

Đề thi thử THPT Quốc gia môn Tiếng Anh (năm học 2015-2016): Mã đề thi 13

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others:

Question 1. A. Cooked B. Lived C. Laughed D. Watched

Question 2. A. Complete B. Sender C. Penalty D. Bedroom

Choose the word whose stress position is different from that of the others:

Question 3. A. Cover B. Demand C. Legend D. Tension

Question 4. A. Capacity B. Conversation C. Disappearance D. Sympathetic

Question 5. A. Candidate B. Determine C. Attachment D. Adventure

Choose the best answer among A, B, C, D to complete each sentence below:

Question 6: “You stepped on my toes” – “_____”

- A. I’m sorry but I meant it. B. I’m terribly sorry. I didn’t meant it.
C. Really? I’m glad. D. Are you sure? Did you take any steps?

Question 7: The policeman _____ my details.

- A. took in B. took down C. put up with D. made up

Question 8: My daughter is learning to play _____ violin at _____ school.

- A. a/ the B. the / a C. the / Ø D. Ø / the

Question 9: I have three brother, _____ are professional athletes.

- A. two of them B. two of that C. two of who D. two of whom

Question 10: If I _____ in her position, I could turn down the job.

- A. am B. had been C. will be D. were

Question 11: I don’t like _____ when I am not there.

- A. criticizing B. being criticized C. to criticize D. to be criticized

Question 12: The government should take _____ to reduce the current high unemployment rate.

- A. solutions B. changes C. steps D. measures

Question 13: Let me know immediately if you hear any _____ news.

- A. further B. farther C. furthest D. farthest

Question 14: My friend often shows her _____ whenever I have troubles.

- A. sympathetic B. sympathize C. sympathetically D. sympathy

Question 15: I _____ a small fortune when my uncle died but I managed to squander most of it. I'm ashamed to say.

- A. came up with B. came into C. came out D. came in for

Question 16: _____ appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion.

- A. When the Moon B. That the Moon C. The Moon D. The Moon which

Question 17: We bought some _____.

- A. German lovely old glasses B. old lovely German glasses
C. German old lovely glasses D. lovely old German glasses

Question 18: A good teacher should treat all her students on the same _____

- A. views B. positions C. attitudes D. terms

Question 19: I thought you said she was going away the next Sunday, _____ ?

- A. wasn't it B. didn't you C. wasn't she D. didn't I

Question 20: " _____ " - "I've lost my passport".

- A. What's the matter, Linda? B. What's the news on TV?
C. What's on your mind? D. How's every thing?

Question 21: Tom painted his room black. It looks dark and dread. He _____ another color.

- A. must choose B. should choose C. should have chosen D. must have chosen

Question 22: _____ my father sat down for lunch than there was a knock at the door.

- A. Hardly had B. No sooner had C. At no time had D. Never before had

Question 23: The judge _____ the murderer to a lifetime imprisonment.

- A. sentenced B. accused C. prosecuted D. convicted

Question 24: The harder you work, _____ you'll pass the exam.

- A. the best B. the worst C. the better D. the worse

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

Question 25. The removal of cataracts in the eyes by laser has become a common procedure.

- A. method B. belief C. improvement D. regulations

Question 26. When Americans are invited to formal or informal get – togethers they usually try to make others feel comfortable and relaxed.

- A. meetings B. conferences C. conversations D. social reunions

Question 27. The republic of South Africa occupies the southern tip of the continent.

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

Question 28. For centuries, people made up stories about dragons.

- A. constructed B. created C. beautified D. prepared

Question 29. He drives me to the edge because he never stops talking.

- A. steers me B. frightens me C. irritates me D. moves me

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.

Question 30: The peasant's wife , who have been married for four times, has just had her third baby.

A B C D

Question 31: It was suggested that Tom studied the document more thoroughly before attempting to pass

A B C D

the exam.

Question 32: After driving a car for ten miles, John suddenly realized that he has been driving in the

A B C

wrong direction.

D

Question 33: I often look into new words in the dictionary whenever I don't know their meanings.

A B C D

Question 34: When I came to the theatre, I saw a handsome American young man standing on the stage

A B C D

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D)) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Many of the things we do (35)_____ on receiving information from other people. Catching a train, making a phone call and going to the cinema all involve information (36)_____ stored, processed and communicated. In the past this information had to be kept on paper (37)_____, for example, books, newspapers and timetables. Now more and more information is put (38)_____ computers.

