

SỞ GD&ĐT VĨNH PHÚC  
TRƯỜNG THPT NGÔ GIA TỰ

KÌ THI KSCĐ LỚP 12 LẦN V. NĂM HỌC 2017 - 2018

Đề thi môn: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề  
(Đề thi gồm 50 câu trắc nghiệm)

**Mã đề thi: 169**

SBD: ..... Họ và tên thí sinh: .....

*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 1: A. Calcium B. Fare C. Black D. Match  
 Câu 2: A. Sugar B. Scissors C. Soft D. Sense

*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 the main stress in each of the following questions.*

- Câu 3: A. Appreciate B. Contraction C. Suicide D. Abnormal  
 Câu 4: A. Trouble B. Patient C. Ashamed D. Alter

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

- Câu 5: I know we had an argument, but now I'd quite like to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fall out B. bring up C. look down D. make up  
 Câu 6: I'm going to set up the equipment in a minute. \_\_\_\_\_ give you a hand?  
 A. Would I B. Shall we C. Do I D. Will I  
 Câu 7: John \_\_\_\_\_ this task yesterday morning, but I did it for him. He owes me a thank-you.  
 A. must have completed B. should have completed  
 C. may have completed D. could have completed  
 Câu 8: I'm going to stay at university and try to \_\_\_\_\_ off getting a job for a few years!  
 A. put B. move C. set D. stay  
 Câu 9: He apologized .....able to finish the project on time  
 A. his colleagues not to be B. his colleagues for not being  
 C. his colleagues not being D. to his colleagues for not being  
 Câu 10: \_\_\_\_\_ had my teacher arrived than he gave us exercises.  
 A. Hardly B. Not until C. When D. No sooner  
 Câu 11: \_\_\_\_\_, the workers will stop working.  
 A. If not working conditions are improved  
 B. Unless the working conditions aren't improved  
 C. If the working conditions are improved  
 D. Unless the working conditions are improved  
 Câu 12: People can become very \_\_\_\_\_ when they are stuck in traffic for a long time.  
 A. pressed B. stressful C. bad-tempered D. nervous  
 Câu 13: I gave the waiter a \$50 note and waited for my \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. change B. cost C. supply D. cash  
 Câu 14: The room needs \_\_\_\_\_ for the wedding.  
 A. be decorated B. to decorate C. decorate D. decorating  
 Câu 15: They are not \_\_\_\_\_ to take part in this program of the World Health Organization.  
 A. old enough B. enough old C. as old D. so old  
 Câu 16: In the \_\_\_\_\_ of proof, the police could not take action against the man.  
 A. lack B. shortage C. absence D. want

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

**Câu 17:** M: "Are you coming on Saturday?" – N: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. I'm afraid not      B. I'm afraid not to      C. I'm afraid to      D. I'm afraid I don't

**Câu 18:** M: "Good morning. My name is Turner. I have a reservation." – N: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. Yes, a single room for two nights.      B. What do you want?  
C. I haven't decided yet. What about you?      D. What do you like?

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

**Câu 19:** *No matter how hard Fred tried to start the car, he didn't succeed.*

- A. It's hard for Fred to start the car because he never succeeded.  
B. Fred tried hard to start the car, and with success.  
C. Fred tried very hard to start the car, and succeeded.  
D. However hard Fred tried, he couldn't start the car.

**Câu 20:** *Were it not for the money, this job wouldn't be worthwhile.*

- A. This job offers a poor salary.  
B. The only thing that makes this job worthwhile is the money.  
C. Although the salary is poor, the job is worthwhile.  
D. This job is not rewarding at all.

**Câu 21:** *At no time did the two sides look likely to reach an agreement*

- A. If the two sides had had time, they would have reached an agreement.  
B. The two sides never looked likely to reach an agreement.  
C. The two sides had no time to reach an agreement.  
D. The two sides never look like each other.

**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 22:** *The new restaurant looks good. However, it seems to have few customers*

- A. In spite of its appearance, the new restaurant does not appear to attract much business.  
B. In order to get more business, the new restaurant should improve its appearance.  
C. If it had a few more customers, the new restaurant would look better.  
D. The new restaurant would have more customers if it looked better.

