

SỞ GD&ĐT HÀ NỘI
TRƯỜNG THPT TRUNG GIÃ

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2016
ĐỀ THI MÔN TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

ĐỀ THI THỬ

Mã đề: 161

Họ tên học sinh:SBD:

SECTION A (8 points)

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 from 1 to 10.

Although first flight generally attributed to a fixed-winged aircraft, the helicopter actually represents the first style of flight **envisioned** by humans. The ancient Chinese developed a toy that rose upward when spun rapidly. As early as the mid-sixteenth century, the great Italian inventor Leonardo da Vinci had drawn a prototype for the machine that we now know as the helicopter.

Early in the twentieth century, a great deal of experimentation and revision was taking place with regard to helicopter flight. The well-known phrase "two steps forward and one step back" provided an apt description for early flight development. Uneven lift, known as **dissymmetry**, caused the early helicopters to flip over and **confounded** the inventors until the creation of the swash-plate; **this** allowed the rotor blade angles to be changed so that the lift would be equal on each side of the shaft.

On November 13, 1907, the French pioneer Paul Cornu made history by lifting a twin-rotor helicopter into the air for a few seconds without ground assistance. Several models followed without significance until in 1924 when another French pioneer, Etienne Oehmichen, became the first to fly a helicopter for one kilometer. It was a historic flight of 7 minutes and 40 seconds. By 1936, solutions has been found to many of the problems with helicopter flight. With the introduction of the German Focke-Wulf Fw 61, the first practical helicopter became a reality.

- The word "**this**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. swash-plate B. lift C. action D. dissymmetry
- The word "**envisioned**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. perfected B. imagined C. taught D. experienced
- What is the tone of the passage?
A. A personal account of helicopter development.
B. A comparison of helicopters and fixed wing aircraft.
C. An impartial overview of the development of helicopters.
D. A biased representation of the development of helicopter flight.
- Why was Paul Cornu's flight important?
A. It was the first time a helicopter lifted into the air.
B. It was the first practical helicopter flight.
C. It lasted 7 minutes and 40 seconds.
D. It was the first time a helicopter lifted into the air without ground assistance.
- Why does the author mention a Chinese toy?
A. To emphasize to complex design of helicopters.
B. To contrast helicopters and fixed wing aircraft.
C. To prove that helicopters were the first aircraft.
D. To show that helicopter flight was envisioned in ancient times.
- What is the meaning of "two steps forward and one step back" ?
A. Most inventions never work well.
B. You have to go forward and to go backward.
C. Progress is slow and difficult.

- D. Sometimes the only way to fix a problem is to leave it alone.
7. The word "**confounded**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. confused B. understood C. destroyed D. helped
8. What is the topic of the passage?
 A. Which aircraft was the first to fly. B. Aircraft design in the 20th century.
 C. The invention of the swash plate. D. The development of the helicopter.
9. Why was "**dissymmetry**" important to the early pioneers of helicopter flight?
 A. It equalized lift on each side of the central shaft.
 B. It allowed the rotor blade angles to be altered.
 C. It allowed helicopters to lift from the ground.
 D. It was an effect that caused helicopter to crash.
10. Why is it important that lift be equal on both sides of the helicopter shaft?
 A. If there is more lift on one side, the helicopter will flip.
 B. Dissymmetry of lift makes helicopters fly well.
 C. Equal lift means that the helicopter will be faster.
 D. It allows the rotor blade angles to be changed.

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 from 11 to 20.

Is it better to go on a package (11)_____, or to travel on your own? I suppose the answer depends on what kind of tourist you are. A complicated tour (12)_____ by a travel (13)_____ has some advantages. You have a/an (14)_____, which gives you definite (15)_____ and arrival dates, and a list of all your (16)_____. The accommodation may be cheaper, as it has been booked in advance, so you spend less time worrying about where you are going to stay. If you book your (17)_____ hotel, you might have trouble finding a vacancy, unless you are going to stay for a (18)_____, for example. (19)_____, organising your own trip can be fun. Many students (20)_____ or buy cheap train tickets, and spend the night in student hostels or guest-houses.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 11. A. travel | B. cruise | C. tour | D. journey |
| 12. A. to organise | B. organised | C. organising | D. organise |
| 13. A. agent | B. tour | C. operation | D. office |
| 14. A. notice | B. timetable | C. scheme | D. itinerary |
| 15. A. parting | B. leave | C. quitting | D. departure |
| 16. A. expeditions | B. organisations | C. destinations | D. cancellations |
| 17. A. own | B. personal | C. individual | D. private |
| 18. A. passage | B. daytime | C. fifteen days | D. fortnight |
| 19. A. As a result | B. Owing to this | C. In addition | D. On the other hand |
| 20. A. auto-stop | B. lift | C. journey | D. hitch-hike |

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 21. A. conserve | B. concert | C. licence | D. politics |
| 22. A. synchronized | B. intensive | C. official | D. athletics |
| 23. A. temporary | B. dedicated | C. opponent | D. delegate |

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.

24. Our sales manager, the gentleman who sits near the window right now, would like to talk to you

A

B

C

about working here.

D

25. Many teachers have devoted their lives to teaching therefore teaching is not a well-paid job.

A

B

C

D

26. Graham Bell decided to work on a new machine which could use electricity to send the human voice

A

B

C

from one place to other.

D

27. I changed my major from history to English because the former isn't so interested to me as the latter.

A

B

C

D

28. The purpose of the United Nations, broad speaking, is to maintain peace and security and to encourage respect for human rights.

A

B

C

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 questions from 29 to 38.

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, **desolate** area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the **mentioned** precautions, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home. Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can **scrutinise** callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. It is far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

29. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms _____.

