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| **BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**  ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC  *(Đề có 05 trang)* | **KỲ THI TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG QUỐC GIA NĂM 2019**  **Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH**  *Thời gian làm bài 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề* |

**Mã đề thi 401**

**Họ, tên thí sinh:**

**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.***

1: A. consist B. carry C. remove D. protect

2: A. solution B. principal C. passenger D. continent

***Mark the letter At B, Ct 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.***

3: A. touch B. round C. ground D. shout

4: A. combined B. travelled C. behaved D. practised

***Mark the letter A, B, c, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.***

5: A shop assistant is talking to a customer.

* Shop assistant: “Do you need anything else?”
* Customer: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Good job! B. That’s all. Thanks. C. With pleasure. D. You’re welcome.

6: Ann and Peter are talking about housework.

* Ann: “I think children should be paid for doing the housework.”
* Peter: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It’s their duty in the family.”

A. You’re exactly right B. That’s what 1 think

C. There’s no doubt about it D. I don’t think so

***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.***

7: These photos **brought back** many sweet memories of our trip to Hanoi last year.

A***.*** recalled B. released C. revised D. caught

8: At first, John said he hadn’t broken the vase, but later he **accepted** it.

A. denied B. discussed C. protected D. admitted

***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.***

9: Children brought up in a **caring** environment tend to grow more sympathetic towards others.

A. loving B. dishonest C. healthy D hateful

10: It’s quite disappointing that some people still turn a blind eye to acts of injustice they witness in the sưeet.

A. take no notice of B. have no feeling for

C. show respect for D. pay attention to

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

11: As they remembered\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about the danger of getting lost in the forest, the tourists

closely followed the tour guide.

A. being warned B. warning C. to be warned D. to warn

12: Once \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for viruses, the software can be installed in the school computer system for use. .

A. as tested B. is tested C. testing D. tested

13: The teacher entered the room while the students\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their plan for the excursion.

A. discuss B. were discussing C**.** discussed D. are discussing

14: His choice of future career is quite similar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mine.

A. with B. at C. for D. to

15: With his good sẹnse of humour, Martin is quite\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ­with the students.

A. popularity B. popular C. polularise D. popularly

16: The residents of the village are living a happy life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they lack modem facilities.

A because of B. although C. therefore D. despite

17: Action films with big stars tend to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ great public attention.

A. achieve B. show C. attract D. reach

18: This is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most beautiful song I’ve ever listen to.

A. an B. a C. the D. Ø

19: The scientists are working on a drug capable of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the spread of cancerous cells.

A.arresting B. catching C. seizing D. grasping

20: The little boy took an instant liking to his baby sitter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. upon their first meeting B. before he first met her

C. prior to their first meeting D. as soon as he meets her

21:It’s time he acted like a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adult and stopped blaming others for his; wrongdoings.

A. responsible B. sociable C. believable D. suitable

22: We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a field trip if the weather is fine this weekend.

A. could have gone B. will go C. would go D. went

23: One recipe for success is to stay focused and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yourself to whatever you do.

A. apply B. attach C. assign D. adhere

24: It’s not my\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to tell you how to run your life, but I think you should settle down and have a family.

A. work B. chore C. job D. career

***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 25 to 29.***

**Becoming an independent language learner**

In an educational context, the term ‘learner independence’ has gained increasing importance in recent years. It is of particular (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to language learning and commonly refers to the way students confidently control and organise their own language learning process. While some people seem to have an almost (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flair for languages, others have to rely on strategies to maximise theừ skills and learn a foreign language more effectively.

The main thing to remember is that becoming a truly independent learner ultimately depends above all on taking responsibility for your own learning and being prepared to take every opportunity available to you to learn. You also increase your chances of (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by learning according to your own needs and interests, using all available resources. Research shows that learners (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adopt this approach will undoubtedly manage to broaden their language abilities considerably and (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, are more likely to achieve their objectives in the longer term.

