Baitaptracnghiem.com DÈ THI THỦ THPT QUỐC GIA Môn TIẾNG ANH Thời gian: 50 phút Mã đề: 01

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 from 1 to 2.

Câu hỏi 1 (NB): A. passed B. wished C. touched D. moved

Câu hỏi 2 (NB): A. blood B. pool C. food D. tool

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 from 3 to 4.

Câu hỏi 3 (TH): He was so **insubordinate** that he lost his job within a week.

A. understanding B. obedient C. fresh D. disobedient

Câu hỏi 4 (VDC): I had no idea that you and he were on such intimate terms. I thought you were only casual acquaintances.

A. were hostile to each other **B.** behaved well toward each other

C. hardly knew each other **D.** were such close friends

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 primary stress in each of the following questions from 5 to 6.

Câu hỏi 5 (NB): A. reflect B. contain C. purchase D. suggest

Câu hỏi 6 (NB): A. possession B. politics C. decision D. refusal

Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 7 to 14.

The sculptural legacy that the new United States inherited from its colonial predecessors was far from a rich one, and in fact, in 1776 sculpture as an art form was still in the hand of artisans and craftspeople. Stone carvers engraved their motifs of skulls and crossbones and other religious icons of death into the gray slabs that we still see standing today in old burial grounds. Some skilled craftspeople

made intricately carved wooden ornamentations for furniture or architectural decorations, while others carved wooden shop signs and ships' figureheads. Although **they** often achieved expression and formal excellence in their generally primitive style, they remained artisans skilled in the craft of carving and constituted a group distinct from what we normally think of as "sculptors" in today's use of the word.

On the rare occasion when a fine piece of sculpture was desired, Americans <u>turned to</u> foreign sculptors, as in the 1770's when the cities of New York and Charleston, South Carolina, <u>commissioned</u> the Englishman Joseph Wilton to make marble statues of William Pitt. Wilton also made a lead equestrian image of King George III that was created in New York in 1770 and torn down by zealous patriots six years later. A few marble memorials with carved busts, urns, or other decorations were produced in England and brought to the colonies to be set in the walls of churches - as in King's Chapel in Boston. But sculpture as a high art, practiced by artists who knew both the artistic theory of their Renaissance Baroque-Rococo predecessors and the various technical procedures of modeling, casting, and carving rich three-dimensional forms, was not known among Americans in 1776. Indeed, for many years thereafter, the United States had two groups from which to choose - either the local craftspeople or the imported talent of European sculptors.

The eighteenth century was not one in which powered sculptural conceptions were developed. Add to this the timidity with which unschooled artisans originally trained as stonemasons, carpenters, or cabinetmakers - attacked the medium from which they sculpture made in the United States in the late eighteenth century.

Câu hỏi 7 (TH): What is the main idea of the passage?

- **A.** There was a great demand for the work of eighteenth-century artisans.
- **B.** American sculptors were hampered by a lack of tools and materials.
- C. Skilled sculptors did not exist in the US in the 1770's.
- **D.** Many foreign sculptors worked in the US after 1776.

| Câu hỏi 8 (TH): It is from colonial times w | 1 0 | raph that the sculptural le | gacy that the new United States | s had |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| A. not great | B. plentiful | C. very rich | D. not countable | |
| Câu hỏi 9 (VD): The | phrase " <u>turned to</u> " in j | paragraph 2 is closest in n | neaning to | |
| A. castigated | B. censored | C. consulted | D. hired | |
| Câu hỏi 10 (TH): Th | e work of which of the | following could be seen in | n burial ground? | |
| A. stone carves | B. carpenters | C. cabinetmakers | D. European sculptors | |

| Câu hỏi 11 (NB): Th | ne word " <u>they</u> " in the pas | sage refers to | e. |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| A. wooden ornam | entations | B. skilled craftsp | eople |
| C. architectural de | ecorations | D. wooden shop | signs |
| Câu hỏi 12 (TH): Th | ne word "commissioned | " in paragraph 2 refe | rs to |
| A. enabled B. allo | owed C. conferred I |). empowered | |
| * * | That can be inferred about s expensive to produce lo | - | narble memorials from England? A. |
| B. Such sculpture | was as prestigious as tho | se made locally. | |
| C. Such sculpture | was not available in the | US. | |
| D. The materials f | ound abroad were superi | or. | |
| Câu hỏi 14 (VD): sculptors? | How did the work of A | American carvers in | 1776 differ from that of contemporary |
| A. It was less time | e-consuming. | B. It was more ex | xpensive. |
| C. It was less refin | ned. | D. It was more d | angerous. |
| | C, or D on your answer | | word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the 16. |
| Câu hỏi 15 (TH): Sư | ach problems as haste and | d inexperience are a <u>u</u> | universal feature of youth. |
| A. separated | B. shared | C. marked | D. hidden |
| Câu hỏi 16 (VD): N source of water. | Many inhabitants in the | village have been in | flicted with cancer due to the polluted |
| A. have fought ag | ainst B. have prevented | C. have suffered | from D. have avoided |
| | | | |
| | . C, or D on your answer g questions from 17 to 19 | | sentence that is closest in meaning to |

Câu hỏi 17 (VD): Fansipan is the highest mountain in the Indochinese Peninsula.