- A. are luxury items
B. are good value for money
C. are absolutely essential items
D. cost a lot of money but are worth it

30. According to the writer, we should _____.

- A. always keep the curtains closed
B. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out.
C. only go out when we have to
D. avoid leaving our house empty

31. What word best replaces "**scrutinise**" in paragraph 7?

- A. glance
B. gaze
C. examine
D. search

32. A well-protected house _____.

- A. is a lot of bother to maintain
B. is less likely to be burgled
C. is very unlikely to be burgled
D. is regarded as a challenge by most criminals

33. What word best replaces "**desolate**" in paragraph 4?

- A. dissatisfying
B. populous
C. isolated
D. depressing

34. The best title for the text is _____.

- A. increasing household crime
B. burglary statistics
C. what to do if a burglar breaks into your home
D. protecting your home from intruders

35. Gaining entry to a house through a small window _____.

- A. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door
B. is tried only by very determined burglars
C. is not as difficult as people think
D. is surprisingly difficult

36. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot _____.

- A. is predictable
B. is useful
C. is where you always find a spare key
D. is imaginative

37. What word best replaces "**aforementioned**" in paragraph 5?

- A. predicted
B. foreseen
C. foresaid
D. forethought

38. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole _____.

- A. will help you avoid having to invite people into your home
B. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine
C. is only necessary for elderly people
D. will prevent your home from being burgled

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

39. The most important thing is to keep yourself **occupied**.

- A. free
B. relaxed
C. busy
D. comfortable

40. As tourism is more developed, people worry about the damage to the **flora and fauna** of the island.

- A. mountains and forests B. plants and animals C. flowers and trees
D. fruits and vegetables
41. She decided to give up her job for the sake of her children.
A. for the benefit of B. for care of C. for concern with D. for the cause of
42. I'd rather stay in a hotel with all the amenities than camp in the woods.
A. friends B. expenses C. sports D. conveniences
43. My cousin tends to look on the bright side in any circumstances.
A. be pessimistic B. be confident C. be smart D. be optimistic

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

44. Carol has _____ eyes.
A. big blue nice B. nice blue big C. nice big blue D. blue nice big
45. I am _____ tired to think about that problem at the moment.
A. simply B. much more C. far too D. nearly
46. _____ my father sat down for lunch when there was a knock at the door.
A. At no time had B. No sooner had C. Never before had D. Hardly had
47. There was no _____ in waiting longer than half an hour so we left.
A. point B. good C. worth D. use
48. " _____ " - "Yes. Do you have any shirts?"
A. Oh dear. What a nice shirt! B. May I help you?
C. Could you do me a favour? D. White, please.
49. The teacher hoped to _____ a positive, not a negative reply from his student.
A. preface B. elicit C. donate D. respond
50. Kids have to walk fast if they want to _____ their parents on a stroll through the park.
A. keep with B. keep up with C. keep over with D. keep on to
51. No one knew what to do because his instructions were so _____.
A. ambiguous B. unconscious C. precarious D. restrictive
52. I can _____ for the night, but you'll be in a sleeping-bag on the floor, I'm afraid!
A. set you in B. look you after C. put you up D. bring you up
53. The lights in Susan's room are still on. She _____ her assignment.
A. should have written B. must have written C. might be writing D. might have written
54. "Excuse me, can you tell me where I can catch a bus to London, please?" -
" _____ "
A. Sorry, I'm new here myself. B. Sure, go ahead.
C. OK. Here's your ticket. D. Yes, please.
55. We often _____ to show that we agree on something.
A. attract B. shake C. nod D. wave
56. _____ excellent art museums, Moscow has a world-famous ballet company.
A. In spite of B. Because of C. Although D. In addition to
57. When her father died, she had no _____ but to leave school and get a job.
A. reason B. choice C. chance D. hope
58. _____, he has never been out of his hometown.
A. Strange as it may seem B. May it seem strange
C. As strange it may seem D. Strange may as it seem
59. The government has _____ different measures to protect the wildlife.
A. made B. listed C. taken D. done
60. Never before in my life _____.
A. have I ever tasted such a good apple B. I have ever tasted such a good apple
C. I had ever tasted such a good apple D. will I ever tasted such a good apple

61. The information in that article is _____ inaccurate.
A. historically B. historical C. historian D. history
62. The problem with your answer is that you multiplied six _____ eight instead of subtracting it.
A. from B. by C. to D. over

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.

63. A. manage B. courage C. engage D. luggage
64. A. character B. chaos C. scheme D. chalk

SECTION B (2 points)

1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

Question 1. The dictionary was so expensive that I didn't buy it.

It was such _____

Question 2. He was driving very fast because he didn't know the road was icy.

If he _____

Question 3. You should not press both buttons at once under any circumstances.

Under no _____

Question 4. “Don’t walk on the grass,” the gardener said to us.

The gardener _____

Question 5. They had hardly left home when it started to rain.

