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| SỞ GD & ĐT THANH HÓA  **TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LAM SƠN**  ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC  ( Đề thi có 05 trang) | **KỲ THI KSCL CÁC MÔN THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT LẦN 1**  **NĂM HỌC 2022-2023**  Môn Thi: TIẾNG ANH  *Ngày thi: 11/ 01/ 2023*  *Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút*  *( Không kể thời gian phát đề)*    **Mã đề thi: 896** |

Họ và tên thí sinh:..................................................................... Số báo danh: .............................

***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.***

**Câu 1:** Tim and Peter met each other on the pavement last week.

Tim: “Do you want me to help you with those suitcases?”

Peter: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** No, those aren’t mine. **B.** Of course, not for me.

**C.** No, I can manage them myself. **D.** No, I can’t help you now.

**Câu 2:** Daisy is in a restaurant near her house.

Waiter:May I take your order now, sir?

Daisy: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Yes, I’d like some fish and chips. **B.** Sure, it’s delicious.

**C.** Ok, here is my bill. **D.** Thanks, I’ve really had enough.

***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.***

**Câu 3: A.** clutter **B.** fortune **C.** hunting **D.** humble

**Câu 4: A.** maintained **B.** confined **C.** absorbed **D.** protected

***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.***

**Câu 5:** Turtle enclosures save baby turtles from natural **predators** like birds, crabs, and lizards.

**A.** savers **B.** protectors **C.** survivors **D.** hunters

**Câu 6:** Looking at the weather, I think we made a **wise** decision not to go to the coast this weekend.

**A.** wrong **B.** right **C.** sensible **D.** difficult

***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.***

**Câu 7:** Joe is not here with us. He will know how to fix this technical issue.

**A.** If only Joe were here with us to help fix this technical issue.

**B.** Provided that Joe is here with us, he won’t know how to fix this technical issue.

**C.** Joe will know how to fix this technical issue even if he is not here with us.

**D.** We wish Joe had been here with us and fix this technical issue.

**Câu 8:** He started working in the World Bank. That was right after he had graduated from university.

**A.** No sooner had he graduated from university than he started working in the World Bank.

**B.** No sooner had he started working in the World Bank than he graduated from university.

**C.** Hardly had he started working in the World Bank when he graduated from university.

**D.** If you had lent me the dictionary last night, I could have translated the article today.

***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.***

**Câu 9:** It was her performances in American idol that **gained** her an international reputation as a soprano.

**A.** damaged **B.** enjoyed **C.** enhanced **D.** earned

**Câu 10:** The lawyer promised that he would **leave no stone unturned** in trying to find more evidence to help Jake's case.

**A.** always change his ideas **B.** do everything possible

**C.** keep any stone he found **D.** throw all the stones away

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

**Câu 11:** After the flash flood, all the drains were overflowing \_\_\_\_\_ storm water.

**A.** from **B.** with **C.** for **D.** by

**Câu 12:** The ideas \_\_\_\_\_\_ in this essay are not particularly original.

**A.** are discussed **B.** discussing **C.** discussed **D.** which are discussing

**Câu 13:** Some of his proposals would not so much control the product as attach a few \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the proposed system.

**A.** things bright as a button **B.** hitches wagon to a star

**C.** golden handshakes **D.** bells and whistles

**Câu 14:** Today, many serious childhood diseases \_\_\_\_\_ by early immunization.

**A.** can be prevented **B.** be prevented **C.** can prevent **D.** are preventing

**Câu 15:** The volunteer team \_\_\_\_\_ students with various visual, hearing, physical and cognitive impairments every two months to give them both financial and spiritual support.

**A. call on** **B.** call off **C.** call out **D.** call back

**Câu 16:** John lost the \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle he bought last week and his parents were very angry with him.

**A.** new beautiful blue Japanese **B.** beautiful blue Japanese new

**C.** Japanese beautiful new blue **D.** beautiful new blue Japanese

**Câu 17:** Some teenagers just simply run \_\_\_\_\_\_ to their parents’ expectations as a way to express their identity.

**A.** contrary **B.** against **C.** opposite **D.** counter

**Câu 18:** The larger the area of forest is destroyed, \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the most frequently natural disasters occur **B.** the more frequently are natural disasters

**C.** the most frequent natural disasters are **D. the more frequently natural disasters**occur

**Câu 19:** Fitzgerald is eager to \_\_\_\_\_ Martin's record of three successive world titles.

**A.** copy **B.** emulate **C.** produce **D.** imitate

**Câu 20:** Native species \_\_\_\_\_\_ a part of a given biological landscape since they adapted to the local environment.

