UBND TỈNH HẢI DƯƠNG SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC (Đề thi có 05 trang)

KHẢO SÁT CHẤT LƯỢNG HỌC SINH LỚP 12, LẦN 1 NĂM HỌC 2023-2024

Bài thi môn: TIẾNG ANH

(Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề)

| | Mã đề: 405 | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Họ và tên thí sinh: | | • |
| Số báo danh: | | |
| | | |
| Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or | D on your answer | sneet to indicate the |
| correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 5. | hoice This magns the | nt a tagahar ar agurea |
| Australians place a high value on independence and personal c tutor will not tell students what to do, but will give them a nun | | |
| which one is the best in their circumstances. It also means | • | |
| something goes wrong and seek out resources and support for the | • | ica to take action if |
| Australians are also prepared to accept a range of opinion | | no there is one truth |
| This means that in an educational setting, students will be ϵ | | = |
| defend the reasons for that point of view and the evidence for it | = | n own opinions and |
| Australians are uncomfortable with differences in status | | the idea of treating |
| everyone equally. An illustration of this is that most adult Aust | | _ |
| This concern with equality means that Australians are uncompared to the concern with equality means that Australians are uncompared to the concern with equality means that Australians are uncompared to the concern with equality means that Australians are uncompared to the concern with equality means that Australians are uncompared to the concern with equality means that Australians are uncompared to the concern with equality means that Australians are uncompared to the concern with equality means that Australians are uncompared to the concern with equality means that Australians are uncompared to the concern with equality means that Australians are uncompared to the concern with equality means that Australians are uncompared to the concern with | | • |
| are even ready to joke about themselves. | | , |
| Australians believe that life should have a balance between | work and leisure tim | e. As a consequence, |
| some students may be <u>critical</u> of others who they perceive as d | oing nothing but stud | y. Australian notions |
| of privacy mean that areas such as financial matters, appearance | e and relationships are | e only discussed with |
| close friends. While people may volunteer such information, | they may resent som | eone actually asking |
| them unless the friendship is firmly established. Even then, it is | s considered very imp | oolite to ask someone |
| what they earn. | | |
| Question 1: Which best serves as the title for the passage? | | |
| A. Balancing Work and Leisure in Australia | | |
| B. Australian education | | |
| C. Australian culture | | |
| D. Things to do in Australia | | |
| Question 2: The word <u>they</u> in paragraph 1 refers to | _ | |
| A. students B. Australians C. option | | achers |
| Question 3: In paragraph 3, most adult Australians call each of | ther by their first name | es because |
| A. they prefer informality and equality | | |
| B. they are ready to joke about themselves | | |
| C. they idealize differences in status | | |
| D. they are uncomfortable with opinions | nina ta | |
| Question 4: The word <u>critical</u> in paragraph 4 is closest in mea A. ashamed B. apprec | • | |
| C. complimentary D. faultfin | | |
| Question 5: Which of the following is NOT true, according to | · · | |
| A. Australians are prepared to accept a range of opinions. | mo pubbago. | |
| B. Asking someone what they earn is considered fairly polite. | | |

