**ĐỀ LUYỆN TẬP 11**

## 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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

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| **Question 1:** | **A.** stagnant | **B.** tableland | **C.** survive | **D.** swallow |
| **Question 2:** | **A.** quality | **B.** solution | **C.** compliment | **D.** energy |

***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.***

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| **Question 3:** | **A.** coach | **B.** goat | **C.** toad | **D.** broad |
| **Question 4:** | **A.** laughs | **B.** mouths | **C.** slopes | **D.** presidents |

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

**Question 5:** The architects have made use of glass and transparent plastic.

**A.** imaginative **B.** imagine **C.** imagination **D.** imaginatively

**Question 6:** Your brother hardly talks to anyone, ?

**A.** does he **B.** is he **C.** doesn’t he **D.** isn’t he

**Question 7:** Only after she had finished the course did she realize she a wrong choice.

**A.** had made **B.** has made **C.** had been making **D.** was making

**Question 8:** You looked exhausted. I think you’ve more than you can handle.

**A.** turned on **B.** taken up **C.** turned up **D.** taken on

**Question 9:** You need to make about what course to take at university.

**A.** a decision **B.** a fortune **C.** a guess **D.** an impression

 **Question 10:** They tired now because they in the garden since 8 o’clock.

**A.** are / worked **B.** were / were working

**C.** are / have been working **D.** were / worked

**Question 11:** We have bought some .

**A.** German lovely old glasses **B.** German old lovely glasses

**C.** lovely old German glasses **D.** old lovely German glasses

**Question 12:** I enjoy busy. I don’t like it when there is nothing .

**A.** being / to do **B.** to be / doing **C.** to be / to do **D.** being / doing

**Question 13:** He sent his children to the park so that he could have some .

**A.** fresh and quiet **B.** quiet and peace **C.** peace and quiet **D.** fresh and peace

**Question 14:** He was the last man the ship.

**A.** who leave **B.** to leave **C.** leaving **D.** left

**Question 15:** The local were not very friendly towards us, in fact there was a distinctly

 atmosphere.

**A.** hostile **B.** offensive **C.** rude **D.** abrupt

**Question 16:** I to see Chris on my way home.

**A.** dropped back **B.** dropped in **C.** dropped out **D.** dropped off

***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 17:** The way the care-taker treated those little children was **deplorable**. She must be punished for what she did.

**A.** respectable **B.** unacceptable **C.** mischievous **D.** satisfactory

**Question 18: At times**, I look at him and wonder what is going on his mind.

**A.** Never **B.** Always **C.** Hardly **D.** Sometimes

***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 19:** At first, no one believed she was a pilot, but her documents **lent colour to** her statements.

**A.** provided evidence for **B.** got information from

**C.** borrowed color from **D.** gave no proof of

**Question 20:** The nominating committee always meet **behind closed doors**, lest its deliberations become known prematurely.

**A.** privately **B.** safely **C.** publicly **D.** dangerously

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.***

**Question 21:** Mike an Joe are talking about transport in the future.

* Mike: “Do you think there will be pilotless planes?”

- Joe: “ ”

**A.** I’m afraid I can’t.

**B.** What for? There are quite a few around.

**C.** Why not? There have been cars without drivers.

**D.** I’m glad you like it.

**Question 22:** John is in Hanoi and wants to change some money. He asks the local passer-by the way to the bank. Choose the most suitable response to fill in the blank in the following exchange.

- John: “Can you show me the way to the nearest bank, please?”

- Passer-by: “ .”

**A.** Not way, sorry **B.** Just round the corner over there

**C.** Look it up in a dictionary! **D.** There’s no traffic near here

## Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 23 to 27.

I had never been to Denmark before, so when I set out to catch the ferry in early May, I little suspected that by the end of the trip I'd have made such lasting friendships. Esjberg is a (23)

 port for a cyclist's arrival, where tourist information can be obtained and money changed. A cycle track leads (24) town and down to Ribe, where I spent my first night. The only appointment I had to keep was a meeting with a friend who was flying out in June. I wanted to use my time well, so I had planned a route which would include several small islands and various parts of the countryside.

