

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

#### ĐỀ THI KSCL LẦN 2 NĂM HỌC 2021-2022 MÔN TIẾNG ANH – KHỐI 12

(Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề)

Mã đề thi 971

	(Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu)	
Họ, tên thí sinh:		

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges from 1 to 2.

Câu 1: Thiago: "Have you checked you	r email today?" ~ <b>Ranick</b> : ""
<b>A.</b> No, it costs a lot.	<b>B.</b> Yes, it's getting extremely slow.

**C.** No, I'll check it later. **D.** All right. I'll do it for you.

**Câu 2: Kevin**: "Mai, what do you think are green activities at home?" ~ **Mai**: "

A. I'm not sure. It's important that some people stay in rural areas and work in agriculture.

**B.** I'm not sure about that. It causes air pollution.

C. I'm no expert, but I think we should save electricity, water and other energy resources.

**D.** Well, I totally agree with you. I think everybody should be better aware of green lifestyles.

## 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 from 3 to 7.

History books recorded that the first film with sound was The Jazz Singer in 1927. But sound films, or talkies, did not suddenly appear after years of silent <u>screenings</u>. From the earliest public performances in 1896, films were accompanied by music and sound effects. These were produced by a single pianist, a small band, or a full-scale orchestra; large movie theatres could buy sound-effect machines. Research into sound that was reproduced at exactly at the same time as the pictures - called "synchronized sound" – began soon after the very first films were shown. With synchronized sound, characters on the movie screen could sing and speak. As early as 1896, the newly invented gramophone, which played a large disc carrying music and dialogue, was used as a sound system. The biggest disadvantage was that the sound and pictures could become unsynchronized if, for example, the gramophone needle jumped or if the speed of the projector changed. This system was only effective for a single song or dialogue sequence.

In the "sound-on-film" system, sound was recorded as a series of marks on celluloid which could be read by an optical sensor. **These signals** would be placed on the film alongside the image, guaranteeing synchronization. Short feature films were produced in this way as early as 1922. This system eventually brought us "talking pictures".

Câu 3: The passage is n	nainly about the	·	
A. research into sound	d reproduction.	<b>B.</b> disadvantages of	synchronized sound.
C. development of so	und with movies.	<b>D.</b> history of silent 1	movies.
Câu 4: The word "scree	enings" is closest in me	aning to "	".
A. demonstrations	<b>B.</b> revelations	C. projectors	<b>D.</b> diversions
Câu 5: Which of the fol	llowing is NOT mentior	ned as a producer of sound	d to accompany movies?
A. a single pianist	<b>B.</b> a Jazz Singer	C. a small band	<b>D.</b> a gramophone

<b>FSCHOOL</b> Câu 6: The phrase '	" <i>these signals</i> " refers to _	·		
A. sounds	<b>B.</b> marks	C. sensors	<b>D.</b> series	
Câu 7: According	to the passage, sound-on	-film guaranteed synchron	ization because the recording	g was

A. read by an optical sensor	<b>B.</b> inserted beside the image on the film
C. marked on the gramophone	<b>D.</b> made during the film of the picture

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 from 8 to 9.

Câu 8: I was busy yesterday. I couldn't complete my homework.

A. Had I had more time yesterday, I could have completed my homework.

B. Only if I had more time yesterday, I could complete my homework.

C. Much time though I had yesterday, I could have completed my homework.

**D.** As soon as I didn't have more time yesterday, my homework couldn't be completed.

Câu 9: My brother was too weak. He couldn't take part in the marathon last week.

A. So weak was my brother that he couldn't compete in the marathon last week.

**B.** But for my brother's weakness, he couldn't have played a part in the marathon last week.

C. Such weak was my brother that he couldn't fight other competitors of the marathon last week.

**D.** Had my brother been too weak, he could have joined the marathon last week.

# Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions from 10 to 11.

 Câu 10: The country's continued prosperity is dependent on the opportunities and achievements of all its residents.

 A. insecurity
 B. wealth
 C. poverty
 D. inflation

 Câu 11: I know she's upset but it's time for her to pull herself together and stop crying.
 B. control her emotions and behave calmly

 C. make herself motivated
 D. become very angry

Mark 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 from 12 to 13

Câu 12:	<b>A.</b> d <u>ea</u> d	<b>B.</b> h <u>ea</u> t	<b>C.</b> s <u>ea</u> t	<b>D.</b> pr <u>ea</u> ch
Câu 13:	A. develop <u>ed</u>	<b>B.</b> visit <u>ed</u>	C. remarked	D. matched

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 each of the following questions from 14 to 15

Câu 14:	A. master	<b>B.</b> struggle	C. commit	<b>D.</b> random
Câu 15:	A. environmental	<b>B.</b> agricultural	C. international	<b>D.</b> multicultural

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions from 16 to 18.



Câu 16: The disabled man used to go swimming with his friends in the afternoons.

- A. The disabled man didn't go swimming with his friends in the afternoons.
- **B.** The disabled man usually goes swimming with his friends in the afternoons.
- C. The disabled man got used to go swimming with his friends in the afternoons.
- **D.** The disabled man usually went swimming with his friends in the afternoons.

