TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN TRÃI HẢI DƯƠNG

Họ, tên thí sinh:	
Số báo danh:	

ĐỀ THI THỬ TỐT NGHIỆP THPT LẦN I NĂM HỌC 2021-2022 MÔN: TIẾNG ANH Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút

Mã đề 101

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.

A coincidence is a surprising thing that happens to us. For example, two friends go shopping alone on the same day. When they meet up afterwards, they discover that they've each bought an identical T-shirt. Many people (1) ______ coincidences as significant or mysterious. But the simple (2) ______ could be that friends tend to have similar taste in clothes.

In reality, life is full of coincidences, but normally we don't notice them. For example, in almost fifty percent of all football matches, two players share the same birthday. This seems surprising, (3) ______ that there are 365 possible birthdays in the year. But most of these matches will be played without anybody being aware that the coincidence exists. (4) ______ your birthday is today or tomorrow, you don't generally go around telling people when it is. What's more, without realizing it, you probably come into contact with lots of people born on the same day as you. But when a coincidence is (5) ______ to your attention, it still seems amazing.

Question 1.	A. think	B. regard	C. believe	D. conclude
Question 2.	A. motivation	B. resolution	C. definition	D. explanation
Question 3.	A. instead	B. except	C. even	D. given
Question 4.	A. Meanwhile	B. Unless	C. Therefore	D. Whereas
Question 5.	A. taken	B. brought	C. carried	D. shown

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

Question 6. He described his best friend	as being adventuresome, witty, and	successful, but very
<u>plane-looking</u> .		
A. being B. adventure	esome C. and	D. plane-looking
Question 7. Because of their <u>countries</u> ' g	reat need for expertise in computer	programming, the students
were sent for studying in the United State	28.	
A. countries B. in	C. were sent	D. for studying
Question 8. Engaging more in physical a	ctivities, including swimming, runn	ing and walking, <u>make</u> me feel
happier.		
A. Engaging	B. physical activit	ies
C. make	D. happier	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your an	iswer sheet to indicate the most sui	itable response to complete each of
the following exchanges.		
Question 9. Tim is talking to Peter about		
- Tim: "Our team has just won the last fo	otball match."	
- Peter: ""		
A. Good idea. Thanks for the news.	B. Yes, it's our ple	
C. Well, that's very surprising!	D. Yes. I guess it's	s very good.
Question 10. Susan is talking to her fathe		
- Susan: "Let me go and buy you some co	offee, Dad?"	
- Susan's father: ""		
A. You can buy it.	B. Right you are.	
C. No problem.	D. All right.	

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

Question 11. The most likely situation is that they awarded Mr. Johnson the medal during the war.

A. Mr. Johnson must have been awarded the medal during the war.

B. Mr. Johnson could have been awarded the medal during the war.

C. Mr. Johnson might have been awarded the medal during the war.

D. Mr. Johnson should have been awarded the medal during the war.

Question 12. Our company holds the monopoly over the import of these chemicals.

- A. These exported chemicals are held by our company, which is monopoly
- **B.** Our company is one of the few companies allowed to import of these chemicals.

C. Ours is the only company allowed to import these chemicals.

D. All companies but ours are allowed to import these chemicals.

Question 13. Simon said he had no idea what he was doing for the first few weeks of his new job.

A. Simon said he was out of his ability for the first few weeks of his new job.

B. Simon said he wanted to do nothing for the first few weeks of his new job.

C. Simon said what he was doing for the first few weeks of his new job was not his idea.

D. Simon said he was out of his depth for the first few weeks of his new job.

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 14. A. condense	B. conclude	C. contact	D. consult
Question 15. A. blamed	B. contain <u>ed</u>	C. accompani <u>ed</u>	D. sacrific <u>ed</u>

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

Question 16. Susan is tired now because she got caught in the rain last night.

A. If Susan hadn't got caught in the rain last night, she wouldn't be tired now.

B. Susan got caught in the rain last night and she still felt tired.

C. If Susan got caught in the rain last night, she would be tired.

D. If Susan hadn't got caught in the rain last night, she wouldn't have been tired.

Question 17. They finished one project. They started working on the next.

