

ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA MÔN ANH NĂM 2018
SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO LÂM ĐỒNG

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1. A. finished B. escaped C. damaged D. promised

Question 2. A. clothes B. couches C. bosses D. boxes

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3. A. signal B. instance C. airport D. mistake

Question 4. A. chemistry B. decision C. statistics D. attention

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 5. We can use either verbal or nonverbal forms of communication.

A. using gesture

B. using speech

C. using verbs

D. using facial expressions

Question 6. We are a very close-knit family.

A. need each other

B. are close to each other

C. have very close relationship with each other

D. are polite to each other

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 7. They believe that life will be far better than it is today, so they tend to look on the bright side in any circumstance.

A. be confident B. be smart

C. be optimistic

D. be pessimistic

Question 8. English is a compulsory subject in most of the schools in Vietnam.

A. required

B. optional

C. paid

D. dependent

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that need correction in each of the following sentences.

Question 9. Today the (A) number of people (B) whom enjoy winter sports (C) is almost double (D) that of twenty years ago.

Question 10. There (A) are probably (B) around 3,000 languages (C) speaking in (D) the world.

Question 11. (A) The novelist Shirley Hazzard is noted (B) for the insight, poetic style, and (C) sensitive she (D) demonstrates in her works.

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

Question 12. Two friends Diana and Anne are talking with each other about their shopping.

~ Diana: "Look at this catalog, Anne. I think I want to get this red blouse."

~ Anne: "....."

A. Don't you have one like this in blue? B. That's a long way to go, dear.

C. No, thank you.

D. I'll go myself, then.

Question 13. Henry is talking to his mother.

~ Henry: "I've passed my driving test."

~ His mother: "....."

A. All right.

B. That's too bad.

C. That's a good idea.

D. Congratulations!

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.

Question 14. In many families, the most important decisions are.....by many women.

A. done

B. made

C. arrived

D. given

Question 15. Each of us must take.....for our own actions.

A. ability

B. responsibility

C. possibility

D. probability

Question 16. Thanks to the women's liberation, women can take part in.....activities.

A. social

B. society

C. socially

D. socialize

Question 17. I know you feel bad now, Tommy, but try to put it out of your mind. By the time you're an adult, you.....all about it.

A. are forgetting

B. will have forgotten

C. forget

D. will be forgetting

Question 18......, Nam Cao is a realistic writer, but he still used a lot of romance in his stories.

A. On my part

B. On the whole

C. On the contrary

D. On the other hand

Question 19. Kate asked Janet where.....the previous Sunday.

A. has she been

B. had she been

C. she had been

D. she has been

Question 20. We live in a large house in.....middle of the village.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. No article

Question 21. If Tom.....an alarm, the thieves wouldn't have broken into his house.

A. installs

B. had installed

C. have installed

D. installed

Question 22. My English teacher, Mrs. Jane, was the person.....I had great respect.

A. for whom

B. whom

C. for who

D. that

Question 23. Whole villages were.....by the floods last year.

A. come up

B. looked after

C. taken out

D. wiped out

Question 24. When my mother is busy preparing dinner, my father often gives her a hand.....the housework.

A. on

B. with

C. for

D. about

Question 25. UNESCO was established to encourage collaboration.....nations in the areas.....education, science, culture, and communication.

A. between - in

B. among - of

C. between - of

D. among - in

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 26. 'Sorry, we're late. It took us ages to look for a parking place,' said John.

A. John said that he was late because he had spent a lot of time finding a parking place.

B. John finally found a parking place after a long time searching even though they were late.

C. John apologized for being late because it took them much time to find a parking place.

D. John said sorry for being late because he had to try his best to look for a parking place.

Question 27. People say that he won a lot of money on the Vietlott.

A. He was said that he won a lot of money on the Vietlott.

B. He is said to win a lot of money on the Vietlott.

C. He won a lot of money on the Vietlott as people said.

D. He is said to have won a lot of money on the Vietlott.

Question 28. I have never played golf before.

A. This is the first time I have ever played golf.

B. I used to play golf but I gave it up already.

C. It is the last time I played golf.

D. It is the first time I had played golf.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 29. My grandparents' lake house was built in 1953. It was completely destroyed by the forest fire.

A. My grandparents' lake house was built in 1953; however, completely destroying the forest fire.

B. My grandparents' lake house, which was built in 1953, was completely destroyed by the forest fire.

C. My grandparents' lake house was built in 1953, so it was completely destroyed by the forest fire.

D. The forest fire destroyed my grandparents' lake house was built in 1953.

Question 30. Her living conditions were difficult. However, she studied very well.

A. Difficult as her living conditions, she studied very well.

B. She studied very well thanks to the fact that she lived in difficult conditions.

- C. She studied very well in spite of her difficult living conditions.
D. Although she lived in difficult conditions, but she studied very well.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 31 to 35.

School exams are, generally speaking, the first kind of tests we take. They find out (31).....much knowledge we have gained. But do they really show how intelligent we are? After all, isn't it a fact that some people who are very successful academically don't have any common sense?

