

Question 9: John said he _____ to visit me the day after.

- A. had come B. will come C. came D. would come

Question 10: John _____ taking the money, but nobody believed him.

- A. denied B. apologized C. refused D. warned

Question 11: The director deputy _____ the responsibility for organizing meetings and conferences.

- A. makes B. becomes C. takes D. gets

Question 12: He expected _____ for an Oscar, but he wasn't.

- A. nominating B. to nominate C. to be nominated D. being nominated

Question 13: Some candidates failed the oral exam because they didn't have enough _____.

- A. confidence B. confidentially C. confident D. confidential

Question 14: It was on March 19th, 1876 _____ the first telephone call was made.

- A. that B. which C. then D. where

Question 15: You should use this cream _____ the sun from damaging your skin.

- A. for prevent B. to prevent C. to preventing D. preventing

Question 16: My brother _____ while he _____ his bicycle and hurt himself.

- A. had fallen / rode B. was falling / rode C. fell / was riding D. had fallen / was riding

Question 17: The viewers _____ to his suggestion with a big clap.

- A. response B. responded C. responsive D. respondent

Question 18: Mr. Kane finds it hard to _____ friendly relations with his thoughtless neighbors.

- A. confide B. maintain C. sacrifice D. precede

Question 19: Nothing unusual happened, _____?

- A. did it B. didn't it C. did they D. didn't they

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 20: Anne: "Do you think we'll have good weather?"

Susan: “_____.”

- A. No, I won't B. No, I hope C. Yes, I hope so D. Yes, I'm afraid so

Question 21: Anna: “I think we should recycle these bags. It will help protect the environment.”

John: “_____.”

- A. It's rubbish. We shouldn't use it. B. I can't agree with you more
C. Never mind D. You can say that again

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) in each of the following questions.

Question 22: We can use either verbal or non-verbal forms of communication.

- A. posture B. speech C. facial expressions D. gesture

Question 23: In my attempt to win a place at university, I am under a lot of pressure.

- A. strong influence B. difficulties C. allowance D. force

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 24: In Western culture, it is polite to maintain eye contact during conversation.

- A. informal B. insecure C. discourteous D. irresponsible

Question 25: There have been significant changes in women's lives since the women's liberation movement.

- A. controlled B. political C. disagreeable D. unimportant

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 26: “I am sorry, Jean. I broke your bicycle”, said John.

- A. John apologized to Jean having broken her bike.
B. John apologized to Jean for having broken her bike.
C. John apologized Jean for breaking his bike.
D. John apologized Jean about having broken her bike.

Question 27: “Shall I carry the suitcase for you, Mary?”, said John.

- A. John offered Mary to carry the suitcase for Mary.
- B. John offered to carry the suitcase for Mary.
- C. John offered carrying the suitcase for Mary.
- D. John offered Mary if he should carry the suitcase for her.

Question 28: It is said that he broke the world record

- A. He is said to have broken the world record
- B. People said that he broke the world record
- C. People were said that world record has been broken by him.
- D. He is said that he had broken world record.

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 29: A waitress served us. She was very impolite and impatient.

- A. A waitress served us was very impolite and impatient.
- B. A waitress to serve us was very impolite and impatient.
- C. A waitress to be served us was very impolite and impatient.
- D. A waitress serving us was very impolite and impatient.

Question 30: Mary lost the ticket. She didn't go to the concert.

- A. Were Mary not to lose the ticket, she would have gone to the concert.
- B. If Mary hadn't lost the ticket, she would go to the concert.
- C. Unless Mary had lost the ticket, she would have gone to the concert.
- D. Had Mary not lost the ticket, she would go to the concert.

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 from 31 to 35.

In Japan, politeness and good manners are very important and business meetings are very formal. Business cards are also important and they (31)_____these at the beginning of a meeting. They always look at them carefully, so you should do the same as they might think you're rude if you

don't. A lot of communication is non-verbal. They are very good listeners and may ask a lot of questions to (32)_____they understand everything.

