SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BẠC LIỀU (Đề thi có 04 trang)

KÌ THI TỚT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHÓ THÔNG NĂM 2023-Lần 2

Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

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

Mark the letter A, B, C, or	D on your answer	sheet to indicate the word whos	e underlined part differs from			
the other three in pronunc	ciation in each of the	e following questions.				
Question 1. A. cultures	B. ideas	C. migrants	D. customs			
Question 2. A. damaged	B. preserved	C. caused	D. reduc <u>ed</u>			
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 of th	e following questions.				
Question 3. A. intensity	B. expectation	C. scientific	D. disappearance			
Question 4. A. exhaust	B. replace	C. broaden	D. subtract			
Mark the letter A, B, C or	D on your answer:	sheet to indicate the underlined	l part that needs correction in			
each of the following ques	tions.					
Question 5. The more time	you spend on prepa	aring for the test, the high scores	you may get.			
A. may get	B. preparing for	C. the more time	D. the high scores			
Question 6. He tried to join	n the army but he wa	as turned in because of his poor	health.			
A. but	B. his poor health	C. turned in	D. tried to			
Question 7. We shouldn't	make an appointmen	nt with this doctor. You can see	him whenever you want.			
A. this doctor	B. can	C. shouldn't	D. want			
Mark the letter A, B, C, or questions. Question 8. In some parts		sheet to indicate the correct and as are than in others.	nswer to each of the following			
A. the highest	100 A	e high C. higher and higher	D. highest			
Question 9. Such shamefu		public places.				
A. ought not to have alle		B. ought to not be allo	wed			
C. ought not to allow		And the second s	D. ought not to be allowed			
	ll a cheap	to get knowledge and entertain				
A. way	B. means	C. measure	D. method			
	had to in t	the principal's office after they t	ook part in a fight.			
A. face the music	B. play second fic		D. beat around the bush			
Question 12. Getting prom		1754 DECEMBER 1				
A. responsibility	B. creativity	C. advisability	D. ability			
A. responsionity	D. Cicativity	C. udvisuoiiity	D. acinty			

A. unaccustomed	B. customary	C. customized	D. accustomed			
Question 14.	, the more he likes it.					
A. The more danger	ous it is	B. The more dangerous is it				
C. The more is it dan	ngerous	D. The more it is dangerous				
Question 15. This spec	ies of African elephants is					
A. dying on	B. dying down	C. dying out	D. dying of			
Question 16. We	open the lion's cage. It	is contrary to Zoo regular	tions.			
A. needn't	B. must	C. mustn't	D. should			
Question 17. For a mor	nent, at sight of a	bunch of beautiful flowe	rs, she suddenly felt content.			
A. a	B. an	C. X	D. the			
Question 18. Mr. Park	Hang Seo, a Korean coach	, is considered a big	in Vietnam football.			
A. egg	B. bread	C. cheese	D. sandwich			
Question 19. After the	interview, don't neglect the	e thank-you note or	letter.			
A. follow-up	B. turn-up	C. start-up	D. break-up			
Question 20. This inter	esting book by m	any students every day.				
A. can be read	B. could be read	C. can read	D. can be readed			
Question 21. I've just b	een offered a new job! Thi	ings are				
A. making up	B. clearing up	C. turning up	D. looking up			
Question 22. We	to take a taxi. Otherwis	e, we'll be late.				
A. must have	B. would rather	C. will have	D. had better			
Question 23. I had to p desert. A. cost a lot of mone C. spend less money	ey	B. make a lot of m D. pay too much for	₹8			
Mayo's outstanding hu						
A. charitable	B. widespread	C. exhaustive	D. remarkable			
Mark the letter A, B, C	C, or D on your answer sh	neet to indicate the word	(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the			
underlined word(s) in a	each of the following ques	tions.				
Question 25. Skills can	be enhanced by the appro	opriate use of technology	in certain circumstances.			
A. ill-prepared	B. unsuitable	C. irregular	D. unimportant			
Question 26. Johnny h	as a really big mouth. Y	You can't tell him anythi	ng or the whole world will know			
about it.						
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Question 13. In Hawaii it is ______ to greet visitors to the country with a special garland of flowers.

