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| SỞ GD & ĐT THANH HÓA  **TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LAM SƠN**  ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC  ( Đề thi có 05 trang) | **KỲ THI KSCL CÁC MÔN THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT LẦN 1**  **NĂM HỌC 2022-2023**  Môn Thi: TIẾNG ANH  *Ngày thi: 11/ 01/ 2023*  *Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút*  *( Không kể thời gian phát đề)*    **Mã đề thi: 132** |

Họ và tên thí sinh:..................................................................... Số báo danh: .............................

***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.***

**Câu 1:** It was her performances in American idol that **gained**her an international reputation as a soprano.

**A.** damaged **B.** enhanced **C.** earned **D.** enjoyed

**Câu 2:** The lawyer promised that he would **leave no stone unturned** in trying to find more evidence to help Jake's case.

**A.** always change his ideas **B.** do everything possible

**C.** keep any stone he found **D.** throw all the stones away

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

**Câu 3:** His visit to Korea was delayed \_\_\_\_\_ his illness.

A. because of B. because C. in spite of D. although

**Câu 4:** Today, many serious childhood diseases \_\_\_\_\_ by early immunization.

**A.** be prevented **B.** can prevent **C.** are preventing **D.** can be prevented

**Câu 5:** After the flash flood, all the drains were overflowing \_\_\_\_\_ storm water.

**A.** from **B.** by **C.** for **D.** with

**Câu 6:** We couldn't hear anything because of the \_\_\_\_\_ noise of the drums the next-door neighbours were playing.

**A.** deafening **B.** deafen **C.** deaf **D.** deafness

**Câu 7:** Some teenagers just simply run \_\_\_\_\_\_ to their parents’ expectations as a way to express their identity.

**A.** against **B.** opposite **C.** counter **D.** contrary

**Câu 8:** The ideas \_\_\_\_\_\_ in this essay are not particularly original.

**A.** are discussed **B.** discussed **C.** which are discussing **D.** discussing

**Câu 9:** The writer and poet \_\_\_\_\_ to preside over this meeting.

**A.** have been going **B.** is going **C.** is to going **D.** are going

**Câu 10:** The volunteer team \_\_\_\_\_ students with various visual, hearing, physical and cognitive impairments every two months to give them both financial and spiritual support.

**A.** call back **B.** call out **C. call on** **D.** call off

**Câu 11:** You have a ticket to the water puppetry, \_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** don’t you **B.** do you **C.** have you **D.** haven’t you

**Câu 12:** John lost the \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle he bought last week and his parents were very angry with him.

**A.** beautiful blue Japanese new **B.** new beautiful blue Japanese

**C.** Japanese beautiful new blue **D.** beautiful new blue Japanese

**Câu 13:** The larger the area of forest is destroyed, \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. the more frequently natural disasters**occur **B.** the most frequent natural disasters are

**C.** the most frequently natural disasters occur **D.** the more frequently are natural disasters

**Câu 14:** Oprah Winfrey has been an important role model for black American women, breaking down many invisible **\_\_\_\_\_**.

**A.** gaps **B.** barriers **C.** trends **D.** races

**Câu 15:** Some of his proposals would not so much control the product as attach a few \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the proposed system.

**A.** golden handshakes **B.** things bright as a button

**C.** hitches wagon to a star **D.** bells and whistles

**Câu 16:** Native species \_\_\_\_\_\_ a part of a given biological landscape since they adapted to the local environment.

**A.** has been **B.** are **C.** have been  **D.** is

**Câu 17:** Fitzgerald is eager to \_\_\_\_\_ Martin's record of three successive world titles.

**A.** emulate **B.** copy **C.** imitate **D.** produce

***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.***

**Câu 18: A.** confined **B.** protected **C.** maintained **D.** absorbed

**Câu 19: A.** clutter **B.** hunting **C.** fortune **D.** humble

***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.***

**Câu 20:** Turtle enclosures save baby turtles from natural **predators** like birds, crabs, and lizards.

**A.** survivors **B.** savers **C.** protectors **D.** hunters

**Câu 21:** Looking at the weather, I think we made a **wise** decision not to go to the coast this weekend.

**A.** difficult **B.** sensible **C.** right **D.** wrong

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 following questions from 22 to 28.

How long will a baby born today live? 100 years? 120 years? Scientists are studying genes that could mean long life for us all.

There are already many, many people who have passed the landmark age of 100. In fact, there are now so many healthy, elderly people that there’s a name for them: the wellderly. These are people over the age of eighty who have no major illnesses, such as high blood pressure, heart disease or diabetes.

