

SỞ GD&ĐT TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH  
TRƯỜNG THPT TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO

ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA LẦN 1  
MÔN ANH VĂN – KHỐI 12  
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(50 câu trắc nghiệm)

Mã đề thi 246

**I-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 1:** *You can stay in the flat for free as long as you pay the bills.*

- A. Whether you pay the bills or stay in the flat, it is free.
- B. Without the bills paid, you can stay in the free flat.
- C. Unless the flat is free of bills, you cannot stay in it.
- D. Provided you pay the bills, you can stay in the flat for free.**

**Câu 2:** *They believe a single gunman carried out the attack.*

- A. The attack's is believed to have carried out a single gunman
- B. A single gunman is believed to have carried out the attack**
- C. It is believed to be carried out the attack by a single gunman.
- D. It is believed that the attack has been carried out by a single gunman.

**Câu 3:** *"I'm sorry. I didn't do the homework." said the boy.*

- A. The boy admitted not doing the homework**
- B. The boy said that he was sorry and he wouldn't do the homework.
- C. The boy denied not doing the homework.
- D. The boy refused to do the homework.

**II-Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

**Keeping your distance**

Personal space is a term that refers (4) ..... the distance we like to keep between ourselves and other people. When (5) ..... we do not know well gets too close we usually begin to feel uncomfortable. If a business colleague comes closer than 1.2 meters, the most common response is to move (6) ..... Some interesting (7) ..... have been done in libraries. If strangers come too close, many people get up and leave the building; others use different methods such as turning their back on the intruder. Living in cities has made people develop new skills for dealing with situations where they are very close to strangers. Most people on crowded trains try not to look at strangers; they avoid skin contact, and apologize if hands touch by mistake. People use newspapers (8) ..... a barrier between themselves and other people, and if they do not have one, they stare into the distance, making sure they are not looking into anyone's eyes.

- |               |           |                   |                   |                   |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Câu 4:</b> | A. from   | B. about          | <b>C. to</b>      | D. for            |
| <b>Câu 5:</b> | A. people | B. anyone         | <b>C. someone</b> | D. nobody         |
| <b>Câu 6:</b> | A. up     | <b>B. away</b>    | C. on             | D. in             |
| <b>Câu 7:</b> | A. survey | B. questionnaires | C. research       | <b>D. studies</b> |
| <b>Câu 8:</b> | A. like   | B. alike          | <b>C. as</b>      | D. such as        |

**III-Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in the following questions**

**Câu 9:** In Western culture, it is *polite* to maintain eye contact during conversation.

- A. discourteous**
- B. informal
- C. irresponsible
- D. insecure

**Câu 10:** She decided to remain *celibate* and devote her life to helping the homeless and orphans.

- A. single
- B. divorced
- C. separated
- D. married**

**IV-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 11: Higher education is very importance to national economies and it is also a source of trained and educated personnel for the whole country

C

D

Câu 12: The basic elements of public-opinion research are interviewers, questionnaires, tabulating equipment, and to sample population.

A

B

C

D

Câu 13: She asked why did Mathew look so embarrassed when he saw Carole.

A

B

C

D

**V-Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in the following questions.**

Câu 14: It was obvious to everyone that the child had been badly treated.

A. evident

B. frank

C. significant

D. unclear

Câu 15: Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

A. encounter

B. arrive

C. clean

D. happen

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

Câu 16: Football is thought \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

A. to play the most popular sport

B. to have been the most popular sport

C. to have played the most popular sport

D. to be the most popular sport

Câu 17: Can you tell me who is responsible \_\_\_\_\_ checking passports are?

A. in

B. to

C. for

D. about

Câu 18: When my father was young, he \_\_\_\_\_ get up early to do the gardening.

A. used to

B. was used to

C. got used to

D. use to

Câu 19: The marathon, first staged in 1896, \_\_\_\_\_ the legendary feat of a Greek soldier who carried news of victory from the battle at Marathon to Athens.

A. commemorates

B. commemorated

C. commemorating

D. was commemorated

Câu 20: I \_\_\_\_\_ very well with my roommate now. We never have arguments.

