SỞ GD&ĐT CÀ MAU

ĐỀ THAM KHẢO TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2024 Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

TRƯỜNG THPT NGỌC HIỂN

Thời gian làm bài: 50 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

(Đề thi có 04 trang)

Giáo viên soạn đề: Lê Bé Xuân Lượng Văn Đảm

Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option

that best fits each of the nur				
		ING MULTICULTI		
Are you interested in learning				
We believe that embracing r	nulticulturalism enri	ches our lives and (2)	a stronger comm	lunity. Every year, we
host a festival where people				
This event is an opportunity				
to make new friends and (5				kend to celebrate our
(6) heritage and learn	how we can all cont			
		(Ac	dapted from Cultural Aw	vareness)
Question 1. A. culture	<mark>B. cultural</mark>	C. culturally	D. cultures	
Question 2. A. create	B. creates	C. creating	D. created	
Question 3.A. stories	B. storytelling	C. told	D. telling	
Question 4.A. diversificatio	n B. diversely	C. diversity	D. diverse	
Question 5.A. promote	B. promoting	C. promotion	D. promotes	
Question 6.A. shared	B. sharing	C. share	D. shares	
Read the following leaflet a	nd mark the letter A	R C or D on your o	nswer sheet to indicate	the ontion that
bestfits each of the number			nswer sneet to indicate	ine option that
cesigns ener of the number	•	ering Public Speaki	ng	
Want to improve your publ succeed.			_	opert tips to help you
Common Challenges: Publ	ic sneaking is a fear	(7) many neonl	e struggle with 70% of	adults feeling anxious
when speaking in front of ot				
Steps to Overcome Public		practice, anyone can	improve their communic	ation skins.
		e more (8) your	will feel during your pre	sentation
• Practice often! (9)	a speech in front	of a mirror or friends	s helps build confidence.	Sommeron.
			0) on delivering v	
Take deep breaths! R	Relaxing before your	speech can (11)	anxiety and help you st	tav calm
			s public speaking easier	
Question 7. A.that				
Question 8. A. unsure	B. comforta	<mark>ible</mark> C. uncerta	D. whom D. anxious	
Question 9 . A. Writing	B. Phoning	C. Practici	ng D. Reading	
Question 10. A. concentrate				
Question 11. A. increase	B. raise	C. reduce	D. exist	
Question 12. A. improves	B. improvii	C. being in	nproved D. to impro	ve
Mark the letter A, B, C or 1	O on your answer sh	eet to indicate the be	st arrangement of utter	ances or sentences to
make a meaningful exchan	ge or text in each of	thefollowing question	ns from 13 to 17.	
Question 13. a. Mia: Yes, I	think I'm ready now	. I've reviewed all the	materials and done prac	ctice tests.
b. David: Hi M	Iia! Are you feeling	prepared for the big e	xam nextweek?	
c. Mia: Hi, Da	vid! Thanks for askir	ng. I've been studying	really hard.	
A. b-c-a	B. a-b-c	C.c-a-b	D. b-a-c	
Question 14. a. Claire: I'm			elter.	
	t really, I just want to	, ,		
		Iter and meet them fir		
d. Jake: That's	s a wonderful idea! I	Oo you have a specific	breed in mind?	

e. Claire: Absolutely, I want to choose the right one for me.

