

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ខ្មែរ
ĐỀ THI THỬ THÁNG 10
(Đề thi có 03 trang)

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA CHUYÊN ĐỀ KHỐI A1 VÀ D LẦN III
KỶ THI THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2017
Môn: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Mã đề thi 359

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

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- Question 1:** A. baths B. mouths C. sheaths D. maths
Question 2: A. choke B. chroma C. chaos D. chasm

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. extremist B. incessant C. magnifier D. heuristics
Question 4: A. personnel B. reimburse C. judicious D. detainee

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

Question 5: With his father's encourage and guidance, Mozart was introduced to music at an early age.
A B C D

Question 6: Thousands of years ago, the Sahara had water enough so that people and animals were able to survive on the edge of the desert.
A B C
D

Question 7: Taking these considerations for account, I believe that it is still a problem for many women to assert themselves, irrespective of their educational background.
A B
C D

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

Question 8: Shaking hands is the _____ way of greeting business counterparts in Europe.
A. convenient B. absolute C. practical D. customary

Question 9: His parents object strongly _____ his playing too much computer games.
A. at B. to C. in D. against

Question 10: Our neighbor has _____ ours.
A. as a big house B. as big a house as
C. the same big house D. a house the same big as

Question 11: I remember the boy's face but his name _____ me.
A. misses B. forgets C. fails D. escapes

Question 12: He will never forget the day _____ he met his wife.
A. where B. that C. when D. which

Question 13: He often tells the children _____ when they play water sports.
A. be careful B. not be careless C. to be careful D. to be careful with

Question 14: There will be _____ jobs for people because some robots will do the same jobs as people.
A. fewer B. less C. much D. many

Question 15: New ways have to be found to _____ of waste materials and poisonous gases so that we can have cleaner surroundings.
A. deal B. remove C. do D. dispose

Question 16: The goal is to make higher education available to everyone who is willing and capable _____ his financial situation.

A. with reference to B. owing to C. regardless of D. in terms of

Question 17: Ha Noi is cold this time _____. You need _____ warm clothes if you go there.

A. of the year – to pack B. of year – packing C. of year – pack D. of year – to pack

Question 18: Bill and Ted _____ each other straight away and became firm friends.

A. took after B. held together C. took to D. let in

Question 19: As soon as you buy a car, it starts falling in _____.

A. price B. value C. cost D. worth

Question 20: _____ what is the most important point of an issue will allow you to make a better decision.

A. Understanding B. Understand C. Understood D. To understand

Question 21: Joseph is a very efficient manager. He always outlines everyone’s duties _____ at the company’s weekly meetings.

A. in case B. in brief C. on par D. on call

Question 22: As time _____ we saw less and less of each other.

A. went off B. went up C. went by D. went over

Question 23: Despite his interest in art, he studied _____ engineering in college.

A. mechanistic B. mechanical C. mechanically D. mechanism

Question 24: The idea of aliens may seem absurd, but times change, as does science, and this makes the idea far _____ than it once appeared.

A. more plausible B. much plausible C. least plausible D. most plausible

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

Question 25: Two friends Peter and Linda are talking about pet.

- Peter: "Well, cats are very good at catching mice around the house."

- Linda: "_____."

A. Nothing more to say. B. You can say that again.
C. Yes, I hope so. D. No, dogs are very good, too.

Question 26: David is talking about Mr. West’s early retirement.

- David: "Mr. West is going to retire next month."

- Kathy: "_____."

A. Oh, I have no idea. B. You don’t say!
C. Right, you’d probably be the next. D. Congratulations!

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: The rapidly shrinking middle class worries that our children won’t have the same chances we had.

A. getting larger B. getting thinner C. getting smaller D. getting worse

Question 28: People in the sixth century braved the turbulent seas and treacherous storms of the Atlantic Ocean in small leather boats.

A. marvelous B. cautious C. desirous D. perilous

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

Question 29: Most members of the camel family are found in arid habitats all over the world.

A. moist B. parched C. sandy D. dry

Question 30: How on earth could they do away with a lovely old building like that and put a car park there instead?

A. keep B. eliminate C. decrease D. squander

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 31: He behaved so recklessly, so he would be disqualified from keeping his last job.

A. If he hadn’t behaved so recklessly, he hadn’t quit his last job.
B. Without his reckless behavior, he would have lost his last job.
C. Had he not behaved so recklessly, he wouldn’t have been fired from his last job.
D. He didn’t quit his job because he knew that he had behaved so recklessly.

Question 32: I can’t stand his talking foolishly when everybody talks about something in a serious way.

A. Everybody talks seriously when he talks foolishly.
B. I don’t mind his talking foolishly when everybody talks seriously.

- C. I can't understand what he talks when people talk foolishly.
- D. I hate him talking foolishly when people talk seriously.

Question 33: "If I were you, I wouldn't read the job advertisement and position description carelessly." Helen said.

- A. Helen recommended that I take no notice of the job advertisement and position description.
- B. Helen advised me on reading the job advertisement and position description carelessly.
- C. Helen advised me against reading the job advertisement and position description carelessly.
- D. I was blamed for not reading the job advertisement and position description carefully by Helen.

