

**Mã đề thi 359**

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

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

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.*

- Question 1:** A. species                      B. invent                      C. medicine                      D. tennis
- Question 2:** A. superstar                      B. harvest                      C. particular                      D. part

*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 3:** A. commercial                      B. constructive                      C. essential                      D. national
- Question 4:** A. copy                      B. remove                      C. notice                      D. cancel
- Question 5:** A. curriculum                      B. economics                      C. hesitation                      D. calculation

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 6 to 15.*

In "Cerealizing America", Scott Bruce and Bill Crawford remark that the cereal industry uses 816 million pounds of sugar per year. Americans buy 2.7 billion packages of breakfast cereal each year. If (6)\_\_\_\_\_ end to end, the empty cereal boxes from one year's consumption would (7)\_\_\_\_\_ to the moon and back. One point three (1.3) million advertisements for cereal are broadcast on American television every year at a(n) (8)\_\_\_\_\_ of \$762 million for airtime. Only automobile manufacturers spend more money on television advertising than the makers of breakfast cereal.

(9)\_\_\_\_\_ of the boxed cereals found in supermarkets contain large amounts of sugar and some contain more than 50% sugar. Cereal manufacturers are very clever in their marketing, making many cereals appear much healthier than they really are by "fortifying" them with vitamins and minerals. Oh, (10)\_\_\_\_\_ – you now have vitamin-fortified sugar!

Before you eat any cereal, read the ingredient list and see how (11)\_\_\_\_\_ sugar appears on the ingredient list. Then check the "Nutrition facts" panel.

There are actually only a small handful of national commercially-branded cereals that are made (12)\_\_\_\_\_ whole grains and are sugar-free. If you shop at a health food store instead of your local supermarket, you (13)\_\_\_\_\_ to find a healthy, whole grain, sugar-free (or very low sugar) cereal. But (14)\_\_\_\_\_! Some of the health food store boxed cereals are sweetened with fruit juice or fructose. Although this may be an improvement (15)\_\_\_\_\_ refined white sugar, this can really skyrocket the calories.

*From "Foods That Burn Fat, Foods That Turn to Fat" by Tom Ventulo*

- Question 6:** A. laying                      B. lay                      C. laid                      D. to lay
- Question 7:** A. prolong                      B. stretch                      C. contact                      D. reach
- Question 8:** A. cost                      B. charge                      C. average                      D. expense
- Question 9:** A. Mostly                      B. Furthestmost                      C. Most                      D. Almost
- Question 10:** A. beautiful                      B. gorgeous                      C. lovely                      D. charming
- Question 11:** A. many                      B. large                      C. tall                      D. high
- Question 12:** A. by                      B. from                      C. at                      D. in
- Question 13:** A. would be able                      B. are more likelier                      C. could more or less                      D. are much more likely
- Question 14:** A. see through                      B. keep alert                      C. look up                      D. watch out
- Question 15:** A. from                      B. on                      C. with                      D. at



- Question 37:** He \_\_\_\_\_ us but he was short of money at the time.  
 A. could have helped      B. can help      C. might help      D. would help
- Question 38:** The boat was sailing north when a terrible storm \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. had broken      B. broke      C. would break      D. was breaking
- Question 39:** Stephanie: "Oh, no! I left my book at home. Can I share yours?"  
 Scott: " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
 A. No, thanks.      B. No, not at all!      C. Yes, I do too.      D. Yes, sure!
- Question 40:** The Lake District, \_\_\_\_\_ was made a national park in 1951, attracts a large number of tourists every year.  
 A. that      B. where      C. what      D. which

**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 41 to 50.**

Very few people, groups, or governments oppose globalization in its entirety. Instead, critics of globalization believe aspects of the way globalization operates should be changed. The debate over globalization is about what the best rules are for governing the global economy so that its advantages can grow while its problems can be solved.

On one side of this debate are those who stress the benefits of removing barriers to international trade and investment, allowing capital to be **allocated** more efficiently and giving consumers greater freedom of choice. With free-market globalization, investment funds can move unimpeded from the rich countries to the developing countries. Consumers can benefit from cheaper products because reduced taxes make goods produced at low cost from faraway places cheaper to buy. Producers of goods gain by selling to a wider market. More competition **keeps sellers on their toes** and allows ideas and new technology to spread and benefit others.

