ĐỀ CHÍNH THỰC (Đề có 6 trang)

ĐỀ 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

Họ, tên thí sinh:Số báo danh:			
ĐỀ THI GÒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN	QUESTION 80)	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or following questions.	r D on your answer shee	t to indicate the correct	answer to each of the
Question 1: The higher the controlA. more heat it retainsC. the heat it retains more		the air is, B. it retains the more hea D. the more heat it retain	•
Question 2: We received a ca	all from the teacher B. in	charge of our course. C. on	D. to
Question 3: Tom hasn't comp A. neither	bleted the work yet and Ma B. either	ria hasn't C. too	D. also
Question 4: was the A. No longer	B. So strong	C. Hardly ever	D. How strong
Question 5: We could have could h	B. would be	C. have been	D. are
	B. being offered	C. once offering	D. to offer
Question 7: In our team, no A. including	person John could B. rather than	•	ch a short time. D. other than
Question 8: he got to A. Nevertheless	-		D. Meanwhile
Question 9: The superstar, a week.	accompanied by the other	members of the band,	to visit our school next
A. are going	3 3		D. has had
Question 10: Be sure not to r A. abundantly	B. severely	C. numerously	D. heavily
Question 11: Communities in A. vulnerable	B. helpless	C. disappointed	
Question 12: I could hear voi A. try out	B. turn up		D. bring about
Question 13: always A. I arrange flowers C. Arranging flowers	gives me real pleasure.	B. The flowers are arrang D. While arranging flower	
Question 14: a few many and A. If we had had	nore minutes, we could hav B. If we have	e finished the task. C. If we had	D. Unless we had
Question 15: The theory of re A. was developed	elativity by Einstein B. developed	, who was a famous physic C. is developed	cist. D. develops
Question 16: Mrs. Chau has r A. too successfully	managed the department _ B. so successfully	that she'll be promo C. too successful	ted next month. D. very successful
Question 17: Sammy had wo A. before	rked in England for a year _. B. once	moving to Scotland	l. D. while
Question 18: We hoped A. that	they would come and g B. what	ive us new lectures. C. when	D. which

Question 19: In my apartmen	it there are two rooms,	•	oom.
A. the large one		B. the larger of which	
C. the largest one		D. the largest of which	
Question 20: "It's about time	-		
A. do	B. did	C. must do	D. will do
Question 21: The girl was use	ed birthday present	ts from her brothers.	
A. to receive	B. to receiving	C. to being received	D. to be receiving
Question 22: Applications	in after 30 th April will n	ot 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	s so beautiful. Thanks."		
Tony: ""			
A. I'm glad you like it.	B. Great idea!	C. Lucky you!	D. The same to you
5 5			,

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 <u>current</u> 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 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 B. he was an astronomer A. he was an amateur radio operator 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 ___ B. he graduated from an engineering school A. he first built one in his backyard C. he experimented on the third one D. he picked up signals from outer space

Question 29: The verb "pick u A. send	p " in paragraph 3 is o . receive	closest in meaning to C. select	 D. lift
Question 30: According to the A. The pattern of radio wav B. The largest radio telescop C. A larger dish antenna hel D. The Big Ear in the United	passage, which of the es received by radio t pe of all time is the or lps a radio telescope p	e following statements is Telescopes is significant. The with a seventy-six-meteoroduce better results.	FRUE?
Question 31: The word "curred A. water movement B			D. existing
Question 32: The word "they" A. places	in paragraph 5 refers scientists		D. eyes and ears
 Question 33: Radio waves are A. they allow them to travel B. they help to track only m C. they can recognize who c D. they can help them under 	I to such dangerous planned space missions dominates the universerstand more about the control of the control o	laces as Mars s in space ee universe	e
Question 34: The focus of disc A. radio telescopes C. radio operators	ussion in the passage	B. radio waves D. atoms and molecul	es
Question 35: Originally, this paA. a fashion magazineC. a business journal	assage was probably _l		ment
energy to get out of bed (36)_in danger of getting so (37) (38) Adults can easily nine or ten hours. According to and five hours' sleep a night less This (41) serious concentrate at school. The contained poor concentration is well night can have profound effect crucial for teenagers because if for their 'growth spurt' (the performance).	ers have the energy t for school? A) sleep that ly survive on seven to o medical experts, or ss than their parents of us questions about nection between slee (42) Rese ts (43) how it is while they are as eriod during teenage, catch up on slee	to play computer games un coording to a new report, at they are putting their or eight hours' sleep a night ne in five youngsters (40) add at their age. Whether lack of sleep ap deprivation and lapses in the part of the perform the next leep (44) they repeat weekends, but their age.	today's generation of children are mental and physical health at t, (39) teenagers require anything between two is affecting children's ability to in memory, impaired reaction time g as little as half an hour's sleep at day. A good night's sleep is also elease a hormone that is essential two it help them when they are
Overtion 26: A in time	B. at time	C. behind time	nd Paul A. Davies. <i>Solutions Advanced</i> . OUF D. about time
Question 36: A. in 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. 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 L the underlined word(s) in e			ord(s) CLOSEST in meaning to
tourists managed to reach the	3		hazardous, several adventurous
A. causing a lot of risks C. costing a lot of money		B. bringing excitemenD. resulting in depress	

A. deep understandingC. spectacular sightings	B. in-depth studiesD. far-sighted views
	with simple syllable babbling, then put more syllables af babies follow the same pattern.
. 3	he vacant position, but only a <u>handful</u> of them were
A. small number B. hand	C. class D. small amount
likely to find a healthy, sugar-free beverage. A. convenient to prepare C. harmful to health	B. beneficial to health D. full of preservatives A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the
correct answer to each of the questions from 51	
can conduct electricity but only effectively at certain to chloride) can conduct when molten or when dissolved due to how their atoms bond together. In order to be outermost electrons. This leaves the metal atoms will lost electrons are free to move in what is known as charged they attract the ions and this is what keeps the An electric current is a flow of charge and since the can be made to flow in one direction when a source of metal. Hence we have an electric current flowing three conductors of electricity. The only other common seen counter is graphite (what the 'lead' of a pencil is not carbon atoms bond in such a way that there is a securrent. Likewise, if we have an ionic substance like create a current but only when those ions are free to not water. In its solid state an ionic substance like salt cannot be conductor of electricity as it does not contain a significate molecule are partly charged but overall the molecule contain dissolved charged particles, so it will be more occur when touching electrical devices with wet hands through perspiration and it dissolves in the water to make the charged particity and it dissolves in the water to make the charged particity and it dissolves in the water to make the charged particity and it dissolves in the water to make the charged particity and it dissolves in the water to make the charged particity and it dissolves in the water to make the charged particity and it dissolves in the water to make the charged particity and it dissolves in the water to make the charged particity and it dissolves in the water to make the charged particity and it dissolves in the water to make the charged particity and the c	e electrons in the sea of electrons are free to move they of electrical energy such as a battery is connected to the ugh the wire, and this is what makes metals such good olid conducting material that pencil users are likely to hade from). Graphite is a form of carbon and again the a of electrons that can be made to flow as an electric salt we can make the electrically charged ions flow to hove, either when the substance is a liquid or dissolved in not conduct electricity as its charged ions cannot flow. Conduct electricity well either, because they contain no ght contain do not flow easily. Water itself is a poor ant amount of fully charged particles (the ends of a water exist is neutral). However, most water we encounter does conductive than pure water. Many of the problems that result from the ever-present salt that is left on our skin ake it more conductive.
Question 51: Electrical conductivity is A. one of the most important properties of metals B. one of the key properties of most solid materials C. impossible for any substance when it is dissolved D. completely impossible for silicon	a Gillespie and Rob Gillespie. Science for Primary School Teachers. OUP in water
Question 52: According to the passage, a metal can co 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	nduct electricity due to
Question 53: The word "outermost" in paragraph 1 m A. furthest from the inside C. the heaviest	B. nearest to the insideD. the lightest
 Question 54: The atoms of a metal can bond together A. they lose all of their electrons B. negatively charged electrons attract positive ions C. electrons can flow in a single direction D. the lost electrons cannot move freely in the sea 	

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

human cell.

