**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ 1- LỚP 12 - NĂM HỌC : 2022 - 2023**

1. **MA TRẬN ĐỀ THI*: Số lượng: 40 câu trắc nghiệm***

### Thời gian làm bài: 45 phút

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Nội dung** | **Nhận biết** | **Thông hiểu** | **Vận dụng** | **Tổng cộng** |
| **I.Trắc nghiệm:** |  |  |  | **0.25 x 32= 8đ** |
| 1. Pronunciation | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| 2. Stress | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| 3. Grammar | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 4. Language function |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| 5. Preposition |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| 6. Vocabulary:  + Word form  + Word meaning  + Synonym | 1 | 2  1  1 | 1 | 6 |
| 7. Error identification |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| 8. Reading Comprehension | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 9. Reading : Cloze Test | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| **II. Tự luận:** |  |  |  | **0.5 x 4= 2đ** |
| 1. Rewriting sentences as directed |  | 2 | 1 |  |
| 2. Writing a complete sentence from the cues given |  |  | 1 |  |

1. **NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA HỌC KÌ I (*Nội dung kiến thức thống nhất chung của Tổ*):**

## TỪ Unit 1 Unit 6 (Reading, Listening)

1. **READING: topics: Home Life; Cultural Diversity; Ways of Socializing; School Education System; Higher Education; Future Jobs.**
2. **LANGUAGE FOCUS**

* **Pronunciation**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Unit 1: the pronunciation of the ending “s”. * Unit 2: the pronunciation of the ending “ed”. * Unit 3: stress in two-syllable words. * Unit 4: stress in three-syllable words. | - Unit 5: stress in more than three-syllable words. |

* **Vocabulary: topics: Home Life; Cultural Diversity; Ways of Socializing; School Education System; Higher Education; Future Jobs;**
* **Grammar**

1. Tenses of verbs: Simple present – Present progressive – Past simple – Past progressive – Present perfect – Pas Perfect - The Future simple
2. Reported Speech
3. Passive Voice
4. Condiitonal Sentences

## 1. TENSES

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **TENSES** | **USES** | **EXAMPLES** |
| *PRESENT SIMPLE*  **S + V (+s / es)** | * a habit / a repeated action * a fact / truth * timetable (with a future meaning) | * Tom often gets up at 8. * She comes from England. * The train leaves at 6 tomorrow. |
| *PRESENT PROGRESSIVE*  **S + am / is / are + V- ing** | * an activity happening at the moment of speaking. * an activity happening around now. * a future arrangement * a complaint (when used with always, all the time. ) | * We are learning English now. * I am reading a good book these days. * Tom is coming here next Friday. * You are always teasing me. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *PRESENT PERFECT*  **S + have / has + V-ed,3** | * an action that happened some time before now (with no definite time) as an experience. * an action that began in the past and continues to the present. | * I‟ve been to Hanoi three times. * We‟ve lived in Danang since 1960/ for 10 years. |
| *PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE*  **S + have / has been + V-ing** | * an action that began in the past and continues to the present. * A present result of an activity that has just stopped. | * It has been raining for two hours. * We‟ve been living in Danang since 1960. * You‟re out of breath. Have you been running? |
| *PAST SIMPLE*  **S + V-ed** | * a completed action at a definite time in the past. * telling a story. | * We played football yesterday. * When the clock struck 6, I   woke up and heard the sound of the rain. |
| *PAST PROGRESSIVE*  **S + was / were + V-ing** | * an action that was happening at a particular time in the past. * an action that was happening when another action happened. * Two or more actions happening at the same rime. | * I was watching TV at 8 last night. * I was watching TV when you called last night. * While we were watching TV,   my father was repairing things around the house. |
| *PAST PERFECT*  **S+ had + V-ed,3** | - an action that happened before another action in the past. | Sue moved to New York after she had spent two years in  Chicago. |
| *PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS*  **S+ had been + V-ing** | - an action that happened over a  period of time before another action in the past. | Tom had been studying for two hours before his friends came. |
| *FUTURE SIMPLE*  **S + will + bare-infinitive S + be going to + bare inf.** | * Will: a future plan made at the moment of speaking. * Be going to: a future plan made before the moment of speaking. | * A: It‟s so hot here.   B: Oh, I will open the window.   * A: What are you going to do this summer vacation?   B: I‟m going to Ha Long bay. |
| *FUTURE PROGRESSIVE*  **S + will + be + V-ing** | - an action that is happening at a particular time in the future. | - At 8 o‟clock tomorrow, I will be sitting in class. |
| *FUTURE PERFECT*  **S + will + have + P.P.** | - an action that will be completed before another time or event in the  future. | - I will have finished my homework by the time I go out  on a date tonight. |
| *FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE*  **S + will + have + been + V-**  **ing** | - an action that will be happening before anther time or event in the future. | - I will have been sleeping for 2 hours by the time he gets home. |

