## TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VINH TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYỆN

## ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2018 – LẦN 3

Bài thi: TIẾNG ANH

(Đề thi gồm 5 trang)

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

Mã đề thi 132

Họ và tên thí sinh:	S	ố bác	danh:	
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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. preparation

**B.** susceptible

C. experiment

**D.** genetically

**Question 2: A.** hesitate

**B.** excessive

C. saturate

D. restrict

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 3:** Ha Long Bay, the global heritage recognized twice by the UNESCO, remains one of the country's top attractions.

- **A.** Ha Long Bay was recognized twice by the UNESCO, and as a consequence it remains one of the country's top attractions.
- **B.** Ha Long Bay, the global heritage which was recognized twice by the UNESCO, that remains one of the country's top attractions.
- **C.** Ha Long Bay, is the global heritage and was recognized twice by the UNESCO, remains one of the country's top attractions.
- **D.** It is Ha Long Bay, the global heritage recognized twice by the UNESCO, that remains one of the country's top attractions.

Question 4: "What a novel idea for the farewell party" said Nam to the monitor.

- **A.** Nam exclaimed with admiration at the novel idea for the farewell party of the monitor.
- **B.** Nam admired the novel idea for the farewell party.
- **C.** Nam thought over the novel idea for the farewell party.
- **D.** Nam said that it was a novel idea of the monitor for the farewell party.

**Question 5:** We should have our school's swimming pool cleaned before the summer begins because it is looking dirty.

- **A.** Our school's swimming pool should be cleaned regularly because of its dirtiness.
- **B.** We should clean our school's swimming pool at the beginning of the summer because it is looking dirty.
- **C.** We had better get our school swimming pool cleaned before the summer begins because of its dirtiness.
- **D.** Due to the impurity of our school swimming pool, we should have someone clean it as soon as possible.

Read the following passag	ge and mark the letter A,	B, C or D on your ans	wer sheet to indicate the best
option for each of the blan	nks 6 đến 10		
Women are much heal	thier when they (6)	it easy, reveals a ne	ew survey. Those who work long
hours are more likely than	men to (7)in	unhealthy behavior suc	ch as eating snacks, smoking and
drinking caffeine. (Long h	nours have no such impa	act on men). One posit	ive benefit of long hours for both
sexes, however, is that alco	ohol (8)is reduce	ed.	
The study (9)b	y the Economic and Soci	al Research Council is	part of a wider study by
psychologists from the Un	iversity of Leeds into th	e effects of stress on e	ating. "Stress causes people to
(10) for unhealthy	y high fat and high-sugar	snacks in preference to	healthier food choice" says
researcher Dr. Daryl of the	University of Leeds.		
Question 6: A. make	<b>B.</b> feel	C. take	<b>D.</b> get
Question 7: A. indulge	<b>B.</b> interest	C. develop	<b>D.</b> participate
Question 8: A. beverage	B. consumption	C. expenditure	D. sales
Question 9: A. funding	<b>B.</b> which funds	C. funded	<b>D.</b> which funded
Question 10: A. choose	B. select	C. decide	<b>D.</b> opt
Mark the letter A, B, C or	D on your answer sheet	to indicate the word or	phrase that is CLOSEST in
meaning to the underlined	d part in each of the foll	owing questions.	
Question 11: When two p	eople get married, it is w	ith the assumption that	their feelings for each other are
immutable and will never	alter.		
A. constantly	<b>B.</b> alterable	C. unchangeable	<b>D.</b> everlasting
Question 12: That the gen	etic differences make on	e race superior to anoth	er is nothing but <u>a tall story</u> .
A. cynical	<b>B.</b> unbelievable	C. untrue	<b>D.</b> exaggeration
Mark the letter A, B, C or	D on your answer sheet	to indicate the word th	at differs from the rest in the
position of the main stress	in each of the following	g questions.	
Question 13: A. certainly	B. marvelous	C. counseling	<b>D.</b> persuasive
Question 14: A. represent	<b>B.</b> systematic	C. detrimental	<b>D.</b> fulfillment
Mark the letter A, B, C or	D on your answer sheet	to indicate the word or	phrase that is OPPOSITE in
meaning to the underlined	d part in each of the foll	owing questions.	
Question 15: Golf wear ha	as become a very <u>lucrati</u>	ve business for both the	manufacturers and golf stars.
A. unprofitable	<b>B.</b> impoverished	C. inexpensive	<b>D.</b> unfavorable
Question 16: Unless you g	get your information from	n a credible website, yo	u should doubt the <u>veracity</u> of
the facts until you have con	nfirmed them else where		
A. inexactness	<b>B.</b> falsehoodness	C. unaccuracy	<b>D.</b> unfairness

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.

