|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO ĐĂK NÔNG**TRƯỜNG THPT TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO** | **ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA LẦN 1****NĂM HỌC 2017 - 2018****Môn: Tiếng Anh***Thời gian: 60 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)* |
|  | **Mã đề: 136** |

Họ, tên thí sinh:..................................................................... SBD: .............................

***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 1: A.** possible. **B.** university **C.** secondary **D.** suitable

**Câu 2: A.** confident **B.** important **C.** exciting **D.** together

***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 3: A.** interview **B.** minute **C.** question **D.** suitable

**Câu 4: A.** character **B.** chemist **C.** technical **D.** teacher

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

**Câu 5:** By this time next summer, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your studies.

**A.** completes **B.** will complete **C.** are completing **D.** will have completed

**Câu 6:** Billy, come and give me a hand with cooking.

**A.** help **B.** be busy **C.** prepared **D.** attempt

**Câu 7:** Qualifications and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are two most important factors that help you get a good job.

**A.** politeness **B.** attention **C.** impression **D.** experience

**Câu 8:** We are not allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jeans at school.

**A.** wear **B.** to wear **C.** wearing **D.** worn

**Câu 9:** She got up late and rushed to the bus stop.

**A.** went leisurely **B.** came into **C.** dropped by **D.** went quickly

**Câu 10:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more carefully, he would not have had the accident yesterday:

**A.** If Peter driven **B.** Unless Peter had driven

**C.** If had Peter driven **D.** Had Peter driven

**Câu 11:** In the 19th century, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon.

**A.** took **B.** had taken **C.** had taken **D.** was taking

**Câu 12:** The room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ once a day.

**A.** should clean **B.** should be cleaning **C.** should be cleaned **D.** should have cleaned

**Câu 13:** Not all teenagers are well \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their future job when they are at high school.

**A.** concerned **B.** interested **C.** satisfied **D.** prepared

**Câu 14:** If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book, youhave a brief look at it without reading or studying it seriously.

**A.** put down **B.** dip into **C.** put away **D.** pick up

**Câu 15:** Reagan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an actor years ago.

**A.** was said being **B.** is said to be **C.** was said have been **D.** is said to have been

**Câu 16:** Sometimes it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find suitable books for our children.

**A.** difficulties **B.** difficulty **C.** difficult **D.** difficultly

***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 17:** In times of war, the Red Cross is ***dedicated*** to reducing the sufferings of wounded soldiers, civilians, and prisoners of war.

**A.** devoted **B.** interested **C.** excited **D.** mounted

**Câu 18:** An international medical conference ***initiated*** by Davison resulted in the birth of the League of Red Cross Societies in 1991.

**A.** treated **B.** started **C.** dedicated **D.** helped

***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 19:** School uniform is compulsory in most of Vietnamese schools.

**A.** depended **B.** optional **C.** divided **D.** paid

**Câu 20:** They decided to postpone their journey till the end of the month because of the epidemic.

**A.** turn round **B.** take up **C.** continue **D.** do with

***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 21:** Would you like some beer? – Yes, just............

**A.** a little **B.** little **C.** few **D.** a few

**Câu 22:** - What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary!

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** You are telling a lie **B.** Thank you for your compliment

**C.** Thank you very much. I am afraid **D.** I don't like your sayings

***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 23 to 27***

The 15th Asian Games (23)\_\_\_\_\_ from December 1 through December 15, 2006, in Doha, Capital of Qatar. More than 10,000 athletes, who **represented** 45 countries and regions, took part in 39 sports and 424 events of the Games, the most important event in Asia. Some new events such as chess and triathlon were also (24)\_\_\_\_\_ in the Games.

The 15th Asian Games was organized at 34 sporting **venues** including Khalifa Stadium, which (25)\_\_\_\_\_ the opening and closing ceremonies. The Opening Ceremony of the 15th Asian Games, Doha 2006, at Khalifa Stadium, was the most **spectacular** opening of any Games with 50,000 people to get into Khalifa Stadium and more than one billion television (26)\_\_\_\_\_ The Doha Asian Games Organizing Committee (DAGOC) wanted to ensure that everybody who saw the ceremony would have a memory for life as suggested in the **slogan** "The Games of Your Life." The 151h Asian Games was a successful sporting event that all **attendees** would never forget. Everyone is looking forward (27)\_\_\_\_\_ the 16th Asian Games, which will be held in Guangzhou, China, from November 2 to November 18, 2010.