In a conversation they wait longer before they reply than westerners do, so it's important (33)_____speak in those long pauses but to wait for their reply. In their culture it's rude to ask direct questions or to say 'No' or 'I disagree'. In business it takes a long time to (34)_____a decision because they have to ask everyone in the company. When they say 'Yes' it may mean 'I understand', not 'I agree', and when they smile it might be because they don't know (35)_____ to say.

Question 31: A. barter B. change C. exchange D. purchase

Question 32: A. find B. identify C. check D. notice

Question 33: A. not B. not to C. don't D. to not

Question 34: A. make B. take C. get D. gain

Question 35: A. that B. who C. what D. when

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 36 to 42.

Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of a signal is to **impinge upon** the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as, for example, the dots and dashes of telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or a barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently.

Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. Without an exchange of ideas, interaction come to a halt. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods must be based upon speech. To radio, television and the telephone, one must add fax, paging systems, electronic mail, and the Internet, and no doubts but that there are more means of communication on the horizon.

Question 36: Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Signs and signals B. Gestures C. Communication D. Speech

Question 37: What does the author say about speech?

- A. It is necessary for communication to occur.
B. It is the most advanced form of communication.
C. It is dependent upon the advances made by inventors.
D. It is the only true form of communication.

Question 38: The phrase “**impinge upon**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. prohibit B. improve C. vary D. intrude

Question 39: The word “it” in paragraph refers to _____.

- A. signal B. function C. way D. environment

Question 40: Applauding was cited as an example of _____.

- A. a sign B. a gesture C. a signal D. a symbol

Question 41: Why were the telephone, radio, and television invented?

- A. Because people wanted to communicate across long distances.
B. Because people wanted new forms of communication.
C. Because people were unable to understand signs, signals, and symbols.
D. Because people believed that signs, signals, and symbols were obsolete.

Question 42: It may be concluded from this passage that _____.

- A. symbols are very easy to define and interrupt
B. only some cultures have signs, signals, and symbols
C. waving and handshaking are not related to culture
D. signs, signals, symbols, and gestures are forms of communication.

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 43 to 50.

An air pollutant is defined as a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials **adversely**. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous changes. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled - a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxides and nitrogen oxides are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentration of these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. **These** serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

However, human production usually occurs in a **localized** area, such as a city. In such a region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is an concentration of noxious chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has detectable health effects at 0.08 parts per million (ppm), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however has a natural level of 0.1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

Question 43: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. What constitutes an air pollutant.
- B. How much harm air pollutants can cause.
- C. The economic impact of air pollution.
- D. The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere

Question 44: The word “**adversely**” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. considerably
- B. quickly
- C. admittedly
- D. negatively

Question 45: It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.

- A. the definition of air pollution will continue to change.
- B. Most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled

- C. a substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities.
- D. water vapor is an air pollutant in localized areas.

Question 46: The word “**these**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. the compounds moved to the water or soil
- B. the pollutants from the developing Earth
- C. the various chemical reactions
- D. the components in biogeochemical cycles

Question 47: For which of the following reasons can natural pollutants play an important role in controlling air pollution?

- A. They're less harmful to living beings than other pollutants.
- B. They function as part of a purification process.
- C. They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.
- D. They have existed since the Earth developed

Question 48: According to the passage, human- generated air pollution in localized regions ____.

- A. will react harmfully with natural pollutants.
- B. can overwhelm the natural system removing pollutants.
- C. will damage area outside of the localized regions.
- D. can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants.

Question 49: The word “**localized**” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. surrounded
- B. encircled
- C. specified
- D. circled

Question 50: According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is only useful if _____.

