**SỞ GIÁO DỤC ĐÀO TẠO                                    KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG…………....**

**ĐỀ THI THỬ                                                            NĂM HỌC 2016- 2017**

*(Đề gồm có 03 trang)***MÔN TIẾNG ANH  ~  MÃ ĐỀ 236**

*Thời gian: 60 phút - không tính thời gian giao đề*

**Mark(s)**                                                              **Mã Phách** ……….

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined parts’ pronunciation is different from the others.***

**Question 1:A.** pr***i***vate            **B.** act***i***ve                                  **C.** r***i***ght                   **D.** m***i***nority

**Question 2:A.** comm***er***cial    **B.** s***er***geant                              **C.** t***er***m                    **D.** m***er***chant

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word/phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part.***

**Question 3:** After her mother died, she was **raised** by her grandparents.

**A.** put up                            **B.** come into                            **C.** brought up                **D.** grown up

**Question 4:** Many plant and animal species will be **in danger** if we don't take any actions to protect them.

**A.** in advance                     **B.** on purpose                          **C.** at stake                       **D.** at ease

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

**Question 5:A.** combination   **B.** favourable                          **C.** meteoric              **D.** prehistoric

**Question 6:A.** crisis               **B.** journey                               **C.** swallow               **D.** extinct

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.***

**Question 7:** Having served lunch, the committee members discussed the problem among themselves.

**A.** discussed                       **B.** Having served                     **C.** among themselves        **D.** the committee members

**Question 8:** Almost all the students were confusing because Ms. Kelly’s explanation was unclear.

**A.** confusing                      **B.** the                                      **C.** unclear                       **D.** Almost

**Question 9:** With the victory over Germany in the final match, Brazil became the first team won the trophy five times.

**A.** final match                    **B.** over                                    **C.** won                           **D.** five times

**Question 10:** A secretary told me an important file had left in the lunch room just the other day.

**A.** had left                          **B.** the other                             **C.** just                                     **D.** told

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

**Question 11:** ~ ***Hung***: "Thank you very much for the lovely party." ~ ***Hoa***: "......

**A.** You are welcome          **B.** Cheers                                **C.** Thanks                      **D.** Have a good time

**Question 12:** The idea to.......a visit to the Imperial City of Hue was welcomed by all the family members.

**A.** pay                                **B.** do                                       **C.** go                                **D.** walk

**Question 13:** ......down to dinner than the telephone rang.

**A.** No sooner had I sat       **B.** Hardly had I sat                  **C.** No sooner I sat          **D.** Scarcely I sat

**Question 14:** She was......she could not say anything.

**A.** so surprised of the news that                                         **B.** so surprised at the news that

**C.** such surprised at the news that                                      **D.** so that surprised for the news

**Question 15:** Nowadays, children would prefer history......in more practical ways.

**A.** to be taught                    **B.** be taught                             **C.** to teach                       **D.** teach

**Question 16:** They......small cup of coffee after they......dinner.

**A.** drunk - finished             **B.** drank - had finished

**C.** drunk - had finished      **D.** drink - had finished

**Question 17:** Dad bought a set of.......as a birthday present for Mum.

**A.** German old lovely glasses                                            **B.** lovely old German glasses

**C.** German lovely old glasses                                            **D.** old lovely German glasses

**Question 18:** What chemical is this? It’s.....a horrible smell.

**A.** giving over                    **B.** giving up                             **C.** giving off             **D.** giving down

**Question 19:** .......being tired, I went for a picnic with my family.

**A.** Though                          **B.** In spite                                **C.** Despite                  **D.** Because of

**Question 20:** .......is the money given by an organization to pay for someone’s studies.

**A.** scholarly                        **B.** schooling                            **C.** scholar                  **D.** scholarship

**Question 21:**  ~ ***Bob***: "Don’t fail to send your parents my regards.”  ~  ***Ben***: "..........."

**A.** Good idea, thanks.        **B.** Thanks, I will.                     **C.** It’s my pleasure.      **D.** You’ve welcome.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.***

