

ĐỀ THI THỬ LẦN I KÌ THI THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2017

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài : 60 phút

Mã đề: 642

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 1: She left the office when she saw how angry he was.
 A. Seeing how angry he was, she left the office.
 B. Seen how angry he was, she left the office.
 C. When seeing how angry he was, she left the office.
 D. Both A and C are correct.

- Question 2: He is said to have taught in a famous university in England.
 A. People say that he taught in a famous university in England.
 B. People said that he has taught in a famous university in England.
 C. People said that he taught in a famous university in England.
 D. People said that he should have taught in a famous university in England.

- Question 3: The demand was so great that they had to grow more soyas immediately.
 A. More soyas are demanded to be grown immediately.
 B. It was great that they will grow more soyas immediately.
 C. So great was the demand that they had to grow more soyas immediately.
 D. Such is the demand that more soyas had to be grown immediately.

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 4: They asked him about the countries. He visited them last month.
 A. They asked him about the countries where he visited last month.
 B. They asked him about the countries which he visited last month.
 C. They asked him about the countries he visited them last month.
 D. All are correct.

- Question 5: She worked hard. She wanted to become a good teacher of English.
 A. She worked so hard that she could become a good teacher of English.
 B. She worked hard so as become a good teacher of English.
 C. She worked hard so that she could become a good teacher of English.
 D. She worked so hard in order become a good teacher of English.

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 6: Is it important that the secretary finishes the typing today?

A B C D

- Question 7: No sooner had he been appointed to the post when the new editor

A B C D

tell ill.

D

- Question 8: Foreign students who are doing a decision about which school

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to attend may not know exactly where the choices are located.

B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in the following questions.

- Question 9: A. chemical B. wilderness C. educate D. approach
 Question 10: A. candidate B. compulsory C. television D. measure

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 11: A. nation B. question C. communication D. celebration
 Question 12: A. stay B. may C. says D. play

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: Florida,..... the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.
 A. is B. is known as C. known as D. that is known as

- Question 14: Some snakes lay eggs, but..... give birth to live offspring.
 A. other B. the other C. others D. the others

- Question 15: If he hadn't lost his job last year, he a house of his own now.
 A. could have bought B. can buy C. could buy D. will buy

- Question 16: On..... for what he had done, he cried.
 A. having scolded B. scolded C. being scolded D. scolding

- Question 17: What is more important to you, intelligence or.....?
 A. attraction B. attractiveness C. attractive D. attracted

- Question 18: I know his name, but I can't recall it at this moment. It's on the tip of my.....
 A. brain B. mind C. tongue D. memory

- Question 19: "Where have you been? - "I was caught in the traffic;, I would have been here on time."
 A. however B. therefore C. unless D. otherwise

- Question 20: We bought some
 A. German lovely old glasses B. German old lovely glasses
 C. lovely old German glasses D. old lovely German glasses

- Question 21: I'm feeling sick. I..... so much chocolate last night.
 A. needn't have eaten B. mustn't have eaten
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- Question 22: The teacher asked a difficult question, but finally Ted a good answer.
 A. came up with B. kept up with C. put up with D. made way for

- Question 23: You know they don't allow..... here
 A. eat and drink B. you eat and drink
 C. to eat and drink D. eating and drinking

Question 24: He finds physics other science subjects.

- A. far more difficult than B. many more difficult than
C. too much more difficult than D. more much difficult than

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

What do you do if your cell phone rings while you are with a group of people? If you are French, you will probably *ignore* the call. If you are English, you may walk away from the group to answer it. If you are Spanish, you are likely to answer it there in the middle of the group and invite everyone around you to join the conversation. As many travelers have noticed, there are considerable differences from one country to another in the way people use their cell phones. This has been confirmed by a recent study of cell phone use in three European cities-Madrid, London, and Paris.

According to Amparo Lasén, the Spanish sociologist who conducted the study, there were no real surprises for anyone who is familiar with the customs in these cities. Lasén interviewed people and observed their behavior in three different settings: a major train station, a commercial area, and a business district in each city. She found that Londoners use their cell phones the least in public. If they are with others, they prefer to let calls be answered by voice mail (a recorded message) and then they check for messages later. If the English do answer a call on the street, they seem to dislike talking with others around. They tend to move away from a crowded sidewalk and seek out a place where they cannot be heard, such as the far side of a subway entrance or even the edge of a street. They seem to feel that the danger of the traffic is preferable to the risk of having their conversation be overheard. This has led to a behavior that Lasén has called "clustering." At a busy time of day on the streets of London, you may find small crowds of cell phone users grouped together, each one talking into a cell phone. Even when it is raining-as it often is in London-people still prefer not to hold their conversations where others could hear. They talk under their umbrellas or in a doorway.

