

SỞ GIÁO DỤC & ĐÀO TẠO QUẢNG TRỊ
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN

ĐỀ THI THỬ THPTQG LẦN 2 – NĂM 2018

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút; (50 câu trắc nghiệm)

(Đề thi gồm có 06 trang)

Mã đề thi
001

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. convenient B. proficient C. electronic D. particular

Question 2: A. improve B. rescue C. affect D. pursue

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 3: A. defeat B. leader C. leather D. feature

Question 4: A. devices B. languages C. messages D. dislikes

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

Question 5: _____ many job-seekers may feel very reluctant to mention holidays at interviews or during salary negotiations, some younger workers don't hesitate to negotiate extra free time.

A. Because B. While C. Unless D. If

Question 6: Where's that _____ dress that your grandma gave you?

A. lovely long pink silk C. pink long lovely silk
B. pink long silk lovely D. lovely pink silk long

Question 7: The team leader _____ his computer programmers to design a new model of domestic robots.

A. had B. got C. made D. took

Question 8: Thank you for thinking of us, but I'm afraid we are going to have to _____ your kind invitation.

A. offer B. accept C. disagree D. decline

Question 9: By the time the players finished the chess match, they _____ for two hours.

A. were sitting B. have been sitting C. had been sitting D. will have been sitting

Question 10: Patients at highest _____ of complications can be detected based on artificial intelligence techniques.

A. risk B. threat C. danger D. chance

Question 11: It requires a strong effort of historical _____ to understand the Roman attitude to death.

A. imagination B. imagine C. imaginary D. imaginative

Question 12: It is essential that your skin _____ to its youthful condition.

A. restore B. be restored C. is restored D. will restore

Question 13: Every worker gets an extra month's salary as an end-of-year _____.

A. bonus B. addition C. reward D. donation

Question 14: _____ an Oscar last year, she's now one of the most powerful movie stars in the industry.

- A. She won B. To win C. The winning of D. Having won

Question 15: Jason is thinking of _____ college and getting a job.

- A. dropping out of B. cutting down on C. making up for D. doing away with

Question 16: Michael was the _____ force behind the company's rapid expansion.

- A. managing B. leading C. rising D. driving

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

Question 17: Larry Stewart, an American philanthropist from Kansas City, was diagnosed with cancer, which later claimed his life.

- A. saved his life C. caused his death
B. made him live longer D. guaranteed him a better life

Question 18: They certainly pulled out all the stops, and that acrobatic display was truly fantastic.

- A. tried their very best C. took risks
B. performed non-stop D. left the show unfinished

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 19: The suggestion to close the road has found favour with local people.

- A. support B. disapproval C. passion D. obsession

Question 20: We had expected the plan to come off, but it fell through due to lack of money.

- A. be unsuccessful B. be feasible C. be costly D. be time-consuming

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 21: Sue and Anne are talking about their future plans.

Sue: "I am not interested in the idea of taking a gap year and going backpacking in Nepal and India."

Anne: "Well, _____."

- A. me too B. I am C. that's a good idea D. go ahead

Question 22: Scott and Andy are meeting at the bus stop.

Scott: "Somebody stole my bike."

Andy: " _____ "

- A. What time? B. How do you know? C. What? D. Where did you see them?

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 23 to 27.

ROSES

According to fossil records, roses are over 35 million years old and they were first cultivated in China about 5,000 years ago. A Chinese emperor in the 6th century BC apparently had over 600 books on roses in his library, and oil was extracted from those grown in his gardens. (23) _____, only the highest members of society were allowed to use it. If anyone else was found with even a small amount, they were (24) _____ to death. Roses were also popular with the Romans, who used their petals as medicine, a source of perfume and as confetti at weddings.

Cultivated roses were only introduced to Western Europe in the 18th century. Napoleon's wife, Josephine, started a botanical garden near Paris, (25)_____she collected all the known varieties of roses and encouraged the breeding of new ones. This led (26)_____the flowers becoming increasingly popular, and in Britain at that time roses became so valuable that they were often used as currency in local markets.

All roses in Europe used to be pink or white (27)_____the first red ones arrived from China 200 years ago. These now symbolise love and are the world's most common cut flower.

(Source: Face2face- Upper Intermediate - Student's Book, by Chris Redston & Gillie Cunningham)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Question 23: A. However | B. Otherwise | C. Furthermore | D. As a result |
| Question 24: A. killed | B. sentenced | C. forced | D. made |
| Question 25: A. that | B. who | C. where | D. why |
| Question 26: A. in | B. with | C. for | D. to |
| Question 27: A. until | B. as | C. when | D. because |

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 28 to 34.

EAT BETTER, LOOK BETTER

Would you believe that your diet can make a big difference in keeping a youthful appearance? It seems strange to think that the food we take in could result in fewer wrinkles. Wouldn't it be better to put things on our skin rather than in our mouths?

