## BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO KỪ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2007 Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH - Phân ban

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút; 50 câu trắc nghiệm (đề thi có 03 trang)

Mã đề thi 496

## Ho, tên thí sinh: Số báo danh:.....

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 1 đến 5.

For many people the language of the Internet is English. "World, Wide, Web: Three English Words" was the name of an article by Michael Specter in the New York Times a few years ago. The article went on to say: "If you want to take full advantage of the Internet, there is only one real way to do it: learn English."

In general, it is not difficult to learn to use Internet services. But although Internet services are rather easy to use, you will have considerable difficulties if you are not familiar with English. In fact, a good knowledge of English is one of the most important aspects that help you use the Internet. Learning to use a new Internet service may take a few hours, a few days or some weeks, but it takes years to learn a language so that you can use it fluently and confidently. Of course, when you know some English, you can learn more just by using it on the Internet. But at least your English should be good enough to understand commonly used words and to know what to do on the Internet.

Câu 1: It	to learn to use Internet services.
talvas a farre minutas	D is difficult

A. takes a few minutes	<b>B.</b> is difficult		
C. is easy	<b>D</b> . takes a very long time		

Câu 2: According to the article by Michael Specter, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_ to take full advantage of the Internet.

A. learn English	<b>B.</b> learn to use the Internet services		
C loarn to tring fast	D loarn the names of some websites		

**C.** learn to type fast **D**. learn the names of some websites

Câu 3: Learning to use a language fluently and confidently may take \_\_\_\_\_

A. a few hours **B.** a few years C. a few days **D**. a few weeks

Câu 4: If you do not know English very well, you will \_\_\_\_\_ when using the Internet.

- A. have many difficulties **B.** feel more comfortable **C.** be laughed at
  - **D**. spend a few days

**Câu 5:** Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A. "Practising your English on the Internet"
- **B.** "English and the Internet"
- C. "Ways to take full advantage of the Internet"

**D.** "How to use Internet services"

## Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để diễn đạt đúng nghĩa mỗi câu sau.

**Câu 6:** Jill drives more carefully than Rose. A. Rose drives carelessly than Rose.

**B.** Jill is a more careful driver than Rose.

C. Jill is a more carefully driver than Rose. **D.** Rose drives less careful than Rose.

Câu 7: Although he is intelligent, he doesn't do well at school.

A. Despite being intelligent, he doesn't do well at school.

**B.** In spite he is intelligent, he doesn't do well at school.

C. Although his intelligence, he does well at school.

**D.** In spite of intelligent, he doesn't do well at school.

**Câu 8:** We didn't go on holiday last year because we didn't have enough money.

A. If we had had enough money, we would have gone on holiday last year.

**B.** If we hadn't had enough money, we would have gone on holiday last year.

**C.** If we hadn't had enough money, we wouldn't have gone on holiday last year.

**D.** Unless we had enough money, we would go on holiday last year.

**Câu 9:** People have discovered a new source of energy.

- A. A new source of energy have been discovered by people.
- **B.** A new source of energy has discovered.
- C. A new source of energy has been discovered.
- **D.** A new source of energy have been discovered.

Câu 10: People protesting against pollution are marching to London.

- A. People protest against pollution are marching to London.
- **B.** People who protests against pollution are marching to London.
- C. People who protesting against pollution are marching to London.
- **D**. People who protest against pollution are marching to London.

Chọn từ (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau.

Câu 11: A. <u>ch</u> ild	<b>B.</b> <u>ch</u> air	C. <u>ch</u> eap	D. <u>ch</u> emist
Câu 12: A. cover	B. grove	C. golden	D. chosen
<b>Câu 13: A.</b> m <u>o</u> vie	B. women	C. prove	<b>D</b> . l <u>o</u> se
Câu 14: A. summer	<b>B.</b> s <u>u</u> nrise	C. business	<b>D.</b> sh <u>u</u> t
Câu 15: A. sign	<b>B.</b> l <u>i</u> ft	C. might	D. l <u>i</u> ght

Xác định từ/cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cần phải sửa để những câu sau trở thành chính xác.

Câu 16: People are not allowed to enter the park <u>after midnight because</u> lack <u>of</u> security.					
	А	E	6	С	D
Câu 17: The meeting was	<b>Câu 17:</b> The meeting was so <u>length</u> that <u>many</u> people had to leave before it <u>ended</u> .				
	А	В	С		D
Câu 18: They asked me what did happen last night, but I was unable to tell them.					
Α	В		С	D	
Câu 19: The more fast you drive, the greater danger you get.					
А	B C	D D			
Câu 20: Do you know how getting to the post office from here?					
Α	В	С	D		

## Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 21 đến 25.

