

# ĐỀ ĐÁNH GIÁ NĂNG LỰC

# KÌ THI TRUNG HỌC PHÓ THÔNG QUỐC GIA NĂM 2017 Môn: TIẾNG ANH

ĐÈ THI SÓ 1

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kế thời gian phát để

(Để thi có 50 câu / 6 trang)

SECTION A (8 points):			
Mark the letter A, B, C, or	D on your answer sheet to	indicate the word whose	underlined part is
pronounced differently fro	and the second s		
Question 1: A. wicked	B. watched	C. stopped	D. cooked
Question 2: A. head	B. bread	C. clean	D. lead
Mark the letter A, B, C or	W/416-52 (1994)	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	
in the position of primary s			
Question 3: A. familiar	B. impatient	C. uncertain	D. arrogant
Question 4: A. disappear			D. contractual
Mark the letter A, B, C, or			ver to each of the
following questions.			eder tissees developertis. ■virgosa e
Question 5: There is too m	uch in this world.		
A. greediness	B. greed	C. greedy	D. greedness
Question 6: - "That's a very - ""  A. How a compliment!	40	B. That's all right.	
C. It's nice of you to say	y so.	D. I like you said so.	
Question 7:are the	formal rules of correct or p	polite behavior among peo	ple using the Internet.
A. Traffic rules	B. Family rules	C. Codes of etiquettes	D. Codes of netiquettes
Question 8: - "" - "Yes, of course."			
A. You won't help me th	his time.	B. You'd better give me	one hand.
C. I don't think I'll need	l your help.	D. Could you give me a	hand?
Question 9: UNICEF	_supports and funds for th	e most disadvantaged chil	dren all over the world.
A. presents	B. assists	C. provides	D. offers
Question 10: He would win	n the race if hehis bro	ther's example and trained	l harder.
A. repeated	B. set	C. answered	D. followed
Question 11: "Excuse me.	Where is theoffice of	OXFAM located?"	
A. leading	B. head	C. central	D. summit
Question 12: The doctors k	know that it is very difficul	t to save the patient's life,_	_they will try their best.
A. but	B. although	C. despite	D. however

Question 13: I am s	ending you my curriculur	n vitaeyou will have	e a chance to study it before
our interview.			
A. so that	B. because	C. for	D. since
Question 14: Everybo	ody in the house woke up w	hen the burglar alarm	
A. went out	B. went off	C. came about	D. rang off
Question 15: Have a	piece of chocolate,?		
A. do you	B. would you	C. don't you	D. haven't you
Question 16: By the t	ime you come here tomorro	ow, the work	
A. will have been	finishing	B. will be finishing	
C. will have been	finished	D. will be finished	
Question 17: If you pu	at your money in a bank no	w, you may get 12%	annually.
A. interest	B. profit	C. money	D. income
Question 18: I can't pe	ossibly lend you any more	money, it is quite out of th	e
A. order	B. practice	C. place	D. question
Mark the letter A, B, C	C, or D on your answer she	eet to indicate the word(s)	CLOSEST in meaning to the
underlined word(s) in	each of the following ques	stions.	
Question 19: Such pro	oblems as haste and inexper	rience are a universal feat	ure of youth.
A. marked	B. separated	C. shared	D. hidden
Question 20: We have	lived there for years and g	rown fond of the surrou	ndings. That is why we do not
want to leave.			
A. loved the surro	undings	B. planted many tre	es in the surroundings
C. possessed by th	e surroundings	D. haunted by the s	urroundings
Mark the letter A, B C	or D on your answer shee	et to indicate the word(s) (	OPPOSITE in meaning to the
underlined word(s) in	each of the following ques	stions.	
Question 21: He is a t	ypical optimist, always loo	king on the bright side of	everything.
A. pessimist	B. introvert	C. extrovert	D. activist
Question 22: When I	was going shopping yesterd	lay, I accidentally met on	e of my old friends in high
school.			
A. by far	B. by heart	C. by chance	D. on purpose
Read the following pa	ssage and mark the letter	4, B, C or D on your answ	er sheet to indicate the correct
answer for each of the	blanks from 30 to 39.		
The universal s	symbol of the Internet era	communications, the @ s	ign used in e-mail addresses to
signify the word 'at',	is (23)a	500-year-old invention	of Italian merchants, a Rome
academic has reveale	d. Giorgio Stabile, a scien	nce professor at La Sapie	nza University, claims to have
stumbled on the earlies	st known example of the sy	mbol's use, as a(n) (24)_	of a measure of weight or
volume He says the	ion represents an amphora	a measure of canacity ha	sed on the terracotta jars used to

transport grain and liquid in the ancient Mediterranean world.