Question 55: Salt in its solid stat	e is not able to condu	ct electricity because	·
A. its charged ions can flow e	easily	B. it has free electron	S
C. its charged ions are not from	ee to move	D. it cannot create an	y charged ions
Question 56: The word "they" in	n paragraph 3 refers to		
A. charged particles		B. electrical insulators	i
C. electric currents	and and an increase of the con-	D. charged ions	
Question 57: Water is a poor con A. only a small amount of ful		itains	
B. only a negative electric ch			
C. no positive or negative ele	•		
D. only a positive electric cha	arge		
Question 58: We can have probl	•		hands because
A. the water dissolves the sa			
B. the water containing no chC. the water itself is a good of	•		
D. the water contains too ma			
Question 59: Which of the follow	-	ding to the passage?	
A. Some materials are more	conductive than others	S	
B. Graphite is a common soli		3	
C. Salt can conduct electricityD. Pure water is much more	•		iry day
Question 60: Which of the follow			•
A. Electrical Insulators	ring could best serve a	B. Electrical Energy	C:
C. Electrical Devices		D. Electrical Conductiv	vity
three in the position of the p	orimary stress in eac	ch of the following qu	
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 correction in each of the following	_	et to indicate the und	lerlined part that needs
Question 66: After our discussion	ı, we decided to take a	a later flight and so that	we could spend more time with
A		В С	D
the clients. Question 67: As the old one, this	new copier <u>can perfo</u>	rm its functions in half th	ne time.
Α	В		D
Question 68: The assumption that	at smoking has bad <u>eff</u>	<u>fects</u> <u>on</u> our health <u>have</u>	been proved.
Α		ВС	D
Question 69: Our astronauts cho	sen for fly spacecraft v		ary test <u>pilots</u> .
	A B	C	D
Question 70: These exercises loo	_	<u>ery relatively</u> difficult <u>for</u>	us.
Α	В	C D	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D meaning to the sentence give	_		tence that is CLOSEST in
Question 71: I had two job offersA. The two jobs offered to mB. Both of the job offers I had	e after my graduation	didn't suit my qualificati	ons.

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.

Ouestion 76: When there is so much traffic on the roads, it is sometimes guicker 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	
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ĐỀ CHÍNH THỰC (Đề có 6 trang)

ĐỀ 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 285

Họ, tên thí sinh:Số báo danh:			
ĐỀ THI GÒM 80 CÂU (T	ΓỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN	QUESTION 80)	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or following questions.	D on your answer shee	t to indicate the correct	answer to each of the
•	B. is developed	C. develops	st. D. developed
Question 2: a few mo A. Unless we had	ore minutes, we could have B . If we had had		D. If we had
Question 3: Communities in re A. defenseless	emote areas are extremely B. helpless	c. disappointed	ail. D. vulnerable
	B. to receiving	C. to being received	D. to be receiving
Question 5: I could hear voice A. turn up	es but I couldn't where where where where B. bring about	hat they were saying. C. make out	D. try out
Question 6: was the t	ea that we couldn't drink in B. So strong		D. How strong
· ·	B. to offer	C. being offered	D. you offer
Question 8: We could have ca A. were	aught the last train, but we B. have been	c. would be	D. are
Question 9: always gi A. I arrange flowers C. While arranging flowers		B. The flowers are arrangD. Arranging flowers	ed
Question 10: In our team, no A. other than	person John could B. including		uch a short time. D. rather than
Question 11: Tom hasn't com A. also	pleted the work yet and Ma B. either		D. too
Question 12: Kay: "I wouldn't John: "" A. Wouldn't you? Why? C. I'd rather you didn't.	•	B. Would you, really?D. It's out of the question	
Question 13: In my apartmen A. the large one C. the largest of which	t there are two rooms,	•	
Question 14: We received a ca A. to	all from the teacher B. in	_ charge of our course. C. at	D. on
Question 15: The superstar, week.	accompanied by the other	members of the band, _	to visit our school next
A. has had	B. are	C. is going	D. are going
Question 16: We hoped A. when	B. that	C. which	D. what
Question 17: Mrs. Chau has m A. too successful	-	that she'll be promo C. very successful	
Question 18: he got to A. Despite	op marks at high school, h B. Although	e never went to university. C. Meanwhile	D. Nevertheless

		ar moving to Scotlar	
A. until	B. once	C. while	D. before
Question 20: Lucy: "You loo	ok really nice in that red sv	veater!"	
Sue: "" A. Don't mention it.	B. How dare you?	C. I'm afraid so.	D. Thank you.
Question 21: Applications _ A. sent	in after 30 th April will B. that is sent		D. send
Question 22: Mary: "The ha	it's so beautiful. Thanks."		
Tony: ""			
A. Lucky you!	B. Great idea!	C. The same to you!	D. I'm glad you like it.
Question 23: "It's about tim	ne you your home		
A. must do	B. did	C. do	D. will do
Question 24: The higher the			
A. the more heat it retaC. it retains the more heat		B. the heat it retains moD. more heat it retains	ore
Ouestion 25: Be sure not to	rely too on your i	mother tongue when you ar	e learning a foreign language.
	B. heavily		D. abundantly
Read the following pass correct answer to each			answer sheet to indicate the
	•		al telescope, which sees light, a
			radio waves that are emitted by
	3	9	such as hot gas, electrons, and
wavelengths given off by d			3
The first radio telescope	e was invented by Grote F	Reber in 1937. He was an <i>i</i>	American who graduated with a
			later decided to try to build his
•	3		pick up any signals from outer
•	•	ully picked up radio waves f	•
			ombination of two or more. The
			concentrated on one focal point,
received and focalized.	picked up as strongly a	is possible. A larger dish m	neans that more signals can be
	early 1040s, the largest re	dia talaggana of the time w	vac invented with a coventy six
			vas invented with a seventy-six- rgest <u>current</u> radio telescope in
			ovided valuable feedback of the
		•	rope is a 100-meter diameter
•	•	•	he Big Ear in the state of Ohio.
The largest array of telesco	ppes is the Giant Metreway	e Radio Telescope in India.	
•	•		our universe. One of the most
			ack different space probes, the
•	•	•	of space probes into places like
			ave technology, scientists would
ears in outer space.	mabits the universe nor wi	ould <u>triey</u> be able to see it	. Radio waves are our eyes and
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Ouestion 26: According to	the passage, a radio teleso	cope enables the detection	of .
A. shapes and sizes of o		B. normal light of celest	
C. creatures that inhabi	t celestial objects	D. radio waves sent out	by celestial objects
Question 27: According to	paragraph 2, all of the foll	owing are true about Grote	Reber EXCEPT that
A. he was an inventor		B. he was an engineer	
C. he was an astronome	er	D. he was an amateur r	adio operator
	-	elescope was not successful	
A. he first built one in h	•	B. he experimented on	
C. he picked up signals	•	D. he graduated from a	
		losest in meaning to	
A. select	B. send	C. receive	D. lift

