

Đề thi chính thức
(đề gồm có 6 trang)

ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA
NĂM HỌC 2017-2018

Môn: Tiếng Anh

Thời gian: 60 phút(không kể thời gian phát đề)

Họ tên thí sinh:.....

Số báo danh:.....Phòng thi:.....

Mã đề: 402

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 1: "Sorry, we're late. It took us ages to look for a parking place," said John.

- A. John apologized for being late because it took them too much time to find a parking place.
- B. John said that he was late because he had spent a lot of time finding a parking place.
- C. John finally found a parking place after a long time searching even though they were late.
- D. John say sorry for being late because he had to try his best to look for a parking place.

Question 2: 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 have won 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 win a lot of money on the Vietlott..

Question 3: I have never played golf before.

- A. I used to played golf but I gave it up already.
- B. It is the last time I played golf.
- C. This is the first time I have ever played golf.
- D. It is the first time I had played golf.

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 the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 4: A. signal B. attract C. airport D. instance

Question 5: A. chemistry B. decision C. statistics D.attention

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 6: We can use either **verbal** or nonverbal forms of communication.

- A.using gesture B. using facial expressions C. using verbs D. using speech

Question 7: He goes to school on time **once in a blue moon**.

- A. regulary B. very often C. very rarely D. sometimes.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in menaing to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 8: 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 pessimistic** C. be optimistic D. be smart

Question 9: English is a **compulsory** subject in most of the schools in Vietnam.

- A. required B. **optional** C. Paid D. dependent

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 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, as, for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or a 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 cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage in communication. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. Without an exchange of ideas, interaction comes to a halt. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods must be based upon speech. To radio, television, and the telephone, one must add fax, paging systems, electronic mail, and the Internet, and no one doubts but that there are more means of communication on the horizon.

Question 10: Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Gestures B. Signs and signals C. Speech **D. Communication**

Question 11: What does the author say about speech?

- A. It is dependent upon the advances made by inventors.
B. It is necessary for communication to occur.
C. It is the only true form of communication.
D. **It is the most advanced form of communication.**

Question 12: 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 only used for long distance contact.
C. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures are very useful.
D. Signal, symbols, signs and gestures also have some disadvantage.

Question 13: The phrase "**impinge upon**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to__.

- A. prohibit **B. affect** C. vary D. improve

Question 14: The word "**it**" in paragraph refers to__.

- A. way** B. environment C. speech **D. signal**

Question 15: Applauding was cited as an example of_____.

- A. a signal** B. a sign C. a gesture **D. a symbol**

Question 16: Why were the telephone, radio, and television invented?

- A. Because people were unable to understand signs, signals, and symbols.
B. Because people believed that signs, signals, and symbols were obsolete.
C. Because people wanted to communicate across long distances.
D. Because people wanted new forms of communication.

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

Question 17: Today the number of people whom enjoy winter sports is almost double that of twenty years ago. A B C D

Question 18: There are probably around 3,000 languages speaking in the world.

- A B C D

Question 19: The novelist Shirley Hazzard is noted for the insight, poetic style, and sensitive . She demonstrates

- A B **C** D

in her works.

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 20: -Jennifer "Well, it was nice talking to you, but I have to go". -Peter "....."

- A. Yes, I enjoyed talking to you, too. C. Pleased to meet you, too.
B. **ok, see you** D. Nice to meet you. I'm Hoa

Question 21: Henry said to his mother: "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 on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.

Question 22: In many families, the most important decisions are_____by many women.

- A. done **B. made** C. arrived D. given

Question 23: Each of us must take the_____for our own actions.

- A. ability **B. possibility** C. **responsibility** D. probability

Question 24: Thanks to the women's liberation, women can take part in_____activities.

- A. social B. society C. socially D. socialize

Question 25: 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 26: _____, Nam Cao is a realistic writer, but he still used a lot of romance in his stories.

- A. On my part B. On the other hand C. On the contrary D. On the whole

Question 27: Kate asked Janet where _____ the previous Sunday.

- A. has she been B. had she been C. she had been D. she has been

Question 28: We live in a large house in _____ middle of the village.

- A. a B. an C. the D. No article

Question 29: If Tom _____ an alarm, the thieves wouldn't have broken into his house.

- A. installs B. had installed C. have installed D. Installed

Question 30: My English teacher, Mrs. Jane, was the person _____ I had great respect.

- A. for whom B. whom C. for who D. that

Question 31: Whole villages were _____ by the floods last year.

- A. come up B. looked after C. taken out D. wiped out

Question 32: 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 33: Since Carl was unable to pay his bill, after a couple of months, his telephone was _____.

- A. cut off B. broken up C. dropped off D. rung up

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 34: *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. The forest fire destroyed my grandparent's lake house was built in 1953.
C. My grandparents' lake house, which was built in 1953, was completely destroyed by the forest fire.
D. My grandparent's lake house was built in 1953, so it was completely destroyed by the forest fire.