A. go on

B. put on

C. get on

D. carry on

Câu 21: The preparation \_\_\_\_\_ by the time the guest \_\_\_\_\_

A. had been finished- arrived

B. have been finished- were arrived

C. have finished- arrived

D. had finished-were arriving

Câu 22: If she had known how awful this job was going to be, she \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. wouldn't have accepted

B. would have accepted

C. would accept

D. wouldn't accept

Câu 23: The number of unemployed people \_\_\_\_\_ recently.

A. is increasing

B. increase

C. has increased

D. have increased

Câu 24: The mother told her son \_\_\_\_\_ so impolitely

A. not behave

B. didn't behave

C. to behave

D. not to behave

Câu 25: Eugenie Clark has a wide \_\_\_\_\_ about cultures of many countries in the world

A. knowing

B. known

C. know

D. knowledge

Câu 26: I believe that he was concerned \_\_\_\_\_ all those matters which his wife mentioned.

A. above

B. with

C. upon

D. over

Câu 27: Jack asked his sister \_\_\_\_\_.

A. where she would go the following day

B. where you have gone tomorrow

C. where you will go tomorrow

D. where would she go the following day

**VII-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 28:** Kate: "Thank you for the lovely present." – Peter: "....."

**A.** I'm pleased you like it

**B.** Not at all

**C.** Go ahead

**D.** come on

**Câu 29:** Anne: "Make yourself at home".

John: "....."

**A.** That's very kind of you. Thank you

**B.** Thanks! The same to you!

**C.** Not at all. Don't mention it

**D.** Yes, can I help you?

**VIII-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 30:** A. obedient

B. decision

**C. mischievous**

D. biologist

**Câu 31:** A. maintain

B. response

**C. marriage**

D. believe

**IX-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 32:** The basketball team knew they lost the match. They soon started to blame each other.

**A.** Hardly had the basketball team known they lost the match when they started to blame each other.

**B.** Not only did the basketball team lose the match but they blamed each other as well.

**C.** No sooner had the basketball team started to blame each other than they knew they lost the match.

**D.** As soon as they blamed each other, the basketball team knew they lost the match.

**Câu 33:** He was able to finish his book. It was because his wife helped him.

**A.** If only he had been able to finish his book.

**B.** If it weren't for his wife's help, he couldn't have finished his book.

**C.** Without his wife's help, he couldn't have finished his book.

**D.** But for his wife's help, he couldn't finish his book.

**X-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 34:** A. laughs

**B. volumes**

C. takes

D. develops

**Câu 35:** A. contact

B. school

**C. facial**

D. carpet

**XI-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 below.**

#### FAMILY LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES

Family life in the United States is changing. Fifty or sixty years ago, the wife was called a "housewife". She cleaned, cooked, and cared for the children. The husband earned the money for the family. He was usually out working all day. He came home tired in the evening, so he did not do much housework. And he did not see the children very much, except on weekends.

These days, however, more and more women work outside the home. They cannot stay with the children all day. They, too, come home tired in the evening. They do not want to spend the evening cooking dinner and cleaning up. They do not have time to clean the house and do the **laundry**. So who is going to do the housework now? Who is going to take care of the children?

Many families solve the problem of housework by sharing it. In these families, the husband and wife agree to do different jobs around the house, or they take turns doing each job. For example, the husband always cooks dinner and the wife always does the laundry. Or the wife cooks dinner on some nights and the husband cooks dinner on other nights.

Then there is the question of the children. In the past, many families got help with child care from grandparents. Now families usually do not live near their relatives. The grandparents are often too far away to help in a regular way. More often, parents have to pay for child care help. The help may be a babysitter or a day-care center. The problem with this kind of help is the high cost. It is possible only for couples with jobs that pay well.

