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|  **TRƯỜNG THPT THỦ ĐỨC****Năm học 2022-2023****ĐỀ THI THỬ** | **ĐÁNH GIÁ ĐỊNH KỲ CUỐI HỌC KỲ II** **MÔN: TIẾNG ANH – KHỐI 12** **Thời gian: 60 phút***(Không kể thời gian giao đề)* | **MÃ ĐỀ****231** |

**Họ, tên thí sinh:**………………………………………… **Lớp:**…………… **Số báo danh:** ………………

***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 1. A.** philosophy **B.** diversity **C.** catastrophe **D.** temporary

**Question 2. A.** neutral **B.** inspire **C.** convene **D.** humane

***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 3. A.** roles **B.** series **C.** prizes **D.** duties

**Question 4. A.** management **B.** teenage **C.** message **D.** cover**age**

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 5 to 9.

 People think children should play sports. Sports are fun, and children stay healthy playing with others. However, playing sports can have negative effects on children. It may produce feelings of poor self- esteem or aggressive behavior in some children. According to research on kids and sports, 40,000,000 kids play sports in the US. Of these, 18,000,000 say they have been yelled at or called names while playing sports. This leaves many children with a bad impression of sports. They think sports are just too aggressive.

 Many researchers believe adults, especially parents and coaches, are the main cause of too much aggression in children's sports. They believe children copy aggressive adult behavior. This behavior is then further **reinforced** through both positive and negative feedback. Parents and coaches are powerful teachers because children usually look up to them. Often these adults behave aggressively themselves, sending children the message that winning is everything. At children's sporting events, parents may yell insults at other players or cheer when their child behaves aggressively. As well, children may be taught that hurting other players is acceptable or are pushed to continue playing even when they are injured. In addition, the media makes violence seem exciting. Children watch adult sports games and see violent behavior replayed over and over on television.

As a society, we really need to face up to this problem and do something about it. Parents and coaches should act as better examples for children. They also need to teach children better values. They should teach children to enjoy themselves whether they win or not. It's not necessary to knock yourself out to enjoys sports. Winning isn't everything. In addition, children shouldn't be allowed to continue to play when they are injured. Sending a child with an injury into a game gives the child the message that health isn't as important as winning. If we make some basic changes, children might learn to enjoy sports again.

*(Adapted from Reading Challenge 2 by Casep Malarcher and Andrea Jansen)*

**Question 5.** Which of the following could be the main idea of passage?

 **A.** Children should be discouraged to play sports when they are too young.

 **B.** The negative impacts sports bring children outweigh their positive effects.

 **C.** Playing sports is not always beneficial to children's health.

 **D.** Playing sports may make children more violent.

**Question 6.** According to many researchers, which mainly causes much aggression in children's sports?

 **A.** teachers **B.** players **C.** adults **D.** kids

**Question 7.** The word “**reinforced”** in the second paragraph could be best replace by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** strengthened **B.** reduced **C.** dropped **D.** prevented

**Question 8.** According to paragraph 2, the following are the reasons of children's aggression, EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** are likely trained that it's appropriate to commit a foul against an opponent

 **B.** children shout at their opponents as playing

 **C.** violent manners are repeated many times on television **D.** parents and coaches are too aggressive to win

**Question 9.** What does the author suggest in the last paragraph?

 **A.** Being injured in sports is not acceptable.

 **B.** Enjoying themselves should be children's principal purpose when playing sports.

 **C.** Children can't avoid hurting or yelling at other players when playing sports.

 **D.** Aggressive behavior is very necessary in playing sports.

***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 10 to 14.***

 Job-sharing is a concept that first appeared as a trendy idea in the fifties and basically means two people sharing one job. (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_ , people either worked full-time or part-time with no other options and little flexibility to move between the two. But more recently, opportunities have begun to appear for alternatives as our lives have become more complex, expensive or stressful and as we demand more.