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

Question 34: The holiday was so expensive. We could only afford five days.

- A. It was such an expensive holiday that we could only afford five days.
- B. The holiday was dirt cheap, so we could afford more than five days.
- C. So expensive was a five-day holiday that we could hardly afford it.
- D. A five-day holiday wasn't cheap, so we couldn't afford it.

Question 35: The basketball team knew they lost the match. They soon started to blame each other.

- A. As soon as they blamed each other, the basketball team knew they lost the match.
- B. No sooner had the basketball team started to blame each other than they knew they lost the match.
- C. Not only did the basketball team lose the match but they blamed each other as well.
- D. Hardly had the basketball team known they lost the match when they started to blame each other.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 36 to 40.

Many people have forgotten what the world was like before TV. But today it has become an integral part of our lives. No medium can compare with TV as a means of information, entertainment and education. TV now plays such an important role in so many people's lives that it is essential for us to try to decide (36)_____ it is bad or good.

First of all, TV is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but also a (37)_____ cheap one. For a family of 4, for example, it is more convenient as well as cheaper to sit comfortably at home than to go out. They don't have to pay for expensive tickets. All they have to do is to turn on TV and they can see films, political discussions and the latest exciting football matches. Some people say that this is first where the danger lies. The TV viewers need do nothing: they (38)_____ no choices, they're completely passive and don't even use their legs.

TV, people often say, informs about current events and the latest developments in science and politics. A lot of good films, music programs have appeared recently on TV. (39)_____ here again there is a danger. We get to like watching TV so much that it begins to dominate our lives. A friend of mine told me that when his TV set broke he and his family suddenly found that they had much more time to do things.

The most important thing which is really criticizing is poor quality of the programs and its harmful effect on children. For example the film "Natural Born Killers" teaches children to kill and there was one accident in France when a group of teenagers kill their parents.

There are many arguments for and against TV. I think we must understand that TV in itself is neither good (40)_____ bad. TV is as good or as bad as we make it.

(Source: © *Television and Advertisement* www.native-english.ru/topics/television-and-advertisement)

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| Question 36: | A. somehow | B. whether | C. why | D. how |
| Question 37: | A. comparatively | B. conceitedly | C. competitively | D. casually |
| Question 38: | A. bring | B. take | C. make | D. do |
| Question 39: | A. Yet | B. So | C. For | D. If only |
| Question 40: | A. too | B. and | C. or | D. nor |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 45.

A warm drink of milk before bed has long been the best choice for those wanting a good night's sleep. But now a study has found it really does help people **nod off** - if it is milked from a cow at night.

Researchers have discovered that “night milk” contains more melatonin, which has been proven to help people feel sleepy and reduce anxiety.

The study, by researchers from Seoul, South Korea, involved mice being fed with dried milk powder made from cows milked both during the day and at night.

Those given night milk, which contained 10 times the amount of melatonin, were less active and less anxious than those fed with the milk collected during daytime, according to the study published in The Journal of Medicinal Food.

Night milk quickened the start of sleep and caused the mice to sleep longer.

While the effect of cows milk harvested at different time has not been tested on humans up to now, taking melatonin drugs has been suggested to those who are struggling to fall asleep at night.

Previous studies have also indicated that milk can be excellent for helping sleep because of the calcium content, which helps people to relax.

Milk is also sugar-free and additive-free with nutritionists recommending skimmed milk as the best choice before bed as it is the least fattening. The more fat you take in before bedtime, the greater burden you will put on your body at night.

(Source: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/article-3362397/A-milky-drink-really-help-nod-cow-milked-NIGHT-Cattle-produce-sleep-inducing-compounds-dark.html>)

Question 41: According to the text, the mice fed with daytime milk _____.

- A. started sleep more easily
- B. were more anxious
- C. were less active
- D. woke up later

Question 42: Which of the following is true of melatonin according to the text?

- A. It’s been tested on mice for ten years
- B. It can make people more energetic
- C. It exists in milk in great amount
- D. It’s used in sleeping drugs

Question 43: What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Night Milk and Sleep
- B. Fat Sugar and Health
- C. An Experiment on Mice
- D. Milk Drinking and Health

Question 44: How does the author support the theme of the text?

- A. By giving examples.
- B. By stating arguments.
- C. By explaining statistical data.
- D. By providing research results.

Question 45: The word “**nod off**” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. feel relaxed
- B. stay awake
- C. fall asleep
- D. shake head

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 46 to 50.

In modern society, receiving systematic college education seems a necessary way for success as a graduate from first-class university may always get more opportunities than others. However, if it is gold, it will shine one day. In this article, we will get to know three most successful people in U.S. who never finished their college education. Following experiences of these successful **dropouts** may give you some inspiration.

1. Bill Gates

Harvard’s campus paper “Harvard Crimson” called Bill Gates “Harvard’s most successful dropout”, while the rest of the world preferred to name him “the world’s richest man” for more than a decade. Now, even not on the top, he is still among the list of the world’s wealthiest people. Gates entered Harvard in the fall of 1973. Two years later, he dropped out to found Microsoft with friend Paul Allen. And in 2007, he finally received an honorary doctorate from Harvard.

