

SỞ GD & ĐT VĨNH PHÚC  
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN  
VĨNH PHÚC

ĐỀ THI KSCL THPTQG LẦN 3 NĂM HỌC 2016 – 2017  
MÔN TIẾNG ANH 12  
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút

Choose the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions

- Question 1:**      A. carry                      B. marriage                      C. parrot                      D. barrber  
**Question 2:**      A. stool                      B. bamboo                      C. good                      D. loose

Choose 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 3:**      A. eternal                      B. islander                      C. terrorist                      D. terrorist  
**Question 4:**      A. optimistic                      B. pessimistic                      C. inhabitant                      D. intervention

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

- Question 5:** Deforestation\_\_\_\_\_devastative floods in many parts of the world.  
A. starts out                      B. makes up                      C. brings up                      D. results in  
**Question 6:** Factories will\_\_\_\_\_largely by robots.  
A. be running                      B. running                      C. be run                      D. run  
**Question 7:** The world people are now aware\_\_\_\_\_the importance of environmental protection.  
A. of                      B. for                      C. about                      D. to  
**Question 8:** : Jane couldn't decide where to go for her holidays. She didn't do anywhere - \_\_\_\_\_the end.  
A. in                      B. to                      C. on                      D. at  
**Question 9:** We arrived home late last night. We\_\_\_\_\_to wait half an hour for a taxi.  
A. have                      B. had                      C. ought                      D. must  
**Question 10:** The search for a new vaccine took priority\_\_\_\_\_all other medical researches.  
A. above                      B. over                      C. to                      D. on  
**Question 11:** Great\_\_\_\_\_should be given to the conservation of endangered species.  
A. diversity                      B. priority                      C. opportunity                      D. condition  
**Question 12:** Robots will even\_\_\_\_\_everywhere in factories, schools, offices, hospitals, shops, and homes.

- A. seen                      B. see                      C. saw                      D. be seen

**Question 21:** At last, we succeeded in persuading those boys and girls to join our picnic.

- A. At the end                      B. In the end                      C. Lastly                      D. Endlessly

**Choose the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions**

**Question 22:** “That is a well-behaved boy whose behavior has nothing to complain about.”

- A. behaving cleverly                      B. behaving nice  
C. good behavior                      D. behaving improperly

**Question 23:** He mentioned in particular electronics, his major at university.

- A. one and all                      B. in general                      C. on whole                      D. in all

**Choose the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to the following exchanges.**

**Question 24:** “You haven’t been to the bank today, have you?” “\_\_\_\_\_.”

- A. No, I haven’t. I’m about to.                      B. Yes, I haven’t. I’m busy.  
C. No, I haven’t any money.                      D. No, I have. I got some money.

**Question 25:** Peter: “What a great haircut, Lucy!” Lucy: “\_\_\_\_\_.”

- A. Thanks. It’s very kind of you to do this  
B. You think so? I think it’s a bit too short  
C. Oh yes, It’s very unfashionable  
D. It’s my pleasure.

**Read the following passage and choose 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**

Why is it that many teenagers have the energy to play computer games until late at night but can’t find the energy to get out of bed (26)\_\_\_\_\_ for school? According to a new report, today’s generation of children are in danger of getting so (27)\_\_\_\_\_ sleep that they are putting their mental and physical health at (28)\_\_\_\_\_. Adults can easily survive on seven to eight hours’ sleep a night, (29)\_\_\_\_\_ teenagers require nine or ten hours. According to medical experts, one in five youngsters (30)\_\_\_\_\_ anything between two and five hours’ sleep a night less than their parents did at their age.

**Question 26:**      A. behind time      B. at time      C. about time      D. in time

**Question 27:**      A. few      B. less      C. little      D. much

**Question 28:**      A. threat      B. jeopardy      C. danger      D. risk

**Question 29:**      A. whereas      B. so      C. or      D. because

**Question 30:**      A. brings                      B. puts                      C. makes                      D. gets

**Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions**

**BLUE MOON**

“Blue Moon” is a term that is used to describe the phenomenon of a second full moon occurring in one month. How could two full moons possibly occur in a single month? It is not nature’s fault; the natural phrases of the moon do not perfectly match up with the Roman calendar.

Although still used today, this calendar was devised by Julius Caesar and Augustus Caesar over 2000 years ago. While the calendar works well, the method that they used does not match the lunar cycle exactly. Thus, occasionally the moon will go through its “full” **phrase** twice before the month changes.

A “blue moon” is an uncommon event. And its rare occurrence eventually led to the usage of the phrase “once in a blue moon”. This phrase was commonly used to indicate an event that could never happen. Over time, the meaning of the phrase changed from something that seldom happens. Today, this phrase is used to indicate extremely rare events, the **absurd**, or things that never happen.

