



CÔ. VŨ MAI PHƯƠNG

## ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH

ĐỀ THI TRƯỜNG THPT HOA LŨ A – NINH BÌNH – LẦN 1

Kiểm duyệt đề và lời giải: cô Vũ Mai Phương. FB: [covumaiphuong](https://www.facebook.com/covumaiphuong)

**LỜI GIẢI CHI TIẾT CÁC ĐỀ THI chỉ có tại website MOON.VN**

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

Researchers in communication show that more feelings and intentions are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and received nonverbally than verbally. Mehrabian and Wiener following have stated that only 7% (2) \_\_\_\_\_ message is sent through words, with remaining 93% sent nonverbal (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Humans use nonverbal communication because:

1. Words have limitations: There are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ areas where nonverbal communication is more (5) \_\_\_\_\_ than verbal, especially when we explain the shape, directions, personalities which are expressed nonverbally.

2. Nonverbal signals are powerful: Nonverbal cues primarily express inner (6) \_\_\_\_\_ while verbal messages deal basically with outside world.

3. Nonverbal messages are likely (7) \_\_\_\_\_ more genuine: because nonverbal behaviors cannot be controlled as easily as spoken words.

4. Nonverbal signals can express feelings inappropriate to state: Social etiquette limits (8) \_\_\_\_\_ can be said, but nonverbal cues can communicate thoughts.

5. A separate communication channel is necessary to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ send complex messages: A speaker can add enormously to the complexity of the verbal message through simple nonverbal (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 1.** A. mailed                      B. posted                      C. sent                      D. thrown

**Question 2.** A. through                      B. off                      C. in                      D. for

**Question 3.** A. expressions                      B. thoughts                      C. gestures                      D. postures

**Question 4.** A. sum                      B. great deal                      C. numerous                      D. amount

**Question 5.** A. effect                      B. effectiveness                      C. effectively                      D. effective

**Question 6.** A. words                      B. feelings                      C. shows                      D. sorrows

**Question 7.** A. be                      B. being                      C. been                      D. to be

**Question 8.** A. why                      B. that                      C. what                      D. when

**Question 9.** A. help                      B. have                      C. make                      D. get

**Question 10.** A. signs                      B. sight                      C. signals                      D. signatures

*Choose the correct sentence which has the same meaning as the given one*

**Question 11.** The USA is a country of high youth unemployment.

- A. We find high youth unemployment a problem in the USA.
- B. It is the USA that has a great number of young people.
- C. High youth unemployment is found in the USA.
- D. The USA is a country of young people.

**Question 12.** My mother is very busy at work but she takes good care of her children.

- A. In spite of being busy at work, my mother takes good care of her children.
- B. My mother takes good care of her children but she is very busy at work.
- C. Though my mother was very busy at work my mother took good care of her children.
- D. Although my mother was very busy at work, she did not take good care of her children.

**Question 13.** "You'd better think carefully before applying for that job." She said to me.

- A. She said me to think carefully before applying for that job.
- B. She says me to think carefully before applying for that job.
- C. She advise me to think carefully before applying for that job.
- D. She advised me to think carefully before applying that job.

**Mark 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.**

**Question 14.** School uniform is compulsory in most of Vietnamese schools.

- A. depended
- B. required
- C. divided
- D. paid

**Question 15** Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

- A. clean
- B. encounter
- C. arrive
- D. happen

**Pick out the word that has primary stress different from that of other words**

**Question 16.** A. holiday      B. adventure      C. industry      D. certainly

**Question 17.** A. finish      B. pastime      C. summer      D. Begin

**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 18.** Fill each of the blank below with a suitable word from the reading passage.

- A. unimportant
- B. irrelevant
- C. uninteresting
- D. impossible

**Question 19.** Why did parents oppose to the ideas of sending their children to the special class at first?

- A. unlimited
- B. everyday
- C. normal
- D. undefined

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentence in the following questions.**

**Question 20.** The plants may develop differently. The plants live on that island.

- A. The plants which live on that island may develop differently.
- B. The plants lives on that island may develop differently.
- C. The plants which lives on that island may develop differently.
- D. The plants which live that island may develop differently.

**Question 21.** Some kinds of fish live in fresh water. Others live in sea water.

- A. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, for others live in sea water.
- B. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, and others live in sea water.
- C. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, or others live in sea water.
- D. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, so others live in sea water.

**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.**

Body postures and movements are frequently indicators of self-confidence, energy, fatigue, or status. Cognitively, gestures operate to clarify, contradict, or replace verbal messages. Gestures also serve an important function with regard to regulating the flow of conversation. For example, if a student is talking about something in front of the class, single nods of the head from the teacher will likely cause that student to continue and perhaps more elaborate. Postures as well as gestures are used to indicate attitudes, status, affective moods, approval, deception, warmth, and other variables related to conversation interaction.

The saying "A picture is worth a thousand words" well describes the meaning of facial expressions. Facial appearance - including wrinkles, muscle tone, skin coloration, and eye color offers enduring cues that reveal information about age, sex, race, ethnic origin, and status.

A less permanent second set of facial cues-including length of hair, hairstyle, cleanliness, and facial hair-relate to an individual's idea of beauty. A third group of facial markers are momentary expressions that signal that cause changes in the forehead, eyebrows, eyelids, cheeks, nose, lips, and chin, such as raising the eyebrows, wrinkling the brow, curling the lip.