C. A teacher or course tutor will not tell students what to do.

D. Students in Australia will be expected to form their own opinions.

| in the position of stress in | each of the following qu | estions. | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Question 6: A. install | B. discuss | C. attract | D. follow |
| Question 7: A. interview | B. confidence | C. relation | D. instrument |
| Mark the letter A, B, C, or | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | OSITE in meaning to the |
| underlined word(s) in eac | | | |
| Question 8: He was too w | et behind the ears to be i | | lt task. |
| A. full of sincerity | | B. full of experience | |
| C. without money | | D. lack of responsibility | |
| Question 9: With the final limits. | l examination coming very | y soon his <u>anxiety</u> was ris | ing to almost unbearable |
| A. confidence | B. pressure | C. boredom | D. apprehension |
| Mark the letter A, B, C, or | r D on your answer sheet | to indicate the underline | d part that needs correction |
| in each of the following q | uestions. | | |
| Question 10: I have gone | to <u>see</u> Peter yesterday eve | ening, <u>but</u> he was not at <u>ho</u> | <u>ome</u> . |
| A. have gone | B. home | C. but | D. see |
| Question 11: The results of | of an <u>exhausting</u> study into | o <u>masculinity</u> were <u>publish</u> | hed this week and they |
| make for illuminating read | ling. | | |
| A. illuminating | B. masculinity | C. published | D. exhausting |
| Question 12: After identif | ying the causes of global | warming, scientists worke | ed out some solutions to |
| reduce their effects. | | | |
| A. of | B. some | C. identifying | D. their |
| Mark the letter A, B, C, | or D on your answer s | heet to indicate the cor | rect answer to each of the |
| following questions. | • | | · |
| Question 13: Ms. Thuy w | ill charge of the a | dvertising for the play. | |
| A. get | B. make | C. do | D. take |
| Question 14: Nam didn't | go to school yesterday, | ? | |
| A. did he | B. does he | C. was he | D. has he |
| Question 15: The second-2015. | | ought was almost new alth | |
| A. at | B. in | C. on | D. by |
| Question 16: The electricity | ity will be for 10 i | | • |
| A. putting off | - | | D. going on |
| Question 17: When I got to | 0 0 | | 0 0 |
| A. danced | | C. were dancing | |
| Question 18: Trees and flo | | | |
| A. are watering | | C. have watered | |
| ŭ | | | in front of the television |
| or computer, En | | , | |
| A. nip it in the bud | courage mem to read. | B. check it in the spro | 11 t |
| - | | • | |
| C. curb it in the shoot | 11 | D. clip it in the bloom | |
| Question 20: This is the fo | ull story of every single so | ong by Michael Ja | ckson during his |
| remarkable solo career. | 5 | | |
| - | B. which performed | • | = |
| Question 21: Our friends | tor the extracurric | = | ek. |
| A. have prepared | | B. were preparing | |
| C. prepared | | D. had prepared | |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three

| Question 22: With so man | ny areas of woodland bei | ng cut down, a lot of wildl | life is losing its natural |
|---|---|--|---|
| A. habitat | B. protection | C. settlement | D. beauty |
| Question 23: Our teacher | • | | • |
| A. to listening | B. listen | | D. to listen |
| Question 24: People from | | O | |
| solutions to difficult proble | | anguage simis, new ways | 71 viiiiiii 8 wii 41 wii 1 4 |
| A. diversify | | C. diversity | D. diverse |
| Question 25: The teacher | • | | |
| A. more hard | | | D. hardest |
| Question 26: What did yo | | | 2 (11.11 0 0 0 0 |
| A. a | B. an | | D. the |
| | | , , , | d of the company's |
| future. | | showle have a cross significan | or one company s |
| A. view | B. glance | C. vision | D. eye |
| Mault the letter A. D. C. on | Don your answershee | t to indicate the word(s) C | • |
| | • | • • • | LOSEST in meaning to the |
| underlined word in each of | | | s a very approachable man. |
| | B. rude | C. polite | D. confident |
| A. friendly Ougstion 20: The state go | | • | |
| Question 29: The state go | | | |
| A. cause | B. solve | C. pose | D. encounter |
| the following exchanges. Question 30: Two friends - Jane: "You look so impre - Anne: " I | essive and attractive with think it makes me look | n your new hairstyle!" 10 years older." | style. |
| A. You can say that again | | B. That's a good idea | |
| • • | | D. You've got be kiddin | C |
| Question 31: Mrs. Van an | • | - | s at school. |
| - Mrs. Van: "Some soft sl | <u>-</u> | | |
| - Mr. Phuong: " | They are necessar | | |
| A. I agree with you | | B. I don't either | |
| C. You're quite wrong | | D. You're welcome | |
| Read the following passa | age and mark the letter | A, B, C, or D on your d | answer sheet to indicate the |
| correct word or phrase the | at best fits each of the n | umbered blanks from 32 t | to 36. |
| advantage. Smart Devices | s can be adapted to (32 can let you know when | specific tasks de someone is at your door, | none is undoubtedly a great epending on your needs. For and even some of these (33) |
| | - | | n of energy more efficiently |
| | | | voice assistant, allow you to |
| control your Smart Home | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| • | • | • | y device that connects to the |
| | | | determining factor when it |
| - | • | • | is hosted on your network. |
| They may even be able to | | | |
| Question 32: A. divide | B. choose | • | . interrupt |

| Question 33: A. discoveries | B. devices | C. materials | D. positions |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Question 34: A. Other | B. Much | C. Others | D. Another |
| Question 35: A. For example | e B. However | C. Otherwise | D. Therefore |
| Question 36: A. whose | B. that | C. where | D , who |

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 37: A. thoughB. thingC. thickD. thankQuestion 38: A. driveB. findC. biteD. miss

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 39 to 45.

Scientists have identified two ways in which species disappear. The first is through ordinary or "background" extinctions, where species that fail to adapt are slowly replaced by more adaptable life forms. The second is when large numbers of species go to the wall in relatively short periods of biological time. There have been five such extinctions, each provoked by cataclysmic evolutionary events caused by some geological eruption, climate shift, or space junk slamming into the Earth. Scientists now believe that another mass extinction of species is currently under way – and this time human fingerprints are on the trigger.

