SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
HẢI DƯƠNG
(Đề thi có 05 trang)

ĐỀ THI THỬ TỐT NGHIỆP THPTQG NĂM 2024
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Họ, tên thí sinh: ……
Số báo danh: ……

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

Question 1. A. climate **B**. advice **C**. father **D**. scholar
Question 2. A. classify **B**. indicate **C**. endanger **D**. organise

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 3: **A**. chef **B**. chore **C**. chance **D**. child
Question 4. **A**. face **B**. land **C**. plane **D**. game

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

Question 5. Hybrid cars are said to release _____ emissions than traditional ones.
A. fewer **B**. few **C**. fewest **D**. the fewest

Question 6. Your mother often cooks meals for the whole family, _____?
A. didn't she **B**. doesn't she **C**. isn't she **D**. wasn't she

Question 7. Katherine _____ a sweet dream when the alarm clock went off.
A. is having **B**. was having **C**. has **D**. had

Question 8. Tommy is on the way to his friend's birthday party, carrying a gift box _____ in colourful paper.
A. wrapping **B**. wrapped **C**. was wrapped **D**. was wrapping

Question 9. We will congratulate Dan on winning the first place at the singing contest _____
A. before he will get here **B**. after he got here
C. as soon as he gets here **D**. until he had got here

Question 10. Most Vietnamese students remain financially dependent _____ their parents while at university.
A. for **B**. on **C**. at **D**. in

Question 11. Sam usually spends his free time playing _____ football with his close friends.
A. an **B**. Ø (no article) **C**. the **D**. a

Question 12. I'd expected _____ some weight when I gave up smoking, but I didn't.
A. to gain **B**. gain **C**. gaining **D**. gained

Question 13. His finding broke fresh _____ in the treatment of cancer. It is now giving many cancer victims hope of complete recovery.
A. path **B**. road **C**. ground **D**. course

Question 14. If you _____ the rules, you will be excluded from the game immediately.
A. make **B**. miss **C**. take **D**. beak

Question 15. A new supermarket _____ in our neighbourhood in June 2025.
A. builds **B**. will be built **C**. build **D**. will build

Question 16. David wants to follow in his father's footsteps, becoming a _____ businessman.
A. succeed **B**. success **C**. successfully **D**. successful

Question 17. A group of scientists has conducted a(n) _____ research into the effects of the drug.
A. communicable **B**. successive **C**. comprehensible **D**. exhaustive

Question 18. You should remember to put your _____ at the end of the letter.
A. signal **B**. signing **C**. sign **D**. signature

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Question 19. Mrs. Susan _____ the job offer because it involved too much travelling.

A. looked for **B**. kept on **C**. turned down **D**. took up

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

Question 20. Thomas and Jennifer are at a party.

Thomas: "What an attractive hairstyle you've got, Jennifer!"

Jennifer: " _____ . I got it done yesterday."

A. You are telling a lie **B**. I don't like your saying

C. I'm not sure about that **D**. Thank you for your compliment

Question 21. Two students are talking about some necessary life skills at a café.

Paul: "I think time management skill is important in today's busy world."

Sarah: _____ . It allows us to complete more in less time."

A. absolutely agree with you **B**. I don't understand what you mean

C. You may be wrong **D**. I don't think so

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.

Question 22. We have made a **provisional** decision, but you will know our final one at the end of the week.

A. long-lasting **B**. permanent **C**. temporary **D**. durable

Question 23. Airports are trying to **address** security concerns without causing inconvenience to passengers.

A. make **B**. help **C**. offer **D**. solve

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. Studies show that regular intake of the vitamin significantly **improves** brain function.

A. betters **B**. maintains **C.** lowers **D**. worsens

Question 25. Don't even think about **pulling a fast one on** Peter. He's so clever that he'll see right through your lies.

A. being honest with **B**. being loyal to

C. being suspicious of **D**. being concerned about

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. I last visited my hometown a few years ago.

A. I have been in my hometown for a few years.

B. I didn't visit my hometown a few years ago.

C. I haven't visited my hometown for a few years.

D. I was in my hometown for a few years.

Question 27. It's unnecessary for you to type the report right now. You can do it later.

