SỞ GD – ĐT THANH HÓA
TRƯỜNG THPT LƯƠNG ĐẮC BẰNG

KHẢO SÁT CHẤT LƯỢNG LỚP 12- LẦN 1
NĂM HỌC 2022-2023
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút *(không kể thời gian phát đề)*
Ngày thi: /01/2023
(Đề thi gồm có 05 trang)

Mã đề thi 012

Họ và tên thí sinh: .....
Số báo danh: .....

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.

Question 1. A. betrayed **B.** borrowed **C.** dismissed **D.** prefered
Question 2. A. preface **B.** grace **C.** space **D.** replace

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.

Question 3. A. dismiss **B.** destroy **C.** discount **D.** district
Question 4. A. inflation **B.** maximum **C.** applicant **D.** character

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

Question 5. This old wooden chest _____ by my grandfather over 40 years ago.
A. built **B.** had built **C.** was built **D.** was building
Question 6. _____ she is busy, she manages to pick her children up after school every day.
A. In spite of **B.** Although **C.** Despite **D.** Because
Question 7. You should _____ more exercises if you want to stay in shape.
A. make **B.** take **C.** do **D.** go
Question 8. The more wine and beer you drink, _____ you will die.
A. the more soon **B.** the sooner **C.** the soonest **D.** soonest
Question 9. We _____ for going home when it began to rain.
A. were preparing **B.** has prepared **C.** will be preparing **D.** are preparing
Question 10. Those cars are very expensive, _____?
A. are they **B.** are cars **C.** aren't they **D.** aren't cars
Question 11. If you eat too much fast food, you _____the risk of having serious health problems.
A. take **B.** made **C.** cause **D.** run
Question 12. High intelligent machines can be automated to operate without human _____.
A. intervene **B.** intervening **C.** intervention **D.** interventionist
Question 13. They will have suffered from coldness and hunger for 6 hours _____ them on the mountain.
A. by the time we find **B.** when we found
C. as soon as we had found **D.** after we had found
Question 14. She completed remaining work at her office in great _____ so as not to miss the last bus to her home.
A. hurry **B.** haste **C.** rush **D.** speed
Question 15. _____ tons of toxic waste into the river, the factory was heavily fined.
A. Dumped **B.** Being dumped **C.** Having been dumped **D.** Having dumped
Question 16. Argentina are world champions for the third time after beating France on penalties in the final World Cup 2022 _____ Qatar.
A. in **B.** at **C.** from **D.** on
Question 17. My grandmother was strict and kept me on the straight and_____.
A. mean **B.** narrow **C.** deep **D.** damp
Question 18. The roofs of the shops here are made of _____ tiles on an incline so as to be a protection against the sun and rain.
A. earthenware brown small **B.** brown small earthenware
C. small earthenware brown **D.** small brown earthenware

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Question 19. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily _____ much sharing of interests and responsibilities.

A. take over **B.** result in **C.** hold on **D.** keep to

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

Question 20. Helen and Steve are talking about " Strange things", a popular Netflix show.

- Helen: " That is the most horrifying film that I've ever watched."
- Steve: "_____. I was really scared of blood and gore."

A. I don't think so **B.** No, it was fascinating

C. Yes, I've already watched it **D.** I couldn't agree with you more

Question 21. The teacher is talking to Jane about her assignment in class.

- Teacher "You have done a really good job."
- Jane: "_____."

A. Of course not I did it so badly **B.** Thank you. You deserve it

C. Thanks. How nice of you to say so **D.** Thank you. It's going to be fine

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

Question 22. When two people get married, it is with the assumption that their feelings for each other are **immutable** and will never alter.

A. constantly **B.** alterable **C.** everlasting **D.** unchangeable

Question 23. The student service centre will try their best to **assist** students in finding a suitable part- time job.

A. make a move **B.** join hands **C.** lend a helping hand **D.** make an effort

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 24. Tom was not popular with younger colleagues because he adopted a rather **patronizing** attitude towards them.

A. respectful **B.** disapproving **C.** friendly **D.** defiant

Question 25. I think our company will **hit the jackpot** because our sales have doubled over the last few months.

A. have a big success **B.** go bankrupt **C.** break even **D.** repay a loan

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.

Question 26. They point out that Internet banking did not result in the closure of its high-street branches as was predicted.

A. its **B.** point **C.** in **D.** was

Question 27. There has been an appreciative drop in the number of unemployed people since the new government came to power.

A. since **B.** in **C.** appreciative **D.** came to power

Question 28. The Oxford Dictionary is well-known for including many different meanings of words and to give real examples.

