

## Đề thi thử THPT quốc gia 2021 môn Anh THPT Đặng Huy Trứ

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 other numbered blanks.

At the end of the day, you only have yourself to fall back on, so it is exceedingly important to be able to handle things on your own. It is all about being secure with who you are and what you believe in. It is extremely empowering knowing that you are (3) ....... control of your own life and your own choices. It is much more beneficial to listen to the voice inside yourself rather than the berating (4) ....... of others.

**Question 1.** A. However B. Therefore C. But D. Thereby

**Question 2.** A. fundamental B. fundament C. fundamentalism D. fundamentals

Question 3. A. out B. under C. in D. on

**Question 4.** A. opinions B. feelings C. choices D. thoughts

**Question 5.** A. why B. when C. that D. what

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

**Question 6.** Educators are complaining that students rely on social media so much that they lose the ability to think critically.

A. insist on B. depend on C. decide on D. dismissed

Question 7. My cousin tends to look on the bright side in any circumstance.



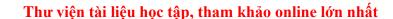


| A. be optimistic                         | B. be pessimistic         | C. be confident         | D. be smart   |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|
|  |                           | -                       | to indicate the word(s) of the following questions. |
| <b>Question 8.</b> Don't mouth.          | tell Jane anything abo    | out the surprise party  | for Jack. She has got a big                         |
| A. can't eat a lot                       | B. hates parties          | C. talks too much       | D. can keep secrets                                 |
| <b>Question 9.</b> We grous.             | eatly respect my teach    | her for all of the best | t things that she brought to                        |
| A. look up to                            | B. look forwards          | C. look down on         | D. look for   |
| Mark the letter A, each of the following |                           | answer sheet to indi    | cate the correct answer to                          |
| Question 10. Susar                       | n rarely stays up late, . | ?                       |   |
| A. is she B. isn                         | 't she C. does she        | D. doesn't she          |   |
| Question 11. Kevin                       |                           | th children so much     | that he decided to pursue a                         |
| A. career B. d                           | uty C. task               | D. work                 |   |
| Question 12. There                       | e are dozens of TV cha    | annels,                 | operate 24 hours a day.                             |
| A. some B. son                           | ne of them C. son         | ne of those D. so       | ome of which  |
| <b>Question 13.</b>                      | the homew                 | vork, he was allowed    | to go out with his friends.                         |
| A. To finish B.                          | Finish C. Finishi         | ng D. Having f          | inished   |
| Question 14. Tom                         | denied                    | part in the fighting    | at school.  |
| A. take B. to ta                         | ake C. taking             | D. to taking            |   |
| Question 15. Pestic                      | cide residues in fruit a  | nd vegetables can be    | to health   |
| A. crucial B.                            | receptive C. supp         | portive D. destruc      | ctive   |
| Question 16. Many the questions prope    |                           | e marks simply          | they do not read                                    |



| A. because of                      | B. because       | C. due to       | D. althou       | gh                                 |         |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Question 17. We                    | used to          | all s           | orts of things  | when our parents went              | out.    |
| A. get on with                     | B. get off wi    | th C. get       | through to      | D. get up to                       |         |
| Question 18. Stre                  | ess and tirednes | s often lead to | lack of         |                                    |         |
| A. concentration                   | B. concentr      | ated C. co      | oncentrate      | D. concentrator                    |         |
| Question 19. If I                  | were you, I      | p               | oart in this co | mpetition.                         |         |
| A. have taken                      | B. take          | C. would take   | D. will         | take                               |         |
| Question 20. Tor                   | n handed in the  | test and await  | ed the results  |                                    |         |
| A. with bated bre                  | ath              | B. in the sam   | e breath        |                                    |         |
| C. out of breath                   |                  | D. under his    | breath          |                                    |         |
| <b>Question 21.</b> Ev day.        | en if you are r  | ich, you shoul  | d save some     | money for a                        | •••••   |
| A. snow B. w                       | vindy C. fo      | ggy D. ra       | iny             |                                    |         |
| Question 22. He army.              |                  | only three      | letters to his  | parents since he joine             | d the   |
| A. has written                     | B. wrote         | C. would writ   | e D. had        | written                            |         |
| Question 23. Sh                    |                  |                 | ear at colle    | ege because she faile              | ed to   |
| A. get on with                     | B. come in fo    | or C. look      | down on         | D. go down with                    |         |
| Question 24. We with the answer to |                  |                 |                 | students who can                   | ne up   |
| A. big-headed                      | B. quick-witt    | ed C. ba        | d-tempered      | D. absent-minded                   |         |
| Mark the letter from the three in  |                  |                 |                 | ose underlined part d<br>uestions. | liffers |
| Ouestion 25. A. a                  | accurate B.      | account C       | . attend        | D. accuse                          |         |

