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|  | **ĐỀ LUYỆN THI THPT QUỐC GIA- SỐ 10** |

**Họ và tên thí sinh: ..............................................**

**Số báo danh: .......................................................**

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.***

**Question 1:** Tom and Tony are talking about a tennis game.

- Tom: “I thought your tennis game was a lot better today, Tony"

- Tony: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! I thought it was terrible”

**A.** I'm with you  **B.** You can say that again

**C.** You've got to be kidding   **D.** Thanks! Same to you

**Question 2:** Mary invited her friend, Sarah, to have dinner out that night and Sarah accepted.

- Mary: "Would you like to have dinner with me?".

- Sarah: " \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"

**A.** I'm very happy  **B.** Yes, so do I  **C.** Yes, it is  **D.** Yes, I'd love to

***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 3 to 7.***

The idea of going overseas to study can be daunting, with visions of baffling languages or nights spent in isolation while you are gradually forgotten by your friends and family. (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the benefits of studying abroad - such as broadening your mind, improving your career prospects and making friends from all over the world - can make digging out your passport really rewarding. “Studying abroad is an eye-opening experience,” says Anna Boyd, event manager at The Student World.

“Being (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in another culture, understanding differences and spotting similarities, living on a beach or in the mountains, (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, will have an impact on every student.”

Overseas study comes in many shapes and sizes. It might be a single semester abroad via an Erasmus program for example. Or you might elect to follow a full three or four-year degree program. Whatever your ambition is, the key is starting early. Some countries require specific combinations of A-levels from UK students. Germany looks for four A-levels including maths or science and one modern foreign language, for instance, while others, such as the US, value extracurricular activities. Starting our research well ahead (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time can help you make the right choices. “Getting involved in sports, arts and music is also worth considering, as well as gaining experience through volunteering and work placements,” says Boyd. In fact, applying to study abroad could even work to your advantage, for example, you might encounter lower (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requirements.

**Question 3:** **A.** But **B.** Therefore **C.** However  **D.** Thereby

**Question 4:** **A.** immersed **B.** resided  **C.** interested  **D.** taken

**Question 5:** **A.** where  **B.** why  **C.** that  **D.** which

**Question 6:** **A.** on  **B.** in  **C.** off  **D.** of

**Question 7:** **A.** entered **B.** entrance   **C.** entry  **D.** enter

***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 8:** No one mentions him because he is regarded as the **black sheep of the family.**

**A.** the one who confers prestige on his family

**B.** the one with a bad reputation

**C.** the one who supports family by raising sheep

**D.** the one with the sense of humor

**Question 9:** Professor Berg was very interested in the **diversity** of cultures all over the world.

**A.** variety  **B.** conservation  **C.** changes  **D.** number

***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 each of the following questions.***

**Question 10:** Most of the school-leavers are **sanguine** about the idea of going to work and earning money.

**A.** pessimistic  **B.** expected  **C.** fearsome  **D.** excited

**Question 11:** His boss has had enough of his **impudence**, and doesn't want to hire him anymore.

**A.** agreement  **B.** obedience  **C.** rudeness  **D.** respect

***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 12 to 19.***

In America, when dining, people consider it rude for a guest or dining partner to belch or burp, eat with an open mouth, smack, or lick your fingers. Napkins, generally provided are available at every meal and should be placed in one's lap and then used throughout the meal to clean one's fingers and mouth.

It is acceptable to refuse additional servings of food by saying "No, thank you" and the host or hostess will not be insulted if you do so. Similarly, if you leave a small amount of uneaten food on your plate at a restaurant or in a home, it is not considered an insult. If you eat everything on the plate, a host or hostess may possibly feel that they have not prepared enough food and might be embarrassed. People in the United States serve and eat food with either hand, but never take food from a communal serving dish with their hands. Generally, a serving utensil is used.

Americans typically use forks, spoons and knives to eat, but there are some types of foods that are acceptable to eat with one's fingers, like sandwiches or pizza. When in doubt, look to see what others are doing. In formal dining situations, if you wonder whether or not it is acceptable to begin eating, you should wait until the oldest woman (or oldest man if no women are present) begins to eat. When eating, do not pick up the bowl or plate from the table to hold underneath your mouth. Even noodles, soup, and rice are eaten  and with the plate or bowl remaining on the table. When consuming soup and hot liquids, it is considered impolite to slurp - do not do this. When consuming noodles, twirl them around your fork and then put **it** in your mouth.

If you are a man taking out a woman for dinner, you are almost always expected to pay. This is for the woman to **gauge** your intentions and interest with her. For example, taking a woman for coffee, tacos, versus a fancy dinner, versus for drinks at 11:30pm, all signal many different things to them. So, the date is a "test" of many. Paying is just as important as where you take her, and how late. So, don't assume she is just trying to get a "free meal". Most girls aren't. Also, if you are going out with a friend to eat, almost always, the bill is expected to be split in half, or each person pays for themselves.

