

**ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA MÔN ANH NĂM 2018**  
**LIÊN TRƯỜNG THPT NGHỆ AN**

Họ và tên thí sinh:..... SBD: .....

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 1: A. competitive      B. individual      C. documentary      D. occupation

Question 2: A. introduce      B. industry      C. literature      D. mystery

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 3: A. raise      B. said      C. great      D. available

Question 4: A. invites      B. hopes      C. makes      D. comes

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 5: They were determined to become the school champion but in the final match they scored

less goals and became the runner-up.

Question 6: She had worked as a MC (Master of Ceremonies) for VTV3 for 5 years before she retired and

lived on a big farm in the North of Vietnam.

Question 7: She has difficulty in writing reports because she didn't used to do it when he worked as a

secretary in her previous job.

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 8: -It's rather cold in here. Do you mind if I close the window? - \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Sure, please.      B. I don't like it.      C. No, go ahead.      D. Yes, please.

Question 9: - Marilyn, I'm afraid I have to be leaving now. - \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Not at all.      B. That sounds wonderful!  
C. Oh, so early?      D. Good luck!

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

Question 10: It's only a small flat but it \_\_\_\_\_ my needs perfectly.  
A. meets      B. fills      C. supplies      D. settles

Question 11: I can't \_\_\_\_\_ what he's doing. It's so dark over there.  
A. see through      B. look into      C. show up      D. make out

Question 12: \_\_\_\_\_ his own boss for such a long time, he found it hard to accept orders from another.  
A. To have been      B. To be      C. Having been      D. Being

Question 13: Last week our class went to Halong Bay for a picnic, \_\_\_\_\_ made us very happy then.  
A. where      B. it      C. that      D. which

Question 14: The police paid no attention to Claire's complaints because she \_\_\_\_\_ them so many times before.  
A. has phoned      B. had phoned      C. was phoning      D. phoned

- Question 15:** I think you are \_\_\_\_\_ your time looking for a job in this town. There's not much to do here.  
 A. missing                      B. losing                      C. wasting                      D. spending
- Question 16:** Was there anything in \_\_\_\_\_ you wanted to talk about?  
 A. particular                      B. especially                      C. detailed                      D. special
- Question 17:** After a \_\_\_\_\_ hesitation, she began to speak with such a convincing voice.  
 A. small                      B. rude                      C. slight                      D. impolite
- Question 18:** The tin-opener seems \_\_\_\_\_ for the left-handed people.  
 A. designing                      B. to have designed                      C. to be designed                      D. to design
- Question 19:** Be sure not to rely too \_\_\_\_\_ on your mother tongue when you are learning a foreign language.  
 A. numerously                      B. severely                      C. abundantly                      D. heavily
- Question 20:** Linda has to make a speech in front of a large audience, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. doesn't she                      B. hasn't she                      C. won't she                      D. isn't she
- Question 21:** \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the book, they get married and live happily ever after.  
 A. On                      B. At                      C. Till                      D. In

*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.*

No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing word sequences and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we are able to communicate tiny variations in meaning. We can turn a statement into a question, state whether an action has taken place or is soon to take place, and perform many other word tricks to convey subtle differences in meaning. Nor is this complexity inherent to the English language. All languages, even those of so-called 'primitive' tribes have clever grammatical components. The Cherokee pronoun system, for example, can distinguish between 'you and I', 'several other people and I' and 'you, another person and I'. ***Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how spread it is.*** So the question which has baffled many linguists is - who created grammar?

Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade. At that time, slaves from a number of different ethnicities were forced to work together under colonizer's rule. Since they had no opportunity to learn each other's languages, they developed a ***make-shift*** language called a pidgin. Pidgins are strings of words copied from the language of the landowner. They have little in the way of grammar, and in many cases it is difficult for a listener to deduce when an event happened, and who did what to whom. Speakers need to use circumlocution in order to make their meaning understood. Interestingly, however, all it takes for a pidgin to become a complex language is for a group of children to be exposed to it at the time when they learn their mother tongue. Slave children did not simply copy the strings of words uttered by their elders, they adapted their words to create a new, expressive language. It included standardised word orders and grammatical markers that existed in neither the pidgin language, nor the language of the colonizers. Complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgins are termed creoles, and they are invented by children.

