BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề thi có 04 trang)

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2021- ĐỢT 2
Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ, Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Họ, tên thí sinh: .....
Số báo danh: .....

Mã đề thi 410

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 1: Peter is asking to borrow Ha's phone.
- Peter: "Can I borrow your phone, Ha."
- Ha: "_____"

A. Thanks a lot! **B.** Congratualtions . **C.** Here you are. **D.** Me too.

Question 2: David is thanking Mai for her advice.
- David : "Thank you for your advice, Mai".
- Mai: "_____"

A. Good idea. **B.** Same to you **C.** You're welcome. **D.** That's not good.

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. positive **B.** difficult **C.** colourful **D.** amazing .

Question 4: A. advice **B.** picture **C.** money **D.** story

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 5: A. make **B.** date **C.** place **D.** thank

Question 6: A. waited **B.** missed **C.** worked **D.** stopped

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

Question 7: The singer is famous all over the country _____ she sings and dances beautifully.

A. despite **B.** because **C.** because of **D.** although

Question 8: Tim started _____ his living by working as a waiter at a restaurant.

A. earning **B.** paying **C.** winning **D.** giving

Question 9: The night before the party, I stayed up late to _____everything ready.

A. get **B.** become **C.** use **D.** do

Question 10: Mike tried to sort out the problem, but he just _____ a blank.

A. painted **B.** filled **C.** drew **D.** wrote

Question 11: _____ high school, he took the entrance examination to a university.

A. Have been finished **B.** Have been finishing **C.** Have finished **D.** Having finished

Question 12: To his colleagues' surprise, John _____himself rudely at the party last night.

A. conflicted **B.** converted **C.** conducted **D.** confined

Question 13: _____, she will hold a party to celebrate the event.

A. When Sofia moves into her new house **B.** When Sofia moved into her new house.
C. When Sofia was moving into her new house. **D.** When Sofia had moved into her new house.

Question 14: The exercise is easy, _____?

A. was it **B.** wasn't it **C.** does it **D.** isn't it

Question 15: Be careful, Nam. The water is _____ here.

A. deeply **B.** deepen **C.** depth **D.** deep

Question 16: I saw a _____ car in the street yesterday.

A. Vietnamese black beautiful **B.** black Vietnamese beautiful.

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C. beautiful Vietnamese black **D.** beautilful black Vietnames

Question 17: My friend is going to study at a famous university _____ September.

A. at **B.** in **C.** with **D.** on.

Question 18: The larger the room is, _____ comfortable it is.

A. most **B.** the more **C.** most of **D.** more

Question 19: The trees _____ in our schoolyard yesterday.

A. have planted **B.** were planted **C.** were planting **D.** plant

Question 20: The children _____ football when it started to rain.

A. play **B.** are playing **C.** have played **D.** were playing

Question 21: Huy helped the old man to _____ the bus.

A. take off **B.** make off **C.** give off **D.** get off

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 22: Using this neew softwarecan be tricky at first, but you will soon **get the hang of it**.

A. be able to design a new one. **B.** get bored with it

C. fail to learn how to use it **D.** install it successfully.

Question 23: She found herslef more **confident** after performing several times on stage.

A. calm **B.** brave **C.** sure **D.** shy

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSET in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 24: We have to walk **quickly** otherwise we will miss the bus.

A. easily **B.** far **C.** slowly **D.** fast

Question 25: Lan didn't expect his town would change much. But when he came back, he couldn't recognise it.

A. serve **B.** agree **C.** think **D.** become

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 26 to 30.

Babies start laughing very soon after they are born. Deaf and blind peole can laugh although they have never heard or seen anyone laughing. Laughing seems to be a part of (26.) ____ nature, but what is it for?

Many people think that, we laugh because we see or hear something funny; (27)_____, most of the time this is not true. No one really knows the (28.) _____ why we laugh, but one idea is that it makes (29.)_____ people feel good. Laughter can stop negative feelings and help people to feel closer to each other.

It also means that laugher is good for your health. The writer Norman Cousins, (30)_____ had a serious back pain, wrote that watching comedy programmes on TV helped him to feel better. He said that ten minutes of laughter gave him two hours of sleep without pain .

(Adapted from *English Unlimited* by Tibury Clementon, Hendra and Rea)

Question 26: A. original	**B.** material	**C.** wildlife	**D.** human
Question 27: A. although	**B.** moreover	**C.** however	**D.** therefore
Question 28: A. results	**B.** opinions	**C.** reasons	**D.** ideas
Question 29: A. one	**B.** each	**C.** other	**D.** another
Question 30: A. who	**B.** which	**C.** when	**D.** where

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 31 to 35.

Most people want to be polite and behave well around others. Being polite involves good manners of eating and appropriate ways of greeting and talking to people, and giving and receiving gifts. Polite behavious may differ from culture to culture.

In the United States, people prefer to shake hands firmly for a few seconds. In some Middle Eastern countries, people hold each other's hands gently for a longer time. What about eye contact? In some countries, you show respect when you look at someone directly in the eyes. In other parts of the world,

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looking at someone directly can be **rude**. Another difference is personal space. In North Amarica, people usually stand about an arm's length apart during a conversation. However, in Latin America, people seem to stand closer.

