

## ĐỀ THI THỬ THPTQG MÔN TIẾNG ANH

### NĂM 2021 CÓ ĐÁP ÁN

**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. species    B. invent    C. medicine    D. tennis

Question 2: A. walked    B. ended    C. started    D. wanted

**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. scenery    B. festival    C. atmosphere    D. location

Question 4: A. parent    B. seldom    C. unique    D. over

**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: The shop \_\_\_\_\_ helped me to choose a jumper that suited me.

A. employee    B. assistant    C. clerk    D. accountant

Question 6: John \_\_\_\_\_ in convincing his boss to give him the day off.

A. achieved    B. obtained    C. succeeded    D. fulfilled

Question 7: All births, deaths and marriages are entered in the \_\_\_\_\_ records. Most of these records have been computerized in recent years.

A. formal    B. social    C. official    D. internal

Question 8: As was \_\_\_\_\_ observed, there is strong correlation between house prices and inflation.

A. closely    B. critically    C. early    D. firmly

Question 9: There is some evidence of an improvement in the economy, but be that as it \_\_\_\_\_, there is

unlikely to be much change next year.

A. can    B. may    C. should    D. could

Question 10: The Indian study was carried out in conjunction \_\_\_\_\_ an American project.

A. to B. from C. with D. of

Question 11: Davidson did a \_\_\_\_\_ amount of research into earthquake prediction.

A. considerate B. considerable C. considerably D. consideration

Question 12: Not until about a century after Julius Caesar landed in

Britian \_\_\_\_\_ actually conquer the island.

A. the Romans did B. did the Romans C. the RomanD. Romans that

Question 13: He's been very sick. His doctor insisted that he \_\_\_\_\_ in bed this week.

A. will stay B. would stayC. stays D. stay

Question 14: Dr. Smith is the person in \_\_\_\_\_ I don't have much confidence.

A. which B. whom C. who D. that

Question 15: He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ the book I borrowed from the library.

A. if I found B. if I had found C. whether I have found D. whether I found

Question 16: \_\_\_\_\_ from outer space, our earth looks like a "blue planet".

A. Having seen B. Seeing C. Be seen D. Seen

Question 17: This factory produced \_\_\_\_\_ motorbikes in 2008 as in the year 2006.

A. twice as many B. as twice as many C. as twice many D. as many as twice

Question 18: The manager had his secretary \_\_\_\_\_ the report for him.

A. to have typed B. typed C. type D. to type

**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 19: The problem of salary didn't come up in the meeting last week.

A. mention B. approach C. raise D. arise

Question 20: The theme of the poem is emigration.

A. article B. comment C. topic D. problem

**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 21: His replies were **inconsistent** with his previous testimony.

A. conflicting      B. compatible      C. contradicted      D. illogical

Question 22: You should **take the bull by the horns** and go and see him now.

A. face directly      B. respond eagerly      C. avoid completely      D. change slightly

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

Question 23: Molly is talking to her sister about online shopping.

- Molly: "Shopping online is super convenient and trouble-free."

- Molly's sister: "\_\_\_\_\_ . Sometimes a lot of serious problems arise."

A. That's it      B. I take your view  
C. Absolutely      D. That's not entirely true

Question 24: Rachel and Mark are at home.

- Rachel: "Can I get you something to drink?"

- Mark: "\_\_\_\_\_ . I'm not thirsty."

A. No, thank you      B. Yes please C. You're welcome D. Thank you

**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.**

The practice of hitting children teaches them to become hitters themselves. Extensive research data is now available to support the direct correlation (25) \_\_\_\_\_ corporal punishment in childhood and violent behavior in the teenage and adult years. Virtually, all of the most dangerous criminals (26) \_\_\_\_\_ regularly threatened and punished in childhood. Punishment gives the message that "might make right" that it is okay to hurt someone smaller and less powerful than you are. The child then feels it is appropriate to mistreat younger or smaller children, and when he becomes an adult, feels little (27) \_\_\_\_\_ for those less fortunate or powerful than he is, and fears those who are more so. Thus it is difficult for him to find (28) \_\_\_\_\_ friendships. Children learn best through parental modeling. Punishment

gives the message that hitting is an appropriate way to express one's feelings and to solve problems. If the child rarely sees the parents handle anger and solve problems in a creative and positive way, he can never learn how (29) \_\_\_\_\_ that himself. Thus inadequate parenting continues into the next generation.