  The *Industrial Revolution* in Britain was built on the use of machines in factories. Since the 1950s, Britain's ...(22)... industries have replaced machine operators with computers, and this ...(23)... has led to a decline in the number of ...(24)... in many factories. Goods are bought and used much more than ever before but a lot of these goods are imported. By the beginning of the 20th century, other industrial countries like the USA were ...(25)... with Britain's exports, and countries in the Far East have been able to provide cheaper ...(26)... since the 1970s. Areas located with heavy industries are suffering high unemployment. During the last 30 years, there has been a constant rise in smaller industries ...(27)... as "light industries". These ones use electricity and are not ...(28)... on raw materials such as coal, so they are "footloose", i.e. they can be located anywhere. They produce such things as washing machines or spare ...(29).... Some of these industries produce nothing at all, but provide services like distribution. The consumer boom of the 1980s and the increased leisure time of most Britons have led to rapid ...(30)... in service industries like banking, tourism, retailing and information processing, and in industries which distribute, maintain, and repair ...(31)... consumer goods.

**Question 22:A.** large             **B.** manufacturing                    **C.** big                         **D.** running

**Question 23:A.** exchange      **B.** replacement                        **C.** automation          **D.** change

**Question 24:A.** employees    **B.** servers                                **C.** labours                **D.** employers

**Question 25:A.** familiar         **B.** fed up                                 **C.** working               **D.**competing

**Question 26:A.** products       **B.** things                                  **C.** imports                 **D.** produce

**Question 27:A.** known          **B.** considered                          **C.** worked                  **D.** regarded

**Question 28:A.** dependent     **B.** reliable                               **C.**command             **D.**dependable

**Question 29:A.** details           **B.** gadgets                              **C.** parts                      **D.** sections

**Question 30:A.** increase        **B.** extension                           **C.**growth                    **D.**expansion

**Question 31:A.** household     **B.** expensive                           **C.** everyday               **D.** home

***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 32:** *I ran into Peter, a friend of mine, on my way to work this morning*.

