

<p>SỞ GD &amp; ĐT TỈNH QUẢNG NGÃI  <b>TRƯỜNG THPT TRẦN QUỐC TUẤN</b>  <b>ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC</b>          (Đề có 6 trang)</p>	<p><b>KỶ THI THỬ TỐT NGHIỆP THPT QUỐC GIA</b>  <b>NĂM HỌC 2021</b>  <b>Bài thi: TIẾNG ANH</b>          Thời gian làm bài: 60 Phút  <b>Mã đề 001</b></p>
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Họ tên: .....  
 Số báo danh: .....

*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.*

Mass media is communication-whether written, broadcast, or spoken-that reaches a large audience. This includes television, radio, advertising, movies, the Internet newspapers, magazines, and so forth.

Mass media is a significant force in modern culture, particularly in America. Sociologists refer to this as a mediated culture where media reflects and creates the culture. Communities and individuals are **bombarded** constantly with messages from a multitude of sources including TV, billboards, and magazines, to name a few. These messages promote not only products, but moods, attitudes, and a sense of what is and is not important. Mass media makes possible the concept of celebrity: without the ability movies, magazines, and news media to reach across thousands of miles people could not become famous. In fact, only political and business leaders, as well as the few notorious outlaws, were famous in the past. Only in recent times have actors, singers, and other social elites become celebrities or stars.

The current level of media saturation has not always existed. As recently as the 1960s and 1970s and 1970s, television, for example, consisted of primarily three networks, public broadcasting, and a few local independent stations. These channels aimed their programming primarily at two-parent, middle-class families. Even so, some middle-class households did not even own a television. Today, one can find a television in the poorest of homes, and multiple TVs in most middle-

class homes. Not only has availability increased, but programming is increasingly diverse with shows aimed to please all ages, incomes, backgrounds, and attitudes. This widespread availability and exposure makes television the primary focus of most mass-media discussions. More recently, the Internet has increased its role exponentially as more businesses and households sign on. Although TV and the Internet have dominated the mass media, movies and magazines-particularly **those** lining the aisles at grocery checkout stands-also play a powerful role in culture, as do other forms of media.

What role does mass media play? Legislatures, media executives, local school officials, and sociologists have all debated this controversial question. While opinions vary as to the extent and type of influence the mass media wields, all sides agree that mass media is a permanent part of modern culture. Three main sociological perspectives on the role of media exist: the limited-effects theory, the class-dominant theory, and the culturalist theory.

**Câu 1:** The word "**bombarded**" is closest in meaning to.....

- A. bombed                      B. got                      C. attacked                      D. received

**Câu 2:** Which is NOT TRUE, according to the text?

- A. The messages comes from TV, billboards, and magazines, etc.  
 B. The messages come from communities and individuals.  
 C. Communities and individuals continuously receive messages from TV, billboards, and magazines, etc.  
 D. The messages promote products and moods.

**Câu 3:** According to the text, what is the center of attention of most mass-media discussions?

- A. Exposure to TV                      B. Television  
 C. Businesses and households                      D. Widespread availability of TV

**Câu 4:** What does the word "**those**" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Grocery checkout stands    B. TV and the Internet    C. Movies and magazines    D. Other forms of media

**Câu 5:** It can be inferred from the text that.....

- A. One could find a television in the poorest of homes during the 1960s.
- B. Two-parent, middle-class families were able to watch tens of TV channels.
- C. Multiple TVs were available in every household during the 1960s.
- D. All lower-class households couldn't possess a TV during the 1960s.

**Câu 6:** Which phrase from the text means "If movies, magazines, and news media were not able thousands of miles"?

- A. without the ability of movies, magazines, and news media to reach across thousands of miles.
- B. people could not become famous.
- C. mass media makes possible the concept of celebrity.
- D. the ability of movies, magazines, and news media to reach across thousands of miles.

**Câu 7:** What is considered a mediated culture by sociologists?

- A. Communication
- B. A significant force
- C. Mass media
- D. Modern culture

*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.*

**Câu 8:** Jane and David are university students. They are talking about the result of the history test. *Select the most suitable response to fill in the blank.*

- **Jane :** "I was worried about the history result, but Ms.White gave me an A!"

- **David:** "....."

- A. Don't worry about it.
- B. Good luck to you!
- C. Congratulations! That's great!
- D. Ms. White is so mean.

**Câu 9:** Two friends are talking about the benefits of volunteering.

- **Mary:** "As far as I know, doing charity Work is a really helpful thing for everyone in the society"

- **Kate:** "....."

- A. That's fine for me.
- B. You can say that again.
- C. That sounds great.
- D. I take part in this campaign.