If you are eating in a restaurant, you will be expected to add a 15 to 20 % tip for the server to your bill. In America, wait staff might occasionally stop by your table to ask how your meal is, which is considered good service. They will also bring you your check when it seems reasonable that you are finished with your meal, however this is not necessarily an indication that you must leave right away (Do not be too embarrassed to ask for the check either: waiters and waitresses cannot read minds.) Take your time to finish your meal, and unless there is a line of people waiting at the door, it is not considered rude to **linger** at your table for as long as you like.

(Source: https://www.tripadvisor.com/)

**Question 12:** Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

**A.** What is acceptable in dining etiquette in America?

**B.** Polite behavior at American’s restaurants.

**C.** Table etiquette in America.

**D.** What should we do when being invited to the American’s dinner?

**Question 13:** According to the passage, what action may make the American unpleasant?

**A.** Eating food with the guests' hands.

**B.** Leaving the left-overs on the plate.

**C.** Cleaning the food on the fingers by the tongue.

**D.** Refusing the supplementary food they serve.

**Question 14:** What sentence is **NOT** stated in the passage?

**A.** In America, the dishes are expected to remain on the table.

**B.** Food is sometimes delivered from the communal serving dish with people's hands.

**C.** In formal dinners, the eldest often eat first.

**D.** It is not courteous to slurp when eating soup.

**Question 15:** The word "it" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** soup   **B.** your fork  **C.** your mouth  **D.** noodles

**Question 16:** What could the word "**gauge**” in paragraph 4 best be replaced by?

**A.** impress   **B.** estimate   **C.** determine  **D.** express

**Question 17:** When will the bill be divided for the people having the meal?

**A.** When a girl is testing a boy.

**B.** When a man is having a date with a woman.

**C.** When people are having meals with their friends.

**D.** When people are eating with the elderly.

**Question 18:** The word "**linger**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** appear  **B.** arrange   **C.** reserve  **D.** remain

**Question 19:** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

**A.** It is impolite if you give extra money for the waiter.

**B.** Imitating others if you are not sure what to do at the meal is a good idea.

**C.** Paying meals for another may insult them.

**D.** Whenever you receive your bill, you should think of leaving soon.

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

**Question 20:** You should have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your composition carefully before you handed it in.

**A.** looked in  **B.** thought of   **C.** gone over **D.** seen through

**Question 21:** By the time Mary finished her study, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Paris for four years.

**A.** will have been  **B.** is  **C.** had been  **D.** have been

**Question 22:** I'd like to help you out, I'm afraid I just haven't got any spare money at the moment

**A.** Although  **B.** However  **C.** Despite  **D.** In spite of

**Question 23:** Students are not allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dictionaries in the final examination.

**A.** using  **B.** being used  **C.** use  **D.** to use

**Question 24:** He showed his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the TV program by switching it off.

**A.** distaste  **B.** discontent  **C.** annoyance  **D.** boredom

**Question 25:** The doctor recommended that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a specialist about the problem.

**A.** to see  **B.** see **C.** sees **D.** seeing

**Question 26:** Books and magazines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around made his room very untidy.

**A.** which lied  **B.** lying  **C.** that lie  **D.** laying

**Question 27:** I usually buy my clothes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It's cheaper than going to a dress-maker.

**A.** off the peg  **B.** on the house  **C.** on the shelf  **D.** in public

**Question 28:** Life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for both men and women has improved greatly in the past 20 years.

**A.** expectation  **B.** unexpectedly   **C.** expectancy  **D.** expectant

**Question 29:**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_any further information, please contact us at our office in Green Street.

**A.** Were you to require **B.** Should you require  **C.** Required **D.** Had you required

**Question 30:** Students should aim to become more independent el their teachers.

**A.** against  **B.** on  **C.** of   **D.** with

**Question 31:** His question was so puzzling that I could not make any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of it at all.

**A.** sense  **B.** understanding  **C.** interpretation   **D.** meaning

**Question 32:** If a machine stops moving or working normally you can say that it has

**A.** cut off  **B.** wiped out   **C.** gone off  **D.** seized up

**Question 33:** When I leave school, I plan to go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ university

**A.** a  **B.** an  **C.** the  **D.** x (no article)

***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 34: A.** album  **B.** problem  **C.** consume  **D.** teacher

**Question 35:** **A.** forgettable  **B.** impolite  **C.** impatient  **D.** uncertain

***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 36:** **A.** me**th**od  **B.** fea**th**er  **C.** fa**th**er  **D.** wea**th**er

**Question 37:** **A.** st**a**te  **B.** st**a**tue  **C.** st**a**tus  **D.** st**a**tion

***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***

**Question 38:** The vast majority of people in the bottom half of the world's population was facing a daily struggle to survive, with 70% of them living in low-income countries.

