Bộ đề chuẩn cấu trúc

ĐỀ SỐ 12

ĐỀ DỰ ĐOÁN KÌ THI THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2021
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Mark the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation.

Question 1: **A**. design **B**. preserve **C**. basic **D**. physical

Question 2: **A**. continued **B**. mixed **C**. dressed **D**. hiked

Mark the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress.

Question 3: **A**. actor **B**. career **C**. rubbish **D**. cocktail

Question 4: **A**. adventure **B**. advantage **C**. advertise **D**. adverbial

Mark the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 5: When a fire broke out in the Louvre, at least twenty ____ paintings were destroyed, including two by Picasso.

A. worthless **B**. priceless **C**. valueless **D**. worthy

Question 6: Without ____, all the resources necessary for life would be damaged, wasted or destroyed.

A. conversation **B**. biodiversity **C**. extinction **D**. destruction

Question 7: Unfortunately, the company closed down because it couldn't keep with rapidly changing technology.

A. speed **B**. time **C**. fast **D**. pace

Question 8: No way will you beat him. You don't ____ a chance. He's a hundred times better than you are.

A. hold **B**. run **C**. possess **D**. stand

Question 9: My college graduation was a real ____ day for my whole life.

A. red brick **B**. red ink **C**. red tape **D**. red letter

Question 10: Lack of funds prevented him ____ continuing with his studies.

A. to **B**. with **C**. in **D**. from

Question 11: The International Red Cross helps people in need without any discrimination based on ____, race, religion, class or political opinions.

A. national **B**. nationally **C**. nationality **D**. native

Question 12: The Principal usually has his pupils ____ waste paper for their mini-project.

A. collected **B**. collect **C**. to collect **D**. collecting

Question 13: They live on a busy road. ____ a lot of noise from traffic.

A. There must be **B**. It must be **C**. It must have been **D**. There must have

Question 14: ____ broken several world records in swimming.

A. She is said that she has **B**. People say she had

C. She is said to have **D**. It is said to have

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Question 15: The captain as well as all the passengers ____ very frightened by the strange noise on their last voyage.

A. are **B**. was **C**. is **D**. were

Question 16: It is imperative ____ what to do when there is a fire.

A. he must know about **B**. that everyone know

C. that he knew **D**. we knew

Question 17: ____ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.

A. Hardly had **B**. No sooner had **C**. Not until had **D**. No longer has

Question 18: The room needs ____ for the wedding.

A. decorating **B**. to decorate **C**. decorate **D**. be decorated

Mark the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following questions.

Question 19: The whole village was **wiped out** in the bombing raids.

A. removed quickly **B**. cleaned well **C**. changed completely **D**. destroyed completely

Question 20: Trees have to be **pruned** seasonally or annually to ensure that they continue to bear fruit.

A. harvested **B**. trimmed **C**. weeded **D**. fertilized

Mark the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following questions.

Question 21: She was too **wet behind the ears** to be in charge of such demanding tasks.

A. lack of responsibility **B**. full of experience

C. without money **D**. full of sincerity

Question 22: There is no excuse for your **discourtesy**. Think twice before you are going to say anything.

A. politeness **B.** impoliteness **C**. bravery **D**. boldness

Mark the option that best completes the following exchanges.

Question 23: Jolie is reading a magazine on famous people, asking her friend.

- Jolie: "Do you think celebrities today tend to focus more on wealth rather than achievements?"
- Jolie's friend: "____. And this sets bad examples for young people."

A. It's out of the question **B**. I think you're right on this

C. Not at all **D**. I think they focus more on achievements

Question 24: Rose is talking to her friend on the phone.

- Rose: "Could you pick me up at the airport tomorrow?"
- Rose's friend: "____. I will be in a meeting then."

