

Đề thi thử THPT Quốc gia môn Tiếng Anh (năm học 2015-2016): Mã đề thi 14

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underline is pronounced differently from the rest.

Question 1: A. Loveded B. Appeareded C. Agreeded D. Cougheded

Question 2: A. Thereupon B. Thrill C. Threesome D. Throne

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress.

Question 3: A. Television B. Information C. Economic D. Engineer

Question 4: A. Achievement B. Argument C. Confinement D. Involvement

Question 5: A. Teacher B. Prefer C. Offer D. Flower

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

Question 6: I will stand here and wait for you _____ you come back.

A. because B. though C. so D. until

Question 7: Let's begin our discussion now, _____?

A. shall we B. will we C. don't we D. won't we

Question 8: Of all the factors affecting agricultural yields, weather is the one _____ the most.

A. that influences farmers B. farmers that is influences

C. why farmers influence it D. it influences farmers

Question 9: It gets _____ to understand what the professor has explained.

A. the more difficult B. difficult more and more

C. more difficult than D. more and more difficult

Question 10: I was doing my homework _____ the light went out.

A. after B. before C. while D. when

Question 11: He carried a(n) _____ driving license.

A. untrue B. unfaithful C. artificial D. false

Question 12: John: "I've passed my final exam." Tom: " _____ "

A. That's a good idea. B. Good luck.

C. It's nice of you to say so. D. Congratulations!

Question 13: _____, we tried our best to complete it.

A. Thanks to the difficult homework B. Despite the homework was difficult

C. Difficult as the homework was

D. As though the homework was difficult

Question 14: Students are often advised to look at the first and last _____ of a book before attempting to read it in details.

A. paragraphs

B. headings

C. chapters

D. titles

Question 15: _____ ten minutes earlier, you would have got a better seat.

A. Had you arrived

B. If you arrived

C. Were you arrived

D. If you hadn't arrived

Question 16: The song has _____ been selected for the 22nd Sea Games, Vietnam.

A. officially

B. office

C. official

D. officer

Question 17: Edith Harlow has kindly agreed _____. You should ask him.

A. to helping

B. to help

C. help

D. helping

Question 18: People usually can get sufficient _____ of the calcium their bodies need from the food they consume.

A. variety B. source C. amount D. number **Question 19:** It is possible _____ may

assist some trees in saving water in the winter.

A. to lose leaves B. that the loss of leaves C. the leaves are lost D. when

leaves have lost

Question 20: Kitchen appliances called blenders became _____ in the 1930s, when Stephen B. Poplawski developed a machine that excelled at making his favorite drink.

A. establish

B. established

C. which establish

D. establishing

Question 21: There's somebody walking behind us. I think we are _____.

A. followed

B. being followed

C. following

D. being following

Question 22: Chosen as the nation's capital at the end of the American Civil War, _____ the city of over a million people.

A. Washington, DC is now

B. for Washington, DC,

C. Washington, DC,

D. now in Washington, DC,

Question 23: It is a top secret. You _____ tell anyone about it.

A. won't

B. needn't

C. mustn't

D. mightn't

Question 24: Although he hadn't spoken French for many years, he picked it _____ again after a few weeks.

A. over

B. on

C. up

D. through

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 questions.

The Winterthur Museum is a collection and a house. There are many museums *devoted to* the decorative arts and many house museums, but rarely in the United States is a great collection displayed in a great country house. Passing through successive generations of a single family, Winterthur has been a private estate for more than a century. Even after the extensive renovations made to it between 1929 and 1931, the house remained a family residence. This fact is of importance to the atmosphere and effect of the museum. *The impression of a lived-in house is apparent to the visitor:* the rooms look as if they were vacated only a

short while ago whether by the original owners of the furniture or the most recent residents of the house can be a matter of personal interpretation. Winterthur remains, then, a house in which a collection of furniture and architectural elements has been *assembled*. Like an English country house, it is an organic structure; the house, as well as the collection and manner of displaying *it* to the visitor, has changed over the years. The changes have coincided with *developing* concepts of the American arts, increased knowledge on the part of collectors and students, and a progression toward the achievement of a historical effect in period-room displays. The rooms at Winterthur have followed this current, yet still retained the character of a private house.

