BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ CHUẨN MINH HỌA 04
(Đề thi có 05 trang)

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2022
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: .....

Question 1: Every morning, my father usually drinks several cups of tea, has a _____breakfast and then leads the buffalo to the field.
A. quick **B.** quickly **C.** quickness **D.** quicker

Question 2: There is a party at your home, _____?
A. isn't there **B.** is there **C.** isn't it **D.** is it

Question 3: There's a lot more to Willie than one would think: still waters run _____ _.
A. deep **B.** deeply **C.** deepness **D.** depth

Question 4: The children are highly excited _____ the coming summer holiday.
A. with **B.** to **C.** for **D.** about

Question 5: The police have every good_____to believe that he is guilty.
A. excuse **B.** cause **C.** reason **D.** ground

Question 6: Many students work to earn money _____ their parents are rich
A. because of **B.** despite **C.** however **D.** although

Question 7: When I was going to school this morning, I saw a _____ girl. She asked me how to get to Hoan Kiem Lake.
A. beautiful young blonde Russian **B.** beautiful young Russian blonde
C. blonde young beautiful Russian **D.** Russian young blonde beautiful

Question 8: Our refrigerator _____ just a month after the guarantee had expired.
A. broke off **B.** broke up **C.** broke into **D.** broke down

Question 9: When I came to visit her last night, she _____ a bath.
A. is having **B.** was having **C.** has had **D.** had had

Question 10. _____, I will give him the report.
A. When he will return **B.** When he returns
C. Until he will return **D.** No sooner he returns

Question 11. During the interview, you should try to_____a good impression on your interview.
A. Create **B.** have **C.** give **D.** try

Question 12: Don't criticize me. If you_____yourself in my position, you would behave the same.
A. set **B.** put **C.** think **D.** consider

Question 13. - "What a beautiful dress you're wearing!" - "Thank you. It_____especially for me by an Italian tailor."
A. was made **B**. is made **C**. has made **D**. makes

Question 14::_____for 6 hours, they decided to stop to have lunch at 1.00 pm.
A. Having been work **B.** Having worked **C.** Working **D.** Worked

Question 15: It is getting hotter and ____ every summer. I guess that is the result of global warming.
A. less **B.** more **C.** colder **D.** hotter

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

Question 16: "How was the game show last night?" - "_____."
A. It showed at 8 o'clock. **B.** Just talking about it.
C. I think it wasn't a good game. **D.** Great. I gained more knowledge about biology.

Question 17: "What did the meeting discuss? I didn't attend it because of traffic jam." - "_____"
A. I didn't, either. **B.** That was great.
C. You missed the meeting. **D.** I'm sorry, I can't.

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Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 18: **A.** inflation **B.** maximum **C.** applicant **D.** character

Question 19: **A.** bamboo **B.** forget **C.** deserve **D.** channel

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 20: **A.** missed **B.** talked **C.** watched **D.** cleaned

Question 21: **A.** find **B.** think **C.** drive **D.** mind

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 22. The **maintenance** of these old castles must cost a lot of money.

A. building **B.** foundation **C.** destruction **D.** preservation

Question 23. People in the mountainous areas are still in the habit of destroying forests for **cultivation**.

A. planting **B.** farming **C.** industry **D.** wood

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 24. School uniform is **compulsory** in most of Vietnamese school.

A. depended **B.** optional **C.** obligatory **D.** required

Question 25. Names of people in the book were changed to **preserve** anonymity.

A. cover **B.** conserve **C.** presume **D.** reveal

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 26: She didn't understand the benefits of volunteering until she joined this club.

A. Not until she joined this club did she understand the benefits of volunteering.

B. It was not until she joined this club did she understand the benefits of volunteering.

C. Not until did she join this club, she understood the benefits of volunteering.

D. Not until she joined this club that she understood the benefits of volunteering.

Question 27: He didn't prepare well for his GCSE examination and he regrets it now.

A. Unless he had prepared well for his GCSE examination, he wouldn't regret it now.

B. But for his ill preparation for his GCSE examination, he wouldn't regret it now.

C. If it hadn't been for his good preparation for his GCSE examination, he wouldn't regret it now.

D. If he had prepared well for his GCSE examination, he wouldn't have regretted it now.

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 28. If you wanted to be chosen for the job, you'll have to be experienced in the field.