Computers play a role in our everyday lives, sometimes without us even realizing it. (39)_____ the use of computers in both shops and offices. Big shops have to deal with very large (40)_____ of information. They have to make sure that there are enough goods on the shelves for customers to buy, they need to be able to reorder before ((41)_____ run out. A lot of office work in the past involved information on paper. Once it had been dealt with by people, the paper was (42)_____ for future reference. This way of working was never (43)_____ easy or fast. A computer system is much more(44)_____

Question 35: A. depending B. to depend C. depend D. depended

Question 36: A. that has B. has C. is D. that is

Question 37: A. in the case of B. in preparation for C. in the form of D. in search of

Question 38: A. by B. in C. with D. on

Question 39: A. Be considered B. To consider C. To be considered D. Consider

Question 40: A. numbers B. number C. amount D. amounts

Question 41: A. stocks B. items C. purchases D. cargoes

Question 42: A. thrown away B. torn off C. put aside D. recycled

Question 43: A. particularized B. particular C. particularly D. particularity

Question 44: A. capable B. effective C. formal D. skillful

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

Quite different from storm surges are the giant sea waves called tsunamis, which derive their name from the Japanese expression for "high water in a harbor." These waves are also referred to by the general

public as tidal waves, although they have relatively little to do with tides. Scientists often referred to them as seismic sea waves, far more appropriate in that they do result from undersea seismic activity.

Tsunamis are caused when the sea bottom suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano for example, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly **displaced**. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances at speeds close to 700 kilometers per hour. In the open ocean, tsunamis have little noticeable amplitude, often no more than one or two meters. It is when they hit the **shallow** waters near the coast that they increase in height, possibly up to 40 meters.

Tsunamis often occur in the Pacific because the Pacific is an area of heavy seismic activity. Two areas of the Pacific well accustomed to the threat of tsunamis are Japan and Hawaii. Because the seismic activity that causes tsunamis in Japan often occurs on the ocean bottom quite close to the islands, the tsunamis that hit Japan often come with little warning and can, therefore, prove disastrous. Most of the tsunamis that hit the Hawaiian Islands, however, originate thousands of miles away near the coast of Alaska, so these tsunamis have a much greater distance to travel and the inhabitants of Hawaii generally have time for warning of **their** imminent arrival.

Tsunamis are certainly not limited to Japan and Hawaii. In 1755, Europe experienced a **calamitous** tsunami, when movement along the fault lines near the Azores caused a massive tsunami to sweep onto the Portuguese coast and flood the heavily populated area around Lisbon. The greatest tsunami **on record** occurred on the other side of the world in 1883 when the Krakatoa volcano underwent a massive explosion, sending waves more than 30 meters high onto nearby Indonesian islands; the tsunami from this volcano actually traveled around the world and was witnessed as far away as the English Channel.

Question 45: The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses _____ .

- A. tides
- B. storm surges
- C. tidal waves
- D. underwater earthquakes

Question 46: According to the passage, all of the following are true about tidal waves EXCEPT that _____ .

- A. they are caused by sudden changes in high and low tides
- B. this terminology is not used by the scientific community
- C. they are the same as tsunamis
- D. they refer to the same phenomenon as seismic sea waves

Question 47: The word “**displaced**” in line 6 is closest in meaning to _____ .

- A. not pleased
- B. located
- C. moved
- D. filtered

Question 48: It can be inferred from the passage that tsunamis _____ .

- A. are often identified by ships on the ocean
- B. generally reach heights greater than 40 meters
- C. are far more dangerous on the coast than in the open ocean
- D. cause severe damage in the middle of the ocean

Question 49: In line 9, water that is “**shallow**” is **NOT** _____ .

- A. deep
- B. coastal
- C. tidal
- D. clear

Question 50: A main difference between tsunamis in Japan and in Hawaii is that tsunamis in Japan are more likely to _____ .

- A. come from greater distances
- B. originate in Alaska
- C. arrive without warning
- D. be less of a problem

Question 51: The possessive “**their**” in line 16 refers to _____ .

A. the Hawaiian Islands

B. these tsunamis

C. thousands of miles

D. the inhabitants of Hawaii

Question 52: A “calamitous” tsunami, in line 17, is one that is _____ .

A. disastrous

B. expected

C. extremely calm

D. at fault

Question 53: From the expression “on record” in line 19, it can be inferred that the tsunami that

accompanied the Krakatoa volcano _____ .

A. was filmed as it was happening B. occurred before efficient records were kept C. was not as strong as the tsunami in Lisbon D. might not be the greatest tsunami ever

Question 54: The passage suggests that the tsunami resulting from the Krakatoa

volcano A. was unobserved outside of the Indonesian islands

B. resulted in little damage

C. was far more destructive close to the source than far away

D. caused volcanic explosions in the English Channel

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

Esperanto is what is called a planned, or artificial, language. It was created more than a century ago by Polish eye doctor *Ludwik Lazar Zamenhof*. Zamenhof believed that a common language would help to alleviate some of the misunderstandings among cultures.

In Zamenhof’s first attempt at a universal language, he tried to create a language that was as uncomplicated as possible. This first language included words such as *ab*, *ac*, *ba*, *eb*, *be*, and *ce*. This did not result in a workable language in that these monosyllabic words, though short, were not easy to understand or to retain.

