SỞ GD-ĐT VĨNH PHÚC

ĐỀ KSCL THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM HỌC 2016 - 2017 MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 12

MÃ ĐÈ: 208

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút (50 câu trắc nghiệm)

Họ, tên thí sinh:			. Số báo danh:	
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.				
Câu 1: A. carried	B. organized	C. impressed	D. involved	
Câu 2: A. chemical	B. character	C. charming	D. chemistry	
in the position of primar	y stress in each of the fol		ord that differs from the other three	
Câu 3: A. believe	B. marriage	C. response	D. maintain	
Câu 4: A. hospital	B. supportive	C. wonderful	D. mischievous	
Mark the letter A, B, C, questions.	or D on your answer she	et to indicate the cor	rrect answer to each of the following	
Câu 5: I did not have enou	igh lexical knowledge to _	that article f	rom Vietnamese into English.	
A. translate	B. convert	C. transmit	D. change	
A. where he could chan C. where could he chan	ige some money		nange some money hange some money	
Câu 7: Mary didn't remen	B. told	the day before. C. was telling	D. had told	
Câu 8: He became interes A. photography	ted in when he	started taking pictures		
Câu 9: Body language			r	
A. is known to enhance		B. has known to en	nhance	
C. knew to have been e	nhanced	D. was known to b	e enhanced	
Câu 10: Taking an exam _	English always	makes me nervous.		
A. on	B. at	C. in	D. of	
Câu 11: Women also wor				
A. burden	B. weight	C. milestone	D. load	
Câu 12: The boys who en				
A. caring Câu 13: This is the first time	B. supportive		D. obedient	
A. have ever met	B. ever met	C. ever meet	D. had ever met	
Câu 14: She was angry wh				
A. θ	B. the	C. a	D. an	
Câu 15:, it is ce A. For the best or worst C. For best or worst		B. For better or wo D. For the better o	orse	
Câu 16: If it fin	_			
A. is going to be	B. will be	C. is	D. would be	
Mark the letter A, B, C, in each of the following q	<u> </u>	eet to indicate the <u>ur</u>	nderlined part that needs correction	
and keen for the job.		_	to your social skills, work motivation,	
A. documents	B. into	C. motivation	D. keen	
	n is the act of transferri	ng information throu	ugh neither verbal messages or non-	
verbal signals. A. through	B. neither	C. transferring	D. Communication	

Câu 19: The <u>shocking</u> new A. shocking	s <u>in</u> newspapers <u>are what</u> B. are	people are talking about the C. in	nis morning. D. what
Mark the letter A, B, C, of underlined word(s) in each			CLOSEST in meaning to the
Câu 20: She got up late and A. came into	d <u>rushed</u> to the bus stop. B. went leisurely	C. dropped by	D. went quickly
Câu 21: It will take more of A. approximately	or less a month to prepare B. simply	for the wedding. C. generally	D. frankly
Mark the letter A, B, C, o underlined word(s) in each			OPPOSITE in meaning to the
Câu 22: She was unhappy A. lost control of		a lot of her old friends wh	nen she went abroad to study. D. put in charge of
Câu 23: Mr. Smith's new r A. inapplicable	neighbors appear to be ver B. futile	ry <u>friendly</u> . C. hostile	D. amicable
each of the following exch	anges.		t suitable response to complete
Câu 24: Tom: I thought yo	our tennis game was a lot ! I thought it was terrib		
A. You've got to be kide C. No, I don't think so	ding	B. You can say t D. Thanks! Same	C
Câu 25: "What do you war A. Yeah, your meal is gu			D. Yes, give up.
Mark the letter A, B, C of each of the following ques		eet to indicate the senten	ce that is closest in meaning to
Câu 26: His eel soup is bet A. Of all the soups I hav B. I have ever eaten man C. His eel soup is good		is the best. an his eel soup. y others better.	
Câu 27: Many people think A. It was not Steve who C. Many people think the Câu 28: I have not met her	stole the money. ne money is stolen by Stev	B. The money is	thought to be stolen by Steve. ght to have stolen the money.
A. I did not meet her thr C. It is three years when	ee years ago.	Ŭ,	years, I met her once. I met her was three years ago.
Mark the letter A, B, C of sentences in the following		eet to indicate the sentence	ce that best combines each pair
B. Anna jogs every morC. Anna jogs every mor	norning. It is very good for ning that is very good for ning, which is very good a ning and then it is good for ning and is good for her h	her health. for her health. or her health.	
Câu 30: Mary was very dis A. Feeling disappoined, B. Mary was too disappo C. Mary lost her temper	appointed, but she tried to Mary tried to keep calm,	o keep calm. but she failed. tment	
			Reading 1 and mark the letter of the questions from 31 to 38.

