

THUAN THANH 1**THE TRIAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION****UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL****Subject: English****Time allowance: 60 minutes***(including 4 pages)**(No material allowed)***Paper code: 268**

Full name:

Student code:

(156051) Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1.A. cultural | B. priority | C. advantage | D. occurrence |
| 2.A. diversity | B. disastrous | C. circulate | D. alternative |

(156054) Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that has underlined part pronounced differently from the rests.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 3.A. likes | B. tightens | C. heaps | D. fuss |
| 4.A. demand | B. deny | C. deter | D. debris |

(156057) Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

5. I'll take the new job whose salary is fantastic.

- (A). reasonable (B). acceptable (C). pretty high (D). wonderful

6. Ralph Nader was the most prominent leader of the U.S consumer protection movement.

- (A). casual (B). significant (C). promiscuous (D). aggressive

(156060) Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word (s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

7. A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.

- (A). calm (B). responsive (C). uncomfortable (D). miserable

8. Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the

- (A). large quantity (B). small (C). excess (D). sufficiency

(156063) Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

When you wave to a friend, you are using sign language. When you smile at someone, you mean to be (9)_____. When you put one finger in front of your (10)_____, you mean, "Be quiet." Yet, people in different countries may use different sign languages. Once an Englishman was in Italy he could speak a little Italian. One day while he was walking in the street, he felt (11)_____ and went into a restaurant. When the waiter came, the Englishman opened his mouth, put his fingers into it and took them out again and moved his lips. In this way, he meant to say, "Bring me something to eat." But the waiter brought him a lot of things to (12) _ : first tea, then coffee, then milk, but no food. The Englishman was sorry that he was not able to tell the waiter he was hungry. He was eardy to leave the restaurant. When another man came in and put his hands on his stomach. And this sign was (13) _____ enough for the waiter. In a few minutes, the waiter brought him a large plate of bread and meat. At last, the Englishman had his meal in the same way.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 9. | (A). well | (B). friendly | (C). fine | (D). careful |
| 10. | (A). eyes | (B). legs | (C). mouth | (D). head |
| 11. | (A). hungry | (B). tired | (C). cold | (D). ill |
| 12. | (A). eat | (B). watch | (C). drink | (D). read |
| 13. | (A). quick | (B). big | (C). strong | (D). clear |

(156069) Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to the following situations.

14. Ivan: I have stacks of homework to do. Kyle: _____!
(A). Congratulations (B). Poor you (C). Cheers D. Oh bother
15. Tom: I'm going on holiday tomorrow. Jerry: _____!
(A). Congratulations (B). Sorry to here that (C). Have a nice time D. Watch out

(156072) Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

16. Both bowling and ice-skating was introduced by the Dutch who colonized the New World in the 1600's.
(A). Both (B). was introduced (C). who (D). colonized
17. There are a large supply of pens and notebooks in the storeroom to the left of the library
(A). are (B). of pens (C). In the storeroom (D). to the left
18. There are many ways to preserve fruit, for example freezing, canning and

- (A). There are (B). to (C). fruit (D). to

(156076) Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the option that best makes the meaningful sentence.

19. person's choice/ occupations/ probably/ most important/ have/ made.

(A). A person's choice of occupation is probably the most important one that has to be made.

(B). A person's choice about occupation is probably most important one to have made.

(C). A person's choice from occupation is probably the most important one has to be made.

(D). A person's choice among occupation is probably most important having made.

20. my opinion/ unfair/ women/ more duties/ husbands.

(A). According to my opinion it is unfair when women have more duties than their husbands.

(B). My opinion is unfair for women to have more duties than their husbands.

(C). In my opinion it is unfair that women have more duties than their husbands.

(D). My opinion, which seems to be unfair, is that women should have more duties than their husbands.

(156079) Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following questions.

Algae is a primitive form of life, a single-celled or simple multiple-celled organism that is able to conduct the process of photosynthesis. It is generally found in water but can also be found elsewhere, growing on such surfaces as rocks or trees. The various types of algae are classified according to pigment.