No sooner _____

II. Write a paragraph of about 140 words about the following topic:

The advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city

[illegible]

SỞ GD&ĐT HÀ NỘI
TRƯỜNG THPT TRUNG GIÃ

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2016
ĐỀ THI MÔN TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

Mã đề: 195

ĐỀ THI THỬ

Họ tên học sinh:SBD:

SECTION A (8 points)

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

1. _____ excellent art museums, Moscow has a world-famous ballet company.
A. Because of B. In spite of C. In addition to D. Although
2. No one knew what to do because his instructions were so _____.
A. restrictive B. unconscious C. precarious D. ambiguous
3. I can _____ for the night, but you'll be in a sleeping-bag on the floor, I'm afraid!
A. set you in B. look you after C. put you up D. bring you up
4. The lights in Susan's room are still on. She _____ her assignment.
A. must have written B. might have written C. might be writing D. should have written
5. Never before in my life _____.
A. I have ever tasted such a good apple B. I had ever tasted such a good apple
C. have I ever tasted such a good apple D. will I ever tasted such a good apple
6. The information in that article is _____ inaccurate.
A. historically B. historical C. historian D. history
7. "Excuse me, can you tell me where I can catch a bus to London, please?" - "_____"
A. Yes, please. B. Sure, go ahead.
C. OK. Here's your ticket. D. Sorry, I'm new here myself.
8. Carol has _____ eyes.
A. nice blue big B. big blue nice C. nice big blue D. blue nice big
9. The problem with your answer is that you multiplied six _____ eight instead of subtracting it.
A. by B. to C. from D. over
10. Kids have to walk fast if they want to _____ their parents on a stroll through the park.
A. keep over with B. keep up with C. keep on to D. keep with
11. The government has _____ different measures to protect the wildlife.
A. taken B. made C. done D. listed
12. _____, he has never been out of his hometown.
A. Strange as it may seem B. As strange it may seem
C. Strange may as it seem D. May it seem strange
13. _____ my father sat down for lunch when there was a knock at the door.
A. Never before had B. At no time had C. No sooner had D. Hardly had
14. We often _____ to show that we agree on something.
A. attract B. nod C. shake D. wave
15. The teacher hoped to _____ a positive, not a negative reply from his student.
A. elicit B. donate C. respond D. preface
16. "_____ " - "Yes. Do you have any shirts?"
A. White, please. B. Oh dear. What a nice shirt!
C. May I help you? D. Could you do me a favour?
17. There was no _____ in waiting longer than half an hour so we left.
A. point B. use C. worth D. good

18. I am _____ tired to think about that problem at the moment.
 A. much more B. nearly C. simply D. far too
19. When her father died, she had no _____ but to leave school and get a job.
 A. choice B. hope C. reason D. chance

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

20. A. official B. athletics C. synchronized D. intensive
 21. A. licence B. concert C. conserve D. politics
 22. A. delegate B. opponent C. dedicated D. temporary

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 from 23 to 32.

Is it better to go on a package (23)_____, or to travel on your own? I suppose the answer depends on what kind of tourist you are. A complicated tour (24)_____ by a travel (25)_____ has some advantages. You have a/an (26)_____, which gives you definite (27)_____ and arrival dates, and a list of all your (28)_____. The accommodation may be cheaper, as it has been booked in advance, so you spend less time worrying about where you are going to stay. If you book your (29)_____ hotel, you might have trouble finding a vacancy, unless you are going to stay for a (30)_____, for example. (31)_____, organising your own trip can be fun. Many students (32)_____ or buy cheap train tickets, and spend the night in student hostels or guest-houses.

23. A. travel B. tour C. journey D. cruise
 24. A. organised B. organising C. to organise D. organise
 25. A. operation B. office C. agent D. tour
 26. A. notice B. scheme C. itinerary D. timetable
 27. A. quitting B. departure C. parting D. leave
 28. A. destinations B. expeditions C. cancellations D. organisations
 29. A. private B. personal C. own D. individual
 30. A. daytime B. fifteen days C. passage D. fortnight
 31. A. As a result B. On the other hand C. In addition D. Owing to this
 32. A. auto-stop B. lift C. journey D. hitch-hike

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.

33. A. scheme B. chalk C. chaos D. character
 34. A. courage B. engage C. manage D. luggage

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

35. The most important thing is to keep yourself occupied.
 A. relaxed B. free C. comfortable D. busy
36. My cousin tends to look on the bright side in any circumstances.
 A. be confident B. be pessimistic C. be smart D. be optimistic
37. She decided to give up her job for the sake of her children.
 A. for the cause of B. for care of C. for concern with D. for the benefit of
38. As tourism is more developed, people worry about the damage to the flora and fauna of the island.

- A. plants and animals B. mountains and forests C. fruits and vegetables
 D. flowers and trees
39. I'd rather stay in a hotel with all the **amenities** than camp in the woods.
 A. friends B. sports C. expenses D. conveniences

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 from 40 to 49.

Although first flight generally attributed to a fixed-winged aircraft, the helicopter actually represents the first style of flight **envisioned** by humans. The ancient Chinese developed a toy that rose upward when spun rapidly. As early as the mid-sixteenth century, the great Italian inventor Leonardo da Vinci had drawn a prototype for the machine that we now know as the helicopter.

Early in the twentieth century, a great deal of experimentation and revision was taking place with regard to helicopter flight. The well-known phrase "two steps forward and one step back" provided an apt description for early flight development. Uneven lift, known as **dissymmetry**, caused the early helicopters to flip over and **confounded** the inventors until the creation of the swash-plate; **this** allowed the rotor blade angles to be changed so that the lift would be equal on each side of the shaft.

On November 13, 1907, the French pioneer Paul Cornu made history by lifting a twin-rotor helicopter into the air for a few seconds without ground assistance. Several models followed without significance until in 1924 when another French pioneer, Etienne Oehmichen, became the first to fly a helicopter for one kilometer. It was a historic flight of 7 minutes and 40 seconds. By 1936, solutions has been found to many of the problems with helicopter flight. With the introduction of the German Focke-Wulf Fw 61, the first practical helicopter became a reality.