There are many scientific studies of communities where healthy old age is typical. These include places like Calabria in southern Italy and the island of Okinawa in Japan. In Calabria, the small village of Molochio has about 2,000 inhabitants. And of these, there are at least eight people over a hundred years old. When researchers ask people like this the secret of their long life, the answer is almost always about food and is almost always the same: ‘I eat a lot of fruit and vegetables.’ ‘I eat a little bit of everything.’ ‘ I neither smoke nor drink.’

In the past, scientists looked at things such as diet and lifestyle for an explanation of long life, these days **they** are also looking at genetics. Researcher Eric Topol says that there must be genes that explain why people are protected from the effects of aging process. The new research into long life did **scrutinize** groups of people who have a genetic connection. One interesting group lives in Ecuador. In one area of the country there are a number of people with the same genetic condition. It’s called Laron syndrome. These people don’t grow very tall – just over one metre. But Laron syndrome also give them protection against cancer and diabetes. As a result, they live longer than other people in their families. Meanwhile, on the Hawaiian island of Oahu, there’s another group of long-lived men, Japanese-Americans. They have a similar gene to the Laron syndrome group.

Back in Calabria, researchers constructed the family trees of the 100-year-old people. They looked at family information from the 19th century to today. It is concluded that there are genetic factors that give health benefits to the men. This is a surprising result because generally in Europe, women live longer than men. So what really makes people live longer? It seems likely that it is an interaction of genes, the environment and probably a third factor – luck.

(Adapted from [*https://www.ngllife.com/long-and-healthy-life-0*](https://www.ngllife.com/long-and-healthy-life-0))

**Câu 22:** Which of the following is **NOT** true about the Laron syndrome?

**A.** This syndrome is a health problem for groups of people in Ecuador and Hawaii.

**B.** It is the result of a genetic condition.

**C.** People diagnosed with this syndrome are prone to diabetes.

**D.** Ecuadorians having Laron syndrome are approximately one metre tall.

**Câu 23:** Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

**A.** The Secrets of A Long And Healthy Life **B.** Tips To Increase Life Expectancy

**C.** How To Live More Than 100 Years? **D.** Human Lifespan Is Determined by Genetics

**Câu 24:** Who are the wellderly?

**A.** They are old people with health problems. **B.** They are young people with health problems.

**C.** They are healthy young people. **D.** They are healthy old people.

**Câu 25:** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

**A.** Different factors lead to a healthy old age.

**B.** More European men live to a healthy old age than women.

**C.** In the past, more people lived to a healthy old age.

**D.** We will all live to at least 100 years.

**Câu 26:** According to paragraph 3, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** scientists have been studying places where only one healthy old person lives

**B.** scientists have been studying places where there is no healthy old person

**C.** scientists have been investigating places where most people live to be a hundred

**D.** scientists have conducted many studies of places where healthy old age is normal

**Câu 27:** The word **they** in paragraph 4 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** scientists **B.** explanations **C.** things **D.** diet and lifestyle

**Câu 28:** The word **scrutinize** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** weigh **B.** peruse **C.** inspect **D.** discover

***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.***

**Câu 29: A.** financial **B.** popular **C.** romantic **D.** nutrition

**Câu 30: A.** surface **B.** unique **C.** costume **D.** symptom

***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.***

**Câu 31:** Daisy is in a restaurant near her house.

Waiter:May I take your order now, sir?

Daisy: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Yes, I’d like some fish and chips. **B.** Ok, here is my bill.

**C.** Thanks, I’ve really had enough. **D.** Sure, it’s delicious.

**Câu 32:** Tim and Peter met each other on the pavement last week.

Tim: “Do you want me to help you with those suitcases?”

Peter: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** No, I can manage them myself. **B.** No, those are not mine.

**C.** Of course, not for me. **D.** No, I can’t help you now.

***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.***

**Câu 33:** The nutritionist told him to avoid eating lots of carbohydrates, focus on having more protein-rich foods and green vegetables, and drinking at least eight glasses of water a day.

**A.** avoid eating **B.** focus on having **C.** foods **D.** drinking

**Câu 34:** Heavy storms usually cause powerful cuts in hundreds of homes.

**A.** homes **B.** cuts **C.** powerful **D.** heavy

**Câu 35:** The United States come top of the list of countries ranked by economic performances.

**A.** ranked  **B.** come **C.** the list **D.** economic

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 36 to 40.

Why is culture important and how does it answer the question "*What is cultural identity?"*? Culture is the underlying foundation of traditions and beliefs that help a person relate to the world around them. It is the basis for any superstitions they may have. It is the aversion to (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ types of meat, or which days you can work on. Culture gives us a definite starting point when beginning to search for our roots. Knowing (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a person comes from will help to define how they look at their family obligations as well as how they celebrate important milestones in life.