Câu 17: "I will let you know the answer by the end of this week," Webber said to Juana.

- A. Webber promised to give Juana the answer by the end of the week.
- **B.** Webber suggested giving Juana the answer by the end of the week.
- C. Webber insisted on letting Juana know the answer by the end of the week.
- **D.** Webber offered to give Juana the answer by the end of this week.

Câu 18: My classmate paid for her travel in advance, but it wasn't necessary.

- A. My classmate might not have paid for her travel in advance.
- **B.** My classmate may not have paid for her travel in advance.
- C. My classmate couldn't have paid for her travel in advance.

**D.** My classmate needn't have paid for her travel in advance.

## Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction from 19 to 21.

Câu 19: We spent tens of millions of dong on rent every month, and on top of that is the staff payroll.					
A. staff	<b>B.</b> spent	C. and	<b>D.</b> of		
Câu 20: I scanned some photos I'd taken, so that I could send it to a friend in Australia.					
A. that	<b>B.</b> some	C. in	<b>D.</b> it		
Câu 21: <u>Electric</u> dev	vices such as	computers contain circuits	that send currents between	internal	
components and develop	voltages.				
A. components	<b>B.</b> that	C. Electric	<b>D.</b> as		

# Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 22 to 36.

Câu 22: Counter-urbanisa	ation has caused many neg	gative effects,	?
<b>A.</b> has it	<b>B.</b> hasn't it	C. does it	<b>D.</b> doesn't it
Câu 23: My parents	a lot of their tim	e writing letters before th	ney started using social media
2 months ago.			
A. had wasted	<b>B.</b> have wasted	C. has wasted	<b>D.</b> were wasted
Câu 24: She was very fas	cinated by a pair of	shoes in West	t Lake shopping Mall.
A. French new purple	<b>B.</b> purple new French	C. new French purple	<b>D.</b> new purple French
Câu 25: She walked hom	e by herself,	she knew that it was	dangerous.
A. despite	<b>B.</b> in the event that	C. however	<b>D.</b> although
Câu 26: Migrants may lo	se their cultural identity _	·	
A. before they will beco	ome assimilated into the n	new community	
<b>B.</b> while they had become	me assimilated into the ne	w community	
C. as soon as they beca	me assimilated into the ne	ew community	
<b>D.</b> when they become a	ssimilated into the new co	ommunity	

<b>FSCHOOL</b> Câu 27: Money	to the homeless shell	ter by a large number of l	ocal citizens so far
<b>A.</b> will have been dona		<b>B.</b> was donated	
<b>C.</b> had been donated	lou	<b>D.</b> has been donated	
Câu 28:	for the first time in 1	833, the launch coincid	es with the Mercury's 180th
anniversary.			
A. Being publishing		<b>B.</b> Having been publish	ned
<b>C.</b> Publishing		<b>D.</b> Having published	
Câu 29: The practice of	using more chemicals to	improve crop yields is h	armful people's
health.	0		
<b>A.</b> at	<b>B.</b> to	<b>C.</b> of	<b>D.</b> with
Câu 30: We are no long	er prepared to	reckless behaviour, w	hich too often has resulted in
irreparable damage to the	environment.		
<b>A.</b> put up with	<b>B.</b> take up with	C. catch up with	<b>D.</b> go down with
Câu 31: Living in their ov	wn country, people can ea	sily acquire and maintain	their cultural identity because
they are fully	to different aspects of the	heir native culture.	
A. used	<b>B.</b> objected	C. exposed	<b>D.</b> refused
Câu 32: Chaplin was not	just a genius, he was amo	ong the most	_ figures in film history.
A. influent	<b>B.</b> influence	C. influential	<b>D.</b> influentially
Câu 33: They cannot star	nd the sight of each other,	but they will just have to	)
A. have their wits abou	t it.	<b>B.</b> grin and bear it	
C. keep a straight face		<b>D.</b> keep them posted	
Câu 34: Most of the peop	ole surveyed	a high opinion of the org	anization.
A. give	<b>B.</b> make	C. think	<b>D.</b> have
Câu 35: Another	characteristic of water is	s that water has a heat car	pacity which is the highest of
all liquids and solids exce	pt ammonia.		
A. outstanding	<b>B.</b> excellent	C. exceptionally good	<b>D.</b> talented
Câu 36: The prospect of	the writer under surveillar	•	for readers.
A. desire	<b>B.</b> love	C. preference	<b>D.</b> fascination

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions from 37 to 38.

 Câu 37: The biological agents now in use are environmentally benign
 and are harmless to humans.

 A. friendly
 B. unfavorable
 C. unfriendly
 D. hostile

 Câu 38: The sun is a powerful energy source, and this energy source can be harnessed by installing solar panels.
 b. and b

A. exploited B. dug C. transmitted D. devastated

#### 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 from 39 to 45.

A common phenomenon in arid regions of the world is the whirling vortex called the "dust devil." Although they resemble tornadoes, dust devils are generally much smaller and less intense than <u>their more</u> <u>destructive cousins</u>. Most dust devils are only a few meters in diameter and reach heights no greater than about 100 meters. Further, these whirlwinds are usually short-lived microscale phenomena: most form and



die out within minutes. Unlike tornadoes, which are associated with clouds, dust devils form on days when clear skies **prevail**. Further, these whirlwinds form from the ground upward, exactly the opposite of tornadoes. Because surface heating is **<u>critical</u>** to their formation, dust devils occur most frequently in the afternoon, when surface temperatures are highest.