40. Why is it important that lift be equal on both sides of the helicopter shaft?
 A. It allows the rotor blade angles to be changed.
 B. Equal lift means that the helicopter will be faster.
 C. Dissymmetry of lift makes helicopters fly well.
 D. If there is more lift on one side, the helicopter will flip.
41. The word "**this**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 A. action B. dissymmetry C. swash-plate D. lift
42. Why was "**dissymmetry**" important to the early pioneers of helicopter flight?
 A. It allowed helicopters to lift from the ground.
 B. It equalized lift on each side of the central shaft.
 C. It allowed the rotor blade angles to be altered.
 D. It was an effect that caused helicopter to crash.
43. What is the topic of the passage?
 A. Aircraft design in the 20th century. B. The invention of the swash plate.
 C. The development of the helicopter. D. Which aircraft was the first to fly.
44. What is the tone of the passage?
 A. A comparison of helicopters and fixed wing aircraft.
 B. An impartial overview of the development of helicopters.
 C. A personal account of helicopter development.
 D. A biased representation of the development of helicopter flight.
45. The word "**confounded**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. confused B. helped C. destroyed D. understood
46. Why does the author mention a Chinese toy?
 A. To emphasize to complex design of helicopters.
 B. To contrast helicopters and fixed wing aircraft.
 C. To prove that helicopters were the first aircraft.
 D. To show that helicopter flight was envisioned in ancient times.

47. The word "**envisioned**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. experienced B. taught C. imagined D. perfected
48. What is the meaning of "two steps forward and one step back" ?
 A. Progress is slow and difficult.
 B. Most inventions never work well.
 C. You have to go forward and to go backward.
 D. Sometimes the only way to fix a problem is to leave it alone.
49. Why was Paul Cornu's flight important?
 A. It was the first time a helicopter lifted into the air without ground assistance.
 B. It was the first practical helicopter flight.
 C. It was the first time a helicopter lifted into the air.
 D. It lasted 7 minutes and 40 seconds.

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 from 50 to 59.

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, **desolate** area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the **aforementioned** precautions, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home. Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can **scrutinise** callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

one place to other.

D

63. Our sales manager, the gentleman who sits near the window right now, would like to talk to you

A

B

C

about working here.

D

64. I changed my major from history to English because the former isn't so interested to me as the latter.

A

B

C

D

SECTION B (2 points)

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

Question 1. The dictionary was so expensive that I didn't buy it.

It was such _____.

Question 2. He was driving very fast because he didn't know the road was icy.

If he _____.

Question 3. You should not press both buttons at once under any circumstances.

Under no _____.

Question 4. "Don't walk on the grass," the gardener said to us.

The gardener _____.

Question 5. They had hardly left home when it started to rain.

No sooner _____.

II. Write a paragraph of about 140 words about the following topic:

The advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city

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SỞ GD&ĐT HÀ NỘI
TRƯỜNG THPT TRUNG GIÃ

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2016
ĐỀ THI MÔN TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

ĐỀ THI THỬ

Mã đề: 229

Họ tên học sinh:SBD:

Mã đề: 229

SECTION A (8 points)

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 from 1 to 10.

Although first flight generally attributed to a fixed-winged aircraft, the helicopter actually represents the first style of flight **envisioned** by humans. The ancient Chinese developed a toy that rose upward when spun rapidly. As early as the mid-sixteenth century, the great Italian inventor Leonardo da Vinci had drawn a prototype for the machine that we now know as the helicopter.

Early in the twentieth century, a great deal of experimentation and revision was taking place with regard to helicopter flight. The well-known phrase "two steps forward and one step back" provided an apt description for early flight development. Uneven lift, known as **dissymmetry**, caused the early helicopters to flip over and **confounded** the inventors until the creation of the swash-plate; **this** allowed the rotor blade angles to be changed so that the lift would be equal on each side of the shaft.

On November 13, 1907, the French pioneer Paul Cornu made history by lifting a twin-rotor helicopter into the air for a few seconds without ground assistance. Several models followed without significance until in 1924 when another French pioneer, Etienne Oehmichen, became the first to fly a helicopter for one kilometer. It was a historic flight of 7 minutes and 40 seconds. By 1936, solutions has been found to many of the problems with helicopter flight. With the introduction of the German Focke-Wulf Fw 61, the first practical helicopter became a reality.

- What is the topic of the passage?
A. Aircraft design in the 20th century. B. The development of the helicopter.
C. Which aircraft was the first to fly. D. The invention of the swash plate.
- Why was Paul Cornu's flight important?
A. It lasted 7 minutes and 40 seconds.
B. It was the first time a helicopter lifted into the air without ground assistance.
C. It was the first practical helicopter flight.
D. It was the first time a helicopter lifted into the air.
- The word "**this**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. lift B. swash-plate C. action D. dissymmetry
- Why was "**dissymmetry**" important to the early pioneers of helicopter flight?
A. It allowed the rotor blade angles to be altered.
B. It equalized lift on each side of the central shaft.
C. It allowed helicopters to lift from the ground.
D. It was an effect that caused helicopter to crash.
- The word "**envisioned**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. perfected B. experienced C. imagined D. taught
- Why is it important that lift be equal on both sides of the helicopter shaft?
A. Equal lift means that the helicopter will be faster.
B. It allows the rotor blade angles to be changed.

- C. If there is more lift on one side, the helicopter will flip.
 D. Dissymmetry of lift makes helicopters fly well.
7. What is the meaning of "two steps forward and one step back" ?
 A. Most inventions never work well.
 B. You have to go forward and to go backward.
 C. Progress is slow and difficult.
 D. Sometimes the only way to fix a problem is to leave it alone.
8. The word "**confounded**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. destroyed B. confused C. helped D. understood
9. What is the tone of the passage?
 A. A biased representation of the development of helicopter flight.
 B. A comparison of helicopters and fixed wing aircraft.
 C. A personal account of helicopter development.
 D. An impartial overview of the development of helicopters.
10. Why does the author mention a Chinese toy?
 A. To show that helicopter flight was envisioned in ancient times.
 B. To prove that helicopters were the first aircraft.
 C. To emphasize to complex design of helicopters.
 D. To contrast helicopters and fixed wing aircraft.