The world's first film was shown in 1895 by two French brothers. Although it only (21)\_\_\_\_\_ of short, simple scenes, people loved it, and films have been popular ever since. The first films were silent, with titles on the screen to explain the story.

Soon the public had (22)\_\_\_\_\_\_ favourite actors and actresses and, in this way, the first film stars appeared. In 1927, the first "talkie", a film with sound, was shown and from then on, the public would only accept this kind of film.

Further improvements continued, particularly in America, (23)\_\_\_\_\_ most of the world's films were produced. With the arrival of television in the 1950s, (24) \_\_\_\_\_ people went to see films, but in recent years cinema audiences have grown again. More countries have started to produce films that influence film making and there are currently (25)\_\_\_\_\_ national film industries.

<b>Câu 21:</b>	A. held	<b>B.</b> considered	C. consisted	<b>D</b> . belonged
<b>Câu 22:</b>	A. our	<b>B.</b> your	C. his	<b>D.</b> their
<b>Câu 23:</b>	A. which	<b>B.</b> who	C. where	<b>D</b> . when
<b>Câu 24:</b>	A. each	<b>B.</b> other	C. any	<b>D</b> . fewer
<b>Câu 25:</b>	A. plenty	<b>B.</b> many	C. lots	<b>D.</b> much

Chọn từ/cụm từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 26: London is	of England.		
A. capital	B. a capital	C. one capital	<b>D.</b> the capital
Câu 27: The children	to the zoo.		
A. were enjoyed taken		<b>B.</b> were enjoyed taking	

**C.** enjoyed taking **D**. enjoyed being taken **Câu 28:** Jim is five centimeters \_\_\_\_\_ than Tom. A. tallestB. tallerC. higherCâu 29: The following day she feltwell to go to work. A. tallest **B.** taller C. higher **D**. tall A. sufficientlyB. sufficientC. sufficeCâu 30: Theirhas lasted for more than 20 years.A. friendsB. friend **D.** sufficiency C. friendly **D.** friendship A. if only **B.** if not **C.** even if **D**. if Câu 33: Hung: "Thank you very much for a lovely party." B. Once flyingD. While it is flying **A.** When they are flying C. When in flyingD. While it is flyingCâu 35: The manwe met yesterday was the manager of a bicycle factory.A. whoseB. whichC. whenD. whoD. While it is flying A. whose B. which C. when C. when A. so as not to disturb their conversation **B.** in order that not to disturb their conversation **C.** so as to disturb their conversation **D.** in order not disturb their conversation Câu 37: He is learning English \_\_\_\_\_\_ he can study in England. A. so as to B. so as C. so that **D**. in order to 

 Câu 38: When I came to visit her last night, she \_\_\_\_\_\_a bath.

 A. is having
 B. had

**D**. has A. before B. until C. while **D**. since Câu 40: If I had time, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the beach with you this weekend. A. will have gone B. would go C. would have gone **D**. will go Câu 41: My parents first \_\_\_\_\_\_ each other at the Olympic Games in 1982. **B.** had meet **C.** have met A. met **D**. meet Câu 42: I don't believe a word she says, I think she C. is laying D. is telling lie A. is lying B. lied Câu 43: She failed the test, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_she studied hard. A. despite **B.** although **C.** as though D. as Câu 44: You will have to work hard if you want to \_\_\_\_\_ C. successfully D. succeed A. successful B. success Câu 45: He has really worked hard so far, \_\_\_\_\_ he? A. doesn'tB. hasn'tC. hasCâu 46:he comes in half an hour, we shall go alone.A. UnlessB. WhenC. Because **D**. does 

 A. Unless
 B. When
 C. Because
 D. If

 Câu 47: I knew they were talking about me
 they stopped when I entered the room.

 A. so that
 B. despite
 C. because
 D. therefore

 Câu 48: English
 in many parts of the world.
 D. is speaking

 Câu 49: Whether we go out will depend
 depend
 depend

D. speaksC. is spokenD. is speakingCâu 49: Whether we go out will dependthe weather.A. inB. aboutC. onCâu 50: Her car has broken down 
 A. in
 B. about
 C. on
 D. with

 Câu 50: Her car has broken down.
 is to walk to the nearest telephone.
B. The thing which she's doing now D. Whatever she does A. That she can do now **C.** All she can do now