

**ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA MÔN ANH NĂM 2018**

**TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN ĐĂNG LƯU – HUẾ**

**ĐỀ THI TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN ĐĂNG LƯU- HUẾ- LẦN 1**

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the rest in the pronunciation in the following question.*

**Question 1:** A. encourage B. entertain C. endanger D. envelop

**Question 2:** A. medicine B. tennis C. species D. invent

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in the following question.*

**Question 3:** A. commercial B. essential C. national D. constructive

**Question 4:** A. appearance B. leadership C. telephone D. government

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in the following question.*

**Question 5:** According to most doctors, massage relieves pain and anxiety, eases depression and speeding up recovery from illnesses.

A. most doctors B. illnesses C. speeding up D. relieves

**Question 6:** Good scientists always cooperate with each others no matter what their nationalities are.

A. with B. their C. always D. others

**Question 7:** Diana would rather that her husband doesn't work so hard.

A. her husband B. doesn't work C. Diana D. would rather

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following question.*

**Question 8:** They asked me whether I was working \_\_\_\_\_.

A. next day afternoon B. the afternoon followed  
C. the following afternoon D. tomorrow afternoon

**Question 9:** If you are not Japanese, so what \_\_\_\_\_ are you?

A. nationalized B. nationality C. nation D. national

**Question 10:** She played \_\_\_\_\_ confidently, but her timing was not good.

A. a piano B. piano C. the piano D. an piano

**Question 11:** In a modern family, the husband is expected to join hands with his wife to \_\_\_\_\_ the household chores.

A. do B. make C. run D. take

**Question 12:** The government plans to bring in new laws \_\_\_\_\_ parents to take more responsibility for the education of their children.

**Trang 1**

- A. forced                      B. forcing                      C. force                      D. forces

**Question 13:** \_\_\_\_\_ broken several world records in swimming.

- A. She is said to have                      B. People say she had  
C. It is said to have                      D. She is said that she has

**Question 14:** While everyone else in this class prefers working in groups, Alice likes working \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. on her own                      B. of her own                      C. on herself                      D. in herself

**Question 15:** I am sure that everything will be all right \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in the end                      B. at the end                      C. by the end                      D. for the end

**Question 16:** Jake, the boy who sat beside me in class, used to wear \_\_\_\_\_ shirt to school.

- A. an old cotton white                      B. an old white cotton  
C. a white cotton old                      D. a cotton old white

**Question 17:** Without your help, I \_\_\_\_\_ the technical problem with my computer the other day.

- A. can't solve                      B. couldn't have solved  
C. wouldn't solve                      D. could solve

**Question 18:** The University administrations are introducing new measures to \_\_\_\_\_ that the enrolment process runs smoothly.

- A. maintain                      B. ensure                      C. facilitate                      D. improve

**Question 19:** Only one of our gifted students \_\_\_\_\_ to participate in the final competition.

- A. was choosing                      B. chosen                      C. has been chosen                      D. have been chosen

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in the following sentence.*

**Question 20:** Reaching 35 and obviously aging, Jane has to make up her mind on her future very soon.

- A. give a thought about                      B. Pay attention to  
C. prepare a plan for                      D. make a decision on

**Question 21:** How many countries took part in the last Olympic Games?

- A. participated                      B. performed                      C. succeeded                      D. hosted

*Mark the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in the following sentence.*

**Question 22:** Why do you join those wires? I think by contrast, you have to split them up

- A. paste                      B. separate                      C. gather                      D. unite

**Trang 2**

**Question 23:** His career advancement was slow and he did not gain any promotion until he was 40, when he won the position of the company's Chief Executive.

- A. progress      B. elevation      C. decrease      D. rise

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate word that best fits each of the the numbered blanks from 24 to 28.*

#### THE FIRST WOMAN SCIENTIST

Hypatia was born in Alexandria, in Egypt, in 370 A.D. For many centuries she was the only woman scientist to have a place in the history books.

Hypatia's father was director of Alexandria University, and he (24) \_\_\_\_\_ sure his daughter had the best education available. This was unusual, as most women then had few (25) \_\_\_\_\_ to study.

After studying in Athens and Rome, Hypatia returned to Alexandria where she began teaching mathematics. She soon became famous for her knowledge of new ideas.

We have no copies of her books, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ we know that she wrote several important mathematical works. Hypatia was also interested in technology and (27) \_\_\_\_\_ several scientific tools to help with her work.

