## UBND THÀNH PHỐ HÀ NỘI SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

## ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC (Đề kiểm tra có 05 trang)

## Kỳ KIỂM TRA KHẢO SÁT HỌC SINH LỚP 12 THPT NĂM HỌC 2017 - 2018 Bài kiểm tra: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn kiểm tra: TIẾNG ANH Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Họ, tên thí sinh:Số báo danh:			Mã đề kiểm tra 240	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or in the position of the prima			at differs from the other three	
Question 1. A. decent	B. reserve	C. confide	D. appeal	
Question 2. A. stimulate	B. determine	C. devastate	D. sacrifice	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or from the other three in pro			whose underlined part differs	
Question 3. A. nation	B. vacation	C. question	D. exhibition	
Question 4. A. obeys	B. studies	C. conserves	D. attempts	
Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.				
		erformance has garnered	from around the world	
and shown promise for Vietn A. attentively	B. attend	C. attentive	D. attention	
Question 6. The joke would				
	B. has been translated			
Question 7. Many of the pion.  A. were sent	ctures from outer B. having sent	space are presently on di C. sent		
Question 8. The authoritie	s actions to stop	o illegal purchase of wi	ld animals and their associated	
products effectively. However	er, they didn't do so.			
A. should have taken			D. had to take	
Question 9. We expected hi				
A. came to			D. turned up	
Question 10. Mary's lawyer A. telling	advised her any <b>B.</b> not tell			
		C. not to say	D. not saying	
Question 11. John congratu A. for passing	B. to pass	C. on pass	D on possing	
Question 12. Everybody is			1	
	B. are they	C. don't they	D. aren't they	
Question 13. Paul is a very				
	B. self-satisfied	C. self-confident	D. self-directed	
Question 14. After he	his work, he went strai	ght home.		
A. would finish	B. has been finishing	C. had finished	D. has finished	
Question 15. The 1 <sup>st</sup> week of classes at university is a little because so many students get lost, change classes or go to the wrong place.				
	B. arranged	C. chaotic	D. uncontrolled	
Question 16. Although he is				
A. catch up with			D. put up with	

Mark the letter A, B, C or D underlined word(s) in each of	on your answer sheet to the following questions.	indicate the word(s)	CLOSEST in meaning to the		
Question 17. Tet marks the be to manage their crops, the start	eginning of spring and, fe	or <u>agrarian people</u> who	o depend on the lunar calendar		
A. minority people B	farmers	C. traditional ones	D. old people		
Question 18. The government			ing for the ideas from the local		
residents. A. purchase B	. maintain	C. demolish	D. renovate		
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.					
Question 19. Ships crossing to position accurately.	he oceans can receive si	gnals from satellites tha	t enable them to calculate their		
A. untruthfully B		C. imprecisely	D. uneasily		
Question 20. He is very <u>absent-minded</u> . He is likely to forget things or to think about something different from what he should be thinking about.					
	old-fashioned	C. unforgettable	D. easy-going		
each of the following question Question 21. Customer: "Car Salesgirl: "	I try this jumper on?"		suitable response to complete		
A. Sure, the changing room		B. Sorry, only cash is a			
C. Yes, it costs one hundred	and fifty dollars	D. No, the shop is close	on have it for fifty dollars "		
Question 22. The shop assists	ant: "This is my last porta	ible CD player. The let yo	ou have it for they donais.		
Stevenson: "		B. Could you give me a	discount		
A. Could you possibly give C. Can you tell me your far		D. Could you give me			
correct word or phrase that l	pest fits each of the num	bered blanks.	answer sheet to indicate the		
Some people return to skill that will help them to get it is convenient for the student of study was formerly restricted television, CD-ROM or the Int	college as mature studes a job. The development of s, has increased the opposed to book-based learning ernet, and self-access con	nts and take full-time or of open learning, (23) _ ortunities available (24) g and (25) cours urses at language or com	r part-time training courses in a it possible to study when many people. This type ses but now includes courses on aputer centers.		
Americans believe the people get their first job. About	at education is important at 40% of adults take par	at all stages of life an t in some kind of forma	d should not stop (26) l education. About half of them		
are trying to get qualification recreational subjects for perso catalog of courses is published	nal satisfaction. Schools	and community colleges	le the (27) are taking s arrange evening classes, and a		
Question 23. A. keeping	B. enabling	C. making	D. finding		
Question 24. A. to	B. by	C. with	D. about		
Question 25. A. corresponde		C. corresponded	D. corresponding		
Question 26. A. when	B. whereas	C. otherwise	D. that		
Question 27. A. remains		C. left	D. rest		
Read the following passage correct answer to each of the	and mark the letter A	A, B, C, or D on your	answer sheet to indicate the		
Millions of people are use one. In many countries, of	using cell phones today.	ular with young people	tually considered unusual not to. They find that the phones are		
more than a means of commun.  The explosion in mol	pile phone use around the	he world has made some	are cool and connected.  le health professionals worried.		

