SỞ GIÁO DỤC & ĐÀO TẠO BẮC NINH <u>TRƯ**ỜNG THPT LÝ THÍ TỐ**</u>

ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM HỌC 2018 - 2019 MÔN: ANH VĂN LỚP 12

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút; Ngày thi: 1/11/2018 (50 câu trắc nghiệm)

Mã đề thị 137

			Ma uc tili 157
	(Thí sinh không	được sử dụng tài liệt	u)
Họ, tên thí sinh:	-	Số báo c	danh:
	or D that best completes e	each unfinished sent	ence, substitutes the underlined
part			
	i without the po		
A. are writing	B. are written	C. is writing	D. is written
Câu 2: You should be	e veryto y		
	B. thankful		
	your shorthand ability by t		
	B. keep back		D. keep on
Câu 4: Scientists nov	w understand		
A. how birds navig	gate over long distances	B. how to navigate	e over long distances the birds.
C. how to distance	e the birds from navigating	D. how long distar	nces navigate the birds
Câu 5: "Which hat d	o you like best?" - "	,,	
A. Yes, I like it be	est	B. The one I tried D. No, I haven't tri	on first
C. Which one do	you like?	D. No, I haven't tri	ied any
Mark the letter A,	B, C, or D on your answ	er sheet to indicate	the underlined part that needs
	of the following questions.		•
			nen will not only refrain from
smoking but also avo	oid places where other peop	ple smoke.	
		D	
A. expectant	B. will not only refra	in	C. recommends that D.
smoke	-		
	ayor <u>over an </u> hour <u>explanat</u>	tion to the other mem	bers of the board why he
	,		<u>==</u> ==================================
had missed the las	t meeting		
ind inissed the las	t meeting		
A. he had missed	B. explanation	C. over an	D. of
	<u>.</u>		hat I couldn't make it to the
event.	iat ne spoke <u>in my benan</u> t	occause i <u>icit awiai</u> t	nat i couldn't <u>make it</u> to <u>the</u>
event.			
A. felt awful	B. in my behalf	C. make it	D. the event
	· ·		ate the word that differs from
	ne position of primary str		
Câu 9: A. solution		C. quality	D. compliment
Câu 10: A. secure	B. angry	C. polite	D. complete
	.		<u>*</u>
			he word whose underlined part
	er three in pronunciation		
Câu 11: A. floor	B. d <u>oo</u> r	C. n <u>oo</u> dle	D. board
Câu 12: A. visits	B. destroys	C. believes	D. depends

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.

Câu 13: They believe that burning fossil fuels is the main cause of air pollution.

- A. It is believed that air pollution is mainly to blame for burning fossil fuels.
- **B.** It is believed that burning fossil fuels is held responsible for air pollution.
- **C.** Burning fossil fuels is believed to result from air pollution.
- **D.** Burning fossil fuels is believed to have caused high levels of air pollution.

Câu 14: "I haven't been very open-minded," said the manager.

- A. The manager admitted not having been very open-minded.
- **B.** The manager denied having been very open-minded.
- C. The manager promised to be very open-minded.
- **D.** The manager refused to have been very open-minded.

Câu 15: Peter used to work as a journalist for a local newspaper.

- A. Peter has stopped working as a journalist for a local newspaper.
- **B.** Peter no longer likes the job as a journalist for a local newspaper.
- C. Peter refused to work as a journalist for a local newspaper.
- **D.** Peter enjoyed working as a journalist for a local newspaper.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Câu 16: My mom is always **bad-tempered** when I leave my room untidy.

A. feeling embarrassed

B. talking too much

C. very happy and satisfied

D. easily annoyed or irritated

Câu 17: I could see the finish line and thought I was home and dry.

A. successful

B. hopeful

C. hopeless

D. unsuccessful

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the bolded part in each of the following questions.

Câu 18: He didn't bat an eyelid when he realized he failed the exam again.

A. wasn't happy2

B. didn't want to see

C. didn't care

D. didn't show surprise

Câu 19: The US troops are using much more sophisticated weapons in far East.