Parents may get another kind of help from the companies they work for. Many companies now let people with children work part-time. That way, parents can spend more time with their children. Some husbands may even stop working for a while to stay with the children. For these men there is a new word:

**they** are called “househusbands”. In the USA more and more men are becoming househusbands every year.

These changes in the home mean changes in the family. Fathers can learn to understand their children better, and the children can get to know their fathers better. Husbands and wives may also find changes in their marriage. They, too, may have a better understanding of each other.

**Câu 36:** Sixty years ago, most women \_\_\_\_\_

- A. were housewives**
- B. went out to work
- C. did not do much housework
- D. had no children

**Câu 37:** Nowadays, there are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. more work outside the home than before
- B. more and more women staying with the children all day
- C. more housewives than before
- D. more women going out to work than before**

**Câu 38:** The word “laundry” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. cooking and washing up
- B. tidying up
- C. washing and ironing**
- D. shopping

**Câu 39:** It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all couples with jobs can pay for help from a babysitter or a day-care center
- B. couples with low-paid jobs can't afford the cost of a babysitter or a day-care center**
- C. in the past, grandparents did not help the couples with child care
- D. grandparents can help care the children in a regular way

**Câu 40:** The word “**they**” in paragraph 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. children who spend more time with fathers than mothers
- B. parents who work part-time
- C. husbands who stop working to stay with the children**
- D. fathers who spend more time with their children

**Câu 41:** The changes in the American home mentioned in this passage may \_\_\_\_\_

- A. help families**
- B. not change the children at all
- C. not happen
- D. cause problems for a marriage

**Câu 42:** This article is about \_\_\_\_\_

- A. American men as househusbands
- B. housewives in America
- C. how more American women are working
- D. how family life in America is changing**

**XII-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 below.**

Because writing has become so important in our culture, we sometimes think of it as more real than speech. A little thought, however, will show why speech is primary and writing secondary to language. Human beings have been writing (as far as we can tell from surviving evidence) for at least 5000 years; but they have been talking for much longer, doubtless ever since there have been human beings.

When writing did develop, it was derived from and represented speech, although imperfectly. Even today there are spoken languages that have no written form. Furthermore, we all learn to talk well before we learn to write; any human child who is not severely handicapped physically or mentally will learn to talk: a normal human being cannot be prevented from doing so. On the other hand, it takes a special effort to learn to write. In the past many intelligent and useful members of society did not acquire the skill, and even today many who speak languages with writing systems never learn to read or write, while some who learn the rudiments of those skills do so only imperfectly.

To affirm the primacy of speech over writing is not, however, to disparage the latter. One **advantage** writing has over speech is that it is more permanent and makes possible the records that any civilization must have. Thus, if speaking makes us human, writing makes us civilized.

**Câu 43:** We sometimes think of writing as more real than speech because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. writing is secondary to language
- B. human beings have been writing for at least 5000 years
- C. it has become very important in our culture**
- D. people have been writing since there have been human beings

**Câu 44:** The author of the passage argues that \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. speech is more basic to language than writing**

B. writing has become too important in today's society

C. everyone who learns to speak must learn to write

D. all languages should have a written form

**Câu 45:** According to the passage, writing \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is represented perfectly by speech

**B. represents speech, but not perfectly**

C. developed from imperfect speech

D. is imperfect, but less so than speech

**Câu 46:** Normal human beings \_\_\_\_\_.

A. learn to talk after learning to write

**B. learn to write before learning to talk**

C. learn to write and to talk at the same time

**D. learn to talk before learning to write**

**Câu 47:** Learning to write is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. easy

B. too difficult

**C. not easy**

D. very easy

**Câu 48:** In order to show that learning to write requires effort, the author gives the example of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. people who learn the rudiments of speech

B. severely handicapped children

**C. intelligent people who couldn't write**

D. people who speak many languages

**Câu 49:** In the author's judgment, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. writing has more advantages than speech

B. writing is more real than speech

C. speech conveys ideas less accurately than writing does

**D. speech is essential but writing has important benefits**

**Câu 50:** The word "advantage" in the last paragraph most closely means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. "rudiments"

B. "skill"

C. "domination"

**D. "benefit"**

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Họ, tên thí sinh:.....SBD.....