

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**
(Đề gồm có 03 trang)

KỶ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG

MÔN TIẾNG ANH ~ MÃ ĐỀ 358

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 word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. individual B. procedure C. productive D. education

Question 2: A. heat B. beat C. threat D. reach

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

Question 3: If one type of manufacturing expands, it is alike that another type will shrink considerably.

A. another B. considerably C. alike D. expands

Question 4: Computer science which is considered by some scientists to have a much closer relationship with mathematics than many scientific disciplines.

A. some scientists B. than many C. much closer D. which is considered

Question 5: Alaska's vast areas of untamed wilderness attracts many people who enjoy the outdoors.

A. attracts B. wilderness C. enjoy D. untamed

Question 6: Manufacturers may use food additives for preserving, to colour, or to flavour, or to fortify foods.

A. for preserving B. fortify foods C. to flavour D. many use

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 7: Unselfishness is the very essence of friendship.

A. important part B. difficult part C. romantic part D. interesting part

Question 8: Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

A. encounter B. clean C. arrive D. happen

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

A long time ago, when ancient Rome was still an empire, people of that time used similar weights and measures. The standards for these weights and measures were established by the Romans, who kept these standards in a temple in Rome. All standards for measuring weight or distance were the same, whether in Spain or in Syria. But then the Roman Empire fell, and these standards disappeared. Today, standards vary from place to place throughout the world. Tourists who drive from the United States in Canada, for example, are surprised when they buy gasoline for their cars. A gallon of gas costs more than they are accustomed to paying. They complain that prices are much higher in Canada than in the United States. Then they discover that they can drive farther on a Canadian gallon than on a United States gallon. Is it a different kind of gas? No, it is a different kind of gallon. Canada uses the British, or *imperial*, gallon that is about one-fifth larger than the United States gallon. Four quarts equal a gallon and two pints equal a quart in both countries. But Canada's quarts and pints are larger than quarts and pints in the United States. The imperial gallon equals 277.42 cubic inches while the gallon in the United States is equal to 231 cubic inches. Measured in ounces, Canada's large gallon holds 160 fluid ounces, while the smaller United States gallon holds no more than 128 fluid ounces. From these figures, it is easy to see why Americans can drive farther on the Canadian gallon than on the American gallon. Someday, countries may follow the example of the ancient Romans and make weights and measures the same for every nation.

Question 9: *Canada has a different kind of.....*

A. gallon B. gasoline C. tourist D. driver

Question 10: *Why are American tourists surprised?*

A. They weigh more in Canada than in the United States.
B. They didn't know Canada sold gasoline.
C. Canada has a shortage of gasoline.
D. The price of a Canadian gallon of gas seems high.

Question 11: *A gallon of gas in Canada costs more.....*

A. than American tourists afford B. than the imperial British like
C. than Americans are used to paying D. than the ancient Romans charged

Question 12: *Which statement does the article lead you to believe?*

A. It would be good to use the same measures everywhere.
B. Americans should not travel so much.
C. No one in Rome ever went to a temple.
D. Canada should reduce their price of gasoline.

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 13:** A. ~~control~~ B. contour C. contrary D. constant
Question 14: A. evaluate B. ~~category~~ C. exception D. investigate

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

- Question 15:** Names of people in the book were changed to preserve anonymity.
 A. presume B. cover C. conserve D. ~~reveal~~

- Question 16:** For most male spiders courtship is a perilous procedure, for they may be eaten by females.
 A. safe B. dangerous C. peculiar D. complicated

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

- Question 17:** ".....anyone ring while I'm away, please take a message."
 A. Will B. ~~Should~~ C. May D. Would

- Question 18:** She had to pass all her exams, or.....she would not have a holiday.
 A. therefore B. else C. instead D. though

- Question 19:** Please report.....the supervisor if you find anything unusual.
 A. ~~to~~ B. into C. for D. among

- Question 20:** She made a list of what to do.....forget anything.
 A. so that B. in order to C. ~~so as not to~~ D. not to

- Question 21:** *Mai*: "Thank you so much." ~ *Sue*: "....."
 A. Don't think so. B. Don't take it. C. Don't say so. D. ~~Don't mention it.~~

- Question 22:** My uncle was.....ill last summer; however, fortunately, he is now making a slow but steady recovery.
 A. critically B. ~~seriously~~ C. fatally D. deadly

- Question 23:** Tuition fee must be paid.....before or on the due date.
 A. neither B. not only C. also D. ~~either~~

- Question 24:** The chief foods eaten in any country depend largely on.....best in its climate and soil.
 A. what does it grow B. does it grow C. ~~what grows~~ D. it grows

- Question 25:** I love this painting of an old man. He has such a beautiful.....smile.
 A. ~~childlike~~ B. childhood C. childless D. childish

- Question 26:** If you want your son to do better on his exams, I suggest he.....harder.
 A. will study B. studies C. ~~study~~ D. will study

- Question 27:** *Trang*: "Can you do me a favour?" ~ *Thomas*: "....."
 A. ~~Yes, of course.~~ B. What else can I do?
 C. No way. I don't believe it. D. How can I help you?

- Question 28:** She kept him.....because he had a high temperature.
 A. out B. off C. ~~in~~ D. on

- Question 29:** *Student*: "....." ~ *Teacher*: "No worries. Come in, please."
 A. I want to come in. B. I've just arrived. C. ~~Sorry I'm late.~~ D. I'm late

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

In Germany, it's important to be serious in a work situation. They don't mix work and play so you shouldn't make jokes ...**(30)**... you do in the UK and USA when you first meet people. They work in a very organized way and prefer to do one thing at a time. They don't like interruptions or ...**(31)**... changes of schedule. Punctuality is very important so you should arrive on time for appointments. At meeting, it's important to follow the agenda and not interrupt ...**(32)**... speaker. If you give a presentation, you should focus ...**(33)**... facts and technical information and the quality of your company's products. You should also prepare well, as they may ask a lot of questions. Colleagues normally use the family names, and title - for example 'Doctor' or 'Professor', so you shouldn't use first names ...**(34)**... a person asks you to.

- Question 30:** A. as if B. ~~as~~ C. while D. such as

- Question 31:** A. ~~sudden~~ B. suddenly C. promptly D. abruptly

- Question 32:** A. ~~the other~~ B. others C. another D. other

- Question 33:** A. ~~on~~ B. to C. in D. at

- Question 34:** A. ~~unless~~ B. if only C. since D. as

Read the following passage adapted and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the questions that follow.

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

- A. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity
- B. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy
- C. ~~imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy~~
- D. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity

Question 36: *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 37: *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 38: *The word "they" in the paragraph refers to.....*

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

Question 39: *Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?*

- A. Wind.
- B. Water.
- C. Sunlight.
- D. ~~Petrol.~~

Question 40: *What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?*

- A. ~~It can be adapted to various uses.~~
- B. It can be made with ease.
- C. It is cheap and easy to use.
- D. It is used to drive motor engines.

Question 41: *The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are.....*

- A. atomic power and water
- B. ~~water and coal~~
- C. wind and gas
- D. sunlight and wind power

Question 42: *The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they.....*

- A. do not require attention
- B. ~~do not pollute the environment~~
- C. are more reliable
- D. are more adaptable

Question 43: *Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?*

- A. ~~Steam.~~
- B. Petrol.
- C. Gas.
- D. Hot win

Question 44: *What do we call machines that make electricity?*

- A. ~~Generators or turbines.~~
- B. Voltages.
- C. Pipes and radiators.
- D. Electric magnets.

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 45: *A small church lies at the foot of the hill.*

- A. At the foot of the hill does lie a small church.
- B. At the foot of the hill does a small church lies.
- C. ~~At the foot of the hill lies a small church.~~
- D. At the foot of the hill a small church lie.

Question 46: *I'll find that man, no matter how long it takes.*

- A. Although it took a long time, I managed to find that man.
- B. ~~However long it may take, I'll find that man.~~
- C. I can't find that man without taking a long time.
- D. It takes me a matter of time to find that man.

Question 47: *We had nothing to eat but bananas.*

- A. We didn't eat anything even bananas.
- B. We ate everything but not bananas.
- C. ~~Bananas were all we had to eat.~~
- D. Nothing to eat was better than bananas.

Question 48: *He wore a beard and black glasses. No one could recognize him.*

- A. Owing to his beard and black glasses, he wasn't recognized.
- B. No one could recognize him, wearing a beard and a glasses.
- C. ~~He wore a beard and black glasses for no one to recognize him.~~
- D. As his wearing a beard and black glasses, no one could recognize him.

Question 49: *Sales of smartphones have increased this year.*

- A. They increased the sales of smartphones this year.
- B. ~~There has been an increase in sales of smartphones this year.~~
- C. There is an increase in sales of smartphones this year.
- D. They have smartphones increasingly selling this year.

