

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO  
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI  
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN**

*(Đề thi có 06 trang)*

**KỶ THI CHUẨN BỊ CHO  
KÌ THI THPT QUỐC GIA**

**Tháng 03/2018**

**Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH**

*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề*

**Mã đề thi: 422**

Họ và tên thí sinh: .....

Số báo danh: .....

*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 1 to 5.*

**WILLIAM THE HERO!**

Brave William Baldock, who is six years old, is a hero after helping his mother when she fell downstairs. William quickly rang for an ambulance when he discovered his mother had broken her leg. In spite of being frightened, he (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the emergency services what had happened and answered all the questions they asked him. He also telephoned his father at work, and then his grandmother, to explain what he had (2)\_\_\_\_\_. While waiting for these people to come, William looked after his 18-month-old sister.

When ambulance man Steve Lyn went to the house, he was amazed: 'It's great that a young boy of six knew the right number to dial, and was able to give us the correct information. (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of William's quick thinking, we were able to (4)\_\_\_\_\_ there immediately.'

Mrs. Baldock left hospital yesterday, very (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to both William and the ambulance service.

- Question 1:** A. spoke                      B. told                      C. talked                      D. called  
**Question 2:** A. acted                      B. done                      C. worked                      D. made  
**Question 3:** A. Since                      B. In spite                      C. Because                      D. Instead  
**Question 4:** A. manage                      B. get                      C. reach                      D. find  
**Question 5:** A. grateful                      B. happy                      C. agreeable                      D. approving

*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 6:** "Why don't you take extra classes in English if you want to become a tourist guide?" said my friend.

- A. My friend advised me to take extra classes in English only if I wanted to become a tourist guide.  
B. In my friend's opinion, I will never become a tourist guide if I don't take extra classes in English.  
C. In my friend's opinion, taking extra classes in English is necessary if I wanted to become a tourist guide.  
D. My friend suggested I take extra classes in English if I wanted to become a tourist guide.

**Question 7:** *He smokes too much; perhaps that's why he can't get rid of his cough.*

- A. If he didn't smoke so much, he may get rid of his cough.  
B. If he smoked less, he might be able to get rid of his cough.  
C. If he smoked so much, he couldn't get rid of his cough.  
D. If he does not smoke, he may not have his cough.

**Question 8:** *There is no point in your phoning Jane – she's away.*

- A. Jane is very difficult to phone – she's always away.  
B. Don't spend your valuable time phoning Jane – she's out.  
C. You waste your time if you insist on phoning Jane – she's away.  
D. It would be a waste of time phoning Jane – she's away.

**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 9 to 16.**

How is the news different from entertainment? Most people would answer that news is real but entertainment is fiction. However, if we think more carefully about the news, it becomes clear that the news is not always real. The news does not show us all the events of the day, but stories from a small number of chosen events. The creation of news stories is subject to specific constraints, much like the creation of works of fiction. There are many constraints, but three of the most important ones are: commercialism, story formulas, and sources.

Newspapers, radio, and TV stations are businesses, all of which are rivals for audiences and advertising revenue. The amount of time that the average TV station spends on news broadcasts has grown steadily over the last fifty years - largely because news is relatively cheap to produce, yet sells plenty of advertising. Some news broadcasts are themselves becoming advertisements. For example, during one week in 1996 when the American CBS network was airing a movie about the sinking of the *Titanic*, CBS news ran nine stories about that event (which had happened 84 years before). The ABC network is owned by Disney Studios, and frequently runs news stories about **Mickey Mouse**. Furthermore, the profit motive drives news organizations to pay more attention to stories likely to generate a large audience, and to shy away from stories that may be important but dull. This pressure to be entertaining has produced shorter, simpler stories: more focus on celebrities than people of substance, more focus on gossip than on news, and more focus on dramatic events than on nuanced issues.