Some doctors are concerned that in the future, many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile

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phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the negative publicity of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health. On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of changes in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a travelling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about. As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

Question 28. Doctors have tentatively concluded that	cell phones may		
A. cause some mental malfunction	B. change their users' temperament		
C. have damaged their users' emotion	D. change their users'social behaviors		
Question 29. The word "potentially" in the passage	most closely means		
A. obviously B. privately	C. possibly D. certainly		
Question 30. The phrase "negative publicity" in the	passage most likely means		
A. the negative public use of cell phones			
B. information on the lethal effects of cell phones			
C. widespread opinion about bad effects of cell pho	ones		
D. poor ideas about the effects of cell phones			
Question 31. According to the passage, what makes it	nobile phones potentially harmful is		
A. their power of attraction	B. their invisible rays		
C. their raiding power	D. their radiant light		
Question 32. The man mentioned in the passage, who	used his cell phone too often,		
A. abandoned his family	B. could no longer think lucidly		
C. had a problem with memory	D. suffered serious loss of social skills		
Question 33. The changes possibly caused by the cell	phones are mainly concerned with		
A. the mobility of the mind and the body			
C. the resident memory	D. the smallest units of the brain		
Question 34. According to the writer, people should			
A. only use mobile phone in urgent cases			
C. never use mobile phones in all cases	D. only use mobile phone in medical emergencies		
Question 35. According to the passage, cell phon	es are especially popular with young people because		
A they are indispensable in everyday communicati			

A. they are indispensable in everyday communication

B. they keep the users alert all the time

C. they cannot be replaced by regular phones

D. they make them look more stylish

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.

You can usually tell when your friends are happy or angry by the looks on their faces or by their actions. This is useful because reading their emotional expressions helps you to know how to respond to them. Emotions have evolved to help us respond to important situations and to convey our intentions to others. But does raising the eyebrows and rounding the mouth say the same thing in Minneapolis as it does in Madagascar? Much research on emotional expressions has centered on such questions.

According to Paul Ekman, the leading researcher in this area, people speak and understand substantially the same "facial language". Studies by Ekman's group have demonstrated that humans share a set of universal emotional expressions that testify to the common biological heritage of the human species. Smiles, for example, signal happiness and frowns indicate sadness on the faces of people in such far-flung places as

Argentina, Japan, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Sumatra, the United States, Vietnam, the jungles of New Guinea, and the Eskimo villages north of Artic Circle. Ekman and his colleagues claim that people everywhere can recognize at least seven basic emotions: sadness, fear, anger, disgust, contempt, happiness, and surprise. There are, however, huge differences across cultures in both the context and intensity of emotional displays. In many Asian cultures, for example, children are taught to control emotional responses, especially negative ones, while many American children are encouraged to express their feelings more openly. Regardless of culture, however, emotions usually show themselves, to some degree, in people's behavior. From their first days of life, babies produce facial expressions that communicate their feelings.