The end of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century were marked by the development of an international Art Nouveau style, characterized by sinuous lines, floral and vegetable motifs, and soft evanescent coloration. The Art Nouveau style was an eclectic **one**, bringing together elements of Japanese art, motifs of ancient cultures, and natural forms. The glass objects of this style were elegant in outline, although often deliberately distorted, with pale or iridescent surfaces. A favored device of the style was to imitate the iridescent surface seen on ancient glass that had been buried. Much of the Art Nouveau glass produced during the years of its greatest popularity had been generically termed "art glass." Art glass was intended for decorative purposes and relied for its effect on carefully chosen color combinations and innovative techniques.

France produced a number of outstanding exponents of the Art Nouveau style; among the most celebrated was Emile Galle (1846-1904). In the United States, Louis Comfort Tiffany (1843-1933) was the most noted exponent of this style, producing a great variety of glass forms and surfaces, which were widely copied in their time and are highly prized today. Tiffany was a brilliant designer, successfully combining ancient Egyptian, Japanese, and Persian motifs.

The Art Nouveau style was a major force in the decorative arts from 1895 until 1915, although its influence continued throughout the mid-1920's. It was eventually to be **overtaken** by a new school of thought known as Functionalism that had been present since the turn of the century. At first restricted to a small avant-garde group of architects and designers, Functionalism emerged as the dominant influence upon designers after the First World War. The basic tenet of the movement-that *function should determine form*-was not a new concept. Soon a distinct aesthetic code evolved: from should be simple, surfaces plain, and any ornament should be based on geometric relationships. This new design concept, coupled with the sharp postwar reactions to the styles and conventions of the preceding decades, created an entirely new public taste which caused Art Nouveau types of glass to fall out of favor. The new taste demanded dramatic effects of contrast, stark outline and complex textural surfaces.

**Question 17:** What does paragraph 1 mainly discuss?

- **A.** Design elements in the Art Nouveau style
- **B.** The popularity of the Art Nouveau style
- C. Production techniques for art glass
- **D.** Color combinations typical of the Art Nouveau style

**Question 18:** The word "one" refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** century. **B.** development. **C.** style. **D.** coloration.

Question 19: Para.1 men	ntions that Art Nouveau gla	ss was sometimes sim	ilar to which aspect of ancient		
buried glass					
<b>A.</b> The distortion of the	ne glass	<b>B.</b> The appearance of the glass surface			
C. The shapes of the	glass objects	<b>D.</b> The size of the gl	ass objects		
Question 20: The word	"overtaken" in line 19 is o	losest in meaning to_			
A. surpassed	<b>B.</b> inclined	C. expressed	<b>D.</b> applied		
Question 21: What does	the author mean by stating	that "function should	determine form"?		
A. A useful object sho	ould not be attractive.				
<b>B.</b> The purpose of an	object should influence its:	form.			
C. The design of an o	bject is considered more sig	gnificant than its funct	ion.		
<b>D.</b> The form of an obj	ect should not include deco	orative elements.			
Question 22: It can be	inferred from the passage the	nat one reason Function	nalism became popular was that		
it	1 0		1 1		
	ed between art and design				
<b>B.</b> appealed to people	who liked complex painted	l designs			
C. reflected a commo	n desire to break from the p	past			
<b>D.</b> was easily interpre	ted by the general public				
Question 23: Paragraph	3 supports which of the fol	lowing statements abo	out Functionalism?		
A. Its design concept	avoided geometric shapes.				
<b>B.</b> It started on a small	l scale and then spread grad	lually.			
C. It was a major force	e in the decorative arts before	ore the First World Wa	nr.		
<b>D.</b> It was not attractiv	e to architects all designers				
Question 24: According	to the passage, an object m	nade in the Art Nouvea	au style would most likely include		
A. a flowered design.	<b>B.</b> bright colors.	C. modern symbols.	<b>D.</b> a textured surface.		
Mark the letter A, B, C,	or D on your answer sheet	to indicate the most s	uitable response to complete each		
of the following exchan	ges.				
Question 25: Ensoleill a	and Sunny are talking about	Ted's accident last we	eek.		
Ensoleill: "A motor b	ike knocked Ted down".				
<b>Sunny</b> : "	"				
<b>A.</b> What it is now?	<b>B.</b> What a motor bike!	C. How terrific!	<b>D.</b> Poor Ted!		