The professor unearthed toe ancient symbol in the course of research for a visual history of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, to be published by the Treccani Encyclopedia. The first (25) instance of its use, he says, occurred in a letter written by a Florentine merchant on May 4, 1536. He says the sign made its way along trade routes to northern Europe, where it came to represent 'at the price of', its contemporary accountancy meaning.

Professor Stabile believes that Italian banks may possess even earlier documents (26)\_the symbol lying forgotten in their archives. The oldest example could be of great value. It could be used (27) \_ publicity purposes and to enhance the prestige of the institution that owned it, he says. The race is on between the mercantile world and the banking world to see who has the oldest documentation of @.

Question 23: A. actually	B. truly	C. essentially	D. accurately
Question 24: A. proof	B. sign	C. evidence	D. indication
Question 25: A. known	B. knowing	C. knowable	D. knowledgeable
Question 26: A. taking	B. carrying	C. delivering	D. bearing
Question 27: A. on	B. for	C. with	D. by

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 40 to 49.

A rather surprising geographical feature of Antarctica is that a huge freshwater lake, one of the world's largest and deepest, lies <u>hidden</u> there under four kilometers of ice. Now known as Lake Vostok, this huge body of water is located under the ice block that comprises Antarctica. The lake is able to exist in its unfrozen state beneath this block of ice because its waters are warmed by geothermal heat from the earth's core. The thick glacier above Lake Vostok actually insulates it from the frigid temperatures on the surface.

The lake was first discovered in the 1970s while a research team was conducting an aerial survey of the area. Radio waves from the survey equipment penetrated the ice and revealed a body of water of indeterminate size. It was not until much more recently that data collected by satellite made scientists aware of the tremendous size of the lake; the satellite-borne radar detected an extremely flat region where the ice remains level because it is floating on the water of the lake.

The discovery of such a huge freshwater lake trapped under Antarctica is of interest to the scientific community because of the potential that the lake contains ancient <u>microbes</u> that have survived for thousands upon thousands of years, unaffected by factors such as nuclear fallout and elevated ultraviolet light that have affected organisms in more exposed areas. The downside of the discovery, however, lies in the difficulty of conducting research on the lake in such a harsh climate and in the problems associated with obtaining uncontaminated samples from the lake without actually exposing the lake to contamination. Scientists are looking for possible ways to accomplish this.

Question 28: What is true of Lake Vostok?

A. It is completely frozen.

C. It is beneath a thick slab of ice.

B. It is a saltwater lake.

D. It is heated by the sun.

Question 29: All of the following are true about the 1970 survey of Antarctica EXCEPT that it\_\_\_\_\_.

A. was conducted by air

B. made use of radio waves

C. could not determine the lake's exact size

D. was controlled by a satellite

Question 30: It can be inferred from the passage that the ice would not be flat if\_\_\_.

A. there were no lake underneath

B. the lake were not so big

C. Antarctica were not so cold

D. radio waves were not used

Question 31: The word "microbes" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. Pieces of dust

B. Tiny bubbles

C. Tiny organisms

D. Rays of light

Question 32: Lake Vostok is potentially important to scientists because it

A. can be studied using radio waves

B. may contain uncontaminated microbes

C. may have elevated levels of ultraviolet light

D. has already been contaminated

Question 33: The last paragraph suggests that scientists should be aware of

A. further discoveries on the surface of Antarctica

B. problems with satellite-borne radar equipment

C. ways to study Lake Vostok without contaminating it

D. the harsh climate of Antarctica

Question 34: The purpose of the passage is to\_\_\_\_.

A. explain how Lake Vostok was discovered

B. provide satellite data concerning Antarctica

C. discuss future plans for Lake Vostok

D. present an unexpected aspect of Antarctica's geography

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 50 to 59.

Perhaps the most striking quality of satiric literature is its freshness and its originality of perspective. Satire itself, however, rarely offers original ideas. Instead, it presents the familiar in a new form. Satirists do not offer the world new philosophies. What they do is look at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes these conditions seem foolish, harmful, or affected. Satire jars us out of complacence into a pleasantly shocked realization that many of the values we unquestioningly accept are false.

Don Quixote makes chivalry seem absurd; Brave New World ridicules the pretensions of science; A Modest Proposal dramatizes starvation by advocating cannibalism. None of these ideas is original. Chivalry was suspect before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley, and people were aware of famine before Swift.

