

ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH
ĐỀ THI TRƯỜNG THPT YÊN LẠC 1 - VINH PHÚC – LẦN 1

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.

Question 1: A house B: cloud C: blouse D: coupon

Question 2: A chores B: halves C: becomes D: minutes

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.

Herman Melville, an American author best known today for his novel Moby Dick, was actually more popular during his lifetime for some of his other works. He traveled extensively and used the knowledge gained during his travels as the basis for his early novels. In 1837, at the age of eighteen, Melville signed as a cabin boy on a merchant ship that was to sail from his Massachusetts home to Liverpool, England. His experiences on this trip served as a **basis** for the novel Redburn (1849). In 1841 Melville set out on a whaling ship headed for the South Seas. After jumping ship in Tahiti, he wandered around the islands of Tahiti and Moorea. This South Sea island sojourn was a backdrop to the novel Omoo (1847). After three years away from home, Melville joined up with a U.S. naval frigate that was returning to the eastern United States around Cape Horn. The novel White-Jacket (1850) describes this lengthy voyage as a navy seaman.

With the publication of these early adventure novels, Melville developed a strong and loyal following among readers eager for his tales of exotic places and situations. However, in 1851, with the publication of Moby Dick, Melville's popularity started to diminish. Moby Dick, on one level the saga of the hunt for the great white whale, was also a heavily symbolic allegory of the heroic struggle of man against the universe. The public was not ready for Melville's literary **metamorphosis** from romantic adventure to philosophical symbolism. It is ironic that the novel that served to diminish Melville's popularity during his lifetime is the one for which he is best known today.

Question 3: The main subject of the passage is _____.'

A Melville's travels B: Moby Dick

C: Melville's personal background D: the popularity of Melville's novels

Question 4: The word "basis" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.'

A background B: message C: bottom D: dissertation

Question 5: According to the passage, Melville's early novels were _____.'

A published while he was traveling

B: completely fictional

C: all about his work on whaling ships

D: based on his travel experience

Question 6: The passage implies that Melville stayed in Tahiti because _____.'

A he had unofficially left his ship

B: he was on leave while his ship was in port

C: he had finished his term of duty

D: he had received permission to take a vacation in Tahiti

Question 7: How did the publication of Moby Dick affect Melville's popularity?'

A His popularity remained as strong as ever.

B: It caused his popularity to decrease.

C: His popularity increased immediately.

D: It had no effect on his popularity.

Question 8: According to the passage, Moby Dick is _____.'

A symbolic of humanity fighting the universe

B: a single-faceted work

C: a short story about a whale

D: a 47 adventure

Question 9: In what year did Melville's book about his experiences as a cabin boy appear?'

A 1849 B: 1837 C: 1847 D: 1841

Question 10: The word "metamorphosis" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.'

A descent

B: circle

C: mysticism

D: change

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.

Question 11: A counterpart B: communicate C: attention D: appropriate

Question 12: A reply B: appear C: protect D: order

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 handling and delivery of mail has always been a serious business, underpinned by the trust of the public in requiring timeliness, safety, and confidentiality. After early beginnings using horseback and stagecoach, and although cars and trucks later replaced stagecoaches and

wagons, the Railway Mail Service still stands as one of America's most resourceful and exciting postal innovations. This service began in 1832, but grew slowly until the Civil War. Then from 1862, by sorting the mail on board moving trains, the Post Office Department was able to decentralize its operations as railroads began to crisscross the nation on a regular basis, and speed up mail delivery. This service lasted until 1974. During peak decades of service, railway mail clerks handled 93% of all non-local mail and by 1905 the service had over 12,000 employees.

Railway Post Office trains used a system of mail cranes to exchange mail at stations without stopping. As a train approached the crane, a clerk prepared the catcher arm which would then snatch the incoming mailbag in the blink of an eye. The clerk then booted out the outgoing mailbag. Experienced clerks were considered the **elite** of the Postal Service's employees, and spoke with pride of making the switch at night with nothing but the curves and feel of the track to warn them of an upcoming catch. They also worked under the greatest pressure and their jobs were considered to be exhausting and dangerous. In addition to regular demands of their jobs they could find themselves the victims of train wrecks and robberies.

As successful as it was, "mail-on-the-fly" still had its share of **glitches**. If they hoisted the train's catcher arm too soon, they risked hitting switch targets, telegraph poles or semaphores, which would rip the catcher arm off the train. Too late, and they would miss an exchange.

Question 13: Which of the following can be inferred from the first paragraph?

- A There was a high turnover of railway mail clerks.
- B: The development of the mail roads during the second half of the 19th century enabled Post Office Department to focus on timeliness.
- C: The Post Office Department was more concerned about speeding up mail delivery than the safety of its clerks.
- D: Mail was often lost or damaged as it was exchanged on the mail crane.

Question 14: The word "elite" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.

- A majority
- B: superior
- C: more capable
- D: leader

Question 15: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. How the mail cranes exchanged the mail.
- B: Improvements in mail handling and delivery.
- C: How Post Office Trains handled the mail without stopping.
- D: The skills of experienced clerks.

Question 16: According to the passage, the Railway Mail Service commenced in_____.

A 1874 B: 1842 C: 1832 D: 1905

Question 17: The word “glitches” in the third paragraph can be replaced by_____.'

A accidents B: blames C: advantages D: problems

Question 18: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage? '

A The clerk booted out the outgoing mailbag before snatching the incoming bag.

B: Clerks couldn't often see what they were doing.

C: The Railway Mail clerk's job was considered elite because it was safe and exciting.

D: Despite their success, railway mail clerks only handled a small proportion of all non-local mail.

Question 19: The public expects the following three services in handling and delivery of mail except_____.'

