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| **TRƯỜNG PTLC ĐÀO DUY TỪ****ĐỀ THAM KHẢO** | **KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2023****Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH***Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút không kể thời gian phát đề**--------------------------* |

**Họ, tên thí sinh:…………………………………………………………………………**

**Số báo danh:....................................................................................................................**

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

**Câu 1.**  **A.** pear **B.** hear **C.** clear  **D.** near

**Câu 2.**  **A.** watched **B.** cleaned **C.** used  **D.** loved

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.**

**Câu 3.**  **A.** advice **B.** apply **C.** career  **D.** lifelong

**Câu 4.**  **A.** demonstrate **B.** paperwork **C.** probation  **D.** dealership

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**Câu 5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the destinations, he will have been walking for about three hours.

 **A.** When John will get **B.** By the time John gets

 **C.** After John has got  **D.** until John is getting

**Câu 6.** Many graffiti \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without the permission of the owner of the wall.

 **A.** are writing **B.** are written **C.** is writing **D.** is written

**Câu 7.** Most people are interested in \_\_\_ about famous celebrities, which is why tabloid magazines still exist.

 **A.** juicy chatter **B.** juicy gossip **C.** gossip freely  **D.** juicy talk

**Câu 8.** The jury \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her compliments on her excellent knowledge of subject.

 **A.** paid **B.** gave **C.** said **D.** said

**Câu 9.** Lifelong learning involves the use of both formal and informal learning opportunities throughout people's lives in order to foster the \_\_\_\_ development.

 **A.** continuing **B.** continuous **C.** continual  **D.** continued

**Câu 10.** She couldn't resist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at him in those clothes

 **A.** to laugh **B.** laugh **C.** laughing  **D.** laughed

**Câu 11.** It’s silly of him to spend a lot of money buying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** a thick wooden old table **B.** a thick old wooden table

 **C.** an old wooden thick table **D.** a wooden thick old table

**Câu 12.** We are raising funds for people with visual \_\_\_\_ in the city.

 **A.** breakages **B.** failures **C.** impairments  **D.** damages

**Câu 13.** The new supermarket is so much cheaper than the one in John Street. \_\_\_\_\_, they do free home deliveries.

 **A.** Moreover **B.** Consequently **C.** Nevertheless  **D.** Instead

**Câu 14.** On being told about her sack, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** her boss felt sorry for Mary **B.** Mary was shocked

 **C.** Mary's face turned pale  **D.** her boss changed his attitude

**Câu 15.** The more cigarettes you smoke, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you will die.

 **A.** the easier **B.** more sooner **C.** the sooner **D.** faster

**Câu 16.** It is impossible for him to be financially independent at such an early age, \_\_\_\_?

 **A.** isn't it **B.** is it **C.** doesn't he  **D.** does he

**Câu 17.** The government is trying its best to narrow the gap between \_\_\_\_ rich and \_\_\_\_ poor

 **A.** the / a **B.** a / the **C.** the / the  **D.** a / a

**Câu 18.** The government has given the \_\_\_\_\_ light to our tree – planting project, so we can go ahead and start organizing things.

 **A.** blue **B.** green **C.** red  **D.** white

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

**Câu 19.** The amount spent on defense is in **sharp** contrast to that spent on housing and health.

 **A.** blare **B.** flask **C.** stark  **D.** spark

**Câu 20.** To **keep up with** new developments and technology, modern people need to implement lifelong learning all the time.

 **A.** come up with **B.** get on with **C.** face up with  **D.** catch up with

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions**

**Câu 21.** The rapid development of artificial intelligence can replace many people in their jobs and make many people **unemployed**.

 **A.** have a job working for a company or another person **B.** not have a job that provides money

 **C.** have enough skills and abilities for someone to employ you **D.** have enough skills and abilities

**Câu 22.** My teacher required us to present our report of the survey's results **in black and white** in order for her to see our points easily.

 **A.** clearly **B.** ambiguously **C.** thoroughly  **D.** obviously

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

     The next time you are watching a film and you see one of the characters jumping out of a plane, falling off a horse, or being blown through a window - spare a (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_ for the stunt artist. Lots of people think that stunt artists are just "extras" who play small, unimportant parts in films and television. Nothing could be further from the truth.

     A stunt artist must combine the skills of an actor with the physical abilities of a first- (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ athlete. He or she must be extremely fit, and highly trained in a number of activities like scuba-diving, horse riding, martial arts or parachuting.

It is not easy to get started in a career as a stunt performer. Film and television producers look for experience and proven ability, as it is unlikely that they will take on a complete newcomer. However, because of the (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their profession, stunt artists tend to retire early. This means that new performers must be employed, or there will be no one to take (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the present generation quits.

      Even when a stunt artist becomes well-known, the work is not regular. It may sometimes be necessary to travel to the other side of the world for a job which involves long hours and great physical danger. It is not a glamorous occupation either. Unlike the famous actors for (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they sometimes risk their lives, few stunt artists are recognized in the street by adoring fans.

