

**ĐỀ CHUẨN MINH HỌA KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2022**  
**SỐ 06**

*(Đề thi có 04 trang)*

**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 word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.*

- Question 1.** A. promote                      B. produce                      C. impose                      D. showcase  
**Question 2.** A. maintained                      B. compared                      C. protected                      D. removed

*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 the primary stress in each of the following questions*

- Question 3.** A. language                      B. brother                      C. artist                      D. mistake  
**Question 4.** A. essential                      B. suitable                      C. responsive                      D. important

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

- Question 5.** People who speak more than one language become less \_\_\_\_\_ as they get older.  
A. confuses                      B. confused                      C. confusing                      D. confusedly
- Question 6.** The team leader \_\_\_\_\_ a firm commitment to increasing spending on new facilities.  
A. paid                      B. caused                      C. did                      D. made
- Question 7.** She got completely the wrong end of the \_\_\_\_\_. I was offering her a promotion and she thought she was getting fired.  
A. branch                      B. bark                      C. ball                      D. stick
- Question 8.** \_\_\_\_\_ you drink clean water, the healthier you become.  
A. The more                      B. The most                      C. More and more                      D. Much
- Question 9.** The data from 21 top universities \_\_\_\_\_ by an independent company.  
A. assesses                      B. was assessed                      C. has assessed                      D. had assessed
- Question 10.** \_\_\_\_\_ from work, she found out that she had left her mobile phone on the bus.  
A. Returned                      B. Being returned                      C. Having returned                      D. To return
- Question 11.** Deborah is going to take extra lessons to \_\_\_\_\_ what she missed while she was away.  
A. catch up with                      B. put up with                      C. take up with                      D. cut down on
- Question 12.** Some diehard fans of the visiting team got angry at the \_\_\_\_\_'s final decision.  
A. athlete                      B. examiner                      C. assessor                      D. umpire
- Question 13.** On his 22<sup>nd</sup> birthday party, he was given a \_\_\_\_\_ motorbike.  
A. high-quality black Japanese                      B. black Japanese high-quality  
C. Japanese high-quality black                      D. high-quality Japanese black
- Question 14.** They were trained in the most prestigious hospital, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. were they                      B. didn't they                      C. did they                      D. weren't they
- Question 15.** Our villagers still lead a happy lifestyle \_\_\_\_\_ a lack of basic amenities.  
A. because                      B. despite                      C. even though                      D. due to
- Question 16.** Those who are capable \_\_\_\_\_ working on weekends will be offered this position.  
A. with                      B. by                      C. of                      D. for
- Question 17.** Mike \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when he heard a piercing scream.  
A. was working                      B. worked                      C. has worked                      D. had worked

**Question 18.** The \_\_\_\_\_ heatwave is causing many problems to the farming community; crops are dying and demand cannot be met.

- A. refreshing                      B. prolonged                      C. utter                      D. extensive

**Question 19.** All the employees had read the instructional manuals \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. until the conference has ended                      B. after the conference ended  
C. before the conference ended                      D. as soon as the conference ends

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

**Question 20.** The price for footwear has declined **dramatically**, so many people have taken advantage to buy their favourite shoes.

- A. slightly                      B. considerably                      C. effectively                      D. calmly

**Question 21.** The fire **ruined** the forest completely; all habitats were totally in the flames.

- A. impacted                      B. decreased                      C. improved                      D. destroyed

*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 22.** I accidentally stepped on Tim's toes, and he immediately **got bent out of shape**.

- A. became calm                      B. got injured                      C. became sad                      D. got crazy

**Question 23.** While the theory is indeed very important, part of it is **expendable** and should be done away with to make the lesson easier to understand.

- A. trivial                      B. rare                      C. difficult                      D. necessary

*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.*

**Question 24.** Tom and James are talking about older people and young people.

**Tom:** "I believe that there's no end to what younger generations can learn from the old."

**James:** "\_\_\_\_\_. They can learn useful life skills from their grandparents."

- A. You can say that again.                      B. I'm afraid you're wrong.  
C. Please don't say that.                      D. It's alright.

**Question 25.** Jack is talking to Peter, his new classmate, in the classroom.

**Jack:** "How do you get to school" - **Peter:** "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. Just 3 kilometers.                      B. I would say no.                      C. Not too expensive.                      D. I go by bus.

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.*

### STEPHEN HAWKING

Stephen Hawking was 21 years old and just embarking upon his career as a researcher in cosmology at the University of Cambridge when his father noticed he was tripping and falling frequently. After a series of tests, Hawking was (26)\_\_\_\_\_ with 50 ALS (Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis) and doctors estimated he had two and a half years left to live. The news was, of course, devastating, but Hawking avoided an emotional (27)\_\_\_\_\_ by taking new interest in his studies and his research.