C. a-b-d-e-c

D. a-b-c-e-d

B. a-d-b-c-e

A. a-b-c-d-e

	a. I couldn't have done i b. Let's celebrate our res c. I wanted to thank you d. Your tips really made e. I appreciate all your e	sults together this value for helping me stude a difference, and leading to the substantial students are substantial to the substantial su	weekend! dy for the exam last we	
	Best,			
0		. a-c-b-d-e	C. c-d-a-b-e	D. a-d-b-c-e
Question 16.	a. Don't forget to allocate b. By managing your tim c. Time management is of d. Start by prioritizing ta e. Using a planner can be A. a-b-c-d-e B.	ne effectively, you crucial for achievin sks based on dead	'll feel more accomplising your goals. lines and importance.	bhed. D. c-d-e-a-b
Ouestion 17.				s they start building more complex
	ought and understanding.	andanon is iaia, i	no rear work oegins a	tine, start canaling more complex
=	-	ing especially at t	he heginning when stu	dents are overwhelmed by grammar
_	miliar vocabulary.	ing, especially acc	ne deginning when see	denis are everymented by grammar
		radually develop	confidence in their spe	eaking, listening, and writing skills,
	ress may seem slow at fir		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
0 1 0	•		n, but it's important to	remember that fluency comes with
time and dedic	cation.	-	_	•
e. In the end,	the sense of accomplish	ment that comes	from mastering a lang	guage makes the effort worthwhile,
opening doors	s to new cultures and oppo	ortunities.		
A. d - b - a -	c-e B. $b-a-c$	-d-e C	. a - b - d - e - c	D. b - d - a - c - e
indicate the of Learning a ne It also helps indinsight fosters One of the number Language lear relationships. To succeed in consuming menot just about Finally, sharing	w language can be a transite enhances cognitive skills dividuals understand and a empathy and broadens of most significant benefits rners can connect with particles are connect with particles are language learning, considered in the target language memorizing vocabulary; and the knowledge gained the learned, we contribute to	of the numbered bits sformative experies and increases care appreciate the number's worldview. of language learn people from diverniches our lives are stency and practicing sit's about immersithrough language learning through language learning stency and practicing sit's about immersithrough language learning stency and practicing sit's about immersithrough language learning stency and practicing sit's about immersithrough language learning stency and practicing stency and practicing sit's about immersithrough language learning stency and practicing stency and sten	ence, opening doors to eer opportunities. The pances of different culturning is its impact on see backgrounds, facilitated promotes a more ince are key. (21)speaking can accelerating oneself in the languagearning can empower of	Engaging with native speakers, e proficiency. Language learning is
	A. Language learning is on B. Learning a language of C. Only children can lead D. Language skills are of A. Understanding culture B. Cultural knowledge of C. Language learning pressure of the control o	can be beneficial. rn new languages. verrated. s is unnecessary. an hinder commur	nication.	

D. Culture is irrelevant to language learning.

Question 15. Hi Tom,

- Question 20. A. Language learning isolates individuals.
 - B. Communication skills are not affected by language learning.
 - C. Language learning can enhance interpersonal communication.
 - D. Learning a language is a solitary process.
- Question 21. A. Consistent practice is essential for language learning.
 - B. Language learners should avoid native speakers.
 - C. Practicing in isolation is effective.
 - D. Memorizing vocabulary is the only requirement.
- Question 22. A. Sharing knowledge hinders language acquisition.
 - B. Teaching others can strengthen our own skills.
 - C. Language skills are only for personal use.
 - D. Only experts can share their knowledge.

Read the following passage about peer pressure among students and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.

Peer Pressure Among Youth

Peer pressure can be particularly prevalent among teenagers, who are at a vulnerable stage of development and seeking their identity. It is a powerful force that can significantly impact the thoughts, actions, and behaviors of teenagers. During adolescence, individuals strive for acceptance and belonging, making them particularly susceptible to the influence of their peers. Understanding the nature of peer pressure and its effects is essential for supporting teenagers in navigating this challenging aspect of their social lives.

One aspect of peer pressure is the pressure to **conform** to the norms and expectations of a social group. Teenagers may feel compelled to adopt certain behaviors, preferences, or attitudes to fit in and avoid **social rejection**. This conformity can range from relatively harmless choices, such as fashion trends, to more concerning behaviors, such as substance abuse or risky activities.

Peer pressure can manifest in both explicit and implicit ways. Direct peer pressure involves explicit requests, invitations, or demands from peers to engage in specific actions or behaviors. <u>Indirect or implicit peer pressure</u>, on the other hand, is more subtle and involves observing others' behaviors and feeling <u>pressured to conform without any explicit requests</u>. This type of pressure can be equally influential and difficult for teenagers to navigate.

It is important to note that peer pressure can have positive or negative implications. Positive peer pressure can motivate teenagers to engage in healthy behaviors, such as participating in sports, pursuing academic goals, or engaging in community service. However, **it** can lead to risky or harmful behaviors, such as substance abuse, delinquency, or academic underachievement.

Parents, educators, and mentors play a crucial role in helping teenagers navigate peer pressure. By fostering open and supportive relationships, adults can provide a safe space for teenagers to discuss their experiences and concerns. Promoting critical thinking, assertiveness skills, and self-confidence can empower teenagers to resist negative peer

pressure and make independent, healthy choices.

(Adapted from "Peer Pressure: Its Influence on Teens and Decision Making")

Question 23: The word **"conform"** in paragraph 2 is opposite in meaning to:

A. resist

B. adapt

C. follow

D. imitate

Question 24: Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a potential outcome of peer pressure?