*(Source: https://matthewtoffolo.com/category/cinematography/page/2/)*

**Câu 23.** **A.** coin **B.** sympathy **C.** minute  **D.** thought

**Câu 24.**  **A.** gold **B.** class **C.** national  **D.** level

**Câu 25.**  **A.** type **B.** nature **C.** aspect  **D.** type

**Câu 26. A.** over **B.** in **C.** up  **D.** out

**Câu 27.**  **A.** who **B.** whom **C.** them  **D.** which

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

**Câu 28.** The field of Artificial Intelligence research was found at a workshop held on the campus of Dartmouth College during the summer of 1956 FOUNDED

 **A.** field **B.** was found **C.** held on  **D.** the

**Câu 29.** Tom’s jokes are inappropriate but we have to put up with it because he’s the boss. THEM

 **A.** inappropriate **B.** it **C.** because **D.** the

**Câu 30.** Many nations protect endangered species by forbidding hunting, to restrict land development and creating preserves. RESTRICTING

 **A.** protect **B.** by forbidding **C.** to restrict  **D.** and creating

**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.**

     The generation gap that was so in evidence during the 60s has resurfaced, but it is not the disruptive force that it was during the Vietnam era, a 2009 study suggests. The Pew Research Center study found that 79% of Americans see major differences between younger and older adults in the way they look at the world. In 1969, a Gallup Poll found that a smaller percentage, 74%, perceived major differences.

     Today, however, although more Americans see generational differences, most do not see them as **divisive**. That is partly because of the areas of difference. The top areas of disagreement between young and old, according to the Pew Research Study, are the use of technology and taste in music. Grandparents are likely to have observed these differences in their grandchildren who are tweens, teens, and young adults.

     If large differences between the generations exist, why don't they spawn conflict? The answer is twofold.

     First, the two largest areas of difference—technology and music—are less emotionally charged than political issues. The older generation is likely to be proud of the younger generation's prowess in technology rather than view it as a problem. As for the musical differences, each generation wants its own style of music, and the older generation generally can relate to that desire.

     Second, in the other areas of difference, the younger generation tends to regard the older generation as superior to **their** own generation—clearly a difference from the 1960s with its rallying cry of "Don't trust anyone over thirty." According to the Pew study, all generations regard older Americans as superior in moral values, work ethic and respect for others.

*(Adapted from www.verywellfamily.com)*

**Câu 31.** Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?

 **A.** Generation gap doesn’t cause a big problem in American families.

 **B.** Different points of view are the main problem between generations in America.

 **C.** The generation gap in the past was different from that in modern time.

 **D.** The areas of differences in generation gap have changed over the years.

**Câu 32.** The word **“divisive**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** agree **B.** positive **C.** serious  **D.** discordant

**Câu 33.** What are the two reasons why large differences between generations don’t cause disagreement?

 **A.** The generosity of the elder generation and the attitude of the younger generation.

 **B.** The different styles of music and the knowledge of the elder generation.

 **C.** The major aspects of differences between generations and the respect to the elder generation.

 **D.** The pride of the elder generation and the obedience of the younger one

**Câu 34.** The word **“their**” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** the older generation’s **B.** the younger generation’s

 **C.** supervisor’s  **D.** over-thirty people’s

**Câu 35.** According to the passage, which is **NOT** true?

 **A.** The majority of Americans agree generations’ viewpoints to be the major differences.

 **B.** Technology is one of the two biggest areas creating the gap between the old and the young.

 **C.** Grandparents feel uncomfortable with their grandchildren because of their better technology skills.

 **D.** The elderly in America are admired for moral values, work ethic and respect for others.

**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.**

      Sixty percent of working Americans today say they’ve left a job, or considered leaving a job, because they didn’t like their direct supervisor, according to a survey from human resource consulting firm Randstad US. Though leaving a job may seem like the best solution for retiring a bad boss, that doesn’t mean that it’s always the best plan for your career. In fact, if you’re in a situation where you love your job and the opportunities it presents, then leaving your role because of a difficult boss may not be the best idea. Pollak and Monster.com career expert Vicki Salemi broke down three ways you can deal with a bad boss without quitting a job you love.

      Pollak says that in many cases, a difficult relationship with your boss is often due to differing personalities and habits. One way to mend this relationship, she says, is to closely study your boss’s behavior so that you can meet their expectations. “Become the world’s leading expert on your boss or your manager,” says Pollak, who is also the author of the book “The Remix: How to Lead and Succeed in the Multigenerational Workforce.” “How does this person like to communicate? If she hates long emails, stop sending long emails. If she doesn’t like it when you drop by her office but reacts better when you schedule an appointment, then learn to always schedule appointments instead of **dropping in**. If she is not a morning person, don’t ask for things in the morning. If this person is really detail-oriented, then triple-check your documents before handing them in.” Salemi agrees. She says that if you have a boss who’s critical or a micromanager, often the best way to deal with them is to be proactive in meeting their needs. “It’s kind of like you’re managing them without making it seem like you’re managing them,” she says.

