| **BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**ĐỀ CHUẨN MINH HỌA 03*(Đề thi có 04 trang)* | **KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2022****Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH***Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút không kể thời gian phát đề**--------------------------* |
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**Họ, tên thí sinh………………………………………………………………………**

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

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

**Question 1:** His\_\_\_\_\_\_of the generator is very famous.

 **A**. invent **B.** inventive **C**. invention **D.** inventor

**Question 2:** They rarely let her stay out late, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 **A**. do they **B**. don’t they **C**. does she **D.** doesn’t she

**Question 3.** The commission estimates that at least seven companies took\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the program.

 **A.** advantage **B**. use **C.** benefit **D.** dominance

**Question 4.** Both husband and wife should be responsible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doing the household chores.

 **A.** with  **B.** to  **C.** for  **D.** of

**Question 5:** Mary was clearly nervous; she was sitting right on the\_\_\_\_\_\_ of hischair.

 **A**. outside **B.** edge **C.** tip **D**. border

**Question 6:** I will stand here and wait for you you come back.

 **A.** because **B**. though **C**. so **D.** until

**Question** 7. She bought a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lunchbox that she could carry lunch to work.

 **A.** new red plastic **B.** red plastic new

 **C.** new plastic red **D.** plastic new red

**Question 8:** The government hopes to\_\_\_\_\_\_its plans for introducing cable TV.

 **A.** turn out **B**. carry out **C**. carry on **D**. keep on

**Question 9:** When she came home from school yesterday, her mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the kitchen.

 A. cooked B. was cooking C. is cooking D. cooks

**Question 10:** \_\_\_\_\_\_, he went straight home.

 **A**. While he would finish his work **B.** When he has finished his work

 **C**. After he had finished his work **D**. Before he has been finishing his work

**Question 11:** The jury\_\_\_\_\_\_her compliments on her excellent knowledge of thesubject.

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

**Question 12:** I took the children to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_park last weekend. They reallyenjoyed going on all the rides.

**A.** wildlife **B.** amusement **C**. national **D**. entertainment

**Question 13.** This villa ———————- in 1975 by my grandfather.

 **A**. built **B**. was built **C.**     was build **D**.     has built

**Question 14**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this movie last week, I don’t want to see it again.

 **A.** Having seen **B.** Being seen **C.** Having been seen **D.** Seeing

**Question 15:** The richer you are, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** you may become more worried **B.** you more worried may become

**C.** the more worried you may become **D.** the more worry you may become become

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

**Question 16:** “How fashionable a pair of trainers you have!”

- “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Do you want to know where I bought them?

**B.** Thanks for your compliment.

**C.** I know it’s fashionable.

**D.** Yes, of course.

**Question 17:** “What can I do for you?” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A.** No need to help. **B.** Thank you.

**C.** Thanks, I’m just looking. **D.** Sorry for not buying anything

***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 primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 18: A.** admit  **B.** suggest  **C.** remind  **D.** manage

**Question 19: A.** approval  **B.** applicant  **C.** energy  **D.** influence

***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 20: A.** watched  **B.** cleaned  **C.** stopped  **D.** picked

**Question 21: A.** hole  **B.** home  **C.** come  **D.** hold

***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:** I will not **stand for** your bad attitude any longer.

**A.** like **B.** sit **C.** tolerate **D.** care

**Question 23.** The repeated **commercials** on TV distract many viewers from watching their favorite films.

**A.** advertisements **B.** contests **C.** business **D.** economics

***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.***

**Question 24:** In some countries, so few students are accepted by the universities that admission is almost **a guarantee** of a good job upon graduation.

 **A.** a promise **B.** an uncertainty **C.** an assurance **D.** a pledge

**Question 25:** The burglar crept into the house **without making any noise**. That's why no one heard anything.

 **A.** inaudibly **B.** boisterously **C.** shrilly **D.** hurly-burly

***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 26:** ***Seth informed us of his retirement from the company. He did it when arriving at the meeting.***

 A. Only after his retiring from the company did Seth tell us about his arrival at the meeting.

 B. Not until Seth said to us that he would leave the company did he turn up at the meeting.

 C. Hardly had Seth notified us of his retiring from the company when he arrived at the meeting.

 D. No sooner had Seth arrived at the meeting than we were told about his leaving the company

**Question 27:** ***They were late for the meeting. The heavy was heavy.***

A. If it snowed heavily, they would be late for the meeting.

B. Had it not snowed heavily, they would have been late for the meeting.

C. But for the heavy snow, they wouldn't have been late for the meeting.

D. If it didn't snow heavily, they wouldn't be late for the meeting.

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

**Question 28:** Mrs. Hoa and her friends from Vietnam plan to attend the festival now

 **A B C D**

**Question 29:** Some manufacturers are not only raising their prices but also decreasing the production of its

 **A B C D**

products.

**Question 30:** The whole matter is farther complicated by the fact that Amanda and Jo refuse to speak to

 **A B C**

each other.