**Question 31:** What is the main purpose of this passage?

- A. To illustrate the features of the moon.
- B. To inform readers of the difference between the Roman calendar and the lunar calendar
- C. To explain the definition and the usage of “blue moon”
- D. To support the importance of the lunar calendar

**Question 32:** According to the passage, to what does the term “blue moon” refer to?

- A. Events that could never happen
- B. The second full moon in one month
- C. A moon with the color blue
- D. Cold nights causing the moon to appear blue

**Question 33:** The word “phrase” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Position                      B. Cycle                      C. Shape                      D. Influence

**Question 34:** Why doesn’t our calendar match the lunar cycle exactly?

- A. Our calendar was designed by humans
- B. It has more days than it should
- C. The lunar cycle is wrong
- D. Our calendar was not designed by humans

**Question 35:** The word “absurd” in the passage is closet in meaning to

- A. Ridiculous                      B. Frequent                      C. Normal                      D. Interesting

**Question 36:** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The meaning of the “blue moon” changed over the years.  
B. The Roman calendar was invented by Julius Caesar and Augustus Caesar  
C. The phrase “once in a blue moon” could refer to two people eating dinner together  
D. The Roman calendar is still in use today.

**Question 37:** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The phrase “blue moon” refers to the frequency of events  
B. The Roman calendar matches the natural phrases of the moon.  
C. The usage of “blue moon” has not changed.  
D. Two full moons often occur in one month.

**Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions**

Many flowering plants **woo** insect pollinators and gently direct them to their most fertile blossoms by changing the color of individual flowers from day to day. Through color cues, the plant signals to the insect that **it** would be better off visiting one flower on its bush than another. The particular **hue** tells the pollinator that the flower is full of far more pollen than are neighboring blooms. That nectar-rich flower also happens to be fertile and ready to disperse its pollen or to receive pollen the insect has picked up from another flower. Plants do not have to spend precious resources maintaining reservoirs of nectar in all their flowers. Thus, the color-coded communication system benefits both plants and insects.

For example, on the lantana plant, a flower starts out on the first day as yellow, when it is rich with pollen and nectar. Influenced by an as-yet-unidentified environmental signal, the flower changes color by **triggering** the production of the pigment anthromyacin. It turns orange on the second day and red on the third. By the third day, it has no pollen to offer insects and is no longer fertile. On any given lantana bush, only 10 to 15 per cent of the blossoms are likely to be yellow and fertile. But in tests measuring the responsiveness of butterflies, it was discovered that the insects visited the yellow flowers at least 100 times more than would be expected from **haphazard** visitation. Experiments with paper flowers and painted flowers demonstrated that the butterflies were responding to color cues rather than, say, the scent of the nectar.

In **other types of plants**, blossoms change from white to red, others from yellow to red, and so on. These color changes have been observed in some 74 families of plants.

**Question 38:** The first paragraph of the passage implies that insects benefit from the color-coded communication system because \_\_\_\_\_

- A. they can gather pollen efficiently.
- B. the colors hide them from predators.
- C. the bright colors attract fertile females
- D. other insect species can not understand the code.

**Question 39:** The word “woo” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. frighten
- B. trap
- C. deceive
- D. attract

**Question 40:** The word “it” refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. a plant
- B. a blossom
- C. an insect
- D. a signal

**Question 41:** The word “hue” is closet in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. smell
- B. shape
- C. texture
- D. color

**Question 48:** My grandfather started collecting stamps when he was 65.

- A. My grandfather took up stamps collecting when he was 65.
- B. My grandfather took off stamps collecting when he was 65.
- C. My grandfather took away stamps collecting when he was 65.
- D. My grandfather took in stamps collecting when he was 65.

**Question 49:** We didn’t get home until it was almost dark.

- A. It was almost dark, which prevented us from getting home.
- B. We decided to go home when it grew dark.
- C. Since it was almost dark, we decided not to go home.
- D. It was almost dark when we got home.

**Question 50:** Peter woke up early because he didn’t want to miss his flight.

- A. Peter woke up early so that he wouldn’t miss his flight.
- B. If Peter had woken up early, he wouldn’t have missed his flight.
- C. Waking up early, Peter didn’t miss his flight.
- D. As Peter woke up early, he was unlikely to miss his flight.

### Đáp án

1-D	2-B	3-A	4-C	5-D	6-C	7-A	8-A	9-B	10-B
11-A	12-D	13-C	14-C	15-A	16-C	17-NA	18-B	19-D	20-B
21-B	22-D	23-D	24-A	25-B	26-D	27-C	28-D	29-A	30-D
31-C	32-B	33-B	34-A	35-A	36-C	37-A	38-A	39-D	40-C

41-D	42-B	43-C	44-A	45-D	46-C	47-B	48-A	49-D	50-A
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

### LỜI GIẢI CHI TIẾT

#### Question 1: Đáp án D

carry /'kæri/

marriage

/'mæridʒ/ parrot

/'pærət/ barber

/'bɑ:bə/

#### Question 2: Đáp án B

stool /stu:l/

bamboo /bæm'bu:/

good /gud/

loose /lu:s/

#### Question 3: Đáp án A

Phần A trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, còn lại là thứ nhất

eternal /i'tɜ:nl/

islander /'ailəndə[r]/

terrorist /'terərɪst/

subsidy /'sʌbsɪdi/

#### Question 4: Đáp án C

Phần C trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, còn lại là thứ 3

optimistic /,ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/

pessimistic /,pesɪ'mɪstɪk/

inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/

intervention /,ɪntə'venʃn/

#### Question 5: Đáp án D

Result in: để lại kết quả ở cái gì

start out: khởi hành

make up: trang điểm, quyết định, dọn gọn ghẽ,...

bring up: đem lên, mang lên; nuôi nấng, giáo dục, dạy dỗ...

