

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Câu 1 :

- A. secure B. confine C. precede D. threaten

Câu 2 :

- A. habitat B. contribute C. eternal D. opponent

Câu 3 :

- A. admiration B. enthusiast C. discriminate D. minority

Câu 4 :

- A. interpret B. determine C. argument D. inflation

Câu 5 :

- A. terrorist B. supportive C. applicant D. compliment

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to complete each of the following sentences.

Câu 6 : I'll show you around the city when you _____ to visit me.

- A. come B. are coming C. will come D. will be coming

Câu 7 : I _____ for Mary for the last two hours, but she still hasn't arrived.

- A. am waiting B. have been waiting C. was waiting D. had been waiting

Câu 8 : I'm absolutely no good at all _____ any kind of sport.

- A. with B. on C. at D. for

Câu 9 : I'd have told you if I _____ the book.

- A. had seen B. should have seen C. saw D. would have seen

Câu 10 : He refused to give up work _____ he'd won a million dollars.

- A. despite B. however C. even though D. as though

Câu 11 : There was nothing special about his clothes _____ from his flowery tie.

- A. but B. except C. other D. apart

Câu 12 : You can use my bicycle _____ you bring it back tomorrow.

- A. as long as B. although C. nevertheless D. in spite of

Câu 13 : He missed the lecture, so I lent him my notes _____.

- A. after B. afterwards C. at last D. finally

Câu 14 : -"Why do you think most people learn English?" - " _____"

Câu 29 : _____ heat from the sun there would be no life on earth.

- A. Except B. Without C. If there is no D. Despite

Câu 30 : He looks much better _____ the holiday he took.

- A. for B. of C. to D. in

Câu 31 : Are there enough apples for us to have one _____ ?

- A. every B. each C. individually D. self

Câu 32 : As I liked the photo I had it _____ .

- A. lengthened B. enlarged C. sized D. widened

Câu 33 : Everyone _____ Alan was invited to the party.

- A. not B. apart C. but D. though

Câu 34 : I will _____ you this book if you promise to return it next week.

- A. offer B. lend C. borrow D. allow

Câu 35 : I couldn't live with a person who had such disgusting _____ .

- A. customs B. habits C. uses D. actions

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word to each of the blanks from 36 to 45. Good press photographers must have an "eye" for news, just as journalists must have a "nose" for a good story. They must be able to interpret a story and decide rapidly how they can (36) _____ of the best opportunities to take pictures. The most difficult part of a press photographer's job is that he or she has to be able to (37) _____ a complicated situation with just one photograph. They rarely have second chances and must be able to take the required (38) _____ very quickly. Indeed, speed is essential - if the photographs are not ready for the printing deadline, they are very unlikely to be of any use. Most press photographers begin work with a local newspaper. There, the (39) _____ is mostly for material of regional interest. Photographers may be expected to photograph a lot of unexciting events but to (40) _____ the enthusiasm to put something special into every picture. There is (41) _____ competition among those who want to move from local to national newspapers. Here, the work is much more centred on news. The photographer must work (42) _____ greater pressure and take more responsibility. Only highly reliable, talented and resourceful photographers (43) _____ this difficult move. The work is tough and can be dangerous. On an overseas assignment, photographers may have to cope with unfamiliar food and accommodation, physical and mental stress, and (44) _____ difficulty in transporting the pictures from an isolated area to get them to the newspaper (45) _____. They also have to beat the competition from other publications.

Câu 36 : _____(36)

- A. profit B. benefit C. gain D. advantage

Câu 37 : _____(37)

- A. draw up B. put out C. sum up D. turn out

Câu 38 : _____(38)

- A. image B. shot C. shot D. illustration

Câu 39 : _____(39)

- A. demand B. task C. obligation D. duty

Câu 40 : _____(40)

- A. hold on B. keep up C. carry on D. stay up

Câu 41 : _____(41)

- A. firm B. firm C. strict D. strong

Câu 42 : _____(42)

- A. by B. under C. through D. from

Câu 43 : _____(43)

- A. pass B. make C. turn D. proceed

Câu 44 : _____(44)

- A. extreme B. extreme C. far D. far

Câu 45 : _____(45)