It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of

expression, the satiric method, that made them interesting and entertaining. Satires are read because they are aesthetically satisfying works of art, not because they are morally wholesome or ethically instructive. They are stimulating and refreshing because with commonsense briskness they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions. With spontaneous irreverence, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition, and speaks in a personal idiom instead of abstract platitude.

Satire exists because there is need for it. It has lived because readers appreciate a <u>refreshing</u> stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they live in a world of platitudinous thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy. Satire serves to prod people into an awareness of truth, though rarely to any action on behalf of truth. Satire tends to remind people that much of what they see, hear, and read in popular media is <u>sanctimonious</u>, sentimental, and only partially true. Life resembles in only a slight degree the popular image of it.

Question 35: What does the passage mainly discuss?  A. Difficulties of writing satiric literature.  C. New philosophies emerging from satiric literature.  D. Reasons for the popularity of satire.  Question 36: Don Quixote, Brave New World, and A Modest Proposal are cited by the author as  A. classic satiric works  B. a typical approach to satire  C. best satirists of all times  D. good critiques by satirists  Question 37: What satires fascinates readers is how  A. ideas are expressed  B. ideas are organized  C. realistic they are  D. plots are created  Question 38: Which of the following can be found in satiric literature?  A. Newly emerging philosophies.  B. Odd combinations of objects and ideas.  C. Abstract discussion of morals and ethics.  D. Wholesome characters who are unselfish.  Question 39: According to the passage, there is a need for satire because people need to be  A. informed about new scientific developments  B. exposed to original philosophies when they are formulated  C. reminded that popular ideas may often be inaccurate  D. told how they can be of service to their communities  Question 40: The word "refreshing" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to  A. popular  B. revitalizing  C. common  D. awakening  Question 41: The word "sanctimonious" may be new to you. It most probably means "_" in this context.  A. exaggerated  B. good  C. educational  D. moderate  Question 42: The various purposes of satire include all of the following EXCEPT  A. introducing readers to unfamiliar situations  B. brushing away illusions  C. reminding readers of the truth  D. exposing false values  Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined, part that needs correction.  Question 43: Please remain in your assign seats until the instructor dismisses the class.	image of it.				
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A	В	C	D		
Question 44: Employees who haven't	seen the	e new regulation	ons often ask for	unnecessary of	questions; instead
A			В		C
they should ask for a copy of the regul	lations a	nd read them			
		D			
Question 45: The nutritionist told him	n to avoi	d eating lots o	of carbohydrates,	focus having	more protein-
rich foods		A New York			
		A		В	C
and green vegetables, and drink at least	st eight	glasses of water	er a day.		
D					
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your	answer	sheet to indic	ate the sentence	that best com	bines each pair
of sentences in the following question					3 ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (
Question 46: You don't try to work h		will fail in th	ne exam.		
A. Unless you don't try to work hard,					
B. Unless you try to work hard, you w					
C. Unless you try to work hard, you w					
D. Unless do you try to work hard, you					
Question 47: Marry loved her stuffed				ldn't sleep wit	thout it.
A. When Marry was young, she loved			CAMPAGE AND STREET		
B. As Marry couldn't sleep without he	er stuffed	d animal when	she was young,	she loved it.	
C. When Marry was young, she loved					vithout it.
D. When Marry was young, she loved	her stuf	fed animal the	ough she couldn'	t sleep withou	t it.
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your	answer	sheet to indic	cate the sentence	that is closes	t in meaning to
each of the following questionsor ind	licate th	e correct answ	ver to each of the	em.	NEWCOLDSHIVE CHARLES
Question 48: He decided not to go to	universi	ity and went to	work in a restau	arant.	
A. Despite of going to university he w	ent to w	ork in a restau	rant.		
B. He went to work in a restaurant inst	tead of g	going to univer	rsity.		
C. Instead of going to university, he w	ent to w	ork in a restau	irant.		
D. He decided to go to work in a resta	urant be	cause he like	d it.		
Question 49: The secret to success is	hard wo	rk.			
A. Working hard ensures success.		B. If you	keep your work	secret, you wi	ll succeed.
C. One cannot succeed if he has secre	ts.	D. One m	ust work hard to	keep secrets.	
Câu 50: Rather than disturb the meet	ing, I le	ft without sayi	ing goodbye.		
A. I disturbed the meeting because I	I said go	odbye.			