His disease continued to progress, (28)\_\_\_\_\_, and by the mid-1970s he needed more care and his speech was so slurred only his family could understand him. In 1985, Hawking came down with pneumonia and needed a tracheotomy, (29)\_\_\_\_\_ left him without the ability to speak at all. He did make a full recovery, however, allowing him to finish writing *A Brief History of Time*, which sold 10 million copies around the world. Although it would be easy to dwell on what ALS has cost him, Hawking has chosen to focus on (30)\_\_\_\_\_ that he still has in life. His brilliant mind remains

unaffected by the disease and as a result Hawking has 65 made significant breakthroughs in his field and has received twelve honorary degrees, as well as multiple awards, medals and prizes.

*(Adapted from Solutions Advanced 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition by Tim Falla and Paul A Davies)*

- |                     |                      |                      |                        |                       |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Question 26.</b> | <b>A.</b> contracted | <b>B.</b> acquainted | <b>C.</b> diagnosed    | <b>D.</b> supplied    |
| <b>Question 27.</b> | <b>A.</b> breakup    | <b>B.</b> breakdown  | <b>C.</b> upbringing   | <b>D.</b> upload      |
| <b>Question 28.</b> | <b>A.</b> however    | <b>B.</b> therefore  | <b>C.</b> for instance | <b>D.</b> furthermore |
| <b>Question 29.</b> | <b>A.</b> whom       | <b>B.</b> that       | <b>C.</b> which        | <b>D.</b> it          |
| <b>Question 30.</b> | <b>A.</b> other      | <b>B.</b> all        | <b>C.</b> lots of      | <b>D.</b> most of     |

**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.**

Robots are useful for exploring and working in space. In particular, many robots have been sent to explore Mars. Such robots have usually looked like a box with wheels. Though these robots are useful, by their very nature they are unreliable, extremely expensive, and they break easily. Also, they cannot do very many tasks. Because of these problems, scientists have been developing a new and unusual kind of robot. These new robots move like snakes, so they have been given the name “snakebots.”

But how can such a robot shape be made? A snakebot is built like a chain made of about thirty parts, or modules. Each module is basically the same in that they all have a small computer and a wheel to aid movement. The large computer in the “head” of the snake makes all of the modules in a snakebot work together. The modular design of the snakebot has many advantages. If one module fails, another can be added easily. Snakebot modules can also carry different kinds of tools, as well as cameras. Since each module is actually a robot in itself, one module can work apart from the rest if necessary. That is, all the modules can separate and move on their own, and then later, reconnect back into a larger robot.

Overall, the snakebot design is much simpler than that of common robots. Thus, snakebots will be much less expensive to build. For example, a robot recently sent to Mars cost over a hundred million dollars, whereas snakebots can cost as little as a few hundred dollars. With their versatility and affordability, snakebots seem to be the wave of the future, at least as far as space robots are concerned.

*(Adapted from Reading Challenge 3 by Casey Malarcher and Andrea Janzen)*

**Question 31.** Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> A better robot.                             | <b>B.</b> Snakes up in space.       |
| <b>C.</b> The latest invention of robots: Unreliable! | <b>D.</b> The demise of the future. |

**Question 32.** The word “they” in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                      |                    |                         |                        |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> scientists | <b>B.</b> problems | <b>C.</b> newest robots | <b>D.</b> usual robots |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|

**Question 33.** According to paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor which prompted the development of a new robot?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>A.</b> Conventional robots cannot be trusted.  | <b>B.</b> Traditional robots’ prices are not cheap. |
| <b>C.</b> Traditional robots are hard to operate. | <b>D.</b> Usual robots can be broken easily.        |

**Question 34.** The word “versatility” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                      |                       |                 |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <b>A.</b> efficiency | <b>B.</b> flexibility | <b>C.</b> value | <b>D.</b> fascination |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|

**Question 35.** Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

- |  |
|--|
| <b>A.</b> The snakebot design is more complex than that of the conventional robot. |
| <b>B.</b> Snakebots take less time to construct than their predecessors.           |
| <b>C.</b> Some modules make snakebots difficult to move.                           |
| <b>D.</b> Snakebots may well play a future role in space exploration.              |

**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**

Is the west falling out of love with the car? For environmentalists it seems an impossible dream, but it is happening. While baby boomers and those with young families may carry on using four wheels, a

combination of our ageing societies and a new attitude among the young seems to be breaking our 20th-century car addiction. Somewhere along the road, we reached the high point of the car and are now **cruising** down the other side.

The phenomenon was first recognised in *The Road... Less Traveled*, a 2008 report by the Brookings Institution in Washington DC, but had been going on largely unnoticed for years. Japan reached it in the 1990s. They talk there of “demotorisation”. The west had its tipping point in 2004. That year the US, UK, Germany, France, Australia and Sweden all saw the start of a decline in the number of kilometres the average person travelled in a car that continues today.