A safety B: accuracy C: confidentiality D: timeliness

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.

Question 20: We cut down many forests. The Earth becomes hot.

A The more we cut down forests, the Earth becomes hotter.

B: The more we cut down forests, the hotter the Earth becomes.

C: The more forests we cut down, the hotter the Earth becomes.

D: The more forests we cut down, the Earth becomes hotter.

Question 21: I listen to Joe patiently until he started insulting me. At this point, I told him a few home truths.

A I listened to Joe patiently until he started insulting me, at which point I told him a few home truths.

B: I told Joe a few home truths, by which time he started insulting me patiently.

C: I told Joe a few home truths after listening to him insulting me patiently.

D: I listened to Joe patiently until he started insulting me, in this case I told him a few home truths.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D in your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 22: They asked me what did happen last night, but I was unable to tell them.'

A asked B: did happen C: but D: to tell

Question 23: Last year, my little brother got lost when we had gone shopping.'

A when B: Last year C: lost D: had gone

Question 24: There are more than eight four million specimens in the National Museum of Natural History's collection of biological, geological, anthropology treasures.'

A collection B: specimens C: anthropology D: treasures

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

Question 25: Becoming an adult and setting up _____ no longer mean the same thing.

A housing B: housework C: household D: housemate

Question 26: Tom: Do you know the man talking to our form teacher?

Peter: Well, he is the doctor who _____ next to my door some years ago.
He _____ abroad and _____ back.

A lived – had gone – had just come B: lived – went – has just come

C: had lived – went – just came D: lived – had gone – just came

Question 27: John contributed fifty dollars, but he wishes he could contribute _____.

A more fifty dollars B: one other fifty dollars

C: the same amount also D: another fifty

Question 28: They said they had come back _____.

A the previous day B: the next day

C: the following day D: the day after tomorrow

Question 29: They asked me _____ in Los Angeles then.

A whether my father had been working B: was my father working

C: if my father was working D: whether was my father

Question 30: Most young people nowadays believe in _____ marriage – first come love, then comes marriage.

A romantic B: arranged C: unique D: contractual

Question 31: It's my wish that he _____ here at this room at 5p.m tomorrow.

A will be B: is C: be D: is going to be

Question 32: Unfortunately, not all candidates can be offered a job, some have to be _____.

A required B: rejected C: remained D: resigned

Question 33: The proposal will go ahead despite strong _____ from the public.

A objections B: refusals C: resistances D: disagreements

Question 34: The rise in energy _____ has led to a reduction of fossil fuels that the world must use.

A redundancy B: consumption C: efficiency D: suitability

Question 35: - How much is this car? – 15,000 dollars. My uncle paid for it by _____.

A installments B: credit C: hire purchase D: cash

Question 36: My neighbor is _____ photographer; let's ask him for _____ advice about color film.

A a - Ø B: the – the C: the - an D: a – the

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.

Question 37: Tom: "I'm sorry. I won't be able to come." Jerry: " _____ "

A Great! B: Oh, that's annoying!

C: Sounds like fun! D: Well, never mind!

Question 38: Lan: "Well, cats are very good at catching mice around the house." Mai: " _____ "

A No, dogs are very good, too. B: Yes, I hope so.

C: You can say that again. D: Nothing more to say.

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.

Question 39: It is believed that the plane crash was caused by electrical malfunction of its navigation system.

A breaking through B: breaking in C: breaking down D: breaking up

Question 40: Billy, come and give me a hand with cooking.

A be busy B: attempt C: prepare D: help

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

Question 41: John was so insubordinate that he lost his job in one week.

A understanding B: fresh C: obedient D: disobedient

Question 42: He had never experienced such discourtesy towards the president as it occurred at the annual meeting in May.

A rudeness B: measurement C: encouragement D: politeness

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.

Question 43: Eight years ago, we started writing to each other.

A We have rarely written to each other for eight years.

B: Eight years is a long time for us to write to each other.

C: We have been writing to each other for eight years.

D: We wrote to each other eight year ago.

Question 44: Keeping calm is the secret of passing the driving test.

A Keep calm or you will pass the driving test.

B: As long as you keep calm, you will pass the driving test.

C: Unless you keep calm, you will pass the driving test.

D: Pass the driving test is without keeping calm.

Question 45: “Why don’t you complain to the company, John?” said Peter.

A Peter suggested John to complain to the company.

B: Peter advised John complaining to the company.

C: Peter suggested that John should complain to the company.

D: Peter asked John why he doesn’t complain to the company.

Read the passage and mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the blanks.

In European and North American cultures, body language behaviors can be divided into 2 groups: open or closed and forward or backward.

Open/closed postures are the easiest to (46)_____. People are open to messages when they show open hands, face you fully, and have both feet on the ground. This indicates that they are (47)_____ to listen to what you are saying, even if they are disagreeing with you. When people are closed to messages, they have their arms folded or their legs crossed, and they may turn their bodies away. This body language usually means that people are rejecting your message.

Forward or backward behavior reveals an active or a passive (48)_____ to what is being said. If people lean forward with their bodies toward you, they are actively engaged in your message. They may be accepting or rejecting it, but their minds are on (49)_____ you are saying. On the other hand, if people lean back in their chairs or look away from you, or perform activities such as drawing or cleaning their eyeglasses, you know that they are either passively taking in your message or that they are ignoring it. In (50)_____ case, they are not very much engaged in the conversation.

Question 46: A indicate B: do C: refer D: recognize

Question 47: A likely B: reluctant C: able D: willing

Question 48: A reaction B: opinion C: behavior D: knowledge

Question 49: A who B: what C: that D: things

Question 50: A other B: both C: either D: another

