SỞ GDĐT BẮC NINH **ĐỀ THI THỬ TỐT NGHỆP THPT – LẦN 2**

**TRƯỜNG THPT HÀN THUYÊN NĂM HỌC 2022-2023**

# MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 12

 (Đề gồm 05 trang) *Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút; không kể thời gian giao đề*

*(50 câu trắc nghiệm)*

 **Mã đề 103**

Họ, tên học sinh:..................................................................... Số báo danh .............................

***Blacken the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronouned differently from the other three in each question***.

**Câu 1: A.** endangered **B.** evolution **C.** extinct **D.** extinguish

**Câu 2: A.** laughed **B.** wretched **C.** missed **D.** helped

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

**Câu 3:** She sold me the house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the North of the town \_\_\_\_\_for fiching villages .

 **A.** located/ which famous **B.** which located/ is famous

 **C.** located/ famous **D.** locating/ which is famous

**Câu 4:** Just \_\_\_\_, Bill. Let’s think about it for amoment .

 **A.** hold your horses **B.** bell the cat **C.** hurt a fly **D.** dog tired

**Câu 5:** Last month the old man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital for some days

 **A.** has been **B.** have been **C.** had been **D.** was

**Câu 6:** Robots can act as 24/7 \_\_\_\_ to children with disabilities or the elderly.

 **A.** devices **B.** contribution **C.** equipment **D.** aids

**Câu 7:** We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that work when you get back next week.

 **A.** will have already finished **B.** have finished

 **C.** will finish **D.** finish

**Câu 8:** Severe flooding has brought trains to a \_\_\_\_ on several lines in Scotland .

 **A.** wall **B.** station **C.** halt **D.** stop

**Câu 9:**  All the cadidates need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the uniform before being interviewed .

 **A.** inform **B.** informed **C.** being informed **D.** to inform

**Câu 10:** He could no longer \_\_\_\_\_\_her anger and started yelling at him

 **A.** keep **B.** escape **C.** include **D.** contain

**Câu 11:** Tom has an excellent memory for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 **A.** a lovely little old village **B.** a lillte lovely old village

**C.** an old lovely little village **D.** a lovely old little village

**Câu 12:**  My niece married \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a wealthy family in the capital .

 **A.** for **B.** by **C.** to **D.** into

**Câu 13:** It can’t be denied that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we are \_\_\_\_\_ we learn .

 **A.** the much / the more easily **B.** the more / the much easy

 **C.** the more/ the easier **D.** the younger/ the more easily

**Câu 14:** I do morning exercise everyday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I want to keep fit

 **A.** because **B.** for **C.** so that **D.** thought

**Câu 15:** He is against the idea , but I think I can \_\_\_him \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A talk /into B. take/in C. made /for D. get/in

**Câu 16:** what they are interested in doesn’t concern me , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 **A.** do they **B.** aren’t they **C.** are they **D.** does it

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

**Câu 17:** The young company showed great promise and began making some real growth, but recently they've **run into the sand**.

 **A.** succeeded **B.** come to nothing **C.** failed **D.** collapsed

**Câu 18:** The couple tried to **converse** in the busy restaurant, but they couldn't hear themselves speak so they went elsewhere.

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| --- | --- |
| **A.** communicate  | **B.** talk  |
| **C.** stop talking  | **D.** chat  |

***Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.***

**Câu 19:** **Adverse** reviews in the New York press may greatly change the prospects of a new Broadway production.

 **A.** subversive **B.** additional **C.** encouraging **D.** unfavorable

**Câu 20:** Jan took many **snapshots** when she was on vacation with her family in Europe .

 **A.** notes **B.** gifts **C.** clothes **D.** photos

**Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks in the following question.**

 The science of studying birds or ornithology most likely dates back to human’s fascination (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_flight. In the United States, some of the earliest recorded observations can be linked to the American naturalist and painter John James Audubon, in the early 1800s, tied threads to birds’ legs as a means to identify individuals.A century later, scientists affiliated with the Smithsonian Institution used metal bands as a means of identifying individual herons. If and when the herons were recaptured,the bands provided data on the individual birds.This method is known as mark and recapture. It is still used to (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the abundance of a population as well as track the movement of individuals.