What could be driving us off the road? Fuel costs and rising insurance premiums may be a factor. And urban gridlock, combined with an absence of parking places and congestion charging, makes an increasing number of us look on the car as a dumb way to move around in cities where there are public transport alternatives. Demographics are another possible explanation. It is surely no accident that ‘peak car’ happened first in Japan, which has the world’s oldest population. Pensioners do not drive to work, and many don’t drive at all. There is also the rise of “virtual commuters” who work from home via the Internet. Besides these new employment patterns, leisure lifestyles are also changing. Social scientists detect a new ‘culture of urbanism’. The stylish way to live these days is in inner-city apartments, not the suburbs. Richard Florida, an urban studies theorist at the University of Toronto in Canada, points out that the young shop online, telecommute, live in walkable city neighbourhoods near public transport and rely more on social media and less on face-to-face visiting. Given those changes, **they** can think of better ways to spend their money than buying a car.

Some think car use will revive if and when economies recover. But it looks like something more **profound** is going on. Florida calls it a “great reset” in society that will have profound consequences – not least for the environment. Even our most treasured consumer aspirations can have a peak. Enough can be enough.

*(Adapted from Compact Advanced by Peter May)*

**Question 36.** Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- A. Fewer people travelling on the road: Nothing to look at.
- B. Generation Z – A possible explanation.
- C. The great environmental reset.
- D. The end of the road for motomania.

**Question 37.** The word “**cruising**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. voyaging
- B. speeding
- C. driving slowly
- D. travelling aggressively

**Question 38.** According to paragraph 3, what is stated regarding decline in motorization?

- A. People have decided to use their cars frequently because of the addition of parking lots.
- B. Surges in petrol prices and other fees may have contributed.
- C. Pensioners in Japan have no access to a car.
- D. The number of people working remotely have been on the decline.

**Question 39.** The word “**they**” in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_.

- A. studies
- B. neighbourhoods
- C. youngsters
- D. changes

**Question 40.** The word “**profound**” in paragraph 5 mostly means \_\_\_\_.

- A. slim
- B. adverse
- C. serious
- D. negative

**Question 41.** Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

- A. The Japanese witnessed a decline in motorisation prior to other Western nations.
- B. Public transport usage has risen considerably as a result of congestion pricing.
- C. Virtual commuters prefer to live in inner-city apartments rather than the cities’ outskirts.
- D. People today enjoy using social media more than visiting friends and family face to face.

**Question 42.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The environment may benefit should the current trends in motorisation continue.
- B. The elderly no longer show any interest in using cars.
- C. The younger generation are more cautious with their money than previous generations.
- D. More people still travel by car though there is an economic downturn.

**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 43.** During the sixth century, the inhabitants of Gujarat (India) have developed a method of gaining access to clean water.

- A. During                      B. have developed                      C. gaining                      D. to

**Question 44.** For those who suffered from irreversible damage caused by the unexpected fire, the relief agencies tried to provide food and other basic essence.

- A. irreversible                      B. unexpected                      C. relief                      D. essence

**Question 45.** After last night's storm, the injured bird was found dead in their nest.

- A. storm                      B. injured                      C. dead                      D. their

**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 46.** Linda last went to her university 3 months ago.

- A. Linda hasn't gone to her university for 3 months.  
B. The last time Linda goes to her university 3 months ago.  
C. This was the first time Linda has gone to her university since 3 months ago.  
D. Linda never goes to her university within 3 months.

**Question 47.** It's obligatory for teachers to change their teaching methods.

- A. Teachers should change their teaching methods.  
B. Teachers may change their teaching methods.  
C. Teachers must change their teaching methods.  
D. Teachers need to change their teaching methods.

**Question 48.** "Please send me a message when you go home," said Tom to Peter.

- A. Tom told Peter to send him a message when he went home.  
B. Tom encouraged Peter to send him a message when he goes home.  
C. Tom invited Peter to send him a message when he went home.  
D. Tom warned Peter against sending him a message when he went home.

**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.** Jack came down with a cold. He couldn't attend the webinar on the computer-delivered IELTS test.

- A. If only Jack hadn't come down with a cold and he could attend the webinar on the computer-delivered IELTS test.  
B. If it hadn't been for a cold, Jack could have attended the webinar on the computer-delivered IELTS test.  
C. Jack wished he had come down with a cold and he could have attended the webinar on the computer-delivered IELTS test.  
D. So long as Jack came down with a cold, he couldn't attend the webinar on the computer-delivered IELTS test.

**Question 50.** The environmental campaign has become very influential. People in my area have started to clean up contaminated rivers.

- A. Only after the environmental campaign has become very influential have people in my area started to clean up contaminated rivers.  
B. Not until people in my living area have started to clean up contaminated rivers has the environmental campaign become very influential.  
C. Were not the environmental campaign very influential, people in my living area wouldn't have started to clean up contaminated rivers.  
D. So influential has the environmental campaign become that people in my living area have started to clean up contaminated rivers.

--- The end ---