In Madrid, on the other hand, few people use voice mail because the Spanish dislike talking with machines rather than real voices. If there is no answer, they don't leave a message. They prefer to try again later or wait for a return call. And since the Spanish are not shy about answering their calls in public, the call may come sooner than it would in London or Paris. In fact, in Madrid it is common to hear loud and lively phone conversations on the street, accompanied by shouts, laughter and the waving of hands. In fact, sometimes it happens that a group of friends may be walking down the street together, each talking on their own phone, but smiling and nodding as though it were one large conversation that everyone could hear. Even when they are not using their phones, the Spanish often hold them in their hands as they walk down the street or put them on the table at a restaurant, so they will not miss any incoming calls. In a movie theater, not only do cell phones occasionally ring, but people sometimes answer them and have brief conversations. In Paris, however, there are stricter rules about how and when to use cell phones. It is not considered polite to use a phone in a restaurant, for instance, though it might be acceptable in the more informal setting of a cafe. One

special custom that has developed in cafes seems unique to Paris. Young women often place their cell phones on the table beside them to signal that they are expecting someone. When the friend arrives, the phone is put away. In fact, the French are generally very disapproving of phone use in public and are quick to express that disapproval, even to strangers.

Question 25: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. People in Europe use mobile phones differently.
B. They Spanish talk loudly on the phone.
C. The way people talk on the phone depends on where they are.
D. The use of mobile phone differs across cultures.

Question 26: What does the word "*ignore*" in line 2 of the first paragraph mean?

- A. pretend not to hear B. notice C. stop to talk D. refuse to meet

Question 27: How many places was the study conducted in?

- A. 3 B. 1 C. 2 D. 4

Question 28: What is the purpose of the study?

- A. To see who use voicemail more often.
B. To find out if people in different cities use phones differently.
C. To see if phones are used differently in towns and villages.
D. To see you use phones more often in public places.

Question 29: When an English person wants to answer a phone call, what does he do?

- A. He checks if the number is familiar. B. He checks for messages later.
C. He steps away from a crowd. D. He dislikes other people.

Question 30: Why do the Spanish dislike voicemail?

- A. Because they like reading messages.
B. Because they prefer to talk to a person.
C. Because they are too lazy to leave a voicemail.
D. Because voicemail is expensive.

Question 31: In Paris, if a woman puts her phone on a table in a restaurant, what is the message?

- A. She is waiting for someone.
B. She is very polite.
C. She will stay until she takes the phone away.
D. She is not ready to order yet.

Question 32: What can we infer about the French?

- A. They can be very impolite to strangers.
B. They disapprove the use of mobile phones.
C. They have strict social rules about the use of phones in public.
D. They encourage the use of mobile phones in public places.

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

Question 33: Another *benefit* is reduction of traffic noise, a serious issue in urban areas.

- A. shortcoming B. reward C. merit D. damage

Question 34: *In common with* his predecessors, the Japanese emperor bears a

- name never given to any other child.
- A. In association with B. In imitation of C. Ignoring D. Unlike

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 35: A: "Today is my 20th birthday."

B: "....."

- A. Take care!
C. Many happy returns!
B. Have a good time!
D. I don't have time

Question 36: A: "This is a souvenir for you. I bought it when I was in Scotland."

B: "....."

- A. Thank you very much. It's so beautiful.
B. My pleasure. It's really nice.
C. Don't mention it. It must have cost a lot.
D. Thanks anyway.

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

The United States has many different types of families. While most American families are traditional, (37)..... a father, mother and one or more children, 22 percent of all American families in 1980 were headed by one parent, usually a woman. In a few families in the United States, there are no children. These (38)..... couples may believe that they would not make good parents, they may want freedom from the responsibilities of childrearing; or, perhaps they (39)..... physically able to have children. Other families in the United States have one adult (40)..... a stepparent. A stepmother or stepfather is a person who joins a family by marrying a father or mother.

Americans tolerate and accept these different types of families. In the United States, people have the right to privacy and Americans do not believe in telling other Americans what types of family group they must belong to. They respect each other's choices regarding family groups. Families are very important (41)..... Americans.

- Question 37:** A. consisting of B. consisting C. consist of D. in concluding of
Question 38: A. childlike B. childless C. childish D. childhood
Question 39: A. weren't B. can't C. are not D. couldn't
Question 40: A. is B. which has C. which is D. who is
Question 41: A. to B. of C. for D. in

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

- Question 42:** My uncle, who is an accomplished guitarist, taught me how to play.
A. famous B. skillful C. perfect D. modest
Question 43: With the advent of computers, many tasks have been made easier.
A. arrival B. beginning C. disappearance D. vanishing

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

Colors are one of the most exciting experiences in life. I love them, and they are just as important to me as emotions are. Have you ever wondered how the two

are so *intimately* related?

Color directly affects your emotions. Color both reflects the current state of your emotions, and is something that you can use to improve or change your emotions. The color that you choose to wear either reflects your current state of being, or reflects the color or emotion that you need.

The colors that you wear affect you much more than they affect the people around you. Of course they also affect anyone who looks at or sees you, but you are the one saturated with the color all day! I even choose items around me based on their color. In the morning, I choose my clothes based on the color or emotion that I need for the day. So you can consciously use color to control the emotions that you are exposed to, which can help you to feel better.

Colors, sounds, and emotions are all vibrations. Emotions are literally energy in motion; they are meant to move and flow. This is the reason why real feelings are the fastest way to get your energy in motion. Also, flowing energy is exactly what creates healthy cells in your body. So, the fastest way to be healthy is to be open to your real feelings. Alternately, the fastest way to create disease is to inhibit your emotions.

Question 44: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Colorful clothes can change your mood.
B. Colors can help you become healthy.
C. Emotions and colors are closely related to each other.
D. Colors are one of the most exciting.

Question 45: Which of the following can be affected by color?

- A. Your need for thrills B. Your friend's feeling
C. Your appetite D. Your mood

Question 46: According to the passage, what do color, sound, and emotion all have in common?

- A. They are all forms of motion. B. They are all vibrations.
C. They are all related to health. D. They all affect the cells of the body.

Question 47: According to this passage, what creates disease?

- A. Wearing the color black B. Exposing yourself to bright colors
C. Being open to your emotions D. Inhibiting your emotions

Question 48: The word "*intimately*" in paragraph one is closest in meaning to

- A. closely B. clearly C. obviously D. simply
Question 49: The word "*they*" in paragraph three refers to
A. emotions B. colors C. people D. None of the above
Question 50: The phrase "saturated with" in paragraph three is closest in meaning to

- A. bored with B. in need of C. lacking in D. covered with

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

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instance, though it might be acceptable in the more informal setting of a café. One special custom that has developed in cafés seems unique to Paris. Young women often place their cell phones on the table beside them to signal that they are expecting someone. When the friend arrives, the phone is put away. In fact, the French are generally very disapproving of phone use in public and are quick to express that disapproval, even to strangers.

Question 1: What is the main idea of the passage?

B. They Spanish talk loudly on the phone

C. The use of mobile phone differs across cultures.

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A. pretend not to hear B. notice C. stop to talk D. refuse to meet

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Question 21: A. nation B. communication C. question D. celebration

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B. "....."

- A. Take care!
- B. Have a good time!
- C. Many happy returns!
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Question 24: A. "This is a souvenir for you. I bought it when I was in Scotland."

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- A. Thank you very much. It's so beautiful.
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 B C D

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Question 49: They asked him about the countries which he visited last month.

- A. They asked him about the countries which he visited last month.
 B. They asked him about the countries where he visited last month.
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Question 50: She worked hard. She wanted to become a good teacher of English.

- A. She worked so hard that she could become a good teacher of English.
 B. She worked hard so that she could become a good teacher of English.
 C. She worked hard so as become a good teacher of English.
 D. She worked so hard in order become a good teacher of English.

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Question 21: A: "Today is my 20th birthday." B: "....." A. Take care! B. Have a good time! C. Many happy returns! D. I don't have time

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

Question 22: My uncle, who is an accomplished guitarist, taught me how to play. A. skilful B. famous C. perfect D. modest

Question 23: With the advent of computers, many tasks have been made easier. A. beginning B. arrival C. disappearance D. vanishing

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

Question 24: Another benefit is reduction of traffic noise, a serious issue in urban areas. A. shortcoming B. reward C. merit D. damage

Question 25: In common with his predecessors, the Japanese emperor bears a name never given to any other child. A. In association with B. In imitation of C. Ignoring D. Unlike

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 26:** He is said to have taught in a famous university in England.
 A. People said that he has taught in a famous university in England.
 B. People said that he taught in a famous university in England.
 C. People said that he should have taught in a famous university in England.
 D. People say that he taught in a famous university in England.

- Question 27:** She left the office when she saw how angry he was.
 A. Seeing how angry he was, she left the office.
 B. Seen how angry he was, she left the office.
 C. When seeing how angry he was, she left the office.
 D. Both A and C are correct.

- Question 28:** The demand was so great that they had to grow more soyas immediately.
 A. More soyas are demanded to be grown immediately.
 B. It was great that they will grow more soyas immediately.
 C. So great was the demand that they had to grow more soyas immediately.
 D. Such is the demand that more soyas had to be grown immediately.

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 29:** She worked hard. She wanted to become a good teacher of English.
 A. She worked so hard that she could become a good teacher of English.
 B. She worked hard so that she could become a good teacher of English.
 C. She worked hard so as become a good teacher of English.
 D. She worked so hard in order become a good teacher of English.

- Question 30:** They asked him about the countries. He visited them last month.
 A. They asked him about the countries which he visited last month.
 B. They asked him about the countries where he visited last month.
 C. They asked him about the countries he visited them last month.
 D. All are correct.

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

The United States has many different types of families. While most American families are traditional, (31)..... a father, mother and one or more children, 22 percent of all American families in 1980 were dead by one parent, usually a woman. In a few families in the United States, there are no children. These (32)..... couples may believe that they would not make good parents, they may want freedom the responsibilities of childrearing; or, perhaps they (33)..... physically able to have children. Other families in the United States have one adult (34)..... a stepparent. A stepmother or stepfather is a person who joins a family by marrying a father or mother.

Americans tolerate and accept these different types of families. In the United States, people have the right to privacy and Americans do not believe in telling other Americans what types of family group they must belong to. They respect

each other's choices regarding family groups. Families are very important (35)..... Americans.

- Question 31:** A. consisting of B. consisting C. consist of D. in concluding of
Question 32: A. childlike B. childish C. childless D. childhood
Question 33: A. weren't B. can't C. are not D. couldn't
Question 34: A. who is B. is C. which has D. which is
Question 35: A. to B. of C. for D. in

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

Colors are one of the most exciting experiences in life. I love them, and they are just as important to me as emotions are. Have you ever wondered how the two are so *intimately* related?

Color directly affects your emotions. Color both reflects the current state of your emotions, and is something that you can use to improve or change your emotions. The color that you choose to wear either reflects your current state of being, or reflects the color or emotion that you need.

The colors that you wear affect you much more than they affect the people around you. Of course *they* also affect anyone who looks at or sees you, but you are the one *saturated with* the color all day! I even choose items around me based on their color. In the morning, I choose my clothes based on the color or emotion that I need for the day. So you can consciously use color to control the emotions that you are exposed to, which can help you to feel better.

Colors, sounds, and emotions are all vibrations. Emotions are literally energy in motion; they are meant to move and flow. This is the reason why real feelings are the fastest way to get your energy in motion. Also, flowing energy is exactly what creates healthy cells in your body. So, the fastest way to be healthy is to be open to your real feelings. Alternately, the fastest way to create disease is to inhibit your emotions.

- Question 36:** What is the main idea of the passage?
 A. Colorful clothes can change your mood.
 B. Emotions and colors are closely related to each other.
 C. Colors can help you become healthy.
 D. Colors are one of the most exciting.

- Question 37:** Which of the following can be affected by color?
 A. Your need for thrills B. Your friend's feeling
 C. Your appetite D. Your mood
Question 38: According to the passage, what do color, sound, and emotion all have in common?
 A. They are all forms of motion. B. They are all vibrations.
 C. They are all related to health. D. They all affect the cells of the body.

- Question 39:** According to this passage, what creates disease?
 A. Wearing the color black B. Exposing yourself to bright colors
 C. Being open to your emotions D. Inhibiting your emotions
Question 40: The word "*intimately*" in paragraph one is closest in meaning to

-
 A. clearly B. closely C. obviously D. simply

Question 41: The word "*they*" in paragraph three refers to

- A. emotions B. people C. colors D. None of the above
- Question 42:** The phrase "*saturated with*" in paragraph three is closest in meaning to

- A. bored with B. in need of C. covered with D. lacking in
- 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**

What do you do if your cell phone rings while you are with a group of people? If you are French, you will probably *ignore* the call. If you are English, you may walk away from the group to answer it. If you are Spanish, you are likely to answer it there in the middle of the group and invite everyone around you to join the conversation. As many travelers have noticed, there are considerable differences from one country to another in the way people use their cell phones. This has been confirmed by a recent study of cell phone use in three European cities-Madrid, London, and Paris.

According to Amparo Lasén, the Spanish sociologist who conducted the study, there were no real surprises for anyone who is familiar with the customs in these cities. Lasén interviewed people and observed their behavior in three different settings: a major train station, a commercial area, and a business district in each city. She found that Londoners use their cell phones the least in public. If they are with others, they prefer to let calls be answered by voice mail (a recorded message) and then they check for messages later. If the English do answer a call on the street, they seem to dislike talking with others around. They tend to move away from a crowded sidewalk and seek out a place where they cannot be heard, such as the far side of a subway entrance or even the edge of a street. They seem to feel that the danger of the traffic is preferable to the risk of having their conversation be overheard. This has led to a behavior that Lasén has called "clustering." At a busy time of day on the streets of London, you may find small crowds of cell phone users grouped together, each one talking into a cell phone. Even when it is raining-as it often is in London-people still prefer not to hold their conversations where others could hear. They talk under their umbrellas or in a doorway.

In Madrid, on the other hand, few people use voice mail because the Spanish dislike talking with machines rather than real voices. If there is no answer, they don't leave a message. They prefer to try again later or wait for a return call. And since the Spanish are not shy about answering their calls in public, the call may come sooner than it would in London or Paris. In fact, in Madrid it is common to hear loud and lively phone conversations on the street, accompanied by shouts, laughter and the waving of hands. In fact, sometimes it happens that a group of friends may be walking down the street together, each talking on their own phone, but smiling and nodding as though it were one large conversation that everyone could hear. Even when they are not using their phones, the Spanish often hold them in their hands as they walk down the street or put them on the table at a restaurant, so they will not miss any incoming calls. In a movie theater, not only do cell phones occasionally ring, but people sometimes answer them and have brief conversations. In Paris, however, there are stricter rules about how and when to

use cell phones. It is not considered polite to use a phone in a restaurant, for instance, though it might be acceptable in the more informal setting of a cafe. One special custom that has developed in cafes seems unique to Paris. Young women often place their cell phones on the table beside them to signal that they are expecting someone. When the friend arrives, the phone is put away. In fact, the French are generally very disapproving of phone use in public and are quick to express that disapproval, even to strangers.

Question 43: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. People in Europe use mobile phones differently.
B. The use of mobile phone differs across cultures.
C. They Spanish talk loudly on the phone.

D. The way people talk on the phone depends on where they are.

Question 44: What does the word "*ignore*" in line 2 of the first paragraph mean?

- A. pretend not to hear B. notice C. stop to talk D. refuse to meet

Question 45:How many places was the study conducted in?

- A.1 B.2 C.3 D.4

Question 46: What is the purpose of the study?

- A. To find out if people in different cities use phones differently.
B. To see who use voicemail more often.
C. To see if phones are used differently in towns and villages.

D. To see you use phones more often in public places.

Question 47: When an English person wants to answer a phone call, what does he do?

- A. He checks if the number is familiar. B. He checks for messages later.
C. He steps away from a crowd. D. He dislikes other people.

Question 48: Why do the Spanish dislike voicemail?

- A. Because they like reading messages.
B. Because they are too lazy to leave a voicemail.
C. Because they prefer to talk to a person.
D. Because voicemail is expensive.

Question 49: In Paris, if a woman puts her phone on a table in a restaurant, what is the message?

- A. She is waiting for someone.
B. She is very polite.
C. She will stay until she takes the phone away.
D. She is not ready to order yet.

Question 50: What can we infer about the French?

- A. They have strict social rules about the use of phones in public.
B. They can be very impolite to strangers.
C. They disapprove the use of mobile phones.
D. They encourage the use of mobile phones in public places.

ĐỀ THI THỬ LẦN I KÌ THI THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2017

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài : 60 phút

Mã đề: 402

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

Question 1: What is more important to you, intelligence or.....?

A. attraction B. attractiveness C. attractive D. attracted

Question 2: If he hadn't lost his job last year, he a house of his own now.

A. could have bought B. can buy C. could buy D. will buy

Question 3: Florida..... the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.

A. is B. is known as C. known as D. that is known as

Question 4: I'm feeling sick. I..... so much chocolate last night.

A. needn't have eaten B. mustn't have eaten

C. mustn't eat D. shouldn't have eaten

Question 5: Some snakes lay eggs, but..... give birth to live offspring.

A. other B. the other C. others D. the others

Question 6: He finds physics other science subjects.

A. far more difficult than B. many more difficult than

C. too much more difficult than D. more much difficult than

Question 7: I know his name, but I can't recall it at this moment. It's on the tip of my.....

A. brain B. mind C. tongue D. memory

Question 8: On..... for what he had done, he cried.

A. having scolded B. scolded C. being scolded D. scolding

Question 9: You know they don't allow..... here

A. eat and drink B. you eat and drink

C. to eat and drink D. eating and drinking

Question 10: We bought some

A. German lovely old glasses B. German old lovely glasses

C. lovely old German glasses D. old lovely German glasses

Question 11: "Where have you been? - " I was caught in the traffic;, I would have been here on time."

A. however B. therefore C. unless D. otherwise

Question 12: The teacher asked a difficult question, but finally Ted a good answer.

A. came up with B. kept up with C. put up with D. made way for

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 13: A. stay B. may

Question 14: A. question B. nation C. says D. play

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that

differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in the following questions.

Question 15: A. chemical B. wilderness C. educate D. approach

Question 16: A. candidate B. compulsory C. television D. measure

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

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B. Emotions and colors are closely related to each other.

C. Colors can help you become healthy.

D. Colors are one of the most exciting.

Question 18: Which of the following can be affected by color?

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C. Your appetite D. Your mood

Question 19: According to the passage, what do color, sound, and emotion all have in common?

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A. In association with B. Unlike C. In imitation of D. Ignoring

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PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

Đề 402

ĐÁP ÁN THI THỬ LẦN I - Lớp 12

Lớp: Anna
Khởi thi BH:

1. Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo Hà Nội

2. Hội đồng coi thi:

3. Phòng thi:

4. Họ và tên thí sinh:

5. Ngày sinh:

6. Chữ ký của thí sinh:

Thí sinh lưu ý:

- Giữ cho phiếu phẳng, không bẻ gãy, làm rách.
- Phải ghi đầy đủ các mục theo hướng dẫn.
- Dùng bút chì đen tô kín các ô tròn trong mục
- Số báo danh, Mã đề thi trước khi làm bài.

Giám thi

Họ và tên:

Chữ ký:

Điểm

Ký tên

Phần trả lời: Số thứ tự câu trả lời dưới đây ứng với số thứ tự câu hỏi trong đề thi. Đối với mỗi câu hỏi, thí sinh chọn và tô kín một ô tròn tương ứng với phương án trả lời đúng

01 A B C D
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03 A B C D
04 A B C D
05 A B C D
06 A B C D
07 A B C D
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80 A B C D



PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

Đề - 718

Lớp:
Khởi thi ĐH:

7. Môn thi:
8. Ngày thi:
9. Số báo danh:
10. Mã đề thi:
0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9
0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9

- Giữ cho phiếu phẳng, không bôi bẩn, làm rách.
- Phải ghi đầy đủ các mục theo hướng dẫn.
- Dùng bút chì đen tô kín các ô tròn trong mục
Số báo danh, Mã đề thi trước khi làm bài.

Thí sinh lưu ý:
1. Số Giao dịch và Đào tạo Hà Nội
2. Hội đồng coi thi:
3. Phòng thi:
4. Họ và tên thí sinh:
5. Ngày sinh:
6. Chữ ký của thí sinh:

Điểm	Ký tên
Giám thi	
Họ và tên:	
Chữ ký:	

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01	A	B	C	D	01	A	B	C	D	01	A	B	C	D
02	A	B	C	D	02	A	B	C	D	02	A	B	C	D
03	A	B	C	D	03	A	B	C	D	03	A	B	C	D
04	A	B	C	D	04	A	B	C	D	04	A	B	C	D
05	A	B	C	D	05	A	B	C	D	05	A	B	C	D
06	A	B	C	D	06	A	B	C	D	06	A	B	C	D
07	A	B	C	D	07	A	B	C	D	07	A	B	C	D
08	A	B	C	D	08	A	B	C	D	08	A	B	C	D
09	A	B	C	D	09	A	B	C	D	09	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D	10	A	B	C	D	10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D	11	A	B	C	D	11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D	12	A	B	C	D	12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D	13	A	B	C	D	13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D	14	A	B	C	D	14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D	15	A	B	C	D	15	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D	16	A	B	C	D	16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D	17	A	B	C	D	17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D	18	A	B	C	D	18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D	19	A	B	C	D	19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D	20	A	B	C	D	20	A	B	C	D
21	A	B	C	D	21	A	B	C	D	21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D	22	A	B	C	D	22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D	23	A	B	C	D	23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D	24	A	B	C	D	24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D	25	A	B	C	D	25	A	B	C	D
26	A	B	C	D	26	A	B	C	D	26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D	27	A	B	C	D	27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D	28	A	B	C	D	28	A	B	C	D
29	A	B	C	D	29	A	B	C	D	29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D	30	A	B	C	D	30	A	B	C	D
31	A	B	C	D	31	A	B	C	D	31	A	B	C	D
32	A	B	C	D	32	A	B	C	D	32	A	B	C	D
33	A	B	C	D	33	A	B	C	D	33	A	B	C	D
34	A	B	C	D	34	A	B	C	D	34	A	B	C	D
35	A	B	C	D	35	A	B	C	D	35	A	B	C	D
36	A	B	C	D	36	A	B	C	D	36	A	B	C	D
37	A	B	C	D	37	A	B	C	D	37	A	B	C	D
38	A	B	C	D	38	A	B	C	D	38	A	B	C	D
39	A	B	C	D	39	A	B	C	D	39	A	B	C	D
40	A	B	C	D	40	A	B	C	D	40	A	B	C	D
41	A	B	C	D	41	A	B	C	D	41	A	B	C	D
42	A	B	C	D	42	A	B	C	D	42	A	B	C	D
43	A	B	C	D	43	A	B	C	D	43	A	B	C	D
44	A	B	C	D	44	A	B	C	D	44	A	B	C	D
45	A	B	C	D	45	A	B	C	D	45	A	B	C	D
46	A	B	C	D	46	A	B	C	D	46	A	B	C	D
47	A	B	C	D	47	A	B	C	D	47	A	B	C	D
48	A	B	C	D	48	A	B	C	D	48	A	B	C	D
49	A	B	C	D	49	A	B	C	D	49	A	B	C	D
50	A	B	C	D	50	A	B	C	D	50	A	B	C	D
51	A	B	C	D	51	A	B	C	D	51	A	B	C	D
52	A	B	C	D	52	A	B	C	D	52	A	B	C	D
53	A	B	C	D	53	A	B	C	D	53	A	B	C	D
54	A	B	C	D	54	A	B	C	D	54	A	B	C	D
55	A	B	C	D	55	A	B	C	D	55	A	B	C	D
56	A	B	C	D	56	A	B	C	D	56	A	B	C	D
57	A	B	C	D	57	A	B	C	D	57	A	B	C	D
58	A	B	C	D	58	A	B	C	D	58	A	B	C	D
59	A	B	C	D	59	A	B	C	D	59	A	B	C	D
60	A	B	C	D	60	A	B	C	D	60	A	B	C	D
61	A	B	C	D	61	A	B	C	D	61	A	B	C	D
62	A	B	C	D	62	A	B	C	D	62	A	B	C	D
63	A	B	C	D	63	A	B	C	D	63	A	B	C	D
64	A	B	C	D	64	A	B	C	D	64	A	B	C	D
65	A	B	C	D	65	A	B	C	D	65	A	B	C	D
66	A	B	C	D	66	A	B	C	D	66	A	B	C	D
67	A	B	C	D	67	A	B	C	D	67	A	B	C	D
68	A	B	C	D	68	A	B	C	D	68	A	B	C	D
69	A	B	C	D	69	A	B	C	D	69	A	B	C	D
70	A	B	C	D	70	A	B	C	D	70	A	B	C	D
71	A	B	C	D	71	A	B	C	D	71	A	B	C	D
72	A	B	C	D	72	A	B	C	D	72	A	B	C	D
73	A	B	C	D	73	A	B	C	D	73	A	B	C	D
74	A	B	C	D	74	A	B	C	D	74	A	B	C	D
75	A	B	C	D	75	A	B	C	D	75	A	B	C	D
76	A	B	C	D	76	A	B	C	D	76	A	B	C	D
77	A	B	C	D	77	A	B	C	D	77	A	B	C	D
78	A	B	C	D	78	A	B	C	D	78	A	B	C	D
79	A	B	C	D	79	A	B	C	D	79	A	B	C	D
80	A	B	C	D	80	A	B	C	D	80	A	B	C	D