Well, according to one scientific theory, our bodies start aging because of oxidation. This is caused by certain oxygen- containing molecules in our cells, called free radicals. Free radicals have the capability to attach to and damage parts of our cells, including our DNA. Our bodies have the ability to repair this damage. However, as we get older, these repair mechanisms start to break down, resulting in signs of aging, such as wrinkles. Free radicals are actually produced by our bodies, but **their** numbers can also increase because of the food we eat.

Besides avoiding foods that could potentially produce more free radicals, eating foods that contain certain vitamins and micro-nutrients can also keep us looking young. These vitamins help produce molecules called antioxidants, which actually help reduce the production of free radicals. Even better, foods containing antioxidants are not **rare**. Common antioxidants, like vitamins A and E, can be found in many dark-colored vegetables. For example, carrots, seaweed, spinach, and broccoli are all excellent sources of these helpful vitamins. Also, you can eat orange-colored fruits like apricots and peaches. Vitamins A and E are particularly good for helping your skin remain young-looking. These nutrients strengthen your skin and make it soft. However, if you really want to stock up quickly on nutrients that benefit your skin, you should eat cow's liver. One small piece of cooked cow's liver contains twice as much vitamin A as half a cup of cooked carrots.

More recently, green tea has also been tentatively added to the list of youth-promoting substances. Research on green tea's effects on our bodies is still in the early stages. Scientists certainly believe that it is good for us, but they are cautious about predicting its ability to keep us looking youthful. However, recent experiments seem to show that green tea's antioxidant properties can repair cell damage already sustained as well as prevent damage in the future. In fact, green tea works even better if you **apply** it directly to your skin as an ingredient in facial cream.

"You are what you eat." The more we find out about how our bodies work, the more this old proverb seems to be true. Think about that the next time you sit down at the table.

(Source: Reading Challenge 3, by Casey Malarcher and Andrea Janzen)

Question 28: What is the main idea of the reading?

- A. Our bodies are aging.
- B. Food affects aging.
- C. Carrots are good for us.
- D. We should use facial cream.

Question 29: Which is probably true about people who look younger than their age?

- A. They eat a lot.
- B. They eat food that helps their skin.
- C. They drink green tea every day.
- D. They only eat vegetables.

Question 30: The word “**their**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____

- A. wrinkles’
- B. free radicals’
- C. our bodies’
- D. repair mechanisms’

Question 31: What kinds of vegetables contain a lot of vitamin A?

- A. Tasty ones
- B. Vegetables dark in color
- C. Green ones
- D. All of them

Question 32: The word “**rare**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____

- A. numerous
- B. worthless
- C. scarce
- D. usual

Question 33: Which of the following is true, according to the reading?

- A. Drinking alcohol helps your skin.
- B. Cow’s liver has a lot of vitamin A.
- C. Facial cream with vitamin C is bad for you.
- D. We age because we eat vitamins.

Question 34: The word “**apply**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____

- A. ask for
- B. be related to
- C. spread on
- D. use well

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 35 to 42.

GEOLOGY AND LANDSCAPE

Most people consider the landscape to be unchanging, but Earth is a dynamic body, and its surface is continually altering—slowly on the human time scale, but relatively rapidly when compared to the great age of Earth (about 4,500 billion years). There are two principal influences that shape the terrain: constructive processes such as uplift, which create new landscape features, and destructive forces such as erosion, which gradually wear away exposed landforms.

Hills and mountains are often regarded as the epitome of permanence, successfully resisting the destructive forces of nature, but in fact they tend to be relatively short-lived in geological terms. As a general rule, the higher a mountain is, the more recently it was formed; for example, the high mountains of the Himalayas are only about 50 million years old. Lower mountains tend to be older, and are often the eroded relics of much higher mountain chains. About 400 million years ago, when the present-day continents of North America and Europe were joined, the Caledonian mountain chain was the same size as the modern Himalayas. Today, however, the relics of the Caledonian orogeny (mountain-building period) exist as the **comparatively** low mountains of Greenland, the northern Appalachians in the United States, the Scottish Highlands, and the Norwegian coastal plateau.

The Earth's crust is thought to be divided into huge, movable segments, called plates, which float on a soft plastic layer of rock. Some mountains were formed as a result of these plates crashing into each other and forcing up the rock at the plate margins. In this process, sedimentary rocks that originally formed on the seabed may be folded upwards to altitudes of more than 26,000 feet. Other mountains may be raised by earthquakes, which fracture the Earth's crust and can displace enough rock to produce block mountains. A third type of mountain may be formed as a result of volcanic activity which occurs in regions of active fold mountain belts, such as in the Cascade Range of western North America. The Cascades are made up of lavas and volcanic materials. Many of the peaks are extinct volcanoes.

