BỘ GIÁO DỰC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẮNG NĂM 2008

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC (Đề thi có 06 trang) **Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH, khối D** *Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút.*

Mã đề thi 293

Họ, tên thí sinh: Số báo danh:		
ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80) Đ	DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ TH	Í SINH.
Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để họ		
Câu 1: I this letter around for days without look A. am carrying B. will be carrying	king at it. C. carry	D. have been carrying
Câu 2: If you are not Japanese, so what are your A. nationalized B. nation	ou? C. nationality	D. national
Câu 3: It was not until she had arrived home re A. that she B. and she	membered her appointmen C. she	t with the doctor. D. when she had
Câu 4: The manager had his secretary the report	C. type	D. to type
Câu 5: Be with what you have got, Mary. A. suspicious B. humorous	C. interested	D. satisfied
Câu 6: He looks thin, but he is very healthy. A. practically B. also Câu 7: - " detective stories?"	C. actually	D. consequently
- "In my opinion, they are very good for teenage A. What do you think about C. How about Câu 8: - "Would you mind lending me your bike?" - ""	B. Are you fond of D. What do people feel ab	out
A. Yes. Here it is B. Not at all	C. Great	D. Yes, let's
Câu 9: They would go by air than travel by trai A. always B. better		D. rather
Câu 10: Don't worry. He'll do the job as as po A. economizing B. economic	C. uneconomically	D. economically
Câu 11: entering the hall, he found everyone w A. With B. On Câu 12: - "Has an announcement been made about the - " ."	C. At	D. During s?"
A. Not yet B. Yes, it was		D. Sorry, I don't
Câu 13: The window was so high up that I cou A. just B. all	-	D. thus
Câu 14: He arrived late, was annoying. A. it B. that		D. which
Câu 15: I would really your help with this assig A. respect B. take	C. appreciate	D. thank
Câu 16: Can you keep calm for a moment? You A. are always made B. always make		D. are always making
Câu 17: Take the number 5 bus and get at Time A. off B. up	=	D. down
Câu 18: I've just been told some news. A. astonish B. astonishment	C. astonished	D. astonishing
Câu 19: If people after their houses properly, the A. looked B. look		much work to do. D. should look

Câu 20: The reason why	I don't want to move	is that I'm perfectly happy	y here.
A. main B. b		C. large	D. great
Change Line On Law and the Alice	(al. 1. an. 65 a v. 50. 4.1. a	¥- D C D) ₹ ² L - \ 4- \	
Chọn nhóm từ hoặc mệnh đề thí			
Câu 21: There were two small ro	oms in the beach hous	e, served as a kito	chen.
A. the smaller of them B. the			D. smallest of that
Câu 22: John's score on the test i	-		
A. should study very hard		B. must have studied ver	-
C. must have to study well		D. should have studied a	If the time
Câu 23:, they would have	ve had what they want	ed.	0: 1
A. If they arrived at the fair eaC. Unless they arrived at the fa	rly	B. Had they arrived at th	e fair early
C. Unless they arrived at the is	air early enough	D. Supposing they were	arriving at the fair early
Câu 24: John contributed fifty do A. the same amount also B. n	ollars, but he wishes he	could contribute	. D
		C. another fifty	D. one other fifty dollars
Câu 25: He agreed to sign the con			
A. so he didn't know much about B. in spite he knew much about	1 2		
C. because he didn't know mu		z's director	
D. although he didn't know me			
20 williough no unan chino white	ach accar mar compan	-)	
Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn ph	ương án đúng (ứng v	ới A hoặc B, C, D) cho n	iỗi chỗ trống từ 26 đến 35.
			complicated as it is serious. It
is complicated (27) much	pollution is caused b	y things that benefit peop	ple. (28), exhaust from
automobiles causes a large perc			
millions of people. Factories dis			ollutes the air and water, but
factories give employment to a la			-14 1 4- (22)
Thus, to end (31) greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to (32) using			
many things that benefit them. Most of the people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can be (33) reduced in several ways. Scientists and engineers can work to find ways to lessen the (34)			
of pollution that such things as automobiles and factories cause. Governments can pass and enforce laws that (35) businesses and traffic to stop, or to cut down on certain polluting activities.			
Câu 26: A. as	B. more	C. less	D. like
Câu 27: A. so	B. while	C. though	D. because
Câu 28: A. Specific		C. Such as	
Câu 29: A. takes	B. affords	C. carries	D. provides
Câu 30: A. about	B. for	C. of	D. with
Câu 31: A. or	B. and	C. as well	D. then
Câu 32: A. start	B. continue	C. stop	D. go on
Câu 33: A. carefully	B. unexpectedly	C. gradually	D. little
Câu 34: A. way	B. figure	C. number	D. amount
Câu 35: A. forbid	B. prevent	C. request	D. require

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 36 đến 45.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the American educational system was **desperately** in need of reform. Private schools existed, but only for the very rich. There were very few public schools because of the strong sentiment that children who would grow up to be laborers should not "waste" their time on education but should instead prepare themselves for their life's work. It was in the face of this public sentiment that educational **reformers** set about their task. Horace Mann, probably the most famous of the reformers, felt that there was no excuse in a republic for any **citizen** to be uneducated. As Superintendent of Education in the state of Massachusetts from 1837 to 1848, he initiated various changes, which were soon matched in other school districts around the country. He extended the school year from five to six months and improved the quality of teachers by instituting teacher education and raising teacher salaries. Although these changes did not bring about a sudden improvement in the educational system, they at least increased public awareness as to the need for a further strengthening of the system.