If you are going to live, work or study in another country, you should learn about **its** culture. In this way, you can be polite and make a good impression. Politeness can be good for making friends and doing business as well.

*(*Adapted from *skills for success* by Mc Veigh and Bixbi*)*

Question 31: What is the passage mainly about?

A. Politeness in different cultures **B.** Giving and receiving gifts

C. Table manners around the world **D.** Greeting and talking to people

Question 32: According to paragraph 2, in which part of the world do people hold each other's hands gently?

A. In the United States **B.** In North America

C. In some Middle Eastern countries **D.** In Latin America

Question 33: The word **rude** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. impolite **B.** careful **C.** unclear **D.** friendly

Question 34: According to the passage 2, which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of differences in politeness around the world?

A. personal space. **B.** facial expressions. **C.** eye contact . **D.** shaking hands.

Question 35: The word **its** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. country **B.** space **C.** conversation **D.** arm

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 36 to 42.

Hawaii is often considered to be one place where you can find paradise. But when I arrived in Hawaii, I was shocked to discover beaches were covered in plastic rubbish washed up from around the world. As I dug through the sand, I realised the sandy beach was being **transformed** into a plastic beach. A chill went down my spine.

From the beaches of Hawaii to the sea arounf Britain, we are polluting ouee own environment. Beaches are now covered in more rubbish than ever before. The plastic we see on our beaches is just a small amount of the plastic waste that exists in our oceans. Scientists believe that sea currents have created five huge garbage areas in our oceans, including the one in the North Atlantic. This is a global problem for which we are all responsible.

Plastic makes our life easier, but its production and use are completely out of control. Because plastic rubbish in the oceans looks like food, it is being eaten by small fish, which in turn is eaten by large fish, which in turn is eaten by us. Plastic is damaging our beaches, polluting the oceans, and poisoning our food chain. The consequences are still not fully understood, but **they** are likely to be terrible.

We need to stop using plastic bags for packaging and single-use water bottles. These make up most of the plastic garbage in the oceans, In Bangladesh and Kenya, they have stopped using plastic bags completely. The UK has put a tax on plastic bags. Many supermakets around the world are not packing goods in plastic.

The future of our beaches, our seas, and the food chain is **at risk**. This is an environmental problem that we need to solve immediately.

(Adapted from *Headway Headway* by Soars, Soars and Hancock)

Question 36: Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. Planet poisoned ny plastic. **B.** A green lifestyle

C. Benefits of Plastic Products **D.** Common Plastic Products

Question 37: The word "**transformed**" in paragragh 1is closest in meaning to _____.

A. placed **B.** broken **C.** changed **D.** checked

Question 38: The word they in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. fish **B.** oceans **C.** consequences **D.** beaches

Question 39: According to paragraph 4, both Bangladesh and Kenya _____

A. have used more and more plastic bags **B.** do not use plastic bags any more.

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C. have produced a lot of plastic bags **D.** encourage the use of plastic bags

Question 40: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Hawaii is protected from plastic rubbish.

B. Production and use of plastic are now out of control.

C. One huge garbage area in the ocean is in the North Atlantic.

D. The UK has introduced a tax on plastic bag.

Question 41: The phrase "at risk" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to ____?

A. refused. **B.** threatened. **C.** developed. **D.** accepted.

Question 42: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. People in the past were more concerned about the effects of plastic waste.

B. There is far more plastic waste on the beaches than in the oceans.

C. The environment in Hawaii was not as good as the writer had expected.

D. Plastic helps maintain the natural food chain in the oceans.

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: She last went shopping two months ago.

A. She hasn't gone shopping for two months. **B.** She has two months to go shopping.

C. She didn't go shopping two months ago. **D.** She has gone shopping for two months.

Question 44: It is not necessary for you to water these plants everyday.

A. You can't water these plants everyday.

B. You needn't water these plants everyday.

C. You would water these plants everyday

D. You must water these plants everyday.

Question 45: " I can solve this problem," Sue said

A. Sue said that I can't solve that problem. **B.** Sue said that she could solve that problem.

C. Sue said that she can't solve that problem. **D.** Sue said that I could solve that problem.

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 46: Learners have <u>voiced</u> their <u>complaints</u> to the language centre that its services are <u>inadequate</u> and not entirely <u>dependent</u>.

A. voiced **B.** complaints **C.** inadequate **D.** dependent.

Question 47: Kate <u>goes</u> out for a coffee <u>with</u> her <u>classmates</u> last <u>weekend.</u>

A **B** **C** **D**

Question 48: E- books <u>are</u> becoming more and more <u>popular</u> nowadays <u>because</u> of <u>its</u> convenience.

A **B** **C** **D**

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: Smoking is strictly forbidden at petrol stations. There is no exception whatsover.

A. By no means are people banned from smoking at petrol stations.

B. Under no circumstances are people allowed to smoke at petrol stations.

C. At no time were people allowed to smoke at petrol stations.

D. On no occasion are people banned from smoking at petrol station .

Question 50: Paul doesn't have access to the Internet. He can't go online.

A. Provided that Paul has access to the Internet, he can't go online.

B. Paul wishes that he had access to the Internet so that he could go online.

C. If only Paul had had access to the Internet, he couldn't have gone online.

D. If Paul had had access to the Internet, he couldn't have gone online.

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