagers because it is while they are asleep (69)\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (70)\_\_\_\_\_, 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*

- Question 61:** A. behind time                      B. about time                      C. in time                      D. at time  
**Question 62:** A. little                      B. less                      C. much                      D. few  
**Question 63:** A. risk                      B. danger                      C. jeopardy                      D. threat  
**Question 64:** A. because                      B. or                      C. so                      D. whereas  
**Question 65:** A. makes                      B. gets                      C. brings                      D. puts  
**Question 66:** A. raises                      B. rises                      C. results                      D. comes  
**Question 67:** A. acquired                      B. arranged                      C. organized                      D. established  
**Question 68:** A. on                      B. at                      C. in                      D. to  
**Question 69:** A. where                      B. which                      C. that                      D. at which  
**Question 70:** A. extent                      B. rate                      C. point                      D. level

**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 71 to 80.**

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.

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

- Question 71:** According to the passage, a radio telescope enables the detection of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. radio waves sent out by celestial objects      B. creatures that inhabit celestial objects  
C. shapes and sizes of celestial objects      D. normal light of celestial objects
- Question 72:** According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true about Grote Reber EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he was an inventor      B. he was an engineer  
C. he was an amateur radio operator      D. he was an astronomer
- Question 73:** Grote Reber's idea to develop a radio telescope was not successful until \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he experimented on the third one      B. he picked up signals from outer space  
C. he first built one in his backyard      D. he graduated from an engineering school
- Question 74:** The verb "**pick up**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lift      B. select      C. receive      D. send
- Question 75:** According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?  
A. A larger dish antenna helps a radio telescope produce better results.  
B. The largest radio telescope of all time is the one with a seventy-six-meter diameter.  
C. The Big Ear in the United States produces the largest array of telescopes.  
D. The pattern of radio waves received by radio telescopes is significant.
- Question 76:** The word "**current**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. electricity flow      B. water movement      C. existing      D. moving
- Question 77:** The word "**they**" in paragraph 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eyes and ears      B. scientists      C. places      D. radio waves
- Question 78:** Radio waves are scientists' eyes and ears in outer space because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they can recognize who dominates the universe  
B. they can help them understand more about the universe  
C. they help to track only manned space missions in space  
D. they allow them to travel to such dangerous places as Mars
- Question 79:** The focus of discussion in the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. radio operators      B. radio telescopes  
C. atoms and molecules      D. radio waves
- Question 80:** Originally, this passage was probably published in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a business journal      B. a book on environment  
C. a fashion magazine      D. a scientific journal

----- THE END -----