A. expensive

B. complicated

C. simple and easy to use

D. difficult to operate

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 20 to 24

Many animals in the wild are suspicious and fearful of human beings. Many animals would take escape instantly (20)......a human approaches. Man, however, soon discovered that some animals can be tamed or domesticated. Unlike animals in the wild, these animals would (21)......man to come close to them. They would even allow their owners to stroke or pet them.

In the early times man would domesticate animals by setting traps to catch their young. A young animal is (22)...... easily domesticated than an adult one. From young,the animal learns to trust and obey its owner.

Many different kinds of animals have been domesticated. Some common examples are animals like horses, elephants, chickens and pigs. The dog, which is also (23)......as 'man's best friend', is one of the first animals to have been domesticated. In England, long ago, the pig was a wild animal. It was a ferocious and aggressive (24)...... which was not easily captured. Yet nowadays, the domesticated pig is no longer the lean and tough than creature it used to be.

Câu 20: A. when **B.** whether C. where **D.** while Câu 21: A. allow **B.** make C. tolerate D. Let Câu 22: A. quite so **B.** lots more C. far more D. so much Câu 23: A. identified **B.** known C. considered **D.** recognized Câu 24: A. species **B.** individual C. A & B **D.** creature

Choose A, B, C, or	D that vest completes ed	ach unjinishea semen	ce, subsiliales the underlinet
part			
Câu 25: h	e followed my advice, he	e be unemp	oloyed now.
A. Unless/ can't	B. Should/ will	C. Were/ would not	D. Had/ would not
Câu 26: littl	e boy could remember wh	hat he had read from _	book.
A. A/ the	B. the/ a	C. the / the	D. X/ the
Câu 27: The judge sai	d that he wasby the	high standards of perfe	ormance by the riders.
A. excited	B. impressed	C. interested	D. imposed
Câu 28: Be careful ho	w youthat jug; 1	It will break very easily	•
A. pour	B. operate	C. handle	D. employ
Câu 29: After driving	for five hours, the driver	pulled intofor a res	t.
A. a round about	B. a bypass	C. a lay-by	D. a flyover
Câu 30: The woman _	when the pol	ice told her that her sor	n had died.
A. broke away	B. broke down	C. broke into	D. broke in
Câu 31: Mary: "Thai	nks a lot for your help"	John: "	
A. my happiness		B. my excitement	C(),
C. my delight		D. My pleasure	
	vays dreams of having		
A. a small red sleep	ing bag.	B. red sleeping small	a bag.
C. small a bag red s	ing bag. leeping.	D. a bad small red sle	eeping.
Câu 33: David gradd	ol, a British linguist, be	elieves that English	80% of computer
based communication	ol, a British linguist, be in the 1990s. B. took up		
A. made over	B. took up	C. answered for	D. accounted for

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 34to 41

Overpopulation, the situation of having large numbers of people with too few resources and too little space, is closely associated with poverty. It can result from high population density, or from low amounts of resources, or from both. Excessively high population densities put stress on available resources. Only a certain number of people can be supported on a given area of land, and **that number** depends on how much food and other resources the land can provide. In countries where people live primarily by means of simple farming, gardening, herding, hunting, and gathering, even large areas of land can support only small numbers of people because these labor - intensive subsistence activities produce only small amounts of food.

In developed countries such as the United States, Japan and the countries of Western Europe, overpopulation generally is not considered a major cause of poverty. These countries produce large quantities of food through mechanized farming, which depends on commercial fertilizers, large - scale irrigation, and agricultural machinery. This form of production provides enough food to support the high densities of people in metropolitan areas.

A country's level of poverty can depend greatly on its mix of population density and agricultural productivity. Bangladesh, for example, has one of the world's highest population densities, with 1,147 persons per sq km. A large majority of the people of Bangladesh engage in low - productivity manual farming, which contributes to the country's extremely high level of poverty. Some of the smaller countries in Western Europe, such as the Netherlands and Belgium, have high population densities as well. These countries practice mechanized farming and are involved in high - tech indutries, therefore, they have high standards of living.