- A. it can be calculated quickly
- B. it is in a localized area
- C. the natural level is also known
- D. the other substances in the area are known

-----THE END-----

ĐÁP ÁN

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

(<http://tailieugiangday.com> – Website đề thi – chuyên đề file word có lời giải chi tiết)

Quý thầy cô liên hệ đặt mua word: 03338.222.55

MA TRẬN

STT	Lĩnh vực/ Phần	Chuyên đề	Mức độ				
			Số câu	Nhận Biết	Thông Hiểu	Vận Dụng	Vận Dụng Cao
1	Ngữ âm	Phát âm	2	2	0	0	0
		Trọng âm	2	0	2	0	0
2	Ngữ pháp – Từ vựng	Ngữ pháp (Mạo từ, câu điều kiện, thì, từ nối, giới từ...)	7	2	3	1	1
		Từ vựng	5	1	2	2	0
		Từ đồng nghĩa	2	0	1	1	0
		Từ trái nghĩa	2	0	1	1	0
		Tìm lỗi sai	3	1	1	1	0
3	Chức năng giao tiếp/ Từ - Ngữ thể hiện chức năng giao tiếp	Chức năng giao tiếp	2	0	2	0	0
4	Kỹ năng đọc	Điền từ vào bài đọc	5	1	2	1	1
		Đọc hiểu	15	2	4	4	5
5	Kỹ năng viết	Câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu đã cho	3	0	0	2	1
		Nối hai câu thành một câu	2	0	0	2	0
Tổng			50	9	18	15	8

ĐÁNH GIÁ

+ **Mức độ đề thi:** Trung bình

+ **Nhận xét đề thi:** Nhìn chung đề thi này kiến thức chủ yếu lớp 12 với mức độ câu hỏi từ dễ đến khó nên có thể phân loại được học sinh trung bình, khá. Điểm chủ yếu của đề này là hai bài học hiểu dùng để phân loại học sinh khá tốt. Cấu trúc của phần đọc hiểu theo cấu trúc đề minh họa 2018 nên bản có 15 câu đọc hiểu. Trong phần từ vựng có 5 câu và ngữ pháp có 7 câu. Đề này dễ hơn đề minh họa của bộ giáo dục 2019

(Lời giải chi tiết các bạn cài đặt app luyện thi thpt qg 2019 trên điện thoại di động)