Blue-green algae, or Cyanophyta, can grow at very high temperatures and under high-intensity light. This type of algae is the oldest form of life with photosynthetic capabilities. Fossilized remains of blue-green algae more than 3.4 billion years old have been found in parts of Africa.

Green algae, or Chlorophyta, is generally found in fresh water. It reproduces on the surfaces of enclosed bodies of water such as ponds or lakes and has the appearance of a fuzzy green coating on the surface of the water.

Brown algae, or Phaeophyta, grows in shallow, temperate water. This type of algae is the largest in size and is most recognizable as a type of seaweed. Its long stalks can be enmeshed on the ocean floor, or it can float freely on the ocean's surface.

Red algae, or Rhodophyta, is a small, delicate organism found in the deep waters of the subtropics. This type of algae has an essential role in the formation of coral reefs: it secretes lime from the seawater to foster the formation of limestone deposits.

21. *What is the author's main purpose?*

- (A) To show what color algae is
- (B) To differentiate the various classifications of algae
- (C) To describe where algae is found
- (D) To clarify the appearance of different types of algae

22. *Which of the following is NOT true about algae?*

- (A) All types have one cell only.
- (B) It can be found out of water.
- (C) It can use photosynthesis.
- (D) It is not a relatively new form of life.

23. The word "pigment" at the end of the first paragraph means.....

- (A) size
- (B) shape
- (C) composition
- (D) color

24. Algae remnants found in Africa are.....

- (A) still flourishing
- (B) photogenic
- (C) extremely old
- (D) red in

25. Green algae is generally found.....

- (A) on the ocean floor
- (B) on top of the water
- (C) throughout ponds and lakes
- (D) surrounding enclosed bodies of water

26. Brown algae would most likely be found.....

- (A) on trees
- (B) near green algae
- (C) on rocks
- (D) in the

27. According to the passage, red algae is.....

- (A) sturdy
- (B) huge
- (C) fragile
- (D) found in shallow water

28. It can be inferred from the passage that limestone deposits serve as the basis of.....

- (A) coral reefs
- (B) red algae
- (C) subtropical seawater
- (D) secret

(156088) Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following sentences.

29. *Their chances of success are small.*

- (A). It's very likely that they will succeed
- (B). They will definitely be successful

- (C). It's not very likely that they will succeed
- (D). They won't have any chances of being successful

30. *"Would you like something to drink?" he asked.*

- (A). He asked me would like something to drink.
- (B). He wanted to invite me for something to drink.
- (C). He asked me if I wanted something to drink.
- (D). He offered me something to drink.

31. *Public education is so good in European countries that there is almost no demand for private schools.*

- (A). Even the excellence of public education in Europe does not stop people from sending their children to private schools.
- (B). Hardly anyone sends their children to private schools in Europe because state schools are excellent.
- (C). People still send their children to private schools in Europe although the public education system is excellent.
- (D). In Europe, there is no reason for parents to send their children to private schools because state schools are so good.

(156092) Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

32. The woman _____ last week has been freed by the police.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| (A). arrested | (B). was arrested | (C). arresting | (D). who arrested. |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|

33. Why don't you raise your hand to _____ the teacher's attention in stead of shouting like this?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| (A). attract | (B). pull | (C). draw | (D). capture. |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|

34. She has just enrolled on a _____ course in cooking because she is getting married next month.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| (A). speedy | (B). quick | (C). fast | (D). crash. |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

35. Many workers switch from the day _____ to the night one with difficulties.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| (A). light | (B). shift | (C). hour | (D). period |
|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

36. The Internet enables users of computers to _____ information in a variety of forms.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| (A). share | (B). divide | (C). cut | (D). tell |
|------------|-------------|----------|-----------|

37. Women in American have a lot of _____ freedom.
(A). personal (B). physical (C). human (D). technical
38. The survey was to find out the young people's attitudes _____ love and marriage.
(A). towards B. above (C). beneath (D). with
39. John _____ the keys. I cannot see it anywhere.
(A). should have taken (B). could have taken (C). must have taken (D). needn't have taken.
40. I would really like to join you on a skiing trip but I can't do it until I _____ my thesis.
(A). will finish (B). finished (C). have finished (D). will have finished.
41. _____ he studied hard, he didn't pass his final exams.
(A). Although (B). No matter (C). Because (D). However.
42. To be honest, Harry has _____ than you have.
(A). been more helpful considerably (B). considerably been more helpful.
(C). been considerably more helpful (D). been more considerably helpful.
43. My new glasses cost me _____ the pair that I bought last month.
(A). more than three times (B). three times as much as
(C). as much three times as (D). more three times than

(156105) Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following questions.