The ability to read facial expressions develops early, too. Very young children pay close attention to facial expressions, and by the age of five, they nearly equal adults in their skill at reading emotions on people's faces. This evidence all points to a biological underpinning for our abilities to express and interpret a basic set of human emotions. Moreover, as Charles Darwin pointed out over a century ago, some emotional expressions seem to appear across species boundaries. Cross-cultural psychologists tell us that certain emotional responses carry different meanings in different cultures. For example, what emotion do you suppose might be conveyed by sticking out your tongue? For Americans, this might indicate disgust, while in China, it can signify surprise. Likewise, a grin on an American face may indicate joy, while on a Japanese face, it may just easily mean embarrassment. Clearly, culture influences emotional expressions.

	culture influences emotional e				
Question 36. The word	"evolved" in the passage is cl	osest in meaning to _	T : 120 1		
A. reduced	B. developed	C. increased	D. simplified		
Question 37. According	g to the passage, we respond to	o others by			
A. observing their loc		B. observing their en	B. observing their emotional expressions		
C. watching their act		D. looking at their fa	aces		
Question 38 The hest	title for the passage is				
A Cultural universal	s in emotional expressions	B. Ways to control of	emotional expressions		
C. A review of resear	rch on emotional expressions	D. Human habits of	displaying emotions		
Question 39. Many stu	idies on emotional expressions	try to answer the que	stion whether		
A. evebrow raising n	neans the same in Minneapolis	and Madagascar			
B different cultures	have similar emotional express	sions			
C. rounding the mou	th has the same meaning in M	inneapolis and Madag	ascar		
D. raising the eyebro	ows has similar meaning to rou	nding the mouth			
	est cross-cultural difference lie	es in			
A how long negative	e emotions are displayed	B. how intensive en	notions are expressed		
C. how emotional re	sponses are controlled	D. how often positive	ve emotions are shown		
	hildren				
A are sensitive towa	ards others' emotions				
	e learning to read others' emoti	ons			
C. take time to control their facial expressions					
D. make amazing pr	ogress in controlling their emo	otions			
Question 42. Unlike A	American children, Asian child	ren are encouraged to			
A. control their emo	tions	B. change their beh	aviour		
C. display their emotions openly		D. conceal their positive emotions			
Mark the letter A, B	C or D on your answer sheet	to indicate the unde	erlined part that needs correction		
in each of the following	a questions.				
Question 43. For its es	stablishment, ASEAN Tourish	n Association has play	ved an important role in promoting		
	EAN Tourism services.	D. P 14-			
A. in promoting and	developing	B. For its D. Tourism Associ	ation		
C. played					
	nutes are the maximum length	of time allotted for th	e exam.		
A. maximum	B. are	C. alloted	D. length		
Question 45. The ocean probably distinguishes the earth from other planets of the solar system, for scientists					
	odies of water are not existing of	on the other planets.	D probably		
A. are not existing	B. for	C. from	D. probably		

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 46. 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.

Question 47. I don't find it difficult to get up early in the morning.

- A. It's difficult for me to get up early in the morning.
- B. I used to get up early in the morning.
- C. I hate getting up early in the morning.
- D. I'm used to getting up early in the morning.

Question 48. I thought she was the right person for the position, yet it turned out that she was quite useless.

- A. Because I was expecting her to be competent, I was shocked to see her perform rather badly.
- B. I was mistaken about her suitability for the position since she proved rather incompetent.
- C. I was right in thinking that she was totally useless for the job.
- D. Contrary to my initial impression, she was not totally unsuitable for the position.

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.

Question 49. Our products are environmentally-friendly. We package all of them in recyclable materials.

- A. Our products are packaged in recycled materials to be environmentally-friendly.
- B. The recyclable package of our products makes them look environmentally-friendly.
- C. Packed in recyclable materials, our products are environmentally-friendly.
- D. Packing our products in recyclable materials, we made them environmentally-friendly.

Question 50. Transportation has been made much easier thanks to the invention of cars. However, cars are the greatest contributor of air pollution.

- A. However easier the invention of cars has made transportation, it is cars that are among the greatest contributors of air pollution.
- B. The invention of cars has made transportation much easier, but cars are among the greatest contributors of air pollution.
- C. Although the invention of cars has made transportation much easier, people use cars to contribute to the pollution of air.
- D. Although the invention of cars has made transportation much easier, cars are the greatest contributor of air pollution.

----- THE END -----