BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề thi có 04 trang)

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2021
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: .....

Mã đề thi 401

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 1: **A.** alive **B.** careful **C.** happy **D.** nervous
Question 2: **A.** customer **B.** festival **C.** suggestion **D.** capital

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 stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: **A.** clap **B.** take **C.** face **D.** save
Question 4: **A.** wanted **B.** cried **C.** seemed **D.** rained

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 5: Tuan is late for the class meeting.
- **Tuan**: "Sorry I'm late, Ha." - **Ha**: "_____"
A. Good idea. **B.** Never mind. **C.** Same to you. **D.** Thanks a lot.

Question 6: Mai is talking to Hoa about Hoa's new dress.
- **Mai**: "You've got a nice dress, Hoa." - **Hoa**: "_____"
A. Congratulations! **B.** Thank you. **C.** Me too. **D.** No problem.

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

Question 7: I like this_____song because it reminds me of my school days.
A. beautiful **B.** beautifully **C.** beauty **D.** beautify

Question 8: When the visitor saw with her own eyes the beach covered with tons of plastic rubbish washed up from around the world, a chill went down her _____.
A. spine **B.** bone **C.** mind **D.** brain

Question 9: _____the book again and again, I finally understood what the author meant.
A. Have been reading **B.** Have been read **C.** Have read **D.** Having read

Question 10: _____, he will go out with his friends.
A. When Tony finished his project **B.** When Tony finishes his project
C. When Tony had finished his project **D.** When Tony was finishing his project

Question 11: You should wear _____to keep your hands warm. It's very cold outside.
A. hats **B.** gloves **C.** shoes **D.** boots

Question 12: My sister and I share the housework. We take turns to_____ the dishes and clean the house.
A. wash up **B.** wash over **C.** wash away **D.** wash through

Question 13: Her aunt gave her a_____ handbag on her birthday last week.
A. beautiful reel Korean **B.** red Korean beautiful
C. beautiful Korean red **D.** Korean red beautiful

Question 14: Jane has been trying to solve this problem all week, but she still hasn't been able to_____
A. shatter **B.** break **C.** crack **D.** crash

Question 15: We like to live in the countryside _____ we want to be close to nature.
A. although **B.** because of **C.** despite **D.** because

Question 16: Life here is so good, _____?
A. was it **B.** has it **C.** isn't it **D.** wasn't it

Question 17: The students _____ the topic when the bell rang.
A. discuss **B.** were discussing **C.** have discussed **D.** are discussing

Question 18: Don't worry too much. We all_____ mistakes sometimes.
A. give **B.** put **C.** take **D.** make

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Question 19: Nam's family has been living _____ Ha Noi for twenty years.
A. over **B.** in **C.** at **D.** on

Question 20: The prize_____ to Xuan yesterday.
A. awards **B.** has awarded **C.** was awarded **D.** was awarding

Question 21: _____ you love English, the better you can learn it.
A. Most **B.** Most of **C.** The more **D.** More

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: Wilson is a **sociable** boy. He makes friends at his new school quite easily.
A. shy **B.** careful **C.** nervous **D.** friendly

Question 23: The children enjoy **learning** about plants and how they grow.
A. studying **B.** changing **C.** breaking **D.** building

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: It's about time you **pulled your socks up** and started working seriously. Your final exams are coming.
A. studied harder **B.** got furious **C.** became lazy **D.** lost confidence

Question 25: The couple have **saved** a lot of money for their old age.
A. spent **B.** earned **C.** left **D.** won

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.

Many people say that school days are the best days of their life, and they often feel that this should be a period of enjoyment. (26) _____, exams often make them unhappy, and many students prefer having no exams at all. They say the exams (27) _____ they have to take often make them worried, and they have no time to relax. Others, on the other hand, say that exams help students study better. They will have to study throughout the year, and if they do well, they will become more (28) _____ in studying.

There are (29) _____ students who prefer only final exams. They say that they have to work hard for two months a year and so they have more time for their leisure activities. They think that this is a better way of (30) _____ students' knowledge and ability in the subjects they are studying.

(Adapted from Complete First for Schools by Brook-Hart, Hutchison, Passmore and Uddin)

Question 26: **A.** Although **B.** Moreover **C.** Therefore **D.** However
Question 27: **A.** where **B.** who **C.** when **D.** which
Question 28: **A.** bored **B.** nervous **C.** friendly **D.** interested
Question 29: **A.** each **B.** another **C.** some **D.** fever
Question 30: **A.** accessing **B.** assessing **C.** assisting **D.** accepting

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.

Since the 19th century, companies have looked for better and cleaner ways of creating electricity. One UK company has created a special type of floor made of square tiles. Under each square, there is a system that can create electricity very cheaply when someone steps on it!

The design of the floor works very well when it is used in very busy areas. And the reason is that a lot of energy is created simply because of the large numbers of people walking across the floor.

The floor can have other uses too; one of them is to record how many people visit a shopping centre. This kind of information is very **useful** for shop owners because very often they want to know at which times of days **they** have the highest numbers of customers. So the next time you visit a big shopping centre, have a careful look at the floor that you are walking across!

