SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề kiểm tra gồm 7 trang)

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP PTTH NĂM 2022
Bài thi : Ngoại Ngữ ; Môn : Tiếng Anh
Thời gian: 60 phút – Mã đề: ***401***

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

1. Young people should help the old _____ the bus.
   A. put on B. turn in C. get on D. turn on
2. He has gone to the UK for further education since he _____ upper secondary school.
   A. will finish B. is finishing C. finish D. finished
3. The mother tries hard to _____ sure that her children get the best of everything.
   A. make B. go C. keep D. get
4. The more talkative she was, _____ uncomfortable we left.
   A. more than B. the more than C. the better than D. the more
5. Everyone at the Halloween party hid their faces by wearing different _____.
   A. sleeves B. collars C. skirts D. masks
6. The project is so difficult, _____?
   A. does it B. is it C. isn't it D. doesn't it
7. The meeting will begin _____.
   A. when all the participants were arriving B. after all participants had arrived
   C. by the time all the participants arrived D. as soon as all the participants arrive
8. He hope that she will be happy with this _____ ring.
   A. small nice Indonesian B. nice small Indonesian
   C. Indonesian nice small D. nice Indonesian small
9. A new supper market _____ in the centre of the town last week.
   A. open B. opens C. was opened D. have opened
10. It is important that we should _____ the environment.
    A. protect B. protectively C. protective D. protection
11. Most of the houses in the neighbourhood _____ terrible damage in the fire.
    A. persevered B. perceived C. sustained D. conceived
12. We could tolerate your noisy parties time and again, but throwing bottles out of the window was beyond the _____.
    A. sick B. pale C. dull D. faint
13. Mary lives is an old house _____ the countryside.
    A. about B. to C. in D. with

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14. I picked up some holiday brochures _____ around the table at the travel agency.

A. were lying B. lain C. lied D. lying

15. She failed her driving test _____ she practised a lot.

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

* *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.*

16. A. shout**ed** B. stay**ed** C. sign**ed** D. shar**ed**
17. A. **ea**rth B. h**ea**t C. f**ea**st D. p**ea**ce

* *Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differ from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.*

18. A. festival B. impression C. industry D. passenger
19. A. patient B. afraid C. careful D. active

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

20. At last, he realised that he had made a mistake when he saw the **correct** answer on the board.

A. difficult B. easy C. wrong D. right

21. You can trust David, your neighbour because he is a **dependable** person.

A. strict B. careless C. cheerful D. reliable

* *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.*

22. You need to have both talent and luck to become a **famous** singer.

A. outstanding B. unknown C. public D. well-known

23. The arguments Prof. Parker made were controversial and some scholars were **taking issue** with him.

A. expressing doubt B. showing agreement

C. getting annoyed D. becoming aware

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

24. Samuel is talking to Lan about volunteer work.

- Samuel : "I think we should do some local volunteer work this summer".
- Lan : "_____. Some people in our neighbourhood really need help".

A. That's not a good choice. B. I quite agree with your.

C. I don't agree with you. D. You should think of it again.

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25. Jennifer is giving Liz a house-warming present.

- Liz : "Thanks for the nice gift you bought for us".
- Jennifer : "_____".

A. Congratulation! B. Good job!

C. I'm sorry. D. I'm glad you like it.

* ***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.***

Imagine you are buying an apple in a supermarket. Which do you choose, one with a small brown mark, or one without? Be honest – you'd go for the apple (26)_____ looks perfect. Supermarkets do this too, but on a much larger scale when buying fruit and vegetables from farmers. And what (27)_____ of the ones with marks on them? They are thrown away. So are the ones that are a funny shape or size.

(28)_____ reason for waste is that people buy more food than they can eat and supermarkets do everything they can to encourage this, for example with offers like "Buy one, get one free". Developed countries waste about 650 million tons of food each year and so do developing countries. (29)_____, the waste happens for very different reasons. As the world's population grows, this problem will only (30)_____, so we need to take action urgently.

(Adapted from Navigate)

26.	A. when	B. which	C. who	D. whose
27.	A. becomes	B. happens	C. applies	D. depends
28.	A. Many	B. Another	C. Other	D. Few
29.	A. However	B. Although	C. As a result	D. For example
30.	A. postpone	B. worsen	C. adjust	D. improve

* ***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 concept of traffic-free shopping areas goes back along time. During the Middle Ages, traffic-free shopping areas were built in Middle Eastern countries to allow people to shop in comfort and, more importantly, safety. As far back as 2000 years ago, road traffic was banned from central Rome during the day to allow for the free movement of pedestrians.

The modern, traffic- free shopping street was born in Europe in the 1960s, when both city populations and car ownership increased rapidly. Dirty exhaust from cars and the risks involved in crossing the road were beginning to make shopping an unpleasant and dangerous experience. Many believed the time was right for experimenting with car-free streets, and shopping areas seemed the best place to start.

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At first, there was resistance from shopkeepers. They argued that people would avoid streets if they were unable to get to them in their cars. When the first streets in Europe were closed to traffic, there were even noisy demonstrations, as many shopkeepers predicted **they** would lose customers.

With the arrival of the traffic-free shopping street, many shops, especially those selling things like clothes, food and smaller luxury items, **prospered**. Unfortunately, shops selling furniture and larger electrical appliances actually saw their sales drop. Many of these were forced to move elsewhere, away from the city centre.