**EXERCISES**

**Choose A, B, C, or D that best completes each unfinished sentence** *.*

1. Tom his hand when he was cooking the dinner.
   1. burnt B. was burning C. has burnt D. had burnt
2. We‟re good friends. We each other for a long time.
   1. know B. have known C. knew D. have been knowing
3. Paul, Could you please turn off the stove? The potatoes for at least thirty minutes.
   1. are boiling B. boiling C. have been boiling D. were boiling
4. By the time I to bed tonight, I will have finished my work for the day.
   1. go B. will go C. went D. had gone
5. They a lot of preparations before the match started.
   1. has made B. had made C. will be made D. are making
6. Mr. Gibbon usually drinks mineral water, but in this party he champagne.
   1. drinks B. will drink C. has drunk D. is drinking
7. “How long have you been married?” - “We . married for twenty years on our next wedding anniversary.”
   1. will have been B. have been C. had been D. will be
8. About a year ago, he elected president of a big company and he a holiday since then.
   1. was/ doesn‟t have B. was/ had C. was/ hadn‟t had D. was/ hasn‟t had
9. We missed the train. It by the time we arrived at the station.
   1. left B. was leaving C. had left D. have left
10. It's time we this old car and bought a new one.
    1. will sell B. have sold C. had sold D. sold
11. When he arrived, a crowd for several hours to greet him.
    1. had been waiting B. is waiting C. has been waiting D. was waiting
12. I with my aunt when I go to Mexico next summer.
    1. „ll have been staying B. staying C. „ll be staying D. stay
13. When I see the doctor this afternoon, I him to look at my throat.
    1. will ask B. ask C. would ask D. will have asked
14. By this time next summer, you your studies.
    1. completes B. will complete C. are completing D. will have completed
15. Right now, Jim the newspaper and Kathy \_ dinner.
    1. reads / has cooked B. is reading / is cooking

C. has read / was cooking D. read / will be cooking

1. Last night at this time, they the same thing. She and he the Newspaper.
   1. are doing / is cooking / is reading B. were doing / was cooking / was reading

C. was doing / has cooked / is reading D. had done / was cooking /read

1. When I home last night, I that Jane a beautiful candlelight dinner.
   1. had arrived / discovered / prepared
   2. was arriving / had discovered / was preparing
   3. have arrived / was discovering / had prepared
   4. arrived / discovered / was preparing
2. Every day I up at 6 o'clock, breakfast at 7 o'clock and for work at 8 o'clock
   1. get / eat / leave B. have got / eating / leaving

C. got / ate / left D. will get / have eaten / left

1. Yesterday, I for work late because I to set my alarm.
   1. had left / forgot B. was leaving / was forgetting

C. left / had forgotten D. had been leaving / would forget

1. By the time we to the train station, Susan for us for more than two hours.
   1. will get / has been waiting B. got / was waiting

C. got / had been waiting D. get / will wait

**2. REPORTED SPEECH**

* ***Note*:** *Khi muốn chuyển từ lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp, ta cần lưu ý đến một số thay đổi sau:*

**+ Changing pronouns and possessive adjectives** (I - he/ she, my - his/ her, ...)

## + Changing tenses:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DIRECT SPEECH** | **REPORTED SPEECH** |
| Simple Present | Simple Past |
| Present Continuous | Past Continuous |
| Present Perfect Simple Past | Past Perfect |
| can/ will + Bare inf. | could/ would + Bare inf. |
| must + Bare inf. | had to + Bare inf. |

**+ Changing Adverbs of Time and Places, Demonstratives:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DIRECT SPEECH** | **REPORTED SPEECH** |
| Now | Then |
| Today | That day |
| Tonight | That night |
| Yesterday | The day before/ The previous day |
| Yesterday morning | The previous morning |
| Last night/ year | The previous night/ year |
| (a week) ago | (a week) before |
| Tomorrow | The day after/ The following day |
| Tomorrow morning | The following morning |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Next week/ month | The following week |
| This | That |
| These | Those |
| Here | There |

1. **Reported Imperative:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **To infinitive** | S + agreed/ offered/ promised/ refused/…+ (not) to infinitive |
| S + asked/ told/ advised/ invited/ …. + O + (not) to infinitive |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Gerund** | S + admitted/ denied / suggested + (not) + V-ing |
| S + confessed to/ insisted on/ dreamed of/… + (not) + V-ing |
| S + accused s.body of / congratulated s.body on/ apologized to s.body for + (not) + V-ing |