Next, Zamenhof tried a different way of constructing a simplified language. He made the words in his language sound like words that people already knew, but he simplified the grammar tremendously. One example of how he simplified the language can be seen in the suffixes: all nouns in this language end in *o*, as in the noun *amiko*, which means “friend”, and all adjectives end in *-a*, as in the adjective *bela*, which means “pretty”. Another example of the simplified language can be seen in the prefix *mal-*, which makes a word opposite in meaning; the word *malamiko* therefore means “enemy”, and the word *malbela* therefore means “ugly” in Zamenhof’s language.

In 1887, Zamenhof wrote a description of this language and published it. He used a pen name, Dr. Esperanto, when signing the book. He selected the name Esperanto because this word means “a person who hopes” in his language. Esperanto clubs began **popping up** throughout Europe, and by 1950, Esperanto had spread from Europe to America and Asia.

In 1905, the First World Congress of Esperanto took place in France, with approximately 700 attendees from 20 different countries. Congresses were held annually for nine years, and 4,000 attendees were

registered for the Tenth World Esperanto Congress scheduled for 1914, when World War I erupted and forced its cancellation.

Esperanto has had its **ups and downs** in the period since World War I. Today, years after it was introduced, it is estimated that perhaps a quarter of a million people are fluent in it. This may seem like a large number, but it is really quite small when compared with the billion English speakers and billion Mandarin Chinese speakers in today's world. Current advocates would like to see its use grow considerably and are taking steps to try to make this happen.

Question 55: The topic of this passage is

- A. a language developed in the last few years
- B. one man's efforts to create a universal language
- C. using language to communicate internationally
- D. how language can be improve

Question 56: According to the passage, Zamenhof wanted to create a universal language

- A. to provide a more complex language
- B. to create one world culture
- C. to resolve cultural differences
- D. to build a name for himself

Question 57: It can be inferred from the passage that the Esperanto word *malespera* means

- A. hopelessness
- B. hopeless
- C. hope
- D. hopeful

Question 58: The expression “popping up” in line 17 could best be replaced by

- A. hiding
- B. shouting
- C. leaping
- D. opening

Question 59: It can be inferred from the passage that the Third World Congress of Esperanto took place

- A. in 1909
- B. in 1907
- C. in 1913
- D. in 1905

Question 60: According to the passage, what happened to the Tenth World Esperanto Congress?

- A. It was scheduled for 1915
- B. It had attendees from 20 countries
- C. It never took place
- D. It had 4,000 attendees

Question 61: The expression “ups and downs” in line 23 is closest in meaning to

- A. takeoffs and landings
- B. floors and ceilings
- C. highs and lows
- D. tops and bottoms

Question 62: Which paragraph describes the predecessor to Esperanto?

- A. The first paragraph
- B. The second paragraph
- C. The third paragraph
- D. The fourth paragraph

Question 63: The passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on

- A. applied linguistics
- B. European history
- C. English grammar
- D. world government

Question 64: The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses

- A. another of Zamenhof's accomplishments
- B. attempts to reconvene the World Congress of Esperanto in the 1920s
- C. the disadvantages of using an artificial language
- D. how current supporters of Esperanto are encouraging its growth

WRITING

Part 1. Finish each of the sentences below without changing their original meanings:

Question 65: Mary started learning English 3 years ago

=> Mary has

Question 66: I regret not visiting her earlier.

=> I wish

Question 67: “It was very kind of you to help me with the housework”. The lady said to Jane.

=> The lady thanked

Question 68: She failed the exam because she didn't study hard.

=> Had

Question 69: I never intended to go to the meeting

=> I never had.....

Part 2. In about 140 words, write a paragraph about one of your hobbies.

...

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ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ 13

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM(8 điểm)

1	B	23	A	45	B
2	A	24	C	46	A
3	B	25	A	47	C
4	A	26	D	48	C
5	A	27	C	49	A
6	B	28	B	50	C
7	B	29	C	51	B
8	C	30	B	52	A
9	D	31	B	53	D
10	D	32	C	54	C
11	B	33	A	55	B
12	D	34	C	56	C
13	A	35	C	57	B

14	D	36	D	58	D
15	B	37	C	59	B
16	B	38	D	60	C
17	D	39	D	61	C
18	D	40	C	62	B
19	B	41	D	63	A
20	A	42	C	64	D
21	C	43	C		
22	B	44	B		

PHẦN VIẾT (2 điểm)**I (0,5 điểm)**

Câu 65: Mary has learnt / has been learning English for 3 years.

Câu 66: I wish I had visited her earlier.

Câu 67: The lady thanked Jane for helping / having helped her with the housework.

Câu 68: Had she studied hard, she wouldn't have failed the exam.

Câu 69: I never had any intention of going to the meeting.

II. (1.5 điểm)