A. I'm afraid I can't **B**. Sure **C**. Yes no problem **D**. It's so soon

Read the passage and mark the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

The invention of the mobile phone has undoubtedly revolutionized the way people communicate and in-fluenced every aspect of our lives. The issue is whether this technological innovation has (**25**) ____ more harm than good. In order to answer the question, we must first turn to the types of consumers. Presumably, most parents (**26**) ____ are always worrying about their children's safety buy mobile phones for them to track their whereabouts. We can also assume that most teenagers want mobile phones to avoid

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missing out on social contact. In this context, the advantages are clear. (**27**) ____, we cannot deny the fact that text messages have been used by bullies to intimidate fellow students. There is also (**28**) ____ evidence that texting has affected literacy skills.

The widespread use of mobile phone has, out of question, affected adult consumers too. What employee, on the way home from work, would be reluctant to answer a call from their boss? Apparently, only 18% of us, according to a survey, are willing to switch off our mobile phones once we've left the office.

Admittedly, mobile phones can be intrusive but there are obvious benefits to possessing one. Personally speaking, they are invaluable when it comes to making social or business arrangements at short (**29**) ____. They also provide their owners with a sense of security in emergency situations.

Question 25:	**A**. done	**B**. played	**C**. made	**D**. brought
Question 26:	**A**. which	**B**. whom	**C**. who	**D**. what
Question 27:	**A**. Moreover	**B**. However	**C**. Therefore	**D**. So that
Question 28:	**A**. indisputable	**B**. indisputably	**C**. dispute	**D**. disputation
Question 29:	**A**. time	**B**. warning	**C**. term	**D**. notice

Read the passage and mark the correct answer to each of the questions.

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as two centuries. English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small **enclaves** of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80 percent of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is English. Two thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers - Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of **these** are nonnative speakers, constituting the largest number of nonnative users than any other language in the world.

Question 30: What is the main topic of this passage?

A. The French influence on the English Language.

B. The long history of English language.

C. The expansion of English as an international language.

D. The use of English for Science and Technology.

Question 31: Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?

A. In 1066. **B**. Around 1350. **C**. Before 1600. **D**. After 1600.

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Question 32: According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT ____.

A. the slave trade **B**. the Norman invasion **C**. missionaries **D**. colonization

Question 33: The word "**enclaves**" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. communities **B**. organizations **C**. regions **D**. countries

Question 34: The word "**these**" in paragraph 2 refers to ____.

A. English users **B**. computer systems **C**. international airports **D**. air traffic controllers

Read the passage and mark the correct answer to each of the questions.

One of the most beloved foods in the world, chocolate is not just a modern treat. In fact, chocolate - or rather, cacao seeds - has been part of our **culinary** history for thousands of years.

More than 2,000 years ago in Central America, the Mayan people began consuming a drink made from cacao seeds. There was no sugar in America in those days, and so they flavored the drink with chili peppers and other spices. It was called *xocolatl*, meaning bitter water. The Mayans used xocolatl for important rituals, such as religious ceremonies or weddings, and believed that consuming it would enhance their health and cure illnesses. Cacao seeds became highly valued throughout Central America, and were even used as currency by the Aztecs.

On his fourth voyage to America in 1502, the explorer Christopher Columbus landed in what is now called Nicaragua. He was the first European to discover cacao seeds being used as money, but he did not consider it very significant. It was only later, in the 16th century, that another explorer, Hernando Cortez, saw cacao's value, and brought the drink and the equipment used to make it back to Spain. The Spanish didn't quite **take to** the bitter taste, and added other ingredients such as sugar and vanilla, so that chocolate more closely resembled the sweet treat we know today.

As popular as chocolate was in Spain, it didn't spread to the rest of Europe until nearly a hundred years later, when a Spanish princess married the French king and made chocolate fashionable. By the 17th century, the chocolate drink had gained widespread popularity in France, and an ambitious Frenchman opened the first chocolate house in London. Soon, chocolate drinks were sold everywhere in London, and English bakers began using it in cakes - the first mention of chocolate being eaten and not drunk.