**Câu 23: A.** brought about **B.** took place **C.** took part **D.** set up

**Câu 24: A.** consisted **B.** contained **C.** competed **D.** included

**Câu 25: A.** hosted **B.** took **C.** occurred **D.** held

**Câu 26: A.** spectators **B.** partners **C.** observers **D.** viewers

**Câu 27: A.** into **B.** to **C.** for **D.** in

***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 from 28 to 34:***

University Entrance Examination is very important in Vietnamese students. High school graduates have to take it and get high results to be admitted to universities. The pressure on the candidates remains very high despite the measures that have been taken to reduce the heat around these exams, since securing a place in a state university is considered a major step towards a successful career for young people, especially ***those***from ***rural areas*** or disadvantaged families. In the year 2004, it was estimated that nearly 1 million Vietnamese students took the University Entrance Examination, but on average only 1 out of 5 candidates succeeded. Normally, candidates take 3 exam subjects, and each lasts; 180 minutes for the fixed group of subjects they choose. There are 4 fixed groups of subjects: Group A: Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry; Group B: Mathematics, Biology, and Chemistry; Group C: Literature, History, and Geography; Group D: Literature, Foreign Language, and Mathematics.

In addition to universities, there are community colleges, art and technology institutes; professional secondary schools, and vocational schools which offer degrees or certificates from a-few-month to 2-year courses.

According to Vietnam's Ministry of Education and Training, there are currently 23 non-public universities, accounting for 11% of the total number of universities. These non-public universities are currently training 119,464 students, or 11.7% of the total number of students. The government is planning to increase the number of non-public universities to 30% by 2007.

**Câu 28:** What does the passage mainly discuss ?

**A.** A step towards a successful career for young people.

**B.** The number of university in Vietnam

**C.** The stressful University Entrance Examination

**D.** The plane of increasing the number of non - public universites

**Câu 29:** Which sentence refers to the University Entrance Examination in Vietnam?

**A.** Students are not allowed to choose their exam subjects.

**B.** Students find it easy to get success in the University Entrance Examination.

**C.** There are four fixed groups of exam subjects for students to choose.

**D.** Math is compulsory in the University Entrance Examination.

**Câu 30:** In 2004, the proportion of the students who got success in University Entrance Examination was about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent.

**A.** 5 **B.** 10 **C.** 20 **D.** 50

**Câu 31:** University Entrance Examination in Vietnamese is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** easy **B.** interesting **C.** stressful **D.** free

**Câu 32:** The word ***those***refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** examinations **B.** universities **C.** young people **D.** exam subjects

**Câu 33:** According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the Vietnamese government will close all non-public universities by next year.

**B.** the Vietnamese government does not appreciate non-public universities

**C.** the Vietnamese government encourages the establishing of non-public universities.

**D.** Vietnamese students have no alternative to continue their higher study besides universities.

**Câu 34:** The word ***rural areas***  is closest meaning to

**A.** smal families **B.** big families **C.** countryside **D.** cites

***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 from 35 to 41:***

Species that belong to an area are said to be native species. Typically, they have been part of a given biological landscape for a long period, and they are well adapted to the local environment and to the presence of other native species in the same general habitat. ***Exotic*** species are interlopers, foreign elements introduced intentionally or accidentally into new settings through human activities. In one context an introduced species may cause no obvious problems and may, over time, be regarded as being just as "natural" as any native species in the same habitat. In another context, exotics may seriously disrupt delicate ecological balances and create a cascade of unintended consequences. The worst of these unintended consequences arise when introduced species put native species in destruction by preying on ***them,*** altering their habitats, or out-competing them in the struggle for food resources. Although biological introductions have affected environments the world over, the most destructive, effects have occurred on islands, where introduced insects, cats, pigs, rats, mongooses, and other nonnative species have caused the grave endangerment or outright extinction of literally hundreds of species during the past 500 years.