Political and family values within society have impacted upon the modern family structure. Traditionally, it has been the man's role to be the **breadwinner** for the family- providing the funds to pay for food and shelter. However, due to the many new and unique responsibilities placed upon families, in numerous cases both men

and women- fathers and mothers- have had to enter the workforce. Generally, the reasons for both being involved in the workforce revolve around the need to add to the family's current financial base. To a lesser extent, the need to interact with "adults" in a stimulating work environment is another popular reason. Whatever their reasons, for many families, the decision for father and mother to go out of home and join the labour force has led to a number of side effects within the home which, in turn, impact upon their performance as employees.

Many researchers agree that attitudes towards work are carried over into family life. This **spillover** can be positive or negative. Positive spillover refers to the spread of satisfaction and positive stimulation at work resulting in high levels of energy and satisfaction at home. If the amount of research is to be taken as an indication, it would seem that positive spillover is not a dominant occurrence in the workplace with most research focusing on the effects of negative spillover. Often pointing out the incompatible nature of work and family life, the research focuses on problems and conflict at work which has the effect of **draining** and preoccupying the individual, making it difficult for him or her to participate fully in family life.

Social scientists have devised a number of theories in an attempt to explain the work-family dynamic. Compensation theory is one which has been widely used. It assumes that the relationship between work and family is negative by pointing out that high involvement in one sphere- invariably the work sphere- leads to low involvement in the other. As an individual advances within a career, demands typically fluctuate from moderate to more demanding and if the advancing worker has younger children, this shift in work responsibilities will usually manifest itself in the form of less time spent with the family. Researchers subscribing to this theory point out that the drain on family time is significantly related to work-family conflict with an escalation in conflict, as the number of families increase.

(Adapted from Expert on Cambridge IELTS Reading 1, Hai Jim)

Câu 31: What is the main focus of this passage?			
A. Roles of husbands in a family	B. Relationships between family and job satisfaction		
C. Positive attitude to work	D. Relationships between work itself and job satisfaction		
Câu 32: The main reason fathers and mothers join the	e workforce is		
A. they want to escape the boring environment of l			
B. they need the mature interaction that goes on be	tween adults		
C. they want to be able to retire comfortably			
D. they need extra money			
Câu 33: The word "draining" is closest in meaning t			
A. waste	B. empty		
C. make somebody weaker	D. make somebody stronger		
Câu 34: The word "it" in the third paragraph refers to			
A. family life	B. work		
C. spillover	D. Compensation theory		
Câu 35: The following are the reasons why the father			
A. the need to work to earn money	B. the need to interact with "adults" in a stimulating work		
C. the need to show the ability of working	D. the need to add to the family's current financial base		
Câu 36: The following are true EXCEPT	<u>_</u> .		
A. On the past, man earned money to provide the f	* *		
B. The modern family structure has been affected by			
	on at work result in high levels of energy and satisfaction		
at home	an and a mana time with the family		
D. the advancing worker who has younger children	·		
Câu 37: The word "breadwinner" is closest in mean			
A. earner B. bread maker	C. winner D. bread		
Câu 38: According to the passage, positive spillover	.		
A. is only a positive attitude toward work			
B. is the conflict at work	4::		
C. refers to the spread of satisfaction at work resul			
assumes that the retailousing between Work and	LAHILIV IN HEVALIVE		

Read the following passage extracted from Mastermind of English and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the questions from 39 to 45.