Modern technology has provided an ever increasing number of ways to gather data on bird populations and individuals. Electronic tracking devices were once limited to the larger breeds of birds like Trumpeter Swans and Wandering Albatrosses (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the size of transmitters. The rule of thumb was that birds not be outfitted with transmitters (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_exceeded 3-5% of the bird’s body weight.Researchers needed some form of transportation to carry the cumbersome equipment.The emergence of transmitters that utilised the ARGOS satellite network in 1984 revolutionised ornithological studies. More recently, the development of lightweight sensors like geolocators that record light (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the even smaller nanotags that emit radio signals have led to the automation of radio telemetry.

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| **Câu 21:**  | **A.** in  | **B.** with  | **C.** at  | **D.** by  |
| **Câu 22:**  | **A.** estimate  | **B.** display  | **C.** evaluate  | **D.** reflect  |
| **Câu 23:**  | **A.** yet  | **B.** thus  | **C.** because of  | **D.** because  |
| **Câu 24:**  | **A.** who  | **B.** that  | **C.** what  | **D.** where  |
| **Câu 25:**  | **A.** expansion  | **B.** intensity  | **C.** tension  | **D.** wave  |

***Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following questions.***

 After two decades 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.

**Câu 26:** What is the main focus of this passage?

1. jobs on Wall Street
2. types of graduate degrees
3. changes in enrollment for MBA schools
4. how schools are changing to reflect the economy

**Câu 27:** The word "**prosperity**" in line 1 could be best replaced by which of the following?

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

**Câu 28:** 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

**Câu 29:** According to the passage, what are two causes of declining business school enrollments?

1. lack of necessity for an MBA and an economic recession
2. low salary and foreign competition
3. fewer MBA schools and fewer entry-level jobs
4. declining population and economic prosperity

**Câu 30:** Which of the following business schools has NOT shown a decrease in enrollment?

1. Princeton **B.** Harvard **C.** Stanford **D.** Yale

***Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.***

**Câu 31:** Determination must be made by uninterested trustees or independent legal counsel.

 A B C D

**Câu 32:** They made much progress with their Spanish over the last few months

 A B C D

**Câu 33:** Many pop star finds it difficult to get away from the crowd.

 A B C D

 **Blacken 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.**

**Câu 34:** *The problem is very complicated. We haven’t come up with the solution.* **A.** The problem is so complicate for we haven’t come up with the solution.

1. Such complecated is the problem that we haven’t come up with the solution.
2. So complicated a problem that we haven’t come up with the solution **D.** very complicate the problem is. We haven’t come up with the solution.

**Câu 35:** *Transportation has been made much easier thanks to the invention of cars. However, cars are the greatest contributor of air pollution.*

1. The invention of cars has made transportation much easier, but cars are among the greatest contributors of air pollution.
2. However easier the invention of cars has made transportation, it is cars that are among the greatest contributors of fair pollution.
3. Although the invention of cars has made transportation much easier, cars are `the greatest contributor of air pollution.
4. Although the invention of cars has made transportation much easier, people use cars to contribute to the pollution of air.

***Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following questions.***

Archaeological records ― paintings, drawings, and carvings of humans engaged in activities involving the use of hands ― indicate that humans have been predominantly right-handed for more than 5,000 years. In ancient Egyptian artwork, for example, the right-hand is depicted as the dominant one in about 90percent of the examples. Fracture or wear patterns on tools also indicate that a majority of ancient people were right-handed.

Cro-Magnon cave paintings some 2,000 years old commonly show outlines of human hands made by placing one hand against the cave wall and applying paint with the **other**. Children today make similar outlines of their hands with crayons on paper. With few exceptions, left hands of Cro-Magnons are displayed on cave walls, indicating that the paintings were usually done by right- handers.

 Anthropological evidence pushes the record of handedness in early human ancestors back to at least

1.4 million years ago. One important line of evidence comes from flaking patterns of stone cores used in toolmaking: implements flaked with a clockwise motion (indicating a right-handed toolmaker) can be distinguished from those **flaked with a counter-clockwise rotation** (indicating a left-handed toolmaker).