 Câu 36: The best title for the passage could be	Century
Câu 37: The passage implied that to go to a private sclA. a high level of intelligenceC. a lot of money	B. a strong educational background D. good grades
Câu 38: The word "desperately" in the passage mostly A. partly B. urgently	means C. completely D. obviously
 Câu 39: The author of the passage puts the word "was A. does not want students to waste their time on edu B. is quoting someone else who said that education C. wants to emphasize how much time is wasted on D. thinks that education is not really a waste of time 	cation was a waste of time education
Câu 40: According to the passage, Horace Mann war	nted a better educational system for Americans because
A. education at the time was so cheap B. people had nothing else to do except go to school C. Massachusetts residents needed something to do D. all citizens should be educated in a republic	
 Câu 41: The word "reformers" in the passage mostly in the	B. people who really enjoy teaching
 Câu 42: The word "citizen" in the passage mostly mea A. a person who lives in a particular city B. a person who works in a particular place C. a person who has the legal right to belong to a pa D. a person who works, especially one who does a p 	rticular country
Câu 43: From 1837 to 1848, Horace Mann A. worked as a headmaster in a school in the state of B. raised money for the educational development in C. funded many projects to improve the educational D. managed education in the state of Massachusetts	f Massachusetts Massachusetts
 Câu 44: According to the passage, which sentence is N. A. Horace Mann began raising teachers' salaries. B. Horace Mann suggested schools prepare children C. Horace Mann brought about changes in many sch D. Horace Mann was a famous US educational reformance 	for their life's work. nools in the United States.
Câu 45: According to the passage, which of the followA. The five-month school year.C. Increased pay for students.	B. Better teacher training.D. The matching of other districts' policies.
Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với câu c	có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi câu cho sẵn sau đây.
 Câu 46: We were all surprised when she suddenly cam A. All of us found it surprising that she suddenly can B. The fact that we were surprised made her come b C. All of us were amazing to see her come back. D. She was surprised, coming back suddenly. 	me back.
 Câu 47: Because she was irritated by her husband's lac A. Irritating with her husband's lack of punctuality, B. Being irritating by her husband's lack of punctual C. She left her husband because of her irritation with D. Irritated by her husband, she punctually left him. 	she left him. lity, she left him.

 Câu 48: She usually drinks a glass of milk before going to bed every night. A. She used to drink a glass of milk before going to bed every night. B. She is used to drinking a glass of milk before going to bed every night. C. She gets accustomed to a glass of milk before going to bed every night. D. She is used to going to bed before drinking a glass of milk every night. 			
Câu 49: Before we can judge a g defense, or taxation. A. We cannot decide on criteri	government's success,	we have to decide the cr	
government's success. B. We cannot judge a government	• •		
unemployment, defense or taxation. Unemployment, defense an	on. d taxation are the criter	ria upon which we can ju	dge a government's success.
D. We should judge a government and taxation.	ient's success on the ba	asis of the following crite	erra. unemproyment, defense
Câu 50: I can't help feeling worri	ed about Tom.		
A. I find it impossible not to w		B. I don't worry about To	om.
C. I can do nothing to help To	m.	D. I cannot help Tom sto	p worrying.
Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, câu đúng.	D) ứng với từ/ cụm từ	có gạch chân cần phải s	sửa để các câu sau trở thành
Câu 51: It is <u>time</u> the government	t <u>helped</u> the <u>unemployr</u>	ment to find some jobs.	
Α	В С	D	
Câu 52: Nora <u>hardly never</u> misse	s <u>an</u> opportunity <u>to play</u>		ts.
A	В С	D	,
Câu 53: My mother doesn't care		Shing machine cost becar B C	
is going to buy it anyway.		Б	
D			
Câu 54: Due of the government's	policy, some farming	areas <u>have been abandon</u>	ed.
A B	C	D	
Câu 55: The British national anth		the Queen", was a tradit	
A	В	C	D
the 18th century.			
Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 56 đến 65. Around the age of sixteen, you must make one of the biggest decisions of your life. "Do I stay on at school and hopefully go on to university (56) ? Do I leave and start work or begin a training (57) ?"			
The decision is yours, but it may be (58) remembering two things: there is more unemployment			
(59) those who haven't been to university, and people who have the right (60) will have a big			
advantage in the competition for jobs. If you decide to go (61) into a job, there are many opportunities			
for training. Getting qualifications will (62) you to get on more quickly in many careers, and evening			
classes allow you to learn (63) you earn. Starting work and taking a break to study when you are older is (64) possibility. In this way, you can save up money for your student days, as well as (65)			
practical work experience.	way, you can save up	money for your studen	t days, as well as (03)
Câu 56: A. former	B. past	C. later	D. after
Câu 57: A. term	B. class	C. school	D. course
Câu 58: A. necessary	B. important	C. worth	D. useful
Câu 59: A. of	B. through	C. among	D. between
Câu 60: A. skills	B. interests	C. habits	D. arts
Câu 61: A. instant	B. just	C. straight	D. direct
Câu 62: A. help	B. make	C. give	D. let
Câu 63: A. while	B. what	C. where	D. which
Câu 64: A. another	B. always	C. also	D. again
	•		-
Câu 65: A. doing B. getting C. making D. taking			

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 66 đến 75.

