

ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA MÔN ANH NĂM 2018
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN PHAN NGỌC HIỂN – CÀ MAU

ĐỀ THI TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN PHAN NGỌC HIỂN - LẦN 1

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 1: It is such a prestigious university that only excellent students are entitled to a full scholarship each year.

- A. have the right to refuse B. are given the right to
C. are refused the right to D. have the obligation to

Question 2: The repeated commercials on TV distract many viewers from watching their favorite films.

- A. economics B. businesses C. contests D. advertisements

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 3: In some societies, language is associated with social class and education. People judge one's level in society by the kind of language used.

- A. connected with B. not allowed by C. separated from D. dissimilar to

Question 4: There was a long period without rain in the countryside last year so the harvest was poor.

- A. epidemic B. drought C. famine D. flood

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 5: A. matched B. worked C. cleaned D. stepped

Question 6: A. digestion B. suggestion C. question D. perfection

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

Question 7: He was so intelligent a student that he could pass the final exam easy.

- A. was B. so intelligent C. could D. easy

Question 8: Hadn't you informed of the change in the timetable, I would have rushed to the office yesterday.

- A. Hadn't you B. of C. have D. the

Question 9: I'd prefer to do it on myself because other people make me nervous.

- A. I'd prefer B. on myself C. other D. make

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

Since water is the basis of life, composing the greater part of the tissues of all living things, the crucial problem of desert animals is to survive in a world where sources of flowing water are rare. And since man's inexorable necessity is to absorb large quantities of water at frequent intervals, he can scarcely comprehend that many creatures of the desert pass their entire lives without a single drop.

Uncompromising as it is, the desert has not eliminated life but only **those forms** unable to withstand its desiccating effects. No moist-skinned, water-loving animals can exist there. Few large animals are found. The giants of the North American desert are the deer, the coyote, and the bobcat. Since desert country is open, it holds more swift-footed running and leaping creatures than the tangled forest. Its population is largely

nocturnal, silent, filled with reticence, and ruled by stealth. Yet they are not **emaciated**.

Having adapted to their austere environment, they are as healthy as animals anywhere else in the world. The secret of their adjustment lies in the combination of behavior and physiology. None could survive if, like mad dogs and Englishmen, they went out in the midday sun; many would die in a matter of minutes. So most of **them** pass the burning hours asleep in cool, humid burrows underneath the ground, emerging to hunt only by night. The surface of the sun-baked desert averages around 150 degrees, but 18 inches down the temperature is only 60 degrees.

Question 10: The author mentions all the following as examples of the behavior of desert animals EXCEPT

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A. they are watchful and quiet | B. they sleep during the day |
| C. they dig home underground | D. they are noisy and aggressive |

Question 11: We can infer from the passage that

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. healthy animals live longer lives | B. living things adjust to their environment |
| C. desert life is colorful and diverse | D. water is the basis of desert life |

Question 12: According to the passage, creatures in the desert

- A.** are smaller and fleetier than forest animals
- B.** are more active during the day than those in the tangled forest
- C.** live in an accommodating environment
- D.** are not as healthy as those anywhere else in the world

Question 13: The phrase "**those forms**" in the passage refers to all of the following EXCEPT

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. moist-skinned animals | B. many large animals |
| C. water-loving animals | D. the coyote and the bobcat |

Question 14: The word “**them**” means

- A. animals B. minutes C. people D. water

Question 15: The word “**emaciated**” in the passage mostly means

- A. wild B. unmanageable C. cunning D. unhealthy

Question 16: Man can hardly understand why many animals live their whole life in the desert, as

- A. water is an essential part of his existence
B. very few large animals are found in the desert
C. sources of flowing water are rare in a desert
D. water composes the greater part of the tissues of living things

Question 17: The title for this passage could be

- A. “Man’s Life in a Desert Environment” B. “Desert Plants”
C. “Animal Life in a Desert Environment” D. “Life Underground”

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 18: A. ability B. sympathetic C. political D. significant

Question 19: A. postpone B. specialize C. purpose D. summarize

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

Question 20: He is coming _____ a cold after a night out in the rain.

