



HOCMAI

KỶ THI THPT QUỐC GIA 2016

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

ĐỀ THI THỬ
(Đề thi gồm 7 trang)

Thời gian làm bài 180 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. influential | B. creative | C. introduction | D. university |
| 2. A. aesthetic | B. particular | C. disease | D. acceptability |
| 3. A. operation | B. official | C. community | D. efficiency |

Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 4. A. <u>sacred</u> | B. <u>hatred</u> | C. <u>celebrated</u> | D. <u>prepared</u> |
| 5. A. <u>escape</u> | B. <u>special</u> | C. <u>island</u> | D. <u>isolate</u> |

Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following questions.

6. John wants to buy a new car, so he starts setting aside a small part of his monthly earnings.
A. using up B. putting out C. spending on D. saving up
7. The works of such men as the English philosophers John Locke and Thomas Hobbes helped pave the way for academic freedom in the modern sense.
A. terminate B. prevent C. initiate D. lighten
8. E-cash cards are the main means of all transactions in a cashless society.
A. cash-starved B. cash-strapped C. cash-in-hand D. cash-free

Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

9. Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.
A. excess B. large quantity C. small quantity D. sufficiency
10. There has been no discernible improvement in the noise levels since lorries were banned.
A. insignificant B. clear C. obvious D. thin

Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

11. American painter Georgia O'Keeffe is well known (A) as her large paintings of flowers (B) in which single (C) blossoms are presented as if in (D) close-up.
12. Although this car (A) appears (B) to be manufactured by a (C) different company, it has the same body style, size, and (D) perform as that one.

authorities may advise that spraying of insecticides be (44) _____ out. Travellers should take basic precautions described above to protect themselves from mosquito bites.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 35. A. basically | B. amazingly | C. unusually | D. rarely |
| 36. A. However | B. On one hand | C. First of all | D. In addition |
| 37. A. either | B. perhaps | C. both | D. among |
| 38. A. respectively | B. orderly | C. formerly | D. occasionally |
| 39. A. transports | B. infects | C. transmits | D. diagnoses |
| 40. A. describe | B. include | C. report | D. consist |
| 41. A. common | B. popular | C. advanced | D. domestic |
| 42. A. change | B. disappear | C. worsen | D. revolve |
| 43. A. catch | B. insist | C. persist | D. rely |
| 44. A. carried | B. taken | C. brought | D. called |

Read the following passage and choose A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

It is hard to get any agreement on the precise meaning of the term "social class". In everyday life, people tend to have a different approach to those they consider their equals from which they assume with people they consider higher or lower than themselves in social scale. The **criteria** we use to 'place' a new acquaintance, however, are a complex mixture of factors. Dress, way of speaking, area of residence in a given city or province, education and manners all play a part.

In ancient civilizations, the Sumerian, for example, which flourished in the lower Euphrates valley from 2000 to 5000 B.C. social differences were based on birth, status or rank, rather than on wealth. Four main classes were recognized. These were the rulers, the priestly administrators, the freemen (such as craftsmen, merchants or farmers) and the slaves.

In Greece, after the sixth-century B.C., there was a growing conflict between the peasants and the aristocrats, and a gradual decrease in the power of the aristocracy when a kind of 'middle class' of traders and skilled workers grew up. The population of Athens, for example, was divided into three main classes which were politically and legally distinct. About one-third of the total population were slaves, who did not **count** politically at all, a fact often forgotten by those who praise Athens as the nursery of democracy. The next main group consisted of resident foreigners, the 'metics' who were freemen, though they too were allowed no share in political life. The third group was the powerful body of 'citizens', who were themselves divided into sub-classes.

In the later Middle Ages, however, the development of a money economy and the growth of cities and trade led to the rise of another class, the 'burghers' or city merchants and mayors. These were the **predecessors** of the modern middle classes. Gradually high office and occupation assumed importance in determining social position, as it became more and more possible for a person born to one station in life to move to another. This change affected the towns more than the country areas, where **remnants** of feudalism lasted much longer.