A. Only if they had they finished one project did they start working on the next.

B. Had they finished one project, they would have started working on the next.

C. Hardly had they finished one project when they started working on the next.

D. Not until they started working on the next project did they finish the previous one.

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

Landscape architecture is the design and development of land for human use and enjoyment. Before the middle of the nineteenth century, landscape architecture was practiced as an art but not as a profession. Since ancient times, the art had been employed only by the wealthy. Romans had their courtyards, Persians their gardens, Italians their city plazas, and the French their palace grounds. The upper classes in the American colonies adopted the landscape style of the British, especially their <u>elaborate</u> gardens. As most landscape projects included gardens, the designers were called landscape gardeners.

The inventor of the term landscape architecture was a British scholar, Gilbert Laing Meason, who wrote it in a book in 1828. In the United States, the label was adopted by Frederick Law Olmstead, the first person to claim that title as his profession. Olmstead revolutionised the field when he and architect Calvert Vaux entered a competition for the design of New York's proposed Central Park. In 1858, Olmstead and Vaux's design was selected and it was built over the next 15 years.

Olmstead's concept was to make the park a symbol of democracy and egalitarian ideals. He saw it as a place that welcomed all classes of people and encouraged them to contemplate and recreate away from the pressures of everyday life. His novel design idea was to create what he called "separate circulation systems" for

the different classes of users – pedestrians, horseback riders, and horse-drawn carriages. Traffic moving through the park was concealed in sunken roadways hidden by shrubs to preserve the appearance of an unspoiled landscape. Today the park includes running tracks, ice skating rinks, a wildlife sanctuary, baseball fields, playgrounds, and a world-famous restaurant, Tavern on the Green.

Olmstead also designed the grounds of the United States Capitol building in Washington, D.C. he installed the marble terraces that project from the sides of the building. Some visitors to the Capitol complained that they had no place to water their horses. In response, Olmstead designed an open-air brick building, the Summer House, which had a fountain from which horses could drink.

Landscape architects founded their own organisation in 1899, the American Society of Landscape Architects. A landscape architect must be familiar with mathematics, science, engineering, art, and technology. He must also understand the social context of the work and must be <u>adept</u> at dealing with politicians, public interest groups, and government agencies.

The profession has become increasingly specialized. Landscape designers and technicians or engineers plan and build the project. Landscape managers are concerned with the long-term care of the landscape. *Landscape scientists* work with the architects on technical problems in areas such as soils, hydrology, or botany. Public policy and planning strategies are developed with the aid of landscape planners. Garden designers work on private gardens as well as historic-garden preservation.

(Adapted from *How to Master Skills for the TOEFL iBT* by Timothy Hall and Arthur H. Milch)

Question 18. The word e	<u>aborate</u> in paragraph 1 i	s closest in meaning to	
A. traditional	B. intricate	C. unique	D. formal
Question 19. The word <i>i</i>	<u><i>t</i></u> in paragraph 2 refers to		
A. Olmstead and Vau	x's design	B. a public park	
C. the city		D. a large rectangul	ar space
-		l's goal in designing Central	Park was to
-	e architecture as a professi	ion	
B. plant trees to conce			
C. create a restful place			
-	nal area for the wealthy		
-	to paragraph 4, which of	the following is NOT part o	
A. running tracks		B. Tavern on the G	
C. horse-drawn carria	0	D. a wildlife sanctu	ary
		osest in meaning to	
A. enthusiastic	B. professional	C. reluctant	D. skilled
	the author mention <i>landso</i>		
	e of a specialised field of	-	
-	ssionals who solve hydrol		
	cape architects must unde	-	
-	rofessions requiring an ac	-	
-	t serves as the title for the	1 0	
A. Outstanding Lands	-	B. Landscape Archi	
C. The Building of Ce	entral Park	D. The Development	nt of Architecture
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 25. If you look through the telescope, you'll see that the moon is just a sphere of <u>fertile</u> land, and			
there's no sign of any ma	• • •	ou il see that the moon is jus	t a sphere of <u>refere</u> fand, and
A. sterile	B. coarse	C. barren	D. hollow
Question 26. The minister <u>came under fire</u> for his rash decision to close the factory.			