Question 50: *The coach said, "It's time for you to go home, boys!"*

- A. The coach tells the boys that it was time for them to go home.
- B. The coach told the boys that it is time for them to go home.
- C. The coach told the boys that it was time for you to go home.
- D. ~~The coach told the boys that it was time for them to go home.~~

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**
(Đề gồm có 03 trang)

**KỶ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG
NĂM HỌC 2016- 2017
MÔN TIẾNG ANH ~ MÃ ĐỀ 958**
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 word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. control B. contour C. contrary D. constant

Question 2: A. category B. investigate C. evaluate D. exception

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 3: A. reach B. heat C. beat D. threat

Question 4: A. procedure B. productive C. education D. individual

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 5: Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

A. happen B. arrive C. encounter D. clean

Question 6: Unselfishness is the very essence of friendship.

A. interesting part B. important part C. romantic part D. difficult part

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

Question 7: Names of people in the book were changed to preserve anonymity.

A. cover B. conserve C. presume D. reveal

Question 8: For most male spiders courtship is a perilous procedure, for they may be eaten by females.

A. complicated B. dangerous C. safe D. peculiar

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

A long time ago, when ancient Rome was still an empire, people of that time used similar weights and measures. The standards for these weights and measures were established by the Romans, who kept these standards in a temple in Rome. All standards for measuring weight or distance were the same, whether in Spain or in Syria. But then the Roman Empire fell, and these standards disappeared. Today, standards vary from place to place throughout the world. Tourists who drive from the United States in Canada, for example, are surprised when they buy gasoline for their cars. A gallon of gas costs more than they are accustomed to paying. They complain that prices are much higher in Canada than in the United States. Then they discover that they can drive farther on a Canadian gallon than on a United States gallon. Is it a different kind of gas? No, it is a different kind of gallon. Canada uses the British, or *imperial*, gallon that is about one-fifth larger than the United States gallon. Four quarts equal a gallon and two pints equal a quart in both countries. But Canada's quarts and pints are larger than quarts and pints in the United States. The imperial gallon equals 277.42 cubic inches while the gallon in the United States is equal to 231 cubic inches. Measured in ounces, Canada's large gallon holds 160 fluid ounces, while the smaller United States gallon holds no more than 128 fluid ounces. From these figures, it is easy to see why Americans can drive farther on the Canadian gallon than on the American gallon. Someday, countries may follow the example of the ancient Romans and make weights and measures the same for every nation.

Question 9: *Canada has a different kind of.....*

A. driver B. tourist C. gasoline D. gallon

Question 10: *Why are American tourists surprised?*

- A. The price of a Canadian gallon of gas seems high.
- B. Canada has a shortage of gasoline.
- C. They didn't know Canada sold gasoline.
- D. They weigh more in Canada than in the United States.

Question 11: *Which statement does the article lead you to believe?*

- A. Canada should reduce their price of gasoline.
- B. It would be good to use the same measures everywhere.
- C. Americans should not travel so much.
- D. No one in Rome ever went to a temple.

Question 12: *A gallon of gas in Canada costs more.....*

- A. than the ancient Romans charged
- B. than American tourists afford
- C. than the imperial British like
- D. than Americans are used to paying

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

Question 13: *Trang: "Can you do me a favour?" ~ Thomas: "....."*

A. Yes, of course.

B. What else can I do?

C. No way. I don't believe it.

D. How can I help you?

Question 14: The chief foods eaten in any country depend largely on.....best in its climate and soil.

A. does it grow

B. what grows

C. it grows

D. what does it grow

Question 15: Please report.....the supervisor if you find anything unusual.

A. among

B. for

C. to

D. into

Question 16: I love this painting of an old man. He has such a beautiful.....smile.

A. childhood

B. childlike

C. childish

D. childless

Question 17: She made a list of what to do.....forget anything.

A. so as not to

B. in order to

C. not to

D. so that

Question 18: ".....anyone ring while I'm away, please take a message."

A. Would

B. Will

C. Should

D. May

Question 19: If you want your son to do better on his exams, I suggest he.....harder.

A. will study

B. will study

C. studies

D. study

Question 20: She had to pass all her exams, or.....she would not have a holiday.

A. though

B. instead

C. else

D. therefore

Question 21: Tuition fee must be paid.....before or on the due date.

A. either

B. also

C. not only

D. neither

Question 22: *Student:* "..... ." ~ *Teacher:* "No worries. Come in, please."

A. I want to come in.

B. I've just arrived.

C. Sorry I'm late.

D. I'm late

Question 23: She kept him.....because he had a high temperature.

A. on

B. out

C. in

D. off

Question 24: My uncle was.....ill last summer; however, fortunately, he is now making a slow but steady recovery.

A. seriously

B. deadly

C. critically

D. fatally

Question 25: *Mai:* "Thank you so much." ~ *Sue:* "....."

A. Don't mention it.

B. Don't say so.

C. Don't take it.

D. Don't think so.

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

Question 26: If one type of manufacturing expands, it is alike that another type will shrink considerably.

A. expands

B. considerably

C. alike

D. another

Question 27: Manufacturers may use food additives for preserving, to colour, or to flavour, or to fortify foods.

A. for preserving

B. fortify foods

C. to flavour

D. many use

Question 28: Computer science which is considered by some scientists to have a much closer relationship with mathematics than many scientific disciplines.

A. which is considered

B. much closer

C. some scientists

D. than many

Question 29: Alaska's vast areas of untamed wilderness attracts many people who enjoy the outdoors.

A. attracts

B. enjoy

C. untamed

D. wilderness

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

In Germany, it's important to be serious in a work situation. They don't mix work and play so you shouldn't make jokes ... (30)... you do in the UK and USA when you first meet people. They work in a very organized way and prefer to do one thing at a time. They don't like interruptions or ... (31)... changes of schedule. Punctuality is very important so you should arrive on time for appointments. At meeting, it's important to follow the agenda and not interrupt ... (32)... speaker. If you give a presentation, you should focus ... (33)... facts and technical information and the quality of your company's products. You should also prepare well, as they may ask a lot of questions. Colleagues normally use the family names, and title - for example 'Doctor' or 'Professor', so you shouldn't use first names ... (34)... a person asks you to.

Question 30: A. while

B. such as

C. as

D. as if

Question 31: A. abruptly

B. suddenly

C. promptly

D. sudden

Question 32: A. others

B. other

C. another

D. the other

Question 33: A. to

B. in

C. on

D. at

Question 34: A. unless

B. since

C. as

D. if only

Read the following passage adapted and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the questions that follow.

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

- A. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity
- B. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity
- C. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy
- D. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy

Question 36: *The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are.....*

- A. wind and gas
- B. water and coal
- C. atomic power and water
- D. sunlight and wind power

Question 37: *Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?*

- A. Steam.
- B. Hot win
- C. Petrol.
- D. Gas.

Question 38: *Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?*

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

Question 39: *What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?*

- A. It is used to drive motor engines.
- B. It can be made with ease.
- C. It is cheap and easy to use.
- D. It can be adapted to various uses.

Question 40: *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 adaptable
- C. are more reliable
- D. do not require attention

Question 41: *Electric magnets are used in steel works to.....*

- A. heat the molten steel
- B. lift heavy weights up to ten tons
- C. test the steel for strength
- D. boil a jug of water

Question 42: *The word "they" in the paragraph refers to.....*

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

Question 43: *What do we call machines that make electricity?*

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

Question 44: *The best title for this passage could be.....*

- A. "Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life"
- B. "Why Electricity Is So Remarkable"
- C. "Types of Power Plants"
- D. "How to Produce Electricity"

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 45: *He wore a beard and black glasses. No one could recognize him.*

- A. Owing to his beard and black glasses, he wasn't recognized.
- B. As his wearing a beard and black glasses, no one could recognize him.
- C. No one could recognize him, wearing a beard and a glasses.
- D. He wore a beard and black glasses for no one to recognize him.

Question 46: *I'll find that man, no matter how long it takes.*

- A. However long it may take, I'll find that man.
- B. Although it took a long time, I managed to find that man.
- C. It takes me a matter of time to find that man.
- D. I can't find that man without taking a long time.

Question 47: *The coach said, "It's time for you to go home, boys!"*

- A. The coach tells the boys that it was time for them to go home.
- B. The coach told the boys that it was time for you to go home.
- C. The coach told the boys that it was time for them to go home.
- D. The coach told the boys that it is time for them to go home.

Question 48: *Sales of smartphones have increased this year.*

- A. There has been an increase in sales of smartphones this year.
- B. There is an increase in sales of smartphones this year.
- C. They increased the sales of smartphones this year.
- D. They have smartphones increasingly selling this year.

