

ĐỀ THI THỬ SỐ 43
KÌ THI THPT QUỐC GIA



GIA SƯ CHUNG CƯ

Cung cấp giáo viên gia sư các môn chất lượng

**Cam kết chất lượng giáo viên - kiểm soát hiệu quả dạy học -
bảo hành trọn đời - món quà cho quý phụ huynh bận rộn**

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

Họ, tên thí sinh:

Số báo danh:.....

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. changes B. increases C. suffocates D. compromises

Question 2: A. hole B. home C. come D. hold

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 3: A. report B. conclude C. deter D. sanction

Question 4: A. advertise B. definite C. composite D. confusion

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: Her parents are really strict. They rarely let her stay out late, _____?

A. do they B. don't they C. does she D. doesn't she

Question 6: Dana finally admitted _____ by what her father had said the day before.

A. hurt B. hurting C. being hurt D. hurted

Question 7: If she _____ car, she would go out in the evening.

A. have B. has C. has had D. had

Question 8: When she came home from school yesterday, her mother _____ in the kitchen.

A. cooked B. was cooking C. is cooking D. cooks

Question 9: I will stand here and wait for you _____ you come back.

A. because B. though C. so D. until

Question 10: _____, he went straight home.

A. While he would finish his work B. When he has finished his work
C. After he had finished his work D. Before he has been finishing his work

Question 11: Keep children _____ from the fire.

- A. in with B. from C. away D. back

Question 12: The scientists _____ on this project try to find the solutions to air pollution.

- A. working B. worked C. are working D. who working

Question 13: His _____ of the generator is very famous.

- A. invent B. inventive C. invention D. inventor

Question 14: The government hopes to _____ its plans for introducing cable TV.

- A. turn out B. carry out C. carry on D. keep on

Question 15: The jury _____ her compliments on her excellent knowledge of the subject.

- A. paid B. gave C. made D. said

Question 16: We took the children to the _____ park last weekend. They really enjoyed going on all the rides.

- A. wildlife B. amusement C. national D. entertainment

Question 17: Nobody took any _____ of the warning and they went swimming in the contaminated water.

- A. information B. attention C. sight D. notice

Question 18: Tony was clearly nervous; he was sitting right on the _____ of his chair.

- A. outside B. edge C. tip D. border

Question 19: As I was walking along the street, I saw a \$10 note on _____ pavement.

- A. a B. an C. the D. no article

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

Question 20: The sign indicates the correct direction to the store

- A. looks B. shows C. says D. needs

Question 21: There was always sufficient money to go out for dinner

- A. not enough B. too much C. enough D. none

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 22: His career in the illicit drug trade ended with the police raid this morning.

- A. elicited B. irregular C. secret D. legal

Question 23: Though I persuaded my boss to solve a very serious problem in the new management system, he just made light of it.

- A. completely ignored B. treated as important
C. disagreed with D. discovered by chance

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 24: "What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary!"

- " _____ "

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Thank you very much. I am afraid | B. I don't like your sayings |
| C. You are telling a lie | D. Thank you for your compliment |

Question 25: Two friends Diana and Anne are talking to each other about their shopping.

Diana: "Look at this catalog, Anne. I think I want to get this red blouse."

Anne: " _____ "

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| A. Don't you have one like this in blue? | B. That's a long way to go, dear. |
| C. No, thank you. | D. I'll go myself, then. |

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.

In the past, the process of choosing a career was a much simpler matter than it is today. A boy often followed in his father's footsteps. His sister learned the household skills that would prepare her to become (26) _____ wife and mother. Nowadays young people grow up in a much freer society (27) _____ they enjoy almost unlimited career opportunities. In recent years, there (28) _____ an enormous increase in the kinds of vocations from which it is possible to choose. In addition, many of the barriers to career opportunity that existed only a few decades ago, such as (29) _____ based on sex or religion or ethnic origins, are (30) _____ disappearing.

Question 26: A. many B. the C. an D. a

Question 27: A. where B. when C. why D. whom

Question 28: A. had been B. has been C. will be D. was

Question 29: A. judgement B. perception C. devotion D. discrimination

Question 30: A. rapidly B. incessantly C. categorically D. vigilantly

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.

After twenty years of growing student enrollments and economic prosperity, business schools in the United States have started to face harder times. Only Harvard's MBA School has shown a substantial increase in enrollment in recent years. Both Princeton and Stanford have seen decreases in their enrollments. Since 1990, the number of people receiving Masters in Business Administration (MBA) degrees, has dropped about 3 percent to 75,000, and the trend of lower enrollment rates is expected to continue.