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.

11. A. manage B. luggage C. engage D. courage
 12. A. charachter B. chaos C. chalk D. scheme

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

13. The information in that article is _____ inaccurate.
 A. history B. historically C. historical D. historian
14. _____ excellent art museums, Moscow has a world-famous ballet company.
 A. In addition to B. Although C. Because of D. In spite of
15. The government has _____ different measures to protect the wildlife.
 A. taken B. done C. listed D. made
16. When her father died, she had no _____ but to leave school and get a job.
 A. chance B. choice C. hope D. reason
17. I am _____ tired to think about that problem at the moment.
 A. much more B. simply C. nearly D. far too
18. The problem with your answer is that you multiplied six _____ eight instead of subtracting it.
 A. to B. over C. from D. by
19. Never before in my life _____.
 A. will I ever tasted such a good apple B. I had ever tasted such a good apple
 C. have I ever tasted such a good apple D. I have ever tasted such a good apple
20. _____ my father sat down for lunch when there was a knock at the door.
 A. At no time had B. Never before had C. Hardly had D. No sooner had
21. I can _____ for the night, but you'll be in a sleeping-bag on the floor, I'm afraid!
 A. look you after B. bring you up C. put you up D. set you in
22. Carol has _____ eyes.
 A. nice big blue B. big blue nice C. blue nice big D. nice blue big
23. The teacher hoped to _____ a positive, not a negative reply from his student.
 A. donate B. respond C. elicit D. preface

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, **desolate** area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the **aforementioned** precautions, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home. Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can **scrutinise** callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. It is far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

37. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole _____.

- A. is only necessary for elderly people
- B. will prevent your home from being burgled
- C. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine
- D. will help you avoid having to invite people into your home

38. The best title for the text is _____.

- A. protecting your home from intruders
- B. burglary statistics
- C. what to do if a burglar breaks into your home
- D. increasing household crime

39. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot _____.

- A. is predictable
- B. is imaginative
- C. is where you always find a spare key
- D. is useful

40. A well-protected house _____.

- A. is very unlikely to be burgled
- B. is regarded as a challenge by most criminals
- C. is a lot of bother to maintain
- D. is less likely to be burgled

41. Gaining entry to a house through a small window _____.

- A. is not as difficult as people think

- B. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door
 C. is surprisingly difficult
 D. is tried only by very determined burglars
42. What word best replaces "**aforementioned**" in paragraph 5?
 A. forethought B. predicted C. foresaid D. foreseen
43. What word best replaces "**scrutinise**" in paragraph 7?
 A. examine B. search C. gaze D. glance
44. What word best replaces "**desolate**" in paragraph 4?
 A. populous B. isolated C. depressing D. dissatisfying
45. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms _____.
 A. cost a lot of money but are worth it B. are luxury items
 C. are absolutely essential items D. are good value for money
46. According to the writer, we should _____.
 A. only go out when we have to
 B. avoid leaving our house empty
 C. always keep the curtains closed
 D. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out.

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 from 47 to 56.

Is it better to go on a package (47)_____, or to travel on your own? I suppose the answer depends on what kind of tourist you are. A complicated tour (48)_____ by a travel (49)_____ has some advantages. You have a/an (50)_____, which gives you definite (51)_____ and arrival dates, and a list of all your (52)_____. The accommodation may be cheaper, as it has been booked in advance, so you spend less time worrying about where you are going to stay. If you book your (53)_____ hotel, you might have trouble finding a vacancy, unless you are going to stay for a (54)_____, for example. (55)_____, organising your own trip can be fun. Many students (56)_____ or buy cheap train tickets, and spend the night in student hostels or guest-houses.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 47. A. travel | B. cruise | C. journey | D. tour |
| 48. A. organise | B. organised | C. to organise | D. organising |
| 49. A. operation | B. tour | C. agent | D. office |
| 50. A. itinerary | B. scheme | C. timetable | D. notice |
| 51. A. parting | B. quitting | C. leave | D. departure |
| 52. A. expeditions | B. cancellations | C. destinations | D. organisations |
| 53. A. own | B. personal | C. private | D. individual |
| 54. A. fortnight | B. daytime | C. fifteen days | D. passage |
| 55. A. On the other hand | B. In addition | C. As a result | D. Owing to this |
| 56. A. journey | B. lift | C. hitch-hike | D. auto-stop |

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 57. A. concert | B. politics | C. licence | D. conserve |
| 58. A. temporary | B. dedicated | C. opponent | D. delegate |
| 59. A. official | B. synchronized | C. intensive | D. athletics |

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

60. She decided to give up her job for the sake of her children.
 A. for concern with B. for the cause of C. for the benefit of D. for care of

61. As tourism is more developed, people worry about the damage to the **flora and fauna** of the island.

- A. mountains and forests B. flowers and trees C. fruits and vegetables D. plants and animals

62. The most important thing is to keep yourself **occupied**.

- A. relaxed B. comfortable C. free D. busy

63. My cousin tends to **look on the bright side** in any circumstances.

- A. be pessimistic B. be optimistic C. be confident D. be smart

64. I'd rather stay in a hotel with all the **amenities** than camp in the woods.

- A. expenses B. sports C. conveniences D. friends

SECTION B (2 points)

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

Question 1. The dictionary was so expensive that I didn't buy it.

It was such _____.

Question 2. He was driving very fast because he didn't know the road was icy.

If he _____.

Question 3. You should not press both buttons at once under any circumstances.