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

**Câu 10:** ..... the homework, he was allowed to go out with his friends.

- A. Finish
- B. To finish
- C. Finished
- D. Having finished

**Câu 11:** The family is selling their large country house because they can no longer afford the

.....

- A. upkeep
- B. domain
- C. extract
- D. disposal

**Câu 12:** Our solar system is in a galaxy..... the Milky Way.

- A. which called
- B. calling
- C. which is calling
- D. called

**Câu 13:** By the time he is twenty, he..... the novel.

- A. would finish
- B. will have finished
- C. will finish
- D. finishes

**Câu 14:** The situation of COVID-19 worldwide is still serious, .....?

- A. is not it
- B. is it
- C. doesn't it
- D. isn't it

**Câu 15:** Earning money has always been the thing that pleases him most.  
..... he becomes,

..... he is.

- A. The more rich / the more happy
- B. Richer and richer / happier and happier
- C. The richest / the happiest
- D. The richer / the happier

**Câu 16:** George was wearing ..... at the wedding.

- A. a funny wide yellow silk tie
- B. very funny wide yellow silk tie
- C. a yellow silk funny tie
- D. a tie yellow silk funny

**Câu 17:** It is easier to understand new words when they are used in their proper.....

- A. context                      B. situation                      C. environment                      D. background

**Câu 18:** Daisy really liked..... dress that her boyfriend gave her last week.

- A. a                                      B. □                                      C. an                                      D. the

**Câu 19:** “This seems to be an important issue.” -“Oh, yes. It’s a ..... topic.”

- A. hotly debated                      B. hotly debate                      C. hotly debating                      D. hot debated

**Câu 20:** The students were slow to catch....., but gradually they began to understand.

- A. out                                      B. in                                      C. on                                      D. away

**Câu 21:** He turned off the lights before going out ..... waste electricity.

- A. so that not                                      B. in order that not  
C. so as not to                                      D. as not to

**Câu 22:** My grandfather was ..... up in France, so he could speak French very well.

- A. grown                      B. brought  
C. raised                      D. broken

**Câu 23:** The manager is good at ..... difficult customers.

- A. dealing with                                      B. relying on  
C. showing off                                      D. wiping off

**Câu 24:** ..... in Rome than he was kidnapped.

- A. Had he no sooner arrived                      B. No sooner had he arrived  
C. No sooner he had arrived                      D. No sooner he arrived

*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.*

**Câu 25:** Overeating is a cause of several deadly diseases. Physical inactivity is another cause of several deadly diseases.

- A. Both overeating and physical inactivity result from several deadly diseases.
- B. Overeating and physical inactivity are caused by several deadly diseases.
- C. Not only overeating but also physical inactivity may lead to several deadly diseases.
- D. Apart from physical activities, eating too much also contributes to several deadly diseases.

**Câu 26:** Jane didn't apply for the job in that factory. She regrets it now.

- A. If only Susan applied for the job in that factory.
- B. Susan wishes she had applied for the job in that factory.
- C. Susan regrets to apply for the job in that factory.
- D. Susan regrets applying for the job in that factory.

*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.*

**Câu 27:** Phonetics is of primary important for any true understanding of the nature of language.

- A. of
- B. any
- C. important
- D. understanding

**Câu 28:** It is essential that no one admits to the room without proper identification.

- A. proper
- B. without
- C. It is essential
- D. admits

**Câu 29:** In communication, we can have the voice recognition systems in smartphones or other electronic devices to be identified our speech

- A. other
- B. In
- C. the voice recognition system
- D. to be identified

*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.*

**Câu 30:** Lunar years were inconvenient for agricultural purposes.

- A. practical
- B. ideal
- C. proper
- D. useful

**Câu 31:** Don't get angry with such a thing. It's only a storm in a tea cup.

- A. financial issue
- B. trivial thing

**C.** commercial tension

**D.** serious problem

*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.*

In China, palaces, temples and houses were built around a series of courtyards, which might include trees and plants often in pots that could be changed with the seasons and pools. The Imperial City in Beijing contained elaborate pleasure gardens with tree artificial lakes and small hills, bridges and spectator areas.

Japan has a long tradition of gardens inspired by Chinese and Korean models. In former times, palaces, temples, teahouses and private houses all had garden settings that were closely integrated with the buildings. Kyoto was especially famous for its gardens. The gardens included pools and waterfalls; rocks, stone and sand; and evergreens. They might also contain stone lanterns and sculptures and wooden bridges, gates and pavilions. Every element of a garden was carefully planned, sometimes by Zen monks and painters, to create an effect of restraint, harmony and peace, which is exemplified by the existing Katsura Detached Palace gardens in Kyoto. Such traditions continue to some extent in modern Japan and have influenced Western landscape architects.