- A. on time B. by the time C. for a time D. with time

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 46 to 55. There are two basic types of glaciers. Those that flow outward in all directions with little regard for any underlying terrain and those that are confined by terrain to a particular path. The first category of glaciers includes those massive blankets that cover whole continents, approximately called ice sheets. There must be over 50,000 square kilometers of land covered with ice for the glacier to qualify as an ice sheet. When portions of an ice sheet spread out over the ocean, they form ice shelves. About 20,000 years ago the Cordilleran Ice Sheet covered nearly all the mountains in Southern Alaska, western Canada, and the western United States. It was about 3 kilometers deep in its thickest point in northern Alberta. Now there are only two sheets left on Earth, those covering Greenland and Antarctica. Any dome-like body of ice that also flows out in all directions but covers less than 50,000 square kilometers is called an ice cap. Although ice caps are rare nowadays, there are a number in northeastern Canada, on Baffin Island, and on the Queen Elizabeth Islands. The second category of glaciers includes those of a variety of shapes and sizes generally called mountain or alpine glaciers. Mountain glaciers are typically identified by the landform that controls their flow. One form of mountain glacier that resembles an ice cap in that it flows outward in several directions is called an ice field. The difference between an ice field and an ice cap is subtle. Essentially, the flow of an ice field is somewhat controlled by surrounding terrain and thus does not have the dome-like shape of a cap. There are several ice fields in the Wrangell, St. Elias, and Chugach mountains of Alaska and northern British Columbia. Less spectacular than large ice fields are the most common types of mountain glaciers: the cirque and valley glaciers. Cirque glaciers are found in depressions in the surface of the land and have a characteristic circular shape. The ice of valley glaciers, bound by terrain, flows down valleys, curves around their corners, and falls over cliffs.

Câu 46 : What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Where major glaciers are located. B. How glaciers shape the land. C. How glaciers are formed. D. The different kinds of glaciers.

Câu 47 : The word "massive" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to

- A. huge B. strange C. cold D. recent

Câu 48 : It can be inferred that ice sheets are so named for which of the following reasons?

- A. They are confined to mountain valleys. B. They cover large areas of land. C. They are thicker in some areas than in others. D. They have a characteristic circular shape.

Câu 49 : According to the passage, ice shelves can be found_____.

- A. covering an entire continent B. buried within the mountains C. spreading into the ocean D. filling deep valleys

Câu 50 : According to the passage, where was the Cordillera Ice Sheet thickest?

- A. Alaska B. Greenland C. Alberta D. Antarctica

Câu 51 : The word "rare" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. small B. unusual C. valuable D. widespread

Câu 52 : According to the passage, ice fields resemble ice caps in which of the following ways?

- A. Their shape B. Their flow C. Their texture D. Their location

Câu 53 : The word “subtle” in the fifth paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. slight B. common C. important D. measurable

Câu 54 : All of the following are alpine glaciers EXCEPT_____.

- A. cirque glaciers B. ice caps C. valley glaciers D. ice fields

Câu 55 : Which of the following types of glaciers does the author use to illustrate the two basic of elaciers mentioned in line 1?

- A. Ice fields and cirques. B. Cirque and alpine glaciers. C. Ice sheets and ice shelves. D. Ice sheets and mountain glaciers.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct anstwer to each of the questions from 56 to 65. The first two decades of the 20th century were doinated by the microbe hunters. These hunters had tracked down one after another of the microbes responsible for the most dreaded scouraes of many centuries: tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria. But there remained some lerrible diseases for which no microbe could be incriminated: scurvy, pellagra, rickets, beriberi. Then it was discovered that these diseases were caused by the lack of vitamin, a trace substance in the diet. The diseases could be prevented or cured by consuming foods that contained the vitamins. And so in the decades of the 1920's and 1930's, nutrition became a Science and the vitamin hunters replaced the microbe hunters. In the 1940's and 1950's, biochemists strived to learn why each of the vitamins was essential for Health. They discovered that key enzymes in inetabolism depend on one or another of the vitamins as coenzymes to perform the chemistry that provides cells with energy for growth and fuction. Now, these enzyme hunters occupied center stage. You are aware that the enzyme hunters have been replaced by a new breed of hunters who are tracking genes - the blueprints for each of the enzymes - and are discovering the defective genes that cause inherited diseases — diabetes, cystic fibrosis. These gene hunters, or genetic engineers, use recombinant DNA technology to identify and clone genes and introduce them into bacterial cells and plants to create factories for the massive production of hormones and vaccines for medicine and for better crops for agriculture, biotechnology has become a multibillion-dollar industry. In view of the inexorable progress in Science, we can expect that the gene hunters will be replaeed in the spotlight. When and by whom? Which kind of hunter will dominate the scene in the last decade of our warning century and in the early decades of the riext? I wonder whether the hunters who will occupy the spotlight will be neurobiologists who apply the techniques of the enzyme and gene hunters to the functions of the brain. What to call them? The head hunters. I will return to them later.