The concept of a period room as a display technique has developed gradually over the years in an effort to present works of art in a context that would show them to greater effect and would give them more meaning for the viewer. Comparable to the habitat group in a natural history museum, the period room represents the decorative arts in a lively and interesting manner and provides an opportunity to assemble objects related by style, date, or place of manufacture.

Question 25: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Historical furniture contained in Winterthur
- B. How Winterthur compares to English country houses
- C. Elements that make Winterthur an unusual museum
- D. The reason that Winterthur was redesigned

Question 26: The phrase "*devoted to*" in line 1 is closest in meaning to _____ .

- A. specializing in
- B. sentimental about
- C. surrounded by
- D. successful in

Question 27: What happened at Winterthur between 1929 and 1931?

- A. The old furniture was replaced
- B. The estate became a museum
- C. The owners moved out
- D. The house was repaired

Question 28: What does the author mean by stating "the *impression of a lived-in house is apparent to the visitor*"?

- A. Few people visit Winterthur
- B. The furniture at Winterthur looks comfortable
- C. Winterthur does not look like a typical museum
- D. Winterthur is very old

Question 29: The word "*assembled*" in line 9 is closest in meaning to _____ .

- A. summoned
- B. appreciated
- C. fundamentally changed
- D. brought together

Question 30: The word "*it*" in line 10 refers to _____ .

- A. collection
- B. English country house
- C. visitor
- D. Winterthur

Question 31: The word "*developing*" in line 11 is closest in meaning to _____ .

- A. evolving
- B. exhibiting
- C. informative
- D. traditional

Question 32: According to the passage, objects in a period room are related by all of the following EXCEPT _____ .

- A. place of manufacture
- B. date
- C. past ownership
- D. style

Question 33: What is the relationship between the two paragraphs in the passage?

- A. Paragraph 2 explains a philosophy of art appreciation that contrasts with that explained in Paragraph 1.
- B. Paragraph 2 explains a term that was mentioned in Paragraph 1.
- C. Each paragraph describes a different historical period
- D. Each paragraph describes a different approach to the display of objects in a museum

Question 34: Where in the passage does the author explain why displays at Winterthur have changed?

- A. lines 6-8
- B. lines 4-5
- C. lines 1-2
- D. lines 10-12

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

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS

All plants rely on nutrients taken from the soil in order to survive. However, in areas where the soil does not contain enough (35)_____ nutrients, some plants have adapted to (36) _____ their diets from another source: living organisms. Though they are few in number, carnivorous plants are (37)_____ fascinating beings that “eat” anything from one-celled organisms to insects in order to survive. They are commonly found in marshlands. Carnivorous plants feature one of several types of “traps” to ensnare prey, which they consume to make up for nutrients that may be missing from the soil. While there are over 400 species of carnivorous plants in the world today, some are more (38)_____ than others.

The most well-known of these plants are the snap traps, which include the Venus flytrap. Snap traps are easily identified by their leaves, which are separated into two lobes that have the ability to fold together. Inside the lobes, the surface is covered with tiny hairs that are (39) _____ to movement. When the plant’s prey brushes against the hairs, it triggers a closing mechanism that rapidly brings the two lobes together, trapping the prey (40)_____ inside. The response of the traps is phenomenal (41)_____ speed: the time between triggering the hairs and snapping shut is less than a second. As the prey struggles inside the trap, it only triggers more hairs, causing the leaves to tighten their (42) _____. The plant then secretes liquid chemicals from special glands into the trap to dissolve the prey and absorb all of its nutrients. Besides the Venus flytrap, only one other type of snap trap exists today, (43)_____ to as the waterwheel plant. The two share a common ancestor and differ only in a few ways. For instance, the waterwheel is an aquatic plant, while the flytrap is exclusively terrestrial. In addition, the flytrap feeds primarily on arthropods like spiders, while the waterwheel lives (44)_____ simple invertebrates, like certain types of plankton.

