

SỞ GD&ĐT BẮC KẠN  
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN

ĐỀ THI THỬ THPT QUỐC GIA LẦN 1  
NĂM HỌC 2016 - 2017

Môn: Tiếng Anh

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút

Mã đề thi 132

Họ, tên thí sinh:..... SBD: .....

(ID: 162786) Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions

Câu 1: A. employer      B. reunite      C. understand      D. recommend

Câu 2: A. administrative      B. productivity      C. electricity      D. opportunity

(ID: 162789) Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions

Câu 3: A. explosion      B. conversion      C. precision      D. expansion

Câu 4: A. malaria      B. eradicate      C. character      D. spectacular

(ID: 162687) Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that need correction in each of the following questions

Câu 5: Several people have apparent tried to change the man's mind, but he refuses to

A

B

C

listen.

D

Câu 6: Some people believe that human being will never use away all the natural

A

B

C

resources on earth.

D

Câu 7: Because vitamins are contained in a wide variety of foods, people seldom lack

A

B

C

of most of them.

D

(ID: 162750) Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Câu 8: Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the alarm clock for 5 o'clock tomorrow morning.

A. ring

B. put

C. wind

D. set

Câu 9: Books are no longer the only \_\_\_\_\_ of stories and information.

A. basis

B. site

C. source

D. style

Câu 10: \_\_\_\_\_ for our health.

A. One's diet is helpful in extra fiber.

B. Helpful one's diet is extra fiber

C. Extra fiber is one's helpful diet

D. Extra fiber in one's diet is helpful

Câu 11: The growth of two-income families in the United States \_\_\_\_\_ of people moving to a new social class.

A. has resulted in millions

B. resulting in millions

C. results of millions

D. millions of results



- A. correct                      B. exact                      C. suitable                      D. right

**Câu 25.** For example, you can play a ballad, then move on to something more **energetic** such as rock 'n' roll.

- A. languid                      B. soft                      C. ill                      D. slow

**(ID: 162700)** Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentences that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions

**Câu 26:** Mike graduated with a good degree. However, he joined the ranks of the unemployed.

- A. Mike joined the ranks of the unemployed because he graduated with a good degree.  
B. If Mike graduated with a good degree, he would join the ranks of the unemployed.  
C. Although Mike graduated with a good degree, he joined the ranks of the unemployed.  
D. That Mike graduated with a good degree helped him join the ranks of the unemployed.

**Câu 27:** Put your coat on. You will get cold.

- A. You will not get cold unless you put your coat on.  
B. Put your coat on, otherwise you will get cold.  
C. It is not until you put your coat on that you will get cold.  
D. You not only put your coat on but also get cold

**(ID: 162703)** Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentences that is closest in meaning to each of sentences in the following questions

**Câu 28:** It seems that no-one predicted the correct result.

- A. No-one seems to has predicted the correct result.  
B. No-one seem to have predicted the correct result.  
C. No-one seems have predicted the correct result.  
D. No-one seems to have predicted the correct result.

**Câu 29:** We can't deny that all of us made certain mistakes early on.

- A. It can be denied that not all of us made mistakes.  
B. Everyone of us denies that we made certain mistakes early on.  
C. It is true that nobody could avoid making mistakes.  
D. We admit that we could avoid making certain mistakes when young.

**Câu 30:** The agreement ended six-month negotiation. It was signed yesterday.

- A. The agreement which was signed yesterday ended six-month negotiation.  
B. The agreement which ended six-month negotiation was signed yesterday.  
C. The agreement which was signed yesterday lasted six months.  
D. The negotiation which lasted six months was signed yesterday.

**(ID: 162763)** Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Broad-tailed hummingbirds often nest in quaking, slender deciduous trees with smooth, gray-green bark found in the Colorado Rockies of the Western United States. After flying some 2,000 kilometres north from where they have wintered in Mexico, the hummingbirds need six weeks to build a nest, incubate their eggs, and raise the chicks. A second nest is feasible only if the first fails early in the season. Quality, not quantity, is what **counts** in hummingbird reproduction.

A nest on the lowest intact branch of an aspen will give a hummingbird a good view, a clear flight patch, and protection for her young. Male hummingbirds claim feeding territories in open meadows where, from late May through June, they mate with females coming to feed but take no part in nesting. Thus when the hen is away to feed, the nest is unguarded. While the smooth bark of

the aspen trunk generally offers a poor grip for the claws of a hungry squirrel or weasel, aerial attacks, from a hawk, owl, or gray jay, are more likely.

