

**Đề phát triển theo cấu trúc ma trận minh họa BGD năm 2022**  
**Môn TIẾNG ANH - Đề 10**

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

**Question 1.** Both inventors and engineers look for ways to improve things in areas like health, food, safety, transportation, aerospace, electronics, \_\_\_\_\_, and the environment.

- A. communication      B. communicative      C. communicatively      D. communicate

**Question 2.** It is impossible for him to be financially independent at such an early age, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. isn't it      B. is it      C. doesn't he      D. does he

**Question 3.** With a good \_\_\_\_\_ of both Vietnamese and English, Miss Loan was assigned the task of oral interpretation for the visiting American delegation.

- A. insight      B. knowledge      C. command      D. proficiency

**Question 4.** These facts may be familiar \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- A. with      B. about      C. to      D. into

**Question 5.** Indonesia got off to a \_\_\_\_\_ start with a goal in the first half, but Vietnam still won the match in the end.

- A. jumping      B. flying      C. leaping      D. kicking

**Question 6.** He managed to win the race \_\_\_\_\_ hurting his foot before the race.

- A. in spite of      B. despite of      C. although      D. because of

**Question 7.** I'd give anything to have a look at the \_\_\_\_\_ wizard world.

- A. modern British fascinating      B. British fascinating modern  
C. modern fascinating British      D. fascinating modern British

**Question 8.** I try to be friendly but it is hard to \_\_\_\_\_ some of my colleagues.

- A. get on with      B. watch out for      C. come up with      D. stand in for

**Question 9.** When she came home last night, her children \_\_\_\_\_ their favourite program on TV.

- A. were watching      B. are watching      C. watch      D. have watched

**Question 10.** John will look for a job \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when he passed his exams      B. when he was passing his exams  
C. when he passes his exams      D. when he had passed his exams

**Question 11.** I'm a patient of Dr. Stephens, please could I \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment to see her?

- A. do      B. make      C. take      D. leave

**Question 12.** The \_\_\_\_\_ prices of property in big cities may deter people on low incomes from owning a house there.

- A. competitive      B. forbidding      C. prohibitive      D. inflatable

**Question 13.** We can't go along here because the road \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is repairing      B. repaired      C. is being repaired      D. repairs

**Question 14.** \_\_\_\_\_ to get in touch my closest friend by phone, I decided to send her a message.

- A. Having failed      B. Failed      C. To fail      D. Have failed

**Question 15.** The more manufacturers advise, \_\_\_\_\_ they sell.

- A. the most products    B. the products more    C. the more products    D. most products

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.*

**Question 16.** *Jane had difficulty carrying her suitcase upstairs, and Mike, her friend, offered to help.*

- **Mike:** "Need a hand with your suitcase, Jane?"

- **Jane:** "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Not a chance.

B. That's very kind of you.

C. Well done!

D. I don't believe it.

**Question 17.** *Daisy is welcoming Jane warmly to her housewarming party.*

- **Daisy:** "Thanks for coming. What a nice gift you've brought us!"

- **Jane:** "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. I'm glad you like it

B. Don't worry

C. The same to you

D. I don't think so

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

**Question 18.** A. obedient    B. decision    C. mischievous    D. important

**Question 19.** A. career    B. prospect    C. effort    D. labour

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.*

**Question 20.** A. attaineded    B. resolveded    C. destroyeded    D. decreaseded

**Question 21.** A. dream    B. mean    C. peace    D. steady

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.*

**Question 22.** The amount spent on defense is in sharp contrast to that spent on housing and health.

A. blare

B. flask

C. stark

D. spark

**Question 23.** It is firmly believed that books are a primary means for disseminating knowledge and information.

A. inventing

B. distributing

C. classifying

D. adapting

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.*

**Question 24.** Some doctors are confident that vaccines for COVID-19 will be available down the road, but they also admit that we still have a long way to go.

A. the time being

B. in the past

C. at present

D. in the future

**Question 25.** Today, illegal hunting still threatens many species, especially large mammals such as tigers, rhinoceros, bears and even primates.