One of other reason to cause species extinction is overexploitation. This word refers to the utilization of a species at a rate that is likely to cause its extreme endangerment or outright extinction. Among many examples of severe overexploitation, the case of the great whales stands out in special relief. By the middle of the 20th century, unrestricted whaling had brought many species of whales to incredibly low population sizes. In response to public pressure, in 1982 a number of nations, including the USA, agreed to an international moratorium on whaling. As a direct result, some whale species which are thought to have been on extinction's doorstep 25 years ago have made amazing comebacks, such as grey whales in the western Pacific. Others remain at great risk. Many other species, however, continue to suffer high rates of exploitation because of the trade in animal parts. Currently, the demand for animal parts is centered in several parts of Asia where there. is a strong market for traditional medicines made from items like tiger bone and rhino horn.

**Câu 35:** The word ***Exotic*** is closest meaning to

**A.** domestic **B.** foreign **C.** wild **D.** strange

**Câu 36:** According to the second paragraph, by the middle of the 20 century \_\_\_.

**A.** whale population was the most crowded in marine life

**B.** whale hunting was illegal

**C.** whale population increased dramatically

**D.** whaling was not restricted

**Câu 37:** According to the first paragraph, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** very few native species have been damaged by exotic species

**B.** non-native species have caused badly damage to native ones

**C.** introducing new exotic species to local environments is necessary

**D.** exotic species have never been introduced on islands

**Câu 38:** Exotic species \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** help to make the local environment more ideal to survive

**B.** always share the environment peacefully with native species

**C.** may kill native species for food

**D.** do no harm to native species and the local environment

**Câu 39:** Tiger bone and rhino horn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** are not popular in Asian markets **B.** are used for making traditional medicines

**C.** are never in the trade of animal parts **D.** cannot be found in Asian markets

**Câu 40:** The word ***them*** in the line 9refer to

**A.** native species **B.** exotic species **C.** scientists **D.** grey whales

**Câu 41:** Native species \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** have been part of a given biological landscape for a long period

**B.** are not used to the local environment

**C.** never get along well with other native species in the same environment

**D.** tend to do harm to exotic species

***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 42: Body language** is quiet **and secret**, but **most** powerful language **of all**.

**A.** most **B.** of all **C.** and secret **D.** Body language

**Câu 43:** The computer-based tests will test your ability to understand spoken English, to read nontechnical language, and **writing** correctly.

**A.** will test **B.** spoken **C.** writing **D.** correctly

**Câu 44: Although** its height, Mount Whitney, one of north America's highest mountains, is popular with hikers.

**A.** although **B.** one **C.** highest **D.** popular with

**Câu 45:** Most of the food **what** elephants eat is brought to their mouths by their trunks.

**A.** is brought **B.** what **C.** to their **D.** Most

***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:** The sign says, "Keep off the grass."

**A.** The sign says, "Have someone cut the grass immediately."

**B.** The sign says, "Don't walk on the grass."

**C.** The sign says, "Grass should not be grown here."

**D.** The sign says, "Water the grass, please."

**Câu 47:** Many people think Steve stole the money.

**A.** Steve is thought to have stolen the money.

**B.** It was not Steve who stole the money.

**C.** The money is thought to be stolen bySteve.

**D.** Many people think the money is stolen by Steve.

**Câu 48:** If I were taller, I could reach the top shelf:

**A.** In spite of being tall, I cannot reach the top shelf.

**B.** I cannot reach the top shelf because I am very tall.

**C.** I am not tall enough to reach the top shelf.

**D.** I am too tall to reach the top shelf.

***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:** Mary is sick. She can not go to work.

**A.** Mary is too sick to go to work. **B.** Mary is such sick that she can not go to work

**C.** Mary is not sick enough to go to work. **D.** Mary isn’t so sick that she can

**Câu 50:** Unlike her friends, Jane prefers an independent life.

**A.** Her friends live an independent life and Jane doesn't like it.

**B.** Jane doesn't like her friends because she prefers an independent life.

**C.** Jane prefers an independent life but her friends do not.

**D.** Jane doesn't like her friends to live a dependent life.

----------- HẾT ----------