At the other end of the spectrum, many countries in sub - Saharan Africa have population densities of less than 30 persons per sq km. Many people in these countries practice manual subsistence farming, these countries also have infertile land, and lack the economic resources and technology to boost productivity. As a consequence, these nations are very poor. The United States has both relatively low population density and high agricultural productivity; it is one of the world's weathiest nations.

High birth rates contribute to overpopulation in many developing countries. Children are asset to many poor families because they provide labor, usually for farming. Cultural norms in traditionally rural societies commonly sanction the value of large families. Also, the governments of developing countries often provide little or no support, financial or political, for farming planning; even people who wish to keep their families small have difficulty doing so. For all those reasons, developing countries tend to have high rates of population growth.

Câu 34: Which of the following is given a definition in paragraph 1?

A. Poverty B. Overpopulation C. Population density D. Simple farming.

Câu 35: What will suffer when there are excessively high population densities?

A. Available resources

B. Skilled labor

C. Land area D. Farming methods

Câu 36: The phrase "that number" in paragraph 1 refers to the number of ______

A. resources

B. countries

C. densities

D. people

Câu 37: In certain countries, large areas of land can only yield small amounts of food because

A. there are small numbers of laborers

B. there is lack of mechanization

C. there is no shortage of skilled labor

D. there is an abundance of resources

Câu 38: Bangladesh is a country where the level of poverty depends greatly on _____

A. its population density only

B. its high agricultural productivity

C. both population density and agricultural productivity

D. population density in metropolitan areas

Câu 39: Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

A. In sub-Saharan African countries, productivity is boosted by technology.

B. All small countries in Western Europe have high population densities.

C. There is no connection between a country's culture and overpopulation.

D. In certain developed countries, mechanized farming is applied.

Câu 40: Which of the following is a contributor to overpopulation in many developing countries?

A. Economic resources

B. High birth rates

C. Sufficient financial support

D. High-tech facilities

Câu 41: Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

A. High Birth Rate and its Consequences

B. Poverty in Developing Countries

C. Overpopulation: A Cause of Poverty

D. Overpopulation: A Worldwide Problem

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 42 to 48

Today, there are 600 million cars in the world. They may seem like a lot. However, there are over 7 million people on our planet. Most of the world's population uses public transportation to get around. The number of people using public transportation continues to rise. Subway systems worldwide carry 155 million passengers each day. That's more than 30 times the number carried by all the world's airplanes. Every day in Tokyo passengers take more than 40 million rides on public transportation.

Yet many people see public transportation as 'a depressing experience', says author Taras Gresco. They say it is slow, crowded, or too expensive. In fact, Gresco says, <u>it</u> is actually 'faster, more comfortable and cheaper' than driving a car.Like millions of people, Taras Gresco is a 'straphanger' – a person who rides public transportation. In his book *straphanger: Saving Our Cities and Ourselves from the Automobile*, Gresco describe the benefits of public transportation. Firstly, it is better for the environment. When people use public transportation, they use less fuel. Twenty people on one bus use much less fuel than 20 people in 20 cars. Fewer cars mean less pollution and cleaner air.

Using public transportation can be good for your health in other ways. It can even help you lose weight. In one study, a group of people took public transportation every day for six months. Each

day they walked to a bus stop or train station. In six months, each person lost an average of six pounds – almost three kilograms. Taking public transportation has another benefit, says Gresco. It helps people become part of their community. When you are alone in your car, you don't talk to anyone. One Tokyo straphanger told Gresco, "To use public transport is to know how to cooperate with other people,' It teaches you 'how to behave in a public space'. So, public transportation is more than a way to get to work or school. It can help lead to cleaner cities. It may also lead to a healthier and more cooperative world population.

Câu 42: According to the passage, the number of people travelling by planes each day is about.......

D. 20 million

A. 185 million B. 125 million C. 5 million

A. driving a car

B. public transportation

C. author Taras Gresco.

D. depressing experiece

Câu 44: What is not true about Taras Gresco according to the reading passage?

- A. Taras Gresco finds public transportation beneficial for both the cities and the users.
- **B.** Taras Gresco often travels by public transportation, especially the bus.
- C. Taras Gresco wrote a book about the benefits of public transportation.
- **D.** Taras Gresco launched a campaing to encourage people to use the public transportation.