A. You needn't type the report right now because you can do it later.

B. You can't type the report right now because you can do it later.

C. You must type the report right now because you can't do it later.

D. You should type the report right now because you can't do it later.

Question 28. "What subjects are you studying this semester, John?" asked his father.

A. John's father asked him what subjects he was studying that semester.

B. John's father asked him what subjects he is studying that semester.

C. John's father asked him what subjects is he studying this semester.

D. John's father asked him what subjects was he studying that semester.

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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.

Question 29. Her laptop crashed ten <u>minutes</u> ago and she <u>still</u> hasn't been <u>able</u> to restart <u>them</u>.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 30. You <u>should be</u> more <u>respectable</u> of other people's <u>points of view</u>. Don't <u>embarrass</u>
A **B** **C** **D**
someone even if they are wrong.

Question 31. When I <u>meet</u> Ann <u>on the way</u> home yesterday, I invited her to <u>come over</u> my house
A **B** **C**
for <u>a coffee</u>.
D

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.

Question 32. The weather is bad. The garden party can't take place as planned.

A. If the weather hadn't been bad, the garden party could have taken place as planned.

B. But for the good weather, the garden party could take place as planned.

C. If the weather were good, the garden party could take place as planned.

D. Unless the weather is bad, the garden party can't take place as planned.

Question 33. Single-use plastic products are convenient. They are detrimental to the environment.

A. Not only are single-use plastic products convenient but they are also detrimental to the environment.

B. Convenient though single-use plastic products are, they are detrimental to the environment.

C. It is their detriment to the environment that makes single-use plastic products convenient.

D. Were single-use plastic products convenient, they would be detrimental to the environment.

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.

Wherever you are, you're likely to be surrounded by objects made of some kind of plastic material. There are (**34**) _____ types of plastic, each one suitable for a particular use. Thin, flexible plastic is good for making objects such as bags, whereas thick, hard plastic is a useful material for making (**35**) _____ objects, and has been used to make very attractive pieces of furniture.

(**36**) _____ plastic has a reputation for being cheap and disposable, in the hands of a good designer, it can be used to make objects of great beauty. As well as offering extremely high quality at a low price, plastic can take almost any shape, colour or consistency.

Plastic can also be seen as an environmentally friendly choice of material. It can be used in place of wood and other materials (**37**) _____ are in short supply in their natural state, and it is also very hard- wearing. A good plastic chair, for example, could (**38**) _____ you a lifetime and when you no longer wanted it, then it would probably be possible to recycle material.

(Adapted from FCE Plus 2)

Question 34. **A**. much	**B**. many	**C**. another	**D**. few
Question 35. **A**. functional	**B**. productive	**C**. infeasible	**D**. changeable
Question 36. **A**. Since	**B**. If	**C**. Although	**D**. Because
Question 37. **A**. when	**B**. who	**C**. whom	**D**. that
Question 38. **A**. cost	**B**. endure	**C**. spend	**D**. last

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.

RoboCup is a football competition that has taken place every year since 1997. But the players are not human; they are robots. The competition's full name is 'Robot Soccer World Cup', and the aim is to create,

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by the middle of the 21st century, a team of robot footballers that are able to play against and beat the winners of the real World Cup.

In order for robots to play football, robotics companies have had to develop special technologies. A robot can't just run onto the field and start kicking the ball. So each robot is fitted with a webcam which is connected to a computer inside the robot. The robot is able to see where the other players are, where the goal is and, most importantly, where the ball is. They are programmed to make their own decisions and during the match the robots' creators are not allowed to tell them what to do. The robots are, however, able to communicate with other members of their team, via a wireless network.

There is a long way to go before robots will be able to compete against humans. **They** need to become more intelligent and become able to **react** more quickly and anticipate the game. But the technologies that are being developed for scoring goals have other uses as well. It may be possible to develop robots that can be used in search and rescue, for example, finding people trapped in buildings after earthquakes. They may not be as fun to watch as real footballers, but at least they don't demand enormous salaries!