Even scratches found on fossil human teeth offer **clues**. Ancient humans are thought to have cut meat into strips by holding it between their teeth and slicing it with stone knives, as do the present-day Inuit. Occasionally the knives slip and leave scratches on the users' teeth. Scratches made with a left-to-right stroke direction (by right-handers) are more common than scratches in the opposite direction (made by left-handers).

Still other evidence comes from cranial morphology: scientists think that physical differences between the right and left sides of the interior of the skull indicate subtle physical differences between the two sides of the brain. The variation between the **hemispheres** corresponds to which side of the body is used to perform specific activities. Such studies, as well as studies of tool use, indicate that right- or leftsided dominance is not exclusive to modern *Homo sapiens*. Populations of Neanderthals, such as *Homo erectus* and *Homo habilis,* seem to have been predominantly right-handed, as we are.

#   *(https://www.yeuanhvan.com/toefl-reading/1334-toefl-readings-36)*

**Câu 36:** What is the main idea of the passage?

1. Human ancestors became predominantly right-handed when they began to use tools.
2. It is difficult to interpret the significance of anthropological evidence concerning tool use.
3. Humans and their ancestors have been predominantly right-handed for over a million years.
4. Human ancestors were more skilled at using both hands than modern humans.

**Câu 37:** The word "**other**" in paragraph 2 refers to

 **A.** outline **B.** hand

 **C.** wall **D.** paint

**Câu 38:**What does the author say about Cro-Magnon paintings of hands?

 **A.** Some are not very old. **B.** It is unusual to see such paintings.

 **C.** Many were made by children. **D.** The artists were mostly right-handed.

**Câu 39:**The word "**clues**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

1. solutions **B.** details **C.** damage **D.** information

**Câu 40:**The fact that the Inuit cut meat by holding it between their teeth is significant because **A.** the relationship between handedness and scratches on fossil human teeth can be verified

1. it emphasizes the differences between contemporary humans and their ancestors
2. the scratch patterns produced by stone knives vary significantly from patterns produced by modern knives
3. it demonstrates that ancient humans were not skilled at using tools

**Câu 41:** The word "**hemispheres**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to

 **A.** differences **B.** sides

 **C.** activities **D.** studies

**Câu 42:** Why does the author mention Homo erectus and Habilis in the last paragraph?

1. To contrast them with modern humans
2. To explain when human ancestors began to make tools
3. To show that early humans were also predominantly right-handed
4. To prove that the population of Neanderthals was very large

**Câu 43:** .All of the following are mentioned as types of evidence concerning handedness EXCEPT

 **A.** ancient artwork **B.** asymmetrical skulls

 **C.** studies of tool use **D.** fossilized hand bones

***Blacken the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word with the main stress different from that of the other three words in each question.***

**Câu 44: A.** understand **B.** estimate **C.** interfere **D.** resurrect

**Câu 45:A.** justice **B.** struggle **C.** wildlife **D.** neglect

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

**Câu 46:** Jenny: "Do you think we'll finish in time?” Anna: “\_\_\_\_”

 **A.** Yes, that's right. **B.** I know so. **C.** I think not. **D.** Well, I hope so.

**Câu 47:** Anna: "In my opinion, some people should stay in rural areas as well as work on agriculture."

 Mark: “\_\_\_\_”

 **A.** I'm not sure about that. **B.** Not at all, thanks.

 **C.** I'm not afraid I don't agree. **D.** I'm so sorry, but I agree.

***Blacken 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 48:** *Rapid ups and downs in the number of students could be observed in June.* **A.** The number of students changed dramatically in June.

1. The number of students did not stay the same in June.
2. The number of students fluctuated wildly in June.
3. The number of students went up and then fell in June.

**Câu 49:**I'm sure Luisa was very disappointed when she failed the exam. **A.** Luisa must be very disappointed when she failed the exam.

1. Luisa must have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.
2. Luisa may be very disappointed when she failed the exam.
3. Luisa could have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.

**Câu 50: *“****Please don’t drive so fast”, said Jane to Tom*

 **A.**  Jane reminded Tom of the dangers of careless driving.

1. Jane criticized Tomfor driving carelessly.
2. Jane warned Tom against driving so fast.
3. Jane pleaded with Tom not to drive so fast.

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----------- HẾT ----------

**ĐÁP ÁN**

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