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| SỞ GIÁO DỤC ĐÀO TẠO HÀ TĨNH **TRƯỜNG THPT**  **NGUYỄN TRUNG THIÊN** -------------------- *(Đề thi có 5 trang)* | **[KỲ THI THỬ TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2022](https://thuvienhoclieu.com/tai-lieu-tieng-anh/tai-lieu-tieng-anh-luyen-thi/)**  **[MÔN: TIẾNG ANH](https://thuvienhoclieu.com/tai-lieu-tieng-anh/tai-lieu-tieng-anh-luyen-thi/)** *Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)* |

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| Họ và tên: ............................................................................ | Số báo danh: ............. | **Mã đề 108** |

***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.** engaged **B.** decided **C.** appeared **D.** threatened

**Question 2. A.** funny **B.** student **C.** rubbish **D.** upper

***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.***

**Question 3. A.** become **B.** pollute **C.** answer **D.** appear

**Question 4. A.** biology **B.** scientific **C.** geography **D.** activity

***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.** She didn’t go for a walk yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** does she **B.** doesn't she **C.** did she **D.** didn’t she

**Question 6.** Most of the e-mail accounts at our company \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a virus last week.

**A.** have been affected **B.** were affected

**C.** affected **D.** was affected

**Question 7.** People are worried \_\_\_\_\_\_ losing their jobs during the Covid-19 pandemic.

**A.** over **B.** at **C.** about **D.** of

**Question 8.** The more I concentrate , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my answers are.

**A.** the more accurate **B.** the most accurate

**C.** more accurate **D.** the accurater

**Question 9.** On his 15th birthday, Nick’s mother gave him a \_\_\_\_\_\_ bike.

**A.** nice blue Japanese **B.** nice Japanese blue

**C.** blue nice Japanese **D.** Japanese blue nice

**Question 10.** Linda took great photos of butterflies while she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the forest.

**A.** was hiking **B.** is hiking **C.** hiked **D.** had hiked

**Question 11.** \_\_\_\_\_ the sky was grey and cloudy, we went to the beach.

**A.** Because **B.** Although **C.** Despite **D.** Because of

**Question 12.** I will have finished making dinner \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** by the time mom comes home **B.** after mom had come home

**C.** as soon as mom came home **D.** once mom came home

**Question 13.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard all day, I was exhausted.

**A.** To work **B.** Work **C.** Having worked **D.** worked

**Question 14.** Children living in remote and mountainous areas may not receive a good \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** education **B.** educate **C.** educated **D.** educative

**Question 15.** Governments around the world have \_\_\_\_\_\_ many national parks to save endangered species from extinction.

**A.** set up **B.** carried out **C.** went on **D.** took off

**Question 16.** The biggest fear is that humans might \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control over robots.

**A.** lose **B.** take **C.** keep **D.** gain

**Question 17.** She made the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mistake of forgetting to put the “ s” on the verb in the third person singular.

**A.** classic **B.** important **C.** classical **D.** famous

**Question 18.** Bob was going to propose to Alexandra last night, but in the end he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and decided to wait a bit longer.

**A.** was given the green light **B.** was all ears

**C.** broke a leg **D.** got cold feet

**Question 19.** A of dancers from Beijing is one of the leading attractions in the festival.

**A.** packet **B.** troop **C.** herd **D.** troupe

***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 20.** The factory is fined for **discharging** dangerous chemicals into the river.

**A.** releasing **B.** increasing **C.** decreasing **D.** keeping

**Question 21.** The new college is intended to improve the life **chances** of children in the inner city.

**A.** productions **B.** communities **C.** opportunities **D.** questions

***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 22.** Children brought up in a **caring** environment tend to grow more sympathetic towards others.

**A.** loving **B.** dishonest **C.** healthy **D.** hateful

**Question 23.** It’s quite disappointing that some people still **turn a blind eye to** acts of injustice they witness in the street.

**A.** take no notice of **B.** have no feeling for

**C.** show respect for **D.** pay attention to

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

**Question 24.** Tom is talking to Jane.

- **Tom**: “I’m sorry . I forgot your birthday.”

- **Jane**: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ”

**A.** Thanks a lot. **B.** Good idea. **C.** Same to you. **D.** Never mind.

**Question 25.** Minh and Nam are talking about Nam’s cat.

**- Minh:** “What a lovely cat you have! Nam.”

- **Nam: “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Me too. **B.** Congratulations!