It is hard to think of a world without gas or electricity. Both are commonly used for lighting and heating today. We now can instantly flick a **lighter** or strike a match to make a flame. But it was not long ago that there were no such things as matches or lighters. To make fire, it was necessary to strike a piece of iron on flint for sparks to ignite some tinder. If the tinder was damp, or the flint old, you had to borrow some fire from a neighbor.

We do not know exactly when or how people first used fire. Perhaps, many ages ago, they found that sticks would burn if they were dropped into some hole where melted lava from a volcano lay boiling. They brought the lighted sticks back to make their fire in a cave. Or, they may have seen trees catch fire through being struck by lightning, and used the trees to start their own fires.

Gradually people learned they could start a fire without traveling far to find flames. They rubbed two pieces of wood together. This method was used for thousands of years.

When people became used to making fires with which to cook food and stay warm at night, they found that certain resins or gums from trees burnt longer and brighter. They melted resins and dipped branches in the liquid to make torches that lit their homes at night. Iron stands in which torches used to be fixed can still be seen in old buildings of Europe.

There was no lighting in city streets until gas lamps, and then electric lamps were installed. Boys ran about London at night carrying torches of burning material. They were called torch boys, or link boys, and earned a living by guiding visitors to friends' houses at night.

For centuries homes were lit by candles until oil was found. Even then, oil lamps were no more effective than a cluster of candles. We read about the **splendors** and marvels of ancient palaces and castles, but we forget that they must have been **gloomy** and murky places at night.

Câu 66: The word "lighter" in the passage mostly means			
A. a device that uses electricity, oil or gas to produc			
B. a small device that produces a flame for lighting			
C. the energy from the sun, a lamp, etc. that makes			
D. a hot bright stream of burning gas that comes from	om something that is on fire		
Câu 67: To make a fire in times just before the advent	of matches, it was essential to have access to		
A. a burning fire or to possess flint	B. a burning fire or to possess iron		
C. flint, iron and dry tinder	D. a magnifying glass		
Câu 68: The first fire used by people was probably ob	tained		
A. from the sun's heat through glass	B. by rubbing wood together		
C. from heat or fire caused by nature	B. by rubbing wood together D. by striking iron against flint		
Câu 69: Torches for lighting were made from			
A. the wood of gum trees	B. iron bars dipped in melted resins		
C. wooden poles dipped in oil	D. tree branches dipped in melted resins		
Câu 70: Before the electric lamp was invented			
A. oil lamps and then candles were used	-		
B. candles and oil lamps appeared about the same times	me		
C. candles and then oil lamps were used			
D. people did not use any form of lighting in their houses			
Câu 71: The word "splendors" in the passage mostly	means .		
A. wonderful things that have been achieved			
B. places where a lot of people go on holiday			
C. things that fill one with surprise and admiration			
D. the beautiful and impressive features of a place			
Câu 72: Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passge?			
A. We know exactly when and how people first used fire.			
B. A world is impossible without gas or electricity.			
C. We can make a fire by striking a piece of iron on flint to ignite some tinder.			
D. Matches and lighters were invented not long ago.			
Câu 73: The word "gloomy" in the passage mostly me	eans .		
A. totally covered with darkness	B. badly lit in a way that makes one feel sad		
C. containing a lot of white	D. full of light; having the natural light of day		
Câu 74: What form of street lighting was used in London when link boys used to work there?			
A. Gas lighting. B. No lighting at all.	C. Electric lighting. D. Oil lighting.		

Câu 75:	The best title for the	passage could be	•	
A. Pre	historic People and F	ire	B. Fire: Discovery a	and Uses
C. Dif	ferent Types of Lamp	os	D. The Advantages of Candles	
Chọn phi câu.	rơng án (A hoặc B, C	C, D) ứng với từ có pi	hần gạch chân phát âm	khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi
Câu 76:	A. final	B. writer	C. <u>i</u> vory	D. widow
Câu 77:	A. passed	B. managed	C. cleared	D. threaten <u>ed</u>
• •	rơng án (A hoặc B, C ong mỗi câu.	C, D) ứng với từ có tr	ọng âm chính nhấn vào	o âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ
Câu 78:	A. mathematics	B. particular	C. authority	D. community
Câu 79:	A. receive	B. proper	C. process	D. factor
Câu 80:	A. possession	B. politics	C. refusal	D. decision
		HÉT		