

KỶ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2021

ĐỀ THAM KHẢO

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.

Christ the Redeemer is an Art Deco statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, created by Polish-French sculptor Paul Landowski and built by the Brazilian engineer Heitor da Silva Costa, in collaboration with the French engineer Albert Caquot. The face was created by the Romanian (26) _____ Gheorghe Leonida. The statue is 30 metres tall, not including its 8-metre pedestal, and its arms stretch 28 metres wide. By (27) _____, it is approximately two-thirds the height of the Statue of Liberty's height from base to torch.

The statue weighs 635 metric tons (625 long, 700 short tons), and is (28) _____ at the peak of the 700-metre Corcovado mountain in the Tijuca Forest National Park overlooking the city of Rio. A symbol of Christianity across the world, the statue has also become a cultural icon of both Rio de Janeiro and Brazil, and is listed as (29) _____ of the New Seven Wonders of the World. The statue, (30) _____ was constructed between 1922 and 1931, is made of reinforced concrete and soapstone.

(Adapted from <https://world.new7wonders.com/>)

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|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Question 26: | A. artist | B. guitarist | C. stylist | D. scientist |
| Question 27: | A. package | B. comparison | C. pleasure | D. occasion |
| Question 28: | A. connected | B. scratched | C. located | D. pointed |
| Question 29: | A. other | B. each | C. another | D. one |
| Question 30: | A. why | B. which | C. who | D. that |

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.

The relationship between Britain and the US has always been a close one. Like all close relationships it has had difficult times. The US was first a British colony, but between 1775

and 1783 the US fought a war to become independent. The US fought the British again in the War of 1812.

In general, however, the two countries have felt closer to each other than to any other country, and their foreign policies have shown this. During World War I and World War II, Britain and the US supported each other. When the US looks for foreign support, Britain is usually the first country to **come forward** and it is sometimes called “the 51st state of the union”.

But the special relationship that developed after 1945 is not explained only by shared political interests. An important reason for the friendship is that the people of the two countries are very similar. **They** share the same language and enjoy each other's literature, films and television. Many Americans have British ancestors, or relatives still living in Britain. The US government and political system is based on Britain's, and there are many Anglo-American businesses operating on both sides of the Atlantic. In Britain some people are worried about the extent of US influence, and there is some jealousy of its current power. The special relationship was strong in the early 1980s when Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister in Britain and Ronald Reagan was President of the US.

(Adapted from Background to British and American Cultures)

Question 31: What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The strong friendship between the UK and the US.
- B. The close relationship between Britain and the US.
- C. A special relationship the UK developed during the World Wars.
- D. A special influence the US had on the UK during the World Wars.

Question 32: The phrase "**come forward**" in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

- A. be willing to help
- B. be able to help
- C. be reluctant to help
- D. be eager to help

Question 33: The word "**They**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. countries
- B. people
- C. political interests
- D. British ancestors

Question 34: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for the special relationship between Britain and the US?

- A. The people of the two countries are very similar.
- B. Many Americans have British ancestors.
- C. British Prime Minister and the US President are close friends.
- D. Many Anglo-American businesses are operating in the two countries.

Question 35: Britain and the US are close to each other NOT because of their _____.

- A. foreign policies
- B. power
- C. political interests
- D. language

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 43 to 50.

There are two basic types of glaciers, those that flow outward in all directions with little regard for any underlying **terrain** and those that are confined by terrain to a particular path. The first category of glaciers includes those massive blankets that cover whole continents, appropriately called ice sheets. There must be over 50,000 square kilometers of land covered with ice for the glacier to qualify as an ice sheet, when portions of an ice sheet spread out over the ocean, they form ice shelves.

About 20,000 years ago the Cordilleran Ice sheet covered nearly all the mountains in southern Alaska, western Canada, and the western United States. It was about 3 kilometers deep at its thickest point in northern Alberta. Now there are only two sheets left on Earth, those covering Greenland and Antarctica.

Any domelike body of ice that also flows out in all directions but covers less than 50,000 square kilometers is called an ice cap. Although ice caps are rare nowadays, there are a number in northeastern Canada, on Baffin Island, and on the Queen Elizabeth Islands.

The second category of glaciers includes those of a variety of shapes and sizes generally called mountain or alpine glaciers. Mountain glaciers are typically identified by the landform that controls their flow. One form of mountain glacier that resembles an ice cap in that it

flows outward in several directions is called an ice field. The difference between an ice field and an ice cap is subtle. Essentially, the flow of an ice field is somewhat controlled by surrounding terrain and thus does not have the domelike shape of a cap. There are several ice fields in the Wrangell, St. Elias, and Chugach mountains of Alaska and northern British Columbia.

Less spectacular than large ice fields are the most common types of mountain glaciers: the cirque and valley glaciers. Cirque glaciers are found in depressions in the surface of the land and have a characteristic circular shape. The ice of valley glaciers, bound by terrain, flows down valleys, curves around their corners, and falls over cliffs.

Question 36: what does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Where major glaciers are located
- B. How glaciers shape the land
- C. The different kinds of glaciers
- D. How glaciers are formed

Question 37: The word “terrain” in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by _____.

- A. the seabed
- B. area of land
- C. countryside
- D. prairie

Question 38: It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that ice sheets are so named because _____

- A. they are thicker in some areas than the others
- B. they are identified by the landform that controls their flow
- C. they cover large areas of land
- D. they are confined to cirque glaciers

Question 39: According to the passage, where was the Cordilleran Ice Sheet thickest?

- A. Alaska
- B. Antarctica
- C. Greenland
- D. Alberta

Question 40: The word “subtle” in paragraph 5 could best be replaced by _____.

- A. slight
- B. substantial
- C. regional
- D. obvious

Question 41: The word “their” in last paragraph refers to_____.

- A. ice fields B. cirque glaciers C. valley glaciers D. valleys

Question 42: All of the following are alpine glaciers EXCEPT_____.

- A. cirque glaciers B. ice caps C. ice fields D. Valley glaciers