- Question 35:** A. critical B. vital C. crucial D. indispensable
- Question 36:** A. modify B. enlarge C. augment D. supplement
- Question 37:** A. nonetheless B. though C. contradictorily D. yet
- Question 38:** A. prevalent B. current C. domineering D. prevailing
- Question 39:** A. vulnerable B. liable C. prone D. sensitive
- Question 40:** A. closely B. securely C. irreplaceably D. steadily
- Question 41:** A. in accordance with B. in preference to C. in regard to D. on merits of
- Question 42:** A. fist B. hold C. seizure D. grip
- Question 43:** A. denoted B. referred C. indicated D. implicated
- Question 44:** A. off B. onto C. though D. with

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the followings.

Question 45: Few businesses are flourishing in the present economic climate.

- A. taking off B. setting up C. growing well D. closing down

Question 46: The dog saw his reflection in the pool of water .

- A. imagination B. bone C. leash D. image

Question 47: At times, I look at him and wonder what is going on in his mind.

- A. sometimes B. always C. hardly D. never

Question 48: Humans depend on species diversity to provide food, clean air and water, and fertile soil for agriculture.

- A. destruction B. contamination C. fertilizer D. variety

Question 49: I couldn't see what she was doing. It was so dark down there.

- A. make out B. make up C. make for D. make from

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

Question 50: Several (A) people have apparent (B) tried to change the man's mind (C), but he refuses to listen (D).

Question 51: Not until (A) I was on my way (B) to the airport that I realized (C) I had left my passport at home (D).

Question 52: Students suppose (A) to read all the questions (B) carefully and find out (C) the answers to them (D).

Question 53: The disposable (A) camera, a single- used camera (B) preloaded with print film (C) has appeared (D) in the late 1980s and has become very popular.

Question 54: Public health (A) experts say that the money one spends avoiding illness (B) is less than the cost (C) of to treat sickness (D).

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

MOBILE PHONES: ARE THEY ABOUT TO TRANSFORM OUR LIVES?

We love them so much that some of us sleep with them under the pillow, yet we are increasingly concerned that we cannot escape their electronic reach. We use them to convey our most intimate secrets, yet we worry that they are a threat to our privacy. We rely on them more than the Internet to cope with modern life, yet many of us don't believe advertisements saying we need more advanced services.

Sweeping aside the doubts that many people feel about the benefits of new third generation phones and fears over the health effects of phone masts, a recent report claims that the long-term effects of new mobile technologies will be entirely positive so long as the public can be convinced to make use of *them*. Research about users of mobile phones reveals that the mobile has already moved beyond being a mere practical communications tool to become the backbone of modern social life, from love affairs to friendship to work.

The close relationship between user and phone is most *pronounced* among teenagers, the report says, who regard their mobiles as an expression of their identity. This is partly because mobiles are seen as being beyond the control of parents. But the researchers suggest that another reason may be that mobiles, especially text messaging, were seen as a way of overcoming shyness. The impact of phones, however, has been *local* rather than global, supporting existing friendship and networks, rather than opening users to a new broader community. Even the language of texting in one area can be incomprehensible to anybody from another area.

Among the most important benefits of using mobile phones, the report claims, will be a vastly improved mobile infrastructure, providing gains throughout the economy, and the provision of a more sophisticated location-based services for users. The report calls on government to put more effort into the delivery of services by mobile phone, with suggestion including public transport and traffic information and doctors' text messages to remind patients of appointments. There are many possibilities. At a recent trade fair in Sweden, a mobile navigation product was launched. When the user enters a destination, a route is automatically downloaded to their mobile and presented by voices, pictures and maps as they drive. In future, these devices will also be able to plan around congestion and road works in real time. Third generation phones will also allow for remote monitoring of patients by doctors. In Britain, scientists are developing an asthma management solution using mobiles to detect early signs of an attack.

Mobile phones can be used in education. A group of teachers in Britain use third generation phones to provide fast internet service to children who live beyond the reach of terrestrial broadband services and can have no access to online information. „As the new generation of mobile technologies takes off, the social potential will vastly increase,“ the report argues.

