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|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | **ĐỀ LUYỆN THI THPT QUỐC GIA- SỐ 09** |   **Họ và tên thí sinh: ..............................................**  **Số báo danh: .......................................................** |

***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.** wait **B.** train **C.** said **D.** paid

**Question 2: A.** whole **B.** when **C.** which **D.** while

## 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 3: A.** extreme **B.** mission **C**. rapid **D.** country

**Question 4: A.** society **B.** epidemic **C.** initiate **D.** catastrophe ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

**Question 5:** in 1939, the Borne Bridge is one of the many grand projects of the Depression era.

**A.** Completing **B.** Completed **C.** Complete **D.** Completes

**Question 6:** He always did well at school having his early education disrupted by illness.

**A.** in spite of **B.** on account of **C.** in addition to **D.** even though

**Question 7:** “Did you have a good time at the Browns?” – “Not really. I I’ll ever visit them again.

**A.** won’t be thinking **B.** am not thinking **C.** don’t think **D.** think not

**Question 8:** Nobody answered the door, ?

**A.** weren’t they **B.** were they **C.** did they **D.** didn’t they

**Question 9:** Tom had a lucky escape. He \_ killed.

**A.** could have been **B.** must have been **C.** should have been **D.** had been

**Question 10:** As we walked past, we saw John his car.

**A.** to repair **B.** repaired **C.** in repairing **D.** repairing

**Question 11:** As far as I can judge, she was completely unaware the seriousness of the situation.

**A.** with **B.** about **C.** of **D.** in

**Question 12:** Tom made a serious mistake at work, but his boss didn’t fire him. He’s lucky a second chance.

**A.** having given **B.** having been given **C.** to have given **D.** to have been given

**Question 13:** Standing on top of the hill, .

**A.** people have seen a castle far away **B.** lies a castle in the middle of the island

**C.** a castle can be seen from the distance **D.** we can see a castle in the distance

**Question 14:** Our Import–Export Company Limited will have to sales during the coming year.

**A.** expand **B.** enlarge **C.** extend **D.** increase

**Question 15:** John hasn’t studied hard this year; so, in the last couple of months, he has had to work

just to catch up.

**A.** vaguely **B.** barely **C.** intensely **D.** randomly

**Question 16:** Make sure you us a visit when you are in town again.

**A.** give **B.** do **C.** pay **D.** have

**Question 17:** My New Year’s this year is to spend less time on Facebook and more time on my schoolwork. But I’m not sure I will keep it.

**A.** resolution **B.** salutation **C.** wish **D.** pray

**Question 18:** Mr. Park Hang Seo, a Korean coach, is considered a big in Vietnam football.

**A.** bread **B.** cheese **C.** sandwich **D.** egg

## 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 19:** Tom is apologizing to Peter for being late.

* Tom: “Sorry, I’m late, Peter. My car has broken down on the way here.”
* Peter: “ ”

**A.** No, I wouldn’t mind at all. **B.** Not on my account.

**C.** That’s all right. **D.** Well, it’s worth a try.

**Question 20:** Mai and Joey are talking about their favorite pastimes.

* Joey: “What sort of things do you like doing in your free time?”

– Mai: “ ”

1. I love checking out the shops for new clothes.
2. None. Been starved since 9 yesterday.
3. I hate shopping.
4. Nothing special. Just some photos I took on the trip to Nepal.

## 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 21:** To absorb a younger workforce, many companies offered retirement plans as **incentives** for older workers to retire and make way for the young ones who earned lower salary.

**A.** rewards **B.** opportunities **C.** motives **D.** encouragements **Question 22:** Not until all their demands had been **turned down** did the workers decide to go on strike for more welfare.

**A.** rejected **B.** sacked **C.** reviewed **D.** deleted

## 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 23:** I don’t know what they are going to ask in the job interview. I’ll just **play it by ear**.

**A.** plan well in advance **B.** be careful about it

**C.** listen to others saying **D.** do not plan beforehand

**Question 24:** It is widely known that the excessive use of pesticides is producing a **detrimental** effect on the local groundwater.

**A.** useless **B.** harmless **C.** damaging **D.** fundamental

## 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 25 to 29.

Polar bears are in danger of dying out. Unlike some other endangered animals, it's not hunters that are the problem, it's climate change. Since 1979, the ice cap at the Arctic Circle where the polar bears live has reduced in size **(25)** about 30 per cent. The temperature in the Arctic has slowly been rising and this is **(26) \_** the sea ice to melt, endangering the polar bears' home. The polar bears' main sources of food are the different types of seals found in the Arctic. They catch them by waiting next to the air holes seals have made in the ice. **(27) \_** the bears are very strong swimmers, they could never catch seals in water. This means that the bears really do rely on the ice to hunt.