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**Question 26.** A. misses B. closes C. hates D. messages

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

**Question 27.** A. achieve B. advise C. offer D. attempt

**Question 28.** A. energy B. solution C. quality D. compliment

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes the following exchanges.

**Question 29.** A student is asking the librarian to help her to fax a report.

- Student: "Could you help me fax this report?"

- Librarian: "...."

A. It's very kind of you to say so.

B. What rubbish! I don't think it's helpful.

C. Sorry. I have no idea.

D. Certainly, what's the fax number?

**Question 30.** Mary and David are talking to each other about David's new job.

- Mary: "I've heard that you have found a new job. Congratulations!"

- David: "....."

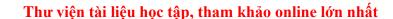
A. Oh, it is very difficult B. Not at all. It's easy

C. Thank you so much D. You are so kind to say so

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on you answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to <u>an empty house</u>. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called "<u>latchkey children</u>". They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.

Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, "we had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant." Slowly, she learned that they were





house keys. She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.

The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

| parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.                      |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Question 31. The phrase "an empty house" in the passage mostly means                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. a house with too much space B. a house with no people inside                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| C. a house with nothing inside D. a house with no furniture                          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Question 32. One thing that the children in the passage share is that                |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. they are from single-parent families B. they all wear jewelry                     |  |  |  |  |  |
| C. they spend part of each day alone D. they all watch TV                            |  |  |  |  |  |
| Question 33. The phrase "latchkey children" in the passage means children who        |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. look after themselves while their parents are not at home                         |  |  |  |  |  |
| B. are locked inside houses with latches and keys                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| C. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves                                  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere                               |  |  |  |  |  |
| Question 34. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?                           |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. Why kids hate going home B. Bad condition of latchkey children                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| C. Children's activities at home D. How kids spend free time                         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Question 35. What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone? |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. Boredom B. Loneliness C. Fear D. Tiredness  |  |  |  |  |  |





 Question
 36.
 Lynette
 Long
 learned
 of
 latchkey
 children's
 problems
 by

 A. delivering questionnaires
 B. talking to them

 C. interviewing their parents
 D. visiting their homes

 Question
 37. It's difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because

A. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone

B. there are too many of them in the whole country

C. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds

D. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons

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** 38. Many <u>successful film directions</u> are <u>former</u> actors who desire to <u>expand</u> their experience in the film industry.

A. successful B. film directions C. former D. expand

**Question 39.** What we know about certain diseases <u>are</u> still not sufficient to prevent them <u>from spreading</u> easily <u>among</u> the population.

A. are B. among C. What we know D. from spreading

**Question 40.** The puppy stood up <u>slowly</u>, wagged <u>its</u> tail, <u>blinking</u> its eyes <u>and</u> barked.

A. its B. and C. slowly D. blinking

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 41.** "Would you like to go out for dinner with me tonight, Jenny?" Paul said.

A. Paul suggested that Jenny go out for dinner with him that night.

B. Paul invited Jenny to go out for dinner with him that night.

C. Paul insisted on Jenny going out for dinner with him that night.

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- D. Paul offered Jenny to go out for dinner with him that night.
- Question 42. In Vietnam, football is more popular than basketball.
- A. In Vietnam, basketball is more popular than football.
- B. In Vietnam, football is as popular as basketball.
- C. In Vietnam, football is not as popular as basketball.
- D. In Vietnam, basketball is not as popular as football.
- **Question 43.** We couldn't solve the problem until our teacher arrived.
- A. When our teacher arrived, we solved the problem.
- B. Not until we solved the problem could our teacher arrive.
- C. Until our teacher arrived, we were able to solve the problem.
- D. Not until our teacher arrived could we solve the problem.

## Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on the answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

- **Question 44.** Peter heard a strange sound on the roof. He became very frightened.
- A. He heard a strange sound on the roof and then becoming very terrified.
- B. He became very frightened after he heard a strange sound on the roof.
- C. On hearing a strange sound on the roof, Peter became very scared.
- D. Peter became very frightened so he heard a strange sound on the roof.
- **Question 45.** We cut down many forests. The Earth becomes hot.
- A. The more forests we cut down, the hotter the Earth becomes.
- B. The more we cut down forests, the Earth becomes hotter.
- C. The more we cut down forests, the hotter the Earth becomes.
- D. The more forests we cut down, the Earth becomes hotter.



## Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on you answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Tsunami is a Japanese word that means harbor wave and is used as the scientific term for seismic sea wave generated by an undersea earthquake or possibly an undersea landslide or volcanic eruption. When the ocean floor is tilted or offset during an earthquake, a set of waves is created similar to the concentric waves generated by an object dropped into the water. Most tsunamis originate along the Ring of Fire, a zone of volcanoes and seismic activity, 32,500 km long that encircles the Pacific Ocean.

Since 1819, about 40 tsunamis have struck the Hawaiian Islands. A tsunami can have wavelengths, or widths, of 100 to 200 km, and may travel hundreds of kilometers across the deep ocean, reaching speeds of about 725 to 800 kilometers an hour. Upon entering shallow coastal waters, the wave, which have been only about half a meter high out at sea, suddenly grows rapidly. When the wave reaches the shore, it may be 15 m high or more. Tsunamis have tremendous energy because of the great volume of water affected. They are capable of obliterating coastal settlements.

Tsunamis should not be confused with storm surges, which are domes of water that rise underneath hurricanes or cyclones and cause extensive coastal flooding when the storms reach land. Storm surges are particularly devastating if they occur at high tide. A cyclone and accompanying storm surges killed an estimated 500,000 people in Bangladesh in 1970. The tsunami which struck south and southeast Asia in late 2004 killed over 200 thousand people.

**Question 46.** What does the word "concentric" in paragraph 1 mean?

A. wavy B. a ring

C. having many centres D. having a common centre

**Question 47.** What is the greatest speed of tsunami traveling across the deep ocean?

A. 700 kilometres an hour

B. 800 kilometres an hour

C. 200 kilometres an hour

D. 150.000 kilometres an hour

**Question 48.** How are tsunami capable of obliterating coastal settlements?

A. They are a metre high or more.



- B. They have tremendous energy due to the great volume of water affected.
- C. They can strike the shore fifteen metres high
- D. They travel hundreds of kilometers

**Question 49.** Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Storm surges are domes of water rising underneath hurricanes or cyclones.
- B. Tsunami only occurs in Asia
- C. A cyclone along with storm surges happened in Asia in 1970.
- D. Storm surges cause extensive coastal flooding.

**Question 50.** What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Where tsunamis originate.
- B. Damage caused by tsunamis.
- C. How tremendous the energy of a tsunami is.
- D. Facts about tsunamis.

## Đáp án đề thi thử tiếng Anh 2021 THPT quốc gia trường Đặng Huy Trứ

1-A 2-A 3-C 4-A 5-C 6-B 7-A 8-D 9-C 10-C

11-A 12-D 13-D 14-C 15-D 16-B 17-D 18-A 19-C 20-A

21-D 22-A 23-A 24-B 25-A 26-C 27-C 28-B 29-D 30-C

31-B 32-C 33-A 34-B 35-C 36-B 37-A 38-B 39-A 40-D

41-B 42-D 43-D 44-C 45-A 46-D 47-B 48-B 49-B 50-D