B. I would rather disturb the meeting than leave without saying goodbye.

C. The meeting was disturbed as I left saying goodbye.

## ĐÁP ÁN

#### SECTION A

1A	20	3D	4A	5B	6C	7D	8D	90	10D
11B	12A	13A	14B	15A	16C	17A	18D	19C	20A
21A	22D	23A	24D	25A	26D	27B	28C	29D	30A
31C	32B	33C	34D	35D	36A	37A	38B	39C	40D
41A	42A	43B	44B	45B	46C	47C	48B	49A	50D

## GIẢI THÍCH CHI TIẾT

Question 1: Chon A

wicked / wikid/ (adj): xấu xa, độc ác

Eg: That woman is wicked. – Người phụ nữ đỏ rất độc ác.

watched /wɔtʃl/ (v): nhìn, theo đôi, quan sát (thời quá khứ hoặc thế bị động)

Eg: The suspect is watched by the police. – Kê tinh nghi bị công an theo dồi.

stopp<u>ed</u>/stɔpt/ (v): ngừng, nghỉ, ngăn chặn (thời quá khứ hoặc thể bị động)

Eg: He stopped in the middle of a sentence. – Anh áy ngừng lại ở giữa câu.

cooked /kukt/ (v): nấu chin, giả mạo (thời quả khứ hoặc thể bị động)

Eg: The president cooked in the last year election: Tổng thống đã gian lận trong kì bẩu cử năm ngoái. Chi từ wicked có ed phát âm là /id/, các từ còn lại ed phát âm là /t/ nên đấp án chính xác là A

#### Question 2: Chon C

head /hed/ (n): cái đầu, đầu óc, năng khiếu, vị trí đứng đầu

Eg: She has a good head for mathematics: Cô ấy có năng khiểu về toán học.

bread /bred/(n): bánh mi

Eg: Tom often has a loaf of bread and a cup of

coffee for his breakfast. – Tom thường ăn sáng bằng một ổ bảnh mì và một cốc cà phê.

- clean /kli: n/(adj): sach sē, thẳng, không nham nhờ Eg: A sharp knife makes a clean cut: Dao bén cắt thẳng.
- lead Ai: d/ hoặc Aed/ (v): dẫn dất, đứng đầu, dẫn đến Eg: Good command leads to victory: Sự chỉ huy giỏi dẫn đến thẳng lợi.

Từ lead phát âm là /led/ khi là động từ ở thời quá khứ. Chi từ clean phát âm là /i: /, các từ còn lại phát âm là /e/ nên đáp án chính xác là C

### Question 3: Chon D

 familiar /fə'miljeə/ (adj): thân thuộc, thông thường

Eg: I am not familiar with place names in this region:

Tôi không rành các địa danh ở vùng này lắm.

impatient /im'peifənt/ (adj): thiểu kiên nhẫn, nóng vội, không chịu được

Eg: He is impatient of reproof: Anh ấy không chịu dựng được sự quở trách.

uncertain /An's ð: tn/ (adj): không chắc chắn, không kiên định, không đáng tin cậy

Eg: Even the manager is uncertain about the company's future: Ngay cá giám đốc cũng không

chắc chắn về tương lai của công ty.

arrogant / ærðgðnt/ (adj): kiểu cũng, ngạo mạn

Eg: He was so arrogant that he did not listen to anyone's advice: Anh ta quả kiểu căng đến nỗi không lắng nghe lời khuyên của bắt kì ai.

Chi từ arrogant có trọng âm là âm đầu. Các từ còn lại trọng âm đều ở âm thứ hai nên đáp án chính xác là D Question 4: Chọn A

disappear /disə'piə/ (v); biển đi, biển mắt

Eg: She disappeared without telling anyone : Cô ấy biển mất mà không nói với ai câu nào.

• arrangement /əˈreɪndəmənt/ (n): sự sắp xếp, sự hòa giải

Eg: make my own arrangements (tự tôi thu xếp)

• opponent /ə'pounənt/ (n): đổi thủ, kê thủ hoặc (adj): phân đổi, chống lại

Eg: a political opponent (đổi thủ chính trị)

\* contractual /kun'træktʃoəl/ (adj): bằng hợp đồng, bằng giao kèo, bằng khế ước, được sắp đặt Eg: Asians, on the other hand, believe în contractual marriage: Trái lại, người châu Á tin vào hôn nhân được sắp đặt

Chi từ disappear có trọng âm là âm thử ba. Các từ còn lại trọng âm đều ở âm thứ hai nên đáp án chính xác là A Question 5: Chọn B

❖ Greed (n) (lòng tham) Loại C vi greedy (a) (tham lam). Question 6: Chọn C

Đáp án C đúng vì là một trong những câu đáp thông dụng khi được người khác khen về việc gì. Đáp án A sai vì "How" phải đi cùng tính tử, không thể theo sau bằng một danh từ như a compliment. Đáp án B sai vì chỉ thích hợp để đáp lại lời cám ơn hoặc xin tỗi.