 Job-sharing has been seen as a cure for such economic problems as unemployment, under-employment and under-utilisation of talent in the workforce. The rewards for the employee are the promise of a better work/family balance, the freedom to return to studies or flexibility to deal with issues related to health. It is especially popular with women nearing the end of their pregnancies, people returning to work after an absence or (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_ nearing retirement. For the employer, the organisation still gets the full-time position covered but simply by two people rather than one. This is different from a part-time job, where the role of the position (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the company has to change. The quality of the work being done does not have to suffer because it is still being done on a full-time basis.

 Job-sharing is not found in all areas of employment, but it has flourished in the financial services industry, the airline industry and the independent schooling system. Indeed, the school system has played a pioneering role with regard to flexible work practices. Since it is a (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_ profession (almost seventy per cent of the Independent Education Union’s members are women), and many women demand (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_ from their employers, many schools have successfully introduced a number of schemes, including other work policies such as careers' leave and part-time work, in addition to job-sharing.

**Question 10. A.** Recently **B.** Finally **C.** Formerly **D.** Accordingly

**Question 11. A.** that **B.** those **C.** these **D.** who

**Question 12. A.** within **B.** beyond **C.** without **D.** underneath

**Question 13. A.** female-dominated **B.** female-made **C.** female-originated **D.** female-based

**Question 14. A.** flexibilities **B.** flexibility **C.** flexible **D.** flexibly

***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 15.** Quick learners should be allowed to **forge ahead** with more challenging tasks or activities.

 **A.** move along **B.** make an illegal copy **C.** head in the goals **D.** makefurtheradvances

**Question 16.** Coca-Cola finds it profitable to switch to the new caps, which help to save up to 1.37 grams of plastic per bottle.

 **A.** advantageous **B.** economic **C.** fruitless **D.** ineffective

***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 17.** If war broke out, it would be **catastrophic** for the whole world; famine, economic crisis, appalling toll of dead…would arise.

 **A.** eathshaking **B.** promising **C.** consequential **D.** calamitous

**Question 18.** Feminists believes that there is a **disproportionate** share of household chores between males and females. Women always have to spend at least 4 hours doing things around the house.

 **A.** dissimilar **B.** uneven **C.** equal **D.** different

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

**Question 19.** Everyone in the family was \_\_\_\_\_\_ , and the dinner table often turned into a noisy forum.

 **A.** arguing **B.** argumentative **C.** arguable **D.** arguments

**Question 20.** Would you kindly remind me the colleague with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I am going to work on this project?

 **A.** who **B.** whose **C.** whom **D.** that

**Question 21.** “Chia sẻ yêu thương” is a yearly activity among students, aiming at helping \_\_\_\_\_\_at TDH.

 **A.** high school more disadvantaged and poorer students **B.** high school poorer and more disadvantaged students

 **C.** more disadvantaged and poorer high school students **D.** poorer and more disadvantaged high school students

**Question 22.** Some novels can be killed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dead by bad reviews when they are first published.

 **A.** hammer **B.** rock **C.** stone **D.** axe

**Question 23.** The poor girl agreed to send the money to the scammer without the slightest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** hesitation **B.** objective **C.** inspiration **D.** devotion

**Question 24.** The pandemic played a huge role in reversing positive trends of improving women’s status \_\_\_\_\_\_ women were hit harder financially.

 **A.** yet **B.** but **C.** however **D.** as

**Question 25.** A large area of the Amazonian rain forest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the forest fire and many wild species were on the verge of extinction.

 **A.** was devastating **B.** will devastate **C.** devastate **D.** was devastated

**Question 26.** \_\_\_\_\_\_, the show had started, and everyone was wondering what happened to him.

 **A.** After he arrived **B.** Before he had arrived

 **C.** By the time he arrived **D.** While he was arriving

**Question 27.** Eating in the evening \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ obesity.

 **A.** is claimed not have caused **B.** has been claimed not to cause

 **C.** claimed not to cause **D.** claimed that it is not to cause

**Question 28.** As your father, I don’t like you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with those school dropouts.