- A. down with B. across with C. up with D. away from

Question 21: New machinery has enhanced the company’s productivity and _____.

- A. competition B. competitiveness C. competitive D. competitor

Question 22: In a formal interview, it is essential that the interviewee _____ good eye contact with the interviewers.

- A. maintain B. is maintained C. must maintain D. maintains

Question 23: The bad weather caused serious damage to the crop. If only it _____ warmer.

- A. had been B. has been C. were D. was

Question 24: The recent heavy rains have helped to ease the water _____.

- A. poverty B. shortage C. plenty D. abundance

Question 25: As a(n) _____ girl, she found it difficult to socialize with other students in the class.

- A. industrious B. dynamic C. reserved D. ashamed

Question 26: It is interesting to take _____ a new hobby such as collecting stamps or going fishing.

- A. over B. up C. in D. on

Question 27: After the car crash last night, all the injured _____ to the hospital in an ambulance.

- A. were rushing B. was rushing C. was rushed D. were rushed

Question 28: Working as a volunteer gives her a chance to develop her interpersonal skills, promote friendship, and _____ her own talent.

- A. discovering B. discover C. discovered D. to discover

Question 29: Scientists have _____ a lot of research into renewable energy sources.

- A. carried B. done C. solved D. made

Question 30: Before going to bed, he wanted some tea but there was _____ left.

- A. a few B. no C. nothing D. any

Question 31: When Peter was a child, there _____ a cinema near his house.

- A. used to be B. used to have been C. used to have D. used to be being

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 32: Mary: "I will never go mountaineering again." – Linda: "Me _____."

- A. so B. either C. too D. neither

Question 33: Mary: "Thanks a lot for your help." – John: "_____."

- A. My excitement B. My delight C. My happiness D. My pleasure

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 34: "I was not there at the time" said he.

- A. He denied that he was there at the time. B. He denied that he wasn't there at the time.
C. He denied being there at the time. D. He denied not being there at the time.

Question 35: I'm sure Jessica was very upset when you left.

- A. Jessica could have been very upset when you left.
B. Jessica must be very upset when you left.
C. Jessica may be very upset when you left.
D. Jessica must have been very upset when you left.

Question 36: Immediately, after his arrival, things went wrong.

- A. When he was arriving, things went wrong.
B. No longer did he arrive, but things still went wrong.

C. No sooner had he arrived than things went wrong.

D. Because he arrived, things still went wrong.

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 37 to 41.

TATTOOING: AN ANCIENT TRADITION

Tattooing is an old art. In ancient Greece, people who had tattoos were regarded as members of the upper classes. On the other hand, tattooing was (37) _____ in Europe by the early Christians, who thought that it was a sinful thing to do. It was not until the late 18th century, when Captain Cook saw South Sea Islander decorating their bodies with tattoos that attitudes began to change. Sailors came back from these islands with pictures of Christ on their backs and from then on, tattooing (38) _____ in popularity. A survey by the French army in 1881 showed that among the 387 men (39) _____ there were 1,333 designs.

Nowadays, not everybody finds tattoos acceptable. Some people think that getting one is silly because tattoos are more or less permanent. There is also some (40) _____ about catching a blood disease from unsterilized needles. Even for those who do want a tattoo, the process of getting one is not painless, but the final result, in their eyes, is (41) _____ the pain.

Question 37: A. exported B. finished C. banned D. blamed

Question 38: A. gained B. won C. earned D. made

Question 39: A. inquired B. questioned C. spoken D. demanded

Question 40: A. trouble B. danger C. concern D. threat

Question 41: A. worth B. owed C. due D. deserved

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

Learning means acquiring knowledge or developing the ability to perform new behaviors. It is common to think of learning as something that takes place in school, but much of human learning occurs outside the classroom, and people continue to learn throughout their lives.

