SỞ GĐ & ĐT THỪA THIÊN HUẾ TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN QUỐC HỌC

ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA

Mã đề 123

MÔN:tiếng anh

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút; không kể thời gian phát đề

the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions. Câu 1 (NB): A. feature **B.** reason **C.** treasure **D.** release Câu 2 (NB): A. released **B.** rushed C. increased **D.** informed 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 3 (NB): A. respond **B.** threaten **C.** translate **D.** assist Câu 4 (NB): A. curriculum B. development C. technology **D.** entertainment 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 (NB): dictionary is_____ important tool in learning a language. A. the **B.** an C.a **D.** x (no article) **Câu 6 (TH):** By the end of this year, my friends and I from high school. A. will be graduating **B**. will be graduated **C**. will have graduated **D**. has graduated Câu 7 (TH): This is the town in I was born and grew up. **B.** where **C.** that A. which **D**. when Câu 8 (VD): Had I stayed with my previous job, I could have been promoted and _____ in this difficult situation now. **B.** wouldn't be C. won't be **D.** wouldn't have been A. am not Câu 9 (NB): The advantage living in the countryside is that it is clean and peaceful. A. in B. of C. at **D.** with Câu 10 (TH): The cleaner we keep our environment, we protect ourselves. **C.** much better A. the better **B.** the best **D.** better **Câu 11 (VD):** with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountains do not seem high at all. **B.** Compare them **C.** If you compare **D.** When compared **A.** A comparison Câu 12 (VD): The little child shrunk in fear as the police officer approached him. A. fragile **B.** embarrassed **C.** vulnerable **D.** intimidating Câu 13 (TH): Having been elected president of the student's union, A. they asked him to give a speech **B.** a speech was given by him **C.** they congratulated him **D.** he gave a short speech

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from

Câu 14 (VD): Despite her difficult living condition, Marie Curie worked very hard and ______ her ambition of becoming a scientist.

e						
A. obtained	B. got	C. realized	D. reached			
Câu 15 (VD): The system	n is designed to be used	in with a v	with a word processing program.			
A. conjunction	B. collaboration	C. communication	D. cooperation			
Câu 16 (VD): People think it's time we		_unnecessary paperwork and bureaucracy.				
A. got away with	B. put up with	C. did away with	D. caught up with			
Câu 17 (TH): My brother has been getting so _		with me recently - I've no idea what's the matter with				
him.						
A. nervous	B. irritable	C. envious	D. unkind			
Câu 18 (TH): We've checked the report; I feel confident that the data is 100% correct.						
A. rigorously	B. indefinitely	C. regularly	D. justly			
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 ea	ch of the following que	estions.				
Câu 19 (VD): study that has just been published backs up their theory completely.						
A. tests	B. holds	C. supports	D. develops			
Câu 20 (VD): To err is human; even doctors are not infallible.						
A. perfect	B. famous	C. impolite	D. inflexible			
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 ea	ch of the following que	estions.				
Câu 21 (TH): Excessive rainfall early in the spring can <u>adversely</u> affect the planting of crops.						
A. positively	B. harmfully	C. greatly	D. strongly			
Câu 22 (VD): We have to try to develop a product that is truly <u>at the cutting edge</u> if we are to stay						
competitive.						
A. very expensive	B. very sharp	C. highly advanced	D. the most outdated			
Mark the letter A, B, C,	or D on your answer	sheet to indicate the	option that best completes each of the			
following exchanges.						
Câu 23 (NB): Paul is inv	iting Jane out for the ev	vening.				
Paul: "Would you like to	go to the cinema with n	ne tonight?"				
Jane: ""						
A. Why not? Staying a	t home is quite relaxing	<i>y</i> .				
B. No, thanks. I'd bette	er do it myself.					
C. Thanks for asking,	but I just need an early	night.				
D. Go ahead. I wouldn	't mind.					

Câu 24 (TH): Anne is making a request to Lucy.

Anne: "Do you mind if I use your phone?"

Lucy: "_____"

A. Not at all. Help yourself.

C. Sorry, I have no idea.

B. Yes, it sure is.

D. You can say that again.

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.