 **A.** initiating **B.** associating **C.** relating **D.** accounting

**Question 29.** We made a donation during the school's annual appeal \_\_\_\_\_\_ money or things to help disadvantaged students.

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

**Question 30.** You don’t need to explain anything to anyone. Sometimes, the more we talk, \_\_\_\_\_\_ complicated it becomes.

 **A.** much more **B.** the worse **C.** the worst **D.** the more

**Question 31.** The police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the hospital to rescue everyone.

 **A.** broke into **B.** stand up **C.** turn up **D.** takes away

**Question 32.** If he had trained harder, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the gold medal.

 **A.** must have won **B.** should have won **C.** might have won **D.** should win

**Question 33.** Some firms \_\_\_\_\_\_ discrimination in favour of older people.

 **A.** practise **B.** make **C.** constitute **D.** outlaw

***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 34.** I wish I were as good at learning Japanese as Julia is.

 **A.** Julia is better at learning Japanese than I am.

 **B.** No one is as good at learning Japanese as Julia.

 **C.** I am not good at learning Japanese and neither is Julia.

 **D.** Julia is good at learning Japanese and so am I.

**Question 35.** Emerging in the late 1960s, women’s liberation witnessed the change in the status of women.

 **A.** The status of women has been changed by women’s liberation in the late 1960s.

 **B.** The status of women was changed since women’s liberation which occurred in the late 1960s.

 **C.** Women changed their status since 1960s when there was women's liberation.

 **D.** Women's liberation took place in the late 1960s and the status of women has changed since then.

**Question 36.** Not having been vaccinated before, Liam was infected with Covid-19.

 **A.** It took Liam a long time to get over Covid-19 because he hadn’t been vaccinated before.

 **B.** Liam ran into Covid-19 due to his lack of vaccination.

 **C.** Since Liam had never received vaccination, he came down with Covid-19.

 **D.** If Liam had been vaccinated, he wouldn’t have come up with Covid-19.

***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 37.** Rapid digitalization is said to result from the lightning-fast spread of disinformation.

 **A.** lightning-fast **B.** Rapid **C.** said **D.** from

**Question 38.** Men **won’t accept** women as equals **since** 86% of US adults **have admitted** that men and women **are equally** intelligent according to a study.

 **A.** have admitted **B.** won’t accept **C.** are equally **D.** since

**Question 39.** Gender gap is the difference that exists between males and females in access to some social good or benefit basing solely on their difference in gender.

 **A.** in **B.** access to **C.** that exists **D.** basing

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of

the following exchanges.

**Question 40.** Sean and Lilly are talking about conservation.

- **SEAN**: What can be done to raise the public awareness about environmental issues?

- **LILLY**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** Stricter laws should be implemented to prevent further damage to the environment.

 **B.** More campaigns to encourage each individual to adopt a greener lifestyle should be carried out.

 **C.** Hardly a day goes by without seeing the negative impacts of mankind on the environment.

 **D.** I can assure you that we can save the environment for our future generation.

**Question 41.** Jenny and Anna are having a discussion about interesting career options.

- JENNY: "I think teaching is one of the most rewarding jobs."

- ANNA: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It gives you a chance to create impacts on future generations.”

 **A.** If you say so **B.** I'd say the exact opposite

 **C.** Let's drop it **D.** No doubt about it

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 42 to 48.

 An Indian proverb goes, “Raising a daughter is like watering a shady tree in someone else’s courtyard.” Worldwide, females are generally lower in status and power, relative to males. This may be called gender stratification, although it is sometimes referred to as gender inequality and sexism.