Question 25: A. among      B. about      C. between      D. above

Question 26: A. were      B. will be      C. could be      D. might be

Question 27: A. jealousy      B. compassion      C. greediness D. appreciation

Question 28: A. meaningless      B. meaning C. meaninglessly      D. meaningful

Question 29: A. to do      B. do C. doing      D. done

**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.**

Upon the creation of the United States, one of the core concepts on which the hopes for the new democracy were pinned was the ideal that its citizens would be enlightened individuals with clearly articulated rights and the opportunity for individual achievement and education. It was believed that in a free nation where the power belongs to the people, the commitment to education defines the progress of that democracy and is the catalyst for future progress. This core value has not only stood the test of time but has also grown in importance. In this new information era and international economy, education is an increasingly vital commodity, a precursor of potential success and a driving force of change. It is important to recognize, however, that we approach education today differently than in the past, partly because the kinds of jobs people had didn't require the kind of basic education and specialized training that is often required in the workforce today. In the 1950s, for instance, only 20 percent of American jobs were classified as professional, 20 percent as skilled, and 60 percent as unskilled.

Today, our world has changed. The proportion of unskilled jobs has fallen to 20 percent, while skilled jobs now account for at least 60 percent of the workforce. Even more important, almost every job today increasingly requires a combination of academic knowledge and

practical skills that require learning throughout a lifetime.

Question 30: Education is defined in this passage as a driving force of change because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. without education, no changes could have happened in American society so far
- B. the government of the United States want to drive social changes in their own ways
- C. education has helped to bring about and orient most changes in the American workforce
- D. any American citizen who wants to change his driving licence must be very well-educated

Question 31: The word “its” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the United States
- B. the new democracy
- C. the concept
- D. the opportunity

Question 32: The phrase “enlightened individuals” in the first sentence most likely means “people who \_\_\_\_\_”

- A. always appear brilliant-looking in public
- B. have often been well-exposed to light
- C. have acquired an adequate level of education
- D. bring light to anywhere they go

Question 33: In order to become a good American citizen today, in the author’s point of view, any individual must \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. know well all his/ her rights and be ready to grasp his/ her opportunity of success in life
- B. study carefully the history of American educational and vocational systems even since their creation
- C. understand thoroughly the combination of academic knowledge and practical skills
- D. move actively forward in the new Information Era and international economy with a prestigious diploma

Question 34: Which of the following titles would be best for the passage?

- A. Education and Jobs in the Past and at Present in the United States
- B. The Significant Role of Education in American Citizens' Careers
- C. Academic Knowledge and Practical Skills in American Professions
- D. Recent Changes of Educational and Vocational Systems in America

**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.**

When you ask a child what they would like to be when they grow up, common responses might include firefighter, pilot, doctor, or athlete. But those jobs don't capture the attention of all kids. Take Will Shortz as an example. In grade 8, at the age of 14, Will had to write an essay about what he wanted to do with his life. He wrote about his desire to become a puzzle maker - someone who creates games and puzzles, such as sudoku or crossword puzzles. In the same year, he sold his first puzzle to the magazine Venture. By the age of sixteen, Will was regularly contributing puzzles to magazines.

In college, Will found that there was no traditional way to study puzzles or become a puzzle maker. There were no classes offered on puzzles. Fortunately, after becoming bored with his economics studies, Will learned that his university offered a special program that allowed students to suggest and create unique fields of study. After creating and completing two courses on word and math puzzles, Will switched his **major** to enigmatology - the study of puzzles.

Will and his professors then created new classes that explored all aspects of puzzle-making. He studied the history, construction, and psychology of puzzles mostly on his own. Because there were no professors of enigmatology, Will realized that he probably was the only student at his university to know more about his field than any of his professors!