The choice of where to build a nest is based not only on the branch itself but also on what hangs over it. A crooked deformity in the nest branch, a second, unusually close branch overhead, or proximity to part of a trunk bowed by a past ice storm are features that provide shelter and make for an attractive nest site. **Scarcely** larger than a halved golf ball, the nest is painstakingly constructed of spider webs and plant down, decorated and camouflaged outside with paper-like bits of aspen bark held together with more strands of spider silk. By early June it will hold two pea-sized eggs, which each weigh one-seventh of the mother's weight, and in sixteen to nineteen days, two chicks.

**Câu 31:** *What aspect of broad-tailed hummingbird behaviour does the passage mainly discuss?*

- A. Mating habits
- B. Selection of nest sites
- C. Caring for the young
- D. Migration routes

**Câu 32:** *According to the passage, in what circumstances do hummingbirds build a second nest?*

- A. If there is an unusually large supply of food
- B. If the nests are destroyed early in the season.
- C. If the winter is unusually warm
- D. If the chicks in the first nest hatch early

**Câu 33:** *The word "counts" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. numbers
- B. estimates
- C. weighs
- D. matters

**Câu 34:** *According to the passage, which of the following is true of the male broad-tailed hummingbird?*

- A. It protects the nest while the female searches for food.
- B. It is not involved in caring for the chicks
- C. It shares nesting duties equally with the female.
- D. It finds food for the female and the chicks

**Câu 35:** *It can be inferred from the passage that the broad-tailed hummingbirds' eggs and chicks are most vulnerable to attack by \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. humans
- B. insects
- C. birds
- D. squirrels

**Câu 36:** *Which of the following would be a good location for a broad-tailed hummingbird to build its nest?*

- A. A thick branch
- B. the longest branch of a tree
- C. A branch near the top of a tree
- D. A protected branch

**Câu 37:** *The word "Scarcely" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. obviously
- B. barely
- C. consistently
- D. needlessly

**Câu 38:** *Which of the following was NOT mentioned in the passage as a nest-building material of the broad-tailed hummingbird?*

- A. Plant down
- B. Paper
- C. Spider webs
- D. Tree bark

**Câu 39:** *The author compares the size of the broad-tailed hummingbird's nest to \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. a golf ball
- B. a spider web
- C. an egg
- D. a pea

**Câu 40:** *According to the passage, how long does it take for broad-tailed hummingbird egg to hatch?*

- A. More than six weeks
- B. Two to three weeks
- C. One month
- D. Less than a week

**(ID: 162774)** *Circle the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.*

## THE TRUTH BEHIND THE DA VINCI CODE

In 2006, Sony Pictures released a remarkable and intriguing film entitled *The Da Vinci Code*, based on the novel of the same name by Dan Brown. In the film, religious leaders and professors are in a race to discover the secrets of an organization called the Priory of Sion. The biggest secret kept by this organization is supposedly that Jesus Christ and a woman whose name is recorded in the Bible as Mary Magdalene had a child, and that their family 55 line continues to this day. In a TV interview, Dan Brown stated that, in his book, "all of the art, architecture, secret rituals, secret societies, all of that is historical fact." However, while the Priory of Sion did exist, it's nothing like the one which is so central to *The Da Vinci Code*.

The Priory of Sion was started in France in 1956 by a skillful liar named Pierre Plantard. *Priory* means religious house, and *Sion* was a hill in the town of Annemasse, where the Priory was started by Plantard and four of 60 his friends. At first, their group fought for housing rights for local people, and their offices were at Plantard's apartment. The organization promised to benefit the weak and the oppressed, and to do good in general. However, there was a darker side to the Plantard's Priory.

Plantard actually hoped to use the Priory of Sion to claim to be a descendant of French kings. Between the years 1961 and 1984, Plantard created the enigma of a much more powerful Priory than his insignificant organization. First, in order to give the impression that the Priory began in 1099, Plantard and his friend Philippe de Cherisey created documents, called the *Secret Dossiers of Henri Lobineau*, and illegally put them into the National Library of France. Next, Plantard got author Gerard de Sede to write a book in 1967 using the false documents; the book became very popular in France. This phenomenon is similar to the popularity of *The Da Vinci Code*, where a book based on false information or speculation becomes popular. 70