**C.** No problem. **D.** Thank you.

***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.***

Why do people like to chew gum? Some people say they like the taste. (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_say they can think better if they chew gum. Some people chew it when they have some boring work to do. Others chew gum when they are nervous. Gum is a mixture of things. For many years gum companies made gum from chicle. Chicle is a natural gum from a tree in Mexico and Central America. Now companies use plastic and rubber made from petroleum (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of chicle. Gum must be soft so that you can chew it. A softener keeps it soft. The gum company makes the softener from vegetable oil. A sweetener makes the gum sweet. The sweetener is usually sugar. Then the company (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   the flavor. Thomas Adams made the first gum from chicle in 1836. (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, chewing gum was not new. The Greeks chewed gum from a tree (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2,000 years ago. Mayan Indians in Mexico chewed chicle. Indians in the Northeastern United States taught Europeans to chew gum from a tree there. People first made bubble gum in 1928. Children like to blow bubble with bubble gum. Some university students do, too.

*(Adapted from https://www.nationalgeographic.com/)*

**Question 26. A.** The other **B.** Others **C.** The others  **D.** Other

**Question 27. A.** aside **B.** apart **C.** inside **D.** instead

**Question 28. A.** puts  **B.** places **C.** adds **D.** fits

**Question 29. A.** However **B.** Moreover  **C.** But **D.** Though

**Question 30. A.** more **B.** over **C.** above **D.** than

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

Some doctors think that you should drink a glass of water each morning. You should drink this water first thing, before doing anything else. The temperature of the water should be similar to body temperature; neither too hot nor too cold.

Why should you drink this water? Water helps your body in many ways. It helps clean out your kidneys. ***It*** prepares your stomach for digestion. Water can also help your intestines work better. After drinking water, the intestines can more easily take out nutrients from our food. Water also helps us go to the bathroom more easily.

Scientists suggest that people take in 1,600 milliliters of water each day. But don’t drink all of that water in one sitting. If you do, your kidneys will have to work much harder to ***eliminate*** it. It’s better to drink some in the morning and some in the afternoon. Some people think it’s better to drink between meals and not during meals. They think water dilutes the juices produced in our stomachs. This can interfere with normal digestion.

Are you drinking enough water every day? Check the color of your urine. If it is light yellow, you are probably drinking enough. If your urine is very dark yellow, you probably need to drink more water. A little more water each day could make you much healthier.

*(Adapted from Reading Challenge 1 by Casey Malarcher and Andrea Janzen)*

**Question 31.** What is the main idea of the passage?

**A.** The importance of water **B.** The advice of the doctors

**C.** How to drink water correctly? **D.** The best amount of water to drink

**Question 32.** According to the passage, water is good for the following organs of the body, **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** kidneys **B.** stomach **C.** intestines **D.** livers

**Question 33.** The word “**it**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** your body **B.** your kidney **C.** water **D.** your stomach

**Question 34.** The word “**eliminate**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** preserve **B.** remove **C.** absorb **D.** process

**Question 35.** Which of the following is **NOT** true?

**A.** The first thing you should do every morning is to drink water.

**B.** You shouldn’t drink too much water at the same time.

**C.** Drinking water while having meals may interfere with normal digestion.

**D.** You need to drink more water if your urine is light yellow.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Educating children at home as an alternative to formal education is an option chosen by families in many parts of the world. The homeschooling movement is popular in the United States, where close to one million Children are educated at home. In Canada, 1 percent of school-age children are homeschooled, and the idea also enjoys growing popularity in Australia, where 20,000 families homeschool their children. The movement is not limited to these countries. Homeschooling families can be found all over the world, from Japan to Taiwan to Argentina to South Africa.

Homeschooling is not a novel idea. In fact, the idea of sending children to spend most of their day away from home at a formal school is a relatively new custom. In the United States, for example, it was not until the latter part of the nineteenth century that state governments began making school attendance compulsory. Before ***that***, the concept of a formal education was not so ***widespread***. Children learned the skills they would need for adult life at home from tutors or their parents, through formal instruction or by working side by side with the adults of the family.