Question 49: *We had nothing to eat but bananas.*

A. We ate everything but not bananas.

C. Bananas were all we had to eat.

Question 50: *A small church lies at the foot of the hill.*

A. At the foot of the hill does lie a small church.

C. At the foot of the hill a small church lie.

B. We didn't eat anything even bananas.

D. Nothing to eat was better than bananas.

B. At the foot of the hill lies a small church.

D. At the foot of the hill does a small church lies.

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**
(Đề gồm có 03 trang)

**KỶ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG
NĂM HỌC 2016- 2017
MÔN TIẾNG ANH ~ MÃ ĐỀ 872**
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 word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- Question 1: A. reach B. threat C. beat D. heat
Question 2: A. productive B. individual C. education D. procedure

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. contrary B. control C. constant D. controur
Question 4: A. evaluate B. investigate C. category D. exception

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

A long time ago, when ancient Rome was still an empire, people of that time used similar weights and measures. The standards for these weights and measures were established by the Romans, who kept these standards in a temple in Rome. All standards for measuring weight or distance were the same, whether in Spain or in Syria. But then the Roman Empire fell, and these standards disappeared. Today, standards vary from place to place throughout the world. Tourists who drive from the United States in Canada, for example, are surprised when they buy gasoline for their cars. A gallon of gas costs more than they are accustomed to paying. They complain that prices are much higher in Canada than in the United States. Then they discover that they can drive farther on a Canadian gallon than on a United States gallon. Is it a different kind of gas? No, it is a different kind of gallon. Canada uses the British, or *imperial*, gallon that is about one-fifth larger than the United States gallon. Four quarts equal a gallon and two pints equal a quart in both countries. But Canada's quarts and pints are larger than quarts and pints in the United States. The imperial gallon equals 277.42 cubic inches while the gallon in the United States is equal to 231 cubic inches. Measured in ounces, Canada's large gallon holds 160 fluid ounces, while the smaller United States gallon holds no more than 128 fluid ounces. From these figures, it is easy to see why Americans can drive farther on the Canadian gallon than on the American gallon. Someday, countries may follow the example of the ancient Romans and make weights and measures the same for every nation.

- Question 5: Canada has a different kind of.....
A. gasoline B. driver C. tourist D. gallon

- Question 6: Why are American tourists surprised?
A. Canada has a shortage of gasoline.
B. They weigh more in Canada than in the United States.
C. The price of a Canadian gallon of gas seems high.
D. They didn't know Canada sold gasoline.

- Question 7: Which statement does the article lead you to believe?
A. It would be good to use the same measures everywhere.
B. Canada should reduce their price of gasoline.
C. No one in Rome ever went to a temple.
D. Americans should not travel so much.

- Question 8: A gallon of gas in Canada costs more.....
A. than Americans are used to paying B. than American tourists afford
C. than the imperial British like D. than the ancient Romans charged

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

- Question 9: For most male spiders courtship is a perilous procedure, for they may be eaten by females.
A. peculiar B. safe C. dangerous D. complicated

- Question 10: Names of people in the book were changed to preserve anonymity.
A. conserve B. presume C. cover D. reveal

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

- Question 11: Alaska's vast areas of untamed wilderness attracts many people who enjoy the outdoors.
A. attracts B. enjoys C. wilderness D. untamed
Question 12: Manufacturers may use food additives for preserving, to colour, or to flavour, or to fortify foods.
A. many use B. fortify foods C. for preserving D. to flavour

- Question 13: Computer science which is considered by some scientists to have a much closer relationship with mathematics than many scientific disciplines.

- A. which is considered B. than many C. much closer D. some scientists

Question 14: If one type of manufacturing expands, it is alike that another type will shrink considerably.

- A. another B. alike C. expands D. considerably

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

Question 15: I love this painting of an old man. He has such a beautiful.....smile.

- A. childless B. childish C. childlike D. childhood

Question 16: If you want your son to do better on his exams, I suggest he.....harder.

- A. will study B. studies C. study D. will study

Question 17: ".....anyone ring while I'm away, please take a message."

- A. Should B. Would C. Will D. May

Question 18: Tuition fee must be paid.....before or on the due date.

- A. not only B. neither C. also D. either

Question 19: My uncle was.....ill last summer; however, fortunately, he is now making a slow but steady recovery.

- A. critically B. deadly C. seriously D. fatally

Question 20: She kept him.....because he had a high temperature.

- A. off B. out C. in D. on

Question 21: Student: "..... ." ~ **Teacher:** "No worries. Come in, please."

- A. I'm late B. Sorry I'm late. C. I've just arrived. D. I want to come in.

Question 22: The chief foods eaten in any country depend largely on.....best in its climate and soil.

- A. it grows B. what grows C. does it grow D. what does it grow

Question 23: She made a list of what to do.....forget anything.

- A. not to B. so as not to C. so that D. in order to

Question 24: Trang: "Can you do me a favour?" ~ **Thomas:** "..... "

- A. Yes, of course. B. What else can I do?
C. How can I help you? D. No way. I don't believe it.

Question 25: Mai: "Thank you so much." ~ **Sue:** "....."

- A. Don't mention it. B. Don't take it. C. Don't think so. D. Don't say so.

Question 26: She had to pass all her exams, or.....she would not have a holiday.

- A. else B. instead C. therefore D. though

Question 27: Please report.....the supervisor if you find anything unusual.

- A. to B. for C. into D. among

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 28: *A small church lies at the foot of the hill.*

- A. At the foot of the hill lies a small church.
B. At the foot of the hill a small church lie.
C. At the foot of the hill does a small church lies.
D. At the foot of the hill does lie a small church.

Question 29: *I'll find that man, no matter how long it takes.*

- A. However long it may take, I'll find that man. B. I can't find that man without taking a long time.
C. Although it took a long time, I managed to find that man. D. It takes me a matter of time to find that man.

Question 30: *Sales of smartphones have increased this year.*

- A. There is an increase in sales of smartphones this year. B. There has been an increase in sales of smartphones this year.
C. They have smartphones increasingly selling this year. D. They increased the sales of smartphones this year.

Question 31: *We had nothing to eat but bananas.*

- A. We didn't eat anything even bananas. B. Bananas were all we had to eat.
C. We ate everything but not bananas. D. Nothing to eat was better than bananas.

Question 32: *The coach said, "It's time for you to go home, boys!"*

- A. The coach told the boys that it was time for them to go home.
B. The coach tells the boys that it was time for them to go home.
C. The coach told the boys that it is time for them to go home.
D. The coach told the boys that it was time for you to go home.

Question 33: *He wore a beard and black glasses. No one could recognize him.*

- A. He wore a beard and black glasses for no one to recognize him.
B. No one could recognize him, wearing a beard and a glasses.
C. Owing to his beard and black glasses, he wasn't recognized.
D. As his wearing a beard and black glasses, no one could recognize him.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

In Germany, it's important to be serious in a work situation. They don't mix work and play so you shouldn't make jokes ...(34)... you do in the UK and USA when you first meet people. They work in a very organized way and prefer to do one thing at a time. They don't like interruptions or ...(35)... changes of schedule. Punctuality is very important so you should arrive on time for appointments. At meeting, it's important to follow the agenda and not interrupt ...(36)... speaker. If you give a presentation, you should focus ...(37)... facts and technical information and the quality of your company's products. You should also prepare well, as they may ask a lot of questions. Colleagues normally use the family names, and title - for example 'Doctor' or 'Professor', so you shouldn't use first names ...(38)... a person asks you to.

- Question 34:** A. such as B. as if C. as D. while
Question 35: A. abruptly B. suddenly C. sudden D. promptly
Question 36: A. others B. other C. another D. the other
Question 37: A. on B. at C. in D. to
Question 38: A. since B. unless C. if only D. as

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 39:** Unselfishness is the very essence of friendship.
 A. romantic part B. important part C. difficult part D. interesting part
Question 40: Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.
 A. clean B. arrive C. happen D. encounter

Read the following passage adapted and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the questions that follow.

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

- A. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity
 B. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy
 C. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy
 D. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity

Question 42: *Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?*

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

Question 43: *What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?*

- A. It can be adapted to various uses. B. It is cheap and easy to use.
 C. It is used to drive motor engines. D. It can be made with ease.

Question 44: *What do we call machines that make electricity?*

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

Question 45: *The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they.....*

- A. do not require attention B. are more adaptable
 C. do not pollute the environment D. are more reliable

Question 46: *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 47: *The best title for this passage could be.....*

- A. "Types of Power Plants" B. "Why Electricity Is So Remarkable"
 C. "Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life" D. "How to Produce Electricity"

Question 48: *Electric magnets are used in steel works to.....*

- A. lift heavy weights up to ten tons B. boil a jug of water

C. heat the molten steel D. test the steel for strength

Question 49: *The word "they" in the paragraph refers to.....*

A. the tides

B. scientists

C. new ways

D. harmful effects

Question 50: *Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?*

A. Gas.

B. Petrol.

C. Steam.

D. Hot win

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**
(Đề gồm có 03 trang)

**KỶ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG
NĂM HỌC 2016- 2017
MÔN TIẾNG ANH ~ MÃ ĐỀ 588**
Thời gian: 60 phút - không tính thời gian giao đề

Mark(s)

Mã Phách

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

Question 1: Alaska’s vast areas of untamed wilderness attracts many people who enjoy the outdoors.