Dịch: Nạn phá rừng tạo hậu quả nhiều cơn lũ tàn phá ở nhiều nơi trên thế giới

#### Question 6: Đáp án C

Ở đây chủ ngữ là Factories (vật) => câu được chia ở dạng bị động

Will be run: sẽ được điều hành

Dịch: Các nhà máy sẽ được vận hành phần lớn bởi robo

**Question 7: Đáp án A**

Cấu trúc: To be aware of something: nhận biết, biết về cái gì

Dịch: Người dân trên thế giới hiện nay nhận thức được tầm quan trọng của bảo vệ môi trường.

**Question 8: Đáp án A**

Phân biệt giữa in the end và at the end:

- at the end: cuối, phía cuối, phần cuối (của cái gì, ví dụ: cuối tháng at the end of the month, cuối sự kiện at the end of the event,...)

- in the end = finally, eventually = cuối cùng

=> chọn in the end

Dịch: Jane không thể quyết định nên đi nghỉ ở đâu. Cuối cùng cô ấy không đi đâu cả.

**Question 9: Đáp án B**

Must + V (không có giới từ to) => D loại

Ought to: nên => về nghĩa trong câu thì không phù hợp => loại

Trong câu đang dùng thì quá khứ, do đó không thể sử dụng have => loại

Đáp án: had to: phải...

Dịch: Tôi qua chúng tôi về nhà muộn. Chúng tôi đã phải đợi taxi nửa tiếng

**Question 10: Đáp án B**

Cấu trúc take priority over something: ưu tiên, đặt hàng đầu

Dịch: Việc tìm một vacxin mới chiếm ưu tiên trên mọi nghiên cứu khác

**Question 45: Đáp án D**

Từ "haphazard" là gần nhất trong ý nghĩa với từ nào sau đây?

A. may mắn B. kỳ vọng C. Nguy hiểm D. ngẫu nhiên

Haphazard ~ random: lộn xộn, ngẫu nhiên

it was discovered that the insects visited the yellow flowers at least 100 times more than would be expected from **haphazard** visitation.

nó đã được phát hiện ra rằng các loài côn trùng đã ghé thăm những bông hoa màu vàng hơn ít nhất 100 lần so với dự đoán các cuộc ghé thăm ngẫu nhiên

**Question 46: Đáp án C**

All the guests enjoyed themselves at the party apart from George.

Tất cả khách đều cảm thấy vui thích ở bữa tiệc ngoại trừ George.

= C. George was the only one guest who didn't enjoy himself at the party.

George là khách duy nhất không vui thích ở bữa tiệc

- A. George không thích bữa tiệc như các khách khác
- B. George là khách duy nhất nghĩ bữa tiệc đáng vui thích
- D. George, không như các khách khác, có khoảng thời gian vui vẻ tại bữa tiệc

**Question 47: Đáp án B**

It was Jane who came up with the idea for the sales promotion.

Đó là Jane người đã đưa ra ý tưởng cho việc thúc đẩy bán hàng.

= B. Jane was the brain behind the sales promotion.

Jane là bộ não đằng sau việc thúc đẩy bán hàng

- A. Jane hoàn toàn bị ám ảnh với việc thúc đẩy bán hàng
- C. Bán hàng tăng là thành quả của sự cố gắng của Jane
- D. Không ai ngoài Jane thích ý tưởng cho việc thúc đẩy bán hàng

**Question 48: Đáp án A**

My grandfather started collecting stamps when he was 65.

Ông tôi bắt đầu sưu tập tem khi ông 65 tuổi

= A. My grandfather took up stamps collecting when he was 65.

Take up = start doing st: bắt đầu làm một việc gì

**Question 49: Đáp án D**

We didn't get home until it was almost dark.

Chúng tôi không về đến nhà cho đến tận khi trời gần tối

= D. It was almost dark when we got home.

Trời đã gần tối khi chúng tôi về đến nhà

- A. Trời gần tối, điều này ngăn cản chúng tôi về nhà
- B. Chúng tôi quyết định về nhà khi trời tối
- C. Bởi vì trời gần tối, chúng tôi quyết định ko về nhà

**Question 50: Đáp án A**

Peter woke up early because he didn't want to miss his flight.

Peter dậy sớm vì anh ko muốn lỡ chuyến bay

= A. Peter woke up early so that he wouldn't miss his flight.

Peter dậy sớm để anh ấy sẽ ko bị lỡ chuyến bay

- B. Nếu Peter dậy sớm, anh ấy đã ko bị lỡ chuyến bay
- C. Dậy sớm, Peter ko bị lỡ chuyến bay