As a person has given up their cultural identity, they can (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ identify themselves with the things that were (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the most important things in their lives. They lose direction. As time (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by and they continue to forget about their past and their natural traditions, their identity becomes less and less pronounced.

. (Source*: http://nobullying. com/ cultural-identity*)

**Câu 36: A.** special **B.** specific **C.** typical **D.** especial

**Câu 37: A.** where **B.** when **C.** by which **D.** how

**Câu 38: A.** no more **B.** any more **C.** no longer **D.** any longer

**Câu 39: A.** one time **B.** once **C.** for once **D.** at once

**Câu 40: A.** passes **B.** goes **C.** flies **D.** walks

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 following questions from 41 to 45.

Harvard University, today recognized as part of the top echelon of the world’s universities, came from very inauspicious and humble beginning.

    This oldest of American universities was founded in 1636, just sixteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Included in the Puritan emigrants to the Massachusetts colony during this period were more than 100 graduates of England’s prestigious Oxford and Cambridge universities, and these universities graduates in the New Word were determined that their sons would have the same educational opportunities that **they** themselves had had. Because of this support in the colony for an institution of higher learning, the General Court of Massachusetts appropriated 400 pounds for a college in October of 1636 and early the following year decided on a parcel of land for the school; this land was in an area called Newetowne which was later renamed Cambridge after its English cousin and is the site of the present-day university.

     When a young minister named John Harvard, who came from the neighboring town of Charlestowne, died from tuberculosis in 1638, he willed half of his estate of 1,700 pounds to the **fledgling** college. In spite of the fact that only half of the bequest was actually paid, the General Court named the college after the minister in appreciation for what he had done. The amount of the bequest may not have been large, particularly by today’s standard, but it was more than the General Court had found it necessary to appropriate in order to open the college.

      Henry Dunster was appointed the first president of Harvard in 1640, and it should be noted that in addition to serving as president, he was also the entire faculty, with an entering freshmen class of four students. Although the staff did expand somewhat, for the first century of its existence the entire teaching staff consisted of the president and three or four tutors.

(Source*: https://www.examenglish.com/TOEFL/TOEFL\_reading1.htm&ved*)

**Câu 41:** The passage indicates that Harvard is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** one of the oldest universities in the world    **B.** one of the oldest universities in America

**C.** the oldest university in the world **D.** the oldest university in America

**Câu 42:** Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned about John Harvard?

**A.** What he died of.                    **B.** Where he came from.

**C.** Where he was buried.                                   **D.** How much he bequeathed to Harvard.

**Câu 43:** The pronoun **they** in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** university graduates **B.** Oxford and Cambridge universities

**C.** educational opportunities **D.** sons

**Câu 44:** The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Harvard University developed under the auspices of the General Court of Massachusetts

**B.** Harvard is one of the world’s most prestigious universities.

**C.** John Harvard was key to the development of a great university

**D.** what is today a great university started out small

**Câu 45:** The word **fledgling** in the third paragraph could be best replaced by which of the following?

**A.** flying **B.** newborn **C.** winged **D.** established

***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.***

**Câu 46:** It was wrong of you not to ask your parents’ permission before deciding to quit your job.

**A.** You must have asked your parents’ permission before deciding to quit your job.

**B.** You might have asked your parents’ permission before deciding to quit your job.

**C.** You had to have asked your parents’ permission before deciding to quit your job.

**D.** You should have asked your parents’ permission before deciding to quit your job.

**Câu 47:** “I am going away tomorrow, mom.”, the son said.

**A.** The son asked his mom if he was going away tomorrow.

**B.** The son said that he was going away the next day, mom.

**C.** The son told his mom that he was going away the next day.

**D.** The son said his mom he was going away the next day.

**Câu 48:** My brother started studying French three years ago.

**A.** My brother studies French for three years.

**B.** My brother studied French for three years ago.

**C.** My brother hasn’t studied French for three years.

**D.** My brother has studied French for three years.

***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.***

**Câu 49:** Joe is not here with us. He will know how to fix this technical issue.

**A.** Provided that Joe is here with us, he won’t know how to fix this technical issue.

**B.** Joe will know how to fix this technical issue even if he is not here with us.

**C.** We wish Joe had been here with us and fix this technical issue.

**D.** If only Joe were here with us to help fix this technical issue.

**Câu 50:** He started working in the World Bank. That was right after he had graduated from university.

**A.** No sooner had he graduated from university than he started working in the World Bank.

**B.** Hardly had he started working in the World Bank when he graduated from university.

**C.** If you had lent me the dictionary last night, I could have translated the article today.

**D.** No sooner had he started working in the World Bank than he graduated from university.

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