25: A. resemblance B. relevance C. acquaintance D. accentanrp

26: A. habitual B. spiritual C. perceptive D. instinct

27: A. successfully B. successful C. succeed D. success

28: A. who B. why C. where D. which

29: A. as a result B. in contrast C. though D. because

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to in­correct answer to each of the questions from 30 to 34.***

Tribal tourism is a relatively new type of tourism. It involves travellers going to remote destinations, staying with local people and learning about their culture and way of life. **They** stay in local accommodation, share facilities with local people, and join in with meals and celebrations. At the moment, less than one percent of holidays are tribal tourism holidays, but this is set to change.

Tribal tourism is often compared with foreign exchange visits. However a foreign exchange involves staying with people who often share the same values. Tribal tourism takes visitors to places where the lifestyle is very different from that in their home location. Those who have been to a tribal holiday explain that experiencing this lifestyle is the main attraction. They say that it offers them the chance to live in a way they never have before.

Not everyone is convinced that tribal tourism is a good thing, and opinions are **divided.** The argument is about whether or not ithelps the local population, or whether it exploits them. The main problem is that, because tribal tourism is relatively new, the long-term influences on local populations have not been studied in much detail. Where studies have been carried out, the effects have been found to be negative.

So is it possible to experience an exotic culture without harming it in some way? “With a bit of thought, we can maximise the positive influences and minimise the negative,” says travel company director Hilary Waterhouse. “The most important thing for a tribal tourist is to show respect for, learn about, and be aware of, local customs and traditions. Always remember you’re a guest.”

(Adapted from *"Complete ỊELTS"* by Rawdon Wyatt)

30: Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. An Old Tourist Destination B. Holidays with a Difference

C. Different Customs of a Tribe D. Peak Holiday Seasons

31: The word **“They”** in paragraph 1 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. travellers B. facilities C. local people D.remote destinations

32: According to paragraph 2, what is the main attraction of tribal tourism?

A. Tourists can stay with people of the same values.

B. Tourists can interact with other foreign visitors.

C**.** Tourists can experience a different lifestyle.

D. Tourists can explore beauty spots in remote areas.

33: The word “**divided**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to .

A. similar B. important C. different D. interesting

34: According to Hilary Waterhouse, the most important thing for a tribal tourist is to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. forget about negative experiences B. respect local customs and traditions

C.learn about other guests D.be accompanied by other travellers

***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 35 to 42.***

E-waste is being produced on a scale never seen before. Computers and other electronic equipment become **obsolete** in just a few years, leaving customers with little choice but to buy newer ones to keep up. Millions of tons of computers, TVs, smartphones, and other equipment are discarded each year. In most countries, all this waste ends up in landfills, where it poisons the environment - e-waste contains many toxic substances such as lead, mercury, and arsenic that leak into the ground.

Recycling is the ideal solution to the problem. E-waste contains significant amounts of valuable metals like gold and silver that make it attractive to recycle. In theory, recycling gold from old computers is more efficient - and less environmentally destructive - than digging it from the earth. The problem is that a large percentage of e-waste dropped off for recycling in wealthy countries is sold and diverted to the developing world, posing an increasing threat to the health of the people there.

To address the problem of the international trade in e-waste, 170 nations signed the 1989 Basel Convention, an agreement requiring that developed nations **notify** developing nations of hazardous waste shipments coming into their countries. Then, in 1995 the Basel Convention was modified to ban hazardous waste shipments to poor countries completely. Although the ban hasn’t taken effect the European Union, where recycling infrastructure is well developed, has already written it into their laws. One law holds manufacturers responsible for the safe disposal of electronics they produce.

Companies like Creative Recycling Systems in Florida, the USA, are hoping to profit from clean e-waste recycling. The key to their business is a huge, building-size machine able to separate electronic products into their component materials. As the machine’s steel teeth break up e-waste, all the toxic dust is removed from the process. This machine can handle some 70,000 tons of electronics a year. Although this is only a fraction of the tota1, it wouldn’t take many more machines like this to process the entire USA’s output of high-tech trash.