Under no _____.

Question 4. "Don't walk on the grass," the gardener said to us.

The gardener _____.

Question 5. They had hardly left home when it started to rain.

No sooner _____.

***II. Write a paragraph of about 140 words about the following topic:
The advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city***

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SỞ GD&ĐT HÀ NỘI
TRƯỜNG THPT TRUNG GIÃ

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2016
ĐỀ THI MÔN TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

Mã đề: 263

ĐỀ THI THỬ

Họ tên học sinh:SBD:

SECTION A (8 points)

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 from 1 to 10.

Is it better to go on a package (1)_____, or to travel on your own? I suppose the answer depends on what kind of tourist you are. A complicated tour (2)_____ by a travel (3)_____ has some advantages. You have a/an (4)_____, which gives you definite (5)_____ and arrival dates, and a list of all your (6)_____. The accommodation may be cheaper, as it has been booked in advance, so you spend less time worrying about where you are going to stay. If you book your (7)_____ hotel, you might have trouble finding a vacancy, unless you are going to stay for a (8)_____, for example. (9)_____, organising your own trip can be fun. Many students (10)_____ or buy cheap train tickets, and spend the night in student hostels or guest-houses.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. cruise | B. journey | C. travel | D. tour |
| 2. A. to organise | B. organising | C. organised | D. organise |
| 3. A. office | B. agent | C. operation | D. tour |
| 4. A. timetable | B. notice | C. itinerary | D. scheme |
| 5. A. quitting | B. departure | C. parting | D. leave |
| 6. A. organisations | B. expeditions | C. cancellations | D. destinations |
| 7. A. own | B. personal | C. private | D. individual |
| 8. A. fifteen days | B. fortnight | C. daytime | D. passage |
| 9. A. As a result | B. In addition | C. On the other hand | D. Owing to this |
| 10. A. journey | B. auto-stop | C. hitch-hike | D. lift |

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.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 11. A. <u>ch</u> aracter | B. <u>ch</u> aos | C. <u>sch</u> eme | D. <u>ch</u> alk |
| 12. A. <u>l</u> uggage | B. <u>eng</u> age | C. <u>man</u> age | D. <u>c</u> ourage |

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 13. A. athletics | B. synchronized | C. official | D. intensive |
| 14. A. concert | B. licence | C. politics | D. conserve |
| 15. A. delegate | B. dedicated | C. temporary | D. opponent |

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

16. I'd rather stay in a hotel with all the amenities than camp in the woods.
A. expenses B. sports C. conveniences D. friends
17. She decided to give up her job for the sake of her children.
A. for care of B. for the cause of C. for the benefit of D. for concern with

18. As tourism is more developed, people worry about the damage to the **flora and fauna** of the island.

A. plants and animals B. flowers and trees C. mountains and forests D. fruits and vegetables

19. The most important thing is to keep yourself **occupied**.

A. busy B. comfortable C. free D. relaxed

20. My cousin tends to **look on the bright side** in any circumstances.

A. be pessimistic B. be confident C. be smart D. be optimistic

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

21. No one knew what to do because his instructions were so _____.

A. restrictive B. precarious C. ambiguous D. unconscious

22. The teacher hoped to _____ a positive, not a negative reply from his student.

A. donate B. elicit C. preface D. respond

23. _____ excellent art museums, Moscow has a world-famous ballet company.

A. Because of B. In addition to C. In spite of D. Although

24. The problem with your answer is that you multiplied six _____ eight instead of subtracting it.

A. from B. over C. by D. to

25. The government has _____ different measures to protect the wildlife.

A. made B. taken C. done D. listed

26. I am _____ tired to think about that problem at the moment.

A. nearly B. much more C. far too D. simply

27. There was no _____ in waiting longer than half an hour so we left.

A. good B. point C. use D. worth

28. Never before in my life _____.

A. have I ever tasted such a good apple B. I had ever tasted such a good apple
C. I have ever tasted such a good apple D. will I ever tasted such a good apple

29. When her father died, she had no _____ but to leave school and get a job.

A. hope B. chance C. reason D. choice

30. _____, he has never been out of his hometown.

A. May it seem strange B. Strange may as it seem
C. As strange it may seem D. Strange as it may seem

31. I can _____ for the night, but you'll be in a sleeping-bag on the floor, I'm afraid!

A. look you after B. set you in C. bring you up D. put you up

32. The information in that article is _____ inaccurate.

A. historical B. historically C. historian D. history

33. " _____ " - "Yes. Do you have any shirts?"

A. White, please. B. Oh dear. What a nice shirt!
C. Could you do me a favour? D. May I help you?

34. "Excuse me, can you tell me where I can catch a bus to London, please?" -

" _____ "

A. Sure, go ahead. B. Yes, please.
C. OK. Here's your ticket. D. Sorry, I'm new here

myself.

35. Kids have to walk fast if they want to _____ their parents on a stroll through the park.

A. keep on to B. keep with C. keep up with D. keep over with

36. We often _____ to show that we agree on something.

A. wave B. nod C. attract D. shake

37. _____ my father sat down for lunch when there was a knock at the door.
 A. Hardly had B. At no time had C. Never before had D. No sooner had
38. The lights in Susan's room are still on. She _____ her assignment.
 A. might be writing B. might have written C. should have written D. must have written
39. Carol has _____ eyes.
 A. blue nice big B. nice blue big C. big blue nice D. nice big blue

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 from 40 to 49.

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, **desolate** area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the **aforementioned** precautions, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home. Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can **scrutinise** callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. It is far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

40. A well-protected house _____ .
 A. is regarded as a challenge by most criminals B. is less likely to be burgled
 C. is a lot of bother to maintain D. is very unlikely to be burgled
41. The best title for the text is _____.