A. in **B.** experienced **C.** wanted **D.** chosen for

Question 29. Several people have apparent tried to change the man's mind, but he refuses to listen.

A. Several **B.** apparent **C.** mind **D.** listen

Question 30. I'd prefer to do it by herself because other people make me nervous.

A. I'd prefer **B.** on herself **C.** other **D.** make

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 31. You should take regular exercises instead of sitting in front of the television all day.

A. Taking regular exercises is better than sitting in front of the television all day.

B. Sitting in front of the television all day helps you take regular exercises.

C. Sitting in front of the television all day and taking exercises are advisable.

D. Don't take regular exercises, just sit in front of the television all day.

Question 32. "I'll call you as soon as I arrive at the airport," he said to me.

A. He objected to calling me as soon as he arrived at the airport.

B. He promised to call me as soon as he arrived at the airport.

C. He denied calling me as soon as he arrived at the airport.

D. He reminded me to call him as soon as he arrived at the airport.

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Question 33. Harry no longer smokes a lot.

A. Harry now smokes a lot. **B.** Harry used to smoke a lot.
C. Harry didn't use to smoke a lot. **D.** Harry rarely smoked a lot.

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 16 to 20.

Dressing up in costumes and trick-or-treating are popular Halloween activities, but few probably (**34**) _____ these lighthearted fall traditions with their origins in Samhain, a three-day ancient Celtic pagan festival.

For the Celts, who lived during the Iron Age in what is now Ireland, Scotland, the U.K. and (**35**) _____ parts of Northern Europe, Samhain (meaning literally, in modern Irish, "summer's end") marked the end of summer and kicked off the Celtic new year. Ushering in a new year signaled a time of both death and rebirth, something that was doubly symbolic because it (**36**) _____ with the end of a bountiful harvest season and the beginning of a cold and dark winter season that would present plenty of challenges.

Eventually, Halloween became more popular in secular culture than All Saints' Day. The pagan-turned-Christian practices of dressing up in costumes, playing pranks and handing out offerings have evolved into popular traditions even for those (**37**) _____ may not believe in otherworldly spirits or saints. (**38**) _____, whether Halloween celebrants know it or not, they're following the legacy of the ancient Celts who, with the festival of Samhain, celebrated the inevitability of death and rebirth.

Question 34.A. separate	**B.** estimate	**C.** associate	**D.** celebrate
Question 35. A. each	**B.** every	**C.** another	**D.** other
Question 36.A. coincided	**B.** originated	**C.** compared	**D.** occurred
Question 37. A. which	**B.** whom	**C.** who	**D.** what
Question 38. A. Moreover	**B.** However	**C.** Instead	**D.** Therefore

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 28 to 34.

Body language is a vital form of communication. In fact, it is believed that the various forms of body language contribute about 70 percent to our comprehension. It is important to note, however, that body languages varies in different cultures. Take for example, eye movement. In the USA a child is expected to look directly at a parent or teacher who is scolding him/her. In other cultures the opposite is true. Looking directly at a teacher or parent in such a situation is considered a sign of disrespect.

Another form of body language that is used differently, depending on the culture, is distance. In North America people don't generally stand as close to each other as in South America. Two North Americans who don't know each other well will keep a distance of four feet between them, whereas South Americans in the same situation will stand two to three feet apart. North Americans will stand closer than two feet apart only if they are having a confidential conversation or if there is **intimacy** between them.

Gestures are often used to communicate. We point a finger, raise an eyebrow, wave an arm – or move any other part of the body - to show what we want to say. However, this does not mean that people all over the world use the same gestures to express the same meanings. Very often we find that the same gestures can communicate different meanings, depending on the country. An example of a gesture that could be **misinterpreted** is sticking out the tongue. In many cultures it is a sign of making a mistake, but in some places **it** communicates ridicule.

The dangers of misunderstanding one another are great. Obviously, it is not enough to learn the language of another culture. You must also learn its non-verbal signals if you want to communicate successfully.