- **A.** There are some mountains in the Indochinese Peninsula higher than Fansipan.
- **B.** The Indochinese Peninsula includes one of the highest mountains on earth.
- **C.** The highest mountain in the Indochinese Peninsula is exclusive Fansipan.
- **D.** No mountains in the Indochinese Peninsula are higher than Fansipan.

Câu hỏi 18 (VDC): "If I were you, I wouldn't read the job advertisement and position description carelessly.", Helen said.

- **A.** Helen advised me on reading the job advertisement and position description carelessly.
- **B.** Helen recommended that I take no notice of the job advertisement and position description.
- C. I was blamed for not reading the job advertisement and position description carefully by Helen.
- **D.** Helen advised me against reading the job advertisement and position description carelessly.

Câu hỏi 19 (VDC): It's possible that Joanna didn't receive my message.

- **A.** Joanna can't have received my message. **B.** Joanna might not have received my message.
- **C.** Joanna may have received my message. **D.** Joanna might have received my message.

Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 20 to 24.

Tsunami is a Japanese word that means harbor wave and is used as the scientific term for seismic sea wave generated by an undersea earthquake or possibly an undersea landslide or volcanic eruption. When the ocean floor is tilted or offset during an earthquake, a set of waves is created similar to the **concentric** waves generated by an object dropped into the water. Most tsunamis originate along the Ring of Fire, a zone of volcanoes and seismic activity, 32,500 km long that encircles the Pacific Ocean. Since 1819, about 40 tsunamis have struck the Hawaiian Islands.

tsunami can have wavelengths, or widths, of 100 to 200 km, and may travel hundreds of kilometers across the deep ocean, reaching speeds of about 725 to 800 kilometres an hour. Upon entering shallow coastal waters, the wave, which have been only about half a metre high out at sea, suddenly grows rapidly. When the wave reaches the shore, it may be 15 m high or more. Tsunamis have tremendous energy because of the great volume of water affected. **They** are capable of obliterating coastal settlements.

Tsunamis should not be confused with storm surges, which are domes of water that rise underearth hurricanes or cyclones and cause extensive coastal flooding when the storms reach land. Storm surges are particularly devastating if they occur at high tide. A cyclone and accompanying storm surges killed an estimated 500,000 people in Bangladesh in 1970. The tsunami which struck south and southeast Asia in late 2004 killed over 200 thousand people.

| Cau hoi 20 (1 H): W | hat does the word "concent | ric in paragraph 1 mean? |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| A. Having a comm | non centre | B. Having wavy centres |
| C. Having wavy n | novements | D. Having many centres |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Câu hỏi 21 (NB): W | That is the greatest speed of t | sunami travelling across the deep ocean? |
| A. 150,000 kilome | etres an hour | B. 200 kilometres an hour |
| C. 700 kilometres | an hour | D. 800 kilometres an hour |
| | | |
| Câu hỏi 22 (NB): Th | ne word " <u>they</u> " in paragraph | 2 refers to |
| A. Volumes of war | ter B. Coastal waters | C. Coastal settlements D. Tsunamis |
| | | |
| Câu hỏi 23 (TH): W | hich of the following is NO | T true? |
| A. Storm surges as | re domes of water rising und | derearth hurricanes or cyclones. |
| B. Storm surges ca | ause extensive coastal flood | ing. |
| C. Tsunami only o | occurs in Asia. | |
| D. A cyclone alon | g with storm surges happen | ed in Asia in 1970. |
| | | |
| Câu hỏi 24 (TH): W | hat is the passage mainly at | oout? |
| A. Where tsunami | is originate. | B. How tremendous is the energy of a tsunami. |
| C. Damage caused | d by tsunamis. | D. Facts about tsunamis. |
| | , C, or D on your answer sh g exchanges from 25 to 26. | neet to indicate the most suitable response to complete |
| another serving. Cho | nne offered Jim some more coose the best response. The some more chicken?" | hicken; however, Jim was full and seemed not to have |
| lim: " | I'm full " | |

| A. Never mind. | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| B. No, I wouldn't. | | | |
| C. No, I can't. | | | |
| D. No, thanks. | | | |
| Câu hỏi 26 (TH): An outravel agent for advice. Gentleman: "Can you re | Select the most suitable | response to fill in the | |
| Agent: "" | | | |
| A. Yes, please go to o | other agencies | | |
| B. I don't think you o | could afford a tour to Sin | ngapore, sir | |
| C. No. You cannot re | ecommend any places | | |
| D. A package tour to | the Spratly Islands wou | ald be perfect, sir | |
| in each of the following Câu hỏi 27 (TH): Face | g questions. ebook.com's server IP a | | underlined part that needs correction d in Google Chrome browser because |
| of the error of Internet c | | | |
| A. Facebook.com's | B. could not find | C. because of | D. Internet connection |
| Câu hỏi 28 (NB): My g | girlfriend and I drink son | metimes coffee in the | morning in a café <u>near my school</u> . |
| A. girlfriend | B. drink sometimes | C. in | D. near my school |
| Câu hỏi 29 (VD): There | e were <u>inconsiderate</u> am | ounts of money wast | ted on large building projects. |
| A. inconsiderate | B. amounts | C. wasted | D. building |
| Correct word or phrase Having a relations is different from culture | that best fits each of the ship with someone is in to culture. Here are son | e numbered blanks famportant to people are examples. | our answer sheet to indicate the from 30 to 34. Found the world; (30), dating Australia. Groups as large as 30 people |
| | | | s seen as a (31) way to spend |
| Trang 6 | | | |