A. was acclaimed	B. was criticized	C. was penalized	D. was dismissed
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	-		differs from the other three in
	ry stress in each of the follow	.	D halanaa
	B. trafficw B. intervene		D. balance
Question 28. A. intervie	B. Intervene	C. Interact	D. interrupt
Mark the letter A, B, C questions.	or D on your answer sheet t	to indicate the correct an	swer to each of the following
Question 29. We need to	make people aware	_ the effects of their lifesty	le on the environment.
A. at	B. of		
Question 30. The governme	ment made serious attempts to	o raise the people's living	·
A. cost	B. level	C. rate	D. standard
Question 31. John had liv	ved in the village for 20 years.	, the locals st	D. standard till considered him an outsider.
A. Even though	B. So	C. Consequently	D. Nevertheless
	you work, the more successfu		
A. The hardest	B. The harder	C. Harder	D. Hardest
	abroad this Eng		
			completed
C , by the time she will	d have completed	D , after she will com	nlete
	some money every month and		
A. kept		C. held	D. saved
1	s printed in newspapers usual		
about.	s printed in newspapers usual	ty have a undernea	an to explain what they are
A. symbol	B contion	C. headline	D. label
A. Syllibol	ot to the airport, I realised I		
A. left	ot to the all port, I lealised I		iome:
C. was left		B. had been leaving	
	lious that there are still ralias	D. had left	nd avaiting to be avaavated
	lieve that there are still relics		
A. are burying			D. are buried
	permarket near the station,	?	
A. isn't it		C. is there	
	an painting! Di		
A. old French oil gorge		B. gorgeous old Frencl	
C. French gorgeous old		D. gorgeous old oil Fre	
-	_ early for his appointment, Po		•
A. Arrived	B. To arrive	C. Having arrived	D. Being arrived
-	xt left, then first right, and jus	t follow your u	ntil you see the stadium on
your left.			
A. nose	B. eye	C. head	D. foot
•	nilton great succe		
A. achieved	B. was	C. took	D. reached
	with his mother		
A. inconsiderable	B. considerate	C. considerable	D. inconsiderate

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

We all love animals and want to get close to them and learn more about them. But the reality that many tourists don't see is that to stay in business, animal encounters, such as elephant rides and photo ops with tigers, rely on putting wild creatures to work.

For visitors to environments ranging from zoos to national parks, it can be especially difficult to determine how to observe animals humanely. To assess how facilities treat captive animals, <u>they</u> can definitely consider the following tips:

- Look for facilities where animals appear to be well-fed and have access to clean water at all times.

- Observe whether animals have an appropriate environment, including shelter, a comfortable resting area, and a <u>secluded</u> place away from crowds.

- Avoid facilities where animals are visibly injured or are forced to participate in activities that could injure them or cause them pain or where enclosures aren't clean. Being chained, performing, and interacting with tourists – giving rides, posing with them, being washed by them – are not normal for a wild animal, even one born in captivity.

- Be aware that large crowds and unnatural noises cause distress, especially for animals that have experienced fear-based training, separation from mothers at birth, or other traumas.

- Seek experiences that offer observation of animals engaging in natural behaviors in natural environments.

The global wildlife tourism industry is entrepreneurial. Individual actions can make a collective difference, signaling to the market that consumers support ethical wildlife encounters. When travelers decide they want humane treatment of animals, the wildlife tourism market will change for the better.

(Adapted from *nationalgeographic.com*)

Question 44. According to the passage, wildlife tourism may present the threat of _____.

A. inhumane treatments to animals

B. insecurity as tourists get too close to animals

C. overcrowded zoos and national parks

D. people knowing too much about animals

Question 45. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as the adequate physical living conditions for wild animals.

A. regular interaction	with tourists	B. food and clean water	
C. noise free		D. convenient shelters	
Question 46. The word	"they" in paragraph 2 refers	s to	
A. animals	B. environments	C. facilities	D. tourists
Question 47. The word	"secluded" in paragraph 2 i	is closest in meaning to	
A. accessible	B. private	C. busy	D. noisy
Question 48. The prima	ry purpose of the passage is	to	
	1 11110 1 1 1		

A. share tips of how to do wildlife tourism right

B. complain about the cruel treatment wild animals are receiving

C. introduce places where tourists can see wild animals

D. insist that tourists shouldn't make wildlife tours

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 49. Mr. Johnson and his family <u>embarked</u> the ship sailing to an island in the Pacific Ocean.				
A. alighted	B. boarded	C. launched	D. took	
Question 50. Our neighbour's a bit strange, but live and let live, I always say.				
A. respect his/her v	vay of life	B. like his/her way of	life	
C. ignore his/her way of life D. accept his/her way of life				

----- The end-----