A. is talkative	B. is always hungry	C. smiles a lot	D. keeps secrets well
Mark the letter A, B, C, or	D to indicate the correct	response to each of the	following exchanges.
Question 27. "Excuse me, o	could I talk to the manage	er?"-"	
A. Yes, I would love to.		B. Yes, of course.	
C. Yes, I will give it to y	ou	D. Yes, thank you.	
Question 28. "Oh, I'm sorry	! Am I disturbing you? -	"	
A. No, never mind.		B. You're such a pai	n in the neck!
C. Sure, you're a real nui	sance!	D. No, you're OK.	
Read the following passage	e and mark the letter A,	B, C, or D on your ans	wer sheet to indicate the correct
word or phrase that best fit	s each of the numbered	blanks.	
Drone racing is an exciting	new sport that has beco	me popular faster than	(29) other sport before it.
Pilots steer small and light	weight, but high-powered	d drones along courses	with obstacles. They fly through
gates and around flags at s	speeds of over a hundred	d miles an hour. They o	control the drones using VR-like
headgear. Every drone has a	a camera (30) t	o it so that spectators car	n also view flights either on a big
screen or with special head	dgear. The races take pla	ace either outdoors - in	big stadiums, or indoors in old
warehouses and sports are	enas. (31) are	short because the bat	tery time of drones is limited
(32) drone racing s	tarted only a few years a	ago, there are already int	ernational competitions that take
place all over the world. In	professional leagues, dro	one pilots compete for th	ousands of dollars. In March, the
World Drone Prix was sta	iged in Dubai. A 16-ye	ar-old British teenager	not only one the race but also
received a prize money of 2	250 000 dollars. Televisi	on and other media hav	e become aware of drone racing.
ESPN, an American sports	channel, will be broadcas	sting international drone	races starting this August. Races
are also recorded and uplo	aded to YouTube and o	ther video platforms (3	3) they can be viewed
over and over again.			
Question 29. A. not	B. none	C. neither	D. no
Question 30. A. attached	B. connected	C. linked	D. taken
Question 31. A. Compete	B. Competitions	C. Competitors	D. Competitiveness
Question 32. A. However	B. Because	C. Moreover	D. Although
Question 33. A. if	B. that	C. as	D. where

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 following questions.

In the past, technology and progress was very slow. People "invented" farming 12,000 years ago but it took 8,000 years for the idea to go around the world. Then, about 3,500 years ago, people called "potters" used round wheels to turn and make plates. But it took hundreds of years before some clever person thought, if we join two wheels together and make them bigger, we can use them to move things.

In the last few centuries, things have begun to move faster. Take a 20th-century invention like the aeroplane,

for example. The first aeroplane flight on 17 December 1903 only lasted 12 seconds, and the plane only went 37 metres. It can't have been very exciting to watch, but that flight changed the world. Sixteen years later, the first plane flew across the Atlantic, and only fifty years after that, men walked on the moon. Technology is now changing our world faster and faster. So what will the future bring? One of the first changes will be the matter we use. Scientists have just invented an amazing new material called graphene, and soon we will use it to do lots of things. With graphene batteries in your mobile, it will take a few seconds to charge your phone or download a thousand gigabytes of information! Today, we make most products in factories, but in the future, scientists will invent living materials. Then we won't make things like cars and furniture in factories - we will grow them! Thirty years ago, people couldn't have imagined social media like Twitter and Facebook. Now we can't live without them.

But this is only the start. Right now, scientists are putting microchips in some disabled people's brains, to help them see, hear and communicate better. In the future, we may all use these technologies. We won't need smartphones to use social media or search the internet because the internet will be in our heads! More people will go into space in the future, too. Space tourism has already begun, and a hundred years from now, there may be many hotels in space. One day, we may get most of our energy from space too. In 1941, the writer Isaac Asimov wrote about a solar power station in space. People laughed at his idea then, but we should have listened to him. Today, many people are trying to develop a space solar power station. After all, the sun always shines above the clouds!

always shines above the clouds! Question 34. The writer says that in the past A. most inventions were to do with farming B. it took time for new ideas to change things D. people didn't invent many things C. people didn't want to use wheels Question 35. Why does the writer use the example of the aeroplane? A. To explain how space travel started. B. To show how an invention developed quickly. C. To explain why transport changed in the 20th century. **D.** Because he thinks it's the most important invention in history. Question 36. What does the writer say about the future of communication? A. We won't use the internet as much. B. We won't need devices like smartphones. C. We can't know what the most popular social media will be. D. Microchips will become faster. Question 37. The best title for the article would be A. Progress now and then B. Man in space C. Will computers rule the world? D. More and more inventions Question 38. What does the writer say about space solar power?

A. It's an old idea, but people are only starting to develop it now.

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- B. People tried it in 1941, but they didn't succeed.
- C. It's much easier to build a solar power station in space than on Earth.
- D. It's a science fiction idea, and nobody really thinks it will work.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your ans wer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Throughout history, various people have demonstrated a high degree of confidence in the ability of certain animals to predict the weather. It may seem surprising today in view of the complex equipment now involved in weather forecasting to understand that in certain cases, the behavior of animals does indeed provide an indication of <u>inclement</u> weather. Sensitivity of certain animals to falling air pressure or to low-frequency sound waves that humans cannot hear, which are indicators of approaching storms, causes behaviors in animals that certain societies have come to recognize as predictors of storms.