On the other side of the debate are critics who see neo-liberal policies as producing greater poverty, inequality, social conflict, cultural destruction, and environmental damage. They say that the most developed nations - the United States, Germany, and Japan - succeeded not because of free trade but because of protectionism and subsidies. They argue that the more recently successful economies of South Korea, Taiwan, and China all had strong state-led development strategies that did not follow neo-liberalism. These critics think that government encouragement of "infant industries" - that is, industries that are just beginning to develop - enables a country to become internationally competitive.

Furthermore, those who criticize the Washington Consensus suggest that the inflow and outflow of money from speculative investors must be limited to prevent bubbles. These bubbles are characterized by the rapid inflow of foreign funds that bid up domestic stock markets and property values. When the economy cannot sustain such expectations, the bubbles burst as investors panic and pull their money out of the country.

Protests by what is called the anti-globalization movement are seldom directed against globalization itself but rather against abuses that harm the rights of workers and the environment. The question raised by nongovernmental organizations and protesters at WTO and IMF gatherings is whether globalization will result in a rise of living standards or a race to the bottom as competition takes the form of lowering living standards and **undermining** environmental regulations.

One of the key problems of the 21<sup>st</sup> century will be determining to what extent markets should be regulated to promote fair competition, honest dealing, and fair distribution of public goods on a global scale.

*From "Globalization" by Tabb, William K., Microsoft® Student 2009 [DVD]*

- Question 41:** It is stated in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. critics of globalization say that the successful economies are all in Asia  
 B. the protests of globalization are directed against globalization itself  
 C. supporters of globalization stress the benefits of removing trade barriers  
 D. the United States, Germany, and Japan succeeded in helping infant industries
- Question 42:** Supporters of free-market globalization point out that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. investment will be allocated only to rich countries  
 B. taxes that are paid on goods will be increased  
 C. there will be less competition among producers  
 D. consumers can benefit from cheaper products
- Question 43:** The word "**allocated**" in the passage mostly means " \_\_\_\_\_ ".  
 A. distributed      B. solved      C. removed      D. offered

**Question 44:** The phrase "keeps sellers on their toes" in the passage mostly means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. prevents sellers from selling new products
- B. forces sellers to go bare-footed
- C. makes sellers responsive to any changes
- D. allows sellers to stand on their own feet

**Question 45:** According to critics of globalization, several developed countries have become rich because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. their help to developing countries
- B. their neo-liberal policies
- C. their protectionism and subsidies
- D. their prevention of bubbles

**Question 46:** The word "undermining" in the passage mostly means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. obeying
- B. making less effective
- C. observing
- D. making more effective

**Question 47:** Infant industries mentioned in the passage are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. young companies
- B. development strategies
- C. young industries
- D. successful economies

**Question 48:** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Critics believe the way globalization operates should be changed.
- B. The anti-globalization movement was set up to end globalization.
- C. Hardly anyone disapproves of globalization in its entirety.
- D. Some Asian countries had strong state-led economic strategies.

**Question 49:** The debate over globalization is about how \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to spread ideas and strategies for globalization
- B. to govern the global economy for the benefit of the community
- C. to use neo-liberal policies for the benefit of the rich countries
- D. to terminate globalization in its entirety

**Question 50:** The author seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ globalization that helps promote economy and raise living standards globally.

- A. supportive of
- B. pessimistic about
- C. indifferent to
- D. opposed to

**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:** The works of such men as the English philosophers John Locke and Thomas Hobbes helped pave the way for academic freedom in the modern sense.

- A. terminate
- B. prevent
- C. initiate
- D. lighten

**Question 52:** E-cash cards are the main means of all transactions in a cashless society.

- A. cash-starved
- B. cash-strapped
- C. cash-in-hand
- D. cash-free

**Question 53:** Many scientists agree that global warming poses great threats to all species on Earth.

- A. risks
- B. annoyances
- C. fears
- D. irritations

**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.**

**Question 54:** Population growth rates vary among regions and even among countries within the same region.

- A. restrain
- B. stay unchanged
- C. remain unstable
- D. fluctuate

**Question 55:** In some countries, the disease burden could be prevented through environmental improvements.

- A. something to suffer
- B. something enjoyable
- C. something sad
- D. something to entertain

**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 56 to 65.**

New surveys suggest that the technological tools we use to make our lives easier are killing our leisure time. We are working longer hours, taking fewer and shorter vacations (and when we do go away, we take our cell phones, PDAs, and laptops along). And, we are more stressed than ever as increased use of e-mail, voice mail, cell phones, and the Internet is destroying any idea of privacy and leisure.