But the biggest development in modem chocolate consumption happened by accident in 1828. C. J. van Houten, a Dutch chemist, discovered a method for making powdered chocolate when he tried to extract oils from cacao to make the drink smoother. This product became known as "cocoa powder." Not long after, in 1847, a British man named Joseph Fry developed "eating chocolate," which were chocolate bars made of cocoa powder, cocoa butter, and sugar. This led to the first milk chocolate bars, sold by Nestle, a Swiss company. These were created by adding condensed milk to Fry's chocolate bar recipe. Fry's company, Fry & Sons, was later bought by Cadbury. Today, Nestle and Cadbury remain the world's leading chocolate producers.

Question 35: What best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Chocolate: a Brief History **B**. Cooking with Chocolate

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C. Making and Eating of Chocolate D. Uses of Chocolate

Question 36: Which is NOT mentioned as a use for chocolate?

A. money B. medicine C. decoration D. drink

Question 37: The word "**culinary**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. traditional B. connected with food

C. modem D. connected with humans

Question 38: Where did chocolate originate from?

A. Spain B. Britain C. Holland D. America

Question 39: The word "**it**" in paragraph 2 refers to ____.

A. xocolatl B. cacao seed C. sugar D. water

Question 40: The word "**take to**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. cook B. develop C. enjoy D. accept

Question 41: What did C. J. Van. Houten do as a contribution to the history of chocolate?

A. He discovered a new way of having chocolate. B. He added sweet taste to chocolate.

C. He made chocolate into bars. D. He used it to make medicine.

Question 42: What is NOT true about modem chocolate bars?

A. They are made of cocoa powder, cocoa butter and sugar.

B. They were developed by a British person.

C. They were sold by Nestle and Cadbury.

D. Nestle chocolate bars are the same as those developed by Joseph Fry.

Mark the underlined part that needs correction in the following questions.

Question 43: The young are thought to be the future leaders of the country, and it is essential that they should undestand their heritage as full as possible.

A. The young **B.** of the country **C.** should understand **D.** as full as possible

Question 44: Digital clocks, however precise, they cannot be perfectly accurate because the earth's rotation changes slightly over years.

A. however precise **B.** they **C.** perfectly accurate **D.** changes

Question 45: A novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in that the characters and events are usually imaginary.

A. long enough **B.** complete **C.** that **D.** imaginary

Mark the sentence that is closest in meaning to the following questions.

Question 46: The film didn't come up to my expectation.

A. I expected the film to end more abruptly. B. I expected the film to be more boring.

C. The film fell short of my expectation. D. The film was as good as I expected.

Question 47: "Be careful or you may get lost and run out of money," she said.

A. She told me to be careful if I got lost and run out of the money.

B. She warned me to be careful or I had to get lost and run out of money.

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C. She ordered me to be careful and I might get lost and run out of money.

D. She advised me to be careful or I might get lost and run out of money.

Question 48: Although the teacher explained the theory clearly, the students found it hard to understand it.

A. Though explained clearly, the theory of teaching was difficult to the students.

B. Despite the teacher's clear explanation of the theory, the students had difficulty understanding it.

C. In spite of explaining the theory clearly, the students themselves found it hard to understand it.

D. Although the teaching theory was clear, it was a real challenge to the students.

Mark the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49: We should quickly find the solution to the problem. Otherwise, its impact on those concerned will increase.

A. If we can solve this problem soon, we'll lower the impact on all of our concerns

B. By the time we solve this problem, the impact on those concerned will have been lowered

C. If all those concerned lower their impact, the problem will be better solved

D. The sooner we find the solution to the problem, the lower the impact it has on those concerned.

Question 50: Luisa was very disappointed when she failed the exam. I'm sure about that.

A. Luisa must be very disappointed when she failed the exam.

B. Luisa must have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.

C. Luisa may be very disappointed when she failed the exam.

D. Luisa could have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.

- THE END -

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