A. allowed by law

B. forbidden by law

C. introducing a law

D. imposing a law

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.*

**Question 26.** She had a positive test result for Covid-19. She phoned her doctor to get medical care.

A. Only when had she had a positive test result for Covid-19, she phoned her doctor to get medical care.

B. No sooner had she had a positive test result for Covid-19 than she phoned her doctor to get medical care.



C. Not only did she have a positive test result for Covid-19 but she also phoned her doctor to get medical care.

D. Had she had a positive test result for Covid-19, she would have phoned her doctor to get medical care.

**Question 27.** Lan didn't apply for the job in the library and regrets it now.

A. Lan wishes she had applied for the job in the library.

B. Lan wishes she have applied for the job in the library.

C. Lan wishes she has applied for the job in the library.

D. Lan wishes she applies for the job in the library.

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

**Question 28.** The composer Verdi has written the opera Aida to celebrate the opening of the Suez Canal, but the opera was not performed until 1871.

A. has written

B. to celebrate

C. opening of

D. was not performed

**Question 29.** Children should not expect to be rescued by its parents every time they get into financial difficulty.

A. its

B. get into

C. difficulty

D. expect

**Question 30.** The field of Artificial Intelligence research was found at a workshop held on the campus of Dartmouth College during the summer of 1956.

A. field

B. was found

C. held on

D. the

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

**Question 31.** I'm sure that they had practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.

A. They couldn't have practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals

B. They must have practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals

C. They shouldn't have practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals

D. They might have practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.

**Question 32.** "My father doesn't work in the factory any more" Bella told us.

A. Bella said that her father no longer worked in the factory.

B. Bella wished that her father didn't work in the factory any more.

C. Bella hoped that her father was used to working in the factory

D. Bella denied that her father used to work in the factory.

**Question 33.** We started working here three years ago.

A. We worked here for three years.

B. We have no longer worked here for three years.

C. We have worked here for three years.

D. We will work here in three years.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each the numbered blanks.**

Sport and sport events provide a significant source of volunteering opportunities for a wide range of individuals. (34) \_\_\_\_\_ organizers of major sport events tend to target the youth market to source volunteers due to the apparent high level of interest in sport by this group, not only in terms of young people who watch a particular sport, but also those (35) \_\_\_\_\_ participate in it. It is therefore suggested that sport may act as a kind of 'nursery' for volunteering and that the experiences (36) \_\_\_\_\_ to young people in sport may be critical for their future volunteer involvement, not only in sport but the broader society.

By developing an interest in volunteering as a young person, it is hoped that these people will continue to volunteer as they become adults. One of the most common approaches by many event organizers is to place an advertisement in the local media which invites readers to contact the organization. (37) \_\_\_\_\_, it is possible to 'adopt' a more formally structured recruitment programme through schools and universities. The (38) \_\_\_\_\_ of this approach is to establish a relationship between the governing body of a particular sport and young people from an early age.

*(Adapted from <https://www.eltexampreparation.com/sites/default/files/IELTS>)*

- Question 34.** A. Many                      B. Each                      C. Much                      D. Every  
**Question 35.** A. which                      B. when                      C. whom                      D. who  
**Question 36.** A. supported                      B. preferred                      C. admitted                      D. afforded  
**Question 37.** A. In conclusion                      B. In addition                      C. In contrast                      D. In short  
**Question 38.** A. decision                      B. benefit                      C. investment                      D. movement

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question.**

The generation gap that was so in evidence during the 60s has resurfaced, but it is not the disruptive force that it was during the Vietnam era, a 2009 study suggests. The Pew Research Center study found that 79% of Americans see major differences between younger and older adults in the way they look at the world. In 1969, a Gallup Poll found that a smaller percentage, 74%, perceived major differences.

Today, however, although more Americans see generational differences, most do not see them as **divisive**. That is partly because of the areas of difference. The top areas of disagreement between young and old, according to the Pew Research Study, are the use of technology and taste in music. Grandparents are likely to have observed these differences in their grandchildren who are tweens, teens, and young adults.

If large differences between the generations exist, why don't they spawn conflict? The answer is twofold.

First, the two largest areas of difference—technology and music—are less emotionally charged than political issues. The older generation is likely to be proud of the younger generation's prowess in technology rather than to view it as a problem. As for the musical differences, each generation wants its own style of music, and the older generation generally can relate to that desire.

Second, in the other areas of difference, the younger generation tends to regard the older generation as superior to **their** own generation—clearly a difference from the 1960s with its rallying cry of "Don't trust anyone over thirty." According to the Pew study, all generations regard older Americans as superior in moral values, work ethic and respect for others.

*(Adapted from [www.verywellfamily.com](http://www.verywellfamily.com))*

**Question 39.** Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?

- A. Generation gap doesn't cause a big problem in American families.  
B. Different points of view are the main problem between generations in America.  
C. The generation gap in the past was different from that in modern time.  
D. The areas of differences in generation gap have changed over the years.