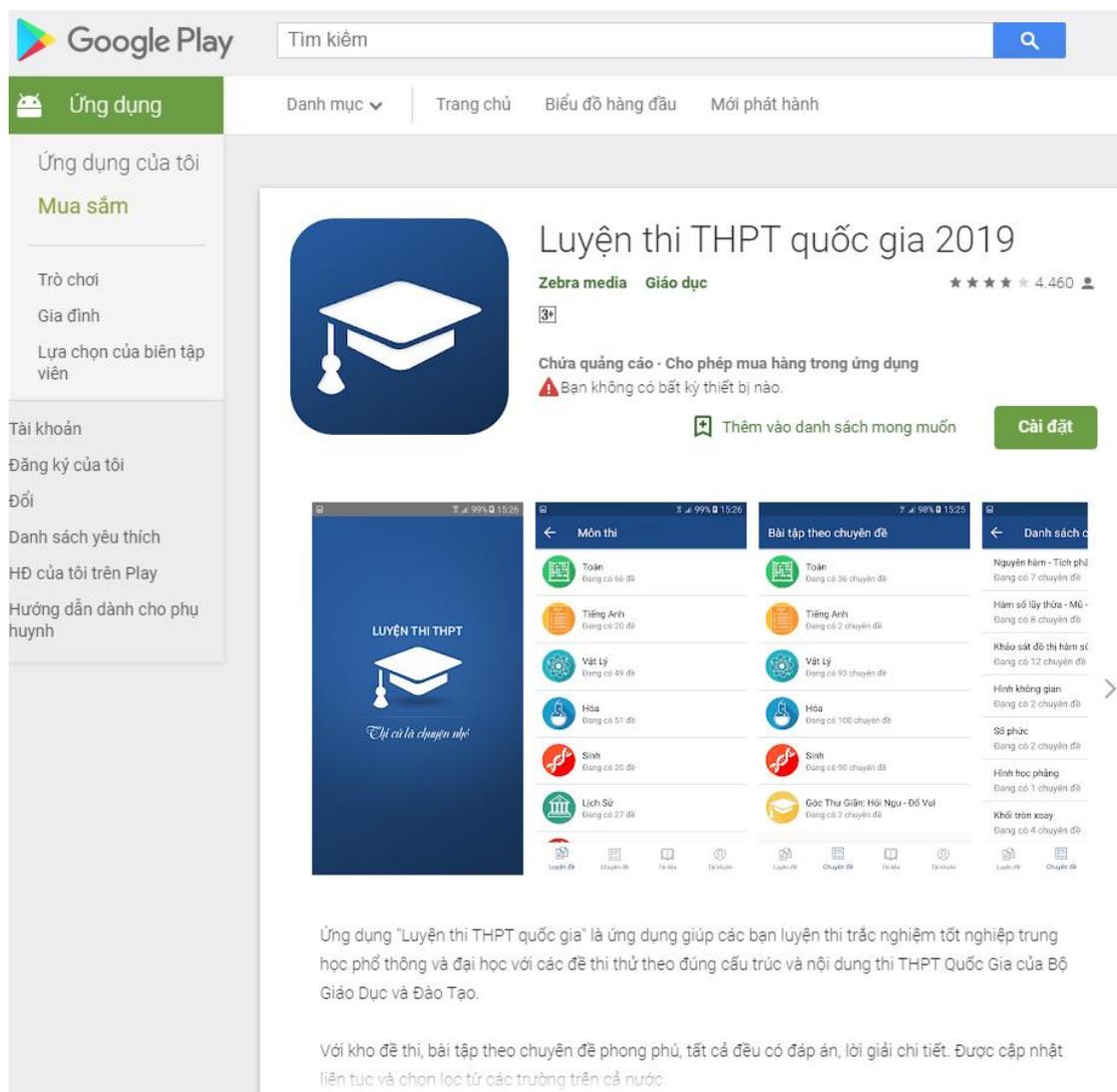
- Ứng dụng luyện thi THPT quốc gia 2019 trực tuyến với rất nhiều đề thi thử và chuyên đề hay có lời giải chi tiết.

- **Link cài đặt:**

Android: <https://goo.gl/VWJE2p>

IOS: <https://goo.gl/T2qT>

Dưới đây là hình ảnh (1000 đề) về app luyện thi THPT QG 2019 :