In my (25) , a person travelling alone sometimes meets with unexpected hospitality, and this trip was no (26) . On only my second day, I got into conversation with a cheerful man who turned out to be the local baker. He insisted that I should join his family for lunch, and, while we were eating, he contacted his daughter in Odense. Within minutes, he had (27) for me to visit her and her family. Then I was sent on my way with a fresh loaf of bread to keep me going and the feeling that this would turn out to be a wonderful holiday.

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| **Question 23:** | **A.** capable | **B.** ready | **C.** favorable | **D.** convenient |
| **Question 24:** | **A.** in to | **B.** up ward | **C.** out of | **D.** upon |
| **Question 25:** | **A.** information | **B.** experience | **C.** knowledge | **D.** observation |
| **Question 26:** | **A.** exception | **B.** difference | **C.** change | **D.** contract |
| **Question 27:** | **A.** fixed | **B.** ordered | **C.** settled | **D.** arranged |

## Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to ndicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Millions of people are using cellphones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cellphones are very popular with young people.

They find that the phones are more than a means of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. **They** say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones **potentially** harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

**Question 28:**The word “**they**” in paragraph 2 refers to .

**A.** doctors **B.** ideas **C.** professionals **D.** companies

**Question 29:**The phrase “**negative publicity**” in paragraph 2 most likely means .

**A.** poor ideas about the effects of cellphones

**B.** information on the lethal effects of cellphones

**C.** the negative public use of cellphones

**D.** widespread opinion about bad effect of cellphones

**Question 30:**According to the passage, cellphones are very popular with young people because .

**A.** they make them look more stylish

**B.** they are worrying

**C.** they are a means of communication

**D.** they are considered unusual

**Question 31:**What could be the most suitable title for the passage?

**A.** Technological Innovations and Their Price

**B.** The Way Mobile Phones Work

**C.** Mobile Phones: A Must of Our Time

**D.** The Reasons Why Mobile Phones Are Popular

**Question 32:**The word “**potentially**” in paragraph 4 is closet in meaning to .

**A.** possibly **B.** privately **C.** obviously **D.** certainly

**Question 33:**According to the passage, people should .

**A.** only use mobile phones in medical emergencies

**B.** never use mobile phones in all cases

**C.** only use mobile phone in urgent cases

**D.** keep off mobile phones regularly

**Question 34:**According to paragraph 3, the salesman .

**A.** couldn’t remember his name **B.** blamed his doctor

**C.** had a problem with memory **D.** had to retire because of his age

***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 35 to 42.***

In my experience, freshmen today are different from those I knew when I started as a counselor and professor 25 years ago. College has always been demanding both academically and socially. But students now are less mature and often not ready for the responsibility of being in college. It is really too easy to point the finger at parents who protect their children from life’s obstacle. Parents, who **handle** every difficulty and every other responsibility for their children writing admission essays to picking college courses, certainly may contribute to their children’s lack of coping strategies. But we can look even more broadly to the social trends of today.

How many people do you know who are **on medication** to prevent anxiety or depression? The number of students who arrive at college already medicated for unwanted emotions has increased dramatically in the past 10 years. We, as a society, don’t want to “feel” anything unpleasant and we certainly don’t want our children to “suffer”.

The resulting problem is that by not experiencing negative emotions, one does not learn the necessary skills to tolerate and negotiate adversity. As a psychologist, I am well aware of the fact that some individuals suffer from depression and anxiety and can benefit from treatment, but I question the growing number of medicated adolescents today.

Our world is more stressful in general because of the current economic and political realities, but I don’t believe that the college experience itself is more intense today than that of the past 10 years. What I do think is that many students are often not prepared to be young “adults” with all the responsibilities of life.

What does this mean for college faculty and staff? We are required to assist in the basic parenting of these students – the student who complains that the professor didn’t remind her of the due date for an assignment that was clearly listed on the syllabus and the student who cheats on an assignment in spite of careful instructions about plagiarism.