- A. wilderness B. untamed C. attracts D. enjoy

Question 2: If one type of manufacturing expands, it is alike that another type will shrink considerably.

- A. another B. expands C. considerably D. alike

Question 3: Manufacturers may use food additives for preserving, to colour, or to flavour, or to fortify foods.

- A. for preserving B. fortify foods C. many use D. to flavour

Question 4: Computer science which is considered by some scientists to have a much closer relationship with mathematics than many scientific disciplines.

- A. much closer B. some scientists C. which is considered D. than many

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: I love this painting of an old man. He has such a beautiful.....smile.

- A. childless B. childish C. childlike D. childhood

Question 6: She kept him.....because he had a high temperature.

- A. out B. in C. off D. on

Question 7: My uncle was.....ill last summer; however, fortunately, he is now making a slow but steady recovery.

- A. seriously B. critically C. fatally D. deadly

Question 8: If you want your son to do better on his exams, I suggest he.....harder.

- A. will study B. study C. studies D. will study

Question 9: *Mai*: "Thank you so much." ~ *Sue*: "....."

- A. Don't think so. B. Don't take it. C. Don't say so. D. Don't mention it.

Question 10: ".....anyone ring while I'm away, please take a message."

- A. Would B. May C. Should D. Will

Question 11: *Student*: "..... ." ~ *Teacher*: "No worries. Come in, please."

- A. I'm late B. Sorry I'm late. C. I want to come in. D. I've just arrived.

Question 12: She had to pass all her exams, or.....she would not have a holiday.

- A. though B. therefore C. instead D. else

Question 13: *Trang*: "Can you do me a favour?" ~ *Thomas*: "..... "

- A. Yes, of course. B. What else can I do?
C. How can I help you? D. No way. I don't believe it.

Question 14: Tuition fee must be paid.....before or on the due date.

- A. also B. not only C. neither D. either

Question 15: Please report.....the supervisor if you find anything unusual.

- A. for B. among C. into D. to

Question 16: She made a list of what to do.....forget anything.

- A. not to B. in order to C. so as not to D. so that

Question 17: The chief foods eaten in any country depend largely on.....best in its climate and soil.

- A. what grows B. does it grow C. it grows D. what does it grow

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 18: Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

- A. happen B. arrive C. clean D. encounter

Question 19: Unselfishness is the very essence of friendship.

- A. difficult part B. romantic part C. important part D. interesting part

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

Question 20: For most male spiders courtship is a perilous procedure, for they may be eaten by females.

- A. safe B. complicated C. dangerous D. peculiar

Question 21: Names of people in the book were changed to preserve anonymity.

- A. cover B. reveal C. conserve D. presume

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

A long time ago, when ancient Rome was still an empire, people of that time used similar weights and measures. The standards for these weights and measures were established by the Romans, who kept these standards in a temple in Rome. All standards for measuring weight or distance were the same, whether in Spain or in Syria. But then the Roman Empire fell, and these standards disappeared. Today, standards vary from place to place throughout the world. Tourists who drive from the United States in Canada, for example, are surprised when they buy gasoline for their cars. A gallon of gas costs more than they are accustomed to paying. They complain that prices are much higher in Canada than in the United States. Then they discover that they can drive farther on a Canadian gallon than on a United States gallon. Is it a different kind of gas? No, it is a different kind of gallon. Canada uses the British, or *imperial*, gallon that is about one-fifth larger than the United States gallon. Four quarts equal a gallon and two pints equal a quart in both countries. But Canada's quarts and pints are larger than quarts and pints in the United States. The imperial gallon equals 277.42 cubic inches while the gallon in the United States is equal to 231 cubic inches. Measured in ounces, Canada's large gallon holds 160 fluid ounces, while the smaller United States gallon holds no more than 128 fluid ounces. From these figures, it is easy to see why Americans can drive farther on the Canadian gallon than on the American gallon. Someday, countries may follow the example of the ancient Romans and make weights and measures the same for every nation.

Question 22: *Canada has a different kind of.....*

- A. gasoline B. driver C. tourist D. gallon

Question 23: *A gallon of gas in Canada costs more.....*

- A. than American tourists afford B. than the ancient Romans charged
C. than Americans are used to paying D. than the imperial British like

Question 24: *Why are American tourists surprised?*

- A. They didn't know Canada sold gasoline.
B. Canada has a shortage of gasoline.
C. The price of a Canadian gallon of gas seems high.
D. They weigh more in Canada than in the United States.

Question 25: *Which statement does the article lead you to believe?*

- A. Americans should not travel so much.
B. No one in Rome ever went to a temple.
C. It would be good to use the same measures everywhere.
D. Canada should reduce their price of gasoline.

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 26: A. education B. productive C. individual D. procedure

Question 27: A. heat B. reach C. beat D. threat

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 28: A. investigate B. evaluate C. exception D. category

Question 29: A. contrary B. constant C. contour D. control

Read the following passage adapted and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the questions that follow.

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 30: *Electric magnets are used in steel works to.....*

- A. heat the molten steel B. boil a jug of water
C. test the steel for strength D. lift heavy weights up to ten tons

Question 31: *The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they.....*

- A. are more reliable
- B. do not require attention
- C. do not pollute the environment
- D. are more adaptable

Question 32: *The author mentions the sources of energy such as wind, steam, petrol in the first paragraph to.....*

- A. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy
- B. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy
- C. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity
- D. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity

Question 33: *The word "they" in the paragraph refers to.....*

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

Question 34: *Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?*

- A. Gas.
- B. Petrol.
- C. Steam.
- D. Hot win

Question 35: *What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?*

- A. It is cheap and easy to use.
- B. It can be adapted to various uses.
- C. It is used to drive motor engines.
- D. It can be made with ease.

Question 36: *Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?*

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

Question 37: *What do we call machines that make electricity?*

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

Question 38: *The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are.....*

- A. wind and gas
- B. sunlight and wind power
- C. atomic power and water
- D. water and coal

Question 39: *The best title for this passage could be.....*

- A. "How to Produce Electricity"
- B. "Types of Power Plants"
- C. "Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life"
- D. "Why Electricity Is So Remarkable"

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

In Germany, it's important to be serious in a work situation. They don't mix work and play so you shouldn't make jokes ... (40) ... you do in the UK and USA when you first meet people. They work in a very organized way and prefer to do one thing at a time. They don't like interruptions or ... (41) ... changes of schedule. Punctuality is very important so you should arrive on time for appointments. At meeting, it's important to follow the agenda and not interrupt ... (42) ... speaker. If you give a presentation, you should focus ... (43) ... facts and technical information and the quality of your company's products. You should also prepare well, as they may ask a lot of questions. Colleagues normally use the family names, and title - for example 'Doctor' or 'Professor', so you shouldn't use first names ... (44) ... a person asks you to.

- Question 40:** A. as B. such as C. as if D. while
- Question 41:** A. suddenly B. promptly C. abruptly D. sudden
- Question 42:** A. the other B. others C. other D. another
- Question 43:** A. in B. on C. at D. to
- Question 44:** A. if only B. unless C. since D. as

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 45: *A small church lies at the foot of the hill.*

- A. At the foot of the hill does lie a small church.
- B. At the foot of the hill lies a small church.
- C. At the foot of the hill does a small church lies.
- D. At the foot of the hill a small church lie.

Question 46: *I'll find that man, no matter how long it takes.*

- A. However long it may take, I'll find that man.
- B. It takes me a matter of time to find that man.
- C. I can't find that man without taking a long time.
- D. Although it took a long time, I managed to find that man.

Question 47: *We had nothing to eat but bananas.*

- A. Bananas were all we had to eat.
- B. We ate everything but not bananas.
- C. We didn't eat anything even bananas.
- D. Nothing to eat was better than bananas.

Question 48: *He wore a beard and black glasses. No one could recognize him.*

- A. Owing to his beard and black glasses, he wasn't recognized.
- B. As his wearing a beard and black glasses, no one could recognize him.
- C. He wore a beard and black glasses for no one to recognize him.
- D. No one could recognize him, wearing a beard and a glasses.

Question 49: *Sales of smartphones have increased this year.*

- A. They have smartphones increasingly selling this year.
- B. They increased the sales of smartphones this year.
- C. There is an increase in sales of smartphones this year.
- D. There has been an increase in sales of smartphones this year.