When we moved to our new house near the sea, I was eight years old. Even before that I had spent every summer messing about on boats. My dad had taught me to sail before I learnt to ride a bike so I knew how I

wanted to spend my time at the new house- I was going to get my own boat and sail it everyday. The house was only a few metres from the water's edge, and in **rough** weather the waves would come crashing into the front garden. I used to sit with my nose pressed to the glass, fascinated by the power of the ocean. I grew up watching the skies to see if it was going to rain; would I be going sailing that afternoon or not?

Of course I sometimes wished I could live in the town like my friends. I used to get irritated with my parents, who had taken early retirement because they seemed incapable of getting anywhere on time. Dad drove me the eight miles to school everyday, but I was often late because he had been walking on the cliffs earlier in the morning and had lost track of time. When I was taking my university entrance exams, I used to stay over at a friend's in town, just in case. All in all, I was lucky to grow up by the sea and I still love to sail.

Câu 39: A. in th	At the age of eight, the vertex R. b.	writer's house was y the sea	C. on boat	D. under the mountain
		•	C. On boat	b. under the mountain
A. care	he word " rough " is clo	sest in meaning to orceful	C. easy	D. mild
Câu 41: T. A. he w	he writer's father retire valked on the cliffs ever ad to drive his kid to sc	d early because y morning	B. he lost rack of time D. he was unable to get	
A. the v B. the v C. the v D. the c	he following are true E waves came crashing in write moved to a new how riter didn't know how distance from the writer	to the writer's front gouse when he was 8 to sail 's house to school wa	n/h	
	rowing up by the sea, t		C:t1	D 1
A. unlu		ritated	C. excited	D. lucky
A. before	he writer learnt to sail _ re learning to ride a bik re going to school		B. when his family mov D. When he/ she was ei	
Câu 45: W	When taking the univers	ity entrance exams,		_
		•		to live in a friend's house
C. the v	weather was terrible		D. the writer's fat	ther drove him/ her to university
	0 1		mind of English and m ach of the blanks from	nark the letter A, B, C or D on 46 to 50.
home, but including p consisted of war and, as constructed socializing	also a man's domain protection of the home' of a couple, any children is a result, security was also find bricks around	. (46), homes inhabitants. A typic might have, plus seve a constant worry. A tacentral courtyard, (4 members. The courty	e ownership brought with all Athenian (47) ral slaves. The men were the spical dwelling had high have the sard also (50) we were the sard also (50) we were the sard also (50) we were the same statements.	erm <i>oikos</i> not only meant <i>house</i> or ith it considerable responsibility, in the 5 th and 6 th centuries BC often (48) for work or at walls and a strong gate, and was been used for cooking, relaxing or omen the chance to enjoy the open
un in the p	arvacy of them own norm	o, as and and not norm	• 0	pted from Mastermind of English
Câu 46:	A. Where	B. Because	C. Although	D. However
Câu 47:	A. homework	B. household	C. housework	D. household chores
Câu 48:	A. on	B. off	C. away	D. in
Câu 49:	A. that	B. who	C. which	D. what
Câu 50:	A. gave	B. made	C. got	D. took
HÉT				

Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu. Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.

ĐÁP ÁN

					_
	1	С	26	A	
	2	С	27	D	
	3	В	28	D	
	4	В	29	В	
	5	A	30	D	
	6	A	31	В	
	7	D	32	D	
	8	A	33	С	
	9	A	34	D	
	10	С	35	С	1.COM
	11	A	36	D	1 (.0.
	12	C	37	A	
	13	A	38	C	
	14	В	39	В	
	15	В	40	В	
	16	C	41	D	
	17	D	42	С	
.16	18	В	43	D	
TUYE	19	В	44	A	
	20	D	45	В	
	21	A	46	D	
	22	В	47	В	
	23	С	48	С	
	24	A	49	С	
	25	В	50	A	