2. Steve Jobs

The iPad, even Buzz Lightyear probably wouldn’t have existed if Steve Jobs stayed in school. Because his family couldn’t afford his college education, Jobs had to drop out of Reed College just after entering for 6 months. Then he found Apple, NeXT Computer and Pixar, which had made great influences on development of modern technique and culture. However, this wizard thought that his brief college education was not worthless.

3. Frank Lloyd Wright

As the America’s most celebrated architect, Wright spent more time on designing colleges rather than attending classes in them. Once spent one year in the University of Wisconsin-Madison, then he left for Chicago

and started to learn from Louis Sullivan, the "father of modernism." Wright's splendid resume included more than 500 works, most famous of which are Fallingwater and New York City's Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum.

(Source: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/photo/2010-05/11/c_13286911.htm)

Question 46: What does "**dropouts**" in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Hardworking students.
- B. Very successful students.
- C. Students failing to finish their school education.
- D. Students from poor families.

Question 47: Which of the following is right according to Paragraph 1?

- A. People graduating from famous universities are more likely to get jobs.
- B. Many successful people had the experience of giving up their school education.
- C. If one has a lot of gold, he will become very rich one day.
- D. We should stop our college education to follow in those successful people's steps.

Question 48: According to the writer, Bill Gates _____.

- A. is richer than any other man in the world
- B. is well-known in Harvard University
- C. finally finished his study at Harvard and got a doctorate degree
- D. is the only founder of Microsoft

Question 49: Which of the following statements can't be learned from the last two paragraphs?

- A. The reason for Jobs' dropping his college education is that his parents couldn't pay for it.
- B. Jobs thought his six-month college education gave him no help.
- C. Wright's teacher was a very famous artist.
- D. Wright is the designer of New York City's Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum.

Question 50: What does the author want to tell us in this passage?

- A. Successful people often have unordinary life experience.
- B. College education is not so important to one's success.
- C. People from poor families are more likely to give up their college education.
- D. Even without college education, one can still achieve success with one's hard work.

_____ **THE END** _____

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO


 ĐỀ THI THỨ THÁNG 10
 Mã đề 359

**ĐỀ KIỂM TRA CHUYÊN ĐỀ KHỐI A1 VÀ D LẦN III
KỶ THI THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2017**

ĐÁP ÁN
Môn: TIẾNG ANH

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

***LƯU Ý:** Phần tìm lỗi sai, giáo viên hướng dẫn học sinh sửa lỗi sai như sau:

Câu 5: Sửa "encourage" thành "encouragement".

Câu 6: Sửa "water enough" thành "enough water".

Câu 7: Sửa "for" thành "into". (Ta có thành ngữ: "Take something into consideration/account" Để ý suy xét tới việc gì)

Phân biệt:

*take account of something, take something into account: to consider particular facts, circumstances, etc. when making a decision about something.

*take something into consideration: to think about and include a particular thing or fact when you are forming an opinion or making a decision.

***MỘT SỐ CẤU TRÚC HAY TRONG ĐỀ:**

Câu 9: Cách dùng "object"

- object to somebody / something

- object to doing something / to somebody doing something

- object that + clause

- object (v): to say that you disagree with, disapprove of or oppose something.

Câu 10: Cấu trúc so sánh ngang bằng: as + adjective + a/an Noun + as.

Câu 11: Something + escape + somebody: Ai đó không nhớ, không nhận ra cái gì đó.

Câu 15: Dispose of something = Get rid of something: Loại bỏ, loại trừ.

Câu 16:

With reference to: Về vấn đề, có liên quan tới.

Owing to = Because of = Due to: Bởi vì.

Regardless of: Bất chấp, không kể, không quan tâm tới điều gì đó.

In terms of something; In something terms: Về mặt; dưới dạng.

Câu 18:

Take after someone: Giống ai đó.

Hold together ; hold something together: Duy trì, hoặc giữ cho cái gì đó được liên kết, bền chặt.

Take to somebody ; take to something: Bắt đầu thích ai đó, kết thân với ai đó.

Câu 19:

Go up / rise / increase in value: Tăng giá.

Go down / fall / drop in value: Giảm giá.

Câu 21:

In case: trong trường hợp.

In brief: tóm tắt, ngắn gọn (không chi tiết).

On a par with somebody/something: ngang cơ (đều đẹp, xấu, quan trọng,... như nhau) với ai đó.

On call: luôn làm việc bất cứ khi nào (chúng ta) cần.

Câu 22:

Go off: (Bom, Súng) nổ, (Đồng hồ) reo, báo thức.

Go up: Tăng.

Go by: (Thời gian) trôi qua.

Go over: Kiểm tra, xem xét (cái gì đó) thật cẩn thận.

Câu 25:

You can say that again! = I agree with you completely!

Câu 26:

You don't say! = I'm not surprised!

----- HẾT -----