A number of animals are remarkably sensitive to variations in air pressure, and some of these animals show consistent, noticeable, and predictable behaviors as air pressure drops before a storm hits. When the air pressure drops before a storm, some animals move closer to the ground to equalize the pressure in their ears: some birds such as swallows tend to stay on the ground or **roost** in trees instead of soaring in the skies when a storm is imminent because of the decreasing air pressure. Other animals make more noise than usual as air pressure drops: an unusual amount of quacking by ducks and a high volume of croaking by frogs are both indicators **that** are believed to occur because of the high degree of sensitivity of ducks and frogs to the change in pressure. Finally, still other animals become more active before storms as a reaction to the falling air pressure: dolphins and porpoises seem to be taking part in a frenzied sort of play, and bees and ants become more active prior most likely because of their sensitivity to lower pressure.

There is good reason to believe that the fact that these animal behaviors seem to occur regularly prior to storms may have a scientific basis and that the animals demonstrating these behaviors may actually be good short- range weather forecasters. However, their ability to predict long-range weather patterns is rather suspect. Certain proverbs, for example, are based on what is most likely the idea that squirrels are good indica weather patterns. One proverb indicates that, if a squirrel seems busier than usual in gathering nuts, then a long and cold winter is on its way; however, this behavior in squirrels is more likely due to a large supply of nuts available for gathering, which occurs because of earlier good weather, and is not an indicator of cold weather to come. Another proverb about squirrels indicates that if a squirrel grows a long and bushy tail in the fall, then a particularly harsh winter is on its way; in this case too, the squirrel develops a long and bushy tail because of earlier good weather and not as a warning of bad weather to come.

(Adapted from TOEFL Reading Practice by Deborah Philips)

Question 39. Which of the following happens when air pressure drops before a storm?

- A. Frogs gather together in large groups.
- B. Swallows soar in the sky.
- C. Ducks suddenly fall silent.
- D. Ants move around more frantically than usual.

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Question 40. Which o	f the following can be inferre	ed from paragraph 3?	
A. Quite possibly th	nere are scientific reasons wh	ny animals act in certain wa	sys before storms
B. Short-range wea	ther forecast have become in	creasingly more successful	in predicting thunderstorms.
C. There is a scien	tific basis for the belief that	certain behaviors in anima	als influence the paths taken by
thunderstorms.			
D. Scientists are stu	dying the possibility that cer	rtain animal behaviors may	occur during storms.
Question 41. The wor	d "roost" in paragraph 2 is o	closest in meaning to	<u></u>
A. grow	B. feed	C. settle	D. communicate
Question 42. The wor	d "inclement" in paragraph	1 is closest in meaning to_	
A. stormy	B. local	C. stable	D. favoured
Question 43. What is	the main idea of the passage	?	
A. Signs of a weath	er condition.	B. Proverbs of weather	er
C. Animals as weat	her forecasters	D. Study of animal be	ehaviors
Question 44. The wor	d "that" paragraph 2 refers	to	
A. indicators	B. other animals	C. croaking frogs	D. quacking ducks
Question 45. Which o	f the following statements is	NOT true?	
A. Squirrels are not	good weather predictors.		
B. Low-frequency s	sounds are inaudible to the h	uman ear.	
C. Many animals cl	hange their behaviors shortly	before a storm	
D. Some animals ca	an predict weather for a seaso	on.	
Mark the letter A. B.	C. or D on your answer sh	eet to indicate the sentence	ce that is closest in meaning to
each of the following			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	ances of success are small.		
	nat they will succeed.	B. It's not very likely	that they will succeed.
C. They will certain	II		ices of being successful.
The second secon	you really must stay a bit lor	roses seamenaro del	Succession.
	my staying a bit longer.	.gerr same me esjer	
	d to let me stay a bit longer.		
	d on my staying a bit longer.		
and the state and account of the control	agree to let stay a bit longer.		
	rary book must be returned w	vithin a week	
A THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	e kept longer than a week.	Allim a Week.	
	to be brought back in a week		
	ready been borrowed for a w		
	I have been returned a week		
Life book should	o occurrentiated a mook	-0	

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines a pair of

sentences in the following questions.

Question 49. The more you talk about it, the worse you'll feel.

- A. Unless you talk more about it, you'll feel worse.
- B. Talk more about it and you'll feel much better.
- C. If you talk more about it, you'll feel worse.
- D. Don't talk about it or you won't feel bad.

Question 50. Bill really wants to buy a pair of shoes. He doesn't have enough money.

- A. If Bill had enough money, he couldn't buy a pair of shoes.
- B. If only Bill had had enough money, he couldn't have bought a pair of shoes.
- C. Provided that Bill has enough money, he won't buy a pair of shoes.
- **D.** Bill wishes he had enough money so that he could buy a pair of shoes.

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

<u>10</u>	A	<u>20</u>	A	<u>30</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>D</u>

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