Polar bears also need sea ice to travel. They can cover a huge territory and often swim from one part of the ice to another. They have been **(28)\_ \_** to swim up to 100 km, but when there is less ice, they may have to swim further and this can **(29)** fatal to the bears. A number of bears have drown in the last few years and scientists believe that it is because they were not able to reach more ice before they became too tired and couldn't swim any further.

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| **Question 25:** | **A.** in | **B.** by | **C.** within | **D.** for |
| **Question 26:** | **A.** making | **B.** turning | **C.** causing | **D.** resulting |
| **Question 27:** | **A.** Even | **B.** Despite | **C.** As | **D.** Although |
| **Question 28:** | **A.** known | **B.** learnt | **C.** experienced | **D.** noticed |
| **Question 29:** | **A.** happen | **B.** come | **C.** end | **D.** prove |

## 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 30 to 34.

In Britain, greetings cards are sold in chain stores and supermarkets, in newsagents’ shops, corner shops and, increasingly, in shops that specialize in the sale of cards and paper for wrapping presents in.

The most common cards are birthday and Christmas cards. Many Christmas cards are sold in aid of charity and special „charity card shops’ are often set up in temporary premises in the weeks before Christmas. A wide variety of birthday cards is available to cater for different ages and tastes. **Some**, especially ones for young children or for people celebrating a particular birthday, have the person’s age on the front. Many have comic, often risqué, messages printed on them, and cartoon–style illustrations. Others are more sober, with reproductions of famous paintings or attractive original designs. The usual greeting on a birthday card is ‘Happy Birthday’, ‘Many Happy Returns’ or ‘Best Wishes for a Happy Birthday’.

Some people also send special cards for Easter and New Year. Easter cards either portray images of spring, such as chicks, eggs, lambs, spring flowers, etc, or have a religious theme.

Cards are produced for every ‘**milestone**’ in a person’s life. There are special cards for an engagement, a marriage, a new home, a birth, success in an examination, retirement, a death in the family, etc. Some are ‘good luck’ or „congratulations’ cards. Others, for example ‘get well’ cards for people who are ill, express sympathy.

**Question 30:** What is the passage mainly about?

**A.** Greetings Cards **B.** Birthday Cards **C.** Christmas Cards **D.** Easter Cards

**Question 31:** The word ‘**some**’ in paragraph 2 refers to .

**A.** young children **B.** ages and tastes **C.** card shops **D.** birthday cards

**Question 32:** Which of the following is NOT the usual greeting on a birthday card?

**A.** „Best Wishes for a Happy Birthday’ **B.** „Happy Birthday’

**C.** „Good luck’ **D.** „Many Happy Returns’

**Question 33:** The word ‘**milestone**’ in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to .

**A.** a positive view **B.** a special gift

**C.** an important event **D.** a convenient way

**Question 34:** It can be inferred from the passage that .

1. greetings cards are used on many different occasions
2. there are few choices of birthday cards
3. greetings cards are not very popular in Britain
4. greetings cards are for children only

## 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 35 to 42.

Though called by sweet–sounding names like Firinga or Katrina, tropical cyclones are huge rotating storms 200 to 2,000 kilometers wide with winds that blow at speeds of more than 100 kilometers per hour (kph). Weather professionals know them as tropical cyclones, but **they** are called hurricanes in the Caribbean Sea, typhoons in the Pacific Ocean, and cyclones in the Indian Ocean. They occur in both the northern and southern hemispheres. Large ones have destroyed cities and killed hundreds of thousands of people.

Tropical cyclones begin over water that is warmer than 27 degrees Celsius (80 degrees Fahrenheit) slightly north or south of the earth’s equator. Warm, humid air full of water vapor moves upward. The earth’s rotation causes the growing storm to start to rotate around its center (called the eye). At a certain height, the water vapor condenses, changing to liquid and releasing heat. The heat draws more air and water vapor upward, creating a cycle as air and water vapor rise and liquid water falls. If the cycle speeds up until winds reach 118 kilometers per hour, the storm qualifies as a tropical cyclone.