1. **Reported Statement :**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S + | said | + (that) + S + V |
| told someone |

1. **Reported Questions** :

**a) YES - NO Questions :**

S + asked someone/ wondered/ wanted to know + if/ whether + S + V

**Wh - How Questions :**

S + asked someone / wondered/ wanted to know + wh-/ how + S + V

**EXERCISES**

### Choose A, B, C, or D that best completes each unfinished sentence.

1. James… him up when the bus reached the square
   1. told me wake b. asked me to wake c. said me to wake d. requested me waking
2. I asked him ,but he said nothing
   1. what the matter was b. what was the matter

c. the matter was what d. what‟s the matter was

1. She asked me……..the seat or not
   1. if / had occupied b. whether / was occupied

c. if / has been occupied d. whether / occupied

1. We wonder from his office after that scandal
   1. why did he not resign b. why he did not resign

c. why he not resign d. why didn‟t he resign

1. Jeff wanted to know……………..
   1. that why were his friends laughing b. why were his friends laughing

c. why his friends were laughing d. the reason why his friends laughing

1. Mr Hawk told me that he would give me his answer the day
   1. previous b. following c. before d. last
2. She him whether he liked the steak she cooked
   1. asks b. wondered c. wanted to know d. asked
3. His neighbours sometimes wondered he did for a living
   1. why b. when c. where d. what
4. Could you please tell me ?
   1. It is how far to the nearest bus stop b. how far is it to the nearest bus stop

c. how far to the nearest bus stop is it d. how far it is to the nearest bus stop

1. Marigold wondered Kevin and Ruth would be at the party
   1. that b. whether c. if d. b& c
2. He asked me…………….
   1. How long you have studied English b. How long had you studied English

c. How long you had study English d. How long you had studied English

1. The passenger asked we landed
   1. what b. when c. if d. why
2. The mother told her son so impolitely.
   1. not behave b. not to behave c. not behaving d. did not behave
3. She said she collect it for me after work.
   1. would b. did c. must d. had
4. Laura said she had worked on the assignment since …………….
   1. yesterday b. two days ago c. the day before d. the next day
5. Peter said that he had lived in London four years …………….
   1. ago b. before c. later d. then
6. The guest told the host that …………….
   1. I must go now b. he must go now c. he had to go now d. he had to go then
7. The teacher told Joe …………….
   1. to stop talking b. stop talking c. stops talking d. stopped talking
8. She said she …………….
   1. was very tired last night b. was very tired the night before

c. had been very tired last night d. had been very tired the night before

1. Emily said that her teacher …………… to London …………….
   1. will go / tomorrow b. went / tomorrow

c. would go / the next day d. had gone / the next day

1. **PASSIVE VOICE**

**Active voice: S + V + O**

**Passive voice**: **S** + **be + PP** + ( by agent )

## Examples:

* 1. *They* usually *hold the concerts* at the university.
* The concerts *are usually held* at the university
  1. They haven‟t told the students about the changes of the timetable yet

- The students *haven’t been told* about the changes of the timetable yet.

* 1. *The police found two children* in the forest.
* Two children *were found* in the forest by the police.

## Bảng các thì ở thể bị động:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Tenses*** | ***Active*** | ***Passive*** |
| Simple Present | S + V + O | S + be + PP + by + O |
| Present Continuous | S + am/is/are + V-ing + O | S + am/is/are + being + PP + by + O |
| Present Perfect | S + has/have + PP + O | S + has/have + been + PP + by + O |
| Simple Past | S + V-ed + O | S + was/were + PP + by + O |
| Past Continuous | S + was/were + V-ing + O | S + was/were + being + PP + by + O |
| Past Perfect | S + had + PP + O | S + had + been + PP + by + O |
| Simple Future | S + will/shall + V + O | S + will + be + PP + by + O |
| Future Perfect | S + will/shall + have + PP + O | S + will + have + been + PP + by + O |
| Be + going to | S + am/is/are + going to + V + O | S + am/is/are + going to + be + PP + by + O |
| Model Verbs | S + model verb + V + O | S + model verb + be + PP + by + O |

### MỘT SỐ DẠNG BỊ ĐỘNG ĐẶC BIỆT

* + 1. **Mẫu câu với *have/get*:**

## S + have + Sb + V + O … → S + have *+* O + PP.2 + (by+ Sb)

Ex: I had him repair my bike. → I had my bike repaired by him.