As busy people under relentless pressure to produce, journalists cannot spend days agonizing over the best way to present stories. Instead, they depend upon certain story formulas, which they can reuse again and again. One example is known as the inverted pyramid. In this formula, the journalist puts the most important information at the beginning of the story, then adds the next most important, and so on. The inverted pyramid originates from the age of the telegraph, the idea being that if the line went dead halfway through the story, the journalist would know that the most crucial information had at least been **relayed**. Modern journalists still value the formula for a similar reason. Their editors will cut stories if they are too long. Another formula involves reducing a complicated story into a simple conflict. The best example is "horse race" election coverage. Thorough explication of the issues and the candidates' views is forbiddingly complex. Journalists therefore concentrate more on who is winning in the opinion polls, and whether the underdog can catch up in the numbers than on politicians' campaign goals.

Sources are another constraint on what journalists cover and how they cover it. The dominant sources for news are public information officers in businesses and government offices. The majority of such officers try to establish themselves as experts who are qualified to feed information to journalists. How do journalists know who is an expert? In general, they don't. They use sources not on the basis of actual expertise, but on the appearance of expertise and the willingness to share it. All the major news organizations use some of the same sources (many of **them** anonymous), so the same types of stories always receive attention. Over time, the journalists may even become close friends with their sources, and they stop searching for alternative points of view. The result tends to be narrow, homogenized coverage of the same kind.

**Question 9:** The word *relayed* in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sent                      B. gathered                      C. known                      D. chosen

**Question 10:** Why does the author mention *Mickey Mouse* in paragraph 2?

- A. To indicate that ABC shows entertaining news stories  
B. To give an example of news stories that are also advertisements  
C. To contrast ABC's style with that of CBS  
D. To give an example of news content that is not serious

**Question 11:** According to the passage, which of the following tends to lead to homogenized coverage?

- A. Journalists' becoming friends with their sources  
B. Journalists' use of experts as sources  
C. Journalists' search for alternative points of view  
D. Journalists' using government officials as sources

**Question 12:** According to paragraph 3, an advantage of the inverted pyramid formula for journalists is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it makes a story more likely to attract the attention of the audience
- B. it makes a story more likely to be cut by the editor
- C. if a story is cut by the editor, only the less crucial information will be lost
- D. it makes a story simpler and easier to understand

**Question 13:** According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true?

- A. One effect of commercialism is news stories with more complex content.
- B. Some news broadcasts are shown without advertisements.
- C. The ABC network owns Disney Studios.
- D. More time is devoted to news on TV now than 50 years ago.

**Question 14:** The word **them** in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. journalists
- B. organizations
- C. experts
- D. sources

**Question 15:** Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentences "Thorough explication of the issues ... than on politicians' campaign goals." in the passage?

- A. Journalists focus on poll numbers instead of campaign issues because it is easier.
- B. Journalists are more interested in issues and candidates' views, but viewers are more interested in who is winning.
- C. During an election campaign, journalists mainly concentrate on "horse race" coverage.
- D. Candidates' views and how they are explained by journalists can have a big effect on poll numbers.

**Question 16:** It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the author of the passage thinks \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. that most people don't pay enough attention to the news
- B. that watching or reading the news is extremely boring
- C. that most news stories are false
- D. that most people don't realize how different news is from reality

**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 17:** Most of the guests at the dinner party chose to dress elegantly, but one man wore jeans and a T-shirt; he was later identified as a high school teacher.

- A. unsophisticatedly
- B. decently
- C. gaudily
- D. gracefully

**Question 18:** He revealed his intentions of leaving the company to the manager during the office dinner party.

- A. concealed
- B. disclosed
- C. misled
- D. influenced

**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.**

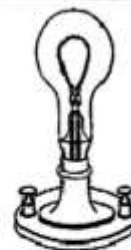
**Question 19:** A. extended                      B. skipped                      C. looked                      D. watched

**Question 20:** A. suggest                      B. support                      C. summer                      D. survive

**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 21 to 27.**

A large number of inventions require years of **arduous** research and development before they are perfected. For instance, Thomas Edison had to make more than 1,000 attempts to invent the incandescent light bulb before he finally succeeded. History is replete with numerous other examples of people trying, yet failing, to make inventions before they eventually succeeded. Yet some inventions have come about not through hard work but simply by accident.