Question 55: What does the writer suggest in the first paragraph about our attitudes to mobile phones?

- A. We need them more than anything else to deal with modern life.
- B. We are worried about using them so much.
- C. We cannot live without them.
- D. We have contradictory feelings about them.

Question 56: What does “*them*” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. long-term effects
- B. new mobile technologies
- C. benefits
- D. doubts

Question 57: What is the connection between social life and mobile phones?

- A. Mobile phones enable people to communicate while moving around.
- B. Modern social life relies significantly on the use of mobile phones.
- C. Mobile phones encourage people to make friends.
- D. Mobile phones make romantic communication easier.

Question 58: Why do teenagers have such a close relationship with their mobile phones?

- A. They feel independent when they use them.
- B. They tend to feel uncomfortable in many situations.
- C. They use text messages more than any other group.
- D. They are more inclined to be late than older people.

Question 59: Which of the following is **NOT** true?

- A. Mobile phone is considered as a means for the youth to show their characters.
- B. Mobile phones are playing a wide range of roles in people's life.
- C. People can overcome shyness by using texting to communicate things that make them uncomfortable.
- D. There is no need to suspect the harmfulness of mobile phones.

Question 60: In what sense has the impact of phones been “*local*” in paragraph 3?

- A. People tend to communicate with people they already know.
- B. It depends on local dialects.
- C. Users generally phone people who live in the same neighbourhood.

D. The phone networks use different systems.

Question 61: How might mobile phones be used in the future?

- A. To show bus and train timetables
- B. To cure diseases
- C. To arrange deliveries
- D. To give the address of the nearest doctor's surgery

Question 62: The navigation product launched in Sweden is helpful for drivers because _____.

- A. it tells them which roads are congested
- B. it shows them how to avoid road works
- C. it can suggest the best way to get to a place
- D. it provides directions orally

Question 63: What is the general attitude of the report described here?

- A. The government should take over the mobile phone networks.
- B. Mobile phones can have a variety of very useful applications.
- C. There are problems with mobile phones that cannot be overcome.
- D. Manufacturers need to produce better equipment.

Question 64: The word "*pronounced*" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. overwhelmed
- B. serious
- C. obvious
- D. voiced

WRITING

Part 1. Rewrite the following sentences in order to keep their original meanings.

Question 65: Mary is pretty but Camry is prettier.

-> Camry is the

Question 66: This is the best film I've ever seen.

-> I've

Question 67: My school has over 2,000 students.

-> There are

Question 68: People say that the plane of Germanwings crashed into the mountains.

-> It is

Question 69: He tries to learn English well so as to find a good job.

-> He tries to learn English well with

Part 2. Why do people learn English? Write a paragraph about 150 words.

-----THE END-----

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ 14

1	D	33	B
2	A	34	D
3	A	35	B
4	B	36	D
5	B	37	A
6	D	38	A
7	A	39	D
8	A	40	B
9	D	41	C
10	D	42	D
11	C	43	B
12	D	44	A
13	C	45	C
14	C	46	D
15	A	47	A
16	A	48	D
17	B	49	A
18	C	50	B
19	B	51	C
20	B	52	A
21	B	53	D
22	A	54	D
23	C	55	A
24	A	56	B
25	C	57	C
26	A	58	D
27	D	59	C

28	C	60	D
29	D	61	C
30	D	62	D
31	A	63	C
32	C	64	C

Part 1. Rewrite the following sentences in order to keep their original meanings.

Question 65: Mary is pretty but Camry is prettier.

-> Camry is the *prettier of the two girls*.

Question 66: This is the best film I've ever seen.

-> I've *never seen a better film than this (film.) or (I've never seen such a good film.)*

Question 67: My school has over 2,000 students.

-> There are *over 2,000 students in my school*.

Question 68: People say that the plane of Germanwings crashed into the mountains.

-> It is *said that the plane of Germanwings crashed into the mountains*.

Question 69: He tries to learn English well so as to find a good job.

-> He tries to learn English well with *a view to finding a good job*.

Part 2. Why do people learn English? Write a paragraph about 150 words.