At the time many rulers were afraid of science, and (28) \_\_\_\_\_ connected with it was in danger.

One day in March 415, Hypatia was attacked in the street and killed.

**Question 24:** A. said      B. could      C. put      D. made

**Question 25:** A. teachers      B. classes      C. opportunities      D. customs

**Question 26:** A. because      B. as      C. but      D. or

**Question 27:** A. learnt      B. invented      C. experimented      D. did

**Question 28:** A. all      B. nobody      C. anyone      D. something

*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 question.*

**Question 29:** I didn't arrive in time. I was not able to see her off.

- A. I arrived very late to say goodbye to her.  
B. She had left because I was not on time.  
C. I was not early enough to see her off.  
D. I didn't go there , so I could not see her off.

**Question 30:** We spent about one-third of our lives sleeping. We know relatively little about sleep.

**Trang 3**

A. We know relatively little about sleep, as a result, we spend about one-third of our lives sleeping.

B. We shall know more about sleep if we spend more than one-third of our lives sleeping.

C. We spend about one-third of our lives sleeping so that we know relatively little about sleep.

D. Despite spending about one-third of our lives sleeping, we know relatively little about sleep.

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the following question.*

**Question 31:** I didn't know you were coming, so I didn't wait for you.

A. If I had known you were coming, I wouldn't have waited for you.

B. I would have waited for you if I knew you were coming.

C. If I had know you were coming, I would wait for you.

D. Had I known you were coming, I would have waited for you.

**Question 32:** No sooner had she put the telephone down than her boss rang back.

A. Scarcely had she put the telephone down when her boss rang back.

B. She had hardly put the telephone down without her boss rang back.

C. Hardly she had hung up, she rang her boss immediately.

D. As soon as her boss rang back, she put down the telephone.

**Question 33:** Unless we protect the environment, our life will be badly affected.

A. If our life is badly affected, we will protect the environment.

B. If we protect the environment, our life will be badly affected.

C. If we don't protect the environment, our life won't be badly affected.

D. If we don't protect the environment, our life will be badly affected.

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to fill in the following exchange.*

**Question 34:** A - "Would you mind lending me your bike?"

B - "\_\_\_\_\_".

A. Yes, let's

B. Not at all

C. Great

D. Yes. Here it is

**Question 35:** -John: " Would you like to join our volunteer group this summer?"

- Mike: "\_\_\_\_\_".

A. I wouldn't like. Thank you.

B. Do you think I would?

C. Yes, you're a good friend.

D. Yes, I'd love to. Thanks.

**Trang 4**

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 36 to 42.

No educational medium better serves as a means of spatial communication than the atlas. Atlases deal with such *invaluable* information as population distribution and density. One of the best, Pennycooke's World Atlas, has been widely accepted as a standard owing to the quality of its maps and photographs, which not only show various settlements but also portray them in a variety of scales. In fact, the very first map in the atlas is a cleverly designed population cartogram that projects the size of each country if geographical size were proportional to population. Following the proportional *layout*, a sequence of smaller maps shows the world's population density, each country's birth and death rates, population increase and decrease, industrialization, urbanization, gross national product in terms of per capita income, the quality of medical care, literacy, and language. To give readers a perspective on how their own country fits in with the global view, additional projections despite the world's patterns in nutrition, calorie and protein consumption, health care, number of physicians per unit of population, and life expectancy by region. Population density maps on a subcontinental scale, as well as political maps, convey the diverse demographic phenomena of the world in a broad array of scales.

**Question 36:** *What is the main topic of this passage?*

- A. The educational benefits of atlases.                      B. Physical maps in an atlas.  
C. The ideal in the making of atlases.                      D. Partial maps and their uses.

**Question 37:** *According to the passage, the first map in Pennycooke's World Atlas shows \_\_\_\_\_*

- A. the population policy in each country.                      B. the hypothetical sizes of countries.  
C. geographical proportions of each country.                      D. national boundaries relative to population.

**Question 38:** *In the passage, the word "invaluable" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. invalid                      B. priceless                      C. shapeless                      D. incremental

**Question 39:** *Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?*

- A. calorie consumption.                      B. population decline.  
C. a level of education.                      D. currency exchange rate.

**Question 40:** *The word "layout" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. the cartogram                      B. the geographical size  
C. population                      D. each country

**Question 41:** *It can be inferred from the passage that maps can be used to \_\_\_\_\_.*

**Trang 5**

- A. identify a shortage of qualified labour.
- B. pinpoint ethnic strife in each country.
- C. show readers photographs in a new form.
- D. give readers a new perspective on their own country.

