



SỞ GD&ĐT VĨNH PHÚC TRƯỜNG THPT LIỄN SON

(Đề thi gồm: 05 trang)

ĐỀ KTCL <u>ÔN THI THPT QUỐC GIA</u> NĂM 2018-2019

Môn: TIẾNG ANH – ĐỀ SỐ 013

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

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose <u>underlined</u> part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.				
Question 01. A. boxes	B. class <u>es</u>	C. <mark>potato<u>es</u></mark>	D. finish <u>es</u>	
Question 02. A. <u>h</u> eir	B. ex <u>h</u> austed	C. <u>h</u> onorable	D. <u>heat</u>	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D	on your answer sho	eet to indicate the w	ord that differs from	
the other three in the position	of primary stress i	n each of the follow	ving questions.	
Question 03. A. prepare	~ _		~ -	
Question 04. A. especially	B. comfortably	C. carefully	D. possibly	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D	on your answer sho	eet to indicate the u	nderlined part that	
needs correction in each of th	e following question	ons.		
Question 05. No sooner had the	ney returned home	from the holiday <u>wl</u>	nen Tony had to leave	
for a business trip.				
A. had they	B. <mark>when</mark>	C. had	D. for a	
Question 06. We were short of	money; therefore	we decided to not ea	at out that weekend.	
A. short of	B. therefore			
Question 07. During the Midd	le Ages, <u>handwritii</u>	ng notices kept grou	ps of nobles informed	
of important events.				
A. During	B. handwriting	C. kept	D. informed of	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D	•	eet to indicate the so	entence that best	
completes each of the following	0			
Question 08 Barrack: "I have			"	
A. Maybe I'm not going to the doctor's. B. Not very well. Thanks.				
C. Maybe you should take a rest. D. Not bad. I'm not going to the doctor's.				
Question 09 <i>Linda</i> : "Your b	oss looks like the a	garessive type " - S	arah·" "	
A. You can say that aga		••	s quite gentle.	
C. Really? I've never se			le 's so quiet.	
C. Really: 1 ve hevel se	on min no.	D. Right. II	ie s so quiet.	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D of meaning to the underlined wo	•			
Question 10. <i>Nearly</i> all weath atmosphere.	• •			
A. Closely to	B. Barely	C. Almost	D. After	
Question 11. The ancient Egyp	•			
A. holy	B. pure	C. intact	D. haughty	



Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sh meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the				
	• • •			
Question 12. I clearly remember talking to him i				
A. unplanned B. deliberate	C. accidental			
D. unintentional				
Question 13. There has been no <u>discernible</u> imp	provement in the noise levels since forries			
were banned.	~			
A. recognizable B. obvious	C. perceivable			
D. <mark>insignificant</mark>				
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sh	ieet to indicate the correct answer to each			
of the following questions.				
Question 14. One of the houses destro				
A. were B. are	C. <mark>was</mark> D. is			
Question 15. Can you find any equipm				
A. electric B. electrified	C. electrical D. electricity			
Question 16. Manchester United Team play	ved much better than their opponents;			
they almost the match.				
A. dominated B. eliminated	C. activated D. terminated			
Question 17. He wants to know				
A. what time the film began	B. what time the film began			
C. what time the film begins	D. what time does the film begin			
Question 18. She sat there saying nothing at all, but during all that time she was				
getting				
	B. the more angry			
A. more and more angry C. angrier and angrier	D. the most angry			
Question 19. On the island the only pr	esentation of the Indian' handicraft.			
A. remains B. does it remain				
Question 20. I like to keep the windows open at night no matter how cold it gets. My wife,				
, prefers a warm bedroom with all win	•			
A. in addition B. consequently				
Question 21. Damage to the building resulted	an usual high wind.			
A. from B. in	C. about D. for			
Question 22. They share the same language, ye				
each other.	t in other respects they the non			
A. worlds apart B. miles apart	C. a lifetime apart D. distances away			
Question 23. It was adviseable that he				
A. didn't go B. not go Question 24. At first she didn't agree to give us				
	a nand with that, yet actually I managed			
to A. bring her round B. bring her up	C bring har away D bring har awar			
A. bring her round B. bring her up C. bring her away D. bring her over Question 25. Never until tomorrow what you can do today				
A. put up B. put on	C. put over D. <mark>put</mark> off			



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 26. He didn't want to make a fuss with his wife at the public place, so he just kept silent.

- A. Although he didn't want to make a fuss with his wife at the public place, he just kept silent.
- B. He didn't want to make a fuss with his wife at the public place, nevertheless he just kept silent.
- C. So as not to make a fuss with his wife at the public place, he just kept silent.
- D. Due to not making a fuss with his wife at the public place, he just kept silent.

Question 27. The boy didn't prepare for the test today; therefore he can't finish it on time.