**A.** are **B.** have been  **C.** is **D.** has been

**Câu 21:** You have a ticket to the water puppetry, \_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** do you **B.** haven’t you **C.** don’t you **D.** have you

**Câu 22:** Oprah Winfrey has been an important role model for black American women, breaking down many invisible \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** barriers **B.** trends **C.** gaps **D.** races

**Câu 23:** The writer and poet \_\_\_\_\_ to preside over this meeting.

**A.** are going **B.** is going **C.** have been going **D.** is to going

**Câu 24:** His visit to Korea was delayed \_\_\_\_\_ his illness.

A. although B. because of C. because D. in spite of

**Câu 25:** We couldn't hear anything because of the \_\_\_\_\_ noise of the drums the next-door neighbours were playing.

**A.** deafness **B.** deafen **C.** deafening **D.** deaf

***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.***

**Câu 26: A.** costume **B.** surface **C.** symptom **D.** unique

**Câu 27: A.** romantic **B.** popular **C.** nutrition **D.** financial

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 from 28 to 32.

Harvard University, today recognized as part of the top echelon of the world’s universities, came from very inauspicious and humble beginning.

This oldest of American universities was founded in 1636, just sixteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Included in the Puritan emigrants to the Massachusetts colony during this period were more than 100 graduates of England’s prestigious Oxford and Cambridge universities, and these universities graduates in the New Word were determined that their sons would have the same educational opportunities that **they** themselves had had. Because of this support in the colony for an institution of higher learning, the General Court of Massachusetts appropriated 400 pounds for a college in October of 1636 and early the following year decided on a parcel of land for the school; this land was in an area called Newetowne which was later renamed Cambridge after its English cousin and is the site of the present-day university.

When a young minister named John Harvard, who came from the neighboring town of Charlestowne, died from tuberculosis in 1638, he willed half of his estate of 1,700 pounds to the **fledgling** college. In spite of the fact that only half of the bequest was actually paid, the General Court named the college after the minister in appreciation for what he had done. The amount of the bequest may not have been large, particularly by today’s standard, but it was more than the General Court had found it necessary to appropriate in order to open the college.

Henry Dunster was appointed the first president of Harvard in 1640, and it should be noted that in addition to serving as president, he was also the entire faculty, with an entering freshmen class of four students. Although the staff did expand somewhat, for the first century of its existence the entire teaching staff consisted of the president and three or four tutors.

(Source*: https://www.examenglish.com/TOEFL/TOEFL\_reading1.htm&ved*)

**Câu 28:** Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned about John Harvard?

**A.** Where he was buried.                                   **B.** How much he bequeathed to Harvard.

**C.** Where he came from. **D.** What he died of.

**Câu 29:** The passage indicates that Harvard is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** one of the oldest universities in the world

**B.** one of the oldest universities in America

**C.** the oldest university in the world

**D.** the oldest university in America

**Câu 30:** The word **fledgling** in the third paragraph could be best replaced by which of the following?

**A.** flying **B.** newborn **C.** winged **D.** established

**Câu 31:** The pronoun **they** in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Oxford and Cambridge universities                      **B.** university graduates

**C.** educational opportunities **D.** sons

**Câu 32:** The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Harvard University developed under the auspices of the General Court of Massachusetts

**B.** Harvard is one of the world’s most prestigious universities.

**C.** what is today a great university started out small

**D.** John Harvard was key to the development of a great university

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 from 33 to 39.

How long will a baby born today live? 100 years? 120 years? Scientists are studying genes that could mean long life for us all.

There are already many, many people who have passed the landmark age of 100. In fact, there are now so many healthy, elderly people that there’s a name for them: the wellderly. These are people over the age of eighty who have no major illnesses, such as high blood pressure, heart disease or diabetes.

There are many scientific studies of communities where healthy old age is typical. These include places like Calabria in southern Italy and the island of Okinawa in Japan. In Calabria, the small village of Molochio has about 2,000 inhabitants. And of these, there are at least eight people over a hundred years old. When researchers ask people like this the secret of their long life, the answer is almost always about food and is almost always the same: ‘I eat a lot of fruit and vegetables.’ ‘I eat a little bit of everything.’ ‘ I neither smoke nor drink.’

In the past, scientists looked at things such as diet and lifestyle for an explanation of long life, these days **they** are also looking at genetics. Researcher Eric Topol says that there must be genes that explain why people are protected from the effects of aging process. The new research into long life did **scrutinize** groups of people who have a genetic connection. One interesting group lives in Ecuador. In one area of the country there are a number of people with the same genetic condition. It’s called Laron syndrome. These people don’t grow very tall – just over one metre. But Laron syndrome also give them protection against cancer and diabetes. As a result, they live longer than other people in their families. Meanwhile, on the Hawaiian island of Oahu, there’s another group of long-lived men, Japanese-Americans. They have a similar gene to the Laron syndrome group.

