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| SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO HÀ NỘI**CỤM TRƯỜNG THPT** **HOÀN KIẾM- HBT**-------------------- *(Đề thi có 05 trang)* | **ĐỀ THI THỬ TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2023** **Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH***(Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề)*  |

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| **Họ, tên thí sinh**:…………………………………..**Số báo danh:** ………...........…................................ |  |

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| **Mã đề thi 618** |

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# 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 1 to 5.

The period from the late 1930s to the middle 1940s is known as the Golden Age of comic books. The modern comic book came about in the early 1930s in the United States as a giveaway **premium** to promote the sales of a whole range of household products such as cereal and cleansers. The comic books, whichwere printed in bright colors to attract the attention of potential customers, proved so popular that some publishers decided to produce comic books that would come out on a monthly basis and would sell for a dime each. Though comic strips had been reproduced in publications prior to this time, the Famous Funnies comic book, **which** was started in 1934, marked the first occasion that a serialized book of comics was attempted.

Early comic books reprinted already existing comic strips and comics based on known characters; however, publishers soon began introducing original characters developed specially for comic books. Superman was introduced in Action Comics in 1938, and Batman was introduced a year later. The tremendous success of these superhero comic books led to the development of numerous comic books on a variety of topics, though superhero comic books predominated. Astonishingly, by 1945 approximately 160 different comic books were being published in the United States each month, and 90 percent of U.S children were said to read comic books on a regular basis.

*(Source: Preparation Course for the Toefl Test)*

**Question 1:** What is the main focus of this passage?

 **A.** The history of comic books **B.** How to produce comic books

 **C.** Batman **D.** Superhero comics

**Question 2:** The word **“premium”** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** incentive **B.** introduction **C.** publication **D.** preparation

**Question 3:** The word “**which**” in paragraph 1 refers \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** aserialized book of comics **B.** publications

 **C.** the Famous Funnies comic book **D.** comic trips

**Question 4:** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

 **A.** The Famous Funnies comic book was the first comic strip.

 **B.** The modern comic book appeared in the early 1930s in the United States.

 **C.** The comic books were printed in bright colors.

 **D.** Superman was first presented in Action Comics in 1938.

**Question 5:** Which of the following was published after Action Comics?

 **A.** The Famous Funnies **B.** Superman

 **C.** Batman **D.** Superhero

# Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 6 to 10.

The Internet has truly transformed how students do their homework. (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_ homework today still means spending time in the library, it’s for a different reason. Rather than using books for research, students today are (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Internet to download enormous amounts of data available online.

In the past, students were limited to their school’s (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of books. In many cases, they got to the school library and found out that someone had already taken the books they needed. Nowadays, such inconvenience can be avoided since the Internet never runs out of information. Students, however, do have to make sure that the information they find online is true. Teachers have also benefited from the homework which is done (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Internet. They do not need to carry students’ papers around with them anymore. This is because online (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_ allow students to electronically upload their homework for their teachers to read and mark. Of course, this also means that students can no longer use the excuse that the dog ate their homework!

**Question 6: A.** While **B.** For **C.** Because **D.** But

**Question 7: A.** looking **B.** searching **C.** linking **D.** connecting

**Question 8: A.** select **B.** selectively **C.** selective **D.** selection

**Question 9: A.** on **B.** for **C.** in **D.** at

**Question 10: A.** sources **B.** structures **C.** systems **D.** materials

# 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 the primary stress in each in each of the following questions.

**Question 11: A.** support **B.** threaten **C.** award **D.** provoke

**Question 12: A.** interview **B.** confidence **C.** employment **D.** memory

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

**Question 13:** Your experience with oil well fires will be **invaluable** to the company in case of trouble.

 **A.** worthless **B.** useless **C.** priceless **D.** insensible

**Question 14:** The working environment was so bad that Minh eventually decided to **hand in his notice**.

 **A.** notify the boss **B.** give up his job

 **C.** be given a better job **D.** try his best

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

**Question 15:** It is not necessary to bring skis as they are included in the package.

 **A.** You do not have to bring skis as they are included in the package.

 **B.** You should bring skis as they are not included in the package.

 **C.** You must not bring skis as they are included in the package.

 **D.** You may bring skis as they are not included in the package.

**Question 16:** The doctor spent twenty minutes examining the patient.

 **A.** It took the doctor twenty minutes examine the patient.

 **B.** It took the doctor twenty minutes to examining the patient.

 **C.** It took the doctor twenty minutes examining the patient.

 **D.** It took the doctor twenty minutes to examine the patient.

**Question 17:** “You’re always making terrible mistakes", said the teacher.

 **A.** The teacher made his students not always make terrible mistakes.

 **B.** The teacher realized that his students always made terrible mistakes.

 **C.** The teacher complained about his students’ making terrible mistakes.

 **D.** The teacher asked his students why they always made terrible mistakes.

***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 18: A.** destroys **B.** affects **C.** stipends **D.** cells

**Question 19: A.** rubbish **B.** frustrate **C.** punctual **D.** furious

# Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

**Question 20:** *Peter and Mary are talking about Sarah.*

- Peter: “Sarah doesn’t seem very happy at the moment. Does she find the course difficult?”

- Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

 **A.** No, the course is difficult

 **B.** Yes, she’s happy

 **C.** No, she’s going to drop out and get a job

 **D.** Yes, I think she’s going to drop out and get a job

**Question 21:** *James and Henry are talking about Henry’s boss.*

- James: “Your boss looks like the aggressive type.”