 Any feminists view women’s inferior status and power lie at the heart of men’s greater economic power and, correspondingly, women’s economic dependence on men. Once societies based on money evolved, men’s labor appeared to have greater value because it was done for money or the exchange of goods. The important economic contributions that women make such as taking care of animals, growing vegetables, doing laundry, preparing food, taking care of children, and so on are frequently **taken for granted**. According to the UN, women worldwide are almost always in less prestigious and lower-paid jobs than men. This is true even in the United States, where most prestigious and professional jobs are held by men.

 Not only are male activities valued over female ones, but in most countries, females value male children over female children, in what is known as son preference. All over the world, people greet the birth of boys and girls differently. For example, among the Turkana people of northern Kenya, great feasting accompanies the birth of a boy, but there is no feasting if the baby is a girl. According to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (2003), the areas most affected by son preference are South Asia, the Middle East and parts of Africa. Although son preference is not as **pronounced** in the West, great value is still placed upon producing a male heir to carry on the family name. Girls are expected to grow up, marry, take their husband’s name, and bear offspring. In many families, their only achievement is expected to be to have children, who, because they have their husband’s name, are not credited as achievements to her family but rather to his.

 The key to stop gender inequality is women empowerment. It means promoting women's sense of self-worth, their ability to determine their own choices, and their right to influence social change for themselves and others. A key part of **this** is through education. Girls who are educated can pursue meaningful work and contribute to their country’s economy later in life. They are also four times less likely to get married young when they have eight years of education, meaning that they and their families are healthier. All in all, when women are living safe, educated, fulfilled and productive lives, they can reach their full potential, contributing their skills to the workforce and can raise happier and healthier children. They are also able to help fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.

**Question 42.** The Indian proverb *“****Raising a daughter is like watering a shady tree in someone else’s courtyard****”* can be understood as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** the more care you give for your son/daughter, the better they will grow

 **B.** in some cultures, daughters are believed to be wasted investments

 **C.** regardless of the gender, every kid should receive proper care and education

 **D.** gender stratification is a serious issue that needs immediate addressing

**Question 43.** According to the passage, what is the main cause of gender stratification?

 **A.** Career opportunities available for both men and women

 **B.** The deep-seated traditional point of view about women’s role in the society

 **C.** Women’s weaker power and less prestigious role in the society

 **D.** Social contributions that women make to the society

**Question 44.** The phrase “**taken for granted**” in the second paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** emphasized **B.** overestimated **C.** neglected **D.** appreciated

**Question 45.** Based on the reading passage, which of the following statement is **NOT TRUE**?

 **A.** When it comes to giving birth, a majority of South Asian people prefer a son to a daughter.

 **B.** Gender inequality varies across different countries.

 **C.** In general, men seem to dominate the labor market.

 **D.** In the West, it is essential to have female offspring to carry on the bloodline.

**Question 46.** The word “**pronounced**” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** different **B.** obvious **C.** important **D.** spoken

**Question 47.** The word “**this**” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** education **B.** women empowerment **C.** social change **D.** gender inequality

**Question 48.** What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

 **A.** The full potential of women can be realized with gender inequality.

 **B.** Women with proper education tend to get married at an early age.

 **C.** Well-educated women can contribute to more to the society than men.

 **D.** Gender equality is essential for a sustainable society.

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 49.** The coronavirus is highly contagious. The appearance of new variants makes it more dangerous.

 **A.** Not only is the coronavirus highly contagious but, with the appearance of new variants, it is also more dangerous.

 **B.** Whatever new variants may appear, the coronavirus is more dangerous with its high contagion.

 **C.** Highly contagious though the coronavirus is, the appearance of new variants makes it more dangerous.

 **D.** But for the appearance of new variants, the coronavirus wouldn’t have been highly contagious.

**Question 50.** Amie did the test perfectly. Not even one in the class could.

 **A.** Amie is the student who could do the test as perfectly as the others.

 **B.** Amie could do the test much more perfectly as the others.

 **C.** Amie could do the test as perfectly as the others.

 **D.** No one in the class could do the test as perfectly as Amie.

***------ THE END ------***