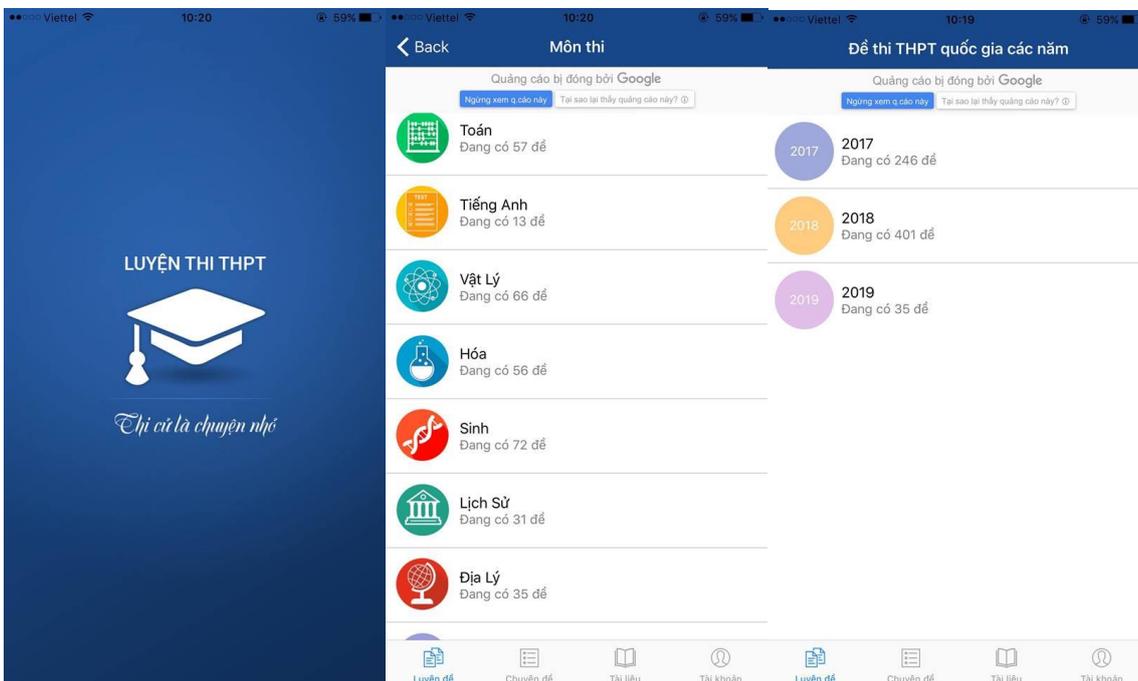
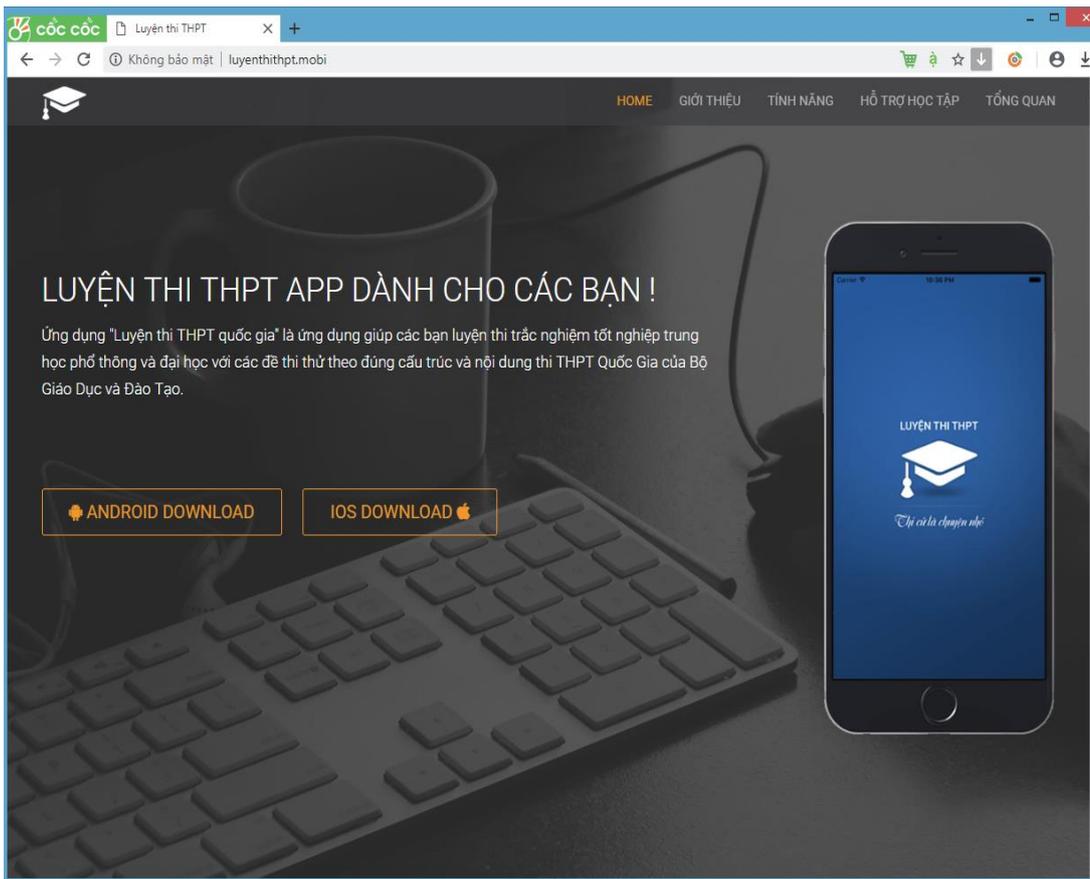