- A. If the boy had prepared for the test today, he could have finished it on time.
- B. If the boy prepared for the test today, he could finish it on time.
- C. If the boy prepared for the test today, he could have finished it on time.
- D. If the boy had prepared for the test today, he could finish it on time.

Question 28. People say that he was put into jail once for committing murder.

- A. It was said that he was put into jail once for committing murder.
- B. He is said to be put into jail once for committing murder.
- C. He is said to have been put into jail once for committing murder.
- D. It is said him to have been put into jail once for committing murder.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence which best joins each pair of sentences below.

Question 29. She wrote the text. She selected the illustration as well.

- A. In order to select the illustration, she had to write the text.
- B. The text she wrote was not as goodas the illustration she selected.
- C. She not only wrote the text but also selected the illustration.
- D. If she had written the text, she would have selected the illustration

Question 30. She looked through the hotel advertisements. She stopped only when taking a fancy to one piece.

- A. She stopped looking through the hotel advertisements only when she had found another piece.
- B. She took so great a fancy to the hotel advertisements that she could not stop reading them.
- C. Only when one of the hotel advertisements caught her fancy did she stop reading them .
- D. She found the hotel advertisements so interesting that she could hardly turn away from them.

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 first each of the numbered blanks from 31 to 35.

To many people, their friends are the most important in their life. Really good friends always share joys and sorrows with you and never turn their (31)_____ on you. Your best friend may be someone you have known all your life or someone you have grown up with.



VnDoc - Tải tài liệu, văn bản pháp luật, biểu mẫu miễn phí

There are all sorts of things that can bring (32) this special relationship
It may be the result of enjoying the same activities and sharing experiences. Most of us
have met someone that we have immediately felt relaxed with (33) we had
known them for ages. However, it really (34) you years to get to know
someone well enough to consider your best friend.
To the majority of us, this is someone we trust completely and who understands us
better than anyone else. It's the person you can tell him or her your most (35)
secrets.

Question 31. A. hands	B. faces	C. <mark>backs</mark>	D. heads
Question 32. A. about	B. up	C. in	D. with
Question 33. A. even if	B. even now	C. even so	D. <mark>as if</mark>
Question 34. A. spends	B. <mark>takes</mark>	C. loses	D. gets
Question 35. A. irritate	B. imitate	C. <mark>intimate</mark>	D. initiate

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

In 1972, a century after the first national park in the United States was established at Yellowstone, legislation was passed to create the National Marine Sanctuaries Program.

The <u>intent</u> of this legislation was to provide protection to selected coastal habitats similar to that

existing for land areas designated as national parks. The designation of an areas a marine sanctuary indicates that it is a protected area, just as a national park is. People are permitted to visit and observe there, but living organisms and their environments may not be harmed or removed.

The National Marine Sanctuaries Program is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, a branch of the United States Department of Commerce.

Initially, 70 sites were proposed as candidates for sanctuary status. Two and a half decades later, only fifteen sanctuaries had been designated, with half of *these* established after 1978. They range in size

from the very small (less than 1 square kilometer) Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary in American Samoa to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary in California, extending over 15,744 square kilometers.

The National Marine Sanctuaries Program is a crucial part of new management practices in which whole communities of species, and not just individual species, are offered some degree of protection from habitat degradation and overexploitation. Only in this way can a reasonable degree of marine species diversity be maintained in a setting that also maintains the natural interrelationships that exist among these species.

Several other types of marine protected areas exist in the United States and other countries. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System, managed by the United States government, includes 23 designated and protected estuaries. Outside the United States, marine protected-area programs exist as marine parks, reserves, and preserves.

Over 100 designated areas exist around the <u>periphery</u> of the Caribbean Sea. Others range from the well-known Australian Great Barrer Reef Marine Park to lesser-known parks in countries such as Thailand and Indonesia, where tourism is placing growing pressures on fragile coral reef systems. As state, national, and international agencies come



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to recognize the importance of conserving marine biodiversity, marine projected areas. whether as sanctuaries, parks, or estuarine reserves, will play an increasingly important role in preserving that diversity.

Question 36. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Differences among marine parks, sanctuaries, and reserves
- B. Various marine conservation programs
- C. International agreements on coastal protection
- D. Similarities between land and sea protected environments

Question 37. The word "<u>intent</u>" in line 3 is closest in meaning to_____

A. repetition

B. approval

C. goal

D. revision

Question 38. The word "these" in line 10 refers to

A. sites

B. candidates

C. decades

D. sanctuaries

Question 39. The passage mentions the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (line 12) as an example of a sanctuary that______.

- A. is not well know
- B. covers a large area
- C. is smaller than the Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary
- D. was not originally proposed for sanctuary status

Question 40. According to the passage, when was the National Marine Sanctuaries Program established?

- A. Before 1972
- B. After 1987
- C. One hundred years before national parks were established
- D. One hundred years after Yellowstone National Park was established

Question 41. According to the passage, all of the following are achievements of the National Marine Sanctuaries Program EXCEPT______.