Question 50: *The coach said, "It's time for you to go home, boys!"*

- A. The coach told the boys that it was time for you to go home.
- B. The coach told the boys that it is time for them to go home.
- C. The coach told the boys that it was time for them to go home.
- D. The coach tells the boys that it was time for them to go home.

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**
(Đề gồm có 03 trang)

KỶ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG
NĂM HỌC 2016- 2017
MÔN TIẾNG ANH ~ MÃ ĐỀ 864
Thời gian: 60 phút - không tính thời gian giao đề

Mark(s)

Mã Phách

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

In Germany, it's important to be serious in a work situation. They don't mix work and play so you shouldn't make jokes ...(1)... you do in the UK and USA when you first meet people. They work in a very organized way and prefer to do one thing at a time. They don't like interruptions or ...(2)... changes of schedule. Punctuality is very important so you should arrive on time for appointments. At meeting, it's important to follow the agenda and not interrupt ...(3)... speaker. If you give a presentation, you should focus ...(4)... facts and technical information and the quality of your company's products. You should also prepare well, as they may ask a lot of questions. Colleagues normally use the family names, and title - for example 'Doctor' or 'Professor', so you shouldn't use first names ...(5)... a person asks you to.

- Question 1:** A. such as B. as if C. as D. while
Question 2: A. abruptly B. sudden C. suddenly D. promptly
Question 3: A. another B. the other C. others D. other
Question 4: A. at B. to C. in D. on
Question 5: A. if only B. as C. unless D. since

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 6:** A. category B. investigate C. evaluate D. exception
Question 7: A. constant B. contour C. contrary D. control

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 8:** Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.
 A. encounter B. arrive C. happen D. clean
Question 9: Unselfishness is the very essence of friendship.
 A. important part B. difficult part C. interesting part D. romantic part

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

- Question 10:** Names of people in the book were changed to preserve anonymity.
 A. reveal B. presume C. cover D. conserve
Question 11: For most male spiders courtship is a perilous procedure, for they may be eaten by females.
 A. peculiar B. complicated C. dangerous D. safe

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

- Question 12:** If one type of manufacturing expands, it is alike that another type will shrink considerably.
 A. alike B. another C. expands D. considerably
Question 13: Computer science which is considered by some scientists to have a much closer relationship with mathematics than many scientific disciplines.
 A. much closer B. which is considered C. some scientists D. than many
Question 14: Manufacturers may use food additives for preserving, to colour, or to flavour, or to fortify foods.
 A. to flavour B. fortify foods C. for preserving D. many use
Question 15: Alaska's vast areas of untamed wilderness attracts many people who enjoy the outdoors.
 A. untamed B. wilderness C. attracts D. enjoy

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 16:** A. beat B. reach C. heat D. threat
Question 17: A. individual B. education C. procedure D. productive

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

- Question 18:** I love this painting of an old man. He has such a beautiful.....smile.
 A. childless B. childhood C. childlike D. childish
Question 19: If you want your son to do better on his exams, I suggest he.....harder.
 A. studies B. will study C. study D. will study
Question 20: The chief foods eaten in any country depend largely on.....best in its climate and soil.
 A. it grows B. what does it grow C. does it grow D. what grows
Question 21: Please report.....the supervisor if you find anything unusual.
 A. among B. to C. for D. into

Question 22: She made a list of what to do.....forget anything.

- A. not to B. so that C. so as not to D. in order to

Question 23: Tuition fee must be paid.....before or on the due date.

- A. neither B. either C. also D. not only

Question 24: My uncle was.....ill last summer; however, fortunately, he is now making a slow but steady recovery.

- A. critically B. deadly C. seriously D. fatally

Question 25: ".....anyone ring while I'm away, please take a message."

- A. Should B. Will C. May D. Would

Question 26: *Trang:* "Can you do me a favour?" ~ *Thomas:* "..... "

- A. Yes, of course. B. What else can I do?
C. No way. I don't believe it. D. How can I help you?

Question 27: *Student:* "..... ." ~ *Teacher:* "No worries. Come in, please."

- A. I've just arrived. B. I want to come in. C. I'm late D. Sorry I'm late.

Question 28: *Mai:* "Thank you so much." ~ *Sue:* "....."

- A. Don't mention it. B. Don't think so. C. Don't take it. D. Don't say so.

Question 29: She had to pass all her exams, or.....she would not have a holiday.

- A. therefore B. instead C. though D. else

Question 30: She kept him.....because he had a high temperature.

- A. off B. in C. on D. 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 for each of the blanks.

A long time ago, when ancient Rome was still an empire, people of that time used similar weights and measures. The standards for these weights and measures were established by the Romans, who kept these standards in a temple in Rome. All standards for measuring weight or distance were the same, whether in Spain or in Syria. But then the Roman Empire fell, and these standards disappeared. Today, standards vary from place to place throughout the world. Tourists who drive from the United States in Canada, for example, are surprised when they buy gasoline for their cars. A gallon of gas costs more than they are accustomed to paying. They complain that prices are much higher in Canada than in the United States. Then they discover that they can drive farther on a Canadian gallon than on a United States gallon. Is it a different kind of gas? No, it is a different kind of gallon. Canada uses the British, or *imperial*, gallon that is about one-fifth larger than the United States gallon. Four quarts equal a gallon and two pints equal a quart in both countries. But Canada's quarts and pints are larger than quarts and pints in the United States. The imperial gallon equals 277.42 cubic inches while the gallon in the United States is equal to 231 cubic inches. Measured in ounces, Canada's large gallon holds 160 fluid ounces, while the smaller United States gallon holds no more than 128 fluid ounces. From these figures, it is easy to see why Americans can drive farther on the Canadian gallon than on the American gallon. Someday, countries may follow the example of the ancient Romans and make weights and measures the same for every nation.

Question 31: *Canada has a different kind of.....*

- A. gasoline B. driver C. tourist D. gallon

Question 32: *A gallon of gas in Canada costs more.....*

- A. than the imperial British like B. than Americans are used to paying
C. than the ancient Romans charged D. than American tourists afford

Question 33: *Which statement does the article lead you to believe?*

- A. No one in Rome ever went to a temple.
B. Americans should not travel so much.
C. It would be good to use the same measures everywhere.
D. Canada should reduce their price of gasoline.

Question 34: *Why are American tourists surprised?*

- A. They didn't know Canada sold gasoline.
B. Canada has a shortage of gasoline.
C. The price of a Canadian gallon of gas seems high.
D. They weigh more in Canada than in the United States.

Read the following passage adapted and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the questions that follow.

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

- A. are more reliable
- B. do not require attention
- C. are more adaptable
- D. do not pollute the environment

Question 36: *Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?*

- A. Gas.
- B. Hot win
- C. Petrol.
- D. Steam.

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

- A. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy
- B. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy
- C. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity
- D. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity

Question 38: *Electric magnets are used in steel works to.....*

- A. test the steel for strength
- B. boil a jug of water
- C. heat the molten steel
- D. lift heavy weights up to ten tons

Question 39: *The best title for this passage could be.....*

- A. "How to Produce Electricity"
- B. "Types of Power Plants"
- C. "Why Electricity Is So Remarkable"
- D. "Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life"

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

- A. water and coal
- B. wind and gas
- C. atomic power and water
- D. sunlight and wind power

Question 41: *Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?*

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

Question 42: *What do we call machines that make electricity?*

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

Question 43: *What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?*

- A. It is used to drive motor engines.
- B. It can be made with ease.
- C. It is cheap and easy to use.
- D. It can be adapted to various uses.

Question 44: *The word "they" in the paragraph refers to.....*

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

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 45: *He wore a beard and black glasses. No one could recognize him.*

- A. He wore a beard and black glasses for no one to recognize him.
- B. Owing to his beard and black glasses, he wasn't recognized.
- C. No one could recognize him, wearing a beard and a glasses.
- D. As his wearing a beard and black glasses, no one could recognize him.

Question 46: *We had nothing to eat but bananas.*

- A. Bananas were all we had to eat.
- B. We ate everything but not bananas.
- C. Nothing to eat was better than bananas.
- D. We didn't eat anything even bananas.

Question 47: *I'll find that man, no matter how long it takes.*

- A. It takes me a matter of time to find that man.
- B. I can't find that man without taking a long time.
- C. Although it took a long time, I managed to find that man.
- D. However long it may take, I'll find that man.

Question 48: *A small church lies at the foot of the hill.*

- A. At the foot of the hill does lie a small church.
- B. At the foot of the hill a small church lie.
- C. At the foot of the hill does a small church lies.
- D. At the foot of the hill lies a small church.

Question 49: *The coach said, "It's time for you to go home, boys!"*

- A. The coach told the boys that it was time for them to go home.
- B. The coach told the boys that it is time for them to go home.
- C. The coach tells the boys that it was time for them to go home.
- D. The coach told the boys that it was time for you to go home.

