ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2013
MÓN THI: ANH VĂN; Khối A1
Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề
Mã đề thi

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. stork  B. form  C. work  D. force
Question 2: A. reign  B. reindeer  C. vein  D. protein
Question 3: A. examine  B. eleven  C. exact  D. elephant
Question 4: A. aboard  B. cupboard  C. keyboard  D. overboard
Question 5: A. assist  B. pressure  C. assure  D. possession

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 6 to 15.

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niépce needed pictures for his business. He was not a good artist, so he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his yard. That was the first photograph.

The next important date in the history of photography was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of camera and a different process. In his pictures, you could see everything clearly, even the smallest details. This kind of photograph was called a daguerreotype.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre’s process. Travelers brought back daguerreotypes from all around the world. People photographed famous buildings, cities, and mountains.

In about 1840, the process was improved. Then photographers had to carry lots of film and moving things. The process was not simple and photographers had to carry lots of film and processing equipment. However, this did not stop photographers, especially in the United States. After 1840, daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities.

Matthew Brady was one well-known American photographer. He took many portraits of famous people. The portraits were unusual because they were lifelike and full of personality. Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war. His 1862 Civil War pictures showed dead soldiers and ruined cities. They made the war seem more real and more terrible.

In the 1880s, new inventions began to change photography. Photographers could buy film ready-made in rolls, instead of having to make the film themselves. Also, they did not have to process the film immediately. They could bring it back to their studios and develop it later. They did not have to carry lots of equipment. And finally, the invention of the small handheld camera made photography less expensive.

With a small camera, anyone could be a photographer. People began to use cameras just for fun. They took pictures of their families, friends, and favorite places. They called these pictures “snapshots”.

Documentary photographs became popular in newspapers in the 1890s. Soon magazines and books also used them. These pictures showed true events and people. They were much more real than drawings.

Some people began to think of photography as a form of art. They thought that photography could do more than show the real world. It could also show ideas and feelings, like other art forms.

From “Reading Power” by Beatrice S. Mikulecky and Linda Jeffries

Question 6: The first photograph was taken with_______.
A. a small handheld camera  B. a daguerreotype
C. a very simple camera  D. new types of film
Question 7: Daguerre took a picture of his studio with_______.
A. a very simple camera  
B. an electronic camera  
C. a new kind of camera  
D. special equipment

Question 8: The word “this” in the passage refers to the_______.
A. taking of pictures of people and moving things  
B. stopping of photographers from taking photos  
C. fact that daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities  
D. carrying of lots of film and processing equipment

Question 9: The word “ruined” in the passage is closest in meaning to “_______.
A. heavily-polluted  
B. poorly-painted  
C. badly damaged  
D. terribly spoiled

Question 10: The word “lifelike” in the passage is closest in meaning to “_______.
A. touching  
B. moving  
C. realistic  
D. manlike

Question 11: The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of _______.
A. rolls of film  
B. daguerreotypes  
C. processing equipment  
D. handheld cameras

Question 12: The word “handheld” in the passage is closest in meaning to “_______.
A. handling manually  
B. operated by hand  
C. controlling hands  
D. held by hand

Question 13: Matthew Brady was well-known for _______.
A. portraits and war photographs  
B. inventing daguerreotypes  
C. the small handheld camera  
D. taking pictures of French cities

Question 14: As mentioned in the passage, photography can_______.
A. print old pictures  
B. replace drawings  
C. show the underworld  
D. convey ideas and feelings

Question 15: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?
A. Story of Famous Photographers  
B. Photography and Painting  
C. Different Steps in Film Processing  
D. Story of Photography

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 16 to 25.

In a word where 2 billion people live in homes that don’t have light bulbs, technology holds the key (16) _______ banishing poverty. Even the simplest technologies can transform lives and save money. Vaccines, crops, computers and sources of solar energy can all reduce poverty in developing countries. For example, cheap oral-rehydration therapy developed in Bangladesh has dramatically cut the death (17) _______ from childhood diarrhoea.

But even when such technologies exist, the depressing fact is that we can’t make them (18) _______ for those who most need them. Solar panels, batteries and ligh bulbs are still beyond the purse of many, but where they have been installed they change lives. A decent light in the evening gives children more time for homework and extends the productive day for adults.

Kenya has a thriving solar industry and six years ago Kenyan pioneers also (19) _______ connecting schools to the Internet via radio links. These people were fortunate (20) _______ being able to afford solar panels, radios and old computers. How much bigger would the impact be if these things (21) _______ and priced specifically for poor people?

Multinationals must become part of the solution, because (22) _______ they own around 60 percent of the world’s technology, they seldom make products for poor customers. Of 1,223 new drugs marketed worldwide from 1975 to 1996, for example, just 13 were for tropical diseases.

People think those enterprises should do more to provide vital products such as medicines (23) _______ different prices around the world to suit (24) _______ people can afford. Alternatively, they could pay a percentage of their profit towards research and development for (25) _______.