Sound moves from its source to the ear by wavelike fluctuations in air pressure, something like the crests and troughs of ocean waves. One way to keep from hearing sound is to use ear plugs. Another way is to cancel out the sound with anti-sound. Using a noisemaker controlled by a microprocessor, engineers have produced sound waves that are half a wavelength out of phase with those of the noise to be quieted—each crest is matched to a trough, and vice versa. Once the researchers have recorded the offending sound, a microprocessor calculates the amplitude and wavelength of sound that will cancel out the crests and troughs of noise. It then produces an electric current that is amplified and fed to a loudspeaker, which produces anti-sound and wipes out the noise. If the anti-sound goes out of synchronization, a microphone picks up the leftover sound and sends it back to the microprocessor, which changes the phase of the anti-sound just enough to cause complete silence.

The research team has concentrated on eliminating low-frequency noise from ship engines, which causes fatigue that can impair the efficiency and alertness of the crew, and may mask the warning sounds of alarm and fog signals.

44. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- (A) To discuss a physical handicap
- (B) To warn about a growing danger
- (C) To describe the structure of the ear
- (D) To report on a new invention

45. The passage compares sound

- (A) the rising and falling of water in the ocean
- (B) the crests and valleys of mountain ranges
- (C) a flag waving in the air
- (D) a machine for gauging air pressure

46. The passage discusses a way to deal with an offensive noise by.....

- (A) diverting people's attention from it
- (B) masking it with a louder noise
- (C) canceling it out electronically
- (D) removing its source

47. The microprocessor described in the passage will probably be used for.....

- (A) composing music
- (B) repairing alarm systems
- (C) eliminating engine noises
- (D) intensifying for warning sounds

48. The researcher mentioned in the passage are concerned about unwanted noise because it can.....

- (A) cause deafness
- (B) create hazardous working conditions
- (C) influence ocean waves
- (D) damage loudspeakers and sound equipment

49. According to the passage, what group of people will probably first from the use of the microprocessor?

- (A) Ship's crews
- (B) Research engineers
- (C) People with insomnia
- (D) Engine repair teams

50. A paragraph following the passage would most probably discuss.....

- (A) the nature of fog
- (B) a way to improve alarm systems
- (C) other causes of fatigue
- (D) other uses for the microprocessor

.....THE END.....

HƯỚNG DẪN GIẢI CHI TIẾT

1	A	11	A	21	B	31	B	41	A
2	C	12	C	22	A	32	A	42	B
3	B	13	D	23	D	33	A	43	B
4	D	14	B	24	C	34	B	44	D
5	C	15	C	25	B	35	B	45	A
6	B	16	B	26	D	36	A	46	C
7	A	17	A	27	C	37	C	47	C
8	B	18	D	28	A	38	A	48	B
9	B	19	A	29	C	39	C	49	A
10	C	20	C	30	C	40	C	50	D

1 A

Phần A trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, còn lại là thứ 2

2 C

Phần C trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, còn lại là thứ 2

3 B

A./s/ B./z/ C./s/ D./s/

4 D

A./i/ B./i/ C./i/ D./e/

5 C

“fantastic”: ấn tượng, tuyệt vời

Ở đây, chủ ngữ là “salary” thế nên fantastic được hiểu bằng nghĩa với pretty high (tương đối cao)

6 B

“prominent” = “significant”: nổi bật, quan trọng

7 A

“irritable”: dễ cáu, dễ nổi giận

Trái nghĩa là calm: bình tĩnh, điềm tĩnh

8 B

“abundance”: số lượng nhiều, thừa thãi

Trái nghĩa là small quantity: số lượng nhỏ

9 B

When you smile at someone, you mean to be friendly: Khi bạn mỉm cười với ai đó, điều đó có nghĩa là bạn rất thân thiện

10 C

When you put one finger in front of your mouth, you mean, "Be quiet.": Khi bạn đặt một ngón tay trước miệng, ý bạn là, “Yên lặng.”