Back in Calabria, researchers constructed the family trees of the 100-year-old people. They looked at family information from the 19th century to today. It is concluded that there are genetic factors that give health benefits to the men. This is a surprising result because generally in Europe, women live longer than men. So what really makes people live longer? It seems likely that it is an interaction of genes, the environment and probably a third factor – luck.

(Adapted from [*https://www.ngllife.com/long-and-healthy-life-0*](https://www.ngllife.com/long-and-healthy-life-0))

**Câu 33:** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

**A.** In the past, more people lived to a healthy old age.

**B.** We will all live to at least 100 years.

**C.** More European men live to a healthy old age than women.

**D.** Different factors lead to a healthy old age.

**Câu 34:** Who are the wellderly?

**A.** They are healthy young people. **B.** They are old people with health problems.

**C.** They are healthy old people. **D.** They are young people with health problems.

**Câu 35:** Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

**A.** How To Live More Than 100 Years?

**B.** The Secrets of A Long And Healthy Life

**C.** Human Lifespan Is Determined by Genetics

**D.** Tips To Increase Life Expectancy

**Câu 36:** The word **scrutinize** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** inspect **B.** weigh **C.** peruse **D.** discover

**Câu 37:** Which of the following is **NOT** true about the Laron syndrome?

**A.** It is the result of a genetic condition.

**B.** This syndrome is a health problem for groups of people in Ecuador and Hawaii.

**C.** People diagnosed with this syndrome are prone to diabetes.

**D.** Ecuadorians having Laron syndrome are approximately one metre tall.

**Câu 38:** According to paragraph 3, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** scientists have conducted many studies of places where healthy old age is normal

**B.** scientists have been investigating places where most people live to be a hundred

**C.** scientists have been studying places where there is no healthy old person

**D.** scientists have been studying places where only one healthy old person lives

**Câu 39:** The word **they** in paragraph 4 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** scientists **B.** diet and lifestyle **C.** things **D.** explanations

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 40 to 44.

Why is culture important and how does it answer the question "*What is cultural identity?"*? Culture is the underlying foundation of traditions and beliefs that help a person relate to the world around them. It is the basis for any superstitions they may have. It is the aversion to (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_ types of meat, or which days you can work on. Culture gives us a definite starting point when beginning to search for our roots. Knowing (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a person comes from will help to define how they look at their family obligations as well as how they celebrate important milestones in life.

As a person has given up their cultural identity, they can (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ identify themselves with the things that were (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the most important things in their lives. They lose direction. As time (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by and they continue to forget about their past and their natural traditions, their identity becomes less and less pronounced.

(*Source: http://nobullying. com/ cultural-identity*)

**Câu 40: A.** typical **B.** especial **C.** special **D.** specific

**Câu 41: A.** how **B.** when **C.** where **D.** by which

**Câu 42: A.** no more **B.** any more **C.** no longer **D.** any longer

**Câu 43: A.** once **B.** at once **C.** for once **D.** one time

**Câu 44: A.** goes **B.** flies **C.** passes **D.** walks

***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.***

**Câu 45:** My brother started studying French three years ago.

**A.** My brother hasn’t studied French for three years.

**B.** My brother studied French for three years ago.

**C.** My brother studies French for three years.

**D.** My brother has studied French for three years.

**Câu 46:** It was wrong of you not to ask your parents’ permission before deciding to quit your job.

**A.** You must have asked your parents’ permission before deciding to quit your job.

**B.** You had to have asked your parents’ permission before deciding to quit your job.

**C.** You should have asked your parents’ permission before deciding to quit your job.

**D.** You might have asked your parents’ permission before deciding to quit your job.

**Câu 47:** “I am going away tomorrow, mom.”, the son said.

**A.** The son told his mom that he was going away the next day.

**B.** The son asked his mom if he was going away tomorrow.

**C.** The son said that he was going away the next day, mom.

**D.** The son said his mom he was going away the next day.

***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.***

**Câu 48:** The nutritionist told him to avoid eating lots of carbohydrates, focus on having more protein-rich foods and green vegetables, and drinking at least eight glasses of water a day.

**A.** foods **B.** drinking **C.** avoid eating **D.** focus on having

**Câu 49:** Heavy storms usually cause powerful cuts in hundreds of homes.

**A.** heavy **B.** cuts **C.** homes **D.** powerful

**Câu 50:** The United States come top of the list of countries ranked by economic performances.

**A.** the list **B.** economic **C.** come **D.** ranked

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**ĐÁP ÁN**

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