45. According to the passage, we evaluate other people's social position by _____ .
- A. questioning them in great details
- B. their dress, manners, area of residence and other factors

- C. finding out how much their salary is
D. the kind of job they do
46. The word "**criteria**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____ .
A. characteristics
B. words
C. standards of judgment
D. criticisms
47. The four main classes of Sumerian civilization _____ .
A. did not include slaves
B. took little account of financial standing
C. took little account of status or rank
D. were not clearly defined
48. The decline of the Greek aristocracy's power in the sixth century B.C _____ .
A. caused international conflicts in the area
B. coincided with the rise of a new "middle class" of traders and peasants
C. was assisted by a rise in the number of slaves
D. lasted for only a short time
49. The word "**count**" in the third paragraph is most likely to correspond to _____ .
A. have importance
B. add
C. calculate
D. total
50. Athens is often praised as the nursery of democracy _____ .
A. even though slaves were allowed to vote
B. because its three main classes were politically and legally distinct.
C. in spite of its heavy dependence on slave labor
D. because even very young children could vote
51. The word "**predecessors**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____ .
A. supporters
B. descendants
C. ancestors
D. authorities
52. The "burghers" of the later Middle Ages _____ .
A. became more powerful than the old aristocracy
B. ignored class distinctions
C. created an entirely new social class
D. were mainly to be found in country areas
53. The word "**remnants**" in the third paragraph is most likely to correspond to _____ .
A. remains
B. opponents
C. clothing
D. garments
54. The passage is mainly about _____ .
A. the human history
B. the modern society
C. the division of social classes in the ancient world
D. the social life in ancient Greece

Read the following passage and choose A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Before the 1500's, the Western plains of North America were dominated by farmers. One group, the Mandans, lived in the upper Missouri River country, primarily in present-day North Dakota. They had large villages of houses built close together. The tight arrangement **enabled** the Mandans to protect

themselves more easily from the attacks of others who might seek to obtain some of the food these highly capable farmers stored from one year to the next.



The women had primary responsibility for the fields. They had to exercise **considerable** skill to produce the desired results, for their northern location meant fleeting growing seasons. Winter often lingered; autumn could be ushered in by severe frost. During the spring and summer, drought, heat, hail, grasshoppers, and other frustrations might await the wary grower.

Under such conditions, Mandan women had to grow maize capable of weathering adversity. They began as early as it appeared feasible to do so in the spring, clearing the land, using fire to clear stubble from the fields and then planting. From this point until the first green corn could be harvested, the crop required labor and vigilance. Harvesting proceeded in two stages. In August the Mandans picked a smaller amount of the crop before it had matured fully. This green corn was boiled, dried, and shelled, with some of the maize slated for immediate **consumption** and the rest stored in animal-skin bags. Later in the fall, the people picked the rest of the corn. They saved the best of the harvest for seeds or for trade, with the remainder eaten right away or stored for later use in underground reserves. With appropriate banking of the extra food, the Mandans protected themselves against the **disaster** of crop failure and accompanying hunger.

The women planted another staple, squash, about the first of June, and harvested it near the time of the green corn harvest. After they picked it, they sliced it, dried it, and strung the slices before they stored them. Once again, they saved the seed from the best of the year's crop. The Mandans also grew sunflowers and tobacco; the latter was the particular task of the older men.

55. What is the main topic of the passage?
- A. Various ways corn can be used
 - B. Weather conditions on the western plains
 - C. The agricultural activities of a North American Society
 - D. The problems encountered by farmers who specialize in growing one crop
56. The word "**considerable**" is closest in meaning to _____ .
- A. planning
 - B. much
 - C. physical
 - D. new
57. The Mandans built their houses close together in order to _____ .
- A. allow more room for growing corn
 - B. share farming implements
 - C. protect themselves against the weather
 - D. guard their supplies of food
58. According to the passage, the Mandans preserved their food by _____ .
- A. drying
 - B. freezing
 - C. smoking
 - D. salting
59. Why does the author believe that the Mandans were skilled farmers ?
- A. They could grow crops despite adverse weather.
 - B. They could grow crops in most types of soil.
 - C. They developed new varieties of corn.
 - D. They developed effective fertilizers.
60. The word "**disaster**" is closest in meaning to _____ .
- A. control
 - B. catastrophe
 - C. avoidance
 - D. history

Tự làm đề thi này bạn được bao nhiêu điểm?

-  Nếu dưới 4 điểm: Bạn cần học lại ngay sách giáo khoa để đảm bảo đỗ tốt nghiệp.
-  Nếu đạt từ **4 điểm trở lên**, HOCMAI có “bí kíp” để giúp bạn tăng được 2 điểm môn Toán trong giai đoạn về đích.



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