(Adapted from Complete IELTS)

31. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
    A. Shopkeepers Only
    B. Pedestrians Only
    C. A Need for Street Shopping
    D. A Need for Cashless Shopping

32. According to paragraph 2, shopping became an unpleasant and unsafe experience due to pollution and _____.
    A. the appearance of car-free shopping areas
    B. the risks involved in crossing roads
    C. the decrease in car ownership
    D. the experiment of car-free streets

33. The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
    A. shopkeepers B. streets C. cars D. demonstrations

34. The word "**prospered**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
    A. widened B. constructed C. enriched D. succeeded

35. Which of the following statement is NOT true according to the passage?
    A. The modern, traffic-free shopping street was first built in the Middle East in the 1960s.
    B. Shopkeepers were not happy with the construction of traffic-free shopping areas at first.
    C. The idea of constructing traffic-free shopping areas is not a new one.
    D. 2000 years ago, central Rome banned road traffic during the day to allow for the free movement of pedestrians.

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* ***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.***

Machines already perform a lot of tasks that were usually done by humans, such as building cars, doing complex calculations, and even marking exam papers. But now it seems that ever more intelligent machines are straying into areas where we never **envisaged** they would go. We have always taken pride in having a unique kind of intelligence that machines could never match, one which allows us to think of new ideas and produce creative and artistic works. But it seems that even here, computers are lining up to compete with us.

Machines can easily be trained to do the physical work of producing art. About ten years ago, a painting robot known as e-David was created at a university in Germany. And recently in New York, the painting "Portrait of Edmond de Belamy" has been auctioned for nearly half a million dollars. What made it a bit **unusual** was that the idea, and the image itself, was produced entirely by a computer. A group of young French artists gave instructions to the computer, aiming simply to show that computers can be creative.

Some artists are now working with computers to produce a new kind of art. Computer-generated works of art are certainly interesting, and make us think about the limits of what machines can and cannot do. But not everyone would accept that they qualify as art. Some enthusiasts would argue they do, and the collectors willing to pay high prices for these works would suggest there is definitely a market for computer art. Others, however, would disagree.

Many "real" artists would claim that art is an expression of human intelligence and human emotions. More importantly, it is about a desire to communicate with other people. These things, **they** argue, are part of being human and can never be produced by a machine.

(Adapted from Formula-Exam Trainer)

36. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
    A. Can computers Become Artists?
    B. World Famous Computer Artists
    C. Artworks by Prominent Artists
    D. Can Human Brains Work like Machines?
37. The word "**envisaged**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
    A. prepared
    B. experienced
    C. encouraged
    D. imagined
38. According to paragraph 2, the painting "Portrait of Edmond de Belamy" _____.
    A. was created by a computer
    B. was painted ten years ago
    C. was created by e-David
    D. was painted by some French artists
39. The word "**unusual**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
    A. uneasy
    B. complicated
    C. simple
    D. strange

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40. The word "**they**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. human emotions B. these things C. other people D. "real" artists

41. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. People's opinions are divided on whether computer-generated artworks qualify as genuine art.

B. Humans are proud of possessing a unique kind of intelligence that enables them to be creative.

C. The physical work of producing art can be learned by the computer with ease.

D. Computers have been competing with human in the creation of a new kind of art.

42. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Artworks generated by computers are regarded by some as incapable of conveying human feelings.

B. Works of art created by computers have gradually satisfied human' desire to communicate with one another.

C. The market for computer art proves to be more competitive and profitable than that for human art.

D. It is a matter of time before human artists can outperform their computer counterparts.

* ***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.***

43. She last watched TV a long time ago.

A. She hasn't watched TV for a long time.

B. She didn't watch TV for a long time.

C. She won't watch TV for a long time.

D. She has watched TV for a long time.

44. "My friend gave me some candies", said Tom.

A. Tom said that his friend had given him some candies.

B. Tom said that my friend gives me some candies.

C. Tom said that my friend gave me some candies.

D. Tom said that his friend gives him some candies.

45. It is possible that she will come with us.

A. She couldn't come with us. B. She shouldn't come with us.

C. She must come with us. D. She may come with us.

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* *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.*

46. The principle of **comprehensive** (A) inputs states that the language **provided** (B) for students should go only a little beyond their **current** (C) experience and **understanding** (D).

47. The book **which** (A) you **borrow** (B) from the city library yesterday **is** (C) very **interesting** (D).

48. Mrs. Lan and the boys want **to spend** (A) the rest of **his** (B) life **living** (C) in **the** (D) suburb.

* *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.*

49. Jane has some work to do this weekend. She can't attend her sister's wedding.
    A. If Jane didn't have some work to do this weekend, she could attend her sister's wedding.
    B. If only Jane had had some work to do this weekend, she could have attended her sister's wedding.
    C. Provided that Jane has some work to do this weekend, she can't attend her sister's weeding.
    D. If Jane had some work to do this weekend, she could attend her sister's weeding.

50. The newly advertised product had just been on sale. Customers realised that it had lots of defects.
    A. Hardly had the newly advertised product been on sale when did customers realise that it had lots of defects.
    B. Hardly had the newly advertised product been on sale when customers wouldn't realise that it had lots of defects.
    C. Hardly had the newly advertised product been on sale when producers realised that it had lots of defects.
    D. Hardly had the newly advertised product been on sale when customers realised that it had lots of defects.

---- The End OF Test ----

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