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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 619** |

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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.** How to produce comic books **B.** Batman

 **C.** The history of comic books **D.** Superhero comics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Question 7:** 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 8:** “You’re always making terrible mistakes", said the teacher.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Question 10:** The working environment was so bad that Minh eventually decided to **hand in his notice**.

 **A.** be given a better job **B.** give up his job

 **C.** try his best **D.** notify the boss

# 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 11 to 15.

The Internet has truly transformed how students do their homework. (11)\_\_\_\_\_\_ homework today still means spending time in the library, it’s for a different reason. Rather than using books for research, students today are (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Internet to download enormous amounts of data available online.

In the past, students were limited to their school’s (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Internet. They do not need to carry students’ papers around with them anymore. This is because online (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 11: A.** Because **B.** While **C.** But **D.** For

**Question 12: A.** looking **B.** connecting **C.** linking **D.** searching

**Question 13: A.** selectively **B.** select **C.** selective **D.** selection

**Question 14: A.** on **B.** in **C.** for **D.** at

**Question 15: A.** materials **B.** sources **C.** structures **D.** systems

# 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 16: A.** threaten **B.** provoke **C.** award **D.** support

**Question 17: A.** confidence **B.** employment **C.** memory **D.** interview

# 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 18:** I **fell asleep** as soon as my head hit the pillow.

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

**Question 19:** A solution needs to be found as soon as possible, because the epidemic has become more **rampant**.

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

# 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 20:** 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 21:** Everyone was watching the little dog. They were greatly amused at it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Question 23:** Science, with its invention and discoveries, have revolutionized man’s life.

 **A.** Science **B.** with its

 **C.** have revolutionized **D.** man’s life.

**Question 24:** Building thousands of years ago, the ancient palace is popular with modern tourists.

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

# 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 25:** *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, I think she’s going to drop out and get a job

 **C.** Yes, she’s happy

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

**Question 26:** *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.** Yes, he’s quite gentle

 **C.** Yes, he really wants to get ahead **D.** Really? I’ve never seen him lie

# 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 27 to 33.

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 27:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

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

 **B.** The problems faced by leaders

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

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

**Question 28:** Which of the following statements about leadership can be inferred from paragraph 2?

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

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

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

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

**Question 29:** The passage indicates that instrumental leaders generally focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** achieving a goal

 **B.** sharing responsibility with group members

 **C.** identifying new leaders

 **D.** ensuring harmonious relationships

**Question 30:** The word “**collective**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 31:** It can be understood that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

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

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

**Question 32:** The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** traditional cultural patterns **B.** specific leadership training

 **C.** formal election process **D.** recruitment

**Question 33:** Paragraphs 3 and 4 organize the discussion of leadership primarily in terms of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** narration of events **B.** comparison and contrast

 **C.** examples that illustrate a problem **D.** cause and effect analysis

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

**Question 35: A.** frustrate **B.** rubbish **C.** punctual **D.** furious

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

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

**Question 37:** Children who are isolated and lonely seem to have poor language and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 38:** The company is believed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a lot of money last year.

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

**Question 39:** I had a red-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_day yesterday.

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

**Question 40:** The number of working women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from 49% in 1980 to nearly 65% in China today.

 **A.** have increased **B.** has increased

 **C.** is increasing **D.** has been increased

**Question 41:** When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the new manager of the company, Mr. Smith knew he had a lot of things to do.

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

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

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

**Question 43:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we tried our best to complete it.

 **A.** Thanks to the difficult homework

 **B.** Difficult as the homework was

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

 **D.** Despite the homework was difficult

**Question 44:** Despite considerable advancements in the medical field nowadays, some diseases are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 45:** It is becoming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for me to lose weight.

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

 **C.** more difficult than **D.** more and more difficult

**Question 46:** 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 47:** The weather is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nice that the children want to stay outside all day.

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

**Question 48:** The new manager \_\_\_\_\_\_\_very strict rules as soon as he had taken over the position.

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

**Question 49:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weather forecast, it will rain heavily later this morning.

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

**Question 50:** Are you satisfied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your record?

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

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