**Question 40.** The word "**divisive**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. agreeing                      B. positive                      C. serious                      D. discordant

**Question 41.** What are the two reasons why large differences between generations don't cause disagreement?

- A. The generosity of the elder generation and the attitude of the younger generation.  
B. The different styles of music and the knowledge of the elder generation.  
C. The major aspects of differences between generations and the respect to the elder generation.



D. The pride of the elder generation and the obedience of the younger one

**Question 42.** The word “**their**” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the older generation’s
- B. the younger generation’s
- C. supervisor’s
- D. over-thirty people’s

**Question 43.** According to the passage, which is NOT true?

- A. The majority of Americans agree generations’ viewpoint to be the major differences.
- B. Technology is one of the two biggest areas creating the gap between the old and the young.
- C. Grandparents feel uncomfortable with their grandchildren because of their better technology skills.
- D. The elderly in America are admired in moral values, work ethic and respect for others.

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question.*

The reason women appear to be at greater risk of developing Alzheimer’s disease than men might be due to a number of genetic, anatomical and even social influences, researchers have suggested.

Recent figures show about 65% of those with living with dementia in the UK are women, with a similar statistic seen in the US for Alzheimer’s disease, while dementia is the leading cause of death for women in England. Alzheimer’s disease is only one of the types of dementia, but the most common form. While one explanation is that dementia risk increases with age, and women have longer life expectancies than men, new research suggests there might be more to the matter, including that protein **tangles** found within neurons and linked to Alzheimer’s disease might spread differently in women’s brains than men’s.

The study, presented at the Alzheimer’s Association International Conference in Los Angeles by researchers from Vanderbilt University and which has not yet been peer-reviewed, used scans from a method called positron emission tomography. That allowed them to look at the way clumps of a protein called tau were spread in the brains of 123 men and 178 women without cognitive problems, as well as 101 men and 60 women with mild cognitive problems – although not yet diagnosed with Alzheimer’s disease. Cognitively normal older people often have small amounts of tau in certain areas of **their** brain.

From the data the team could build maps showing which areas of the brain show similar signals relating to tau in the scans, suggesting they are somehow connected. “Based on that we kind of try to reconstruct the pattern of spread,” Dr Sepideh Shokouhi, who is presenting the research, told the Guardian. “It is kind of like reconstructing a crime scene.” The team says the results suggest these maps look different in women and men, suggesting tau might be able to spread more rapidly across the female brain.

Other research presented at the conference – and also not yet peer reviewed – added weight to the idea that there might be differences between men and women that affect dementia risk. Research by scientists at the University of Miami has **revealed** a handful of genes and genetic variants appear to be linked to Alzheimer’s disease in just one biological sex or the other. While the actual importance of these factors has yet to be unpicked, and the study only looked at white participants, the team says it underscores that there could be a genetic reason for differences in the risk of dementia in men and women, and the way it develops.

*(Adapted from <https://www.theguardian.com>)*

**Question 44.** Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

- A. The differences between male and female brain and the condition for Alzheimer’s.
- B. Research shines light on why women are more likely to develop Alzheimer’s.
- C. The method for treating Alzheimer’s in women
- D. Alzheimer’s – the leading cause of death for women.

**Question 45.** The following are the reasons for Alzheimer’s disease, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. gene
- B. anatomy
- C. age
- D. job

**Question 46.** The word “**tangles**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. muddles                      B. orders                      C. arrangements                      D. positions

**Question 47.** What does the word “**their**” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. 123 men’s and 178 women’s without cognitive problems
- B. 101 men’s and 60 women’s with mild cognitive problems
- C. cognitively normal older people’s
- D. people’s with Alzheimer’s disease

**Question 48.** According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The data from the maps may help researchers find out the treatment for dementia.
- B. The men’s life expectancies are longer than women’s, so they are less suffered from Alzheimer’s.
- C. All the research at the conference has been peer-reviewed before presented.
- D. Female brains are likely more convenient for tau to develop than male ones.

**Question 49.** The word “**revealed**” in the last paragraph could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. discovered                      B. created                      C. experimented                      D. treated

**Question 50.** It can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. researchers are sure that the differences between genders will affect Alzheimer’s risk.
- B. the influence of a handful of genes and genetic variants on Alzheimer’s has not been scientifically illuminated.
- C. the research has studied all groups of participants for the risk of dementia.
- D. the results of all research on Alzheimer’s are different from each other.

THE END