(*Adapted from "Reading Academic English" by Judy Rapoport, Ronit Broder and Sarah Feingold*)

Question 39. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Misunderstandings in communication.
B. Interpretations of gestures in different cultures.
C. The significance of non-verbal signals in America.
D. Non-verbal communication across cultures.

Question 40. According to paragraph 1, when scolded by his/her parent or teacher, and American child is expected to_____.

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A. stand close to the person. **B.** raise his/her eyebrows.
C. point a finger at the person. **D.** look directly at the person.

Question 41. The word "**intimacy**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.
A. enjoyment. **B.** closeness. **C.** strength. **D.** agreement.

Question 42. The word "**misinterpreted**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to_____.
A. mispronounced. **B.** misbehaved. **C.** misspelled. **D.** misunderstood.

Question 43. The word "**it**" in paragraph 3 refers to_____.
A. the country **B.** an example. **C.** sticking out the tongue **D.** making a mistake

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

The human desire for companionship may feel boundless, but research suggests that our social capital is finite. Social scientists have used a number of ingenious approaches to gauge the size of people's social networks; these have returned estimates ranging from about 250 to about 5,500 people. An undergraduate thesis from MIT focusing exclusively on Franklin D. Roosevelt, a friendly guy with an especially social job, suggested that he might have had as many as 22,500 acquaintances. Looking more specifically at friendship, a study using the exchange of Christmas cards as a proxy for closeness put the average person's friend group at about 121 people.

However vast our networks may be, our inner circle tends to be much smaller. The average American trusts only 10 to 20 people. Moreover, that number may be shrinking: From 1985 to 2004, the average number of confidants that people reported having decreased from three to two. This is both sad and consequential, because whoever has strong social relationships tends to live longer than **those** who don't.

So what should you do if your social life is lacking? Just follow the research. To begin with, don't **dismiss** the humble acquaintance. Even interacting with people with whom one has weak social ties has a meaningful influence on well-being. Beyond that, building deeper friendships may be largely a matter of putting in time.

A recent study out of the University of Kansas found that it takes about 50 hours of socializing to go from acquaintance to casual friend, an additional 40 hours to become a "real" friend, and a total of 200 hours to become a close friend. If that sounds like too much effort, reviving **dormant** social ties can be especially rewarding. Reconnected friends can quickly recapture much of the trust they previously built, while offering each other a dash of novelty drawn from whatever they've been up to in the meantime. And if all else fails, **you could start randomly confiding in people you don't know that well** in hopes of letting the tail wag the relational dog. The academic literature is clear: Longing for closeness and connection is pervasive. Which suggests that most of us are stumbling through the world pining for companionship that could be easily provided by the lonesome stumblers all around us.

(source: https://www.theatlantic.com/)

Question 44: Which best serves as the title for the passage?
A. Why you should prioritize friendship. **B.** A study characterises our circles of friendships.
C. The limitations of friendship. **D.** How to make friends, according to science.

Question 45: According to paragraph 1, what is the purpose for mentioning an MIT thesis as an example?
A. To show that human and social bonds do not exist in isolation from each other.
B. To highlight a note-worthy case of ceiling limit for an individual's social output.
C. To illustrate that different human relationships involve different degrees of effort.
D. To explain the proneness to vulnerability of unnecessarily wide social network.

Question 46: The word **"those"** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. networks **B.** confidants **C.** relationships **D.** people

Question 47: The word **"dismiss"** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. disperse **B.** disregard **C.** abandon **D.** forget

Question 48: The word **"dormant"** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. latent **B.** inert **C.** asleep **D.** frisky

Question 49: The following statements are true, EXCEPT _____.
A. Social scientists are very creative in their methods to measure a person's sociability.

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B. If one has a large number of relationships, it must mean that they are all superficial.
C. Most of the studies listed are instructive on socialising methods and recommendations.
D. A normal person require a number of 200 hours on average to form a close friendship.

Question 50: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. Individuals' ability to manage human relationships is limited.
B. Social capital turns more complicated as a person grows older.
C. Friendship is one of life features that is often taken for granted.
D. Every human relationship in life has an expiration date.

THE END

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