Further evidence of this can be seen in studying sign languages for the deaf. Sign languages are not simply a series of gestures; they utilise the same grammatical machinery that is found in spoken languages. Moreover, there are many different languages used worldwide. The creation of one such language was documented quite recently in Nicaragua. Previously, all deaf people were isolated from each other, but in 1979 a new government introduced schools for the deaf. Although children were taught speech and lip reading in the classroom, in the playgrounds they began to invent their own sign system, using the gestures that they used at home. It was basically a pidgin. Each child used the signs differently, and there was no ***consistent*** grammar. However, children who joined the school later, when this inventive sign system was already around, developed a quite different sign language. Although it was based on the signs of the older children, the younger children's language was more fluid and compact, and it utilized a large range of grammatical devices to clarify meaning. What is more, all the children used the signs in the same way. A new creole was born.

**Question 22:** In paragraph 1, why does the writer include information about the Cherokee language?

- A. To demonstrate how difficult it is to learn the Cherokee language
- B. To show how English grammar differs from Cherokee grammar
- C. To show how simple, traditional cultures can have complicated grammar structures
- D. To prove that complex grammar structures were invented by the Cherokees.

**Question 23:** What can be inferred about the slaves' pidgin language?

- A. It was created by the land-owners.
- B. It was difficult to understand, even among slaves.
- C. It contained complex grammar.
- D. It was based on many different languages.

**Question 24:** All the following sentences about Nicaraguan sign language are true EXCEPT:

- A. The language incorporates signs which children used at home.
- B. The language was perfected by younger children.
- C. The language has been created since 1979.
- D. The language is based on speech and lip reading.

**Question 25:** 'make-shift' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. simple and temporary
- B. private and personal
- C. extensive and diverse
- D. complicated and expressive

**Question 26:** Which sentence is closest in meaning to the *italics* sentence?

*Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is.*

- A. Some languages include a lot of grammar, whereas other languages contain a little.
- B. All languages, whether they are spoken by a few people or a lot of people, contain grammar.
- C. Languages which contain a lot of grammar are more common than languages that contain a little.
- D. The grammar of all languages is the same, no matter where the languages evolved.

**Question 27:** All of the following are features of the new Nicaraguan sign language EXCEPT:

- A. New gestures were created for everyday objects and activities.
- B. All children used the same gestures to show meaning.
- C. The hand movements were smoother and smaller.
- D. The meaning was clearer than the previous sign language.

**Question 28:** Which idea is presented in the final paragraph?

- A. Linguists have proven that English was created by children.
- B. English was probably once a creole.
- C. The English past tense system is inaccurate.
- D. Children say English past tenses differently from adults.

**Question 29:** The word 'consistent' in paragraph 3 could be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. imaginable
- B. uniform
- C. natural
- D. predictable

*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 30:** During the interview, you should show your best side, your keenness to work.

- A. sense of responsibility
- B. satisfying
- C. special interest
- D. sense of humor

**Question 31:** They finally saw eye to eye on the business deal.

- A. agreed
- B. insisted
- C. disagreed
- D. looked

*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 32:** Mary doesn't like conventional dressing. She prefers something modern and shocking.

- A. contemporary
- B. old
- C. social
- D. traditional

**Question 33:** Relations between the two countries have improved considerably in the last few years.

- A. developed
- B. become better
- C. become worse
- D. increased

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks**

Cartoon film have very (34)\_\_\_\_\_limits. If you can draw something, you can (35)\_\_\_\_\_it move on the cinema screen. The use of new ideas and advanced computer programs means that cartoons are becoming exciting again for people of all ages. By the end of the 1970s, the cinema world had decided that cartoons were only for children. But soon (36)\_\_\_\_\_, one or two directors had some original new ideas. They proved that it was possible to make film in which both adults and children could share the fun. However, not every cartoon film was successful. The Black Cauldron, for example, failed, mainly because it was too (37)\_\_\_\_\_for children and too childish for adults. Directors learnt from this mistake, and the film companies began to make large (38)\_\_\_\_\_of money again.