**Câu 23:** *No one but the experts was able to realize that the painting was an imitation. It greatly resembled the original.*

- A. The painting looked so much like the authentic one that only the experts could tell it wasn't genuine.  
B. It was hard for ordinary people to judge between the fake painting and the real one.  
C. It was almost impossible for amateurs to realize that the painting was not authentic, though the experts could judge it quite easily.  
D. It was obvious that only a person with great talent could fake a painting so successfully.

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

**Câu 24:** It was inevitable that the smaller company should merge with the larger.

- A. urgent      B. unavoidable      C. important      D. necessary

**Câu 25:** The new cow boy-film catches the fancy of the children.

- A. attracts      B. amuses      C. satisfies      D. surprises

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) which has the OPPOSITE meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

**Câu 26:** They have not made any effort to integrate with the local community.

- A. put together      B. connect      C. co-operate      D. separate

**Câu 27:** You should put yourself on the back for having achieved such a high score in the graduation exam.

- A. criticize yourself  
C. praise yourself

- B. wear a backpack  
D. check up your back

*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 28:** The governor, with his (A) wife and children, are (B) at home watching (C) the election returns (D) on TV

**Câu 29:** There are (A) few areas of human (B) experience that have not been (C) writing (D) about.

**Câu 30:** If one doesn't (A) have respect for himself, you (B) can't expect others (C) to respect him. (D)

*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 following questions.*

In this week's issue, our resident film critic discusses the etiquette of cinema going, and the (31) \_\_\_\_\_ who prefer chewing hot-dogs, slurping drinks, gossiping and rustling crisp papers to actually watching the film. Fair complaint, or just cinema snobbery ?

It's the munchers and talkers, not those who complain about them, who are (32) \_\_\_\_\_ other people's (33) \_\_\_\_\_ pleasures and the (34) \_\_\_\_\_ seem to me to be self-evident. Junk (35) \_\_\_\_\_ and even popcorns and choc ices, when eaten in a confined and possibly crowded space, are inclined to demand living space. They spread themselves about – usually onto other people's clothing.

**Câu 31:** A. witnesses B. spectators C. audiences D. observers

**Câu 32:** A. hurting B. injuring C. spoiling D. damaging

**Câu 33:** A. elementary B. Primary C. Simple D. natural

**Câu 34:** A. excuses B. complaints C. reasons D. accusations

**Câu 35:** A. diets B. meals C. dishes D. foods

*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 following question.*

In July of 1994, an astounding series of events took place. The world anxiously watched as, every few hours, a hurtling chunk of comet plunged into the atmosphere of Jupiter. All of the twenty-odd fragments, collectively called comet Shoemaker- Levy 9 after its discoverers, were once part of the same object, now dismembered and strung out along the same orbit. This cometary train, glistening like a string of pearls, had been first glimpsed only a few months before its fateful impact with Jupiter, and rather quickly scientists had predicted that the fragments were on a collision course with the giant planet. The impact caused an explosion clearly visible from Earth, a bright flaming fire that quickly expanded as each icy mass incinerated itself. When each fragment slammed at 60 kilometers per second into the dense atmosphere, its immense kinetic energy was transformed into heat, producing a superheated fireball that was ejected back through the tunnel the fragment had made a few seconds earlier. The residues from these explosions left huge black marks on the face of Jupiter, some of which have stretched out to form dark ribbons.

Although this impact event was of considerable scientific import, it especially piqued public curiosity and interest. Photographs of each collision made the evening television newscast and were posted on the Internet. This was possibly the most open scientific endeavor in history. The face of the largest planet in the solar system was changed before our very eyes. And for the very first time, most of humanity came to fully appreciate the fact that we ourselves live on a similar target, a world subject to catastrophe by random assaults from celestial bodies. That realization was a surprise to many, but it should not have been. One of the great truths revealed by the last few decades of planetary exploration is that collisions between bodies of all sizes are relatively commonplace, at least in geologic terms, and were even more frequent in the early solar system.