| | o help to (32) ciding whether to go on | | e feel more comfortab | ole in the company |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| dating. Dating servi | since many young peop ces are offered to single nutes talking to one pers | e people. One of them | is speed dating, in (33 | |
| offering a service ca customers to build | is a common way of (3 alled 'online dating assi their profiles, selects por people agree to meet f | stant' to help busy pec tential matches, and th | ople to find a partner. | An assistant helps |
| Câu hỏi 30 (TH): | A. although | B. and | C. however | D. despite |
| Câu hỏi 31 (NB): | A. safe | B. savings | C. safely | D. save |
| , , | A. deteriorate | B. ease | C. refrain | D. escape |
| Câu hỏi 32 (VD): | A. when | B. that | C. which | D. whom |
| Câu hỏi 33 (NB): | A | D matches in a | C match satching | D match malina |
| Câu hỏi 34 (VD): | A. matchtaking | B. matchgoing | C. matchcatching | D. matchmaking |
| Câu hỏi 35 (NB): CA. the - the | Of all the world's major of B. an - the | | ic Ocean is D. a - the | shallowest. |
| Câu hỏi 36 (NB): I | f you do what you tell of | hers, they ir | ı you. | |
| A. believe | B. won't believe | C. will believe | D. would belie | eve |
| Câu hỏi 37 (NB): V | Ve in silence v | when he suddenly | me to help him | |
| A. walked - aske | d | B. were walking | g - asked | |
| C. walked - was | asking | D. were walking | g - was asking | |
| Câu hỏi 38 (TH): cake. | Make sure you mix the | e ingredients well, | you might get | up lumps in your |
| A. otherwise | B. supposing | C. unless | D. provided | |
| | : To protect | | erts advise longer pa | sswords |

| Câu hỏi 40 (VD): | as the representative | at the conference, she f | Felt extremely proud of herself. | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| A. On choosing | as the representative at the conference, she felt extremely proud of herself. B. Having been chosen | | | |
| C. Be chosen | D. Having chosen | | | |
| C âu hỏi 41 (TH): Applio | cations in after | 30 April will not be co | nsidered. | |
| A. sent | B. send | | | |
| C âu hỏi 42 (VDC): I wơ | on't buy that car because | e it has too much | on it. | |
| A. ups and downs | B. white tie | C. wear and tear | D. odds and ends | |
| C âu hỏi 43 (TH): Don't | worry! Our new produc | et will keep you bathroo | m clean and | |
| A. odour | B. odourless | C. odourlessly | D. odourful | |
| C âu hỏi 44 (TH): It's im | nportant to project a(n)_ | image during tl | he interview. | |
| A. optimistic | B. cheerful | C. positive | D. upbeat | |
| C âu hỏi 45 (VD): Part ti | me jobs give us freedon | n to our own in | nterest. | |
| A. pursue | B. chase | C. seek | D. catch | |
| C âu hỏi 46 (VD): Van G | ogh suffered from depre | ession by over | work and ill-health. | |
| A. taken up | B. pull through | C. coming about | D. brought on | |
| C âu hỏi 47 (TH): Jane v | vould never forget | first prize in such a | prestigious competition. | |
| A. to have awarded | B. being awarded | C. having awarded | D. to be awarded | |
| | | | | |

C. on - between

D. against - with

A. against - in

B. from - to

| Câu hỏi 48 (TH): | There has been a wide | spread about | whether North | Korea has successfully |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| miniaturized a nucle | ear weapon and whether | it has a working H-bon | nb. | |
| A. gossip | B. rumour | C. challenge | D. doubt | |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each of the pair of sentences in the following questions from 49 to 50.

Câu hỏi 49 (VDC): The basketball team knew they lost the match. They soon started to blame each other.

- **A.** Not only did the basketball team lose the match but they blamed each other as well.
- **B.** Hardly had the basketball team known they lost the match when they started to blame each other.
- **C.** No sooner had the basketball team started to blame each other than they knew they lost the match.
- **D.** As soon as they blamed each other, the basketball team knew they lost the match.

Câu hỏi 50 (VDC): I invited Rachel to my party, but she couldn't come. She had arranged to do something else.

- **A.** Without having arranged to do something else, Rachel would have come to my party as invited.
- **B.** If it hadn't been for her arrangement for something else, Rachel would come to my party as invited.
- C. Rachel would have come to my party, unless she hadn't arranged to so something else.
- **D.** If Rachel hadn't arranged to do something else, she would come to my party as invited.