A. The **B.** to give **C.** meanings **D.** well-known

Read the following passage and choose the letter A , B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Because of mobile phones' explosion in popularity, many schools have opposed, or even banned, their use in the classroom. Yet an increasing ___(29) ___ of educators are now turning to cell phones in order to bolster student engagement and learning. ___(30) ___ mobile-phone use should be limited to situations (31) _____ the technology genuinely enhances instruction, the advanced functionality of today's cell phones makes them ideal for 2 1st century lessons. For example, many schools use the devices to poll students in class via text message.

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Some schools encourage students to use their phones Cameras to snap pictures for use as inspiration in art classes. Others allow students to capture photographs of a post-lecture whiteboard. In seconds, kids car grab a detailed image of a teacher's notes on the board and email it themselves, resulting in incredible study tool.

On field ___(32) ___, students can participate in scavenger hunts by snapping pictures of items on a teacher-supplied list. Mobile phones can also help facilitate class discussion. Teachers might ask students to run a Google Search for information on a particular topic. An alternative to presenting the information via lecture or having students read it from a textbook, discussion-integrated Web searchers are ___(33)___ more engaging, increasing the adds that students will retain the information.

(Adapted from https://www.lonelyplanet.com)

Question 29. A. amount	**B**. number	**C**. lot	**D**. few
Question 30. A. Despite	**B**. Because	**C**. While	**D**. Therefore
Question 31. A. where	**B**. which	**C**. what	**D**. when
Question 32. A. journeys	**B**. trips	**C**. excursions	**D**. vacation
Question 33. A. potentialise	**B**. potential	**C**. potentiality	**D**. potentially

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.

Optimists have plenty to be happy about. In other words, if you can convince yourself that things will get better, the odds of it happening will improve - because you keep on playing the game. In this light, optimism "is a habitual way of explaining your setbacks to yourself", reports Martin Seligman, the psychology professor and author of Learned Optimism. The research shows that when times get tough, optimists do better than pessimists - **they** succeed better at work, respond better to stress, suffer fewer depressive episodes, and achieve more personal goals.

Studies also show that belief can help with the financial pinch. Chad Wallens, a social forecaster at the Henley Centre who surveyed middle-class Britons' beliefs about income, has found that "the people who feel wealthiest, and those who feel poorest, actually have almost the same amount of money at their disposal. Their attitudes and behaviour patterns, however, are different from one another."

Optimists have something else to be cheerful about - in general, they are more **robust**. For example, a study of 660 volunteers by the Yale University psychologist Dr. Becca Levy found that thinking positively adds an average of seven years to your life. Other American research claims to have identified a physical mechanism behind this. A Harvard Medical School study of 670 men found that optimists have significantly better lung function. The lead author, Dr. Rosalind Wright, believes that attitude somehow strengthens the immune system. "Preliminary studies on heart patients suggest that, by changing a person's outlook, you can improve their mortality risk," she says.

Few studies have tried to ascertain the proportion of optimists in the world. But a 1995 nationwide survey conducted by the American magazine Adweek found that about half the population counted themselves as optimists, with women slightly more apt than men (53 per cent versus 48 per cent) to see the sunny side.

(Adapted from https://www.ielts-mentor.com)

Question 34. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The benefits of sanguine thoughts. **B.** The influences of proper attitudes.
C. The successful life of optimists. **D.** The comparison between optimism and pessimism.

Question 35. What does the word "**they**" in the first paragraph refer to?

A. pessimists **B.** times
C. psychology professor and author **D.** optimists

Question 36. According to the passage, which of the following is **UNTRUE** about optimism?

A. Optimists are superior in dealing with troubles than pessimists.
B. The differences between positive and negative people are attitudes and behavior, not income.
C. Positive outlook may aggravate people's mortality risk.
D. Females are proved to be more optimistic than men.

Question 37. The word "**robust**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. feeble **B.** vigorous **C.** delicate **D.** shaky

Question 38. As mentioned in the passage, who found that optimists have a longer life expectancy than negative counterparts?

A. Martin Seligman **B.** Chad Wallens **C.** Dr. Becca Levy **D.** Dr. Rosalind Wright

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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.

Most parents want their sons and daughters to have equal chances of success when they grow up. Today, equality of the sexes is largely mandated by public policy and law. However, old-fashioned ideas and a lot of prejudice are still part of our culture and present challenging questions for parents.

Gender stereotypes are rigid ideas about how boys and girls should behave. We all know what these stereotypes are: A "feminine" girl should be insecure, accommodating and a little illogical in her thinking. A "masculine" boy should be strong, unemotional, aggressive, and competitive. How are children exposed to these stereotypes? According to the researchers David and Myra Sadker of the American University of Washington, D.C., boys and girls are often treated differently in the classroom. They found out that when boys speak, teachers usually offer constructive comments, when girls speech, teachers tend to focus on the behavior. It's more important how the girls act rather than what they say.