The image shows the Google Play Store page for the application "Luyện thi THPT quốc gia 2019" by Zebra media. The app is categorized as "Giáo dục" (Education) and has a rating of 4.460 stars. The page includes a search bar, navigation options like "Danh mục", "Trang chủ", "Biểu đồ hàng đầu", and "Mới phát hành", and a sidebar menu with options like "Ứng dụng của tôi", "Mua sắm", "Trò chơi", "Gia đình", "Lựa chọn của biên tập viên", "Tài khoản", "Đăng ký của tôi", "Đổi", "Danh sách yêu thích", "HD của tôi trên Play", and "Hướng dẫn dành cho phụ huynh".

The app's main content area displays the app icon, title, developer name, and a list of subjects available for practice. The subjects listed are:

- Toán (Đang có 66 đề)
- Tiếng Anh (Đang có 20 đề)
- Vật Lý (Đang có 49 đề)
- Hóa (Đang có 51 đề)
- Sinh (Đang có 20 đề)
- Lịch Sử (Đang có 27 đề)
- Bài tập theo chuyên đề (Đang có 36 chuyên đề)
- Tiếng Anh (Đang có 2 chuyên đề)
- Vật Lý (Đang có 93 chuyên đề)
- Hóa (Đang có 100 chuyên đề)
- Sinh (Đang có 90 chuyên đề)
- Góc Thư Giãn: Hội Ngu - Đỗ Vui (Đang có 2 chuyên đề)

The app's description states: "Ứng dụng 'Luyện thi THPT quốc gia' là ứng dụng giúp các bạn luyện thi trắc nghiệm tốt nghiệp trung học phổ thông và đại học với các đề thi thử theo đúng cấu trúc và nội dung thi THPT Quốc Gia của Bộ Giáo Dục và Đào Tạo. Với kho đề thi, bài tập theo chuyên đề phong phú, tất cả đều có đáp án, lời giải chi tiết. Được cập nhật liên tục và chọn lọc từ các trường trên cả nước."



Back Môn Lịch Sử - THPT Nguyễn Viết Xuâ...
Back KSCL Toán 12 - THPT Chuyên Vĩnh P...
Môn thi
Danh sách đề thi

1/40

00:49:52

Đã làm: 0/40

Nộp bài

2/50

01:29:55

Đã làm: 0/50

Nộp bài

Câu 1:

Lễ ký hiệp định đình chiến tại Bàn Môn Điếm (7/1953) trên bán đảo Triều Tiên chứng tỏ:

A CHDCND Triều Tiên và Hàn Quốc đi theo định hướng khác nhau

B mở ra quá trình thống nhất trên bán đảo Triều Tiên.

C cuộc nội chiến giữa hai miền Triều Tiên kết thúc.

D hai nước cùng bắt tay xây dựng đất nước.

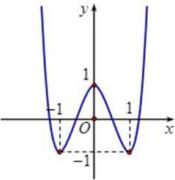
Chọn đáp án

A B C D

Câu 2:

Đường cong dưới đây là đồ thị một hàm số được liệt kê ở bốn phương án A, B, C, D

Hỏi hàm số đó là hàm số nào?



A $y = 2x^4 - 4x^2 + 1$.

B $y = -2x^4 + 4x^2$.

Chọn đáp án

A B C D

Báo lỗi

Xem nhanh

Báo lỗi

Xem nhanh

Luyện đề

Chuyên đề

Tài liệu

Tài khoản