 Question 30: According to the passage, which of the fol A. The Big Ear in the United States produces the large B. A larger dish antenna helps a radio telescope produce. The largest radio telescope of all time is the one one of the pattern of radio waves received by radio telescope. 	gest array of telescopes. duce better results. vith a seventy-six-meter dia	
Question 31: The word "current" in paragraph 4 is clos A. moving B. water movement		
Question 32: The word "they" in paragraph 5 refers to A. scientists B. radio waves		D. eyes and ears
 Question 33: Radio waves are scientists' eyes and ears A. they can help them understand more about the universe B. they can recognize who dominates the universe C. they allow them to travel to such dangerous place D. they help to track only manned space missions in 	niverse es as Mars	
Question 34: The focus of discussion in the passage is _A. radio telescopesC. radio waves	B. atoms and molecules D. radio operators	
 Question 35: Originally, this passage was probably publ A. a business journal C. a fashion magazine 	ished in B. a scientific journal D. a book on environment	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer shee meaning to the sentence given in each of the foll		ce that is CLOSEST in
 Question 36: They arrived too late to get good seats. A. They had to stand for the whole show. B. Although they were late, they found some good s C. They got good seats some time after they arrived D. As they got there too late, there were no good se 		
Question 37: John said, "You'd better not lend them any A. John asked Daisy if she had lent 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 ordered Daisy not to lend them any money.

Question 38: I had two job offers upon graduation, neither of which was appropriate for my qualifications.

- A. Both of the job offers I had prior to my graduation were appropriate for my qualifications.
- B. I was offered two jobs soon after my graduation, both of which were suitable for my qualifications.
- **C.** 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.

Question 39: This village is inaccessible in winter due to heavy snow.

- A. Heavy snow makes it impossible to reach the village in winter.
- B. We have no difficulty reaching this village in winter because of heavy snow.
- C. Nobody likes to come to this village in winter because of heavy snow.
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Question 40: "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 plainly said that she would call the police.
- **C.** Jane threatened to call the police if the man didn't leave her car.
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Question 41: 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.** It is faster to walk than to drive in the heavy traffic at certain time of the day.
- **C.** The traffic is always so heavy that you'd better walk to work; it's quicker.
- D. There is so much traffic these days that it is more pleasant to walk than to drive.

 B. I left home and didn't realize how meaningful my C. Not until I left home did I realize how much my fa D. Before I left home, I realized how much my famil 	amily meant to me.
Question 43: I forgot to lock the door before leaving. A. I didn't remember whether I locked the door before. B. I remembered that I left the door locked before. C. I locked the door before leaving, but I forgot about. D. I left without remembering to lock the door.	ore leaving. going out.
 Question 44: It's difficult for me to understand what he A. I find it difficult to understand what he really mea B. To understand what he really means is difficult to C. Understanding what he implies is found difficult. D. What he implies is not very difficult to understand 	ans. o find.
 Question 45: There is no question of changing my mind 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. 	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer shee correction in each of the following questions.	·
Question 46: Our astronauts chosen for fly spacecraft w	-
Question 47: After our discussion, we decided to take a	later flight and so that we could spend more time with B C D
the clients.	
Question 48: These exercises look easy, but they are ve	
Question 49: As the old one, this new copier can perform	C D m its functions in half the time
A B	C D
Question 50: The assumption that smoking has bad effective.	ects on our health have been proved.
A	-
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer she	et to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to
the underlined word(s) in each of the following of	
likely to find a healthy, sugar-free beverage.	ood store instead of a local supermarket are much more
A. full of preservativesC. convenient to prepare	B. harmful to healthD. beneficial to health
Question 52: Even though the mountain was very ste tourists managed to reach the top.	eep and the climb was <u>hazardous</u> , several adventurous
A. causing a lot of risksC. resulting in depression	B. bringing excitementD. costing a lot of money
Question 53: Dozens of applicants showed up for the shortlisted for the interview. A. class B. hand	c. small number D. small amount
Question 54: Just like <u>hearing</u> infants who start first together to sound like real sentences and questions, de A. able to hear B. physically abnormal	with simple syllable babbling, then put more syllables af babies follow the same pattern. C. obedient to parents D. hard of hearing
. 5	e, biologists can now gain <u>insights</u> into the nature of the
A. far-sighted views C. deep understanding	B. spectacular sightingsD. in-depth studies
·	Trang 4/6 – Mã đề 285

Question 42: 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.

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

willy is it that many teenagers	mave the energy to play	y computer games until	iate at hight but carre find the
energy to get out of bed (61)	for school? Accord	ing to a new report, tod	ay's generation of children are
in danger of getting so (62)	sleep that the	ey are putting their m	ental and physical health at
(63) Adults can easily s			
nine or ten hours. According to m			anything between two
and five hours' sleep a night less t			
This (66) serious			
concentrate at school. The connec		-	•
and poor concentration is well (67			
night can have profound effects (·	•	
crucial for teenagers because it is			
for their 'growth spurt' (the perio			
they can, to some (70)dropping off to sleep in class on a	•	weekends, but that wo	on their them when they are
dropping on to sleep in class on a	riday arterioon.	By Tim Falla and Pa	ul A. Davies. Solutions Advanced. OUP
Question 61: A. behind time	B. about time	C. in time	D. at time
Question 62: A. few	B. less	C. much	D. little
Question 63: A. jeopardy	B. threat	C. risk	D. danger
Question 64: A. or	B. because	C. whereas	D. SO
Question 65: A. puts	B. gets	C. brings	D. makes
Question 66: A. raises	B. rises	C. results	D. comes
Question 67: A. organized	B. arranged	C. established	D. acquired
Question 68: A. in	B. on	C. to	D. at
Question 69: A. at which	B. which	C. where	D. that

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.

C. level

D. point

B. extent

Question 70: A. rate

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 71: Electrical conductivity is A. one of the most important properties of metals B. one of the key properties of most solid materials C. impossible for any substance when it is dissolved D. completely impossible for silicon	in water		
 Question 72: According to the passage, a metal can cor A. the absence of free electrons B. its atoms with a positive charge C. the way its atoms bond together D. the loss of one electron in the core of its atoms 	nduct electricity due to		
Question 73: The word "outermost" in paragraph 1 m	ostly means		
A. the lightest	B. nearest to the inside		
C. furthest from the inside	D. the heaviest		
Question 74: The atoms of a metal can bond together b			
A. the lost electrons cannot move freely in the sea of			
B. electrons can flow in a single direction	1 cleations		
C. they lose all of their electrons			
D. negatively charged electrons attract positive ions			
Question 75: Salt in its solid state is not able to conduct			
A. it has free electrons	B. its charged ions can flow easily		
C. it cannot create any charged ions	D. its charged ions are not free to move		
Question 76: The word "they" in paragraph 3 refers to	•		
A. charged ions	B. electric currents		
C. charged particles	D. electrical insulators		
Question 77: Water is a poor conductor because it cont			
A. no positive or negative electric charge			
B. only a small amount of fully charged particles			
C. only a positive electric charge			
D. only a negative electric charge			
Question 78: We can have problems when touching ele	ctrical devices with wet hands because		
A. the water itself is a good conductor of electricity			
B. the water dissolves the salt on our skin and become	mes more conductive		
C. the water contains too many neutral molecules			
D. the water containing no charged particles makes	it more conductive		
Question 79: Which of the following is NOT true accord	ing to the passage?		
A. Pure water is much more conductive than most w	vater we encounter every day.		
B. Graphite is a common solid substance that can co	onduct electricity.		
C. Salt can conduct electricity when it is molten or d			
D. Some materials are more conductive than others.			
Question 80: Which of the following could best serve as	the title of the passage?		
A. Electrical Energy	B. Electrical Devices		
C. Electrical Insulators	D. Electrical Conductivity		
THE END			

