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| **BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**  ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC  *(Đề thi có 04 trang)* | KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2021 – ĐỢT 2  Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ, Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH  Thời gian làm bài:60 phút,không gian phát đề |

Họ, tên thí sinh:

**Mã đề thi 416**

Số báo danh:

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 1:** David is thanking Mai for her advice.

- David: “Thank you for your advice, Mai.”

- Mai: “\_\_\_\_\_\_ ”

**A.** That’s not good. B. Same to you. **C**.Good idea. D. You’re welcome.

**Question 2:** Peter is asking to borrow Ha’s phone.

- Peter: “Can I borrow your phone, Ha?”

- Ha: “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Me too. B. Congratulations! **C**.Here you are. D. Thanks a lot.

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.** colourful B. amazing **C**.difficult D. positive

**Question 4: A.** picture B. advice **C**.story D. money

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 5: A.** date B. make **C**.thank D. place

**Question 6: A.** worked B. missed **C**.stopped D. waited

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 7:** We have to walk quickly, otherwise we will miss the train.

**A.** fast B. slowly **C**.far D. easily

**Question 8:** Lam didn’t expect his town would change much. But when he came back, he couldn’t recognise it.

**A.** agree B. serve **C**.think D. become

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 9:** She found herself more confident after performing several times on stage.

**A.** shy B. brave **C**.sure D. calm

**Question 10:** Using this new software can be tricky at first, but you’ll soon get the hang of it.

**A.** fail to learn how to use it B. install it successfully

C. be able to design a new one D. get bored with it

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

**Question 11:** Huy helped the old man to\_\_\_\_\_\_the bus.

**A.** get off B. make off **C**.give off D. take off

**Question 12:** The exercise is easy,\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** does it B. wasn’t it **C**.isn’t it D. was it

**Question 13:** The night before the party, I stayed up late to\_\_\_\_\_\_everything ready.

**A.** use B. do **C**.become D. get

**Question 14:** The children\_\_\_\_\_\_football when it started to rain.

**A.** have played B. were playing **C**.are playing D. play

**Question 15:** To his colleagues’ surprise, John\_\_\_\_\_\_himself rudely at the party last night.

**A.** conflicted B. confined **C.** conducted D. converted

**Question 16:** Mike tried to sort out the problem, but he just\_\_\_\_\_\_a blank.

**A.** painted B. filled **C.** drew D. wrote

**Question 17:** Tim started\_\_\_\_\_\_his living by working as a waiter at a restaurant.

**A.** paying B. giving **C.** earning D. winning

**Question 18:** The trees\_\_\_\_\_\_in our schoolyard yesterday.

**A.** were planting B. were planted **C.** plant D. have planted

**Question 19:** Be careful, Nam. The water is\_\_\_\_\_\_here.

**A.** deepen B. deeply **C.** deep D. depth

**Question 20:** The larger the room is,\_\_\_\_\_\_comfortable it is.

**A.** most B. more **C.** the more D. most of

**Question 21:** The singer is famous all over the country\_\_\_\_\_\_she sings and dances beautifully.

**A.** despite B. because of **C.** because D. although

**Question 22:** 1 saw a\_\_\_\_\_\_car in the street yesterday.

**A.** beautiful black Vietnamese B. Vietnamese black beautiful

**C.** black Vietnamese beautiful D. beautiful Vietnamese black

**Question 23:** \_\_\_\_\_\_, she will hold a party to celebrate the event.

**A.** When Sofia was moving into her new house B. When Sofia had moved into her new house

**C.** When Sofia moved into her new house D. When Sofia moves into her new house

**Question 24:** My friend is going to study at a famous university\_\_\_\_\_\_September.

**A.** at B. on **C.** with D. in

**Question 25:** \_\_\_\_\_\_high school, he took the entrance examination to a university.

**A.** Having finished B. Have finished **C.** Have been finished D. Have been finishing

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.

Babies start laughing very soon after they are bom. Deaf and blind people can laugh although they have never heard or seen anyone laughing. Laughing seems to be a part of (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_nature, but what is it for?

Many people think that we laugh because we see or hear something funny; (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_, most of the time this is not true. No one really knows the (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_why we laugh, but one idea is that it makes (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_ people feel good. Laughter can stop negative feelings and help people to feel closer to each other.

It also seems that laughter is good for your health. The writer Norman Cousins, (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_had a serious back pain, wrote dial watching comedy programmes on TV helped him to feel better. He said that ten minutes of laughter gave him two hours of sleep without pain.

(Adapted from English Unlimited by Tilbury, Clementson, Hendra and Rea)

**Question 26: A.** material **B.** original **C.** wildlife D. human

**Question 27: A.** however **B.** therefore **C.** although D. moreover

**Question 28: A.** opinions **B.** ideas **C.** reasons D. results

**Question 29: A.** each **B.** another **C.** one D. other

**Question 30:** A. when B. where **C.** which D. who

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.

Most people want to be polite and behave well around others. Being polite involves good manners of eating and appropriate ways of greeting and talking to people, and giving and receiving gifts. Polite behaviours may differ from culture to culture.

In the United States, people prefer to shake hands firmly for a few seconds. In some Middle Eastern countries, people hold each other’s hands gently for a longer time. What about eye contact? In some countries, you show respect when you look at someone directly in the eyes. In other parts of the world, looking at someone directly can be rude. Another difference is personal space. In North America, people usually stand about an arm’s length apart during a conversation. However, in Latin America, people seem to stand closer.

If you are going to live, work, or study in another country, you should learn about its culture. In this way, you can be polite and make a good impression. Politeness can be good for making friends and doing business as well.