Question 26: Mary and	her friend, Ensoleill, are	in a coffee shop.	
Mary: "Would you l	ike Matcha ice-cream or	Caramen with jam?"	
Ensoleill: "	···		
A. I like eating them	all.	<b>B.</b> Yes, I'd love two	).
C. It doesn't matter.		<b>D.</b> Neither is fine. T	They are good.
Mark the letter A, B, C	or D on your answer sh	eet to indicate the correc	ct answer to each of the following
questions.			
Question 27: High-lev	el sport people must mai	ntain a high level of fitn	essrun the risk of suffering
injuries that cause perm	anent damage.		
<b>A.</b> or else	<b>B.</b> besides	C. unless	<b>D.</b> on account of
Question 28: Many stu	dents preferasse	essment as an alternative	to exams
A. continuing	<b>B.</b> continued	C. continual	<b>D.</b> continuous
Question 29: British Ley	yland is aimingto push	its share of UK car sa	ale to 25% over the next two years.
A. on	<b>B.</b> up	C. through	<b>D.</b> out
Question 30: The press	thought the sale manage	er would be depressed by	his dismissal but he just
<b>A.</b> turned it down	<b>B.</b> called it off	C. spoke it out	<b>D.</b> laughed it off
Question 31: Just as yo	ou arrived, Iread	y to go out.	
A. have got	<b>B.</b> was getting		<b>D.</b> have been getting
<b>Question 32:</b> Your sist	er has lost an awful lot o	f weight. She must have	been on a diet, ?
A. mustn't she	<b>B.</b> needn't she	_	<b>D.</b> hasn't she
Question 33: You sho	ould accept the Nokia mo	obile phone as a 16-birtho	day present from your parents
delightedly. Don't		-	
A. look gift horse in	the mouth	<b>B.</b> buy it through th	e nose
C. pull my leg		<b>D.</b> take it for grante	d
Question 34:i	rritating they are, you sho	ouldn't lose temper with	small children.
A. No matter how m	uch	<b>B.</b> As much as	
C. However		<b>D.</b> Although	
Question 35: There are	ethat not only go	overnments but also indiv	viduals should join hand to tackle.
A. too numerous env	ironmental problems	<b>B.</b> such a lot of env	ironmental problems
C. so fewer environn	nental problems	<b>D.</b> such many envir	onmental problems
Question 36: If I wer	en't afraid of travelling l	by air, Ito go to	American by ship, which took me
much longer time.			
▲ I hadn't had	R I wouldn't have h	ad C I shouldn't have	had <b>D</b> I wouldn't have

Question 37: He buil	lt up a successful busin	ess but it was all done_	of his health.	
<b>A.</b> at the price	<b>B.</b> by the expens	e C. at all cost	<b>D.</b> at the e	xpense
Question 38:	_is over your head is ju	ust an exaggeration bec	ause you have well pr	repared for it over
the years.				
<b>A.</b> This entrance ex	xam	<b>B.</b> What this e	entrance exam	
C. That this entran	ce exam	<b>D.</b> It is this en	trance exam	
Mark the letter A,	B, C or D on your ans	swer sheet to show the	underlined part that	needs correction in
each of the following	questions.			
Question 39: It is uncl	ear which agency will be	e responsible for cleaning	g the canal if it will bec	come polluted again
	A B		C D	
in the near future.				
Question 40: Perfum	e tends to be lost its fla	vor when it has not bee	n properly sealed.	
A	В	C	D	
Question 41: Water e	environment in the wor	ld-renowned Ha Long b	oay <u>has been</u> under tre	emendous <u>pressure</u>
$\mathbf{A}$			В	$\mathbf{C}$
from the socio-econor	mic activities in the are	a.		
1	O			
Read the following po	assage and mark the le	etter A, B, C, or D on ye	our answer sheet to it	ndicate the correct

t answer to each of the questions.

According to anthropologists, people in preindustrial societies spent 3 to 4 hours per day or about 20 hours per week doing the work necessary for life. Modern comparisons of the amount of work performed per week, however, begin with the Industrial Revolution (1760-1840) when 10- to 12-hour workdays with six workdays per week were the **norm**. Even with extensive time devoted to work, however, both incomes and standards of living were low. As incomes rose near the end of the Industrial Revolution, it became increasingly common to treat Saturday afternoons as a half-day holiday. The half holiday had become standard practice in Britain by the 1870's, but did not become common in the United States until the 1920's.