Even before they enter school, young children learn to walk, to talk, and to use their hands to manipulate toys, food, and other objects. They use all of their senses to learn about the sights, sounds, tastes, and smells in their environments. They learn how to interact with their parents, siblings, friends, and other people important to their world. When they enter school, children learn basic academic subjects such as reading, writing, and mathematics. They also continue

to learn a great deal outside the classroom. They learn which behaviors are likely to be rewarded and which are likely to be punished. They learn social skills for interacting with other children. After they finish school, people must learn to adapt to the many major changes that affect their lives, such as getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job.

Because learning continues throughout our lives and affects almost everything we do, the study of learning is important in many different fields. Teachers need to understand the best ways to educate children. Psychologists, social workers, criminologists, and other human-service workers need to understand how certain experiences change people's behaviors. Employers, politicians, and advertisers make use of the principles of learning to influence the behavior of workers, voters, and consumers.

Learning is closely related to memory, which is the storage of information in the brain. Psychologists who study memory are interested in how the brain stores knowledge, where this storage takes place, and how the brain later **retrieves** knowledge when we need it. In contrast, psychologists who study learning are more interested in behavior and how behavior changes as a result of a person's experiences.

There are many forms of learning, ranging from simple to complex. Simple forms of learning involve a single stimulus. A stimulus is anything perceptible to the senses, such as a sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste. In a form of learning known as classical conditioning, people learn to associate two stimuli that occur in sequence, such as lightning followed by thunder. In operant conditioning, people learn by forming an association between a behavior and its consequences (reward or punishment). People and animals can also learn by observation - that is, by watching others perform behaviors. More complex forms of learning include learning languages, concepts, and motor skills.

(Extracted from Microsoft® Student 2009 – DVD Version)

Question 42: Getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job are mentioned in paragraph 2 as examples of _____.

- A. the situations in which people cannot teach themselves
- B. the ways people's lives are influenced by education
- C. the changes to which people have to orient themselves
- D. the areas of learning which affect people's lives

Question 43: According to the passage, which of the following is learning in broad view comprised of?

- A. Acquisition of social and behavioural skills
- B. Knowledge acquisition outside the classroom
- C. Acquisition of academic knowledge
- D. Knowledge acquisition and ability development

Question 44: According to the passage, what are children NOT usually taught outside the classroom?

- A. literacy and calculation
- B. right from wrong
- C. life skills
- D. interpersonal communication

Question 45: The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A. practical examples of learning inside the classroom
- B. simple forms of learning
- C. application of learning principles to formal education
- D. general principles of learning

Question 46: It can be inferred from the passage that social workers, employers, and politicians concern themselves with the study of learning because they need to _____.

- A. make the objects of their interest more aware of the importance of learning
- B. understand how a stimulus relates to the senses of the objects of their interest
- C. thoroughly understand the behaviours of the objects of their interest
- D. change the behaviours of the objects of their interest towards learning

Question 47: According to the passage, the study of learning is important in many fields due to _____.

- A. the need for certain experiences in various areas
- B. the exploration of the best teaching methods
- C. the influence of various behaviours in the learning process
- D. the great influence of the on-going learning process

Question 48: The word “*retrieves*” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. recovers
- B. creates
- C. generates
- D. gains

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: Smoking is an extremely harmful habit. You should give it up immediately.

- A. As smoking is an extremely harmful habit, you should give it up immediately.
- B. When you give up smoking immediately, you will affect your health with this harmful habit.

- C.** Stop your smoking immediately so it will become one of your extremely harmful habits.
- D.** You should give up smoking immediately and you will fall into an extremely harmful habit.
- Question 50:** We spend about one-third of our lives sleeping. We know relatively little about sleep.
- A.** We shall know more about sleep if we spend more than one-third of our lives sleeping.
- B.** Despite spending about one-third of our lives sleeping, we know relatively little about sleep.
- C.** We spend about one-third of our lives sleeping so that we know relatively little about sleep.
- D.** We know relatively little about sleep; as a result, we spend about one-third of our lives sleeping.