(Adapted from Skills Success by McVeigh and Bixby)

**Question 31:** What is the passage mainly about?

**A.** Politeness in different cultures B. Table manners around the world

**C.** Giving and receiving gifts D. Greeting and talking to people

**Question 32:** According to paragraph 2, in which part of the world do people hold each other’s hands gently?

**A.** In some Middle Eastern countries B. In the United States

**C.** In North America D. In Latin America

**Question 33:** The word rude in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** unclear B. careful **C.** impolite D. friendly

**Question 34:** According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of differences in politeness around the world?

**A.** shaking hands B. personal space **C.** eye contact D. facial expressions

**Question 35:** The word its in paragraph 3 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** conversation B. country **C.** space D. arm

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.

Hawaii is often considered to be one place in the world where you can find paradise. But when I arrived in Hawaii, I was shocked to discover beaches were covered in plastic rubbish washed up from around the world. As I dug through the sand, I realised the sandy beach was being transformed into a plastic beach. A chill went down my spine.

From the beaches of Hawaii to the seas around Britain, we are polluting our own environment. Beaches are now covered in more rubbish than ever before. The plastic we see on our beaches is just a small amount of the plastic waste that exists in our oceans. Scientists believe that sea currents have created five huge garbage areas in our oceans, including the one in the North Atlantic. This is a global problem for which we are all responsible.

Plastic makes our life easier, but its production and use are completely out of control. Because plastic rubbish in the oceans looks like food, it is being eaten by small fish, which in turn is eaten by large fish, which in turn is eaten by us. Plastic is damaging our beaches, polluting the oceans, and poisoning our food chain. The consequences are still not fully understood, but they are likely to be terrible.

We need to stop using plastic bags for packaging and single-use water bottles. These make up most of the plastic garbage in the oceans. In Bangladesh and Kenya, they have stopped using plastic bags completely. The UK has put a tax on plastic bags. Many supermarkets around the world are not packing goods in plastic.

The future of our beaches, our seas, and the food chain is at risk. This is an environmental problem that we need to solve immediately.

(Adapted from Headway by Soars, Soars and Hancock)

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

**A.** Common Plastic Products B. A Green Lifestyle

**C.** Benefits of Plastic Products D. A Planet Poisoned by Plastic

**Question 37:** The word transformed in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** changed B. placed **C.** checked D. broken

**Question 38:** The word they in paragraph 3 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** beaches B. fish **C.** consequences D. oceans

**Question 39:** According to paragraph 4, both Bangladesh and Kenya

**A.** have used more and more plastic bags B. have produced a lot of plastic bags

**C.** do not use plastic bags any more D. encourage the use of plastic bags

**Question 40:** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

**A.** Hawaii is protected from plastic rubbish.

**B.** One huge garbage area in the oceans is in the North Atlantic.

C. The UK has introduced a tax on plastic bags.

**D.** Production and use of plastic are now out of control.

**Question 41:** The phrase at risk in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** refused B. accepted **C.** threatened D. developed

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

**A.** The environment in Hawaii was not as good as the writer had expected.

**B.** There is far more plastic waste on the beaches than in the oceans,

**C**.Plastic helps maintain the natural food chain in the oceans.

**D.** People in the past were more concerned about the effects of plastic waste.

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: Kate goes out for a coffee with her classmates last weekend.

A **B C D**

Question 44: Learners have voiced their complaints to the language centre that its services are

**A B**

inadequate and not entirely dependent.

**C D**

Question 45: E-books are becoming more and more popular nowadays because of its convenience.

**A B C D**

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

**Question 46:** She last went shopping two months ago.

**A.** She hasn’t gone shopping for two months. B. She didn’t go shopping two months ago.

C. She has two months to go shopping. D. She has gone shopping for two months.

**Question 47:** “I can solve this problem,” Sue said.

**A.** Sue said that she can’t solve that problem. B. Sue said that I could solve that problem,

C. Sue said that she could solve that problem. D. Sue said that I can’t solve that problem.

**Question 48:** It is not necessary for you to water these plants every day.

**A.** You needn’t water these plants every day. B. You would water these plants every day.

C. You must water these plants every day. D. You can’t water these plants every day.

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:** Paul doesn’t have access to the Internet. He can’t go online.

**A.** Provided that Paul has access to the Internet, he can’t go online.

**B.** If only Paul had had access to the Internet, he couldn’t have gone online,

**C**.If Paul had had access to the Internet, he couldn’t have gone online.

**D.** Paul wishes he had access to the Internet so that he could go online.

**Question 50:** Smoking is strictly forbidden at petrol stations. There is no exception whatsoever.

**A.** At no time were people allowed to smoke at petrol stations.

**B.** On no occasion are people banned from smoking at petrol stations,

C. By no means are people banned from smoking at petrol stations.

**D.** Under no circumstances are people allowed to smoke at petrol stations.

—HẾT—

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| 1. D | 2.C | 3.B | 4.B | 5.C | 6.D | 7.A | 8.C | 9.A | 10.A |
| 11.A | 12.C | 13.D | 14.B | 15.C | 16.C | 17.C | 18.B | 19.C | 20.C |
| 21.C | 22.A | 23.D | 24.D | 25.A | 26.D | 27.A | 28.C | 29.D | 30.D |
| 31.A | 32.A | 33.C | 34.D | 35.B | 36.D | 37.A | 38.C | 39.C | 40.A |
| 41.C | 42.A | 43.A | 44.D | 45.D | 46.A | 47.C | 48.A | 49.D | 50.D |