Name:……..

BỘ ĐỀ ÔN THI THPT

ĐỀ 24 (code 33)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning

Question 1. "Stop smoking or you'll be ill," the doctor told me.

A. The doctor advised me to give up smoking to avoid illness.

B. The doctor suggested smoking to treat illness.

C. I was warned against smoking a lot of cigarettes.

D. I was ordered not to smoke to recover from illness.

Question 2. If we can solve this problem soon, it will be better for all concerned.

A. It would be better for all concerned if we can solve this problem soon.

B. The sooner we solve this problem, the better it will be for all concerned.

C. If we could solve this problem soon, it would be better for all concerned.

D. If all concerned are better, we can solve this problem soon.

Question 3. He survived the operation thanks to the skillful surgeon.

A. He wouldn't have survived the operation without the skillful surgeon.

B. Though the surgeon was skillful, he couldn't survive the operation.

C. He survived the operation because he was a skillful surgeon.

D. There was no skillful surgeon, so he died.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSET in meaning to the underlined word(s)

Question 4. They have been forced to live in **marginal** environments, such as deserts and arctic wastelands.

A. suburban **B.** forgotten **C.** abandoned **D.** disadvantaged

Question 5. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become **commonplace**.

A. attracting attention **B.** widely used **C.** for everybody's use **D.** most preferable

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part the needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 6. They asked us whether we thought that the statistics had presented fairly and accurately

A. whether **B.** thought **C.** had presented **D.** fairly

Question 7. Sam found it hard to concentrate on his work since the noise.

A. it **B.** concentrate **C.** work **D.** since

Question 8. Ms. Phuong hardly ever misses an opportunity giving by the council.

A. hardly ever **B.** an **C.** giving **D.** the

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences

Question 9. We didn't want to spend a lot of money. We stayed in a cheap hotel.

A. Rather than spending a lot of money, we stayed in a cheap hotel.

B. In spite of spending a lot of money, we stayed in a cheap hotel.

C. We didn't stay in a cheap hotel as we had a lot of money to spend.

D. We stayed in a cheap hotel, but we had to spend a lot of money.

Question 10. I left the office. There was a power cut just then.

A. I left the office after there was a power cut.

B. Hardly I had left the office when there was a power cut.

MOON ENGLISH HOME

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. No sooner had I left the office than there was a power cut.

D. I left the office long before there was a power cut.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase

I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV) for a year after leaving university, and I was sent to an isolated village in Chad, about 500 kilometers from the capital N'Djamena. Coming from a rich country, I got quite a shock, as conditions were much harder than I had expected. But after a few days I got used **(11)**_____there. The people were always very friendly and helpful, and I soon began to appreciate how beautiful the countryside was.

One of my jobs was to supply the village **(12)** _____water. The well was a long walk away, and the women used to spend a long time every day **(13)**_____ heavy pots backwards and forwards. So I contacted the organization and arranged to have some pipes delivered. **(14)** _____these pipes were not really perfect, they made a great difference to the villagers.

All in all, I think my time with OV was a good experience. Although it was not paid, it was well worth doing and I would recommend it to anyone **(15)** _____was considering working for a charity.

Question 11.	**A.** to live	**B.** to living	**C.** live	**D.** lived
Question 12.	**A.** on	**B.** for	**C.** with	**D.** from
Question 13.	**A.** holding	**B.** drinking	**C.** wearing	**D.** carrying
Question 14.	**A.** Because	**B.** When	**C.** Although	**D.** If
Question 15.	**A.** when	**B.** which	**C.** that	**D.** whom

STRESS

Question 16.	**A.** versatile	**B.** instrument	**C.** prejudice	**D.** financial
Question 17.	**A.** surface	**B.** balance	**C.** invent	**D.** ancient

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

Question 18. We _____in silence when he suddenly _____me to help him.