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỰC (Đề có 6 trang)

ĐỀ 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 473

Họ, tên thí sinh:Số báo danh:			
ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (ΓỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾ	N 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. 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 (1) for school? According to a new report, today's generation of children are in danger of getting so (2) sleep that they are putting their mental and physical health at (3) Adults can easily survive on seven to eight hours' sleep a night, (4) teenagers require nine or ten hours. According to medical experts, one in five youngsters (5) anything between two and five hours' sleep a night less than their parents did at their age. This (6) 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 (7) Research has shown that losing as little as half an hour's sleep a night can have profound effects (8) how children perform the next day. A good night's sleep is also crucial for teenagers because it is while they are asleep (9) 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 (10), catch up on sleep at weekends, but that won't help them when they are dropping off to			
sleep in class on a Friday afte	ernoon.	<i>By</i> Tim Falla ar	nd Paul A. Davies. Solutions Advanced. OUP
Question 1: A. behind time	B. in time	C. at time	D. about time
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 health food store instead of a local supermarket are much more likely to find a healthy, sugar-free beverage. A. harmful to health B. full of preservatives			
C. beneficial to health	wention of the microsco	D. convenient to prep	are ain <u>insights</u> into the nature of the
human cell. A. far-sighted views C. in-depth studies		B. spectacular sighting D. deep understandin	gs g
Question 13: Dozens of app shortlisted for the interview. A. small number	B. class	the vacant position, but	D. hand

Question 14: 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 **D.** causing a lot of risks C. costing a lot of money Question 15: 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. 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 <u>outermost</u> 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 metals Question 17: According to the passage, a metal can conduct 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 mostly 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 because ____ A. electrons can flow in a single direction **B.** the lost electrons cannot move freely in the sea of 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 B. electric currents A. electrical insulators 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 D. only a negative electric	f fully charged particles charge e electric charge	ains	
B. the water contains tooC. the water containing n	e salt on our skin and becor	mes more conductive	nds because
B. Some materials are moC. Graphite is a common	ollowing is NOT true accordicity when it is molten or done conductive than others. solid substance that can coore conductive than most wore	issolved. anduct electricity.	ay.
Question 25: Which of the fo A. Electrical Devices C. Electrical Insulators	ollowing could best serve as	b. the title of the passage?b. Electrical Energyc. Electrical Conductivity	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or following questions.	r D on your answer shee	t to indicate the correct	answer to each of the
Question 26: I could hear voi A. bring about		vhat they were saying. C. make out	D. try out
Question 27: he got to A. Nevertheless	B. Despite	C. Although	D. Meanwhile
Question 28: Applications A. send	in after 30 th April will no B. sent		D. that is sent
Question 29: Sammy had wor A. until	rked in England for a year _. B. once		l. D. while
Question 30: The girl was use A. to being received	ed birthday present B. to receiving		D. to receive
Question 31: always A. While arranging flower C. The flowers are arrang Question 32: The theory of re	s led	B. Arranging flowersD. I arrange flowers, who was a famous physic	sist.
	B. developed	C. is developed	
A. So strong Question 34: Kay: "I wouldn"	B. No longer	C. How strong	D. Hardly ever
John: "" A. Wouldn't you? Why? C. Would you, really?	,	B. It's out of the questionD. I'd rather you didn't.	
Question 35: The higher the A. the more heat it retain C. it retains the more hea	S	n the air is, B. the heat it retains more D. more heat it retains	е
Question 36: Be sure not to r A. heavily		other tongue when you are C. severely	
Question 37: Mary: "The hat's	s so beautiful. Thanks."		
Tony: "" A. The same to you!	B. Great idea!	C. Lucky you!	D. I'm glad you like it.
Question 38: In our team, no A. including	person John could B. other than	I finish this tough task in su C. outside	uch a short time. D. rather than
Question 39: "It's about time A. will do	you your homeword B. do	rk, Mary." C. must do	D. did
Question 40: a few m	nore minutes, we could hav B. Unless we had		D. If we had had

Question 41: Do you rememb A. once offering	er to help us wher B. to offer		D. you offer
Question 42: Lucy: "You look	really nice in that red swea	ater!"	
Sue: ""			
	B. I'm afraid so.	•	D. Don't mention it.
Question 43: Communities in A. vulnerable	B. disappointed	C. defenseless	fail. D. helpless
Question 44: Tom hasn't com A. neither	pleted the work yet and M B. either		D. too
Question 45: We could have a A. would be	caught the last train, but w B. have been		D. were
week.	•		to visit our school next
5 5			D. is going
Question 47: We received a c A. to	B. in	C. at	D. on
Question 48: In my apartmen A. the largest one C. the largest of which	t there are two rooms,	is used as the living-reb. the large onec. the larger of which	00m.
Question 49: Mrs. Chau has n A. very successful		that she'll be promo C. too successful	
Question 50: We hoped A. what		ive us new lectures. C. which	D. when
Mark the letter A, B, C, or meaning to the sentence	-		ce that is CLOSEST in
B. Understanding what heC. I find it difficult to under	very difficult to understand	d. · ans.	
C. They asked me no que	ny decision on resigning. e my mind about resigning	J.	
B. John commanded DaisyC. John advised Daisy not	to lend them any money. y not to lend them any mo	ney.	
B. The two jobs offered toC. I was offered two jobs	ed enough, two jobs were o me after my graduation o soon after my graduation,	her of which was appropria offered to me upon gradua didn't suit my qualifications both of which were suitablen were appropriate for my	ation. le for my qualifications.
Question 55: I forgot to lock t A. I remembered that I le	the door before leaving. ft the door locked before g ther I locked the door befo	going out.	

D. I locked the door before leaving, but I forgot about it.

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.

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

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 <u>current</u> 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 B. shapes and sizes of 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 B. he graduated from an engineering school C. he experimented on the third one D. he first built one in his backyard

A. send B.		C. receive	D. select	
Question 65: 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 Big Ear in the United States produces the largest array of telescopes. C. The pattern of radio waves received by radio telescopes is significant. D. The largest radio telescope of all time is the one with a seventy-six-meter diameter.				
Question 66: The word "current A. existing B.	in paragraph 4 is clomoving			
Question 67: The word "they" in A. places B.	n paragraph 5 refers to radio waves		D. eyes and ears	
 Question 68: Radio waves are so A. they can recognize who do B. they help to track only man C. they allow them to travel to D. they can help them underso 	minates the universe nned space missions in o such dangerous place	n space ces as Mars		
Question 69: The focus of discus A. radio waves C. radio operators	sion in the passage is	B. radio telescopes D. atoms and molecule	25	
Question 70: Originally, this pass A. a business journal C. a scientific journal	sage was probably pub			
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D three in the position of the p			rd that differs from the other estions.	
Question 71: A. conventional	B. preservative	C. reliable	D. intellectual	
Question 72: A. environment	B. superstition	C. technology	D. predominance	
Question 73: A. computer	B. customer	C. property	D. energy	
Question 74: A. decisive	B. popular	C. impatient	D. observant	
Question 75: A. occur	• •	•	D. survive	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D c correction in each of the follo		et to indicate the und	erlined part that needs	
Question 76: These exercises look	k <u>easy</u> , but they are <u>v</u>	ery relatively difficult for	us.	
Question 77: As the old one, this	B new copier can perfor		e time	
A	В	C D	 -	
Question 78: After our discussion	_		we could spend more time with	
A	,	B C	D	
the clients.				
Question 79: The assumption tha	t smoking has bad eff	ects on our health have l	been proved.	
A		B C	D	
Question 80: Our astronauts chos	Question 80: Our astronauts chosen for fly spacecraft were selected from military test pilots.			
	A B	С	D	
THE END				