Adapted from “The Price is Wrong” in “Focus on IELTS Foundations” by Sue O’Connell, Pearson Longman, 2006

Question 16: A. for  
B. with  
C. at  
D. to
Question 17: A. toll  B. penalty  C. amount  D. number
Question 18: A. cheaply enough  B. enough cheap  C. cheap enough  D. enough cheaply
Question 19: A. were starting  B. started  C. had started  D. have been starting
Question 20: A. by  B. in  C. at  D. on
Question 21: A. have been made  B. are made  C. made  D. were made
Question 22: A. while  B. when  C. however  D. unless
Question 23: A. at  B. with  C. on  D. to
Question 24: A. where  B. that  C. what  D. which
Question 25: A. the rich  B. the wealthy  C. the better-off  D. the poor

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

Question 26: Books and magazines______ around made his room very untidy.
   A. laying  B. lying  C. which lied  D. that lie

Question 27: “What______ if the earth stopped moving?”
   A. would happen  B. will happen  C. happens  D. happened

Question 28: Her mother, ______ has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.
   A. whose  B. who  C. whom  D. that

Question 29: In our hospital, patients______ every morning.
   A. are examined  B. have examined  C. can examine  D. were examining

Question 30: I’ll give this dictionary to______ wants to have it.
   A. anyone  B. everyone  C. whatever  D. whoever

Question 31: He wasn’t attending the lecture properly and missed most of______.
   A. what the teacher said  B. which the teacher said  C. things said by the teacher  D. that the teacher said

Question 32: No one can avoid______ by advertisements.
   A. having influenced  B. being influenced  C. to be influenced  D. influencing

Question 33: Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states______ the Constitution of the United States.
   A. ratified  B. to ratify  C. have ratified  D. ratify

Question 34: It is______ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.
   A. a so unusual  B. so an unusual  C. such unusual a  D. such an unusual

Question 35: A large number of workmen______ because of the economic recession.
   A. has been laid out  B. has laid aside  C. have laid down  D. have been laid off

Question 36: The water supply of our home city has failed to______ average purity requiremnts.
   A. meet  B. see  C. own  D. hold

Question 37: The Moon is much closer to Earth______, and thus it had greater influence on the tides.
   A. where the Sun is  B. than is the Sun  C. unlike the Sun  D. but the Sun is

Question 38: Mai: “Do you want another serving of chicken soup?
   Scott: “______.”
   A. No thanks  B. No way  C. No comment  D. No longer

Question 39: Having traveled to different parts of our country,______.
   A. we are seeing a lot of interesting lifestyles and customs  B. we have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs  C. much has been learned about interesting lifestyles and customs  D. many interesting lifestyles and customs have been learned by us

Question 40: His honesty is______; nobody can doubt it.
   A. in question  B. without question  C. out the question  D. beside the question

Question 41: You can use my car______you drive carefully.
   A. As though  B. as long as  C. though  D. lest
Question 42: Scarcely had he stepped out of the room ________ he heard a loud laughter within.
A. Until  
B. then  
C. than  
D. when

Question 43: The children ran away as if they ________ a ghost.
A. See  
B. had seen  
C. would see  
D. have seen

Question 44: We decided to take a late flight ________ we could spend more time with our family.
A. in order  
B. so as to  
C. in order to  
D. so that

Question 45: He’s sometimes bad – tempered but he’s a good fellow ____.
A. at heart  
B. with heart  
C. in heart  
D. by heart

Question 46: I would join that running competition ________.
A. If it would happen 5 years ago  
B. when I was 5 years older  
C. if I were 5 years younger  
D. unless I were 5 years younger

Question 47: The government was finally ________ by a minor scandal.
A. Taken down  
B. brought down  
C. put back  
D. pulled down

Question 48: Thanh: “Lan’s the best singer in our school.”
Nadia: “_________
A. Yes, please  
B. I can’t agree with you more!  
C. That’s OK!  
D. Yes, tell me about it!

Question 49: My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, ________ he gave up after 2 months.
A. but  
B. until  
C. when  
D. therefore

Question 50: We expressed ________ the missing child would be found alive.
A. the hope that  
B. the hope which  
C. the hope for  
D. as we hoped

Mark the letter A, B, C, 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 51: We’d better speed up if we want to get there in time.
A. Turn down  
B. slow down  
C. put down  
D. lie down

Question 52: A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.
A. calm  
B. miserable  
C. responsive  
D. uncomfortable

Question 53: She is a very generous old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.
A. Amicable  
B. kind  
C. mean  
D. hospitable

Question 54: Her thoughtless comments made him very angry.
A. kind  
B. honest  
C. thoughtful  
D. pleasant

Question 55: We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours.
A. an active society  
B. a physical society  
C. an inactive society  
D. a working society

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.
Archimedes’s Principle is a law of physics that states that when an object is totally or partially immersed in a fluid, it experiences an upthrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. The principle is most frequently applied to the behaviour of objects in water, and helps to explain floating and sinking, and why objects seem lighter in water. It also applies to balloons.