JARGON - THE UPSIDE

The reality is that everyone uses jargon. It is an essential part of the network of occupations and pursuits which make up society. All jobs have an element of jargon, which workers learn as they (25) ______ their expertise. All hobbies require mastery of a jargon. Each society grouping has its jargon. The phenomenon turns (26) ______ to be universal and valuable. It is the jargon element, which, in a job, can promote economy and precision and thus help make life easier for the workers.

When we have learned to command it, jargon is something we readily take (27) _____ in whether the subject is motorcycling, baseball or computers. It can add pace, variety and humor to speech - as when, with an important event approaching, we might slip into the related jargon. We enjoy the mutual showing off which stems from a fluent use of terminology, we enjoy the in-jokes (28) ______ shared linguistic experience permits. (29) ______, we are jealous of this knowledge. We are quick to demean anyone who tries to be part our group without being prepared to take on its jargon. And we resent it when some other group, sensing our lack of linguistic awareness, refuses to let us in.

Câu 25 (TH):	A. develop	B. raise	C. extend	D. expand
Câu 26 (VD):	A. in	B. on	C. out	D. up
Câu 27 (VD):	A. notice	B. control	C. grant	D. pleasure
Câu 28 (NB):	A. who	B. which	C. what	D. why
Câu 29 (TH):	A. Otherwise	B. Therefore	C. Moreover	D. For example

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

CAN ANIMALS TALK?

In 1977, a young Harvard graduate named Irene Pepperberg brought a one-year-old African gray parrot into her lab, and attempted something very unusual. At a time when her fellow scientists thought that animals could only communicate on a very basic level, Irene set out to discover what was on a creature's mind by talking to it. The bird, named Alex, proved to be a very good pupil.

Scientists at the time believed that animals were incapable of any thought. They believed that animals only reacted to things because they were programmed by nature to react that way, not because they had the ability to think or feel. Any pet owner would probably disagree. Pepperberg disagreed, too, and started her work with Alex to prove <u>them</u> wrong.

Pepperberg bought Alex in a pet store. She let the store's assistant pick him out because she didn't want other scientists saying later that she'd <u>deliberately</u> chosen an especially smart bird for her work. Most researchers thought that Pepperberg's attempt to communicate with Alex would end in failure.

However, Pepperberg's experiment did not fail. In fact, over the next few years, Alex learned to imitate almost one hundred and fifty English words, and was even able to reason and use those words on a basic level to communicate. For example, when Alex was shown an object and was asked about its shape, color, or material, he could label it correctly. He could understand that a key was a key no matter what its size or color, and could figure out how the key was different from others.

Pepperberg was careful not to exaggerate Alex's success and abilities. She did not claim that Alex could actually "use" language. Instead, she said that Alex had learned to use a two-way communication code. Alex seemed to understand the turn-taking pattern of communication.

Câu 30 (TH): The reading passage is mainly about _____.

A. how animals communicate with humans

B. one woman's successful experiment to communicate with a bird

C. how parrots are smarter than other animals

D. how Irene Pepperberg proved her fellow scientists wrong

Câu 31 (TH): According to the reading, other scientists believed that animals _____.

A. could only communicate in nature

B. had the ability to communicate with pet owners

C. could communicate if they were programmed to do so

D. didn't have the ability to think

Câu 32 (TH): In paragraph 3, "deliberately" is closest in meaning to _____.

A. naturally B. intentionally C. cleverly D. honestly

Câu 33 (NB): The word "them" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. animals B. scientists C. pet owners D. things

Câu 34 (TH): Which of the following is NOT true about Irene's parrot Alex?

A. He learned to use almost 150 English words.

B. He could label a number of objects.

C. He was able to have complicated conversations.

D. He could understand how one object was different from others.

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.

Over the last 50 years, there has been an increase in the product and consumption of plastic globally. Our lifestyles, constant need for easily disposable products and the resulting waste has had a damaging impact on the environment. It is the accumulation of such waste, the kind that takes centuries to decompose, that has