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỰC (Đề có 6 trang)

ĐỀ 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 712

Họ, tên thí sinh: Số báo danh:				
ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (ΓỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN	QUESTION 80)		
Mark the letter A, B, C, or correction in each of the i		et to indicate the underl	ined part that needs	
Question 1: After our discussi	on, we decided to take <u>a l</u> a	ater flight and so that we o	ould spend more time with	
the clients. Question 2: As the old one, the	nis new copier <u>can perform</u> B	n its functions in half the tir	<u>ne</u> .	
Question 3: Our astronauts ch	nosen for fly spacecraft we	-	est <u>pilots</u> .	
Question 4: The assumption <u>t</u>	hat smoking has bad effect A B		n proved.	
Question 5: These exercises				
Α	В	C D		
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.				
Question 6: was the t		t. C. No longer	D. So strong	
Question 7: We hoped A. what	_ they would come and giv B. that	ve us new lectures. C. which	D. when	
Question 8: Communities in re A. vulnerable	emote areas are extremely B . helpless	to famine if crops fdisappointed	ail. D. defenseless	
Question 9: We received a ca A. in	Il from the teacher B. on	charge of our course.	D. at	
Question 10: Mary: "The hat's	s so beautiful. Thanks."			
Tony: "" A. I'm glad you like it.	B. Great idea!	C. Lucky you!	D. The same to you!	
Question 11: Tom hasn't com			,	
A. too	B. also	C. either	D. neither	
Question 12: The theory of re A. developed	lativity by Einstein B. develops	who was a famous physicwas developed	cist. D. is developed	
Question 13: In my apartment there are two rooms, is used as the living-room. A. the large one C. the largest of which D. the larger of which				
Question 14: a few more minutes, we could have finished the task.				
	B. If we had	C. If we have	D. Unless we had	
Question 15: Applications A. send	in after 30" April will n B. which sent	ot be considered. C. that is sent	D. sent	
Question 16: Kay: "I wouldn't		or that is some	D. Som	
John: ""				
A. It's out of the questionC. I'd rather you didn't.		B. Would you, really?D. Wouldn't you? Why?		

Question 17: Lucy: "You look	really nice in that red swe	ater!"	
Sue: ""			
	B. Don't mention it.		
	B. numerously		e learning a foreign language. D. abundantly
Question 19: The higher the			
A. the more heat it retain		B. more heat it retains	
C. it retains the more hea		D. the heat it retains mo	re
Question 20: always	gives me real pleasure.	P Larrango flowers	
C. The flowers are arrang	ged	B. I arrange flowersD. While arranging flower	rs
Question 21: It's about time	you your nomewo	ik, iviaiy.	_
A. do	B. did	C. will do	
Question 22: Mrs. Chau has r A. so successfully	managed the department _ B. very successful	that she'll be promo	oted next month. D. too successful
Question 23: We could have			
A. are	B. were		D. would be
Question 24: The girl was use	ed birthday present	ts from her brothers.	
	B. to be receiving		
Question 25: In our team, no A. rather than	person John could B. including		
Question 26: The superstar, week.	accompanied by the other	r members of the band, _	to visit our school next
A. are	B. is going	C. has had	D. are going
Question 27: I could hear voi			
· ·	B. try out		D. turn up
Question 28: Do you rememb		n we were in difficulty?	D. once offering
	B. being offered		
Question 29: Sammy had wo			
A. until	B. before		
Question 30: he got			
A. Meanwhile	B. Despite	C. Although	D. Nevertneiess
Mark the letter A, B, C, o three in the position of th			that differs from the other
Question 31: A. property	B. computer	C. customer	D. energy
Question 32: A. occur	B. struggle	C. survive	D. enlarge
Question 33: A. popular	B. observant	C. impatient	D. decisive
Question 34: A. technology	B. predominance	C. superstition	D. environment
Question 35: A. reliable	B. conventional	C. preservative	D. intellectual
Question 33: A. Teliable	D. CONVENTIONAL	. preservative	D. IIITEIIECTUAI

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 36 to 45.

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.

Ry Helena Gillesnie and Roh Gillesnie. Science for Primary School Teachers, Olli

By Heler	na Gillespie and Rob Gillespie. <i>Science for Primary School Teachers.</i> Ot
 Question 36: Electrical conductivity is A. completely impossible for silicon B. impossible for any substance when it is dissolved C. one of the most important properties of metals D. one of the key properties of most solid materials 	
 Question 37: According to the passage, a metal can cond. A. the absence of free electrons B. the way its atoms bond together C. its atoms with a positive charge D. the loss of one electron in the core of its atoms 	anduct electricity due to
Question 38: The word "outermost" in paragraph 1 mA. nearest to the insideC. the heaviest	nostly means B. the lightest D. furthest from the inside
 Question 39: The atoms of a metal can bond together A. the lost electrons cannot move freely in the sea B. negatively charged electrons attract positive ions C. they lose all of their electrons D. electrons can flow in a single direction 	of electrons
Question 40: Salt in its solid state is not able to conductA. it has free electronsC. it cannot create any charged ions	ct electricity because B. its charged ions are not free to move D. its charged ions can flow easily
 Question 41: The word "they" in paragraph 3 refers to A. charged particles C. charged ions 	B. electrical insulators D. electric currents
 Question 42: Water is a poor conductor because it con A. only a small amount of fully charged particles B. no positive or negative electric charge C. only a positive electric charge D. only a negative electric charge 	tains
 Question 43: We can have problems when touching ele A. the water dissolves the salt on our skin and becomes. B. the water itself is a good conductor of electricity. C. the water containing no charged particles makes. D. the water contains too many neutral molecules. 	omes more conductive
 Question 44: Which of the following is NOT true accord A. Some materials are more conductive than others B. Graphite is a common solid substance that can c C. Salt can conduct electricity when it is molten or c D. Pure water is much more conductive than most 	s. onduct electricity. dissolved.
Question 45: Which of the following could best serve a A. Electrical Devices C. Electrical Energy	3 3

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 46 to 55.

Why is it that many teenagers have the energy to play computer games until late at night but can't find the

, , , , ,	<i>JJ</i> 1	<i>J</i> 1 <i>J</i>	J	
energy to get out of bed (46)	for school? Acco	rding to a new rep	oort, today's gener	ation of children are
in danger of getting so (47)_	sleep that t	hey are putting	their mental and	physical health at
(48) Adults can easily	survive on seven to eig	ht hours' sleep a	night, (49)	teenagers require
nine or ten hours. According to	medical experts, one in	n five youngsters	(50) an	ything between two
and five hours' sleep a night less	than their parents did	at their age.		
This (51) serious	questions about wh	ether lack of sle	eep is affecting of	children's ability to
concentrate at school. The conne	ection between sleep d	eprivation and lap	ses in memory, im	paired reaction time
and poor concentration is well (5	2) Research	has shown that	losing as little as h	alf an hour's sleep a
night can have profound effects	(53) how chi	ldren perform the	next day. A good	night's sleep is also
crucial for teenagers because it is	s while they are asleep	(54) th	ey release a horm	one that is essential
for their 'growth spurt' (the peri-	od during teenage yea	rs when the body	grows at a rapid	rate). It's true that
they can, to some (55)	_, catch up on sleep	at weekends, but	that won't help to	hem when they are
dropping off to sleep in class on a	a Friday afternoon.		·	•
	•	<i>By</i> Tim Fa	alla and Paul A. Davies.	Solutions Advanced. OUP
Question 46: A. behind time	B. about time	C. in time	D. at time	<u>;</u>

B. about time	C. in time	D. at time
B. much	C. little	D. few
B. risk	C. threat	D. jeopardy
B. or	C. whereas	D. SO
B. makes	C. puts	D. brings
B. comes	C. rises	D. raises
B. established	C. acquired	D. organized
B. on	C. to	D. in
B. where	C. that	D. which
B. level	C. extent	D. rate
	B. muchB. riskB. orB. makesB. comesB. establishedB. onB. where	B. much C. little B. risk C. threat C. whereas B. makes C. puts C. rises C. rises C. rises C. acquired C. to C. to C. that

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 56: They arrived too late to get good seats.