There are two factors causing this decrease in students seeking an MBA degree. The first one is that many graduates of four-year colleges are finding that an MBA degree does not guarantee a plush job on Wall Street, or in other financial districts of major American cities. Many of the entry-level management jobs are going to students graduating with Master of Arts degrees in English and the humanities as well as those holding MBA degrees. Students have asked the question, "Is an MBA degree really what I need to be best prepared for getting a good job?" The second major factor has been the cutting of American payrolls and the lower number of entry-level jobs being offered. Business needs are changing, and MBA schools are struggling to meet the new demands.

Question 31. What is the main focus of this passage?

- A. Jobs on Wall Street
- B. Types of graduate degrees
- C. Changes in enrollment for MBA schools
- D. How schools are changing to reflect the economy

Question 32. The word "**prosperity**" in the first paragraph could be best replaced by which of the following?

- A. success
- B. surplus
- C. nurturing
- D. education

Question 33. Which of the following business schools has shown an increase in enrollment?

- A. Princeton
- B. Harvard
- C. Stanford
- D. Yale

Question 34. Which of the following descriptions most likely applies to Wall Street?

- A. a center for international affairs
- B. a major financial center
- C. a shopping district
- D. a neighborhood in New York

Question 35: As used in the second paragraph, the word "**struggling**" is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. evolving
- B. plunging
- C. starting
- D. striving

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.

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the family, traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of "**natural leaders**". It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group.

Group members look to instrumental leaders to “get things” done.” Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the collective well-being of a social group’s member. Expressive leaders are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among them. Group members expect expressive leaders to maintain stable relationships within the group and provide support to individual members.

Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather secondary relationship to other group members. They give orders and may discipline group members who inhibit attainment of the group’s goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship to others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is subjected to discipline, are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to resolve issues that threaten to divide the group. As the differences in these two roles suggest, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a more distant respect.

Question 36. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The problems faced by leaders
- B. How leadership differs in small and large groups
- C. How social groups determine who will lead them
- D. The role of leaders in social groups

Question 37. The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT _____.

- A. recruitment
- B. formal election process
- C. specific leadership training
- D. traditional cultural patterns

Question 38. In mentioning “natural leaders” in the second paragraph, the author is making the point that _____.

- A. few people qualify as “natural leaders”
- B. there is no proof that “natural leaders” exist
- C. “natural leaders” are easily accepted by the members of a social group
- D. “natural leaders” share a similar set of characteristics

Question 39. The passage indicates that ‘instrumental leaders’ generally focus on _____.

- A. ensuring harmonious relationships
- B. sharing responsibility with group members
- C. identifying new leaders
- D. achieving a goal

Question 40. The word “**collective**” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. necessary B. typical C. group D. particular

Question 41. The word “**them**” in the third paragraph refers to_____.

- A. expressive leaders B. goals of the group
C. group members D. tension and conflict

Question 42. A “**secondary relationship**” mentioned in the last paragraph between a leader and the members of a group could best be characterized as_____.

- A. distant B. enthusiastic C. unreliable D. personal

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 43: A number of tourists is going to return the evaluation form distributed by the travel agent.

- A B C D

Question 44: After teaching English in Vietnam for one year, Philip decided to buy a house and

- A B C

spending the rest of his life there.

D

Question 45: Our neighbor is quite safe because there have not been many crimes recently.

- A B C D

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 46: *A supermarket is more convenient than a shopping centre.*

- A. A shopping centre is not as convenient as a supermarket.
B. A shopping centre is more convenient than a supermarket.
C. A supermarket is not as convenient as a shopping centre.
D. A supermarket is as inconvenient as a shopping centre.

Question 47: *"It was your fault. You broke my windows," said the woman to him.*

- A. The woman insisted him on breaking her windows.
B. The woman advised him to break her windows.
C. The woman told him to break her windows.
D. The woman blamed him for having broken her windows.

Question 48. *It was a mistake for Tony to buy that house.*

- A. Tony couldn't have bought that house.
- B. Tony can't have bought that house.
- C. Tony needn't have bought that house.
- D. Tony shouldn't have bought that house.

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 49: *They were late for the meeting. The heavy was heavy.*

- A. If it snowed heavily, they would be late for the meeting.
- B. Had it not snowed heavily, they would have been late for the meeting.
- C. But for the heavy snow, they wouldn't have been late for the meeting.
- D. If it didn't snow heavily, they wouldn't be late for the meeting.

Question 50: *Seth informed us of his retirement from the company. He did it when arriving at the meeting.*

- A. Only after his retiring from the company did Seth tell us about his arrival at the meeting.
- B. Not until Seth said to us that he would leave the company did he turn up at the meeting.
- C. Hardly had Seth notified us of his retiring from the company when he arrived at the meeting.
- D. No sooner had Seth arrived at the meeting than we were told about his leaving the company.

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