

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC ĐÀO TẠO LONG AN**

**KỶ THI THỬ THPTQG NĂM 2017**

**MÔN: TIẾNG ANH**

*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. involved      B. devoted      C. considered      D. declined

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**Question 3:** A. copy                      B. remove                      C. notice                      D. cancel

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- A. Many ordinary people know him better than most scientists do.
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- C. He is the only scientist that is not known to the general public.
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*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 31 to 35.*

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The next important date in the history of photography was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of camera and a different process. In his pictures, you could see everything clearly, even the smallest details. This kind of photograph was called a daguerreotype.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's process. Travelers brought back daguerreotypes from all around the world. People photographed famous buildings, cities, and mountains.

In about 1840, the process was improved. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. The process was not simple and photographers had to carry lots of film and processing equipment. However, this did not stop photographers, especially in the United States. After 1840, daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities.

Matthew Brady was one well-known American photographer. He took many portraits of famous people. The portraits were unusual because they were lifelike and full of personality. Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war. His 1862 Civil War pictures showed dead soldiers and ruined cities. They made the war seem more real and more terrible.

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Documentary photographs became popular in newspapers in the 1890s. Soon magazines and books also used them. These pictures showed true events and people. They were much more real than drawings.

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**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 43 to 50.**

Most journeys in Britain and the US are made by road. Some of these are made on public transport but most are by private car.

In Britain many people rely on their cars for daily local activities, e.g. getting to work, doing the shopping, and visiting friends. People living in urban areas may use buses, trains or, in London, the Underground, to get to city centres, mainly because traffic is often heavy and it is difficult to find anywhere to park a car. Some places in the country may have a bus only two or three times a week so people living there have no choice but to rely on their cars.

In the US large cities have good public transportation systems. The El railroad in Chicago and the underground systems of New York, Boston, San Francisco and Washington, DC are heavily used. Elsewhere, most Americans prefer to use their cars. Families often have two cars and, outside major cities, have to drive fairly long distances to schools, offices, shops, banks, etc. Many college and even high-school students have their own cars.

Long-distance travel in Britain is also mainly by road, though railways link most towns and cities. Most places are linked by motorways or other fast roads and many people prefer to drive at their own convenience rather than use a train, even though they may get stuck in a traffic jam. Long-distance coach / bus services are usually a cheaper alternative to trains, but they take longer and may be less comfortable.

Some long-distance travel, especially that undertaken for business reasons, may be by air. There are regular flights between regional airports, as well as to and from London. A lot of freight is also distributed by road, though heavier items and raw materials often go by rail.

In the US much long-distance travel is by air. America has two main long-distance bus companies, Greyhound and Trailways. Amtrak, the national network, provides rail services for passengers. Private railway companies such as Union Pacific now carry only freight, though in fact over 70% of freight goes by road.

The main problems associated with road transport in both Britain and the US are traffic congestion and pollution. It is predicted that the number of cars on British roads will increase by a third within a few years, making both these problems worse. The British government would like more people to use public transport, but so far they have had little success in persuading people to give up their cars or to share rides with neighbours. Most people say that public transport is simply not good enough. Americans too have resisted government requests to share cars because it is less convenient and restricts their freedom. Petrol / gasoline is relatively cheap in the US and outside the major cities public transport is bad, so they see no reason to use their cars less.

**Question 43:** In Britain and the US most people travel by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. road.                                      B. air.                                      C. rail.                                      D. sea.

**Question 44:** According to the passage, people in London may prefer the Underground to their own cars due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. long distances                      B. heavy traffic                      C. cheap tickets                      D. air pollution

**Question 45:** It is mentioned in paragraph 3 that the public transportation systems in the US are good in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. large states                      B. some states                      C. large cities                      D. all cities

**Question 46:** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Few college students in the US have their own cars.  
B. Families in the US often have more than one car.  
C. Most Americans prefer to drive their cars outside large cities.  
D. The underground systems are popular in some major US cities.

**Question 47:** According to the information in paragraph 5, long-distance travellers in the US can choose from \_\_\_\_\_ mode(s) of transport.

- A. one                                      B. two                                      C. three                                      D. four

**Question 48:** It is stated in the passage that the major problems of road transport in Britain and the US are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. traffic jams and pollution                      B. drink-driving and traffic jams  
C. speeding and bad roads                      D. accidents and pollution

**Question 49:** According to the passage, people in Britain refuse public transport because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they think it is not good enough

- B. petrol is relatively cheap in Britain
- C. they see no reason to use their cars less
- D. they like to share rides with neighbours

**Question 50:** The word “they” in the last sentence of the passage can best be replaced by

- A. Americans    B. major cities    C. neighbours    D. the government

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Long-distance travel in Britain is also mainly by road, though railways link most towns and cities. Most places are linked by motorways or other fast roads and many people prefer to drive at their own convenience rather than use a train, even though they may get stuck in a traffic jam. Long-distance coach / bus services are usually a cheaper alternative to trains, but they take longer and may be less comfortable. Some long-distance travel, especially that undertaken for business reasons, may be by air. There are regular

flights between regional airports, as well as to and from London. A lot of freight is also distributed by road, though heavier items and raw materials often go by rail.

In the US much long-distance travel is by air. America has two main long-distance bus companies, Greyhound and Trailways. Amtrak, the national network, provides rail services for passengers. Private railway companies such as Union Pacific now carry only freight, though in fact over 70% of freight goes by road.

The main problems associated with road transport in both Britain and the US are traffic congestion and pollution. It is predicted that the number of cars on British roads will increase by a third within a few years, making both these problems worse. The British government would like more people to use public transport, but so far they have had little success in persuading people to give up their cars or to share rides with neighbours. Most people say that public transport is simply not good enough. Americans too have resisted government requests to share cars because it is less convenient and restricts their freedom. Petrol / gasoline is relatively cheap in the US and outside the major cities public transport is bad, so **they** see no reason to use their cars less.

**Question 43:** In Britain and the US most people travel by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. road.

B. air.

C. rail.

D. sea.

**Question 44:** According to the passage, people in London may prefer the Underground to their own cars due to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. long distances

B. heavy traffic

C. cheap tickets

D. air pollution

**Question 45:** It is mentioned in paragraph 3 that the public transportation systems in the US are good in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. large states

B. some states

C. large cities

D. all cities

**Question 46:** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Few college students in the US have their own cars.

B. Families in the US often have more than one car.

C. Most Americans prefer to drive their cars outside large cities.

D. The underground systems are popular in some major US cities.

**Question 47:** According to the information in paragraph 5, long-distance travellers in the US can choose from \_\_\_\_\_ mode(s) of transport.

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

**Question 48:** It is stated in the passage that the major problems of road transport in Britain and the US are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. traffic jams and pollution

B. drink-driving and traffic

jams C. speeding and bad roads

D. accidents and pollution

**Question 49:** According to the passage, people in Britain refuse public transport because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. they think it is not good enough

- B. petrol is relatively cheap in Britain
- C. they see no reason to use their cars less
- D. they like to share rides with neighbours

**Question 50:** The word “**they**” in the last sentence of the passage can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Americans    B. major cities    C. neighbours    D. the government