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

Question 57: 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. During rush hours, walking gives me much more pleasure than driving in the heavy traffic.
- **C.** The traffic is always so heavy that you'd better walk to work; it's quicker.
- D. It is faster to walk than to drive in the heavy traffic at certain time of the day.

Question 58: John said, "You'd better not lend them any money, Daisy."

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

Question 59: 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. Nobody likes to come to this village in winter because of heavy snow.
- C. Heavy snow makes it impossible to reach the village in winter.
- **D.** We have no difficulty reaching this village in winter because of heavy snow.

Question 60: 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 61: I forgot to lock the door before leaving.

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

Question 62: 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 63: 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. Though I wasn't qualified enough, two jobs were offered to me upon graduation.
- **C.** Both of the job offers I had prior to my graduation were appropriate for my qualifications.
- **D**. I was offered two jobs soon after my graduation, both of which were suitable for my qualifications.

Question 64: "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 plainly said that she would call the police.
- C. Jane threatened to call the police if the man didn't leave her car.
- **D.** Jane informed the strange man that she would call the police.

Question 65: 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. Nobody knows about my decision on resigning.
- D. I certainly won't change my mind about resigning.

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

A. resulting in depression

B. costing a lot of money

C. bringing excitement

D. causing a lot of risks

Question 67: 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

B. harmful to health

C. beneficial to health

D. full of preservatives

Question 68: Dozens of applicants showed up for the vacant position, but only a <u>handful</u> of them were shortlisted for the interview.

A. class

B. small number

C. hand

D. small amount

Question 69: 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. obedient to parents

C. hard of hearing

D. physically abnormal

Question 70: Thanks to the invention of the microscope, biologists can now gain <u>insights</u> into the nature of the human cell.

A. in-depth studies

B. far-sighted views

C. deep understanding

D. spectacular sightings

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 <u>current</u> 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. Ho	ow to Master skills for the TOEFL iE
 Question 71: According to the passag A. normal light of celestial objects C. shapes and sizes of celestial ob 	B. ra	ables the detection of _ adio waves sent out by reatures that inhabit ce	celestial objects
Question 72: According to paragraph A. he was an astronomer C. he was an inventor	2, all of the following a		ber EXCEPT that
Question 73: Grote Reber's idea to deA. he first built one in his backyardC. he picked up signals from outer	d B. h	e was not successful un e experimented on the le graduated from an e	third one
Question 74: The verb "pick up" in p A. receive B. lift	paragraph 3 is closest in C. se		D. select
 Question 75: According to the passag A. The largest radio telescope of a B. A larger dish antenna helps a radio. C. The Big Ear in the United State D. The pattern of radio waves rec 	all time is the one with a adio telescope produce s produces the largest a eived by radio telescope	a seventy-six-meter dia better results. array of telescopes. es is significant.	
Question 76: The word "current" in A. moving B. water	paragraph 4 is closest in er movement C. e		D. existing
Question 77: The word "they" in par A. places B. eyes	agraph 5 refers to and ears C. ra		D. scientists
 Question 78: Radio waves are scienti A. they allow them to travel to suc B. they can recognize who domina C. they help to track only manned D. they can help them understand 	ch dangerous places as ates the universe I space missions in space	Mars e	·
Question 79: The focus of discussion A. radio operators		toms and molecules	
C. radio waves	D. ra	adio telescopes	
Question 80: Originally, this passage A. a fashion magazine		l in business journal	
C. a book on environment		scientific journal	
	THE END	· 	

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỰC (Đề có 6 trang)

ĐỀ 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 842

Họ, tên thí sinh:Số báo danh:			
ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ (QUESTION 1 ĐẾN Q	UESTION 80)	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D or correction in each of the follow	wing questions.		•
Question 1: Our astronauts chosen		selected from military te	
A There were been been		- Lather the all CC and the Campaign	D
Question 2: These exercises look e			
A	_	C D	
Question 3: After our discussion, w		<u>r nignt and so that</u> we <u>c</u> B	<u>D</u>
the clients.	'	5 C	D
Question 4: The assumption that s	moking has had effects	on our health have been	nroved
A	_	C D	i proved.
Question 5: As the old one, this ne			ne.
A	<u>B</u>	C D	
Read the following passage at	nd mark the letter A,	B, C, or D on your an	swer sheet to indicate the
word or phrase that best fits e			
Why is it that many teenagers		_	
energy to get out of bed (6)			
danger of getting so (7) Adults can easily survive on seve		-	=
hours. According to medical expension			
hours' sleep a night less than their			.jumig between two and me
This (11) serious			affecting children's ability to
concentrate at school. The connection	ction between sleep dep	rivation and lapses in m	nemory, impaired reaction time
and poor concentration is well (12	2) Research I	nas shown that losing as	s little as half an hour's sleep a
night can have profound effects (13) how child	ren perform the next da	y. A good night's sleep is also
crucial for teenagers because it is		_	
for their 'growth spurt' (the period they can, to some (15)			
dropping off to sleep in class on a		weekenus, but that we	ont help them when they are
aropping on to sloop in class on a	Triday artornoon.	By Tim Falla and Pa	ul A. Davies. Solutions Advanced. OUP
Question 6: A. about time	B. at time	C. behind time	D. in time
Question 7: A. little	B. less	C. few	D. much
Question 8: A. risk	B. jeopardy	C. danger	D. threat
Question 9: A. SO	B. whereas	C. or	D. because
Question 10: A. makes	B. gets	C. puts	D. brings
Question 11: A. results	B. comes	C. raises	D. rises
Question 12: A. arranged	B. organized	C. established	D. acquired
Question 13: A. to	B. at	C. in	D. on
Question 14: A. at which	B. that	C. which	D. where
Question 15: A. level	B. rate	C. extent	D. point
Vaccion 15. A. IOVOI	J. Tuto	• OATOIT	- Politi

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.