*(Adapted from **Preliminary for Schools Trainer**)*

Question 31: What is the passage mainly about?
A. A shopping centre that sells electricity. **B.** A new way to build houses.
C. A special floor that creates electricity. **D.** A difficulty in creating electricity.

Question 32: According paragraph 1, the special floor creates electricity when_____.
A. someone covers it **B.** someone steps on it **C.** someone looks at it **D.** someone cleans it

Question 33: The word **useful** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to_____.
A. kind **B.** false **C.** helpful **D.** careful

Question 34: The word **they** in paragraph 3 refers to_____.

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A. people **B.** times **C.** days **D.** shop owners

Question 35: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a good thing about the floor in the passage?

A. It helps shops attract more customers. **B.** It is good for shop owners.

C. It creates electricity very cheaply. **D.** It works very well in very busy areas.

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.

Today, text-messaging has probably become young people's most common form of communication. Some teachers think that because of this, young people are not writing correctly at school. They fear that once students get used to it, they will find it hard to **switch** back to using correct grammar and spelling. How did things begin this way?

It all began with e-mail, online chat rooms, and games. Then step by step young people made sentences, phrases and words shorter. As text-messaging continued to become popular, people **invented** more and more words. Today, it is like a real language with its own grammar and vocabulary. The growth of text-messaging has raised an important question: As students become fluent in text messaging, do their writing skills suffer?

People have different ideas about the effects of text-messaging on students' writing skills. Some say that students are losing the ability to write long, correct sentences. Others say that text-messaging is having a good effect on the language students use in their schoolwork. It shows that they are creative and good at expressing themselves. And if students can keep the two systems separate - one for text messaging and one for school - this will help students appreciate reading and writing more.

Some people suggest that one way to reduce the bad effects of text-messaging is to find ways to use technology as a positive learning tool. For example, students can be allowed to type their assignments in a cell phone message and send **them** to their teachers, but they must type correctly. In this way, students are using the technology that they are familiar with to communicate in a form of language suitable for schoolwork. It shows students that text-messaging is fine for social communication, but correct grammar and spelling are necessary for communication in school.

(Adapted from Strategic Reading by Richards and Eckstut-Didier)

Question 36: Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. What is Text-messaging Doing to Students' Writing?

B. How have Schools Changed Technology?

C. What can be Done to Increase the Quality of Text-messaging?

D. How can Teachers Teach Text-messaging?

Question 37: The word **switch** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to_____.

A. give **B.** change **C.** look **D.** send

Question 38: The word **invented** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

A. explained **B.** created **C.** described **D.** guessed

Question 39: According to paragraph 3, how can text-messaging affect students' writing?

A. Students no longer use handwriting for their schoolwork.

B. Students' ability to write long, correct sentences is gradually decreasing.

C. Students will lose interest in their school writing.

D. Students are losing their creativity in writing.

Question 40: The word **them** in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. effects **B.** people **C.** students **D.** assignments

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

A. People have different opinions about the effects of text-messaging on students' writing.

B. Correct grammar and spelling are important for communication in school.

C. Text-messaging has probably become the most common form of communication for young people.

D. Text-messaging is like a real language with its own grammar and vocabulary.

Question 42: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage.

A. Text-messaging has been accepted as an official language.

B. Text-messaging can help students write more correctly.

C. Students should know how to use standard language in all circumstances.

D. Students should know how to use text-messaging properly for their purposes.

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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 43: Mike doesn't feel well today. He can't go out with his friends.

A. If Mike had felt well today, he couldn't have gone out with his friends.
B. Mike wishes he felt well today so that he could go out with his friends.
C. If only Mike had felt well today, he couldn't have gone out with his friends.
D. Provided that Mike feels well today, he can't go out with his friends.

Question 44: Students are forbidden to bring their phones into the exam room.

A. Under no circumstances are students prohibited from bringing their phones into the exam room.
B. On no account are students permitted to bring their phones into the exam room.
C. At no time were students permitted to bring their phones into the exam room.
D. In no way are students prohibited from bringing their phones into the exam room.

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 45: "I have a lot of homework to do," Ha said.

A. Ha said that I had a lot of homework to do.
B. Ha said that I have a lot of homework to do.
C. Ha said that she has had a lot of homework to do.
D. Ha said that she had a lot of homework to do.

Question 46: She last phoned her close friend two months ago.

A. She has two months to phone her close friend.
B. She didn't phone her close friend two months ago.
C. She has phoned her close friend for two months.
D. She hasn't phoned her close friend for two months.

Question 47: It is not necessary for you to wear formal clothes to the party this evening.

A. You can't wear formal clothes to the party this evening.
B. You needn't wear formal clothes to the party this evening.
C. You must wear formal clothes to the party this evening.
D. You would wear formal clothes to the party this evening.

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 48: The boy has a lot of toy cars, but he never plays with it.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 49: The spokesman had an uphill struggle to find an explanation that was readily intelligent
A **B** **C**
to the layman.
D

Question 50: She borrows a lot of English books from the school library last week.
A **B** **C** **D**

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