**Câu 32:** The Imperial City in Beijing .....

- A.** is the biggest city in China.
- B.** had elaborate gardens with spectacular artificial landscape.
- C.** contained a lot of pleasure activities.
- D.** was built on a small lake.

**Câu 33:** The existing Katsura Detached Palace gardens in Kyoto .....

- A.** is a model for Japanese modern architecture.
- B.** is an example of Japan's contribution to conservation.
- C.** has experienced many wars and now in peace.
- D.** represents Japanese traditional architecture.

**Câu 34:** Most palaces, temples and houses in China in former times .....

- A.** could be changed with the seasons.
- B.** were built around courtyards with trees and pots of plants.
- C.** were decorated with pots of flowers and plants around them.

D. had trees, plants and water around them.

**Câu 35:** What is the best title for the passage?

A. Gardening in Japan

B. Gardening in China

C. Eastern Landscape

D. Trees and Plants in Eastern Architecture

**Câu 36:** The garden settings of buildings in Japan .....

A. were designed by Chinese and Korean models.

B. often blended well with the buildings.

C. included pools and waterfalls available for plants.

D. were carefully planned by monks.

*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.*

**Câu 37:** A. threat B. clean C. beach D. creature

**Câu 38:** A. planted B. naked C. looked D. landed

*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.*

**Câu 39:** Although the weather changed, the picnic went ahead as planned.

A. The picnic went ahead as planned in spite of a change in the weather.

B. Despite of a change in the weather, the picnic went ahead as planned.

C. Because of a weather change, the picnic went ahead as planned.

D. In spite of the picnic went ahead as planned, the weather changed.

**Câu 40:** Jack hasn't been swimming for five years.

A. The last time Jack went swimming was five years ago.

B. It took Jack five years to go swimming.

C. It took five years for Jack to go swimming.



D. Five years is the time Jack went swimming.

**Câu 41:** I advise you to think carefully before accepting William's offer.

A. You'd prefer to think carefully before accepting William's offer.

B. Accepting William's offer is necessary for your thought.

C. You'd better think carefully before accepting William's offer.

D. You'd rather think carefully before accepting William's offer.

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word which differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.*

**Câu 42:** A. refusal      B. industry      C. butterfly      D. reference

**Câu 43:** A. constant      B. connect      C. contain      D. construct

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

**Câu 44:** A. I. algorithms can also help to detect faces and other features in photo sent to social networking sites and automatically organize them.

A. remind      B. recognize      C. categorize      D. connect

**Câu 45:** The breakdown of the ozone layer surrounding the Earth correlates with the increased occurrence of skin cancer.

A. deterioration      B. movement      C. itemization      D. failure

*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.*

George Simmel, one of pioneers in German sociology, \_\_ ( 46 ) \_\_ a pioneer in urban sociology, suggesting that the increased concentration and diversity of people and ongoing activities in city puts urbanites under stress (a cognitive overload). This is considered the major \_\_ ( 47 ) \_\_ of urban mentality-detachment from others, self-centeredness, and rational calculating mind. This understanding of urban life and urbanites are closely related to the understanding of modern society by Ferdinand Tonnies and Max Weber, two of Simmel's close contemporaries. Louis Wirth, a member of Chicago school, followed Simmel and wrote \_\_ ( 48 ) \_\_ the most frequently-cited paper on urbanism "Urbanism as a way of life," in 1938. His writing on the urbanism on mentality and life style \_\_ ( 49

)\_\_ illustrative, compared to the definition of urbanism but among the suggested are relaxed moral restrains, increased participation in formal organization pursuing limited goals (as opposed to belonging to a community), increased role of mediated communication. Both are more or less in line of social atomism, the view that modern society disintegrates communities \_\_ ( 50 )\_\_ a group of individuals.

**Câu 46:** A. considers    B. considering    C. considered    D. is considered

**Câu 47:** A. cause    B. sources    C. reasons    D. majority

**Câu 48:** A. possible    B. probable    C. probably    D. may

**Câu 49:** A. help    B. make    C. give    D. remain

**Câu 50:** A. for    B. into    C. with    D. to

.....**THE END**.....

**ĐÁP ÁN**

1	C	11	A	21	C	31	D	41	C
2	B	12	D	22	B	32	B	42	A
3	B	13	B	23	A	33	D	43	A
4	C	14	D	24	B	34	B	44	B
5	D	15	D	25	C	35	C	45	A
6	A	16	A	26	B	36	B	46	D
7	C	17	A	27	C	37	A	47	A
8	C	18	D	28	D	38	C	48	C
9	B	19	A	29	D	39	A	49	C
10	D	20	C	30	D	40	A	50	B