SỞ GD&ĐT VĨNH PHÚC
TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN VIẾT XUÂN

MÃ ĐỀ: 101
(Đề thi gồm 05 trang)

ĐỀ KHẢO SÁT CHẤT LƯỢNG LẦN 3
Năm học 2018 - 2019
Môn: Tiếng Anh 12
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút
(không kể thời gian giao đề)

Họ, 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.** certain **B.** sustain **C.** maintain **D.** mermaid

Question 2: **A.** attacked **B.** searched **C.** decided **D.** stopped

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: **A.** tractor **B.** outlook **C.** police **D.** section

Question 4: **A.** scientific **B.** unimportant **C.** intellectual **D.** experience

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part which needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 5: The techniques of science and magic are quite different but their basic aims – to understand and control nature – is very similar.
A. is **B.** different **C.** are **D.** to understand

Question 6: Our teacher encourages us using a dictionary whenever we are unsure of the meaning of a word.
A. meaning of a word **B.** whenever **C.** using **D.** of

Question 7: Many people who live near the ocean depend on it as a source of food, recreation and to have economic opportunities.
A. recreation **B.** to have economic opportunities
C. depend on **D.** live

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

Question 8: I think that everyone doesn't like the way he makes fun, _____ ?
A. do I **B.** don't they **C.** don't I **D.** do they

Question 9: If it had not rained last night, the road _____ so slippery now.
A. would not be **B.** will not be **C.** could not have been **D.** would not have been

Question 10: The childen _____ TV while their mum was preparing the dinner.
A. have been watching **B.** were watching **C.** was watching **D.** watch

Question 11: Bob had his teeth _____ and now his smile looks great.
A. whitened **B.** to whiten **C.** be whitened **D.** whitening

Question 12: Most people believe that love doesn't exist in _____ marriage.
A. plan **B.** program **C.** contractual **D.** arranging

Question 13: If the _____ Domestic Product continues to shrink, the country will be in a recession.
A. Whole **B.** Entire **C.** Total **D.** Gross

Question 14: We'd better _____ before rush hours start.
A. set off **B.** set through **C.** set for **D.** set back

Question 15: _____, we tried our best to complete it.
A. Thanks to the difficult homework **B.** As though the homework was difficult
C. Difficult as the homework was **D.** Despite the homework was difficult.

Question 16: You _____ for me; I could have found the way all right.
A. could have waited **B.** must have waited **C.** don't have to wait **D.** needn't have waited

Question 17: Liz suggested that I _____ by the doctor before I came back to work.
A. am checked **B.** was checked **C.** check **D.** be checked

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Question 18: Andy, _____ sister is famous, is a friend of mine.
A. whom B. whose C. who D. whoever

Question 19: I knocked on the window to _____ her attention but in vain because the music was so loud.
A. draw B. attract C. pay D. make

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: Hoa is asking Hai, who is sitting at a corner of the room, seeming too shy.
- Hoa: "Why aren't you taking in our activities? _____"
- Hai: "Yes, I can. Certainly."

A. Can I help you?
B. Shall I take your hat off?
C. Could you please show me how to get to the nearest post office?
D. Can you help me with this decoration?

Question 21: Two friends talking in a clothes shop.
Laura: "I think the pants are a little big."
Helen: "_____"
A. Yes, they are not big at all. B. Are they big enough?
C. You should get a bigger pair. D. Yes, maybe a little.

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

Question 22: Important features of **dehydrated** foods are their lightness in weight and their compactness.
A. organic B. frozen C. dried D. healthy

Question 23: When the police arrived, the thieves **took flight** leaving all stolen things behind.
A. surrendered B. hid themselves C. ran away D. climbed on

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

Question 24: The minister **came under fire** for his rash decision to close the factory.
A. was criticized B. was dismissed C. was acclaimed D. was penalized

Question 25: The presentation by Dr. Robert was **self-explanatory**. He got it all across.
A. discouraging B. bright C. enlightening D. confusing

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 26: *"I'm sorry I have forgotten your birthday".*
A. I apologized for my forgetting his birthday. B. I am sorry I forgot to come to his birthday.
C. Actually I didn't forget his birthday. D. I apologized for not attending his birthday.

Question 27: *People think that the Samba is the most popular dance in Brazil.*
A. In Brazil, The Samba is thought to have been the most popular dance in Brazil.
B. The Samba is thought to be the most popular dance in Brazil.
C. It was thought that the Samba is the most popular dance in Brazil.
D. It is thought that the Samba was the most popular dance in Brazil.