Intelligence is the speed at which we can understand and react to new situations and it is usually tested by logic puzzles. (32).....scientists are now preparing advanced computer technology that will be able to "read" our brains, for the present, tests are still the most popular ways of measuring intelligence.

A person's IQ is his intelligence (33).....it is measured by a special test. The most common IQ tests are run by Mensa, an organization that was founded in England in 1946. By 1976 it had 1,300 members in Britain. Today there are 44,000 in Britain and 100,000 worldwide, (34).....in the US.

People taking the tests are judged in relation to an average score of 100, and those (35).....score over 148 are entitled to join Mensa. This works out at 2% of the population.

- Question 31.** A. what B. how C. which D. why
Question 32. A. Although B. Until C. Despite D. Because
Question 33. A. how B. as C. that D. so
Question 34. A. enormously B. highly C. considerably D. mainly
Question 35. A. which B. whom C. why D. who

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 42.

Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols, and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is really great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some culture, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also convey certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio, television, and the telephone are only a few.

- Question 36.** Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
A. Gestures B. Signs and signals C. Speech D. Communication
Question 37. What does the author say about the speech?
A. It is dependent upon the advances made by inventors.
B. It is the most advanced form of communication.
C. It is necessary for communication to occur.
D. It is the only true form of communication.
Question 38. All of the following are true EXCEPT.....
A. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures are found in every culture.
B. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures are very useful.
C. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures also have some disadvantage.
D. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures are only used for long distance contact.
Question 39. The phrase "*impinge upon*" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to.....
A. prohibit B. affect C. vary D. improve
Question 40. The word "*it*" in paragraph 1 refers to.....
A. way B. environment C. speech D. signal
Question 41. Applauding was cited as an example of.....
A. a signal B. a sign C. a gesture D. a symbol
Question 42. Why were the telephone, radio, and the television invented?
A. Because people were unable to understand signs, signals, and symbols.
B. Because people wanted to communicate across long distances.
C. Because people believed that signs, signals, and symbols were obsolete.
D. Because people wanted new forms of communication.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 43 to 50.

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no bounds. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a revered grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education in infancy. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether *they* are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

Question 43. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The best school teach a wide variety of subjects.
- B. Education and schooling are quite different experiences.
- C. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.
- D. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.

Question 44. What does the author probably mean by using the expression "children interrupt their education to go to school" in paragraph 1?

- A. Going to several different schools is educationally beneficial.
- B. School vacations interrupt the continuity of the school year.
- C. Summer school makes the school year too long.
- D. All of people's life is an education.

Question 45. The word "*chance*" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. unexpected B. usual C. passive D. lively

Question 46. The word "*they*" in paragraph 3 refers to.....

- A. slices of reality B. similar textbooks C. boundaries D. seats

Question 47. The phrase "*For example,*" in paragraph 3, introduces a sentence that gives examples of.....

- A. similar textbooks B. the results of schooling
- C. the workings of a government D. the boundaries of the subjects

Question 48. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?

- A. Without formal education, people would remain ignorant.
- B. Education systems need to be radically reformed.
- C. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
- D. Education involves many years of professional training.

Question 49. The passage is organized by.....

- A. listing and discussing several educational problems
- B. contrasting the meanings of two related words
- C. narrating a story about excellent teacher
- D. giving examples of different kinds of schools

Question 50. The writer seems to agree that.....

- A. Schooling is more important than education
- B. Education is not as important as schooling
- C. Schooling is unlimited and more informal
- D. Education is more influential than schooling

=====The End=====

ANSWER KEY

- 1: C. damaged
2: A. clothes
3: D. mistake
4: A. chemistry
5: B. using speech
6: C. have very close relationship with each other
7: D. be pessimistic
8: B. optional
9: B whom [=> who]
10: C speaking [=> spoken]
11: C sensitive [=> sensitivity]
12: A. Don't you have one like this in blue?
13: D. Congratulations!
14: B. made
15: B. responsibility
16: A. social
17: B. will have forgotten
18: B. On the whole
19: C. she had been
20: C. the
21: B. had installed
22: A. for whom
23: D. wiped out
24: B. with
25: B. among / of
26: C. John complimented his girlfriend on her cooking.
27: D. He is said to have won a lot of money on the Vietlott.
28: A. This is the first time I have ever played golf.
29: B. My grandparents' lake house, which was built in 1953, was completely destroyed by the forest fire.
30: C. She studied very well in spite of her difficult living conditions.
31: B. how
32: A. Although
33: B. as
34: D. mainly
35: D. who
36: D. Communication
37: B. It is the most advanced form of communication.
38: D. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures are only used for long distance contact.
39: B. affect
40: D. signal
41: D. a symbol
42: B. Because people wanted to communicate across long distances.
43: B. Education and schooling are quite different experiences.
44: D. All of people's life is an education.
45: A. unexpected
46: A. slices of reality
47: D. the boundaries of the subjects
48: C. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
49: B. contrasting the meanings of two related words
50: D. Education is more influential than schooling.