A. walked - was asking **B.** were walking - asked

C. were walking - was asking **D.** walked - asked

Question 19. *Xoan* singing is a vocal art of villages in the ancestral land of Phu Tho. It has been _____for generations and the oral tradition is still very much alive today.

A. handed down **B.** landed on **C.** passed by **D.** taken over

Question 20. Any pupil caught_____was made to stand at the front of the class.

A. misbehaved **B.** misbehave **C.** misbehavior **D.** misbehaving

Question 21. There is_____in my bedroom.

A. an old square wooden table **B.** a square wooden old table

C. an old wooden square table **D.** a wooden old square table

Question 22. If I were in charge, I_____things differently from what the manager did.

A. had done **B.** would do **C.** would have done **D.** will do

Question 23. The latest heritage at risk register revealed that 5,831 listed buildings, monuments, archaeological sites, and landscapes in England are at_____ of being lost.

A. edge **B.** risk **C.** ease **D.** danger

Question 24. Next year, I have to decide which area of medicine I want to _____in.

A. focus **B.** hand **C.** specialize **D.** come

MOON ENGLISH HOME

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 25. Is it acceptable to touch_____person on_____shoulder in a conversation?

A. a – the **B.** the – a **C.** the – the **D.** a - a

Question 26. An_____ research is being carried out by our team.

A. exhausted **B.** exhaustible **C.** exhaustive **D.** exhausting

Question 27. The Complex of Hue Monuments was the first site in Viet Nam_____as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

A. recognized **B.** to be recognized **C.** recognizing **D.** to recognize

Question 28. We need_____actions and interventions of the local authorities to prevent national parks from being destroyed by pollution.

A. timely **B.** sensitive **C.** reckless **D.** compulsive

Question 29. After a six-year relation, Martha and Billy have decided to_____.

A. break the bank **B.** tie the knot **C.** turn the page **D.** make ends meet

Question 30. My aunt excitedly ____a compliment on the scarf I knitted for her as a birthday present

A. took **B**. paid **C**. passed **D**. caught

Question 31. Since it's the peak season, we need to_____ arranging hotel rooms.

A. get on with **B.** get down to **C.** get away with **D.** get down with

Read and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

Over 95 percent of all species that have ever existed have gone extinct, according to estimates. What factors contribute to extinction? A species may die if it is no longer suited to its new habitat. The actual reasons of a species' extinction differ from one setting to the next. Rapid ecological change can make a species' surroundings unfriendly. Temperatures may change, for example, and a species may be unable to adapt. Environmental changes may have an impact on food supplies, causing problems for a species that relies on them. Other species may become better adapted to a given habitat, resulting in competition and, **ultimately**, extinction.

Extinction has happened throughout Earth's history, according to the fossil record. Recent research has also revealed that numerous species have gone extinct at the same time in the past, a phenomenon known as a mass extinction. The **demise** of dinosaurs and many other forms of life 65 million years ago is one of the most well-known examples of mass extinction. Perhaps the largest mass extinction was the one that occurred 225 million years ago, when approximately 95 percent of all species died. Mass extinction can be caused by a relatively rapid change in the environment and can be worsened by the close interrelationship of many species. If, for example, something were to happen to destroy much of the plankton in the oceans, then the oxygen content of Earth would drop, affecting even organisms not living in the oceans. Such a change would probably lead to a mass extinction.

One interesting, and controversial, finding is that extinctions during the past 250 million years have tended to be more intensive every 26 million years. This periodic extinction might be due to intersection of the Earth's orbit with a cloud of comets, but this theory is purely speculative. Some researchers have also speculated that extinction may often be random. That is, certain species may be eliminated and **others** may survive for no particular reason. A species' survival may have nothing to do with its ability or inability to adapt. If so, some of evolutionary history may reflect a sequence of essentially random events.

Question 32. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as resulting from rapid ecological change?