Question 28: *She has known how to play the piano for five years.*
A. She played the piano 5 years ago.
B. She started to play the piano 5 years ago.
C. She didn't play the piano 5 years ago.
D. The last time she play the piano was 5 years ago.

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 29: *My brother couldn't speak a word. He could do that only when he turned three.*
A. It was not until my brother turned three that he couldn't speak a word.
B. My brother couldn't speak a word even after he turned three.
C. Not until my brother turned three could he speak a word.
D. It was before my brother was three that he could speak a word.

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Question 30: *New safety regulations have been brought in. It ensures that labourers work in better condition.*

A. New safety regulation have brought in better condition to labourers.

B. Labourers who have brought in new safety regulation work in better condition.

C. They have brought in new safety regulations that work in better condition.

D. New safety regulations ensuring that labourers work in better condition have been brought in.

Read the following passage and mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the blanks.

In "Cerealizing America", Scott Bruce and Bill Crawford remark that the cereal industry uses 816 million pounds of sugar per year. Americans buy 2.7 billion packages of breakfast cereal each year. If (31)_____ end to end, the empty cereal boxes from one year's consumption would stretch to the moon and back. One point three (1.3) million advertisements for cereal are broadcast on American television every year at a(n) (32)_____ of $762 million for airtime. Only automobile manufacturers spend more money on television advertising than the makers of breakfast cereal.

(33)_____ of the boxed cereals found in supermarkets contain large amounts of sugar and some contain more than 50% sugar. Cereal manufacturers are very clever in their marketing, making many cereals appear much healthier than they really are by "fortifying" them with vitamins and minerals. Oh, lovely - you now have vitamin-fortified sugar!

Before you eat any cereal, read the ingredient list and see how (34)_____ sugar appears on the ingredient list. Then check the "Nutrition facts" panel.

There are actually only a small handful of national commercially-branded cereals that are made (35)_____ whole grains and are sugar-free.

(*From "Foods That Burn Fat, Foods That Turn to Fat" by Tom Ventulo*)

Question 31: **A.** laid	**B.** to lay	**C.** laying	**D.** lay
Question 32: **A.** cost	**B.** everage	**C.** charge	**D.** expense
Question 33: **A.** Mostly	**B.** Most	**C.** Furthermost	**D.** Almost
Question 34: **A.** high	**B.** large	**C.** tall	**D.** many
Question 35: **A.** from	**B.** at	**C.** by	**D.** in

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.

Very few people, groups, or governments oppose globalization in its entirety. Instead, critics of globalization believe aspects of the way globalization operates should be changed. The debate over globalization is about what the best rules are for governing the global economy so that its advantages can grow while its problems can be solved.

On one side of this debate are those who stress the benefits of removing barriers to international trade and investment, allowing capital to be ***allocated*** more efficiently and giving consumers greater freedom of choice. With free-market globalization, investment funds can move unimpeded from the rich countries to the developing countries. Consumers can benefit from cheaper products because reduced taxes make goods produced at low cost from faraway places cheaper to buy. Producers of goods gain by selling to a wider market. More competition ***keeps sellers on their toes*** and allows ideas and new technology to spread and benefit others.

On the other side of the debate are critics who see neo-liberal policies as producing greater poverty, inequality, social conflict, cultural destruction, and environmental damage. They say that the most developed nations – the United States, Germany, and Japan – succeeded not because of free trade but because of protectionism and subsidies. They argue that the more recently successful economies of South Korea, Taiwan, and China all had strong state-led development strategies that did not follow neo-liberalism. These critics think that government encouragement of "infant industries" – that is, industries that are just beginning to develop – enables a country to become internationally competitive.

Furthermore, those who criticize the Washington Consensus suggest that the inflow and outflow of money from speculative investors must be limited to prevent bubbles. These bubbles are characterized by the rapid inflow of foreign funds that bid up domestic stock markets and property values. When the economy cannot sustain such expectation, the bubbles burst as investors panic and pull their money out of the country.

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Protests by what is called the anti-globalization movement are seldom directed against globalization itself but rather against abuses that harm the rights of workers and the environment. The question raised by nongovernmental organizations and protesters at WTO and IMF gatherings is whether globalization will result in a rise of living standards or a race to the bottom as competition takes the form of lowering living standards and ***undermining*** environmental regulations.

One of the key problems of the 21st century will be determining to what extent markets should be regulated to promote fair competition, honest dealing, and fair distribution of public goods on a global scale.