Đáp án Đề thi thử môn Anh THPTQG năm 2018 trường THPT Phan Ngọc Hiển

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LỜI GIẢI CHI TIẾT

Question 1: Đáp án B

Kiến thức: Từ vựng, từ đồng nghĩa

Giải thích:

are entitled to: có quyền với...

have the right to refuse: có quyền từ chối

are given the right to: được cho quyền với...

are refused the right to: bị từ chối quyền với...

have the obligation to: có nghĩa vụ

=> are entitled to = are given the right to

Tạm dịch: Đây là một trường đại học có uy tín mà chỉ có những sinh viên xuất sắc mới được hưởng học bổng toàn phần mỗi năm.

Question 2: Đáp án D

Kiến thức: Từ vựng, từ đồng nghĩa

Giải thích:

commercial (n): quảng cáo

economics (n): kinh tế học

contest (n): cuộc thi

business (n): buôn bán kinh doanh

advertisement (n): quảng cáo

=> commercial = advertisement

Tạm dịch: Các quảng cáo lặp lại trên TV làm sao lãng nhiều khán giả xem phim yêu thích của họ.

Question 3: Đáp án C

Kiến thức: Từ vựng, từ trái nghĩa

Giải thích:

associated with: kết hợp, liên kết với

connected with: kết nối với

separated from: tách khỏi

not allowed by: không được phép bởi

dissimilar to: không giống với

=> associated with >< separated from

Tạm dịch: Trong một số xã hội, ngôn ngữ có liên quan đến tầng lớp xã hội và giáo dục. Người ta đánh giá tầng lớp của một người trong xã hội bằng loại ngôn ngữ được sử dụng.

Question 4: Đáp án D

Kiến thức: Từ vựng, từ trái nghĩa

Giải thích:

long period without rain: thời gian dài không có mưa

epidemic (n): bệnh dịch

famine (n): nạn đói kém

drought (n): hạn hán

flood (n): trận lụt

=> long period without rain >< flood

Tạm dịch: Đã có một thời gian dài mà không có mưa ở nông thôn vào năm ngoái vì vậy vụ mùa thu hoạch không tốt.

Question 5: Đáp án C

Kiến thức: Phát âm “-ed”

Giải thích:

Có 3 cách phát âm ed trong tiếng anh

Đuôi /ed/ được phát âm là /id/ khi động từ có phát âm kết thúc là /t/ hay /d/

Đuôi /ed/ được phát âm là /t/ khi động từ có phát âm kết thúc là /s/, /f/, /p/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /k/ Đuôi /ed/ được phát âm là /d/ với các trường hợp còn lại.

Phần gạch chân câu C được phát âm là /d/ còn lại là /t/

Question 6: Đáp án D

Kiến thức: Phát âm “-tion”

Giải thích:

digestion /daɪ'dʒestʃən/ suggestion /sə'dʒestʃən/

question /'kwestʃən/ perfection /pə'fekʃn/

Phần gạch chân câu D được phát âm là /n/ còn lại là /tʃən/

Question 7: Đáp án D

Kiến thức: Từ loại, sửa lại câu

Giải thích:

easy => easily

Vị trí này ta cần một trạng từ để bổ sung ý nghĩa cho động từ “pass” phía trước

Trạng từ easily: một cách dễ dàng

Tạm dịch: Cậu ấy thông minh đến mức vượt qua kỳ thi cuối kỳ một cách dễ dàng.

Question 8: Đáp án A

Kiến thức: Câu điều kiện đảo

Giải thích:

Hadn't you => Had you not

Dạng đảo của câu điều kiện loại 3: Had + S + PP +..., S + would/could + have PP +...

Nếu về giả định là bị động, ta đặt “not” sau S: Had + S + not + PP +..., S + would/could + have PP +...

Tạm dịch: Nếu cậu không thông báo về sự thay đổi trong thời gian biểu, tớ hôm qua hẳn đã lao đến văn phòng rồi.

Question 9: Đáp án B

Kiến thức: Phrase, sửa lỗi sai

Giải thích:

on myself => by myself

Ta có cụm “by oneself” = “on one's own”: tự mình, bởi bản thân mình

Tạm dịch: Tôi thích tự làm hơn vì người khác khiến tôi lo lắng.

Question 10: Đáp án D

Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu

Giải thích: