## SỞ GD – ĐT BẮC NINH TRƯ**ỜNG THPT THUẬN THẦNH SỐ 1**

## ĐỀ KHẢO SÁT CHẤT LƯỢNG LẦN 1 NĂM HỌC 2019 -2020 Môn: TIẾNG ANH 12

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

Ho tên thí sinh:	AN THÀNH SỐ I SUI ĐÁC SINSTI RỊ CO BÂN CỦA NHÀ TRƯỚNG TÁC - NGHỊ LỰC - QUYẾT TẨM - THÀNH CÔNG	Số háo danh:	
HỆ THỐNG GIÁ T	RI CƠ BẢN CỦA NHÀ TRƯỜN <u>G</u>	oo oao uaiiii	Mã đề thi 132
TRÁCH NHIỆM - NHÂN ÁI - HỢP T	TÁC - NGHỊ LỰC - QUYẾT TÂM - THÀNH CÔNG	,, , 1, ,,1 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	
	=	t to indicate the underline	d part that needs correction in
each of the following qu		4 1176 4	. 1
	made <u>a clay</u> pottery <u>because</u>	they needed it for their su	
-	B. because		D. their survival
		en they <u>began</u> school in t	heir new neighborhood that the
parents decided <u>never to</u>		C to make	D and difficult time
A. never	$\mathcal{L}$	C. to move	
	already purchased tickets we	B. those	s <u>first infinediatery</u> .
A. instructed to go	bessel	D. first immediately	
C. had already purch			different france that a throughout the
			differs from the other three in
	stress in each of the follows.  B. arrangement		D contractual
	B. uncertain		
			se underlined part differs from
	nciation in each of the foll		se unaerunea pari aijjers jrom
			D sorious
Câu 7: A substantia	B. nerv <u>ous</u> al B. s <u>upportive</u>	C. loud	D. serioulum
Mark the letter A. D. C.	D. supportive	t to indicate the correct ar	iswer to each of the following
questions.	or Don your answer sneet	i to indicate the correct an	iswer to each of the following
	ou for notoutside in th	nis awful waathar	
	B. wanting go		D to want go
	closed for a month because		
	B. outburst	C. outcome	
			D. Outset
	_ her mistakes, she apologi B. realize		D has realized
A. will	accept some help with the B. would	C. may	D. were
Câu 12: I do not boliove	e that this preposterous sche	of our serious	D. Wele
	B. worthless		
			D. worting
	_information before we can		D for
	B. farther		D. iar
A. won't	know how much suffering l	C. didn't	D. should
	B. does		D. should
	d in the subjects, I would try		D. Wana I
	B. Should I		D. Were I
	students who do well		D the buightest
A. brighter	•	C. more bright	D. the brightest.
	hness, he's lost nearly		D. was at
A. all	B. each	•	D. most
	ne world record for this even		
A. get	B. beat	C. take	D. achieve
	n't answering the phone, the		D 1-6
	2 111000 11000 1010	C.	D. can have left
	a valuable contribution		
A. done	B. made	C. caused	D. created
Câu 21:that I tor		D C 1	
A. I was such an ann	•	B. Such was my annoya:	
L. I was so annoving	Ţ	D. So was I annoyed	

	•	sheet to indicate the most	suitable response to complete each			
of the following excha	0					
	ne away with me for the					
	orating the kitchen.		D A.C. 11			
A. Even so	B. All the same	C. On top of that	D. After all			
"".	to phone me when you are	rive at the airport.				
A. I don't	B. I will	C. I do	D. I remember			
			(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the			
	each of the following qu					
-	diplomatic when she dea					
A. strict	_	C. tactful	D. firm			
_	in a person's physical a	and emotional state cause	ed by drinking alcohol are known as			
intoxication.	D. alaaminaaa	C avaitament	D. denulyannasa			
A. poison	B. sleepiness	C. excitement	D. drunkenness			
			s) OPPOSITE in the meaning to			
	s) in each of the following	<i>ig questions.</i> f every month in a <u>dilapid</u>	etad palaca			
A. furnished	B. neglected	C. regenerated	D. renovated			
	C	appen to a human being in				
A. casually		C. informally	D. flexibly			
			entence that is closest in meaning to			
each of the following		or sheet to thateate the se	theree that is crosest in meaning to			
	-	footballer has never been	satisfied.			
	paid him much, the footb					
	him more, the footballer l					
C. Although the clu	b pays him much, the foo	otballer has never been sat	risfied.			
	lub may pay him, the foo					
Câu 29: I expect that I	he will get there by lunch	time.				
			to get there by lunchtime.			
		D. He will get there	by lunchtime.			
	f students in this college a	are from overseas.				
	ollege is from overseas.					
	dents in this college are f					
	this college are internatio					
	ents in this college are in		anton on that hast nambines and main			
		er sneet to thatcate the se	entence that best combines each pair			
of sentences in the fol		only members of the family	were invited			
_	-	e family were invited to, to				
•	•	•	*			
<ul><li>B. Only members of the family were invited to the wedding, which took place last Friday.</li><li>C. The wedding, where only members of the family were invited to, took place last Friday.</li></ul>						
D. The wedding took place last Friday, when only members of the family were invited to.						
Câu 32: She phoned him early in the morning. She didn't want him to forget to bring along the document.						
A. She phoned him early in the morning so that she wanted him to bring along the document.						
B. She phoned him early in the morning when she didn't want him to bring along the document.						
C. She phoned him early in the morning so that he would not forget to bring along the document.						
D. She phoned him early in the morning though she didn't want him to forget to bring along the document.						
Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct						
-	est fits each of the numb	ered blanks.				
Dear Parents,						
			anxious for your child to do well.			
But, please do remember, amongst the students who will be (33) for the exams there is an artist,						
who doesn't need to understand Math. There is an (34), who doesn't care about History or English						
literature. There is a musician, whose Chemistry marks won't matter. There's an athlete, whose physical						
fitness is more important than Physics. If your child does get top marks, that's great! (35) if he or she						
doesn't, please don't take away their self-confidence and dignity from them. Tell them it's OK, it's just an						

exam! They are cut (36) \_\_\_\_\_ for much bigger things in life. Tell them, no matter (37) \_\_\_\_\_ they score, you love them and will not judge them.

Please do this, and when you do, watch your children conquer the world. One exam or a low mark won't take away their dreams and talent. And please, do not think that doctors and engineers are the only happy people in the world.

Câu 33:	A. business	B. entrepreneur	C. venture	<ul><li>D. enterprise</li></ul>
<b>Câu 34:</b>	A. taking	B. doing	C. sitting	D. making
<b>Câu 35:</b>	A. down	B. off	C. out	D. away
<b>Câu 36:</b>	A. what	B. how	C. which	D. when
Câu 37:	A. So	B. But	<b>C.</b>	D. And

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.

Birds have evolved many physical attributes that contribute to their flying ability. Wings are important, but adjustable tails, large hearts and light bones play critical roles.

To fly, birds, like airplanes, move air across their wings. Wings are designed so that air above the wings is forced to move faster than air below the wing. This creates higher pressure under the wings, called lift, which pushes the bird up. Different wing types evolved for different ways of flying. **Prolonged** flight requires long wings and an ability to soar. Other birds need superior maneuverability. **Finches and sparrows** have short, broad wings. Faster birds, like hawks have built - in spoilers that reduce turbulence while flying. This allows a steeper angle of attack without stalling.

Tails have evolved for specialized use. The tail acts like a rudder helping birds steer. Birds brake by spreading out their tails as they land. This adaptation allows them to make sudden, controlled stops in essential skill, since most birds need to land on individual branches or on prey.

Flight takes muscle strength. I body builders had wings, they still could not flap hard enough to have the ground. Birds have large, specialized hearts that beat much faster than the human hair and provide the necessary oxygen to the muscles. The breast muscle accounts for 15 percent of the bird's body weight. On pigeons, it accounts for a third of their total body weight.

Birds carry no excess baggage, they have hollow feathers and hollow bones with struts inside to maintain strength, like cross beams in a bridge. Birds fly to find a prey, escape predators, and attract mates-in other words, to survive.

Câu 38: The phrase 'finches and sparrows' refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. wings B. maneuvers C. ways of flying D. birds

Câu 39: According to the passage, what causes birds to rise when they start flying?

A. Spreading out their tails

- **B.** Long wings with hollow feathers
- C. Higher air pressure below than above the wings
- D. Superior muscle strength

Câu 40: According to the passage, what benefit comes from having built-in spoilers?

**A.** an ability to fly faster **B.** a steeper angle of diving for prey

C. prolonged flight D. superior maneuverability when climbing

Câu 41: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Wings are the most important physical attribute of birds.
- **B.** Different wing styles evolved for different types of flight.
- **C.** Birds fly for many reasons.
- **D.** Birds have many specialized features that aid in their survival.

Câu 42: What does the author imply about the body builders having wings?

- **A.** If they had wings, their muscles would be strong enough for flight.
- **B.** Their wings would total 15 percent of their body weight.
- C. If they flapped their wings, they could fly a little.
- **D.** If they had wings, their hearts would still not be large for flight.

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.

Laws are rules that a society makes to maintain order and keep citizens and their possessions safe. Most countries have thousands of laws that are enforced by police officers with the help of court systems.

Laws today are based on those of earlier societies. Ancient Egypt had laws in 3000 B.C. They were based on common sense views of right and wrong. All people were equal under the law. When a person broke

the law, their punishment could be as simple as returning a stolen item or as severe as lashings from a whip. Sometimes, a person's **entire** family could be punished for their crimes.

Later, there was the Code of Hammurabi from the land of Babylon. It was the first written code of law in history and was created in 1772 B.C. It included 282 laws in total. This is where we get the phrase, "an eye for an eye" as that was a punishment. There were laws about rewards for returning slaves to owners, laws about marriage, laws about compensation for theft and loss, and laws about responsibility if a house collapsed. These laws were originally written on giant stone tablets. Some tablets still exist and are kept in the Louvre Museum.

Later, the Romans created their first legal text, the Law of the Twelve Tables, in the mid-5th century B.C. These laws were mostly civil, meaning they were private laws about how citizens interacted. That meant Romans focused on laws about property and possession. These laws were so well formed that **they** have affected lawyers ever since.

Without these ancient examples, our modern laws would be very different. We have many laws today, and new ones are still being created by governments. Sometimes, governments change past laws as well. In the early 20th century, the government **banned** alcohol in the U.S. Later, the government made alcohol legal and set a drinking age. This is just one example of how laws can be changed.

Câu 43: When was the Law of the Twelve Tables written?

- **A.** in the 20th century.
- **B.** before 3000 B.C.
- **C.** in 1772 B.C.
- **D.** in the mid- 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C

Câu 44: The main purpose of the second paragraph is to

- A. explain how laws were used in ancient Egypt. B. introduce Egyptian family laws.
- C. show which Egyptian laws still exist today. D. discuss how Egyptian laws were written.

Câu 45: The word "entire" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. limited
- B. huge
- C. possible
- **D.** whole

Câu 46: What can be inferred about the punishments for breaking laws in ancient Egypt?

- A. Stealing something was the most serious crime.
- **B.** They varied based on the law broken.
- **C.** The family of the victim picked the punishment.
- **D.** The punishment was chosen by the guilty person.

Câu 47: The word "they" in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_

A. Roman citizens

B. Roman laws

C. property and possession

**D.** Roman lawyers

**Câu 48:** What is the passage mainly about?

- A. how laws have changed since ancient times.
- **B.** how ancient punishments were better than modern punishments.
- C. why today's laws are the same as ancient laws.
- **D.** who wrote down laws in ancient Rome.

**Câu 49:** Which is NOT true about ancient Roman laws?

- **A.** The Law of the Twelve Tables was the Romans' frst legal text.
- **B.** Many laws were about how people interacted.
- **C.** Modern lawyers are influenced by Roman laws.
- **D.** Ancient Roman laws were not very concerned with property.

Câu 50: Why does the author mention the law about banning alcohol in the U.S?

- A. to illustrate that laws can be made different.
- **B.** to explain that law can be unnecessary.
- **C.** to argue that laws can change drinking age.
- **D.** to confirm that drinking alcohol can be illegal.