11 A

He went into a restaurant (Anh ta bước vào 1 nhà hàng) => Anh ta cảm thấy đói (He felt hungry)

12 C

Phía sau có đề cập đến hàng loạt các loại đồ uống: first tea, then coffee, then milk => động từ phù hợp ở đây là “drink” (uống)

13 D

“this sign was clear enough for the waiter. In a few minutes, the waiter brought him a large plate of bread and meat.”: dấu hiệu này đã đủ rõ ràng cho người phục vụ. Trong một vài phút, người phục vụ bưng ra một đĩa lớn bánh mì và thịt.

14 B

- Tớ có một đồng bài tập về nhà phải làm

- Tội nghiệp!

15 C

- Ngày mai tớ có một kỳ nghỉ lễ.

- Chúc cậu có thời gian vui vẻ nhé!

16 B

“was introduced” -> “were introduced”

Chủ ngữ là Both bowling and ice-skating (số nhiều) nên phải chia động từ to be là were

17 A

“a large supply” là danh từ không đếm được, cho nên phải sử dụng there is chứ không phải là there are

18 D

“to dry” -> “drying”

Ở đây phải chia động từ V-ing như 2 động từ ở phía trước (freezing, canning)

19 A

“choice of st”: lựa chọn cái gì

Ngoài ra, về sau phải sử dụng has to be made (bị động) bởi chủ ngữ là vật (choice)

20 C

Cụm “In my opinion”: trong suy nghĩ của tôi, theo ý kiến của tôi

21 B

Dụng ý chính của tác giả khi viết bài này là To differentiate the various classifications of algae (phân biệt các cách phân loại khác nhau của các loại tảo) theo màu sắc của chúng: Blue-green, green, brown, red algae

22 A

Thông tin ở câu đầu tiên của đoạn đầu tiên: Algae is a primitive form of life, a single-celled or simple multiple-celled organism (Tảo là một hình thức sinh vật sống sơ khai, là một sinh vật đơn bào hoặc đa bào đơn giản)

23 D

“pigment” = “color”: màu sắc

24 C

Thông tin ở câu cuối của đoạn 2: Fossilized remains of blue-green algae more than 3.4 billion years old have been found in parts of Africa.

nhiều hóa thạch của loài tảo lam lục hơn 3,4 tỷ năm tuổi đã được tìm thấy trong một số khu vực của châu Phi.

25 B

thông tin ở câu thứ 2 của đoạn thứ 3: It reproduces on the surfaces of enclosed bodies of water (Nó tái tạo trên bề mặt của bộ phận bao bọc nước)

26 D

Thông tin ở câu cuối của đoạn 4: Its long stalks can be enmeshed on the ocean floor, or it can float freely on the ocean's surface. (thân dài của nó có thể vướng vào đáy đại dương, hoặc nó có thể trôi nổi tự do trên bề mặt của đại dương.) -> tảo nâu hầu như được tìm thấy ở đại dương

27 C

Thông tin ở câu đầu của đoạn cuối: Red algae, or Rhodophyta, is a small, delicate organism (tảo đỏ là sinh vật nhỏ, mỏng manh)

28 A

Thông tin ở câu cuối của bài: This type of algae has an essential role in the formation of **coral reefs**: it secretes lime from the seawater to foster the formation of limestone deposits.