In most cases, when someone unintentionally invented something, the inventor was attempting to create something else. For example, in the 1930s, chemist Roy Plunkett was attempting to make a new substance that could be used to refrigerate items. He mixed some chemicals together. Then, he put them into a pressurized container and cooled the mixture. By the time his experiment was complete, he had a new invention. It was not a new substance that could be used for refrigeration though. Instead, he had invented Teflon, which is today most commonly used to make nonstick pots and pans. Similarly, decades earlier, John Pemberton was a pharmacist in Atlanta, Georgia. He was attempting to create a tonic that people could use whenever they had headaches. While he was not successful in that **endeavor**, he managed to invent Coca-Cola, the world-famous carbonated soft drink.



Scientists have also made crucial discoveries by accident when they were conducting experiments. In 1928, Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, an antibiotic, in this manner. He discovered some mold growing in a dish with some bacteria. He noticed that the bacteria seemed to be avoiding the mold. When he investigated further, he determined some of the many useful properties of penicillin, which has saved millions of lives over the past few decades. Likewise, in 1946, scientist Percy Spencer was conducting an experiment with microwaves. He had a candy bar in his pocket, and he noticed that it suddenly melted. He investigated and learned the reason why that had happened. Soon afterward, he built a device that could utilize microwaves to heat food: the microwave oven.



- Question 21:** In paragraph 1, the word **arduous** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. constant                      B. tough                      C. specific                      D. detailed
- Question 22:** Which title best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- A. History's Most Important Inventions                      B. Accidental Inventions and Discoveries  
C. You Don't Always Get What You Want                      D. How to Become a Great Inventor
- Question 23:** What does the author imply about penicillin?
- A. It is an invaluable medical supply.                      B. Mold combines with bacteria to make it.  
C. Some people are not affected by it.                      D. Doctors seldom use it nowadays.
- Question 24:** In paragraph 2, the word **endeavor** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. request                      B. attempt                      C. research                      D. dream
- Question 25:** The author uses Alexander Fleming as an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a person who made an accidental scientific discovery  
B. one of the most famous inventors in history  
C. someone who became a millionaire from his invention  
D. a man who dedicated his life to medical science
- Question 26:** Who was John Pemberton?
- A. The person who made Teflon                      B. The creator of Coca-Cola  
C. The man who discovered penicillin                      D. The inventor of the microwave
- Question 27:** What does the author say about Teflon?
- A. It is used for kitchenware nowadays.                      B. It was created many years before Coca-Cola.  
C. The man who made it was a pharmacist.                      D. People first used it as a refrigeration device.

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 28:** A. occur                      B. prefer                      C. apply                      D. surface
- Question 29:** A. dramatic                      B. employee                      C. musician                      D. entertain

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 30:** Her weigh has increased remarkably since she began receiving treatment.

- A. Her                      B. receiving                      C. weigh                      D. remarkably

**Question 31:** Upon reaching the destination, a number of personnel is expected to change their reservations and proceed to Hawaii.

- A. reaching                      B. proceed to                      C. is                      D. to change

**Question 32:** The University of Kentucky has held this prestigious title until 1989, when it was granted to the University of Georgia.

- A. was granted                      B. it                      C. has held                      D. to

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

**Question 33:** I was very sad when the vet said he'd have to \_\_\_\_\_ Gertie, our lapdog.

- A. put down                      B. feel up to                      C. pull through                      D. wear off

**Question 34:** She worked here for a while then \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon she just quit and left.

- A. an                      B. the                      C. one                      D. Ø

**Question 35:** Dawn's thinking of setting \_\_\_\_\_ a social club for local disabled people.

- A. out                      B. up                      C. off                      D. in

**Question 36:** The disadvantaged should be cared for by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the wealth                      B. wealth                      C. wealthier                      D. the wealthy

**Question 37:** DNA tests \_\_\_\_\_ accepted in court cases.

- A. were used                      B. are known                      C. will have                      D. have been

**Question 38:** We like \_\_\_\_\_ policies.

- A. American recent economic                      B. economic recent American  
C. recent American economic                      D. recent economic American

**Question 39:** Why not \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting until Thursday morning?

- A. postpone                      B. postponing                      C. you postpone                      D. do you postpone

**Question 40:** You're 18! You \_\_\_\_\_ to be able to look after yourself by now.

- A. are advisable                      B. expect                      C. suppose                      D. are supposed

**Question 41:** We've had \_\_\_\_\_ problems with our new computer that we had to send it back to the shop.

- A. enough                      B. so                      C. such                      D. too

**Question 42:** Mr. Putin won a fourth term as Russia's president, picking up more than three-quarters of the vote with \_\_\_\_\_ of more than 67 percent.