Đáp án D sai vi câu đáp này không được lịch sự và

trên thực tế không ai dùng câu này để đáp lại một lời khen trong những tinh huống thông thường.

## Question 7: Chon D

Codes of netiquettes tử có nghĩa là phép lịch sự giữa những người sử dụng Internet để trao đổi thư từ hoặc thông tin (the rules of correct or polite behaviour among people using the Internet).

Traffic rules: luật lệ giao thông

Family rules: luật lệ trong gia đình

Codes of etiquettes: phép lịch sự ứng xử trong xã hỏi

#### Question 8: Chon D

Chúng ta thường dùng câu Yes, of course để bảy tỏ sự sẵn lòng khi người khác nhờ việc gì đó vì thế đáp án thích hợp là D: Bạn giúp tôi một tay nhé?

## Question 9: Chon C

Đáp án A và D: to present st to sb và to offer st to sb:

tặng thứ gì cho ai

Đáp án B: to assist sb in/ with st: giúp đỡ ai về việc gi Đáp án C: to provide st for sb: cung cấp thứ gì cho ai Chú ý trong câu có giới từ for nên đáp án chính xác là đáp án C

Tạm dịch: Anh ấy sẽ thắng cuộc đua nếu anh ấy noi gương anh trai mình và luyện tập chăm chi hơn.

## Question 10: Chon D

Cụm từ cố định to follow sb's example có nghĩa là làm theo gương ai

## Question 11: Chon B

Cụm từ cổ định head office có nghĩa là trụ sở chính của một công ty hoặc một tổ chức

Tạm dịch: Xin lỗi. Trụ sở chính của OXFAM ở đầu vậy?

#### Question 12: Chon A

But: nhưng

- Although: mặc dù (theo sau là mệnh đề)
- Despite: mặc dù (theo sau là cụm từ)
- However: tuy nhiên

Tạm dịch: Bắc sỹ biết rằng để cứu sống tinh mạng của bệnh nhân là rất khó khăn, họ sẽ cố gắng hết sức. Xét về mặt ý nghĩa, có thể dùng cả but và however, tuy nhiên however phải đứng giữa dấu chấm – dấu phẩy, dấu chấm phẩy – dấu phẩy hoặc dấu phẩy – dấu phẩy. Do đó đáp án chính xác là đáp án A

#### Question 13: Chon A

So that: de: chỉ rõ mục dích của hành động trong mệnh để đi trước, chúng ta gọi mệnh để đi sau so that là mệnh để chí mục đích (purpose clause)

Because, for, since: vi: chi ro nguyên nhân

Tạm dịch: Tôi xin giới ông bản li lịch của tối để ông có dịp nghiên cứu nó trước cuộc phóng vấn của chúng ta.

### Question 14: Chon B

- Went out = quá khứ của to go out: đi ra ngoài, đi chơi
- Went off = quá khứ của to go off; chuồng reo ẩm ĩ
- Came about = quá khứ của to come about: xảy ra
- Rang = quá khứ của to ring: chuồng reo (không dùng với off)

Đáp án chính xác là đáp án B

Tạm dịch: Mọi người trong nhà tinh dậy khi chuông chẳng trộm reo ẩm ĩ.

#### Question 15: Chon A

Have a piece of chocolate, do you? (thân mật) = Would you like to have a piece of chocolate? (lịch sự) Question 16: Chọn C

Chủ ý mệnh để thời gian có cụm từ "By the time + present simple", do đó chúng ta dùng thi tương lai hoàn thánh để diễn tả một hành động sẽ hoàn thành trước một thời điểm trong tương lai

Tạm dịch: Khi bạn đến đây vào ngày mai thì công việc đã được hoàn thành rồi.

## Question 17: Chon A

Interest: tiến lãi (interest rate: lãi suất)

Tạm dịch: Nếu bạn giới tiến ngân hàng bây giờ, ban sẽ nhân được lãi suất 12% một năm.