- A. burglary statistics
home
- B. what to do if a burglar breaks into your home
- C. protecting your home from intruders
- D. increasing household crime
42. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms _____.
A. are good value for money
B. are luxury items
C. cost a lot of money but are worth it
D. are absolutely essential items
43. What word best replaces "**desolate**" in paragraph 4?
A. isolated
B. populous
C. dissatisfying
D. depressing
44. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot _____.
A. is where you always find a spare key
B. is imaginative
C. is predictable
D. is useful
45. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole _____.
A. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine
B. will help you avoid having to invite people into your home
C. will prevent your home from being burgled
D. is only necessary for elderly people
46. According to the writer, we should _____.
A. always keep the curtains closed
B. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out.
C. only go out when we have to
D. avoid leaving our house empty
47. Gaining entry to a house through a small window _____.
A. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door
B. is tried only by very determined burglars
C. is not as difficult as people think
D. is surprisingly difficult
48. What word best replaces "**scrutinise**" in paragraph 7?
A. examine
B. search
C. glance
D. gaze
49. What word best replaces "**aforementioned**" in paragraph 5?
A. forethought
B. predicted
C. foresaid
D. foreseen

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.

50. Our sales manager, the gentleman who sits near the window right now, would like to talk to you

A

B

C

about working here.

D

51. Graham Bell decided to work on a new machine which could use electricity to send the human voice

A

B

C

from one place to other.

D

52. The purpose of the United Nations, broad speaking, is to maintain peace and security and to encourage respect for human rights.

A

B

C

D

53. I changed my major from history to English because the former isn't so interested to me as the latter.

A

B

C

D

- 54.** Many teachers have devoted their lives to teaching therefore teaching is not a well-paid job.
A B C 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 questions from 55 to 64.

Although first flight generally attributed to a fixed-winged aircraft, the helicopter actually represents the first style of flight **envisioned** by humans. The ancient Chinese developed a toy that rose upward when spun rapidly. As early as the mid-sixteenth century, the great Italian inventor Leonardo da Vinci had drawn a prototype for the machine that we now know as the helicopter.

Early in the twentieth century, a great deal of experimentation and revision was taking place with regard to helicopter flight. The well-known phrase "two steps forward and one step back" provided an apt description for early flight development. Uneven lift, known as **dissymmetry**, caused the early helicopters to flip over and **confounded** the inventors until the creation of the swash-plate; **this** allowed the rotor blade angles to be changed so that the lift would be equal on each side of the shaft.

On November 13, 1907, the French pioneer Paul Cornu made history by lifting a twin-rotor helicopter into the air for a few seconds without ground assistance. Several models followed without significance until in 1924 when another French pioneer, Etienne Oehmichen, became the first to fly a helicopter for one kilometer. It was a historic flight of 7 minutes and 40 seconds. By 1936, solutions has been found to many of the problems with helicopter flight. With the introduction of the German Focke-Wulf Fw 61, the first practical helicopter became a reality.

55. Why was Paul Cornu's flight important?
 - A. It was the first practical helicopter flight.
 - B. It was the first time a helicopter lifted into the air without ground assistance.
 - C. It was the first time a helicopter lifted into the air.
 - D. It lasted 7 minutes and 40 seconds.
56. The word "**confounded**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. destroyed
 - B. confused
 - C. understood
 - D. helped
57. Why was "**dissymmetry**" important to the early pioneers of helicopter flight?
 - A. It allowed helicopters to lift from the ground.
 - B. It was an effect that caused helicopter to crash.
 - C. It equalized lift on each side of the central shaft.
 - D. It allowed the rotor blade angles to be altered.
58. The word "**this**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 - A. lift
 - B. action
 - C. dissymmetry
 - D. swash-plate
59. Why does the author mention a Chinese toy?
 - A. To contrast helicopters and fixed wing aircraft.
 - B. To show that helicopter flight was envisioned in ancient times.
 - C. To prove that helicopters were the first aircraft.
 - D. To emphasize to complex design of helicopters.
60. The word "**envisioned**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. imagined
 - B. taught
 - C. experienced
 - D. perfected
61. What is the topic of the passage?
 - A. Which aircraft was the first to fly.
 - B. Aircraft design in the 20th century.
 - C. The invention of the swash plate.
 - D. The development of the helicopter.
62. What is the meaning of "two steps forward and one step back" ?
 - A. Sometimes the only way to fix a problem is to leave it alone.
 - B. Progress is slow and difficult.
 - C. Most inventions never work well.
 - D. You have to go forward and to go backward.

- 63.** What is the tone of the passage?
- A.** A biased representation of the development of helicopter flight.
 - B.** A personal account of helicopter development.
 - C.** An impartial overview of the development of helicopters.
 - D.** A comparison of helicopters and fixed wing aircraft.
- 64.** Why is it important that lift be equal on both sides of the helicopter shaft?
- A.** Dissymmetry of lift makes helicopters fly well.
 - B.** Equal lift means that the helicopter will be faster.
 - C.** It allows the rotor blade angles to be changed.
 - D.** If there is more lift on one side, the helicopter will flip.

SECTION B (2 points)

1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

Question 1. The dictionary was so expensive that I didn't buy it.

It was such _____

Question 2. He was driving very fast because he didn't know the road was icy.

If he _____

Question 3. You should not press both buttons at once under any circumstances.

Under no _____

Question 4. “Don’t walk on the grass,” the gardener said to us.

The gardener _____

Question 5. They had hardly left home when it started to rain.