## S + get + Sb + to-V + O … → S + get + O + to be + PP.2 (by + Sb)

Ex: We get him to look after our house when we are on business.

→ We get our house to be looked after (by him) when we are on business.

## Sb + need + to-V + Sth + … → Sth + need + V-ing + …

Ex: We need to water the plants everyday. → The plants need watering everyday.

## Câu bị động có động từ tường thuật

– Chủ động: S1 + V1 + that + S2 + V2 + O + …..

\* Những động từ tường thuật (Reporting Verbs = V1) thường gặp:

*think consider know believe say*

*suppose suspect rumour declare ………………*

Ex1: People say that he always drink a lot of wine.

→ It is said that he always drink a lot of wine. ***Or:*** He is said to always drink a lot of wine. Ex2: Villagers think that he broke into her house.

→ It is thought that he broke into her house. ***Or:*** He is thought to have broken into her house. Ex3: The police believed that the murderer died.

→ It was believed that the murderer died. ***Or:*** The murderer was believed to die.

**EXERCISES**

***Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence.***

1. We can‟t go along here because the road .
   1. is repairing B. is repaired C. is being repaired D. repairs
2. The story I‟ve just read Agatha Christie.
   1. was written B. was written by C. was written from D. wrote by
3. I‟m going to go out and .
   1. have cut my hair B. have my hair cut

C. cut my hair D. my hair be cut

1. Something funny in class yesterday.
   1. happened B. was happened C. happens D. is happened
2. Many US automobiles in Detroit, Michigan
   1. manufacture B. have manufactured

C. are manufactured D. are manufacturing

1. A lot of pesticide residue can unwashed produce.
   1. find B. found C. be finding D. be found
2. Some film stars difficult to work with.
   1. are said be B. are said to be C. say to be D. said to be
3. Why did Tom keep making jokes about me? – I don‟t enjoy at.
   1. be laughed B. to be laughed

C. laughing D. being laughed

1. Do you get your heating every year?
   1. checking B. check C. be checked D. checked
2. Bicycles in the driveway.
   1. must not leave B. must not be leaving

C. must not be left D. must not have left

1. Beethoven‟s Fifth Symphony next weekend.[ Symphony: khúc giao hưởng]
   1. is going to be performed B. has been performed

C. will be performing D. will have perform

1. All bottles before transportation.
   1. frozen B. were froze C. were frozen D. are froze
2. yet?
   1. Have the letters been typed B. Have been the letters typed

C. Have the letters typed D. Had the letters typed

1. English has become a second language in countries like India, Nigeria or Singapore where for administration, broadcasting and education.
   1. is used B. it is used C. used D. being used
2. Gold in California in the 19th century.
   1. was discovered B. has been discovered

C. was discover D. they discover

1. The preparation by the time the guest .
   1. had been finished- arrived B. have finished- arrived

C. had finished-were arriving D. have been finished- were arrived

1. “Ms Jones, please type those letters before noon”\_ “They‟ve already , sir. They‟re on your desk.”
   1. typed B. been being typed C. being typed D. been typed
2. Sarah is wearing a blouse. It of cotton.
   1. be made B. are made C. is made D. made
3. They had a boy that yesterday.
   1. done B. to do C. did D. do
4. We got our mail yesterday.
   1. been delivered B. delivered C. delivering D. to deliver

**4. CONDIITONAL SENTENCES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **TYPE** | **If Clause** | **Main Clause** |
| 1. Future possible | Simple present (S + Vs/ es) | S + will/ shall/ can/ may + Bare inf. Bare Infinitive (Imperative) |
| 2. Present unreal | S + Ved/ V 2  (be - were ) | S + would/ could/ might / ... + Bare inf. |
| 3. Past unreal | S + had + Ved/ V3 | S + would/ could/ .. + have + Ved / ,V3 |

### Note :

***+*** Có thể kết hợp điều kiện 2 (Main Clause) và điều kiện 3 (If Clause) trong 1 câu Ex : If I ***hadn’t stayed*** up late last night, I ***wouldn’t be*** so tired now.

## + Unless = if not

Ex : **Unless** you hurry, you‟ll be late. = **If** you do**n’t** hurry, you‟ll be late.