 **D**

***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 31:** ***A supermarket is more convenient than a shopping centre.***

A. A shopping centre is not as convenient as a supermarket.

 B. A shopping centre is more convenient than a supermarket.

 C. A supermarket is not as convenient as a shopping centre.

D. A supermarket is as inconvenient as a shopping centre.

**Question 32:** ***"It was your fault. You broke my windows, "said the woman to him.***

A. The woman insisted him on breaking her windows.

B. The woman advised him to break her windows.

C. The woman told him to break her windows.

D. The woman blamed him for having broken her windows.

**Question 33*. It was a mistake for Tony to buy that house.***

A. Tony couldn’t have bought that house.

 B. Tony can’t have bought that house.

 C. Tony needn’t have bought that house.

 D. Tony shouldn’t have bought that house.

***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 from 26 to 30.***

In the past, the process of choosing a career was a much simpler matter than it is today. Aboy often followed in his father’s footsteps. His sister learned the household skills that would prepare her to become (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_ wife and mother. Nowadays young people grow up in a much freer society (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_they enjoy almost unlimited career opportunities. In recent years, there (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_an enormous increase in the kinds of vocations from which it is possible to choose. In addition, many of the barriers to career opportunity that existed only a few decades ago, such as (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_based on sex or religion or ethnic origins, are (30) disappearing.

**Question 34:** A. many B. the C. an D. a

**Question 35:** A. where B. when C. why D. whom

**Question 36:** A. had been B. has been C. will be D. was

**Question 37:** A. judgement B. perception C. devotion D. discrimination

**Question 38:** A. rapidly B. incessantly C. categorically D. vigilantly

***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 31 to 35.***

After twenty years of growing student enrollments and economic **prosperity,** business schools in the United States have started to face harder times. Only Harvard’s MBA School has shown a substantial increase in enrollment in recent years. Both Princeton and Stanford have seen decreases in their enrollments. Since 1990, the number of people receiving Masters in Business Administration (MBA) degrees, has dropped about 3 percent to 75,000, and the trend of lower enrollment rates is expected to continue.

There are two factors causing this decrease in students seeking an MBA degree. The first one is that many graduates of four-year colleges are finding that an MBA degree does not guarantee a plush job on Wall Street, or in other financial districts of major American cities. Many of the entry- level management jobs are going to students graduating with Master of Arts degrees in English and the humanities as well as those holding MBA degrees. Students have asked the question, “Is an MBA degree really what I need to be best prepared for getting a good job?” The second major factor has been the cutting of American payrolls and the lower number of entry-level jobs being offered. Business needs are changing, and MBA schools are **struggling** to meet the new demands.

**Question 39.** What is the main focus of this passage?

A. Jobs on Wall Street

 B. Types of graduate degrees

C. Changes in enrollment for MBA schools

D. How schools are changing to reflect the economy

**Question 40.** The word “**prosperity**” in the first paragraph could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. success B. surplus C. nurturing D. education

**Question 41**. Which of the following business schools has shown an increase in enrollment?

A. Princeton B. Harvard C. Stanford D. Yale

**Question 42.** Which of the following descriptions most likely applies to Wall Street?

A. a center for international affairs B. a major financial center

C. a shopping district D. a neighborhood in New York

**Question 42:** As used in the second paragraph, the word **“struggling”** is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. evolving B. plunging C. starting D. striving

***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.***

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the tamily, traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ubility, decades ot research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category ot “**natural leaders**”. It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs ot that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group.

Group members look to instrumental leaders to “get things” done.” Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the **collective** well-being of a social group’s member. Expressive leaders are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among **them.** Group members expect expressive leaders to maintain stable relationships within the group and provide support to individual members.

Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather **secondary relationship** to other group members. They give orders and may discipline group members who inhibit attainment of the group’s goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship to others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is subjected to discipline, are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to resolve issues that threaten to divide the group. As the differences in these two roles suggest, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a more distant respect.

**Question 44.** What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The problems faced by leaders B. How leadership differs in small and large groups

C. How social groups determine who will lead them D. The role of leaders in social groups

**Question 45.** The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders **EXCEPT**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. recruitment B. formal election process

C. specific leadership training D. traditional cultural patterns

**Question 46.** In mentioning “**natural leaders**” in the second paragraph, the author is making the point that

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. few people qualify as “natural leaders”

B. there is no proof that “natural leaders” exist

C. “natural leaders’ are easily accepted by the members of a social group

D. “natural leaders” share a similar set of characteristics

**Question 47.** The passage indicates that ‘instrumental leaders’ generally focus on .

A. ensuring harmonious relationships B. sharing responsibility with group members

C. identifying new leaders D. achieving a goal

**Question 48.** The word “**collective**” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to .

A. necessary B. typical C. group D. particular

**Question 49.** The word “**them**” in the third paragraph refers to .

A. expressive leaders B. goals of the group

C. group members D. tension and conflict

**Question 50.** A “**secondary relationship**” mentioned in the last paragraph between a leader and the members of a group could best be characterized as .

A. distant B. Enthusiastic C. unreliable D. personal

**THE END**