How are we doing it? Simply by demanding more and more space for ourselves. In our <u>assault</u> on the ecosystems around us we have used a number of tools, from spear and gun to bulldozer and chainsaw. Certain especially rich ecosystems have proved the most vulnerable. In Hawaii more than half of the native birds are now gone – some 50 species. Such carnage has taken place all across the island communities of the Pacific and Indian oceans. While many species were hunted to extinction, <u>others</u> simply succumbed to die to the "introduced predators' that humans brought with them: the cat, the dog, the pig, and the rat.

Today the tempo of extinction is picking up speed. Hunting is no longer the major culprit, although rare birds and animals continue to be butchered for their skin, feathers, tusks, and internal organs, or taken as savage pets. Today the main threat comes from the destruction of the habitat of wild plants, animals, and insects need to survive. The draining and damming of wetland and river courses threaten the aquatic food chain and our own seafood industry. Overfishing and the destruction of fragile coral reefs destroy ocean biodiversity. Deforestation is taking a staggering toll, particularly in the tropics where the most global biodiversity is at risk. The **shrinking** rainforest cover of the Congo and Amazon river basins and such places as Borneo and Madagascar have a wealth of species per hectare existing nowhere else. As those precious hectares are drowned or turned into arid pasture and cropland, such species disappear forever.

Ouestion 39: What does the passage mainly discuss?

| Question 39: what doe | es the passage mainly disc | uss? | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. The tempo of extin | action of species today | | |
| B. The two ways in w | hich species disappear | | |
| C. Human activity and | d its impact on a mass ext | inction of species | |
| D. Deforestation as a | major cause of mass extin | ctions of species | |
| Question 40: The word | l <u>assault</u> in paragraph 2 is | closest in meaning to | |
| A. influence | B. attack | C. effort | D. development |
| Question 41: All of the | e following are mentioned | as a form of habitat de | estruction EXCEPT |
| A. cutting down fores | ts | B. hunting rare bin | rds and animals |
| C. destroying coral re | efs | D. damming wetlands and rivers | |
| Question 42: The word | d <u>others</u> in paragraph 2 re | fers to | |
| A. communities | B. Indian oceans | C. species | D. native birds |
| Question 43: Which is | no longer considered a m | ajor cause of the mass | extinction under way currently? |
| A. the building of dan | ns across rivers | | |

- B. the shrinking of rainforests in the tropics
 C. the killing of animals for their body parts
 D. the destruction of habitats of species

 Question 44: The word shrinking in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. becoming smaller
 B. being exploited
 C. becoming richer
 D. relating to biodiversity

 Question 45: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. hunting is the major contributing factor that speeds up the extinction of species
 - **B.** habitat destruction makes a minor contribution to the current mass extinction of species
 - C. it's impossible for scientists to identify the causes of mass extinctions of species
 - **D.** the current mass extinction is different from the other five in that it is caused by humans

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 46: She received the IELTS exam result. She immediately phoned her family.

- **A.** She immediately phoned her family that she would receive the IELTS exam result.
- **B.** Scarcely had she received the IELTS exam result when she phoned her family.
- C. No sooner had she phoned her family than she received the IELTS exam result.
- **D.** She received the IELTS exam result as soon as she phoned her family.

Question 47: The weather is not good. I have to cancel my trip to Nha Trang.

- A. If only the weather were good and I could cancel my trip to Nha Trang.
- **B.** I have to cancel my trip to Nha Trang as long as the weather is good.
- C. If it weren't for the good weather, I could continue my trip to Nha Trang.
- **D.** I wish the weather were good and I could have a trip to Nha Trang.

Mark 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.

Question 48: It's possible that the weather will be better next week.

- **A.** The weather needs to be better next week.
- **B.** The weather should be better next week.
- **C.** The weather must be better next week.
- **D.** The weather may be better next week.

Question 49: "The Bidens are discussing their holiday plans now," he said.

- **A.** He said that the Bidens are discussing their holiday plans then.
- **B.** He said that the Bidens were discussing their holiday plans now.
- **C.** He said that the Bidens were discussing their holiday plans then.
- **D.** He said that the Bidens are discussing their holiday plans now.

Question 50: We last visited our uncle two years ago.

- **A.** We have two years to visit our uncle.
- **B.** We have visited our uncle for two years.
- **C.** We haven't visited our uncle for two years.
- **D.** We didn't visit our uncle two years ago.

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