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 <u>current</u> 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 16: 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 17: According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true about Grote Reber EXCEPT that ______. A. he was an astronomer B. he was an engineer C. he was an inventor D. he was an amateur radio operator Question 18: Grote Reber's idea to develop a radio telescope was not successful until B. he first built one in his backyard A. he graduated from an engineering school C. he experimented on the third one D. he picked up signals from outer space Question 19: The verb "pick up" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _ A. lift B. receive C. select D. send Question 20: 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 pattern of radio waves received by radio telescopes is significant. C. The Big Ear in the United States produces the largest array of telescopes. D. The largest radio telescope of all time is the one with a seventy-six-meter diameter. Question 21: The word "current" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to D. moving A. water movement **B.** electricity flow C. existing Question 22: The word "they" in paragraph 5 refers to _ B. places C. radio waves D. eyes and ears Question 23: Radio waves are scientists' eyes and ears in outer space because _____ A. they help to track only manned space missions in space **B.** they can recognize who dominates the universe **C.** they allow them to travel to such dangerous places as Mars **D**. they can help them understand more about the universe **Question 24:** The focus of discussion in the passage is A. radio waves **B.** radio operators C. atoms and molecules D. radio telescopes

Question 25: Originally, thisA. a book on environmenC. a scientific journal		lished in B. a fashion magazine D. a business journal	
Mark the letter A, B, C, of the underlined word(s) is		et to indicate the word	(s) CLOSEST in meaning to
	•		insights into the nature of the
A. far-sighted views C. spectacular sightings		B. deep understandingD. in-depth studies	
shortlisted for the interview.		·	nly a <u>handful</u> of them were
A. small number	B. hand	C. class	D. small amount
likely to find a healthy, suga A. full of preservatives	r-free beverage.	B. harmful to health	I supermarket are much more
C. convenient to prepare		D. beneficial to health	
tourists managed to reach the A. costing a lot of money	ne top.	B. causing a lot of risks	<u>zardous,</u> several adventurous
C. resulting in depression		D. bringing excitement	
Question 30: Just like hear together to sound like real s A. able to hear	entences and questions, de		
Mark the letter A, B, C, o.	•		· ·
following questions.			
Question 31: The higher the A. it retains the more hea C. the more heat it retain	at	n the air is, B. the heat it retains more D. more heat it retains	9
Question 32: "It's about time A. must do	you your homewo B. do	rk, Mary." C. did	D. will do
Question 33: In our team, no A. outside	person John could B. other than	I finish this tough task in su C. including	uch a short time. D. rather than
Question 34: he got A. Although	top marks at high school, h B. Despite		D. Nevertheless
Question 35: was the A. No longer	e tea that we couldn't drink B. How strong	it. C. So strong	D. Hardly ever
Question 36: Lucy: "You look	really nice in that red swe	ater!"	
Sue: ""	5 11 1 0	6 5 41 11 11	D. T
A. I'm afraid so.	B. How dare you?	C. Don't mention it.	D. Thank you.
Question 37: The girl was us A. to receiving	B. to being received	C. to receive	D. to be receiving
Question 38: We could have A. have been	B. would be	C. are	D. were
Question 39: Sammy had wo A. while	B. once	C. until	D. before
Question 40: We received a c	call from the teacher B. on	_ charge of our course. C. to	D. in
Question 41: The theory of real. A. develops	elativity by Einstein B. developed	, who was a famous physicC. was developed	
Question 42: Kay: "I wouldn'	t do that if I were you."		
John: "" A. It's out of the question C. Wouldn't you? Why?	٦.	B. Would you, really?D. I'd rather you didn't.	
Question 43: Tom hasn't con A. also		aria hasn't C. too	D. neither
n. uijv	w. Chuici	<u>• 100</u>	· HORIO

Question 44: Communities in		ly to famine if crops	fail.
A. helpless	B. disappointed	C. vulnerable	D. defenseless
Question 45: I could hear vo	ices but I couldn't \ B. make out		D. turn up
Question 46: The superstar,			to visit our school next
week. A. are going	B. has had	C. are	D. is going
Question 47: In my apartment A. the largest one C. the largest of which	nt there are two rooms,	B. the larger of which D. the large one	oom.
Question 48: We hoped A. that			D. what
Question 49: Mary: "The hat			
Tony: ""			
	B. Great idea!	C. Lucky you!	D. I'm glad you like it.
Question 50: Applications A. which sent			D. send
Question 51: a few n			2, 33.14
	B. If we have		D. Unless we had
Question 52: Do you rememb			
	B. once offering		D. being offered
Question 53: always	gives me real pleasure.	-	-
A. I arrange flowersC. While arranging flower		B. Arranging flowersD. The flowers are arrange	ged
	rely too on your mo		learning a foreign language. D. heavily
Question 55: Mrs. Chau has I	managed the department _ B. too successful		
-		-	-
Mark the letter A, B, C, or meaning to the sentence			ice that is cluses i in
B. Before I left home, I reC. Not until I left home d	en I left home that I realize realize how meaningful my ealized how much my famil id I realize how much my f. e, I found out what a family	family was. y meant to me. amily meant to me.	ant to me.
B. John asked Daisy if shC. John ordered Daisy no	sy not to lend them any mo e had lent them any money it to lend them any money.	ney. y.	
•	t to lend them any money.		
B. I find it difficult to uncC. Understanding what h	me to understand what he very difficult to understand lerstand what he really mea e implies is found difficult. e really means is difficult to	d. ans.	
B. Though I wasn't qualifC. Both of the job offers	ffers upon graduation, neit o me after my graduation o fied enough, two jobs were I had prior to my graduation, s soon after my graduation,	didn't suit my qualifications offered to me upon gradu in were appropriate for my	ation. qualifications.
Question 60: 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 have no difficulty reaching this village in winter because of heavy snow.

D. We cannot gain permission to this village in winter because of heavy snow.

Question 61: "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 informed the strange man that she would call the police.
- D. Jane politely told the man she would call the police if he didn't leave her car.

Question 62: They arrived too late to get good seats.

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

Question 63: 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.** It is faster to walk than to drive in the heavy traffic at certain time of the day.
- C. The traffic is always so heavy that you'd better walk to work; it's quicker.
- **D.** There is so much traffic these days that it is more pleasant to walk than to drive.

Question 64: There is no question of changing my mind about resigning.

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

Question 65: 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.

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 66 to 75.

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 66: 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 metals

 Question 67: According to the pas A. the way its atoms bond toge B. the absence of free electron C. its atoms with a positive cha D. the loss of one electron in the 	ether s rge	nduct electricity due to .	
Question 68: The word "outermo A. the heaviest C. nearest to the inside		B. furthest from the inD. the lightest	side
 Question 69: The atoms of a meta A. the lost electrons cannot mo B. electrons can flow in a single C. negatively charged electrons D. they lose all of their electron 	ove freely in the sea of e direction s attract positive ions		
Question 70: Salt in its solid state A. its charged ions can flow ear C. it has free electrons	sily	B. it cannot create anyD. its charged ions are	y charged ions
Question 71: The word "they" in p A. electric currents C. charged particles	oaragraph 3 refers to	B. electrical insulators D. charged ions	
 Question 72: Water is a poor cond A. only a positive electric charg B. only a small amount of fully C. only a negative electric char D. no positive or negative elect 	e charged particles ge	ains	
 Question 73: We can have probler A. the water itself is a good con B. the water contains too many C. the water containing no chan D. the water dissolves the salt 	nductor of electricity neutral molecules rged particles makes	it more conductive	hands because
 Question 74: Which of the following A. Graphite is a common solid of the solid solid	substance that can co when it is molten or co nductive than most w	onduct electricity. lissolved. vater we encounter ever	ry day.
Question 75: Which of the following A. Electrical Insulators C. Electrical Conductivity	•	B. Electrical Energy D. Electrical Devices	e?
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D of three in the position of the pri			
Question 76: A. struggle	B. enlarge	C. occur	D. survive
Question 77: A. computer	B. customer	C. energy	D. property
Question 78: A. predominance	B. environment	C. technology	D. superstition
Question 79: A. intellectual	B. conventional	C. preservative	D. reliable
Question 80: A. observant	B. impatient	C. decisive	D. popular
THE END			

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỰC (Đề có 6 trang)