29 C

Cơ hội thành công của họ rất nhỏ = Không có mấy khả năng rằng họ sẽ thành công

30 C

Câu C là phù hợp nhất về nghĩa: Anh ấy hỏi liệu tôi có muốn uống gì không

31 B

Public education is so good in European countries that there is almost no demand for private schools:

Trường công ở các nước châu Âu tốt đến mức hầu như không có nhu cầu đối với trường tư

= Hardly anyone sends their children to private schools in Europe because state schools are excellent:

Hiếm ai gửi con đến trường tư tại các nước châu Âu, bởi các trường của bang (trường công) rất tốt

32 A

“arrested” ở đây được hiểu là “who was arrested”

33 A

Cụm “attract someone’s attention”: lôi cuốn, thu hút sự chú ý của ai

34 B

“a quick course”: lớp học ngắn ngày, nhanh chóng

35 B

“shift” ở đây được hiểu là ca trực, ca làm việc

Nhiều công nhân chuyên ca trực từ sáng sang tối với nhiều khó khăn

36 A

“share information”: chia sẻ thông tin

Internet giúp người sử dụng máy tính chia sẻ máy tính với nhiều cách đa dạng

37 C

“human freedom”: tự do về con người

Phụ nữ ở Mỹ có rất nhiều sự tự do của con người.

38 A

“attitude towards st”: ý kiến, thái độ đối với vấn đề gì/cái gì

39 C

“must + have done st”: thể hiện sự phỏng đoán khá chắc chắn về một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ

40 C

Ở đây phải chia ở thì hiện tại. Thích hợp nhất phải là thì hiện tại đơn, nhưng ở đây đáp án đúng nhất trong 4 câu là thì hiện tại hoàn thành

41 A

Câu này về nghĩa mang tính chất đối lập giữa 2 vế

Although (mặc dù) + mệnh đề

42 B

Trạng từ bổ sung ý nghĩa cho câu trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành được đặt nằm giữa have/has và been

43 B

So sánh gấp bao nhiêu lần: once/twice/three times/... + as many/much as +....

44 D

Mục đích của bài này là To report on a new invention (Giới thiệu một phát minh mới). Phát minh đó là sử dụng bộ vi xử lý (a microprocessor) để loại bỏ các âm thanh không mong muốn

45 A

Thông tin ở câu đầu tiên của bài đọc: Sound moves from its source to the ear by wavelike fluctuations in air pressure, something like the crests and troughs of ocean waves. (Âm thanh di chuyển hình thành nguồn gốc của nó trong tai bởi biến động trong áp suất không khí, một cái gì đó giống như các đỉnh và đáy của sóng biển.)

46 C

Thông tin ở câu thứ 2 và 3 của đoạn đầu tiên: One way to keep from hearing sound is to use ear plugs. Another way is to cancel out the sound with anti-sound. (Một cách để cách âm là sử dụng nút tai. Một cách nữa là triệt tiêu âm thanh với dụng cụ chống âm)

47 C

Thông tin ở đoạn 1: Using a noisemaker controlled by a microprocessor, engineers have produced sound waves that are half a wavelength out of phase with those of the noise to be quieted-each crest is matched to a trough, and vice versa. Once the researchers have recorded the offending sound, a microprocessor calculates the amplitude and wavelength of sound that will cancel out the crests and troughs of noise. It then produces an electric current that is amplified and fed to a loudspeaker, which produces anti-sound and wipes out the noise.

=> microprocessor (bộ vi xử lý) được dùng để loại bỏ âm thanh

48 B

Thông tin ở câu cuối: ... which causes fatigue that can impair the efficiency and alertness of the crew, and may mask the warning sounds of alarm and fog signals.

(những âm thanh không mong muốn có thể gây mệt mỏi, ảnh hưởng đến năng suất và sự tỉnh táo của phi hành đoàn, và có thể che mất âm thanh cảnh báo và tín hiệu bão => tạo ra tình trạng làm việc nguy hiểm)

49 A

Thông tin ở đoạn cuối: The research team has concentrated on eliminating low-frequency noise from **ship engines**, which causes fatigue that can impair the efficiency and alertness of **the crew**

50 D

Bài đọc này chủ yếu nói về công dụng loại bỏ, tách âm thanh của bộ vi xử lý (a microprocessor). Vì vậy, đoạn sau của bài đọc này có thể sẽ nói về những công dụng khác của bộ vi xử lý này