Whatever the reason for mountain formation, as soon as land rises above sea level it is subjected to destructive forces. The exposed rocks are attacked by the various weather processes and gradually broken down into fragments, which are then carried away and later deposited as sediments. Thus, any landscape represents only a temporary stage in the continuous battle between the forces of uplift and those of erosion.

The weather, in its many forms, is the main agent of erosion. Rain washes away loose soil and penetrates cracks in the rocks. Carbon dioxide in the air reacts with the rainwater, forming a weak acid (carbonic acid) that may chemically attack the rocks. The rain **seeps** underground and the water may reappear later as springs. These springs are the sources of streams and rivers, which cut through the rocks and carry away debris from the mountains to the lowlands.

Under very cold conditions, rocks can be shattered by ice and frost. Glaciers may form in permanently cold areas, and these slowly moving masses of ice cut out valleys, carrying with **them** huge quantities of eroded rock debris. In dry areas the wind is the principal agent of erosion. It carries fine particles of sand, which bombard exposed rock surfaces, thereby wearing them into yet more sand. Even living things contribute to the formation of landscapes. Tree roots force their way into cracks in rocks and, in so doing, speed their splitting. In contrast, the roots of grasses and other small plants may help to hold loose soil fragments together, thereby helping to prevent erosion by the wind.

(Source: *The Official Guide to the New TOEFL*, by Mc Graw Hill)

Question 35: According to paragraph 1, which of the following statements is true of changes in Earth's landscape?

- A. They occur more often by uplift than by erosion.
- B. They occur only at special times.
- C. They occur less frequently now than they once did.
- D. They occur quickly in geological terms.

Question 36: The word "**comparatively**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. unusually
- B. relatively
- C. occasionally
- D. naturally

Question 37: Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the mountains of the Himalayas?

- A. Their current height is not an indication of their age.
- B. At present, they are much higher than the mountains of the Caledonian range.
- C. They were a uniform height about 400 million years ago.
- D. They are not as high as the Caledonian mountains were 400 million years ago.

Question 38: According to paragraph 3, one cause of mountain formation is the

- A. effect of climatic change on sea level
- B. slowing down of volcanic activity
- C. force of Earth's crustal plates hitting each other
- D. replacement of sedimentary rock with volcanic rock

Question 39: Why does the author mention carbon dioxide in paragraph 5?

- A. To explain the origin of a chemical that can erode rocks
- B. To contrast carbon dioxide with carbonic acid
- C. To give an example of how rainwater penetrates soil
- D. To argue for the desirability of preventing erosion

Question 40: The word "**seeps**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____

- A. dries gradually
- B. flows slowly
- C. freezes quickly
- D. warms slightly

Question 41: The word "**them**" in paragraph 6 refers to _____

- A. cold areas
- B. masses of ice
- C. valleys
- D. rock debris

Question 42: According to paragraph 6, which of the following is both a cause and result of erosion?

- A. Glacial activity B. Rock debris C. Tree roots D. Sand

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: Dolphins are sometimes caught and (A) kill in commercial fishing nets (B) because they often swim (C) in schools with (D) other fish, such as tuna.

Question 44: We'd just got (A) to the top of the hill when (B) down came the rain (C) and we got (D) thorough soaked.

Question 45: (A) If you (B) took my advice earlier, you (C) would not be in (D) big trouble now.

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

Question 46: It was wrong of you to take money from my purse without asking.

- A. I would rather you asked before taking money from my purse.
B. You should have asked before taking money from my purse.
C. You must have taken money from my purse without asking.
D. I insist on you taking money from my purse without asking.

Question 47: "Shall I clean up the mess for you?" said Jane to Tom.

- A. Jane offered to clean up the mess for Tom.
B. Jane suggested cleaning up the mess for Tom.
C. Jane told Tom to clean up the mess.
D. Jane asked if Tom wanted her to clean up the mess.

Question 48: He looked so funny that I couldn't help laughing.

- A. I couldn't laugh because he looked so funny.
B. I couldn't help him laugh because he looked so funny.
C. He looked too funny for me to laugh.
D. I laughed because he looked so funny.

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: Peter had no experience in the field. However, he applied for the job.

- A. Despite his inexperience in the field, Peter applied for the job.
B. Peter applied for the job because he had experience in the field.
C. Since Peter was inexperienced in the field, he applied for the job.
D. Peter didn't apply for the job ,so he had no experience in the field.

Question 50: Daisy was offered a very tempting job. She accepted it without the slightest hesitation.

- A. If Daisy had been offered a tempting job, she would have accepted it without hesitation.
B. Daisy was offered such a tempting job that she accepted it without the slightest hesitation.
C. Although she was offered a very tempting job, Daisy accepted it without the slightest hesitation.
D. Having accepted it without the slightest hesitation, Daisy was offered such a tempting job.

_____THE END_____

Đáp án – Mã đề 001

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