A. Participating in sports

B. Using harmful substances

C. Poor academic performance

D. Developing unique personal interests

Question 25: The phrase "social rejection" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by:

A. social approval

B. social exclusion

C. social interaction

D. social engagement

Question 26: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

A. Peer pressure can be seen directly through demands made by friends.

B. Friends can influence each other by their actions and behaviors without direct communication.

C. Indirect peer pressure is easier to recognize and avoid than direct requests from peers.

D. Observing the behaviors of those around us to conform in order to avoid being different.

Question 27: The word "it" in paragraph 4 refers to:

A. academic performance

B. negative behavior

C. peer pressure

D. social group

Question 28: Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- **A.** Peer pressure has only negative effects on teenagers.
- **B.** Positive peer pressure can lead to healthy behaviors.
- **C.** All peer pressure is easy to identify.
- **D.** Teenagers do not seek social acceptance.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer discuss the role of adults in addressing peer pressure?

A. Paragraph 2

B. Paragraph 3

C. Paragraph 4

D. Paragraph 5

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer explain the different forms of peer pressure?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

Read the following passage about urban shift and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.

[I] Sperm whales are fascinating creatures. [II] They possess the biggest brain of any species, six times larger than a human's, which scientists believe may have evolved to support intelligent, rational behavior. [III] They're also highly social and capable of making decisions as a group. [IV] But there's also a lot we don't know about them, including what they may be saying to one another when communicating with a system of short clicks, known as codas.

Now, new research published in Nature Communications today suggests that sperm whales' communication is actually much more expressive and complicated than was previously thought. A team of researchers led by Pratyusha Sharma at MIT's Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Lab (CSAIL) working with Project CETI, a nonprofit focused on using AI to understand whales, used statistical models to analyze whale codas and managed to identify a structure to their language that's similar to features of human language. Their findings represent a tool future researchers could use to **decipher** not just the structure but the actual meaning of whale sounds.

For the study, the researchers examined recordings of 8,719 codas from around 60 whales collected by the Dominica Sperm Whale Project between 2005 and 2018, using a mix of AI algorithms for pattern recognition and classification. The AI then turned the clicks within the coda data into a new kind of data visualization called an exchange plot, revealing that some codas featured extra clicks. These extra clicks, combined with variations in the duration of their calls, appeared in interactions between multiple whales, which **they** say suggests that codas can carry more information and possess a more complicated internal structure than we had previously believed.

The team's next step is to build language models of whale calls and to examine how those calls relate to different behaviors. They also plan to work on a more **universal** system that could be used across species, says Sharma. Taking a communication system we know nothing about, working out how it encodes and transmits information, and slowly beginning to understand what's being communicated could have many purposes beyond whales. "I think we're just starting to understand some of these things," she says. "We're very much at the beginning, but we are slowly making our way through."

_		_	
_	e in paragraph 1 does the follow strate a high level of sociability B. [II]	wing sentence best fit?	pted from technologyreview.com) lective decision – making. D. [IV]
Question 32: What	do we learn about sperm whal	es in paragraph 1?	
B. Their brains are read. The size of their D. They have the about Question 33: According to the size of their A. AI algorithms for C. Recordings of contract of the size of t	dy whale communication? r pattern recognition	ains by six times. are highly social. ar rather than alone. the following is NOT m B. Statistical mode D. Behavioral expe	eriments with whales
A. decode	B. resolve	C. detect	D. reveal
Question 35: The w	vord "they" in paragraph 3 ref	ers to	
A. researchers	B. algorithms	C. clicks	D. interactions
A. The study involveB. The research fourC. AI algorithms weD. The study conclusion	th of the following is TRUE aboved over 10,000 recordings of and that whale communication are used to analyze whale coda ided that codas cannot carry mover "universal" in paragraph	codas from various species simpler than previously as and uncover patterns. ore information than was	es of whales. y thought. s once believed.
A. general	B. conventional	C. prevalent	D. ordinary
A. Studying whale systems.B. Once we decodeC. Understanding wD. Whale communications	of the following best paraphr communication will provide whale communication, we will whale communication systems location can only be understood the of the following can most like	insights useful for understand how the nas limited applications of through long — term stud	ney transmit information. Dutside marine biology. ly without further application.

- **A.** Sperm whales are much more intelligent than what people commonly think.
- **B.** Project CETI is using the most advanced AI in order to achieve their end goal.
- C. Codas with extra clicks are the most structurally similar to human language.
- D. We have yet to fully grasp the complexity of the sperm whale language system.

Question 40: Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- A. Sperm whales are known for their large brains and complex group behavior, though their communication remains largely mysterious.
- **B.** Researchers have fully decoded the structure and meaning of whale codas using advanced AI technology.
- C. A recent study suggests that sperm whale communication may be more complex than previously thought. and researchers are beginning to unravel its structure and meaning with the help of AI.
- **D.** The study found that whale communication is not related to their behavior, but rather to random