From "Globalization" by Tabb, William K., Microsoft ® Student 2009 [DVD]

Question 36: Supporters of free-market globalization point out that _____.
- **A.** taxes that are paid on goods will be increased
- **B.** there will be less competition among producers
- **C.** investment will be allocated only to rich countries
- **D.** consumers can benefit from cheaper products

Question 37: The word "***allocated***" in the passage mostly means "_____".
- **A.** removed
- **B.** distributed
- **C.** solved
- **D.** offered

Question 38: The phrase "***keeps sellers on their toes***" in the passage mostly means "_____".
- **A.** forces sellers to go bare-footed
- **B.** allows sellers to stand on their own feet
- **C.** prevents sellers from selling new products
- **D.** makes sellers responsive to any changes

Question 39: According to critics of globalization, several developed countries have become rich because of ____.
- **A.** their help to developing countries
- **B.** their neo-liberal policies
- **C.** their prevention of bubbles
- **D.** their protectionism and subsidies

Question 40: Infant industries mentioned in the passage are _____.
- **A.** successful economies
- **B.** development strategies
- **C.** young industries
- **D.** young companies

Question 41: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- **A.** Critics believe the way globalization operates should be changed.
- **B.** The anti-globalization movement was set up to end globalization.
- **C.** Some Asian countries had strong state-led economic strategies.
- **D.** Hardly anyone disapproves of globalization in its entirety.

Question 42: The debate over globalization is about how_____.
- **A.** to use neo-liberal policies for the benefit of the rich countries
- **B.** to govern the global economy for the benefit of the community
- **C.** to spread ideas and strategies for globalization
- **D.** to terminate globalization in its entirely

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

The lack of printing regulations and the unenforceability of British copyright law in the American colonies made it possible for colonial printers occasionally to act as publishers. Although they rarely undertook major publishing project because it was difficult to sell books as cheaply as they could be imported from Europe, printers in Philadelphia did publish work that required only small amounts of capital, paper, and type. Broadsides could be published with minimal financial risk. Consisting of only one sheet of paper and requiring small amounts of type, broadsides involved lower investments of capital than longer works. Furthermore, the broadside format lent itself to subjects of high, if temporary, interest, enabling them to meet with ready sale. If the broadside printer miscalculated, however, and produced a sheet that did not sell, it was not likely to be a major loss, and the printer would know this immediately. There would be no agonizing wait with large amounts of capital tied up, books gathering dust on the shelves, and creditors impatient for payment.

In addition to broadsides, books and pamphlets, consisting mainly of political tracts, catechisms, primers, and chapbooks were relatively inexpensive to print and to buy. Chapbook were pamphlet-sized books, usually containing popular tales, ballads, poems, short plays, and jokes, small, both in formal and number of pages, **they** were generally bound simply, in boards (a form of cardboard) or merely stitched in

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paper wrappers (a sewn antecedent of modern-day paperbacks). Pamphlets and chapbooks did not require fine paper or a great deal of type to produce they could thus be printed in large, cost-effective editions and sold cheaply.

By far, the most **appealing** publishing investments were to be found in small books that had proven to be **steady sellers**, providing a reasonably reliable source of income for the publisher. They would not, by nature, be highly topical or political, as such publications would prove of fleeting interest. Almanacs, annual publications that contained information on astronomy and weather patterns arranged according to the days, week, and months of a given year, provided the perfect steady seller because their information pertained to the locale in which they would be used.

Question 43: Which aspect of colonial printing does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Competition among printers
B. Laws governing the printing industry
C. Types of publications produced
D. Advances in printing technology

Question 44: According to the passage, why did colonial printers avoid major publishing projects?

A. Few colonial printers owned printing machinery that was large enough to handle major projects.
B. Colonial printers did not have the skills necessary to undertake large publishing projects.
C. There was inadequate shipping available in the colonies.
D. Colonial printers could not sell their work for a competitive price.

Question 45: Broadsides could be published with little risk to colonial printers because they

A. were in great demand in European markets
B. required a small financial investment and sold quickly
C. generally dealt with topics of long-term interest to many colonists
D. were more popular with colonists than chapbooks and pamphlets

Question 46: The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to

A. chapbooks B. pages C. tales D. jokes

Question 47: Chapbooks produced in colonial America were characterized by

A. fine paper
B. elaborate decoration
C. a large number of pages
D. cardboard covers

Question 48: The word "**appealing**" is closest in meaning to

A. respectable B. attractive C. enduring D. dependable

Question 49: What were "**steady sellers**"?

A. Publications whose sales were usually consistent from year to year.
B. Investors who provided reliable financial Support for new printers.
C. People who traveled from town to town selling Books and pamphlets.
D. Printers whose incomes were quite large.

Question 50: All of the following are defined in the passage EXCEPT

A. "Broadsides" B. "Almanacs" C. "catechisms" D. "chapbooks"

---------- ***The end*** ----------

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