Some facial expressions are readily visible, while others are fleeting. Both types can positively or negatively reinforce the spoken words and convey cues concerning emotions and attitudes.

**Question 22.** Facial expressions \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cannot convey emotions
- B. cannot reinforce spoken words
- C. can only express negative attitudes
- D. can be either visible or fleeting

**Question 23.** Gestures \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can do nothing with a conversation
- B. can clarify the meaning of verbal messages.
- C. may interrupt the flow of a conversation
- D. can end a conversation more quickly than usual

**Question 24.** According to the writer, "A picture is worth a thousand words" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a picture of a face is more valuable than a thousand words
- B. a picture is more important than a thousand words
- C. facial gestures can convey a lot of meanings
- D. he has just bought a picture with a thousand words on it

**Question 25.** How many categories of facial expressions are mentioned?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

**Question 26.** A nod of the head from the teacher will likely ask his student to \_\_\_\_\_ what he is saying.

- A. go on
- B. give up
- C. put off
- D. Throwaway

*Choose the most suitable words or phrases to fill in the blanks.*

**Question 27.** We can \_\_\_\_\_ not only through words but also through body language.

- A. talk
- B. transfer
- C. interpret
- D. communicate

**Question 28.** Since I wanted to get the bill, I tried to attract waiter's \_\_\_\_\_

- A. eye
- B. agreement
- C. assistant
- D. attention

**Question 29.** Her relatives didn't do anything to help her, and her friends \_\_\_\_\_

- A. didn't neither
- B. didn't too
- C. didn't either
- D. did too

**Question 30.** They are close-knit family and very \_\_\_\_\_ of one another.

- A. supportive
- B. support
- C. supported
- D. supporting

**Question 31:** You can drive my car \_\_\_\_\_ you drive carefully.

- A. unless
- B. because
- C. as long as
- D. although

**Question 32.** Primary education is a stage of study \_\_\_\_\_ children age from 5 to 11 years old.

- A. to
- B. for
- C. in
- D. with

**Question 33.** The school year in Vietnam \_\_\_\_\_ divided into two terms.

- A. was
- B. are
- C. is
- D. is being

**Question 34.** Neither the students nor the lecturer \_\_\_\_\_ English in the classroom.

- A. use
- B. uses
- C. are using
- D. have used

**Question 35.** \_\_\_\_\_ I moved in my new apartment, my neighbors have come to my house twice.

- A. because
- B. since
- C. when
- D. after

**Question 36.** Helen's parents was very pleased when they read her school \_\_\_\_\_

- A. report
- B. papers
- C. diploma
- D. account

**Question 37.** Eating and living in this country is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ expensive.

- A. more and more
- B. too
- C. less
- D. so

**Question 38.** The wedding day was \_\_\_\_\_ chosen by the parents of the groom.

A. careless

B. careful

C. carelessly

D. Carefully

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 39. While the Browns were away on holiday, their house was broke into.

A

B C

D

Question 40. Difference conversation efforts have been made in order to saving endangered species.

A

B

C

D

Question 41. There have been a report of several bombings by terrorist group.

A

B

C

D

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 42. - "Would you like some more tea?" - " \_\_\_\_\_ "

A. Yes, please

B. Yes, thanks

C. No, thanks

D. No, please

Question 43. "That's a nice dress you are wearing" - " \_\_\_\_\_ "

A. I'm glad you like it

B. That's alright

C. That's nice

D. You're quite right

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.

"Where is the university?" is a question many visitors to Cambridge ask, but no one can give them a clear answer, for there is no wall to be found around the university. The university is the city. You can find the classroom buildings, libraries, museums and offices of the university all over the city. And most of its members are the students and teachers or professors of the thirty one colleges. Cambridge is already a developing town long before the first students and teachers arrived 800 years ago. It grew up by the river Granta, as the Cam was once called. A bridge was built over the river as early as 875. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, more and more land was used for college buildings. The town grew faster in the nineteenth century after the opening of the railway in 1845. Cambridge became a city in 1951 and now it has the population of over 100000. Many young students want to study at Cambridge. Thousands of people from all over the world come to visit the university town. It has become a famous place all around the world.

Question 44. Why did people name Cambridge the "city of Cambridge"?

A. Because the river was very well-known.

B. Because there is a bridge over the Cam.

C. Because it was a developing town.

D. Because there is a river named Granta

Question 45. From what we read we know that now Cambridge is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. visited by international tourists

B. a city without wall

C. a city of growing population.

D. a city that may have a wall around

Question 46. Around what time did the university begin to appear?

A. In the 8th century.

B. In the 13th century.

C. In the 9th century.

D. In the 15th century.

**Question 47.** Why do most visitors come to Cambridge?

A. To see the university

B. To study in the colleges in Cambridge.

C. To find the classroom buildings.

D. To use the libraries of the university

**Question 48.** After which year did the town really begin developing?

A. 800

B. 875

C. 1845

D. 1951

*Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.*

**Question 49.** A. dependsz

B. yearsz

C. templesz

D. parentsz

**Question 50.** A. filledd

B. missedd

C. ploughedd

D. watchedd