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

for 2/16

Lôp:.....
Khô! th! DH:.....

Điểm	Ký tên
Giám thị	
Họ và tên:	
Chữ ký:	

- Gửi cho phiếu phang, không bôi bẩn, làm rách.
- Phải ghi đầy đủ các mục theo hướng dẫn.
- Dùng bút chì đen tô kín các ô trống trong mục
- Số báo danh, Mã đề thi trước khi làm bài.

THE SINGING

6. Chữ ký của thí sinh:

5. Ngày sinh:/...../.....

4. Họ và tên thí sinh:

3. Phòng thi:

2. Hội đồng coi thi:

1. Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo Hà Nội

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

6	8	9
8	8	8
9	7	9
9	9	9
5	5	5
4	4	4
3	3	3
2	2	2
1	1	1
0	0	0

9. Số báo danh

10. Mã đề thi

7. Mon th:

.....g. Ngay tht

Phản trả lời: Số thứ tự câu trả lời dưới đây ứng với số thứ tự câu hỏi trong đề thi. Đối với mỗi câu hỏi, thí sinh chọn và tô kín một ô tròn tương ứng với phương án trả lời đúng.

[illegible]



PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

Đề 642

Lớp:
Khởi thi ĐH:

1. Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo Hà Nội

2. Hội đồng coi thi:

3. Phòng thi:

4. Họ và tên thí sinh:

5. Ngày sinh:

6. Chữ ký của thí sinh:

Thí sinh lưu ý:

- Giữ cho phiếu phẳng, không bẻ gãy, làm rách.
- Phải ghi đầy đủ các mục theo hướng dẫn.
- Dùng bút chì đen tô kín các ô tròn trong mục
- Số báo danh, Mã đề thi trước khi làm bài.

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

9. Số báo danh

8. Ngày thi:

7. Môn thi:

10. Mã đề thi

Giám thi

Họ và tên:

Chữ ký:

Điểm

Ký tên

Phần trả lời:

Số thứ tự câu trả lời dưới đây ứng với số thứ tự câu hỏi trong đề thi. Đối với mỗi câu hỏi, thí sinh chọn và tô kín một ô tròn tương ứng với phương án trả lời đúng

01	A	B	C	D
02	A	B	C	D
03	A	B	C	D
04	A	B	C	D
05	A	B	C	D
06	A	B	C	D
07	A	B	C	D
08	A	B	C	D
09	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D

21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D
26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D
29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D
31	A	B	C	D
32	A	B	C	D
33	A	B	C	D
34	A	B	C	D
35	A	B	C	D
36	A	B	C	D
37	A	B	C	D
38	A	B	C	D
39	A	B	C	D
40	A	B	C	D

41	A	B	C	D
42	A	B	C	D
43	A	B	C	D
44	A	B	C	D
45	A	B	C	D
46	A	B	C	D
47	A	B	C	D
48	A	B	C	D
49	A	B	C	D
50	A	B	C	D
51	A	B	C	D
52	A	B	C	D
53	A	B	C	D
54	A	B	C	D
55	A	B	C	D
56	A	B	C	D
57	A	B	C	D
58	A	B	C	D
59	A	B	C	D
60	A	B	C	D

61	A	B	C	D
62	A	B	C	D
63	A	B	C	D
64	A	B	C	D
65	A	B	C	D
66	A	B	C	D
67	A	B	C	D
68	A	B	C	D
69	A	B	C	D
70	A	B	C	D
71	A	B	C	D
72	A	B	C	D
73	A	B	C	D
74	A	B	C	D
75	A	B	C	D
76	A	B	C	D
77	A	B	C	D
78	A	B	C	D
79	A	B	C	D
80	A	B	C	D