**Question 42:** *The author of the passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. atlases provide a bird's eye view of country.
- B. atlases can be versatile instruments.
- C. maps use a variety of scales in each projection.
- D. maps of countries differ in size.

*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 43 to 50.*

### MEMORY

"Memorize these words". "Learn this spelling rule". "Don't forget about the quiz tomorrow".

You remember things every day, but how do you do it?

When you want to call a store or an office that you don't call often, you look in the telephone book for the number. You dial the number, and then you forget it! You use your short-term memory to remember the number. Your short-term memory lasts about 30 seconds, or half a minute. However, you don't need to look in the telephone book for your best friend's number because you already know it. This information is in your long-term memory. Your long-term memory has everything that you remember through the years.

Why do you forget things sometimes? Is there a reason? Yes, there are several. The major reason for forgetting something is that you did not learn it well in the beginning. For example, you meet some new people, and right away, you forget their names. You hear the names but you do not learn them, so you forget them.

You can help yourself remember better. Here are some ideas:

1. Move information from your short-term memory to your long-term memory. You can do this if you practice the new information. Say it to yourself out loud. Think about it.
2. After you learn something, study it again and again. Learn it more than you need to. This process is called overlearning. For example, when you learn new words, practice using them in sentences. Don't try to memorize words from a list only.

**Trang 6** Đăng tải bởi <https://tienganhthpt.com>

3. Make sure that you understand new information. It is very difficult to remember something that you don't understand. Ask questions when you learn something new to be certain that you understand.
4. Do not listen to music or watch TV when you study. You will remember better if you concentrate on one thing at a time.
5. Try to connect new information with something that you already know. For example, when you learn the name of a new kind of food, think of a similar kind of food that you already know.
6. Divide new information into several parts (about five or six). Learn one part at time and stop for few minutes. Don't sit down and try to learn a very large amount of new information all at once.
7. Try to make a picture in your mind. For example, if you hear or see a new word, make a picture of how it looks to you in your mind. This "mental" picture will help you remember that word the next time you see or hear it.
8. Think of word clues to help you remember information. One very helpful kind of word clue is an acronym. An acronym is a word formed from the first letter of a group of words. For example, many American schoolchildren learn the names of the Great Lakes in the North America by remembering the word homes. Homes is an acronym that comes from the names of the Great Lakes: Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, Superior.
9. Relax when you study! Try to enjoy yourself. You are learning new things every minute. You will remember better if you are happy and relaxed.

**Question 43:** What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. People have short-term and long-term memories and how they can learn to improve their memory.
- B. How acronyms help people remember better.
- C. What you should do when you forget a phone number.
- D. The main reasons for forgetting things.

**Question 44:** New information is easier to remember if you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. keep it on a list.
- B. understand it.
- C. tell it to your friends.
- D. draw a picture to describe it.

**Question 45:** *The following things should help you remember things better when you study, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. asking questions when you don't understand something.

**Trang 7**

- B. connecting new information with something you already know.
- C. trying to learn a large amount of new information all at once.
- D. overlearning them.

**Question 46:** *Acronyms should help you remember \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. dates
- B. telephone numbers
- C. chemical formulas
- D. names

**Question 47:** *You move information from your short-term memory to your long-term memory when you \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. call a friend over and over again.
- B. practice it by saying it to yourself out loud.
- C. relax in front of the TV set.
- D. write it out on a piece of paper.

**Question 48:** *Which of the following may not be in your long-term memory?*

- A. the telephone number of a person you don't call very often.
- B. your way home.
- C. your date of birth.
- D. your address.

**Question 49:** *All of these things would be useless for remembering new words EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. making a list of them and memorizing them.
- B. writing them down in your notebook.
- C. putting them in alphabetical order.
- D. practicing using them in sentences.

**Question 50:** *The names of the Great Lakes in North America are easier to remember \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. thanks to the useful acronym homes.
- B. when they are connected with the mental picture of your home.
- C. if they are near your home.
- D. because they remind you of your home.

**Trang 8**

*Đáp án Đề thi thử môn Anh THPTQG năm 2018 trường THPT Phan Đăng Lưu*

**Đáp án**

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

## LỜI GIẢI CHI TIẾT

### Question 1: Đáp án B

Phần gạch chân đáp án B được phát âm là /en/, các đáp án còn lại được phát âm là /in/.