Matters were complicated when in 1969, an English actor and science-fiction writer named Henry Lincoln read Gerard de Sede's book. Lincoln did not know of Plantard and his schemes, and may have been a victim of the hoax. He seemed to believe what he read, and jumped to even more wild conclusions, which he published in his 1982 book, *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail*. He and his co-authors declared as fact that the Priory started in 1099; that its leaders included Leonardo Da Vinci, Isaac Newton, and Victor Hugo; that the Priory protects the descendants of Jesus 75 Christ and Mary Magdalene; and that these descendants ruled France from A.D. 447 to 751. **All** this was based on reading a novel based on the false facts from documents which were a hoax. Most modern historians do not consider Lincoln's book to be a serious work of history.

How can we be so sure that Plantard created this hoax? Well, the best witness to a crime is the criminal himself. Over 100 hundred letters between Plantard, de Cherisey, and de Sede, discovered by researcher Jean-Luc 80 Chaumeil, show clearly that they were trying to pull an elaborate hoax. In fact, in the 1990s, Plantard got in trouble with the law, and his house was searched. Within it were found many false documents, most harmless, some of which said he was the true king of France. As a final embarrassment, Plantard had to swear in a court of law that the enigma of the Priory of Sion was the work of his imagination.

**Câu 41:** *What does the author hope to show in this passage?*

- A. Dan Brown knew his book wasn't based on fact.
- B. *The Da Vinci Code* is based on fact.
- C. Sony's movie *The Da Vinci Code* is better than Dan Brown's book.
- D. The Priory of Sion was a hoax.

**Câu 42:** *What is true about the real Priory of Sion?*

- A. It was started in 1956 by Pierre Plantard
- B. It is connected to the leaders of France.
- C. It has a secret about Jesus Christ and Mary Magdalene.

D. Its leader used to be Leonardo Da Vinci.

**Câu 43:** *Why did Plantard put documents in the National Library of France?*

- A. He wanted Henry Lincoln to find them there.
- B. He believed that he knew the truth and wanted to tell everyone.
- C. He wanted people to believe that the Priory began in 1099.
- D. So that Gerard de Sede's book would sell more copies.

**Câu 44:** *According to the passage, who did NOT know about the creation of the Priory of Sion hoax?*

- A. Gerard de Sede
- B. Philippe de Cherisey
- C. Pierre Plantard
- D. Henry Lincoln

**Câu 45:** *Which claim was NOT made in *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail*?*

- A. The Priory of Sion began in 1099.
- B. The Priory of Sion protects the descendants of Jesus Christ.
- C. Pierre Plantard created the *Secret Dossiers of Henri Lobineau*.
- D. Isaac Newton was a leader of the Priory of Sion.

**VIII (ID: 162780)** *Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks .*

When you read something in a foreign language, you frequently come across words you do not fully understand. Sometimes you (46) \_\_\_\_\_ the meaning in a dictionary and sometimes you guess. The strategy you adopt depends very much upon the degree of accuracy you require and the time at your disposal.

If you are the sort of person who tends to turn to the dictionary frequently, it is (47) \_\_\_\_\_ remembering that every dictionary has its limitations. Each definition is only an approximation and one builds up an accurate picture of the meaning of a word only after meeting it in a (48) \_\_\_\_\_ of contexts. It is also important to recognize the special dangers of dictionaries that translate from English into your native language and vice versa. If you must use a dictionary, it is usually far safer to consult an English-English dictionary.

In most exams you are not permitted to use a dictionary. (49) \_\_\_\_\_ you are allowed to use one, it is very time-consuming to look up words, and time in exams is usually limited. You are, therefore, forced to guess the meaning of unfamiliar words.

When you come across unknown words in an exam text, it is very easy to panic. However, if you develop efficient techniques for guessing the meaning, you will overcome a number of possible problems and help yourself to understand far more of the text than you at first thought likely.

Two strategies which may help you guess the meaning of a word are: using contextual clues, both within the sentence and outside, and making use of clues (50) \_\_\_\_\_ from the formation of the word.

**Câu 46:** A. control                      B. inspect                      C. check                      D. examine

**Câu 47:** A. valuable                      B. worth                      C. essential                      D. vital

**Câu 48:** A. variation                      B. multiple                      C. diversity                      D. variety

**Câu 49:** A. Even if                      B. Provided                      C. Although                      D. In case

**Câu 50:** A. originated                      B. extracted                      C. derived                      D. coming

----- THE END-----

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

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