(Adapted from Solutions 3 Edition by Tim Falla and Paul A Davies)

Question 39. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Robots that play football
B. A normal football competition
C. Robots that are useful for search and rescue
D. Footballers and their average salaries

Question 40. According to paragraph 2, what is special about a robot player?

A. It cannot kick the ball.
B. It can't run onto the field.
C. It is fitted with a camera inside the body.
D. It is unable to see where the ball is.

Question 41. The word **They** in paragraph 3 refers to _____ .

A. Technologies **B**. Goals **C**. Humans **D**. Robots

Question 42. The word **react** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____ .

A. prepare **B**. support **C**. respond **D**. understand

Question 43. Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

A. The robots can't talk with other members or people during the match.
B. The movement of each robot is controlled by the captain of the team.
C. Watching robot footballers is more exciting than watching real human players.
D. Robots need increased intelligence and better movements to play against humans.

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.

It is estimated that by 2050 more than two-thirds of the world's population will live in cities, up from about 54 percent today. While the many benefits of organized and efficient cities are well understood, we need to recognize that this rapid, often unplanned urbanization brings risks of profound social instability, risks to critical infrastructure, potential water crises and the potential for devastating spread of disease. These risks can only be further **exacerbated** as this unprecedented transition from rural to urban areas continues.

How effectively these risks can be addressed will increasingly be determined by how well cities are governed. The increased concentration of people, physical assets, infrastructure and economic activities mean that the risks materializing at the city level will have far greater potential to disrupt society than ever before.

Urbanization is by no means bad by itself. **It** brings important benefits for economic, cultural and societal development. Well managed cities are both efficient and effective, enabling economies of scale and network effects while reducing the impact on the climate of transportation. As such, an urban model can make economic activity more environmentally-friendly. Further, the proximity and diversity of people can spark innovation and create employment as exchanging ideas breeds new ideas.

But these utopian concepts are threatened by some of the factors driving rapid urbanization. For example, one of the main factors is rural-urban migration, driven by the prospect of greater employment opportunities and the hope of a better life in cities. But rapidly increasing population density can create severe problems, especially if planning efforts are not sufficient to cope with the influx of new inhabitants. The result may, in extreme cases, be widespread poverty. Estimates suggest that 40% of the world's urban expansion is taking

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place in slums, exacerbating socio-economic **disparities** and creating unsanitary conditions that facilitate the spread of disease.

The Global Risks 2015 Report looks at four areas that face particularly daunting challenges in the face of rapid and unplanned urbanization: infrastructure, health, climate change, and social instability. In each of these areas we find new risks that can best be managed or, in some cases, transferred through the mechanism of insurance.

Adapted from https://www.zwich.com

Question 44. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. Infrastructure and economic activities in cities.

B. What has driven rapid urbanization?

C. The risks of rapid urbanization.

D. The Global Risks 2015 Report on urbanization.

Question 45. The word **exacerbated** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____ .

A. worked more efficiently **B**. become worse

C. made something faster **D**. managed better

Question 46. The word **It** in paragraph 3 refers to _____ .

A. Urbanization **B**. Development **C**. Population **D**. Impact

Question 47. According to paragraph 4, urban expansion facilitates the spread of disease because _____ .

A. people do not follow strict hygienic practices like washing hands before meals

B. densely populated areas make it difficult for health workers to control the situation

C. greater employment prospects make people travel more often

D. much of the expansion is taking place in poor and crowded areas

Question 48. The word **disparities** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____ .

A. conflicts **B**. inequalities **C**. crises **D**. policies

Question 49. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?

A. About 54% of the world's population live in cities nowadays.

B. Rapidly increasing population density certainly reduces widespread poverty.

C. Well organized urbanization brings important benefits for economic development.

D. One of the main factors driving rapid urbanization is the hope of a better life in cities.

Question 50. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3?

A. Urbanization often diminishes economic and societal development.

B. The process by which more and more people move to big cities is not good at all.

C. People may come up with new ideas when they live closely together.

D. The climate in big cities is stuffy because lots of people use public transport.

THE END

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