A. Availability of food sources **B.** Temperature changes

MOON ENGLISH HOME

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. Introduction of new species **D.** Competition among species

Question 33. According to paragraph 2, evidence from fossil fuels suggests that_____.

A. extinction of species has occurred from time to time throughout Earth's history

B. dinosaurs became extinct much earlier than scientists originally believed

C. extinction on Earth have generally been massive

D. there has been only one mass extinction in Earth's history

Question 34. The word "***ultimately***" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

A. exceptionally **B.** dramatically **C.** unfortunately **D.** eventually

Question 35. In paragraph 3, the author makes which of the following statements about a species survival?

A. It reflects the interrelationship of many species. **B.** It is associated with astronomical conditions.

C. It doesn't vary greatly from species to species. **D.** It may depend on random events.

Question 36. The word "***demise***" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

A. recovery **B.** survival **C.** death **D.** change

Question 37. According to the passage, it is believed that the largest extinction of a species occurred_____.

A. 26 million years ago **B.** 250 million years ago

C. 225 million years ago **D.** 65 million years ago

Question 38. What does the author say in paragraph 1 regarding most species in Earth's history?

A. They have been able to adapt to ecological changes.

B. They have caused rapid changes in the environment.

C. They have remained basically unchanged from their original forms.

D. They are no longer in existence.

Question 39. The word "others" refer to_____

A. Reasons B. scientists C. species D. random events

Read and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

An air pollutant is a substance that people add to the atmosphere, either directly or indirectly, in sufficient amounts to affect humans, animals, flora, or materials **adversely**. Air pollution need a broad definition that allows for constant change. Air pollutants were confined to chemicals that could be seen or smelled when the first air pollution rules were enacted in England in the fourteenth century, a long cry from the wide list of dangerous substances known today. The list of air contaminants has become longer as technology has advanced and awareness of the health effects of numerous substances has grown. Under some circumstances, even water vapor might be designated an air pollution in the future.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentration of these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. **These** serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

However, human production usually occurs in a localized area, such as a city. In such a region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is an increased concentration of noxious chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in

MOON ENGLISH HOME

LIVEWORKSHEETS

the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area.

Question 40. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The economic impact of air pollution. **B.** What constitutes an air pollutant.

C. How much harm air pollutants can cause. **D.** The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere.

Question 41. The word "adversely" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. negatively **B.** quickly **C.** admittedly **D.** considerably

Question 42. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.

A. water vapor is an air pollutant in localized areas

B. most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled

C. the definition of air pollution will continue to change

D. a substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities

Question 33. The word "**These**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. The various chemical reactions **B.** The pollutants from the developing Earth

C. The compounds moved to the water or soil **D.** The components in biogeochemical cycles

Question 44. The word "localized" is closest in meaning to_____.

A. circled **B.** generalized **C.** specific **D**. surrounded

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response complete each of the exchanges.

Question 45. Jenny: "Wow! What a nice coat you are wearing!" Peter: "_____"

A. Thanks. My mother bought it for me. **B.** Certainly. Do you like it, too?

C. I like you to say that. **D.** Yes, of course. It's expensive.

Question 46. Stranger: "Excuse me! Can you show me the way to Main Street, please?"

Man: "_____"

A. Continue. **B.** It's easy to do it.

C. Um, I am sorry I have no idea. **D.** Am I going right?

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning

Question 47. Though built almost five hundred years ago, the church remained practically **intact**.

A. in perfection **B.** in completion **C.** in chaos **D.** in ruins

Question 48. Everyone was secretly rehearsing a surprise performance for Peter's proposal, but annoyingly James **let the cat out of the bag** at the last minute.

A. disclosed the plan B. concealed the plan C. revised the plan D. abandoned the plan

PRONUNCIATION

Question 49. **A.** asked **B.** danced **C.** cashed **D.** studied

Question 50. **A.** chapter **B.** chemistry **C.** bachelor **D.** teacher

MOON ENGLISH HOME

LIVEWORKSHEETS