Unfortunately, under current policies, domestic processing of e-waste is not compulsory, and while shipping waste abroad is ethically questionable, it is still more profitable than processing it safely in the USA. Creative Recycling Systems is hoping that the US government will soon create laws deterring people from sending e-waste overseas.

(Adapted from "Reading explorer 4” by Paul [MacIntyre](https://www.amazon.com/Paul-MacIntyre/e/B00J260G16/ref=dp_byline_cont_book_1) and Nancy Hubley )

35: Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Waste Recycling: A Storm in a Teacup B. Domestic Recycling: Pros and Cons

C. E-waste - An Export Commodity of the Future D. E-waste - A Mess to Clear up

36: The word “**obsolete**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. outdated B. inaccurate C. broken D. incomplete

37: As stated in paragraph 2, a large percentage of e-waste meant for recycling in the developed countries\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is buried deep in the soil at landfills B. contains all valuable metals except gold

C. is later recycled in local factories D. is eventually sent to developing nations

38: The word “**notify**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. assure B. notice C. excuse D. inform

39: The word ‘**it’** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the ban B. recycling infrastructure

C. the European Union D. the Basel Convention

40: According to the European Union’s law, electronics manufacturers are required to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. upgrade their recycling infrastructure regularly

B. sell their e-waste to developed nations only

C. sign the Basel Convention

D. take responsibility for disposing of their products safely

41: Which of the following statements is **TRUE,** according to the passage?

A. The USA’s total e-waste output amounts to 70,000 tons per year.

B. Creative Recycling Systems has made a fortune from their recycling machine.

C. The Basel Convention originally banned the import of high-tech trash into European countries.

D. Shipping e-waste abroad yields greater profit than recycling it safely in the USA.

42: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Most countries have made enormous efforts to manage their e-waste exports.

B. Legislative action is fundamental to solving the problem of e-waste effectively.

C. Strict laws against sending e-waste abroad have recently been upheld in Florida.

D. Developing nations benefit more from the trade in e-waste than their developed counterparts

***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.***

43: Peter moved abroad for a fresh start. He regrets it now.

A. If only Peter had moved abroad for a fresh start.

B. Peter wishes he hadn't moved abroad for a fresh start.

C. If Peter moved abroad for a fresh start, he would regret it.

D. Peter regrets not having moved abroad for a fresh start.

44: Smartphones are becoming reasonably priced. New applications make them more appealing.

A. Appealing though smartphones are with new applications, they are becoming less affordably priced.

B. Whatever new applications smartphones have, they are becoming more appealing with reasonable prices.

C. No matter how reasonable the prices of smartphones are, they are not so appealing with new applications.

D. Not only are smartphones becoming more affordable but, with new applications, they are also more appealing.

***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.***

45: It was wrong of you to criticise your son in front of his friends

A. You shouldn’t have criticised your son in front of his friends

B. You must have criticised your son in front of his friends.

C. You mightn’t have criticised your son in front of his friends.

D. You could have criticised your son in front of his friends.

46: My father likes reading newspapers more than watching TV.

A. My father doesn’t like watching TV as much as reading newspapers.

B. My father likes watching TV more than reading newspapers

C. My father doesn’t like reading newspapers as much as watching TV.

D. My father likes watching TV as much as reading newspapers.

47: “How long have you lived here, Lucy?” asked Jack.

A. Jack asked Lucy how long did she live here. B. Jack asked Lucy how long she had lived there.

C. Jack asked Lucy how long she lived here. D. Jack asked Lucy how long had she lived there.

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

48: At the beginning of the ceremony, there was a respectable one-minute silence in remembrance of

**A B C**

the victims of the earthquake.

**D**

49: My mother gets up usually early to prepare breakfast for the whole family.

**A B C D**

50: The money raised in the appeal will use to help those in need in remote areas.

**A B C D**

**HẾT**