Câu 45: Which of the following is mentioned as a benefit for a public transportation rider?

- A. He or she will be able to learn how to ride a means of public transportation.
- **B.** He or she will have a good chance to enjoy the natural landscape.
- C. He or she will have a good chance to make more friends with the different people.
- **D.** He or she will know how to behave in public places and cooperate with others.

Câu 46: Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as the one that benefits from the public transportation?

A. the bus rider B. the environment C. the car driver D. the city

Câu 47: How does the environment benefit from people's use of the public transportation?

- A. Subways use renewable energy sources instead of the fossil fuels, making the environment cleaner.
- **B.** The smaller numbe of cars sold helps the automobile industry save the environment substantially.
 - C. Buses and trains not only conserve energy but also save public transportation
 - **D.** Fewer people using private transportation means less fuel used, hence cleaner environment.

Câu 48: Which of the following can be the best title of the reading passage?

- A. Public Transportation We all Benefit
- **B.** Public transportation to Save the Environment
- C. Public Transportation a way to Loose Weight.
- **D.** public transportation Cleaner Cities

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentences that best combines each pair or sentences in the following questions.

Câu 49: They finish one project. They started working on the next.

- A. Only if they had finished one project did they start working on the next.
- **B.** Had they finished one project, they would have started working on the next.
- C. Hardly had they finished one project when they started working on the next.
- **D.** Not until did they start working on the next project then they finished one.

Câu 50: The proposal seemed like a good idea. The manager refused it.

- A. The proposal didn't seemed like a good idea, so the manager didn't accept it.
- **B.** The manager didn't like the proposal because it didn't seem a good idea.
- C. The manager refused the proposal though it seemed like a good idea.
- **D.** Since the proposal seemed like a good idea, the manager refused it.

----- HÉT -----

ĐÁP ÁN MÃ ĐỀ 137

Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án
С	11	С	21	В	31	D	41	С
В	12	Α	22	D	32	Α	42	С
С	13	В	23	Α	33	D	43	В
С	14	Α	24	Α	34	В	44	D
D	15	Α	25	В	35	Α	45	D
В	16	D	26	С	36	D	46	С
В	17	Α	27	Α	37	В	47	D
В	18	D	28	Α	38	С	48	Α
Α	19	С	29	В	39	D	49	C
В	20	D	30	В	40	В	50	С
(U	36	30	Siv		12	* '		
	C B C D B B B B B B	C 11 B 12 C 13 C 14 D 15 B 16 B 17 B 18 A 19 B 20	C 11 C B 12 A C 13 B C 14 A D 15 A B 16 D B 17 A B 18 D A 19 C B 20 D	C 11 C 21 B 12 A 22 C 13 B 23 C 14 A 24 D 15 A 25 B 16 D 26 B 17 A 27 B 18 D 28 A 19 C 29 B 20 D 30	C 11 C 21 B B 12 A 22 D C 13 B 23 A C 14 A 24 A D 15 A 25 B B 16 D 26 C B 17 A 27 A B 18 D 28 A A 19 C 29 B B 20 D 30 B	C 11 C 21 B 31 B 12 A 22 D 32 C 13 B 23 A 33 C 14 A 24 A 34 D 15 A 25 B 35 B 16 D 26 C 36 B 17 A 27 A 37 B 18 D 28 A 38 A 19 C 29 B 39 B 20 D 30 B 40	C 11 C 21 B 31 D B 12 A 22 D 32 A C 13 B 23 A 33 D C 14 A 24 A 34 B D 15 A 25 B 35 A B 16 D 26 C 36 D B 17 A 27 A 37 B B 18 D 28 A 38 C A 19 C 29 B 39 D B 20 D 30 B 40 B	C 11 C 21 B 31 D 41 B 12 A 22 D 32 A 42 C 13 B 23 A 33 D 43 C 14 A 24 A 34 B 44 D 15 A 25 B 35 A 45 B 16 D 26 C 36 D 46 B 17 A 27 A 37 B 47 B 18 D 28 A 38 C 48 A 19 C 29 B 39 D 49 B 20 D 30 B 40 B 50