**Câu 36:** The passage mentions which of the following with respect to the fragments of comet Shoemaker-Levy 9?

- A. They were once combined in a larger body.
- B. They have an unusual orbit.
- C. Some of them are still orbiting Jupiter.
- D. Some of them burned up before entering the atmosphere of Jupiter.

**Câu 37:** The word "**collectively**" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. popularly
- B. respectively
- C. together
- D. also

**Câu 38:** The author compares the fragments of comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 to all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a giant planet
- B. a train
- C. a dismembered body
- D. a pearl necklace

**Câu 39:** Before comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 hit Jupiter in July 1994, scientists \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. had decided it would not collide with the planet
- B. had observed its breakup into twenty-odd fragments
- C. had been unaware of its existence
- D. had been tracking it for only a few months

**Câu 40:** Before the comet fragments entered the atmosphere of Jupiter, they were most likely \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. black
- B. exploding
- C. invisible
- D. frozen

**Câu 41:** Superheated fireballs were produced as soon as the fragments of comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. were pulled into Jupiter's orbit
- B. entered the atmosphere of Jupiter
- C. hit the surface of Jupiter
- D. were ejected back through the tunnel

**Câu 42:** The phrase "**incinerated itself**" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. broke into smaller pieces
- B. burned up
- C. grew in size
- D. increased its speed

**Câu 43:** Which of the following is mentioned as evidence of the explosions that is still visible on Jupiter?

- A. fireballs
- B. ice masses
- C. black marks
- D. tunnels

*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 following questions.*

Diamond value is based on four characteristics: carat, color, clarity, and cut. A diamond's size is measured by carat weight. There are 100 points in a carat and 142 carats in an ounce. Each point above 1 carat is more valuable than each point below 1 carat. Thus, a stone that weighs more than 1 carat is more valuable per point than a stone that is smaller than 1 carat.

The scale used for rating a diamond's color begins with "D," which means the stone is absolutely colorless and therefore most valuable. "E" and "F" are almost colorless. All three are good for investments. A stone rated between "G" and "J" is good for jewelry. After that the stones take on a slightly yellowish color, which gets deeper as the grade declines.

The clarity of a stone is determined by its lack of carbon spots, inner flaws, and surface blemishes. While most of these are invisible to the unaided eye, they do affect the diamond's brilliance. For jewelry, a diamond rated VVS1 (very very slight imperfections) is as close to flawless as one will find. After that the scale goes to VVS2, VS1, VS2, SI1, SI2, I1, I2, and so on.

The final characteristic is cut. When shaped (round, oval, emerald, marquise, pear, or heart), the diamond should be faceted so that light is directed into the depths of the prism and then reflected outward again. A well-cut diamond will separate the light into different colors when the light is reflected. Only stones of similar shape should have their reflective qualities compared, as some shapes are more reflective than others. For example, the round shape is the most reflective.

**Câu 44:** The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. buying diamonds for jewelry
- B. quantities affecting diamond values

C. how to judge an expensive diamond

D. the cost of diamond

**Câu 45:** What can be said about a 1- carat diamond?

A. It cost twice as much as a small one

B. It weighs an ounce

C. It has 100 points

D. It has the same quality as a half- carat diamond

**Câu 46:** A stone that has no color at all is rated \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. J

B. A

C. Z

D. D

**Câu 47:** It can be inferred from the passage that a stone rated 'H' is \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. Deep yellow

B. Very colorful

C. Good for jewelry

D. Good for investment

**Câu 48:** clarity of a stone

A. is invisible to the unaided eye

B. affects the diamond's brilliance

C. is determined by imperfections

D. has spots, flaws, and blemishes

**Câu 49:** All of the following ratings refer to the clarity of a stone EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. perfection

B. slight slight imperfection

C. very slight imperfection

D. imperfection

**Câu 50:** It can be inferred from the passage that a diamond which perfect is \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. very large

B. not used for jewelry

C. invisible to the unaided eye

D. rated VVSI

----- HẾT -----

Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu. Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.

**Đáp án - Mã đề thi 169**

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