Question 50: *Sales of smartphones have increased this year.*

- A. There has been an increase in sales of smartphones this year.
- B. They have smartphones increasingly selling this year.
- C. They increased the sales of smartphones this year.
- D. There is an increase in sales of smartphones this year.

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**
(Đề gồm có 03 trang)

**KỶ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG
NĂM HỌC 2016- 2017
MÔN TIẾNG ANH ~ MÃ ĐỀ 742**
Thời gian: 60 phút - không tính thời gian giao đề

Mark(s)

Mã Phách

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

In Germany, it's important to be serious in a work situation. They don't mix work and play so you shouldn't make jokes ...(1)... you do in the UK and USA when you first meet people. They work in a very organized way and prefer to do one thing at a time. They don't like interruptions or ...(2)... changes of schedule. Punctuality is very important so you should arrive on time for appointments. At meeting, it's important to follow the agenda and not interrupt ...(3)... speaker. If you give a presentation, you should focus ...(4)... facts and technical information and the quality of your company's products. You should also prepare well, as they may ask a lot of questions. Colleagues normally use the family names, and title - for example 'Doctor' or 'Professor', so you shouldn't use first names ...(5)... a person asks you to.

- Question 1:** A. as B. as if C. while D. such as
Question 2: A. promptly B. sudden C. suddenly D. abruptly
Question 3: A. others B. another C. other D. the other
Question 4: A. on B. in C. at D. to
Question 5: A. since B. if only C. unless D. as

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 6:** A. procedure B. individual C. education D. productive
Question 7: A. reach B. threat C. heat D. beat

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 8:** A. investigate B. exception C. evaluate D. category
Question 9: A. constant B. contrary C. control D. contour

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

- Question 10:** *Mai:* "Thank you so much." ~ *Sue:* "....."
 A. Don't take it. B. Don't think so. C. Don't mention it. D. Don't say so.
Question 11: I love this painting of an old man. He has such a beautiful.....smile.
 A. childlike B. childish C. childhood D. childless
Question 12: Please report.....the supervisor if you find anything unusual.
 A. for B. into C. to D. among
Question 13: ".....anyone ring while I'm away, please take a message."
 A. Should B. Would C. Will D. May
Question 14: *Trang:* "Can you do me a favour?" ~ *Thomas:* "..... "
 A. Yes, of course. B. What else can I do?
 C. How can I help you? D. No way. I don't believe it.
Question 15: *Student:* "..... ." ~ *Teacher:* "No worries. Come in, please."
 A. I want to come in. B. I've just arrived. C. I'm late D. Sorry I'm late.
Question 16: My uncle was.....ill last summer; however, fortunately, he is now making a slow but steady recovery.
 A. fatally B. seriously C. deadly D. critically
Question 17: She had to pass all her exams, or.....she would not have a holiday.
 A. instead B. therefore C. though D. else
Question 18: She kept him.....because he had a high temperature.
 A. on B. off C. out D. in
Question 19: If you want your son to do better on his exams, I suggest he.....harder.
 A. study B. will study C. will study D. studies
Question 20: Tuition fee must be paid.....before or on the due date.
 A. neither B. also C. either D. not only

Question 21: The chief foods eaten in any country depend largely on.....best in its climate and soil.

- A. it grows B. what does it grow C. does it grow D. what grows

Question 22: She made a list of what to do.....forget anything.

- A. so that B. so as not to C. not to D. in order to

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

Question 23: If one type of manufacturing expands, it is alike that another type will shrink considerably.

- A. considerably B. another C. expands D. alike

Question 24: Computer science which is considered by some scientists to have a much closer relationship with mathematics than many scientific disciplines.

- A. some scientists B. much closer C. which is considered D. than many

Question 25: Alaska's vast areas of untamed wilderness attracts many people who enjoy the outdoors.

- A. wilderness B. untamed C. enjoy D. attracts

Question 26: Manufacturers may use food additives for preserving, to colour, or to flavour, or to fortify foods.

- A. fortify foods B. many use C. for preserving D. to flavour

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 27: Unselfishness is the very essence of friendship.

- A. difficult part B. important part C. interesting part D. romantic part

Question 28: Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

- A. arrive B. clean C. happen D. encounter

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

A long time ago, when ancient Rome was still an empire, people of that time used similar weights and measures. The standards for these weights and measures were established by the Romans, who kept these standards in a temple in Rome. All standards for measuring weight or distance were the same, whether in Spain or in Syria. But then the Roman Empire fell, and these standards disappeared. Today, standards vary from place to place throughout the world. Tourists who drive from the United States in Canada, for example, are surprised when they buy gasoline for their cars. A gallon of gas costs more than they are accustomed to paying. They complain that prices are much higher in Canada than in the United States. Then they discover that they can drive farther on a Canadian gallon than on a United States gallon. Is it a different kind of gas? No, it is a different kind of gallon. Canada uses the British, or *imperial*, gallon that is about one-fifth larger than the United States gallon. Four quarts equal a gallon and two pints equal a quart in both countries. But Canada's quarts and pints are larger than quarts and pints in the United States. The imperial gallon equals 277.42 cubic inches while the gallon in the United States is equal to 231 cubic inches. Measured in ounces, Canada's large gallon holds 160 fluid ounces, while the smaller United States gallon holds no more than 128 fluid ounces. From these figures, it is easy to see why Americans can drive farther on the Canadian gallon than on the American gallon. Someday, countries may follow the example of the ancient Romans and make weights and measures the same for every nation.

Question 29: *Why are American tourists surprised?*

- A. They didn't know Canada sold gasoline.
B. Canada has a shortage of gasoline.
C. They weigh more in Canada than in the United States.
D. The price of a Canadian gallon of gas seems high.

Question 30: *A gallon of gas in Canada costs more.....*

- A. than American tourists afford B. than Americans are used to paying
C. than the ancient Romans charged D. than the imperial British like

Question 31: *Canada has a different kind of.....*

- A. driver B. tourist C. gallon D. gasoline

Question 32: *Which statement does the article lead you to believe?*

- A. Canada should reduce their price of gasoline.
B. Americans should not travel so much.
C. No one in Rome ever went to a temple.
D. It would be good to use the same measures everywhere.

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

Question 33: Names of people in the book were changed to preserve anonymity.

- A. reveal B. cover C. conserve D. presume

Question 34: For most male spiders courtship is a perilous procedure, for they may be eaten by females.

- A. safe B. peculiar C. dangerous D. complicated

Read the following passage adapted and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the questions that follow.

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

- A. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy
- B. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy
- C. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity
- D. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity

Question 36: *The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they.....*

- A. do not require attention
- B. do not pollute the environment
- C. are more reliable
- D. are more adaptable

Question 37: *The word "they" in the paragraph refers to.....*

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

Question 38: *What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?*

- A. It is used to drive motor engines.
- B. It can be adapted to various uses.
- C. It can be made with ease.
- D. It is cheap and easy to use.

Question 39: *The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are.....*

- A. water and coal
- B. sunlight and wind power
- C. wind and gas
- D. atomic power and water

Question 40: *The best title for this passage could be.....*

- A. "Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life"
- B. "Why Electricity Is So Remarkable"
- C. "Types of Power Plants"
- D. "How to Produce Electricity"

Question 41: *Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?*

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

Question 42: *What do we call machines that make electricity?*

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

Question 43: *Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?*

- A. Hot win
- B. Petrol.
- C. Gas.
- D. Steam.

Question 44: *Electric magnets are used in steel works to.....*

- A. lift heavy weights up to ten tons
- B. heat the molten steel
- C. test the steel for strength
- D. boil a jug of water

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 45: *He wore a beard and black glasses. No one could recognize him.*

- A. He wore a beard and black glasses for no one to recognize him.
- B. No one could recognize him, wearing a beard and a glasses.
- C. Owing to his beard and black glasses, he wasn't recognized.
- D. As his wearing abeard and black glasses, no one could recognize him.

Question 46: *We had nothing to eat but bananas.*

- A. Bananas were all we had to eat.
- B. Nothing to eat was better than bananas.
- C. We ate everything but not bananas.
- D. We didn't eat anything even bananas.

Question 47: *Sales of smartphones have increased this year.*

- A. They have smartphones increasingly selling this year.
- B. There has been an increase in sales of smartphones this year.
- C. They increased the sales of smartphones this year.
- D. There is an increase in sales of smartphones this year.

Question 48: *I'll find that man, no matter how long it takes.*

A. I can't find that man without taking a long time.

C. However long it may take, I'll find that man.

Question 49: *A small church lies at the foot of the hill.*

A. At the foot of the hill a small church lie.

C. At the foot of the hill does a small church lies.

B. Although it took a long time, I managed to find that man.

D. It takes me a matter of time to find that man.

B. At the foot of the hill lies a small church.

D. At the foot of the hill does lie a small church.

Question 50: *The coach said, "It's time for you to go home, boys!"*

A. The coach told the boys that it is time for them to go home.

B. The coach told the boys that it was time for them to go home.

C. The coach tells the boys that it was time for them to go home.

D. The coach told the boys that it was time for you to go home.

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**
(Đề gồm có 03 trang)

**KỶ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG
NĂM HỌC 2016- 2017
MÔN TIẾNG ANH ~ MÃ ĐỀ 963**
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 word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- Question 1: A. education B. procedure C. productive D. individual
Question 2: A. reach B. beat C. heat D. threat

Read the following passage adapted and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the questions that follow.