He did well in school, but upon graduating, Will did not know how to get a job creating puzzles. For summer work, he joined the magazine Penny Press, where he realized that he could find work as a puzzle editor. Will then found a job creating and editing puzzles for Games magazine. This seemed like a dream job because he could create new kinds of puzzles and be

surrounded by great puzzle makers.

After fifteen years at Games, Will accepted a position as the editor of The New York Times' crossword puzzle. When he first joined, the newspaper's crossword puzzle was seen as very difficult, and few readers could complete **it**. Will made **fundamental** changes, such as including everyday language in the clues and answers so that many more people could enjoy it. Today, he is credited with making the crossword appealing to a wider audience. Some of Will's most famous puzzles have related to the news for that day, such as the name of the winning president on Election Day, and a love-themed puzzle on Valentine's Day.

Question 35: Which of the following best serves as the title for the passage?

- A. An Unusual Child
- B. Will Shortz: a Puzzle Maker
- C. A Strange Hobby
- D. The History of Making Puzzles

Question 36: When did Will first become interested in puzzles?

- A. Before he was 14 years old.
- B. After he was 14 years old.
- C. When he was 16 years old.
- D. When he entered university.

Question 37: The word “major” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. university
- B. passion
- C. test
- D. subject

Question 38: What kind of classes did Will Shortz take in college?

- A. Classes by professors who study puzzle writing
- B. Classes that he and his professors developed
- C. Classes taught by professional puzzle makers
- D. Classes that art students take

Question 39: Which sentence describes Will Shortz' college experience?

- A. He was bored in college and did not finish.
- B. He felt he did not learn very much.
- C. He got satisfactory results.
- D. He thought it was too challenging.

Question 40: Why did Will Shortz consider his job at Games magazine a “dream job”?

- A. He earned a lot of money writing crossword puzzles.
- B. Games was the only puzzle magazine in the U.S.
- C. He could study the history of puzzle making at the magazine.
- D. He designed new puzzles and worked with other puzzle makers.

Question 41: The word “fundamental” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. important
- B. minor
- C. sudden
- D. difficult

Question 42: The word “it” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The New York Times
- B. puzzle
- C. Will’s change
- D. reader

**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: Will you buy (A) an electric (B) car when they will become (C) cheaper (D)?

Question 44: Did (A) someone put fire to (B) the house (C) deliberately (D)?

Question 45: It is (A) a nurse’s duty (B) to make (C) the patients feel comfortably (D).

**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: People believed that Jane failed the test because of her laziness.

- A. It is believed that Jane failed the test because of her laziness.
- B. Jane was believed to fail the test on account of her laziness.
- C. Jane is believed to fail the test owing to her laziness.
- D. It was believed that Jane had failed the test due to laziness.

Question 47: The noise next door didn’t stop until midnight.

- A. Not until midnight did the noise next door stopped.
- B. Hardly had the noise next door stopped than it was midnight.
- C. It was not until midnight that the noise next door stopped.
- D. Only when midnight did the noise next door stopped.

Question 48: Had he known more about the information technology, he would have invested in some computer companies.

- A. Not knowing about the information technology helped him invest in some computer companies.
- B. He didn't know much about the information technology and he didn't invest in any computer companies
- C. Knowing about the information technology, he would have invested in some computer companies.
- D. He would have invested in some computer companies without his knowledge of the information technology.

**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: Our foods contain thousands of different chemicals. However, only a few of them are absolutely essential to our health.

- A. To stay healthy with only a few essential chemicals, we have to eat the foods that contain thousands of different chemicals.
- B. Containing thousands of different chemicals, foods are absolutely essential to our health.
- C. We stay healthy absolutely thanks to eating foods with thousands of different essential chemicals.
- D. Our foods contain thousands of different chemicals, only a few of which are absolutely essential to our health.

Question 50: The plan may be ingenious. However, it will never work in practice.

- A. Ingenious as it may be, the plan will never work in practice.
- B. Ingenious as may the plan, it will never work in practice.
- C. The plan may be too ingenious to work in practice.
- D. The plan is as impractical as it is ingenious