Dust devils form when the hot surface of the earth warms the air above it. When the air near the surface is considerably warmer than the air a few tens of meters overhead, the layer of air near Earth's surface becomes unstable. In this situation, warm surface air begins to rise, causing air near the ground to be drawn into the developing whirlwind. A light wind will start this rising air to rotate, and once the rotation has begun, it becomes faster due to the same physical principle that causes ice-skaters to spin faster as they pull their arms closer to their body. As the inwardly spiraling air rises, it carries sand, dust, and other loose debris tens of meters into the air. It is this material that makes a dust devil visible. Occasionally, dust devils form above ground covered with vegetation. Under these conditions, the vortices may go undetected unless they interact with objects at the surface.

Most dust devils are small and short-lived; consequently, they are not generally destructive. Occasionally, however, these whirlwinds grow to be 100 meters or more in diameter and over a kilometer high. Larger and more vigorous dust devils have a longer lifetime than smaller ones. One large dust devil, with a height of about 750 meters, lasted for seven hours as it traveled 64 kilometers in western Utah. With winds that whirl at speeds that may reach 100 kilometers per hour, such large dust devils can do considerable damage.

Câu 39: The phrase "their more destructive cousins" in the paragraph refers to						
A. whirlwinds	<b>B.</b> tornadoes	C. dust devils	<b>D.</b> arid regions			
Câu 40: The word "prevail" in line 7 is closest in meaning to						
A. increase	<b>B.</b> dominate	C. return	<b>D.</b> appear			
Câu 41: The word "critical" in line 8 is closest in meaning to						
A. useful	<b>B.</b> unique	C. opposed	<b>D.</b> essential			
A. increase Câu 41: The word " <u>cri</u>	<b>B.</b> dominate itical" in line 8 is close	C. return				

**Câu 42:** According to the first paragraph, tornadoes and dust devils differ in all of the following respects EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** their size and duration

**B.** the weather conditions that favor their formation

C. how often they occur in populated areas

**D.** how they form

Câu 43: Why does the author mention ice-skaters in the second paragraph?

**A.** To explain the effect of wind on the rotation of ice-skaters

**B.** To emphasize that whirlwinds move independently

**C.** To compare the direction of movement in a skater's rotation to the direction of a whirlwind's movement

**D.** To explain the motion of dust devils in familiar terms

Câu 44: According to the second paragraph, what makes the situation in which a dust devil forms unstable?

A. The fact that a layer of cool air is above a layer of warm air.

**B.** The movement of air tens of meters above Earth's surface.

C. The tendency of dust and other debris to be drawn into the air.

**D.** The fact that winds tend to disturb the warm surface air.

Câu 45: In the third paragraph, why does the author mention a large dust devil in western Utah?

A. To suggest that there is little difference between a large dust devil and a tornado.

**B.** To argue that western Utah tends to have unusually large dust devils.



**C.** To illustrate the relationship between size and duration of dust devils.

**D.** To give an example of a large dust devil that was originally misclassified as a tornado.

#### Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word from 46 to 50

In the U.S., (46)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dialogue of inclusion is relatively advanced, even the mention of the word "diversity" can lead to anxiety and conflict. Supreme Court justices disagree on the virtues of diversity and the means for achieving it. Corporations spend billions of dollars to attract and manage diversity both internally and externally, (47)\_\_\_\_\_\_ they still face discrimination lawsuits, and the leadership ranks of the business world remain predominantly white and male.

It is reasonable to ask what (48) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_diversity does us. Diversity of expertise confers benefits that are obvious you would not think of building a new car without engineers, designers, and quality-control experts but what about social diversity? What good comes from diversity of race, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation? Research has shown that social diversity in a group can cause discomfort, rougher interactions, a lack of trust, greater perceived interpersonal conflict, lower communication, less cohesion, more concern about disrespect, and (49) \_\_\_\_\_ problems. So, what is the upside?

The fact is that if you want to build teams or organizations capable of innovating, you need diversity. Diversity enhances creativity. It encourages the search for novel information and perspectives, (50)

\_\_\_\_\_\_to better decision making and problem solving. Diversity can improve the bottom line of companies and lead to unfettered discoveries and breakthrough innovations. Even simply being exposed to diversity can change the way you think.

Câu 46:	A. which	<b>B.</b> where	C. when	<b>D.</b> whose
Câu 47:	A. consequently	<b>B.</b> because	C. despite	<b>D.</b> yet
Câu 48:	A. good	<b>B.</b> useful	C. kind	<b>D.</b> characteristic
Câu 49:	A. another	<b>B.</b> others	<b>C.</b> the other	<b>D.</b> other
Câu 50:	A. taking	<b>B.</b> reaching	<b>C.</b> putting	<b>D.</b> leading

------ HÉT ------

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