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 3: *What do we call machines that make electricity?*

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

Question 4: *The author mentions the sources of energy such as wind, steam, petrol in the first paragraph to.....*

- A. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity
B. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity
C. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy
D. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy

Question 5: *What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?*

- A. It is cheap and easy to use. B. It can be adapted to various uses.
C. It can be made with ease. D. It is used to drive motor engines.

Question 6: *The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they.....*

- A. are more reliable B. do not require attention
C. are more adaptable D. do not pollute the environment

Question 7: *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 8: *The word "they" in the paragraph refers to.....*

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

Question 9: *The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are.....*

- A. wind and gas B. atomic power and water
C. water and coal D. sunlight and wind power

Question 10: *The best title for this passage could be.....*

- A. "Why Electricity Is So Remarkable" B. "How to Produce Electricity"
C. "Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life" D. "Types of Power Plants"

Question 11: *Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?*

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

Question 12: *Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?*

- A. Gas. B. Petrol. C. Steam. D. Hot win

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

Question 13: For most male spiders courtship is a perilous procedure, for they may be eaten by females.

- A. dangerous B. peculiar C. safe D. complicated

Question 14: Names of people in the book were changed to preserve anonymity.

- A. reveal B. conserve C. cover D. presume

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 15: Unselfishness is the very essence of friendship.

- A. romantic part B. important part C. interesting part D. difficult part

Question 16: Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

- A. arrive B. encounter C. clean D. happen

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

In Germany, it's important to be serious in a work situation. They don't mix work and play so you shouldn't make jokes ... (17)... you do in the UK and USA when you first meet people. They work in a very organized way and prefer to do one thing at a time. They don't like interruptions or ... (18)... changes of schedule. Punctuality is very important so you should arrive on time for appointments. At meeting, it's important to follow the agenda and not interrupt ... (19)... speaker. If you give a presentation, you should focus ... (20)... facts and technical information and the quality of your company's products. You should also prepare well, as they may ask a lot of questions. Colleagues normally use the family names, and title - for example 'Doctor' or 'Professor', so you shouldn't use first names ... (21)... a person asks you to.

Question 17: A. while B. as if C. as D. such as

Question 18: A. promptly B. sudden C. abruptly D. suddenly

Question 19: A. another B. other C. the other D. others

Question 20: A. on B. in C. at D. to

Question 21: A. as B. if only C. since D. unless

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 22: *He wore a beard and black glasses. No one could recognize him.*

- A. He wore a beard and black glasses for no one to recognize him.
 B. Owing to his beard and black glasses, he wasn't recognized.
 C. No one could recognize him, wearing a beard and a glasses.
 D. As his wearing a beard and black glasses, no one could recognize him.

Question 23: *Sales of smartphones have increased this year.*

- A. They have smartphones increasingly selling this year.
 B. There has been an increase in sales of smartphones this year.
 C. They increased the sales of smartphones this year.
 D. There is an increase in sales of smartphones this year.

Question 24: *I'll find that man, no matter how long it takes.*

- A. However long it may take, I'll find that man.
 B. Although it took a long time, I managed to find that man.
 C. It takes me a matter of time to find that man.
 D. I can't find that man without taking a long time.

Question 25: *We had nothing to eat but bananas.*

- A. We didn't eat anything even bananas. B. We ate everything but not bananas.
 C. Bananas were all we had to eat. D. Nothing to eat was better than bananas.

Question 26: *A small church lies at the foot of the hill.*

- A. At the foot of the hill does lie a small church.
 B. At the foot of the hill a small church lie.
 C. At the foot of the hill lies a small church.
 D. At the foot of the hill does a small church lies.

Question 27: *The coach said, "It's time for you to go home, boys!"*

- A. The coach told the boys that it was time for you to go home.
 B. The coach tells the boys that it was time for them to go home.
 C. The coach told the boys that it is time for them to go home.
 D. The coach told the boys that it was time for them to go home.

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

A long time ago, when ancient Rome was still an empire, people of that time used similar weights and measures. The standards for these weights and measures were established by the Romans, who kept these standards in a temple in Rome. All standards for measuring weight or distance were the same, whether in Spain or in Syria. But then the Roman Empire fell, and these standards disappeared. Today, standards vary from place to place throughout the world. Tourists who drive from the

United States in Canada, for example, are surprised when they buy gasoline for their cars. A gallon of gas costs more than they are accustomed to paying. They complain that prices are much higher in Canada than in the United States. Then they discover that they can drive farther on a Canadian gallon than on a United States gallon. Is it a different kind of gas? No, it is a different kind of gallon. Canada uses the British, or *imperial*, gallon that is about one-fifth larger than the United States gallon. Four quarts equal a gallon and two pints equal a quart in both countries. But Canada's quarts and pints are larger than quarts and pints in the United States. The imperial gallon equals 277.42 cubic inches while the gallon in the United States is equal to 231 cubic inches. Measured in ounces, Canada's large gallon holds 160 fluid ounces, while the smaller United States gallon holds no more than 128 fluid ounces. From these figures, it is easy to see why Americans can drive farther on the Canadian gallon than on the American gallon. Someday, countries may follow the example of the ancient Romans and make weights and measures the same for every nation.

Question 28: *Canada has a different kind of.....*

- A. gasoline B. gallon C. driver D. tourist

Question 29: *Which statement does the article lead you to believe?*

- A. Americans should not travel so much. B. It would be good to use the same measures everywhere.
C. Canada should reduce their price of gasoline. D. No one in Rome ever went to a temple.

Question 30: *A gallon of gas in Canada costs more.....*

- A. than the ancient Romans charged B. than Americans are used to paying
C. than the imperial British like D. than American tourists afford

Question 31: *Why are American tourists surprised?*

- A. Canada has a shortage of gasoline.
B. They didn't know Canada sold gasoline.
C. The price of a Canadian gallon of gas seems high.
D. They weigh more in Canada than in the United States.

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

Question 32: Alaska's vast areas of untamed wilderness attracts many people who enjoy the outdoors.

- A. enjoy B. wilderness C. untamed D. attracts

Question 33: Computer science which is considered by some scientists to have a much closer relationship with mathematics than many scientific disciplines.

- A. some scientists B. than many C. much closer D. which is considered

Question 34: If one type of manufacturing expands, it is alike that another type will shrink considerably.

- A. expands B. another C. alike D. considerably

Question 35: Manufacturers may use food additives for preserving, to colour, or to flavour, or to fortify foods.

- A. fortify foods B. many use C. to flavour D. for preserving

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

Question 36: If you want your son to do better on his exams, I suggest he.....harder.

- A. studies B. will study C. will study D. study

Question 37: She kept him.....because he had a high temperature.

- A. out B. on C. off D. in

Question 38: My uncle was.....ill last summer; however, fortunately, he is now making a slow but steady recovery.

- A. fatally B. deadly C. critically D. seriously

Question 39: *Mai:* "Thank you so much." ~ *Sue:* "....."

- A. Don't say so. B. Don't think so. C. Don't mention it. D. Don't take it.

Question 40: She had to pass all her exams, or.....she would not have a holiday.

- A. therefore B. else C. instead D. though

Question 41: Please report.....the supervisor if you find anything unusual.

- A. to B. into C. among D. for

Question 42: *Student:* "..... ." ~ *Teacher:* "No worries. Come in, please."

- A. I want to come in. B. I'm late C. I've just arrived. D. Sorry I'm late.

Question 43: Tuition fee must be paid.....before or on the due date.

- A. either B. also C. not only D. neither

Question 44: *Trang:* "Can you do me a favour?" ~ *Thomas:* "..... "

- A. What else can I do? B. How can I help you?
C. Yes, of course. D. No way. I don't believe it.

Question 45: I love this painting of an old man. He has such a beautiful.....smile.

- A. childlike B. childish C. childhood D. childless

Question 46: ".....anyone ring while I'm away, please take a message."

- A. Would B. Should C. Will D. May

Question 47: She made a list of what to do.....forget anything.

- A. not to B. so that C. so as not to D. in order to

Question 48: The chief foods eaten in any country depend largely on.....best in its climate and soil.