Since the Industrial Revolution, people have assumed that new labor-saving devices would free them from the burdens of the workplace and give them more time to grow intellectually, creatively, and socially -

exploring the arts, keeping up with current events, spending more time with friends and family, and even just 'goofing off'.

But here we are at the start of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, enjoying one of the greatest technological boom times in human history, and nothing could be further from the truth. The very tools that were supposed to liberate us have bound us to our work and study in ways that were **inconceivable** just a few years ago. It would seem that technology almost never does what we expect.

In 'the old days', the lines between work and leisure time were markedly clearer. People left their offices **at a predictable time**, were often completely disconnected from and out of touch with their jobs as they traveled to and from work, and were off-duty once they were home. That is no longer true. In today's highly competitive job market, employers demand increased productivity, expecting workers to put in longer hours and to keep in touch almost constantly via fax, cell phones, e-mail, or other communications devices. As a result, employees feel the need to check in on what is going on at the office, even on days off. **They** feel pressured to work after hours just to catch up on everything they have to do. Workers work harder and longer, change their work tasks more frequently, and have more and more reasons to worry about job security.

Bosses, colleagues, family members, lovers, and friends expect instant responses to voice mail and e-mail messages. Even college students have become bound to their desks by an environment in which faculty, friends, and other members of the college community increasingly do their work online. Studies of time spent on instant messaging services would probably show staggering use.

This is not what technology was supposed to be doing for us. New technologies, from genetic research to the Internet, offer all sorts of benefits and opportunities. But, when new tools make life more difficult and stressful rather than easier and more meaningful - and we are, as a society, barely conscious of it - then something has gone seriously awry, both with our expectations for technology and our understanding of how it should benefit us.

*From "Summit 1" by Joan Saslow & Allen Ascher*

**Question 56:** According to the first three paragraphs, technological tools that were designed to make our lives easier \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have not interfered with our privacy
- B. have turned out to do us more harm than good
- C. have brought us complete happiness
- D. have fully met our expectations

**Question 57:** Which of the following is NOT true about technological tools, according to new surveys?

- A. They are being increasingly used.
- B. They are used even during vacations.
- C. They make our life more stressful.
- D. They bring more leisure to our life.

**Question 58:** Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

- A. Students used to have to study more about technological advances.
- B. People have more opportunities to get access to technological applications.
- C. Employees were supposed to make technology do what they expected.
- D. People now enjoy greater freedom thanks to the technological boom.

**Question 59:** The word "**inconceivable**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. unimaginable
- B. predictable
- C. foreseeable
- D. unforgettable

**Question 60:** With the phrase "**at a predictable time**", the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people were unable to foresee their working hours
- B. people had to predict the time they were allowed to leave offices
- C. people wanted to be completely disconnected from their work
- D. people used to have more time and privacy after work

**Question 61:** It can be inferred from the fourth paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. employees have more freedom to decide what time they start and finish work
- B. employers are more demanding and have efficient means to monitor employees
- C. life is more relaxing with cell phones and other technological devices
- D. it is compulsory that employees go to the office, even on days off

**Question 62:** The word "**They**" in the fourth paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. employers
- B. workers
- C. employees
- D. tasks

**Question 63:** Which of the following could be the main idea of the fifth paragraph?

- A. New technological advances have added more stress to daily life.
- B. New technological applications are wise entertainment choices of our modern time.
- C. New technological advances have reduced work performance.
- D. The coming of new technological advances has spoiled family and social relationships.

**Question 64:** This passage has probably been taken from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an advertisement
- B. a science review
- C. a political journal
- D. a fashion magazine

**Question 65:** Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Changes at the Workplace
- B. Research on the Roles of Computers
- C. Benefits of Technology
- D. Expectations and Plain Reality

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

**Question 66:** When precipitation occurs, some of it evaporates, some runs off the surface it strikes, and some sinking into the ground.