As college professors, we have to explain what it means to be an independent college student before we can even begin to teach. As parents and teachers we should expect young people to meet challenges. To encourage them in this direction, we have to step back and let them fail and pick themselves up and move forward. This approach needs to begin at an early age so that college can actually be a passage to independent adulthood.

**Question 35:**According to the writer, students today are different from those she knew in that they are .

**A.** too ready for college **B.** not as mature

**C.** not so academic **D.** responsible for their work

**Question 36:**The word “**handle**” in paragraph 2 mostly means .

**A.** deal with **B.** gain benefits from **C.** lend a hand to **D.** point at

**Question 37:**According to the writer, students’ difficulties to cope with college life are partly due to .

**A.** the absence of parents’ protection **B.** the lack of parental support

**C.** the over-parenting from parents **D.** the lack of financial support

**Question 38:**The phrase “**on medication**” in paragraph 3 is similar in meaning to .

**A.** studying medicine at college **B.** doing medical research

**C.** receiving medical treatment **D.** suffering anxiety from depression

**Question 39:**Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

**A.** College faculty and staff are required to help in the parenting of problematic students.

**B.** The college experience itself is more intense today than that of the past 10 years.

**C.** Our world is more stressful because of the current economic and political situation.

**D.** Our society certainly doesn’t want our children to experience unpleasant things.

**Question 40:** tudents who are not well – prepared to be young “adults” with all the responsibilities of life will need .

**A.** to be assigned more housework from adults

**B.** to be given more social responsibilities

**C.** to be encouraged to meet challenges

**D.** daily coaching from their teachers

**Question 41: A**cording to the writer, failure in life and less support from parents will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** help students to learn to stand on their own feet

**B.** allow students to learn the first lesson in their lives

**C.** defeat students from the very beginning

**D.** discourage students and let them down forever

**Question 42:** What is probably the writer’s attitude in the passage?

**A.** Praising **B.** Indifferent **C.** Humorous **D.** Critical

## 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 43:** Tom’s jokes are inappropriate but we have to put up with it just because he’s the boss.

**A.** inappropriate **B.** it **C.** because **D.** the

 **Question 44:** We always have believed that honesty is the best policy in personal as well as professional matters.

**A.** always have believed **B.** best policy

**C.** personal **D.** professional

**Question 45:** Sometimes all it take is a few minutes to help you and your family members feel more in touch with each other.

**A.** all it take **B.** to help **C.** feel **D.** in touch with

## 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 questions.

**Question 46:** The car was very expensive and he couldn’t afford it.

**A.** The car was very expensive so that he couldn’t buy it.

**B.** The car was too expensive for him to buy.

**C.** He was rich enough to buy the car.

**D.** He was so poor but he bought the car.

**Question 47:** “Please send me to a warm climate” Tom said.

**A.** Tom pleaded with the boss to send him to a warm climate.

**B.** Tom begged the boss to send him to a warm climate.

**C.** Tom would rather went to a warm climate.

**D.** Tom asked his boss to go to a warm climate.

**Question 48:** He expected us to offer him the job.

**A.** We were expected to be offered him the job.

**B.** He expected to be offered the job.

**C.** He is expected that we should offer him the job.

**D.** He was offered the job without expectation.

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

**Question 49:** Julie had a training course in alternative medicine. She was able to help the man out of danger.

**A.** Much as Julie had a training course in alternative medicine, she was able to help the man out of danger.

**B.** Having trained in alternative medicine, Julie was able to help the man out of danger.

**C.** But for a training course in alternative medicine, Julie could have helped the man out of danger.

**D.** Despite training in alternative medicine, Julie was able to help the man out of danger.

**Question 50:** The plan may be ingenious. It will never work in practice.

**A.** Ingenious as it may be, the plan will never work in practice.

**B.** Ingenious as may the plan, it will never work in practice.

**C.** The plan may be too ingenious to work in practice.

**D.** The plan is as impractical as it is genius.

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