- A. an output                      B. an outcome                      C. a turnup                      D. a turnout

**Question 43:** It is said that a drizzle on the Phap Van – Cau Gie Expressway caused poor \_\_\_\_\_ and a slippery road surface, leading to the vehicles, traveling at high speed, unable to respond safely.

- A. view                      B. vision                      C. visibility                      D. visionary

**Question 44:** His work \_\_\_\_\_ new ground in the treatment of cancer. It is now giving many cancer victims hope of complete recovery.

- A. uncovered                      B. found                      C. broke                      D. dug

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is best made up from the prompts.

**Question 45:** They/ not answer/ phone/ this morning/ so/ must/ out/ .

- A. They hasn't answered the phone this morning so they must have been out.  
B. They didn't answer the phone this morning so they must be out.  
C. They didn't answer the phone this morning so they must have gone out.  
D. They hasn't answered the phone this morning so they must go out.

**Question 46:** Darwin/ who/ be/ famous/ English/ scientist/ develop/ theory/ evolution/ .

- A. Darwin who was the famous English scientist develops the theory for evolution.
- B. Darwin, who is a famous English scientist, has developed a theory on evolution.
- C. Darwin, who was a famous English scientist, developed the theory of evolution.
- D. Darwin who is a famous English scientist developed a theory of evolution.

*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 47:** *Peter and Mary are friends. They have just finished lunch in a restaurant.*

**Mary:** The food is great. I'll get the bill.

**Peter:** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Yes, speak to you soon.
- B. No, this is on me.
- C. It's nothing.
- D. Don't mention it.

**Question 48:** *Sue is phoning Mr. Black but his secretary tells her that he is on vacation.*

**Ann:** May I leave a message for Mr. Black, please?

**Secretary:** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. He is taking a message now.
- B. Yes, I'll make sure he gets it.
- C. I'm afraid he is not here.
- D. No, you can't tell him.

*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 49:** When posed with a complicated mathematical equation, some students seek the assistance of a teacher.

- A. solved
- B. presented
- C. informed
- D. spaced

**Question 50:** At the advent of his speech, he told a joke but the audience failed to laugh.

- A. creation
- B. end
- C. climax
- D. commencement

---THE END---

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TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI  
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN

**ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI**  
**CHUẨN BỊ CHO KỲ THI THPT QUỐC GIA MÔN TIẾNG ANH**  
**Tháng 03/2018**

Stt	Mã đề thi				Stt	Mã đề thi			
	421	422	423	424		421	422	423	424
1	B	B	B	C	26	C	B	B	A
2	D	B	B	D	27	C	A	A	B
3	D	C	D	A	28	B	D	D	D
4	A	B	D	B	29	B	D	C	D
5	B	A	B	A	30	D	C	C	C
6	C	D	B	D	31	D	C	C	B
7	C	B	C	A	32	B	C	C	A
8	A	D	C	B	33	B	A	D	A
9	B	A	A	B	34	C	C	D	B
10	B	B	B	C	35	C	B	C	A
11	C	A	C	A	36	D	D	A	A
12	C	C	D	D	37	B	D	C	B
13	A	D	A	B	38	A	C	A	A
14	D	D	A	D	39	D	A	B	C
15	A	A	D	C	40	B	D	D	C
16	C	D	C	D	41	D	C	B	B
17	D	A	C	B	42	A	D	C	C
18	B	A	B	B	43	B	C	B	B
19	B	A	A	D	44	B	C	B	C
20	A	C	A	D	45	A	C	D	C
21	C	B	D	D	46	A	C	A	D
22	B	B	D	B	47	B	B	B	C
23	D	A	D	C	48	B	B	A	C
24	A	B	A	B	49	D	B	A	A
25	B	A	D	D	50	C	D	A	A