      When dealing with a difficult boss, Pollak says one of the best ways to figure out how to successfully work under their leadership is to talk to other people who you know have been in a similar situation. “Other people can be a resource, whether it’s a mentor, someone at a different company, a coach or people who have worked for **this person** in the past,” she says. “Treat it as a positive and say, ‘I really want to be successful working with X. What recommendations do you have?’” However, she emphasizes, you should never talk about the situation in a negative way, or say you don’t like working for your boss. Instead, discuss about the situation in a way that shows your willingness to adapt to make the relationship work.

      If talking to other colleagues isn’t helpful, then Pollak says one of your last options should be to talk directly to your boss. Consider your approach carefully. Instead of saying, “We’re not getting along. What should we do?”, say something to the effect of, “I’d really like to make sure that I’m serving your needs. I’d like to make sure that I’m communicating in a way that’s effective for you and I want to make sure that I’m being as **productive** as possible. Is there anything I can do differently?” This way, she says, you’re approaching the situation by asking how you can help, instead of emphasizing a problem.

(Adapted from https://www.cnbc.com/)

**Câu 36.** Which best serves as the main idea of the passage?

 **A.** How to get on well with your strict boss. **B.** Is it good idea to quit the job you love?

 **C.** How to make the best plan for your career.  **D.** Three ways to become a boss of the job you love.

**Câu 37.** What is the first advice mentioned in the passage?

 **A.** Try to imitate your boss’s personalities and habits.

 **B.** Try to do everything better than what your boss expects.

 **C.** Try to understand your boss’s manners as carefully as possible.

 **D.** Try not to talk about the differences between your boss and you.

**Câu 38.** The phrase “**dropping in**” in the second paragraph mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** paying a formal visit to a place **B.** paying an informal visit to a person

 **C.** having an arrangement before  **D.** leaving before saying goodbye

**Câu 39.** What does the phrase “**this person**” in paragraph 3 refer to?

 **A.** a mentor **B.** someone at different company **C.** a coach  **D.** your boss

**Câu 40.** What should you have to pay attention to if you want to ask for others’ advice about your boss?

 **A.** your feeling **B.** your attitude **C.** your situation  **D.** your relationship

**Câu 41.** The word “**productive**” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** useful **B.** destructive **C.** harsh  **D.** critical

**Câu 42.** Which statement is **NOT** true, according to the passage?

 **A.** Always check your documents carefully before giving them to a detailed-oriented boss.

 **B.** Don’t talk about your situation negatively.

 **C.** Never show your enthusiasm for work when talking to your boss.

 **D.** Don’t mention the problem between you and your boss.

**Câu 43.** What can be inferred from the passage?

 **A.** Not every boss appreciates your willingness to adapt their behavior.

 **B.** Finding help whenever suffering a bad boss is the best solution.

 **C.** A proactive person will not face with a strict boss.

 **D.** Your positive attitude will help you know how to deal with your difficult boss.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

**Câu 44.** “My father doesn’t work in the factory any more” Bella told us.

 **A.** Bella said that her father no longer worked in the factory.

 **B.** Bella wished that her father didn’t work in the factory any more.

 **C.** Bella hoped that her father was used to working in the factory

 **D.** Bella denied that her father used to work in the factory.

**Câu 45.** He last visited London three years ago.

 **A.** He hasn’t visited London for three years. **B.** He was in London for three years.

 **C.** He didn’t visit London three years ago.  **D.** He has been in London for three years.

**Câu 46.** If someone understands this theory, they are cleverer than I am.

 **A.** There is someone who is cleverer than I am as he understands this theory

 **B.** Some people who understand this theory are cleverer than I am

 **C.** No one who is cleverer than I am understands this theory.

 **D.** Anyone who understands this theory is cleverer than I am.

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the option that best completes following exchanges.**

**Câu 47.** Two friends meet on the first day at school. Complete the conversation.

- A: "Hey John. I didn't know you were coming to this school." - B: “\_\_\_\_. It's good to see you."

 **A.** Oh, nice to meet you **B.** Yeah, what a coincidence

 **C.** That's life  **D.** Every now and then

**Câu 48.** Joanna is inviting Sally to go out with her.

- Joanna: "Well, would you like to come out for dinner? Let's go somewhere this evening."

- Sally: “\_\_\_\_”

 **A.** Really? I'd love to. **B.** How do you feel about it?

 **C.** Shall we go out tonight?  **D.** I love going out.

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

**Câu 49.** Susan didn’t apply for the summer job in the café. She now regrets it.

 **A.** Susan wishes that she applied for the summer job in the café.

 **B.** Susan feels regret because she didn’t apply for the summer job in the café.

 **C.** If only Susan didn’t apply for the summer job in the café.

 **D.** Susan wishes that she had applied for the summer job in the café.

**Câu 50.** She had only just put the telephone down when the boss rang.

 **A.** She put the telephone down and the boss rang.

 **B.** Hardly had she put the telephone down when the boss rang.

 **C.** The boss rang back, but she put the telephone down.

 **D.** She had put the telephone down, so she let it ring when the boss rang.

 **THE END**