Most deaths in tropical cyclones are caused by storm surge. This is a rise in sea level, sometimes seven meters or more, caused by the storm pushing against the ocean’s surface. Storm surge was to blame for the flooding of New Orleans in 2005. The storm surge of Cyclone Nargis in 2008 in Myanmar pushed seawater nearly four meters deep some 40 kilometers inland, resulting in many deaths.

It has never been easy to forecast a tropical cyclone accurately. The goal is to know when and where the next tropical cyclone will form. “And we can’t really do that yet,” says David Nolan, a weather researcher

from the University of Miami. The direction and strength of tropical cyclones are also difficult to predict, even with computer assistance. In fact, long–term forecasts are poor; small differences in the combination of weather factors lead to very different storms. More accurate forecasting could help people decide to **evacuate** when a storm is on the way.

**Question 35:** As stated in paragraph 1, tropical cyclones are storms with winds blowing at speeds of

.

**A.** more than 100 kph **B.** at least 200 kph **C.** less than 100 kph **D.** no less than 200 kph

**Question 36:** The word “**they**” in paragraph 1 refers to .

**A.** sweet–sounding names **B.** wind speeds

**C.** tropical cyclones **D.** weather professionals

**Question 37:** Which of the following comes first in the process of storm formation?

**A.** Liquid water falls. **B.** Warm, humid air moves upward.

**C.** Water vapor condenses. **D.** Wind speed reaches 118 kph.

**Question 38:** According to the passage, a storm surge is .

**A.** a rise in sea level **B.** pushing seawater

**C.** a tropical cyclone **D.** inland flooding

**Question 39:** What is true about the storm surge of Cyclone Nargis?

**A.** It took a very high death toll. **B.** It caused flooding in New Orleans in 2005.

**C.** It occurred in Myanmar in 2005. **D.** It pushed seawater 4 kilometers inland.

**Question 40:** The word “**evacuate**” in paragraph 4 mostly means .

**A.** move to safer places **B.** make accurate predictions

**C.** take preventive measures **D.** call for relief supplies

**Question 41:** Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

1. The center of a growing storm is known as its eye.
2. The direction and strength of tropical cyclones are difficult to forecast.
3. Tropical cyclones are often given beautiful names.
4. Tropical cyclone predictions depend entirely on computer assistance.

**Question 42:** Which of the following would serve as the best title for the passage?

**A.** Cyclone Forecasting **B.** Tropical Cyclones

**C.** Storm Surges **D.** Cyclone Formation

## 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 43:** Whether **(A)** life in the countryside is better than that **(B)** in the city depend on **(C)** each individual’s point of view **(D)**.

**Question 44:** For more than **(A)** 450 years, Mexico City has been **(B)** the economic, culture **(C)** and political centre of Mexican people **(D)**.

**Question 45:** It is **(A)** nearly four hundred years for **(B)** the **(C)** birth of **(D)** Shakespeare. ***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 46:** “I’ll return it tomorrow,” said Sarah.

**A.** Sarah offered to return it the following day. **B.** Sarah said she would return it tomorrow.

**C.** Sarah agreed to come back the following day. **D.** Sarah promised to return it the following day.

**Question 47:** The living room isn’t as big as the kitchen.

1. The living room is bigger than the kitchen.
2. The kitchen is smaller than the living room.
3. The kitchen is bigger than the living room.
4. The kitchen is not bigger than the living room.

**Question 48:** My American friend finds it difficult to pick up food with chopsticks.

1. My American friend doesn’t feel picking up food with chopsticks.
2. My American friend can’t find chopsticks to pick up food.
3. My American friend didn’t used to pick up food with chopsticks.
4. My American friend is not used to picking up food with chopsticks.

## 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 49:** He didn’t take his father’s advice. That’s why he is out of work.

1. If he had taken his father’s advice, he would not have been out of work.
2. If he took his father’s advice, he would not be out of work.
3. If he had taken his father’s advice, he would not be out of work.
4. If he takes his father’s advice, he will not be out of work.

**Question 50:** The Prime Minister failed to explain the cause of the economic crisis, he did not offer any solutions.

1. Although the Prime Minister explained the cause of the economic crisis, he failed to offer any solutions.
2. Not only did the Prime Minister explain the cause of the economic crisis, but he also offered solutions.
3. The Prime Minister offered some solutions based on the explanation of the cause of the economic crisis.
4. The Prime Minister didn’t explain the cause of the economic crisis, nor did he offer any solutions.