A. does it grow

B. it grows

C. what does it grow

D. what grows

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 49: A. contour

B. contrary

C. constant

D. control

Question 50: A. category

B. exception

C. investigate

D. evaluate

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**
(Đề gồm có 03 trang)

**KỶ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG
NĂM HỌC 2016- 2017
MÔN TIẾNG ANH ~ MÃ ĐỀ 842**
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 word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 1: Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

- A. encounter B. happen C. arrive D. clean

Question 2: Unselfishness is the very essence of friendship.

- A. important part B. romantic part C. interesting part D. difficult part

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. control B. constant C. contrary D. contour

Question 4: A. investigate B. category C. exception D. evaluate

III. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

In Germany, it's important to be serious in a work situation. They don't mix work and play so you shouldn't make jokes ...(5)... you do in the UK and USA when you first meet people. They work in a very organized way and prefer to do one thing at a time. They don't like interruptions or ...(6)... changes of schedule. Punctuality is very important so you should arrive on time for appointments. At meeting, it's important to follow the agenda and not interrupt ...(7)... speaker. If you give a presentation, you should focus ...(8)... facts and technical information and the quality of your company's products. You should also prepare well, as they may ask a lot of questions. Colleagues normally use the family names, and title - for example 'Doctor' or 'Professor', so you shouldn't use first names ...(9)... a person asks you to.

Question 5: A. such as B. as if C. as D. while

Question 6: A. promptly B. sudden C. abruptly D. suddenly

Question 7: A. others B. the other C. other D. another

Question 8: A. in B. on C. to D. at

Question 9: A. unless B. since C. if only D. as

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

Question 10: For most male spiders courtship is a perilous procedure, for they may be eaten by females.

- A. peculiar B. complicated C. dangerous D. safe

Question 11: Names of people in the book were changed to preserve anonymity.

- A. reveal B. presume C. cover D. conserve

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 12: A. individual B. procedure C. education D. productive

Question 13: A. beat B. reach C. heat D. threat

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

A long time ago, when ancient Rome was still an empire, people of that time used similar weights and measures. The standards for these weights and measures were established by the Romans, who kept these standards in a temple in Rome. All standards for measuring weight or distance were the same, whether in Spain or in Syria. But then the Roman Empire fell, and these standards disappeared. Today, standards vary from place to place throughout the world. Tourists who drive from the United States in Canada, for example, are surprised when they buy gasoline for their cars. A gallon of gas costs more than they are accustomed to paying. They complain that prices are much higher in Canada than in the United States. Then they discover that they can drive farther on a Canadian gallon than on a United States gallon. Is it a different kind of gas? No, it is a different kind of gallon. Canada uses the British, or *imperial*, gallon that is about one-fifth larger than the United States gallon. Four quarts equal a gallon and two pints equal a quart in both countries. But Canada's quarts and pints are larger than quarts and pints in the United States. The imperial gallon equals 277.42 cubic inches while the gallon in the United States is equal to 231 cubic inches. Measured in ounces, Canada's large gallon holds 160 fluid ounces, while the smaller United States gallon holds no more than 128 fluid ounces. From these figures, it is easy to see why Americans can drive farther on the Canadian gallon than on the American gallon. Someday, countries may follow the example of the ancient Romans and make weights and measures the same for every nation.

Question 14: *A gallon of gas in Canada costs more.....*

- A. than American tourists afford B. than Americans are used to paying
C. than the ancient Romans charged D. than the imperial British like

Question 15: *Why are American tourists surprised?*

- A. They weigh more in Canada than in the United States.
- B. The price of a Canadian gallon of gas seems high.
- C. They didn't know Canada sold gasoline.
- D. Canada has a shortage of gasoline.

Question 16: *Which statement does the article lead you to believe?*

- A. Americans should not travel so much.
- B. Canada should reduce their price of gasoline.
- C. It would be good to use the same measures everywhere.
- D. No one in Rome ever went to a temple.

Question 17: *Canada has a different kind of.....*

- A. driver
- B. gallon
- C. gasoline
- D. tourist

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

Question 18: I love this painting of an old man. He has such a beautiful.....smile.

- A. childlike
- B. childless
- C. childhood
- D. childish

Question 19: *Student:* "..... ." ~ *Teacher:* "No worries. Come in, please."

- A. I've just arrived.
- B. I'm late
- C. Sorry I'm late.
- D. I want to come in.

Question 20: If you want your son to do better on his exams, I suggest he.....harder.

- A. will study
- B. will study
- C. studies
- D. study

Question 21: *Mai:* "Thank you so much." ~ *Sue:* "....."

- A. Don't think so.
- B. Don't mention it.
- C. Don't take it.
- D. Don't say so.

Question 22: ".....anyone ring while I'm away, please take a message."

- A. Should
- B. May
- C. Will
- D. Would

Question 23: *Trang:* "Can you do me a favour?" ~ *Thomas:* "..... "

- A. What else can I do?
- B. No way. I don't believe it.
- C. How can I help you?
- D. Yes, of course.

Question 24: My uncle was.....ill last summer; however, fortunately, he is now making a slow but steady recovery.

- A. critically
- B. seriously
- C. fatally
- D. deadly

Question 25: She had to pass all her exams, or.....she would not have a holiday.

- A. instead
- B. therefore
- C. though
- D. else

Question 26: She made a list of what to do.....forget anything.

- A. not to
- B. so that
- C. in order to
- D. so as not to

Question 27: Tuition fee must be paid.....before or on the due date.

- A. neither
- B. either
- C. also
- D. not only

Question 28: Please report.....the supervisor if you find anything unusual.

- A. among
- B. to
- C. for
- D. into

Question 29: She kept him.....because he had a high temperature.

- A. out
- B. in
- C. on
- D. off

Question 30: The chief foods eaten in any country depend largely on.....best in its climate and soil.

- A. it grows
- B. what grows
- C. does it grow
- D. what does it grow

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

Question 31: Computer science which is considered by some scientists to have a much closer relationship with mathematics than many scientific disciplines.

- A. some scientists
- B. which is considered
- C. than many
- D. much closer

Question 32: If one type of manufacturing expands, it is alike that another type will shrink considerably.

- A. expands
- B. alike
- C. considerably
- D. another

Question 33: Alaska's vast areas of untamed wilderness attracts many people who enjoy the outdoors.

- A. untamed
- B. attracts
- C. enjoy
- D. wilderness

Question 34: Manufacturers may use food additives for preserving, to colour, or to flavour, or to fortify foods.

- A. to flavour
- B. for preserving
- C. many use
- D. fortify foods

Read the following passage adapted and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the questions that follow.

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

- A. Gas. B. Hot win C. Petrol. D. Steam.

Question 36: *Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?*

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

Question 37: *Electric magnets are used in steel works to.....*

- A. heat the molten steel B. lift heavy weights up to ten tons
C. boil a jug of water D. test the steel for strength

Question 38: *The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they.....*

- A. are more adaptable B. are more reliable
C. do not require attention D. do not pollute the environment

Question 39: *The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are.....*

- A. water and coal B. atomic power and water
C. wind and gas D. sunlight and wind power

Question 40: *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. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy
D. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity

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

- A. It can be adapted to various uses. B. It can be made with ease.
C. It is used to drive motor engines. D. It is cheap and easy to use.

Question 42: *What do we call machines that make electricity?*

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

Question 43: *The word "they" in the paragraph refers to.....*

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

Question 44: *The best title for this passage could be.....*

- A. "Types of Power Plants" B. "Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life"
C. "How to Produce Electricity" D. "Why Electricity Is So Remarkable"

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 45: *He wore a beard and black glasses. No one could recognize him.*

- A. As his wearing a beard and black glasses, no one could recognize him.
B. No one could recognize him, wearing a beard and a glasses.
C. Owing to his beard and black glasses, he wasn't recognized.
D. He wore a beard and black glasses for no one to recognize him.

Question 46: *We had nothing to eat but bananas.*

- A. Nothing to eat was better than bananas. B. Bananas were all we had to eat.
C. We didn't eat anything even bananas. D. We ate everything but not bananas.

Question 47: *Sales of smartphones have increased this year.*

- A. There has been an increase in sales of smartphones this year. B. They have smartphones increasingly selling this year.
C. They increased the sales of smartphones this year. D. There is an increase in sales of smartphones this year.

Question 48: *A small church lies at the foot of the hill.*

- A. At the foot of the hill lies a small church. B. At the foot of the hill a small church lie.
C. At the foot of the hill does lie a small church. D. At the foot of the hill does a small church lies.

Question 49: *I'll find that man, no matter how long it takes.*

- A. It takes me a matter of time to find that man.
B. I can't find that man without taking a long time.
C. However long it may take, I'll find that man.
D. Although it took a long time, I managed to find that man.

Question 50: *The coach said, "It's time for you to go home, boys!"*

- A. The coach told the boys that it is time for them to go home.

- B.** The coach tells the boys that it was time for them to go home.
- C.** The coach told the boys that it was time for you to go home.
- D.** The coach told the boys that it was time for them to go home.