No sooner _____

II. Write a paragraph of about 140 words about the following topic:

The advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city

[illegible]

ĐÁP ÁN
Mon: TIENG ANH

Đáp án mã đề: 161

01. A; 02. B; 03. C; 04. D; 05. D; 06. C; 07. A; 08. D; 09. D; 10. A; 11. C; 12. B; 13. A; 14. D; 15. D; 16. C; 17. A; 18. D; 19. D; 20. D; 21. A; 22. A; 23. C; 24. A; 25. C; 26. D; 27. C; 28. B; 29. D; 30. B; 31. C; 32. B; 33. C; 34. D; 35. C; 36. A; 37. C; 38. B; 39. C; 40. B; 41. A; 42. D; 43. D; 44. C; 45. C; 46. D; 47. A; 48. B; 49. B; 50. B; 51. A; 52. C; 53. C; 54. A; 55. C; 56. D; 57. B; 58. A; 59. C; 60. A; 61. A; 62. B; 63. C; 64. D;

Đáp án mã đề: 195

01. C; 02. D; 03. C; 04. C; 05. C; 06. A; 07. D; 08. C; 09. A; 10. B; 11. A; 12. A; 13. D; 14. B; 15. A; 16. C; 17. A; 18. D; 19. A; 20. C; 21. C; 22. B; 23. B; 24. A; 25. C; 26. C; 27. B; 28. A; 29. C; 30. D; 31. B; 32. D; 33. B; 34. B; 35. D; 36. D; 37. D; 38. A; 39. D; 40. D; 41. C; 42. D; 43. C; 44. B; 45. A; 46. D; 47. C; 48. A; 49. A; 50. D; 51. C; 52. D; 53. D; 54. A; 55. B; 56. D; 57. A; 58. B; 59. A; 60. C; 61. B; 62. D; 63. A; 64. C;

Đáp án mã đề: 229

01. B; 02. B; 03. B; 04. D; 05. C; 06. C; 07. C; 08. B; 09. D; 10. A; 11. C; 12. C; 13. B; 14. A; 15. A; 16. B; 17. D; 18. D; 19. C; 20. C; 21. C; 22. A; 23. C; 24. B; 25. A; 26. B; 27. A; 28. C; 29. C; 30. A; 31. A; 32. C; 33. B; 34. A; 35. C; 36. D; 37. C; 38. A; 39. A; 40. D; 41. A; 42. C; 43. A; 44. B; 45. A; 46. D; 47. D; 48. B; 49. C; 50. A; 51. D; 52. C; 53. A; 54. A; 55. A; 56. C; 57. D; 58. C; 59. B; 60. C; 61. D; 62. D; 63. B; 64. C;

Đáp án mã đề: 263

01. D; 02. C; 03. B; 04. C; 05. B; 06. D; 07. A; 08. B; 09. C; 10. C; 11. D; 12. B; 13. B; 14. D; 15. D; 16. C; 17. C; 18. A; 19. A; 20. D; 21. C; 22. B; 23. B; 24. C; 25. B; 26. C; 27. B; 28. A; 29. D; 30. D; 31. D; 32. B; 33. D; 34. D; 35. C; 36. B; 37. A; 38. A; 39. D; 40. B; 41. C; 42. C; 43. A; 44. C; 45. A; 46. B; 47. C; 48. A; 49. C; 50. A; 51. D; 52. B; 53. C; 54. C; 55. B; 56. B; 57. B; 58. D; 59. B; 60. A; 61. D; 62. B; 63. C; 64. D;

SECTION B (2 points)

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. (0.5 point)

Question 1. The dictionary was so expensive that I didn't buy it.

It was such **an expensive dictionary that I didn't buy it.**

Question 2. He was driving very fast because he didn't know the road was icy.

If he **had known that the road was icy, he wouldn't have been driving so fast.**

Question 3. You should not press both buttons at once under any circumstances.

Under no **circumstances should you press both buttons at once.**

Question 4. "Don't walk on the grass," the gardener said to us.

The gardener **told / asked us not to walk on the grass.**

Question 5. They had hardly left home when it started to rain.

No sooner **had they left home than it started to rain.**

II. Write a paragraph of about 140 words about the following topic (1.5 points)**The advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city**

	Mô tả tiêu chí đánh giá	Điểm tối đa
1.	Bố cục	0.40
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Câu đề dẫn chủ đề mạch lạc o Bố cục hợp lí rõ ràng phù hợp yêu cầu của đề bài o Bố cục uyển chuyển từ mở bài đến kết luận 	
2.	Phát triển ý	0.25
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Phát triển ý có trình tự logic o Có dẫn chứng, ví dụ, ... đủ để bảo vệ ý kiến của mình 	
3.	Sử dụng ngôn ngữ	0.30
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sử dụng ngôn từ phù hợp nội dung o Sử dụng ngôn từ đúng văn phong/ thể loại o Sử dụng từ nối các ý cho bài viết uyển chuyển 	
4.	Nội dung	0.30
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Đủ thuyết phục người đọc o Đủ dẫn chứng, ví dụ, lập luận o Độ dài: Số từ không nhiều hơn hoặc ít hơn so với quy định 5% 	
5.	Ngữ pháp, dấu câu và chính tả	0.25
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sử dụng đúng dấu câu o Chính tả: Viết đúng chính tả _ Lỗi chính tả gây hiểu nhầm/ sai lệch ý sẽ bị tính một lỗi (trừ 1% điểm của bài viết) _ Cùng một lỗi chính tả lặp lại chỉ tính là một lỗi o Sử dụng đúng thời, thể, cấu trúc câu đúng ngữ pháp. (Lỗi ngữ pháp gây hiểu nhầm/ sai lệch ý sẽ bị trừ 1% điểm bài viết.) 	
	Tổng	1.5