ĐỀ 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 973

	Ma de thi 973
Họ, tên thí sinh: Số báo danh:	
ĐỂ 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 correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.	to indicate the
The ability to conduct electricity is one of the key properties of a metal. Other solid materia can conduct electricity but only effectively at certain temperatures. Also, some substances such chloride) can conduct when molten or when dissolved in water. The ability of metals to conduct to how their atoms bond together. In order to bond together the metal atoms lose at outermost electrons. This leaves the metal atoms with a positive charge and they are now lost electrons are free to move in what is known as a sea of electrons. Since the electron charged they attract the ions and this is what keeps the structure together.	h as salt (sodium duct electricity is least one of their strictly ions. The
An electric current is a flow of charge and since the electrons in the sea of electrons are from the made to flow in one direction when a source of electrical energy such as a battery is metal. Hence we have an electric current flowing through the wire, and this is what makes a conductors of electricity. The only other common solid conducting material that pencil us encounter is graphite (what the 'lead' of a pencil is made from). Graphite is a form of carbo carbon atoms bond in such a way that there is a sea of electrons that can be made to flocurrent. Likewise, if we have an ionic substance like salt we can make the electrically charceate a current but only when those ions are free to move, either when the substance is a liquid water. In its solid state an ionic substance like salt cannot conduct electricity as its charged ion. Electrical insulators are substances that cannot conduct electricity well either, because charged particles or any charged particles they might contain do not flow easily. Water conductor of electricity as it does not contain a significant amount of fully charged particles (the molecule are partly charged but overall the molecule is neutral). However, most water we contain dissolved charged particles, so it will be more conductive than pure water. Many of the occur when touching electrical devices with wet hands result from the ever-present salt that it through perspiration and it dissolves in the water to make it more conductive. By Helena Gillespie and Rob Gillespie. Science for Primary	connected to the metals such good sers are likely to on and again the ow as an electric rged ions flow to uid or dissolved in s cannot flow. They contain no ritself is a poor e ends of a water e encounter does the problems that is left on our skin
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	55/100/ 1000/10/5
 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

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 conta	ins	
A. only a small amount of fully charged particlesB. 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 elec	trical devices with wet hands because	
A. the water containing no charged particles makes	it more conductive	
B. the water contains too many neutral moleculesC. the water dissolves the salt on our skin and beco	mos moro canductivo	
D. the water itself is a good conductor of electricity	mes more conductive	
Question 9: Which of the following is NOT true according	ng to the passage?	
A. Graphite is a common solid substance that can co	onduct electricity.	
B. Some materials are more conductive than others		
C. Pure water is much more conductive than most vD. Salt can conduct electricity when it is molten or of	3 3	
Question 10: Which of the following could best serve a:		
A. Electrical Insulators	B. Electrical Energy	
C. Electrical Conductivity	D. Electrical Devices	
Mark the letter A. B. C. or D. on your engineer char	at to indicate the correct angular to each of the	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer shee following questions.	t to indicate the correct answer to each of the	
Question 11: he got top marks at high school, h		
	C. Nevertheless D. Meanwhile	
Question 12: We could have caught the last train, but w A. were B. have been	C. are D. would be	
Question 13: Tom hasn't completed the work yet and M		
A. neither B. too	C. also D. either	
Question 14: Do you remember to help us when A. you offer B. being offered		
Question 15: In our team, no person John could	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
A. other than B. including	C. rather than D. outside	
Question 16: We hoped they would come and g		
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 extreme		
A. disappointed B. helpless	C. defenseless D. vulnerable	
Question 20: Applications in after 30 th April will n	ot be considered.	
A. send B. which sent	C. sent D. that is sent	
Question 21: The superstar, accompanied by the othe	members of the band, to visit our school ne	xt
week. A. has had B. are going	C. are D. is going	
Question 22: The higher the content of carbon dioxide i	3 3	
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 re A. developed	elativity by Einstein B. is developed		cist. D. was developed	
Question 25: Mrs. Chau has i	managed the department _	that she'll be promo	oted next month.	
	B. too successfully			
Question 26: Sammy had wo				
A. while	B. before		D. until	
			learning a foreign language.	
	B. heavily		D. severely	
Question 28: "It's about time				
A. must do	B. did	C. will do	D. do	
Question 29: was the				
A. How strong	B. So strong	C. No longer	D. Hardly ever	
Question 30: The girl was us	ed birthday present	ts 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 flower		B. The flowers are arrang	ged	
C. Arranging flowers		D. I arrange flowers		
Question 33: I could hear vo	ices but I couldn't v	what they were saying.		
	B. make out	3 3	D. try out	
Question 34: Lucy: "You look	really nice in that red swea	ater!"	-	
Sue: "	,			
	B. Thank you.	C. Don't mention it.	D. How dare you?	
Question 35: a few n	nore minutes, we could hav	e 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, of	r D on vour answer shee	et to indicate the underl	lined part that needs	
correction in each of the	<u>~</u>		med part mat meede	
	• •	later flight and so that we	could spend more time with	
A		В С		
the clients.				
	s look easy but they are ve	rv relatively difficult for us		
Question 37: These exercises look easy, but they are very relatively difficult for us. A B C D				
Question 38: As the old one,			ime	
A	B	C D	<u></u>	
Question 30: Our astronauts			tost nilots	
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.				
Question 40: The assumption	_		_	
	A B	B C I)	
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.				
What he implies is not	very difficult to understand	J.		

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 <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

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 <u>handful</u> 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 <u>insights</u> into the nature of the human cell.

A. far-sighted views

B. in-depth studies

C. spectacular sightings

D. deep understanding

tourists managed to reach the top			<u>azaraoas</u> , severar aavemareas	
		B. resulting in depression D. causing a lot of risks		
· ·	C. costing a lot of money D. causing a lot of risks Question 55: Just like <u>hearing</u> infants who start first with simple syllable babbling, then put more syllables			
together to sound like real senten				
A. physically abnormal B. a	•		•	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D of three in the position of the pr				
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	rriday arterridori.	<i>By</i> Tim Falla and P	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				

Question 54: Even though the mountain was very steen and the climb was hazardous, several adventurous

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 <u>current</u> 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.

<i>By</i> Timothy Hall, Arthur H	. Milch and Denise McCormach. F	How to Master skills for the TOEFL iBT
 Question 71: According to the passage, a radio telescop A. radio waves sent out by celestial objects C. shapes and sizes of celestial objects 	B. creatures that inhabit of	elestial objects
Question 72: According to paragraph 2, all of the followA. he was an inventorC. he was an amateur radio operator	ving are true about Grote FB. he was an engineer D. he was an astronomer	Reber EXCEPT that
 Question 73: Grote Reber's idea to develop a radio tele A. he experimented on the third one C. he first built one in his backyard 	scope was not successful under the blocked up signals from an orange. The graduated from an orange was successful under the blocked by the bl	om outer space
Question 74: The verb "pick up" in paragraph 3 is close A. lift B. select	est in meaning to C. receive	D. send
 Question 75: According to the passage, which of the fo A. A larger dish antenna helps a radio telescope proc B. The largest radio telescope of all time is the one v C. The Big Ear in the United States produces the large D. The pattern of radio waves received by radio teles 	duce better results. vith a seventy-six-meter digest array of telescopes. scopes is significant.	ameter.
Question 76: The word "current" in paragraph 4 is clo A. electricity flow B. water movement		D. moving
Question 77: The word "they" in paragraph 5 refers toA. eyes and earsB. scientists		D. radio waves
 Question 78: Radio waves are scientists' eyes and ears 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 D. they allow them to travel to such dangerous place 	niverse space	·
Question 79: The focus of discussion in the passage isA. radio operatorsC. atoms and molecules	B. radio telescopes D. radio waves	
 Question 80: Originally, this passage was probably pub A. a business journal C. a fashion magazine 	lished in B. a book on environment D. a scientific journal	
THE END -		