In the modern developed world, where the vast majority of children attend school, families choose homeschooling for a variety of reasons. For people who live in remote areas, such as the Australian outback or the Alaskan Wilderness, homeschooling may be their only option. Children who have exceptional talents in the arts or other areas may be homeschooled so that they have more time to devote to their special interests. Much of the homeschooling movement is made up of families who, for various reasons, are dissatisfied with the schools available to them. They may have a differing educational philosophy, they may be concerned about the safety of the school environment, or they may feel that the local schools cannot ***adequately*** address their children's educational needs. Although most families continue to choose a traditional classroom education for their children, homeschooling as an alternative educational option is becoming more popular.

*(source: https://www.beyondteaching.com/)*

**Question 36.** Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?

**A.** A new form of school: Homeschooling

**B.** Homeschool option: a common form of education all over the world.

**C.** The reasons why children should be educated at home.

**D.** The origin of Homeschooling.

**Question 37.** What does the word **“that”** in paragraph 2 refer to?

**A.** the second half of the 19th century

**B.** the beginning of the 19th century

**C.** the former part of the 19th century

**D.** the end of the 19th century

**Question 38.** The word **"widespread"** in paragraph 2 mostly means .

**A.** uncommon **B.** customary **C.** exceptional **D.** prevalent

**Question 39.** According to the passage, the followings are true about the Homeschooling, **EXCEPT**

**A.** Many families in both developed and developing countries choose to educate their children at home.

**B.** Parents or tutors were the ones who taught the children necessary skills in society.

**C.** People got familiar with school attendance before choosing to learn at home.

**D.** Before modern times, most students did not attend the school.

**Question 40.** As mentioned in the last paragraph, children in rural areas .

**A.** have no choice but stay at home to learn.

**B.** prefer to improve their extraordinary interests.

**C.** are not contented with the philosophy of the schools available.

**D.** believe that their needs to study is more than what a normal school can provide.

**Question 41.** It can be inferred from the last passage that .

**A.** parents’ satisfaction plays an important role in the number of students attending class.

**B.** teachers’ qualifications may be one of the reasons why students come to school.

**C.** not many children in modern society are allowed to be educated at home.

**D.** some schools are unable to provide a safe environment for their students.

**Question 42.** The word **“adequately”** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to .

**A.** correctly **B.** applicably

**C.** sufficiently **D.** inappropriately

***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.** My younger sister starts learning English when she was at primary school.

**A.** My **B.** starts **C.** when **D.** primary school

**Question 44.** They are having his house painted by a construction company.

**A.** having **B.** his **C.** painted **D.** construction

**Question 45.** People may also become celebrations due to media attention on their lifestyle, wealth , or

controversial actions, or for their connection to a famous person.

**A.** may **B.** celebrations **C.** controversial **D.** connection

***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.** It is a long time since we last met each other.

**A.** We haven't met each other for a long time.

**B.** The last time we met each other is a long time ago.

**C.** We last met each other for a long time.

**D.** We started meeting each other a long time ago.

**Question 47.** "If I were you, I would take a break," Tom said to Daisy.

**A.** Tom wanted to take a break with Daisy.

**B.** Tom advised Daisy to take a break.

**C.** Tom suggested not taking a break.

**D.** Tom wanted to take a break, and so did Daisy.

**Question 48.** It isn’t necessary for us to get a visa for Singapore.

**A.** We mustn’t get a visa for Singapore.

**B.** We needn’t get a visa for Singapore.

**C.** We mayn’t get a visa for Singapore.

**D.** We shouldn’t get a visa for Singapore.

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

**Question 49.** She fell over in the last minutes. She didn’t win the race.

**A.** If she didn’t fall over in the last minutes, she would win the race.

**B.** She didn’t win the race even though she fell over in the last minutes

**C.** Not having won the race, she fell over in the last minutes

**D.** She could have won the race if she hadn’t fallen over in the last minutes.

**Question 50.** The people in my neighborhood enjoy the peace of the life in the countryside. They don’t want to move to another place.

**A.** Only when the people in my neighborhood enjoyed the peace of the life in the countryside did they want to move to another place.

**B.** Provided the life in the countryside were peaceful, the people in my neighborhood wouldn’t want to move to another place.

**C.** Without the peace of the life in the countryside, the people in my neighborhood wouldn’t want to move to another place.

**D.** So peaceful is the life in the countryside that the people in my neighborhood don’t want to move to another place.

***------ HẾT ------***

**ĐÁP ÁN**

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