

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO HỌC
MÔN TIẾNG ANH – Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút

<u>ĐIỂM</u>	<u>CB chấm thi 1</u>	<u>CB chấm thi 2</u>	<u>SỐ PHÁCH</u>

PART 1: VOCABULARY AND READING COMPREHENSION

SECTION 1: VOCABULARY (15 points)

Instruction: Fill in each blank with a suitable word/phrase from the box below:

if	in	until	done	leader
difficult	seeing	use to	like	held up
written	since	see	used to	writing
modernized	for	to	difficulties	weak
were	up	unless	chair	so

1. _____ he comes in half an hour, we shall go without him.
2. Her father has gone away. He will be back _____ a month.
3. Do you object _____ my sitting here?
4. Our flight was _____ by bad weather?
5. Mr. John _____ get up early when he was in the army.
6. I had it _____ by the repairman.
7. His pronunciation causes me a lot of _____.
8. When will you see Peter? I am looking forward to _____ him next summer.
9. Crying was _____ and only for women.
10. Minh is motivated to study _____ he knows that a good education can improve his life.
11. The novels _____ by Mark Twain attract a lot of children.
12. I wish I _____ at home last weekend.
13. Some designers have _____ “Ao dai” by printing lines of poetry on it.
14. I will give you ten minutes to come _____ with a better idea.
15. Mr. Johnson has been asked to _____ the next meeting of the club.

SECTION 2: READING COMPREHENSION (30 points)

Instruction: Read the following passages and answer the questions given below each passage.

Questions 1-5:

Before the invention of dynamite, such jobs as building roads, digging tunnel and mining took a lot of people a long time to do. With dynamite, these jobs could be done quicker and easier. It was for such peaceful purposes that Nobel invented dynamite. Unfortunately, others used his invention for making bombs and weapons. Nobel felt very sad because such weapons caused thousands of deaths in wars.

Although dynamite made Nobel a very rich man, he was unhappy and often regretted his invention. As a result, he decided to use his money to set up a fund. Every year, several Nobel Prizes are given to people who have done important works in Science and in the Arts, works that benefit people everywhere. A Nobel Prize is also given to the person who has done the most to promote world's peace.

1. In what jobs can dynamite be used?

.....
.....

2. Why did his invention eventually make him sad?

.....
.....

3. Why did he decide to establish the Nobel Prize?

.....
.....

4. What kinds of people were awarded the Nobel Prize?

.....
.....

5. How could the jobs be done with the help of dynamite?

.....
.....

Questions 6 – 10:

Man discovered fire many thousand years ago. The first time he saw fire was probably when a tree was struck by lightning. He soon learned how to make fire for himself. However, man probably made his fire by rubbing two sticks together.

Fire was very important to man. He needed fire to keep himself warm at night. He used it to cook his food. He used fire to frighten away enemies and wild animals. In some parts of the world he used fire to signal messages. Red Indians, for example, used fire to make smoke signals. In some other countries people lit fires to warn their friends of danger.

Fire was also used to give light. Before the invention of oil lamp, men used burning sticks as torches. And before man discovered gas and electricity, he hung small fires in wire baskets from posts to light the street.

6. In what way did man probably first make fire?

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.....

7. What did man probably first use fire for?

.....
.....

8. How was fire used by Red Indians?

.....
.....
9. What were the first street lights?

.....
.....

10. When did man discover fire?

.....
.....

Questions 11 – 15:

The Beatles

In the 1960s, the Beatles were probably the most famous pop group in the whole world. Since then, there have been many great groups that have achieved enormous fame, so it is perhaps difficult to imagine how sensational the Beatles were at that time. They were four boys from the North of England and none of them had any training in music. They started by performing and recording songs by black Americans and they had some success with these songs. Then they started their own songs and that they became really popular.

The Beatles changed pop music. They were the first pop group to achieve great success from songs they had written themselves. After that it became common for groups and singers to write their own songs. The Beatles did not have a long career. Their first hit record was in 1963 and they split up in 1970. They stopped doing live performances in 1966 because it had become too dangerous for them – their fans were so excited that they surrounded them and tried to take their clothes as souvenirs! However, today some of their songs remain as famous as they were when they first came out. Throughout the world many people can sing part of a Beatles song if you ask them.