- A. the discovery of several new marine organisms
- B. the preservation of connections between individual marine species
- C. the protection of coastal habitats
- D. the establishment of areas where the public can observe marine life

Question 42. The word "periphery" in line 22 is closest in meaning to

A. depth

B. landmass

C. warm habitat

D. outer edge

Question 43. The passage mentions which of the following as a threat to marine areas outside the United States?

A. Limitations in financial support

B. The use of marine species as food

C. Variability of the climate

D. Increases in tourism

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 44 to 50.

STEPHEN HAWKING

There is a man driving around in a motorized wheelchair in Cambridge, England. He can only move his eyes and two fingers on his left hand. He communicates through a computer. He types words on the computer and the computer speaks for him. This man is *Stephen Hawking*. People know him for his courage and his sense of humor. He is also the greatest physicist since Albert Einstein.





Stephen Hawking was born in 1942 in Oxford, England. His father was a specialist in tropical diseases. Stephen wanted to be a scientist too. He went to the University of Oxford and received a degree in physics. He then went to the University of Cambridge to study for a Ph.D. During this time doctors discovered that he had ALS, which is sometimes called *Lou Gehrig's disease*. This fatal disease weakens all of the body's muscles. Most people with ALS live for five years. The doctors thought Hawking would live for only two and a half more years. When Hawking heard this, he became very depressed.

At about this time he met *Jane Wilde*, a language student at Cambridge. They fell in love and got married in 1965. Hawking has often said that his wife gave him the courage to continue to study and work. Although Hawking had become more severely paralyzed, he became a professor at Cambridge. Luckily, the work of a physicist only requires one thing: the mind. Hawking had a son and then a daughter. He had another son 12 years later when his disease had gotten much worse. His youngest son has never heard his father's real voice. He has only heard the voice from the computer. Hawking does research about how the universe began. He sees connections and works out explanations that other people cannot. His research has influenced many other scientists. Some of his ideas are so advanced that other scientists cannot prove them yet. His most famous ideas are about *black holes*. *Black holes* are not really holes. They are areas in space that are very dense. They are so dense that even light cannot pass through. That is why they are called *black holes*.

As his disease got worse, money became a problem for Stephen Hawking. He had a lot of medical expenses. He needed special wheelchairs, nurses 24 hours a day, and machines to help him read and speak. To earn extra money, Hawking gave speeches and published articles. Then someone told him to write a book that explained the universe to ordinary people. Hawking agreed and wrote *A Brief History of Time*. The book sold over 8 million copies worldwide, and Hawking became a millionaire. Even though most people could not understand Hawking's ideas, he amazed them. Hawking became world famous. He met the *Queen of England*, he was on the covers of magazines, and he appeared on television shows.

In 1990, Hawking ended his 25-year marriage. This was shocking to many of his friends because his wife, Jane, was very devoted to him. She took care of all of his needs. She fed him, bathed him, dressed him, and raised their children by herself. Hawking left her for a younger woman - his nurse! They were married in 1995.

Hawking's strong personality and spirit have helped him to live with ALS for over 30 years. He has helped to make people aware of ALS and other disabilities. Hawking teaches us that even though a person is physically disabled, the mind has no limits.

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[From STORIES OF THE MOST AMAZING PEOPLE, Longman, 2002]

Question 44. Stephen Hawking is an example of someone who______.

A. has overcome obstacles

C. is devoted to his family

Question 45. Before he wrote "A Brief History of Time" he had_____.

A. had a lot of medical expenses

A. had a lot of medical expenses

C. done research about Black holes

D. given speeches and published articles

Question 46. What are the only parts of Hawking's body that he can move?



VnDoc - Tải tài liệu, văn bản pháp luật, biểu mẫu miễn phí

A. his head and eyes	B. his hands and sense of humour
C. his eyes and three fingers	D. his wheelchair
Question 47. What may be inferred	d from this sentence: " <mark>Hawking left her for a younger</mark>
woman - his nurse!"?	
A. The writer's admiration	fpr hawking's nuptial happiness.
B. The writer's surprise at I	lawking happiness.
C. Hawking is an amorous	man.
D. <mark>Hawking' disloyalty</mark> is in	nmoral behaviour
Question 48. Hawking's disability	<u>′</u> .
A. is getting better every da	y
B. prompted him to write be	ooks
C. stopped him from doing	what he loved most in life
D. <mark>did not stop him from</mark> liv	ring a happy and successful life
Question 49. What lesson can we	learn fron this amzing person's life?
A. disabled scientists can m	ake money
B. one's disabilities cannot	<mark>prevent</mark> their devotion
C. one's illness can make po	eople famous
D. fighting illness proves or	ne's courage
Question 50. The only thing that	helped Hawking to be a professor at the University of
Cambridge is	
A. his three left fingers	B. his knowledge about Information Technology
C. his <mark>intelligence</mark>	D. his books
<u> </u>	THE END
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