- Question 34:**A. any                      B. little                      C. much                      D. few  
**Question 35:**A. get                      B. wish                      C. cause                      D. make  
**Question 36:**A. then                      B. afterwards                      C. next                      D. later  
**Question 37:**A. fearful                      B. frightening                      C. nervous                      D. afraid  
**Question 38:**A. totals                      B. accounts                      C. numbers                      D. amounts

**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 39:** "I'm sorry. I didn't phone you earlier," he said to me.

- A. He apologized me for not phoning me earlier.  
B. He apologized to me not to phone me earlier.  
C. He apologized me not to phone me earlier.  
D. He apologized to me for not phoning me earlier.

**Question 40:** They said that the explosion had been caused by a mine.

- A. The explosion was said to have caused by a mine.  
B. The explosion was said to be caused by a mine.  
C. The explosion was said to have been caused by a mine.  
D. The explosion is said to have been caused by a mine.

**Question 41:** It's a pity that you didn't tell us about this.

- A. I wish you told us about this.                      B. I wish you have told us about this.  
C. I wish you had told us about this.                      D. I wish you would tell us about this.

**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 42:** He had just entered the room. The phone rang.

- A. No sooner had the phone rung than he entered the room.  
B. Not until had he entered the room when the phone rang.  
C. Hardly had he entered the room than the phone rang.  
D. No sooner had he entered the room than the phone rang.

**Question 43:** John didn't play basketball. Jack didn't play basketball.

- A. Neither John nor Jack played basketball.  
B. Not either John or Jack played basketball.  
C. Not only John but also Jack played basketball.  
D. Both John and Jack doesn't play basketball.

**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**

We think of fruit primarily as something to eat. But fruit has a purpose quite apart from our needs. Fruit is part of a flowering plant. It's the part that carries the seeds. The purpose of fruit is to protect a plant's seeds and help them get spread about. Wind and water spread seeds. So do animals when they eat fruit and drop the seeds. The seeds grow into new plants.

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But wait: You've eaten oranges and grapes without seeds. How can they be fruits? It's because people have changed the way they grow fruit. They can now grow seedless fruit.

Seedless fruit comes from special plants called hybrids. A **hybrid** is made by combining two varieties of a fruit to form a new variety. This hybrid grows and produces seeds. But the plants grown from these seeds are seedless. These plants cannot reproduce themselves. They can make fruit, but the fruit has no seeds.

Fruits are a source of nourishing substances that keep us alive and healthy. For example, they contain many vitamins, especially vitamins A and C, and many minerals, such as calcium, potassium, and zinc. They also provide fiber for a healthy digestive system and carbohydrates that the body needs to make energy. They don't have a lot of calories to make us fat.

People use fruits for many things. We make juices from them. We cook bread and pie with them. We make jams and jellies and sweets. We freeze them to eat later. We even make alcohol from fruit. Beer comes from grains, wine comes from grapes, and some **brandies** are made from plums, apricots, or other fruits.

**But most of the time we don't do anything special with fruits.** We eat them fresh, just as they are!

**Question 44:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Fruit carries the seeds
- B. Fruit and its different uses
- C. Fruit is a source of good nutrition
- D. Fruit contain many vitamins

**Question 45:** The main purpose of fruit is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. carry seeds
- B. provide people something to eat
- C. help the seeds grow into new plants
- D. keep us alive and healthy

**Question 46:** Most edible fruits contains \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. seeds and flesh underneath their peels
- B. a lot of calories
- C. vitamins, minerals, fiber and carbohydrates
- D. only juices

**Question 47:** The word "**hybrid**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cross-breed
- B. production
- C. complication
- D. variety

**Question 48:** Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Fruit only contain vitamin C.
- B. People can live well on only eating fruits
- C. Fruits only contain vitamin A
- D. Eating fruits doesn't make us fat

**Question 49:** **Brandies** is mentioned as an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fresh plums used for making sweets.
- B. making jams, jellies and sweets from fruits
- C. frozen fruits eaten out of season
- D. using fruits to make alcohol

**Question 50:** "**But most of the time we don't do anything special with fruits**" implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. eating fresh fruits unprocessed is popular
- B. people know how to make different foods from fruits
- C. fresh fruits are better than frozen ones
- D. fruits should not be processed

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**SỞ GD&ĐT NGHỆ AN**  
**LIÊN TRƯỜNG THPT**

(Đề thi có 05 trang)

**KỶ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA LẦN 2 NĂM 2018**

**Môn thi: Tiếng Anh**

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

Mã đề thi: 401

Đáp án – Đăng tải bởi <https://tienganhthpt.com>

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