11. What were the first songs of the Beatles?

.....
.....

12. When did the Beatles stop doing their live performances?

.....
.....

13. What did the fans of the Beatles do when they were so excited?

.....
.....

14. What did the Beatles contribute to pop music?

.....
.....

15. What is the passage mainly about?

.....
.....

Questions 16 – 20:

We had an English upbringing in terms of plenty of fresh air and outdoor games. I didn't go to school. My whole formal education consisted of some three hours when I was five. I was sent to school but came home at noon on the first day and said I didn't enjoy it. I couldn't see the point of a lot of

children sitting restlessly while a teacher taught from a big book. My parents decided, wisely, I think, that school was not for me and I never went back.

My mother then took over my education and brought up my two sisters and me rather in the way of an educated English lady. The emphasis was on languages and reading rather than sciences and maths. Sometimes she taught us herself, but we also had other teachers and we were kept to a strict routine. About once a week we walked to the Golden Gate Park, and on our walks my mother taught me to read music. One day I noticed a little windmill in the window of a shop we passed on our way to the park and I remember now how my heart yearned for it. I couldn't roll my "r" when I was small and my mother, who was a perfectionist regarding pronunciation, said if I could pronounce an 'r' well, I'd have the windmill. I practiced and practiced and one morning I woke everybody up with my "r". I got the windmill. I usually get things I want in life - but I work hard for them and dream of them.

16. How long was the author at school?

.....
.....

17. Why did he quit school?

.....
.....

18. How often did he learn about music?

.....
.....

19. Why did he keep practicing pronunciation of "r"?

.....
.....

20. What helps the author get things he wants in life?

.....
.....

SECTION 3: READING CLOZE (10 points)

Instruction: Complete the following passage with the missing words. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word only.

People have always dreamed (1) _____ living forever, and although we all know this will not happen, we still want to live as long (2) _____ possible. Naturally, there are advantages and disadvantages to a long (3) _____.

In the first place, people (4) _____ live longer can spend more time with their family and friends. Secondly, people who have busy working lives (5) _____ forward to a long, relaxing retirement when they can do all the things they (6) _____ never had time for.

On the other (7) _____, there are some serious disadvantages. Firstly, many people become ill and consequently have (8) _____ spend time in hospital or become dependent on their children and friends. Many of them find this dependence annoying or embarrassing. (9) _____ addition to this, the older people get, the fewer friends they seem to have because old friends die or become ill and it's often difficult to make new friends.

To sum up, it seems that living to a very old age is worthwhile for (10) _____ who stay healthy enough to remain independent and enjoy life.

PART 2: WRITING

SECTION 1: SENTENCE BUILDING (15 points)

Instruction: *Make all the necessary changes and additions to produce correct sentences from the following sets of words and phrases.*



1. There / be / three / bed / sofa / bedroom.
.....

2. It / be / imperative that / we come / time / dinner.
.....

3. I / be / always / home / that time.
.....

4. far / I know / nothing / do / so far.
.....

5. How long / your / next / summer holidays?
.....

6. That / he passed / test / surprise / all / us.
.....

7. We / just / finish / decorate / house / and now / it / look / very nice.
.....

8. I / hope / you / not / mind / ask / additional information.
.....

9. You / think / you / able / come?
.....

10. I / would / recommend / you / get / job / as soon as possible.
.....

SECTION 2: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (15 points)

Instruction: *Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the original one.*

1. We could not contact him because he gave us the wrong number.

If he

2. I want you to cook the dinner now.

I would rather

3. As soon as the mother came in, the children turned off the TV.

No sooner

4. Small fishing boats continued to sail out though the coastal guards had warned them.

Despite

5. That these ideas are true or not is difficult to demonstrate.

It is

6. How would you listen to your portable radio if there were no battery?

Were there

7. "I think you should go by train," he told us.

He advised

8. The movie was so interesting that they could not go to bed as early as usual.