Question 35: *Her living conditions were difficult. However, she studied very well.*

- A. She studied very well in spite of her difficult living conditions.
B. Difficult as her living condition, she studied very well.
C. She studied very well thanks to the fact that she lived in difficult 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 on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 31 to 35.

SCHOOL LUNCH

Research has shown that over half the children in Britain who take their own lunches to school do not eat (36) in the middle of the day. In Britain schools have to provide meals at lunchtime. Children can choose to bring their own food or have lunch at the school canteen.

One shocking(37).....of this research is that school meals are much healthier than lunches prepared by parents. There are strict standards for the preparation of school meals, which have to include one portion of fruit and one of vegetables, as well as meat, a dairy item and starchy food like bread or pasta. Lunchboxes (38) by researchers contained sweet drinks, crisps and chocolate bars. Children(39)..... twice as much sugar as they should at lunchtime.

The research will provide a better understanding of why the percentage of overweight students in Britain has increased in the last decade. Unfortunately, the government cannot criticise parents, but it can remind them of the (40) value of milk, fruit and vegetables. Children can easily develop bad eating habits at this age, and parents are the only ones who can prevent it.

- Question 36. A. appropriately B. possibly C. probably D. **properly**
Question 37. A. **finding** B. number C. figure D. factor
Question 38. A. looked B. found C. taken D. **examined**
Question 39. A. take B. **consume** C. contain D. consist
Question 40. A. **nutritional** B. healthy C. good D. positive

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 43 to 50.

Birds that feed in flocks commonly retire together into roosts. The reasons for roosting communally are not always obvious. but there are some likely benefits. In winter especially. it is important for birds to keep warm at night and **conserve** precious food reserves. One way to do this is to find a sheltered roost. Solitary roosters shelter indense vegetation or enter a cavity - horned larks dig holes in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow banks - but the effect of sheltering is **magnified** by several birds huddling together in the roosts, as wrens, swifts. brown creepers, bluebirds. and anis do. Body contact reduces the surface area exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm. Two **kinglets** huddling together were found to reduce their heat losses by a quarter, and three together saved a third of their heat.

The second possible benefit of communal roosts is that they act as "information centers." During the day, parties of birds will have spread out to forage over a very large area. When they return in the evening some will have fed well, but others may have found little to eat. Some investigators have observed that when the birds set out again next morning, those birds that did not feed well on the previous day appear to follow those that did. The behavior of common and lesser kestrels may illustrate different feeding behaviors of similar birds with different roosting habits. The common kestrel hunts vertebrate animals in a small, familiar hunting ground,

whereas the very similar lesser kestrel feeds on insects over a large area. The common kestrel roosts and hunts alone, but the lesser kestrel roosts and hunts in flocks, possibly so one bird can learn from others where to find insect swarms.

Finally, there is safety in numbers at communal roosts since there will always be a few birds awake at any given moment to give the alarm. But this increased protection is partially counteracted by the fact that mass roosts attract predators and are especially vulnerable if **they** are on the ground. Even those in trees can be attacked by birds of prey. The birds on the edge are at greatest risk since predators find it easier to catch small birds perching at the margins of the roost.

Question 41: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. **Why some species of birds nest together** B. How birds maintain body heat in the winter
C. Why birds need to establish territory D. How birds find and store food

Question 42: The word "**conserve**" is closest in meaning to

- A. locate B. watch C. **retain** D. share

Question 43: Ptarmigan keep warm in the winter by _____

- A. **digging tunnels into the snow** B. building nests in trees
C. burrowing into dense patches of vegetation D. huddling together on the ground with other birds

Question 44: The word "**magnified**" in line 6 is closest in meaning to.

- A. combined B. caused C. **intensified** D. modified

Question 45: The author mentions "**kinglets**" in paragraph 1 as an example of birds that

- A. **nest together for warmth** B. nest with other species of birds
C. protect themselves by nesting in holes D. usually feed and nest in pairs

Question 46: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an advantage derived by birds that huddle together while sleeping?

- A. Some members of the flock warn others of impending dangers.
B. **Several members of the flock care for the young.**
C. Some birds in the flock function as information centers for others who are looking for food.
D. Staying together provides a greater amount of heat for the whole flock.

Question 47: Which of the following is a disadvantage of communal roosts that is mentioned in the passage?

- A. Diseases easily spread among the birds.
B. Some birds in the group will attack the others
C. Food supplies are quickly depleted.
D. **Groups are more attractive to predators than individual birds are.**

Question 48: The word "They" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. **a mass roost** B. a few birds C. predators D. trees

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

Question 49: A. finished

B. escaped

C. removed

D. walked

Question 50: A. fragile

B. **garbage**

C. general

D. luggage

THE END