**A.** I met Peter unexpectedly on my way to work this morning.

**B.** Peter had to work this morning, but I did not.

**C.** Peter ran into his friend this morning.

**D.** Peter and I ran to work this morning.

**Question 33:** *They couldn't climb up the mountain because of the storm*.

**A.** The storm made it not capable of climbing up the mountain.

**B.** The storm discouraged them from climbing up the mountain.

**C.** Their climbing up the mountain was unable due to the storm.

**D.** The storm made them impossible to climb up the mountain.

**Question 34:** *When the unemployment rate is high, the crime rate is usually also high*.

**A.** The high rate of unemployment depends on the high rate of crime.

**B.** The higher the unemployment rate is, the higher the crime rate is.

**C.** The unemployment rate is as high as the crime rate.

**D.** The unemployment rate and the crime rate are both higher.

**Question 35:** *But for his father's early retirement, Richard would not have taken over the family business*.

**A.** His father retire early, but he still ran the family business.

**B.** Richard didn’t take over the family business because his father didn’t retire.

**C.** Richard only took over the family business because his father decided to retire early.

**D.** Richard’s father didn’t want him to take over the family business despite his retire.

**Question 36:** *No sooner had she put the telephone down than her boss rang back.*

**A.** She had hardly put the telephone down without her boss rang back.

**B.** Scarcely had she put the telephone down when her boss rang back.

**C.** Hardly had she hung up than she rang her boss immediately.

**D.** As soon as her boss rang back, she put down the telephone.

***Read the following passage and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the questions below it.***

   Today we take electricity for granted and perhaps we do not realize just how useful this discovery has been. Steam was the first invention that replaced wind power. It was used to drive engines and was passed through pipes and radiators to warm rooms. Petrol mixed with air was the next invention that provided power. Exploded in a cylinder, it drove a motor engine. Beyond these simple and direct uses, those forms have not much adaptability. On the other hand, we make use of electricity in thousands of ways. From the powerful voltages that drive our electric trains to the tiny current needed to work a simple calculator, and from the huge electric magnet in steel works that can lift 10 tons to the tiny electric magnet in a doorbell, all are powered by electricity. An electric current can be made with equal ease to heat a huge mass of molten metal in a furnace or to boil a jug for a cup of coffee. Other than atomic energy, which has not as yet been harnessed to the full, electricity is the greatest power in the world. It is flexible, and so adaptable for any task for which it is wanted. It travels so easily and with incredible speed along wires or conductors that it can be supplied instantly over vast distances. To generate electricity, huge turbines or generators must be turned. In Australia they use coal or water to drive this machinery. When dams are built, falling water is used to drive the turbines without polluting the atmosphere with smoke from coal. Atomic power is used in several countries but there is always the fear of an accident. A tragedy once occurred at Chernobyl, in Ukraine, at an atomic power plant used to make electricity. The reactor leaked, which caused many deaths through radiation. Now scientists are examining new ways of creating electricity without harmful effects to the environment. **They** may harness the tides as they flow in and out of bays. Most importantly, they hope to trap sunlight more efficiently. We do use solar heaters for swimming pools but as yet improvement in the capacity of the solar cells to create more current is necessary. When this happens, electric cars will be viable and the world will rid itself of the toxic gases given off by trucks and cars that burn fossil fuels.

**Question 37:** *The author mentions the sources of energy such as wind, steam, petrol in the first paragraph to*......

**A.** suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy

**B.** discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity

**C.** emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity

**D.** imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy

**Question 38:** *What do we call machines that make electricity*?

**A.** Generators or turbines.  **B.** Electric magnets.                 **C.** Voltages.                            **D.** Pipes and radiators,

**Question 39:** *Electric magnets are used in steel works to*......

**A.** test the steel for strength                                               **B.** boil a jug of water

**C.** lift heavy weights up to ten tons                                   **D.** heat the molten steel

**Question 40:** *The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are*......

**A.** atomic power and water                                                **B.** sunlight and wind power

**C.** wind and gas  **D.** water and coal

**Question 41:** What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?

**A.** It is cheap and easy to use.                                           **B.** It is used to drive motor engines.

**C.** It can be made with ease.                                              **D.** It can be adapted to various uses.

**Question 42:** *The best title for this passage could be*.....

**A.** "Types of Power Plants”                                               **B.** "How to Produce Electricity”

**C.** "Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life”                   **D.** "Why Electricity Is So Remarkable”

**Question 43:** *The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they*......

**A.** do not pollute the environment                                     **B.** are more reliable

**C.** do not require attention **D.** are more adaptable

**Question 44:** *Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms*?

**A.** Gas.                               **B.** Petrol.                                 **C.** Hot wind.                      **D.** Steam.

**Question 45:** *Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases*?

**A.** Sunlight.                        **B.** Wind.                                  **C.** Water.                         **D.** Petrol.

**Question 46:** *The word "***they***" in the paragraph refers to*......

**A.** the tides                         **B.** scientists                             **C.** new ways                   **D.** harmful effects

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions****.*

**Question 47:** China has become the third country in the world which can independently **carried out** the manned space activities.

**A.** put off                           **B.** put on                                 **C.** put up                           **D.** put in

**Question 48:** They have not made any effort to **integrate** with the local community.

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

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines the pair of sentences given in each of the following questions.***

**Question 49:** *John is studying hard. He doesn't want to fail the next exam.*

**A.** John is studying hard in order to not to fail the next exam.

**B.** John is studying hard so as tofail the next exam.

**C.** John is studying hard in order that he not fail the next exam.

**D.** John is studying hard in order not to fail the next exam.

**Question 50:** *He didn't take his father's advice. That's why he is out of work.*

**A.** If he takes his father’s advice, he will not be out of work.

**B.** If he had taken his father’s advice, he would not be out of work.

**C.** If he took his father’s advice, he would not be out of work.

**D.** If he had taken his father’s advice, he would not have been out of work.

**HƯỚNG DẪN GIẢI**

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

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