**A.** living **B.** to survive  **C.** majority  **D.** was

**Question 39:** We admire Tony for his intelligence, cheerful disposition and he is kind.

**A.** he is kind **B.** intelligence  **C.** for  **D.** disposition

**Question 40:** She said that the books in the library would be available tomorrow.

**A.** in   **B.** would be  **C.** that  **D.** tomorrow

***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 41:** Trinity sings very well. Her father is a famous musician.

**A.** Trinity's father, who sings very well, is a famous musician.

**B.** Trinity whose father is a famous musician, sings very well.

**C.** Trinity, whose father is a famous musician, sings very well.

**D.** Trinity's father is a famous musician, who sings very well.

**Question 42:** My father gave us his money. We could manage our business successfully.

**A.** If we couldn't have managed our business successfully, we would have had my father's.

**B.** Without my father's money, we could have managed our business successfully.

**C.** We could have managed our business successfully with my father's money.

**D.** Had it not been for my father's money, we couldn't have managed our business successfully.

***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:** “If you have any difficulty at college, don't fail to ask for help from friends” Tom said to his brother.

**A.** Tom insisted on his brother's asking friends for help in case of difficulty.

**B.** Tom requested his brother to ask friends for help in case of difficulty.

**C.** Tom advised his brother to ask friends for help in case of difficulty.

**D.** Tom promised to help his brother and his friends in case of difficulty.

**Question 44:** We haven't written to each other for two months.

**A.** There are two months for us to write to each other.

**B.** We started writing to each other two months ago.

**C.** It is two months since we last wrote to each other.

**D.** It is two months since we wrote together.

**Question 45:** It is believed that a buried treasure was hidden in the tomb.

**A.** A buried treasure is believed to hide in the tomb.

**B.** They believed that a buried treasure was hidden in the tomb.

**C.** A buried treasure is believed to be hidden in the tomb.

**D.** A buried treasure is believed to have been hidden in the tomb.

***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 46 to 50. onsinn***

It's often said that we learn things at the wrong time. University students frequently do the minimum of work because they're crazy about a good social life instead. Children often scream before their piano practice because it's so boring. They have to be given gold stars and medals to be persuaded to swim, or have to be bribed to take exams. But the story is different when you're older.

Over the years, I've done my share of adult learning. At 30, I went to a college and did courses in History and English. It was an amazing experience. For starters, I was paying, so there was no reason to be late – I was the one frowning and drumming my fingers if the tutor was late, not the other way round. Indeed, if I could persuade him to linger for an extra five minutes, it was a bonus, not a nuisance. I wasn't

frightened to ask questions, and homework was a pleasure not a pain. When I passed an exam, I had passed it for me and me alone, not for my parents or my teachers. The satisfaction I got was entirely personal.

Some people fear going back to school because they worry that their brains have got **rusty**. But the joy is that, although some parts have rusted up, your brain has learnt all kinds of other things since you were young. It has learnt to think independently and flexibly and is much better at relating one thing to another. What you lose in the rust department, you gain in the maturity department.

In some ways, age is a positive plus. For instance, when you're older, you get less frustrated. Experience has told you that, if you're calm and simply do something carefully again and again, eventually you'll get the hang of it. The confidence you have in other areas – from being able to drive a car, perhaps – means that if you can't, say, build a chair instantly, you don't, like a child, want to destroy your first pathetic attempts. Maturity tells you that you will, with application, eventually get there.

I hated piano lessons at school, but I was good at music. And coming back to it, with a teacher who could explain why certain exercises were useful and with musical concepts that, at the age of ten, I could never grasp, was magical. Initially, I did feel a bit strange, thumping out a piece that I'd played for my school exams, with just as little comprehension of what the composer intended as I'd had all those years before. But soon, complex emotions that I never knew poured out from my fingers, and suddenly I could understand why practice makes perfect.

**Question 46:** It is implied in the paragraph 1 that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** parents should encourage young learners to study more

**B.** young learners are usually lazy in their class

**C.** young learners often lack a good motivation for learning

**D.** teachers should give young learners less homework

**Question 47:** While doing some adult learning courses at a college, the writer was surprised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** to have more time to learn  **B.** to be able to learn more quickly

**C.** to feel learning more enjoyable  **D.** to get on better with the tutor

**Question 48:** What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

**A.** To show how fast adult learning is.  **B.** To encourage adult learning.

**C.** To describe adult learning methods.  **D.** To explain reasons for learning.

**Question 49:** The word “**rusty**” in the third paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** staying alive and becoming more active

**B.** covered with rust and not as good as it used to be

**C.** impatient because of having nothing to do

**D.** not as good as it used to be through lack of practice

**Question 50:** It is implied in the last paragraph that when you learn later in life, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** should expect to take longer to learn than when you were younger

**B.** find that you can recall a lot of things you learnt when younger

**C.** are not able to concentrate as well as when you were younger

**D.** can sometimes understand more than when you were younger

**------------------ THE END ---------------**