- A. encourage /ɪn'kʌ.rɪdʒ/ (v): khuyến khích, cổ vũ, động viên.
- B. entertain /en.tə'teɪn/ (v): giải trí, tiêu khiển.
- C. endanger /ɪn'deɪn.dʒər/ (v): gây nguy hiểm.
- D. envelop /ɪn've.ləp/ (v): bọc, bao, phủ.

### Question 2: Đáp án C

Phần gạch chân đáp án C được phát âm là /i/, các đáp án còn lại được phát âm là /e/.

- A. medicine /'me.dɪ.sən/ (n): y học, thuốc.
- B. tennis /'ten.ɪs/ (n): quần vợt.
- C. species /'spi:ʃi:z/ (n): loài (sinh vật).
- D. invent /ɪn'vent/ (v): phát minh, sáng chế.

### Question 3: Đáp án C

Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, các đáp án còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.

- A. commercial /kə'mɜ:.ʃəl/ (adj): thuộc về thương mại, có lợi nhuận.
- B. essential /ɪ'sen.ʃəl/ (adj): cần thiết.
- C. national /'næ.ʃən.əl/ (adj): thuộc quốc gia, dân tộc.
- D. constructive /kən'strʌk.tɪv/ (adj): có tính xây dựng, ngấm hiểu.

### Question 4: Đáp án A

Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, các đáp án còn lại rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

- A. appearance /ə'piə.rəns/ (n): ngoại hình, sự xuất hiện.
- B. leadership /'li:.də.ʃɪp/ (n): khả năng lãnh đạo, sự lãnh đạo.
- C. telephone /'te.li.fəʊn/ (n): máy điện thoại.
- D. government /'gʌ.vən.mənt/ (n): chính phủ.

### Question 5: Đáp án C

Sửa *speeding up* => *speeds up*.

Cấu trúc song hành, các động từ đều chia theo chủ ngữ *massage*, chúng được ngăn cách với nhau bởi dấu phẩy và liên từ *and*.

Dịch: Theo như nhiều bác sĩ cho rằng, mát-xa làm giảm cơn đau và lo lắng, làm giảm chứng trầm cảm và đẩy nhanh sự phục hồi sau cơn bệnh.

### Question 6: Đáp án D

Sửa *others* => *other*.

Dạng đúng là *each other* (nhau): dùng cho 2 đối tượng thực hiện hành động có tác động qua lại. Ví dụ: Mary and Tom love each other.

Dịch: Những nhà khoa học tài giỏi luôn luôn hợp tác với nhau cho dù quốc tịch của họ có là gì đi chăng nữa.

**Question 7: Đáp án B**

Sửa *doesn't work* => *not work*.

Câu giả định: *S1 + would rather that + S2 +(not) V-inf.* (Loại câu diễn đạt ý người thứ nhất muốn người thứ 2 làm một việc gì đó, nhưng làm hay không còn tùy vào người thứ 2).

Dịch: Diana muốn rằng chồng mình đừng làm quá sức.

**Question 8: Đáp án C**

Biến đổi trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian trong câu tường thuật: *next afternoon* => *the following afternoon*.

Các đáp án còn lại sai cách chuyển.

Dịch: Họ đã hỏi tôi liệu tôi có làm việc vào chiều hôm sau

**Question 9: Đáp án B**

Câu hỏi về quốc tịch: *what nationality are you?* – Bạn là người nước nào?.

Dịch: Bạn không phải là người Nhật, vậy bạn là người nước nào?

**Question 10: Đáp án C**

Dùng mạo từ *the* trước tên nhạc cụ khi đề cập đến các nhạc cụ đó nói chung hoặc khi chơi các nhạc cụ đó.

Ví dụ: The piano is difficult to play.

She teached me how to play the violin.

Dịch: Cô ấy đã chơi piano một cách rất tự tin, nhưng không đúng thời điểm.

**Question 11: Đáp án A**

(to) do the household chores: làm việc nhà.

Dịch: Trong 1 gia đình hiện đại, người chồng được mong chờ sẽ giúp đỡ vợ mình làm các công việc nhà.

**Question 12: Đáp án B**

Chủ điểm ngữ pháp liên quan tới Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ dạng chủ động, ở đây Đại từ quan hệ bị lược bỏ và động từ chia về V-ing.

Câu đầy đủ là: The government plans to bring in new laws which force parents to take more responsibility for the education of their children.