#### Question 18: Chon D

Phân biệt:

Out of the question = impossible: không có khá năng xáy ra, không được cho phép.

Eg: the explosion of the Earth is out of the question: sẽ không bao giờ có chuyện trái đất nổ tung

 Out of practice: xuống phong độ, kém hơn đo không luyện tập.

Eg: Don't ask me to speak French. I am out of practice: Đừng bắt tôi nói tiếng pháp. Đã lâu rồi tôi không luyện tập.

 Out of place: không đúng chỗ, không phù hợp với hoàn cánh.

Eg: Some of the books seem to be out of place: sách không được đặt đúng chỗ.

I felt completely out of place among these rich people : tôi cảm thấy hoàn toàn lạc lõng giữa những người giàu có.

## Question 19: Chon C

Tạm dịch: Các vấn để như sự vội vàng và thiếu kinh nghiệm là đặc điểm chung của giới trẻ.

Marked (adj): rô ràng, rô rêt

Eg: a marked difference (một sự khác nhau rõ rệt)

Separated (adj): được tách ra

Eg: I am separated from my wife: Tôi sống ly thân với vợ tôi.

Shared (adj): chung

Eg: shared ownership (đồng sở hữu)

Hidden (adj): bị che giấu, không rõ ràng

Eg: hidden camera (máy quay giấu kin)

Dễ thấy universal và shared đồng nghĩa nên đáp án chính xác là C

Question 20: Chon A

Fond of = love (v): yeu thich

Do đó đáp án chính xác là đáp án A

Tạm dịch: Chúng tôi đã sống ở đó nhiều năm và ngày càng yêu thích vùng lân cận. Đó là li do tại sao chúng tôi không muốn chuyển đi.

Question 21: Chon A

Tạm dịch: Anh ấy là một người lạc quan điển hình, luôn luôn nhìn vào mặt tích cực của mọi vấn đề.

- · Pessimist (n): người bi quan
- Introvert (n): người hưởng nội
- Extrovert (n): người hướng ngoại
- Activist (n): nhà hoạt động xã hội, chính trị Chủ ý đề bài yêu cầu tim từ trái nghĩa do đó đáp ẩn chính xác là đáp án A

Question 22: Chon D

Tạm dịch: Hồm qua khi đi mua sắm tôi đã tình cờ gặp lại một người bạn cũ từ thời trung học.

- · By far: cho đến nay
- ❖ By heart: thuộc lòng
- By chance: tình cò, vô tình
- On purpose: cô tình

Chú ý để bài yêu cầu tim từ trái nghĩa do đó đáp án chính xác là đáp án D

Question 23: Chon A

Tạm dịch: the @ sign used in e-mail addresses to signify the word 'at', is a 500-year-old invention of Italian merchants: ki hiệu @ được dùng trong tên địa chi e-mail để biểu thị cho từ at, là một phát minh 500 năm tuổi của các thương gia Italia.

- A. actually = in fact (thực tế là)
- B. truly (đúng sự thật)
- C. essentially (thuộc bản chất, cẩn thiết)
- D. accurately (chinh xac)

Ghép các đấp án vào chỗ trống ta có đấp án hợp li là đấp án A purposes: Nó có thể được sử dụng mục đích quảng bá

Question 24: Chon D

Tạm dịch: ...as a(an) of a measure of weight or volume: như là của đơn vị đo khối lượng hoặc thể tích.

- A. proof (bằng chứng)
- B. sign (dấu hiệu, kí hiệu)
- C. evidence (bằng chứng)
- D. indication (sự biểu thị, âm chỉ)

Ghép các đấp án vào chỗ trống ta có đấp án hợp li

là đáp án D

Question 25: Chon A

Tạm dịch: ...The first instance of its use: Trường hợp đầu tiên về việc sử dụng của nó

- A. known (được biết đến)
- B. knowing (hiểu biết)
- C. knowable (có thể biết được)
- D. knowledgeable (hiểu biết)

Ghép các đáp án vào chỗ trống ta có đáp án hợp lí

là đáp án A

Question 26: Chon D

Tạm dịch: ...even earlier documents the symbol lying forgotten in their archives: những tài liệu có trước đây ki hiệu này bị lãng quên trong kho lưu trữ

- B. take (cam, nam, dura)
- C. carry (mang, vác)
- D. deliver (phân phối, bày tỏ)
- E. bear (chứa đựng, mang dấu vết)

Ghép các đáp án vào chỗ trống ta có đáp án hợp lí