Câu 56 : What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The microbe hunter. B. The microbe hunter. C. The progress of modern medical research. D. The discovery of enzymes.

Câu 57 : The word “incriminated” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. investigated B. blamed C. blamed D. produced

Câu 58 : Which of the following can be cured by a change in diet?

- A. Tuberculosis B. Cholera C. Cystic fibrosis D. Pellagra

Câu 59 : The word “strived” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to_____

- A. failed B. tried C. exprimented D. studied

Câu 60 : How do vitamins influence health?

- A. They are necessary for some enzymes to function. B. They protect the body from microbes. C. They keep food from spoiling. D. They are broken down by cells to produce energy.

Câu 61 : In the third paragraph, the author compares cells that have been genetically altered by biotechnicians to_____.

A. gardens B. factories C. hunters D. spotlights

Câu 62 : The phrase “occupy the spotlight” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to_____ .

A. receive the most attention B. go to furthest C. conquer territory D. lighten the load

Câu 63 : The author implies that the most important research topic of the future will be_____.

A. the functions of the brain B. inherited diseases C. the operation of vitamins D. the structure of genes

Câu 64 : Which of the following best describes the authors tone in the last paragraph?

A. Critical B. Speculative C. Appreciative D. Emotional

Câu 65 : With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?

A. The focus of medical research will change in the next two decades. B. Medical breakthroughs often depend on luck.
C. Medical research throughout the twentieth century has been dominated by microbe hunters. D. Most diseases are caused by defective genes.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Câu 66 : The progress made in space travel for the early 1960s is remarkable.

A. The B. made C. for D. is remarkable

Câu 67 : He knows to repair the carburetor without taking the whole car apart.

A. knows B. the carburetor C. taking D. car apart

Câu 68 : Mumps are a very common disease which usually affects children.

A. are B. very common C. which D. affects

Câu 69 : David hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournament.

A. never B. an C. to play D. tennis tournament.

Câu 70 : I do not know where could he have gone so early in the morning.

A. do not B. could he C. so D. in the

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

Câu 71 : She wanted to serve some coffee to her guests; however_____.

A. she hadn't many sugar B. there was not a great amount of the sugar C. she did not have much sugar D. she was lacking in amount of the sugar

Câu 72 : Mrs. Phương Mai is a noted chemist_____ .

A. as well as an effective teacher B. and too a very efficient teacher C. but she teaches very good in addition D. however she teaches very good also

Câu 73 : There were two small rooms in the beach house,_____ .

A. the smaller of which served as a kitchen B. the smaller of them was served as a kitchen C. the smallest of which served as a kitchen D. smallest of that was served as a kitchen

Câu 74 : _____ received law degrees as today.

A. Never so many women have B. Never have so many women C. The women aren't ever D. Women who have never

Câu 75 : The doctor told his receptionist that he would return _____ .

A. as early as it would be possible B. at the earliest that it could be possible C. as soon as possible D. at the nearest early possibility

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence which is closest in meaning to the given one.

Câu 76 : "Don't leave the house until I get back, Tom" his sister said.

A. Tom's sister said to him don't leave the house until she gets back. B. Tom's sister told him not leave the house until she gets back.
C. Tom's sister said him not to leave the house until she got back. D. Tom's sister told him not to leave the house until she got back.

Câu 77 : I don't really want to visit the museum.

A. I'd rather not visit the museum. B. I wish not to visit the museum. C. I'd better not visiting the museum. D. I suppose not to visit the museum.

Câu 78 : Nhung does not play badminton as well as she used to.

A. Nhung plays badminton much better than she did in the past. B. Nhung used to play badminton worse than at the present.
C. Nhung used to play badminton better than she does now. D. Nhung plays badminton not so good as she used to play.

Câu 79 : Nam found a wallet with no name in it.

A. The wallet which Nam found had not name inside itself. B. The wallet Nam found didn't have a name.
C. The wallet Nam found didn't have a name. D. The wallet was found by Nam had no name.

Câu 80 : You might fall if you're not careful.

A. Unless you are careful, you might not fall. B. If you are careless, you cannot be easy to fall C. Be careful or else you will have a fall. D. You are not careiess and you could have fallen.

-----Hết-----

Họ tên thí sinh-----SBD-----

Website: <http://tuyensinh247.com>

Facebook: <https://facebook.com/luventhi.tuyensinh247>

Xem lời giải chi tiết Đề thi: **Đề thi thử Đại học môn Tiếng anh đề số 5** Mã đề: **396** [tại đây](#)