The emphasis on differences begins at birth and continues throughout childhood. For example, few people would give pink baby clothes to a boy or a blue blanket to a girl. Later, many of us give girls dolls and miniature kitchenware, while boys receive action figures and construction sets. There's nothing wrong with **that**. The problem arises when certain activities are **deemed** appropriate for one sex but not the other. According to Heather J. Nicholson, Ph.D., director of the National Resource Center for Girls, Inc., this kind of practice prevents boys and girls from acquiring important skills for their future lives.

"The fact is," says Nicholson, "that society functions as a kind of sorting machine regarding gender. In a recent survey, fifty-eight percent of eighth-grade girls but only six percent of boys earned money caring for younger children. On the other hand, twenty-seven percent of boys but only three percent of girls earned money doing lawn work". If we are serious about educating a generation to be good workers and parents, we need to eliminate such stereotypes as those mentioned previously.

Gender stereotypes inevitably are passed to our children. However, by becoming aware of the messages our children receive, we can help them develop ways to overcome these incorrect ideas. To **counteract** these ideas, parents can look for ways to challenge and support their children, and encourage confidence in ways that go beyond what society's fixed ideas about differences of sex are.

(Source: https://en.islcollective.com)

Question 39. Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?
A. Deep-seated stereotypes about genders and their effects.
B. Different prejudice about how girls and boys should behave and be treated.
C. The role of culture in the behavior of different genders.
D. The influence of education and society on gender stereotypes.

Question 40. According to the second passage, David and Myra Sadker of the American University of Washington, D.C found that _____.
A. schoolboys and schoolgirls are treated equally in the classroom.
B. teachers often concentrate on boys' behavior and girls' manners.
C. boys are commented usefully whereas girls are paid attention to behavior.
D. girls are taught to be insecure, accommodating and illogical while boys are strong, unemotional, aggressive, and competitive.

Question 41. What does the word "**that**" in paragraph 3 refer to?
A. The differences between boys and girls begin at birth and continue throughout childhood.
B. People often give pink clothes to a boy and a blue blanket to a girl.
C. Many people give girls dolls and miniature kitchen and boys receive action figures and construction sets when they were born.
D. People give different genders of children distinct kinds of presents or clothes.

Question 42. The word "**deemed**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. celebrated **B.** supposed **C.** designed **D.** established

Question 43. According to the passage, which of the following is **UNTRUE** about gender stereotypes?
A. Male and female children are expected to behave the same as what adults think they should.
B. The distinctions in treatment to boys and girls commence when they were given birth.
C. It's beneficial for children to practice fundamental skills if they are treated unequally quite early.
D. Children are differently treated not only at home but also at schools.

Question 44. The word "**counteract**" in the last paragraph could be best replaced by _____.
A. promote **B.** frustrate **C.** encourage **D.** inspire

Question 45. What can be inferred from the passage?

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A. Parents are able to help reduce the influence of gender stereotypes on their children.
B. Teachers and parents have to join hands to encourage children's confidence in social activities.
C. Society functions often categorize jobs regardless of genders.
D. The problems males and females get when they are adults may originate from gender stereotypes.

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 started working here three years ago.
A. We have no longer worked here for three years. **B.** We will work here in three years
C. We worked here for three years. **D.** We have worked here for three years.

Question 47. "Would you like to come out to dinner with me tonight, Jenny?" Paul said.
A. Paul suggested that Jenny go out to dinner with him that night.
B. Paul insisted on Jenny going out to dinner with him that night.
C. Paul invited Jenny to go out to dinner with him that night.
D. Pau offered Jenny to go out to dinner with him that night

Question 48. I'm sure Luisa was very disappointed when she failed the exam.
A. Luisa could have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.
B. Luisa may be very disappointed when she failed the exam.
C. Luisa might be very disappointed when she failed the exam.
D. Luisa must have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.

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. Jack bought that second-hand car. He then recognized that he shouldn't have done that.
A. Jack wished that he has not bought that second-hand car.
B. Jack wished that he did not buy that second-hand car.
C. Jack regretted to buy that second-hand car.
D. If only Jack hadn't bought that second-hand car.

Question 50. They've decided to install an online classroom application to keep track of all lessons at school. It's the only way.
A. Only by installing an online classroom application do they keep track of all lessons at school.
B. By installing an online classroom application do they only keep track of all lessons at school.
C. The way they can keep track of all lessons at school is by installing an online classroom application.
D. The only way to install an online classroom application is keeping track of all lessons at school.

---THE END---

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