The key word in the principle is “upthrust”, which refers to the force acting upward to reduce the apparent weight of the object when it is under water. If, for example, a metal block with a volume of 100 cm$^3$ is dipped in water, it displaces an equal volume of water, which has a weight of approximately 1 N (3.5 oz). The block therefore seems to weigh about 1 N less.

An object will float if its average density is less than that of water. If it is totally submerged, the weight of the water it displaces (and hence the upthrust on it) is greater than its own weight, and it is forced upward and out of water, until the weight of water displaced by submerged part is exactly equal to the weight of the floating object. Thus a block of wood with a density six tenths that of water will float with six tenths of its volume under water, since at that point the weight of fluid displaced is the same as the blocks’s own weight. If a dense material is made into a suitable shape, it will float because of Archimedes’s principle. A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks.

It is also because of Archimedes’s principle that ships float lower in the water when they are heavily loaded (more water must be displaced to give the necessary upthrust). In addition, they cannot be so heavily loaded if they are to sail in fresh water as they can if they are to sail in the sea, since fresh water is less dense than sea water, and so more water must be displaced to give the necessary upthrust. This means the ship is lower in the water, which can be dangerous in rough weather.

A. sea water is ‘saltier’ than fresh water  B. fresh water is more polluted
C. fresh water is ‘lighter’ than sea water  D. there’s too much salt in sea water

**Question 65:** Archimedes’ Principle explains why _____.
A. objects seem lighter in water  B. humans can swim
C. all objects will float  D. Archimedes became famous

*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 66:** Peter’s main subject at university is electronics.
A. The university lets Peter major in electronics.
B. Peter thinks electronics is a special subject.
C. Peter majors in electronics at university.
D. Electronics is among the subjects that Peter likes.

**Question 67:** Thanks to the efforts of environmentalists, people are becoming better aware of the problem of endangered species.
A. People owe their growing awareness of the problems of endangered species to the efforts of environmentalists.
B. People have no idea about the problems of endangered species in spite of the efforts of environmentalists.
C. Environmentalists are expressing their gratitude toward people who are better aware of the problem of endangered species.
D. Environmentalists are doing their best to make people aware of the problems of endangered species.

**Question 68:** Although the teacher explained the theory clearly, the students found it hard to understand it.
A. Though explained clearly, the theory of teaching was difficult to the students.
B. Despite the teacher’s clear explanation of theory, the students had difficulty understanding it.
C. Although the teaching theory was clear, it was a real challenge to the students.
D. In spite of explaining the theory clearly, the students themselves found it hard to understand it.

**Question 69:** I could not get the job because I did not speak English well.
A. I failed to get the job because of my poor English.
B. Despite my poor English, I was successful in the job.
C. I wish I had got the job so that I could speak English well.
D. I would have spoken English well if I could get that job.

**Question 70:** I wish I hadn’t accepted the invitation to her birthday party.
A. I insisted on having been invited to her birthday party.
B. I was very glad to accept the invitation to her birthday party.
C. I regret accepting the invitation to her birthday party.
D. If only I had come to her birthday party.

**Question 71:** “How brave you are!” he said to the firemen.
A. He asked how brave the firemen were.
B. He blamed the firemen for their discouragement.
C. He criticized the firemen for their discouragement.
D. He praised the firemen for their courage.

**Question 72:** I would have worn the right shoes if I had known I was going to do all this climbing.
A. I did not go climbing because I did not have the right shoes.
B. As I did not know I was going to do so much climbing, I did not wear suitable shoes.
C. I would have gone on the climb if I had been wearing the right shoes.
D. I would love to go climbing, but I do not have any shoes that would be suitable.

**Question 73:** The man in that painting reminds me of my uncle.
A. Memories of my uncle come back whenever I see the man in that painting.
B. I am recalling my uncle whenever I look at the man in that painting.
C. Whenever my uncle sees the man in that painting, I remember to meet my uncle.
D. Whenever I see the man in that painting, I remember to meet my uncle.

Question 74: No one but Jane succeeded in giving the correct answer.
A. All but Jane managed to produce the correct answer.
B. Only Jane failed to answer the question correctly.
C. Jane was among those who failed to guess the answer.
D. Everyone but Jane failed to provide the correct answer.

Question 75: A small hotel was the only choice of place to stay at during my trip to London.
A. There were a lot of hotels for me to choose from during my trip to London.
B. I was talked into staying at a small hotel during my trip to London.
C. I had no alternative but to stay at a small hotel during my trip to London.
D. I had different choices of where to stay during my trip to London.

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 76: Some people often say that using cars is not as convenient than using motorbikes.
A                     B                                           C                D

Question 77: I like the fresh air and green trees of the village which I spent my vacation last year.
A                     B                                           C                D

Question 78: In the early 1900’s, Pennsylvania’s industries grew rapidly, a
growth sometimes accompanied by disputes labor
A                     B                                           C                D

Question 79: It was not until the end of prehistoric times that the first wheeled vehicles appearing.
A                     B                                           C                D

Question 80: Looking from afar, the village resembles a small green spot dotted with tiny fireballs.
A                     B                                           C                D

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