- Henry : “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

 **A.** Right. He’s so quiet **B.** Really? I’ve never seen him lie

 **C.** Yes, he really wants to get ahead **D.** Yes, he’s quite gentle

# 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 22 to 28.

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 groups 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 22:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

 **A.** How leadership differs in small and large groups

 **B.** The problems faced by leaders

 **C.** The role of leaders in social groups

 **D.** How social groups determine who will lead them

**Question 23:** Which of the following statements about leadership can be inferred from paragraph 2?

 **A.** Few people succeed in sharing a leadership role with another person.

 **B.** A person who is an effective leader of a particular group may not be an effective leader in another group.

 **C.** Most people desire to be leaders but can produce little evidence of their qualifications.

 **D.** Aperson can best learn how to be an effective leader by studying research on leadership.

**Question 24:** The passage indicates that instrumental leaders generally focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** identifying new leaders

 **B.** ensuring harmonious relationships

 **C.** achieving a goal

 **D.** sharing responsibility with group members

**Question 25:** The word “**collective**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** shared **B.** typical **C.** necessary **D.** particular

**Question 26:** It can be understood that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** It has been said that there must be a set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common

 **B.** Leaders are sometimes chosen formally or informally

 **C.** There is lots of tension and conflict in an election of a leader in the family

 **D.** There is usually an election to choose leaders in a family as well as in larger groups

**Question 27:** The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** recruitment **B.** formal election process

 **C.** traditional cultural patterns **D.** specific leadership training

**Question 28:** Paragraphs 3 and 4 organize the discussion of leadership primarily in terms of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** examples that illustrate a problem **B.** narration of events

 **C.** cause and effect analysis **D.** comparison and contrast

***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 29:** Building thousands of years ago, the ancient palace is popular with modern tourists.

 **A.** ago **B.** the ancient **C.** Building **D.** popular with

**Question 30:** Science, with its invention and discoveries, have revolutionized man’s life.

 **A.** have revolutionized **B.** man’s life.

 **C.** Science **D.** with its

**Question 31:** John congratulated us with our excellent results although we didn’t know each other very well.

 **A.** excellent **B.** although **C.** with **D.** each other

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

**Question 32:** A solution needs to be found as soon as possible, because the epidemic has become more **rampant**.

 **A.** violent **B.** controlled **C.** rapid **D.** dramatic

**Question 33:** I **fell asleep** as soon as my head hit the pillow.

 **A.** started to sleep **B.** stayed awake **C.** became conscious **D.** went to sleep

# Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to complete each of the following sentences with the words or phrases provided.

**Question 34:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we tried our best to complete it.

 **A.** As though the homework was difficult

 **B.** Difficult as the homework was

 **C.** Thanks to the difficult homework

 **D.** Despite the homework was difficult

**Question 35:** We had to wait for a long time to get our visa,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 **A.** didn’t we **B.** had we **C.** hadn’t we **D.** did we

**Question 36:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weather forecast, it will rain heavily later this morning.

 **A.** Due to **B.** On account of **C.** According to **D.** Because of

**Question 37:** The company is believed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a lot of money last year.

 **A.** to be losing **B.** to have lost **C.** to lose **D.** lost

**Question 38:** When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the new manager of the company, Mr. Smith knew he had a lot of things to do.

 **A.** appointing **B.** appointed **C.** have appointed **D.** appoint

**Question 39:** The new manager \_\_\_\_\_\_\_very strict rules as soon as he had taken over the position.

 **A.** settled down **B.** laid down **C.** put down **D.** wrote down

**Question 40:** The weather is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nice that the children want to stay outside all day.

 **A.** such **B.** so **C.** too **D.** very

**Question 41:** I had a red-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_day yesterday.

 **A.** tape **B.** letter **C.** pepper **D.** wood

**Question 42:** The Lake District, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was made a national park in 1951, attracts a large number of tourists every year.

 **A.** that **B.** what **C.** where **D.** which

**Question 43:** Children who are isolated and lonely seem to have poor language and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** communicative **B.** communication **C.** communicator **D.** communicate

**Question 44:** Are you satisfied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your record?

 **A.** from **B.** with **C.** for **D.** at

**Question 45:** In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agriculture, farmers try to limit the use of chemicals and fertilizers.

 **A.** supporting **B.** preserving **C.** conserving **D.** sustainable

**Question 46:** Despite considerable advancements in the medical field nowadays, some diseases are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** incurable **B.** dangerous **C.** supernatural **D.** dead

**Question 47:** It is becoming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for me to lose weight.

 **A.** the most difficult **B.** more difficult than

 **C.** the more difficult **D.** more and more difficult

**Question 48:** The number of working women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from 49% in 1980 to nearly 65% in China today.

 **A.** is increasing **B.** have increased

 **C.** has been increased **D.** has increased

# 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:** Sara wrote the text. She selected the illustration as well.

 **A.** In order to select the illustration, Sara had to write the text.

 **B.** If Sara had written the text, she would have selected the illustration.

 **C.** The text Sara wrote was not as good as illustration she selected.

 **D.** Not only did Sara write the text but she also selected the illustration.

**Question 50:** Everyone was watching the little dog. They were greatly amused at it.

 **A.** The little dog was greatly amused by the way everyone was watching it.

 **B.** Everyone was greatly amused at the little dog they were watching.

 **C.** Everyone felt great and amused when the little dog was watching them.

 **D.** The little dog was watching everyone with great amusement.

***------ THE END ------***