In the United States, the first third of the twentieth century saw the workweek move from 60 hours per week to just under 50 hours by the start of the 1930' s. In 1914, Henry Ford reduced daily work hours at his automobile plants from 9 to 8. In 1926 he announced that henceforth his factories would close for the entire day on Saturday. At the time, Ford received criticism from other firms such as United States Steel and Westinghouse, but the idea was popular with workers.

The Depression years of the 1930's brought with them the notion of job sharing to spread available work around; the workweek dropped to a modem low for the United States of 35 hours. In 1938 the Fair Labor Standards Act mandated a weekly maximum of 40 hours to begin in 1940, and since that time the 8-hour Luyện thi THPT Quốc Gia - Đề thi môn Anh THPTQG

day, 5-day workweek has been the standard in the United States. Adjustments in various places, however, show that this standard is not immutable. In 1987, for example, *German metalworkers* struck for and received a 37.5-hour workweek; and in 1990 many workers in Britain won a 37-hour week. Since 1989, the Japanese government has moved from a 6- to a 5-day workweek and has set a national target of 1,800 work hours per year for the average worker. The average amount of work per year in Japan in 1989 was 2,088 hours per worker, compared to 1,957 for the United States and 1,646 for France.

**Question 42:** Compared to preindustrial times, the number of hours in the workweek in the nineteenth century .

A. remained constant

**B.** decreased slightly

**C.** decreased significantly

**D.** increased significantly

**Question 43:** The "idea" mentioned in line 15 refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

- **A.** the criticism of Ford by United States Steel and Westinghouse.
- **B.** the reduction in the workweek at some automobile factories.
- C. the reduction in the cost of automobiles.
- **D.** the 60-hour workweek.

**Question 44:** Which of the following is mentioned as one of the purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938?

- **A.** To restrict trade with countries that had a long workweek.
- **B.** To discourage workers from asking for increased wages.
- **C.** To establish a limit on the number of hours in the workweek.
- **D.** To allow employers to set the length of the workweek for their workers.

**Question 45:** What is one reason for the change in the length of the workweek for the average worker in the United States during the 1930's?

- **A.** Several people sometimes shared a single job.
- **B.** Labor strikes in several countries influenced labor policy in the United States.
- **C.** Several corporations increased the length of the workweek.
- **D.** The United States government instituted a 35-hour workweek.

**Question 46:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

- **A.** Working conditions during the Industrial Revolution.
- **B.** Why people in preindustrial societies worked few hours per week.
- **C.** Changes that have occurred in the number of hours that people work per week.
- **D.** A comparison of the number of hours worked per year in several industries.

**Question 47:** The word "henceforth" in line 13 is closest in meaning to

- **A.** for a brief period. **B.** f
- **B.** from that time on.
- **C.** in the end.
- **D.** on occasion.

**Question 48:** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as evidence that the length of the workweek has been declining since the nineteenth century?

A. Henry Ford.

**B.** German metalworkers.

C. The half-day holiday.

**D.** United States Steel and Westinghouse.

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: I accepted the new job after all. It is making me feel exhausted.

- **A.** Perhaps I shouldn't have accepted this new job, as it's making me feel exhausted.
- **B.** Perhaps it would have been better if I hadn't agreed to this new job since it is so boring.
- C. It is of deep regret that I didn't turn down the job offer due to its hardship and long hour work.
- **D.** If it had not been for my acceptance the new job offer, I wouldn't have felt exhausted.

**Question 50:** Since 1970, the United Nations has been celebrating April 22<sup>nd</sup> as Earth Day. It attracts millions of people worldwide to join in to promote public awareness of environmental protection.

- **A.** Since 1970, the UNs has been celebrating April 22<sup>nd</sup> as Earth Day because it attracts millions of people worldwide to join in to promote public awareness of environmental protection.
- **B.** The UNs has been celebrating April 22<sup>nd</sup> as Earth Day, which millions of people worldwide are attracted to join in it to promote public awareness of environmental protection.
- C. Since 1970, the UNs has been celebrating April 22<sup>nd</sup> as Earth Day, which attracts millions of people worldwide to join in to promote public awareness of environmental protection.
- **D.** Since 1970, the UNs has been celebrating April 22<sup>nd</sup> as Earth Day so that more people join in to promote public awareness of environmental protection.



## ĐÁP ÁN GỌI Ý MÃ ĐỀ 132

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