A B C

D

**Question 67:** Globally and internationally, the 1990's stood out as the warmest decade in the history of weather records.

A B C

D

**Question 68:** Of all the art-related reference and research library in North America, that of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City is among the largest and most complete.

A B

C

D

**Question 69:** Different fourteen crops were grown 8,600 years ago by some of the world's earliest farmers.

A B C D

**Question 70:** A warning printed on a makeshift lifebuoy says: "This is not a life-saving

A

device. Children should be accompany by their parents."

B

C

D

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.**

**Question 71:** "Why don't we wear sunglasses?" our grandpa would say when we went out on bright sunny days.

- A. Our grandpa used to suggest wearing sunglasses when we went out on bright sunny days.
- B. Our grandpa would warn us against wearing sunglasses on bright sunny days.
- C. Our grandpa asked us why we did not wear sunglasses when going out on bright sunny days.
- D. Our grandpa reminded us of going out with sunglasses on bright sunny days.

**Question 72:** I am sure he did not know that his brother graduated with flying colors.

- A. He should not have been envious of his brother's achievement.
- B. He cannot have known that his brother graduated with very high marks.
- C. That his brother graduated with flying colors must have been appreciated by him.
- D. He may not know that his brother is flying gradually up in a colorful balloon.

**Question 73:** People say that Mr. Goldman gave nearly a million pounds to charity last year.

- A. Mr. Goldman is said to have given nearly a million pounds to charity last year.
- B. Mr. Goldman was said to have given nearly a million pounds to charity last year.
- C. Nearly a million pounds was said to have been given to charity by Mr. Goldman last year.
- D. Nearly a million pounds is said to be given to charity by Mr. Goldman last year.

**Question 74:** David was narrowly defeated and blew his own chance of becoming a champion.

- A. Losing the championship came as a terrible blow to David.
- B. In spite of the narrow defeat, David won the championship.
- C. As a result of his narrow defeat, David did not win the championship.
- D. But for his title as the former champion, David would not have defeated his rivals.

**Question 75:** If you had stuck to what we originally agreed on, everything would have been fine.

- A. If you had not kept to what was originally agreed on, everything would have been fine.
- B. Things went wrong because you violated our original agreement.
- C. If you had changed our original agreement, everything would have been fine.
- D. As you fulfilled the original contract, things went wrong.

**Question 76:** "I would be grateful if you could send me further details of the job," he said to me.

- A. He flattered me because I sent him further details of the job.

- B. He felt great because further details of the job had been sent to him.
- C. He thanked me for sending him further details of the job.
- D. He politely asked me to send him further details of the job.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best joins each of the following pairs of sentences in each of the following questions.**

**Question 77:** We spend about one-third of our lives sleeping. We know relatively little about sleep.

- A. We know relatively little about sleep; as a result, we spend about one-third of our lives sleeping.
- B. We shall know more about sleep if we spend more than one-third of our lives sleeping.
- C. Despite spending about one-third of our lives sleeping, we know relatively little about sleep.
- D. We spend about one-third of our lives sleeping so that we know relatively little about sleep.

**Question 78:** Overeating is a cause of several deadly diseases. Physical inactivity is another cause of several deadly diseases.

- A. Not only overeating but also physical inactivity may lead to several deadly diseases.
- B. Apart from physical activities, eating too much also contributes to several deadly diseases.
- C. Both overeating and physical inactivity result from several deadly diseases.
- D. Overeating and physical inactivity are caused by several deadly diseases.

**Question 79:** He was successful because he was determined to pursue personal goals. He was not talented.

- A. His success lay in his natural ability, not in his determination to pursue personal goals.
- B. In addition to his determination, his talent ensured his success in pursuing his goals.
- C. His determination to pursue personal goals made him successful and talented.
- D. It was his determination to pursue personal goals, not talent, that contributed to his success.

**Question 80:** I did not arrive in time. I was not able to see her off.

- A. She had left because I was not on time.
- B. I did not go there, so I could not see her off.
- C. I was not early enough to see her off.
- D. I arrived very late to say goodbye to her.

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