**EXERCISES**

### Choose A, B, C, or D that best completes each unfinished sentence.

1. If I had time, I shopping with you.
   1. went B. will go C. would go D. would have gone
2. If you English, you will get along with them perfectly.
   1. can speak B. had spoken C. speaks D. spoke
3. If they had gone for a walk, they the lights off.
   1. had turned B. would have turn C. would have turned D. would turn
4. I would have told you, if I him.
   1. had meet B. had met C. meet D. met
5. Would you mind if I the window?
   1. closed B. closing C. had closed D. would close
6. If they me, I wouldn't have said no.
   1. had invited B. invited C. invite D. would have invited
7. My friend me at the station if he gets the afternoon off.
   1. meets B. will meet C. would have met D. would meet
8. If I it, nobody would do it.
   1. did B. didn‟t do C. do D. don‟t do
9. If my father me up, I'll take the bus home.
   1. doesn‟t pick B. don‟t pick C. not pick D. picks
10. If I didn't have a mobile phone, my life complete.
    1. will be not B. will not be C. would not be D. would not have been
11. Okay, I the popcorn if you buy the drinks.
    1. bought B. buy C. will buy D. would buy
12. She out with you if you had only asked her.
    1. will go B. would go C. would had gone D. would have gone
13. If you had tried your best, you disappointed about the result now.
    1. won‟t be B. wouldn‟t be C. wouldn‟t have D. wouldn‟t have been
14. I would not have read your diary if you it in such an obvious place.
    1. didn‟t hide B. hadn‟t hid C. hadn‟t hidden D. not hid
15. If I had enough money, .
    1. I will buy that house B. I‟d have bought that house

C. I could buy that house D. I can buy that house

1. if you take a map.
   1. You will get lost B. You won‟t get lost

C. You would get lost D. You would have got lost

1. We would save thousands of lives if .
   1. we found the remedy for the flu B. we had not found the remedy for the flu

C. we find the remedy for the flu D. we‟ll find the remedy for the flu

1. I won‟t accept unless .
   1. Tom to apologize B. Tom is apologizing

C. Tom apologizes D. When Tom apologizes

1. I‟ll help you if .
   1. you told me the truth B. you tell me the truth

C. you will tell me the truth D. you have told me the truth

1. I wouldn‟t have got wet .
   1. if I had an umbrella with me. B. if I had had an umbrella with me

C. Unless I had had an umbrella with me D. in case I had an umbrella with me

# C. MỘT SỐ ĐỀ MINH HỌA

## SAMPLE TEST 1

**A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (8,0 điểm)**

**Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

Jean spent her first few years in Hooper and her family moved to Otsego early in her life. She was only ten when her father died unexpectedly, leaving her mother to raise and support their family alone. Her mother soon went to work outside the home to provide for the family, and Jean, being one of the oldest, had to help care for her younger siblings. Although she had much responsibility at home, Jean thoroughly enjoyed school and was an excellent student. She went on to graduate 10th in her class at Otsego High School in 1953.

While still in high school, Jean met a young man named Charles "Chuck" Holly, at a dance in Alamo; and they were quite taken with each other. Over the next few years, their love for each other blossomed and they were married on February 24, 1953, while Jean was still in school. At the time, Chuck was serving his country in the military, and had come home on leave to marry his sweetheart. Unfortunately, shortly thereafter, he was sent overseas to serve in Korea for the next fifteen months.

Upon his discharge, the couple settled into married life together in the Plainwell, Otsego area. To help make ends meet, Jean went to work at the collection bureau in Kalamazoo for a while, before taking a job at the cheese company in Otsego. In 1964, Chuck and Jean were overjoyed with the birth of their son, Chuck, who brought great joy into their lives. Jean remembered how her mother was always gone so much working after her father died and she did not want that for her son, so she left her job to devote herself to the role of a mother.

1. Before Jean's father passed away, her mother used to .
   1. work outside the home b. be a housewife

c. support the family alone d. work as a secretary

1. Which is not referred to Jean?
   1. She was a responsible girl. b. She never helped her mother with household chores.

c. She often did well at school. d. She went to high school.

1. Jean's husband was a .
   1. teacher b. dancer c. soldier d. servant
2. Jean .
   1. served in the military b. lived in Korea for fifteen months

c. had a daughter d. got married when she was a student

1. Which is not true about Jean?
   1. She disliked staying at home and taking care of her child.
   2. She worked outside the home before she had a child.
   3. She was very happy when she got a baby.
   4. She quit her job to look after her baby.

## Choose the word or phrase that best fits each space in the following passage.

A tiny village school is soon to celebrate its 110 birthday - against all expectations. Five years ago it seemed certain to close but parents and other villagers fought the local education authority and raised funds to keep it (6) . It is now ending its first term as a school (7) by the village community and the villagers are just proud of their achievement.

They were furious when education chiefs tried to make them send the village children to other schools further away because the number of pupils at the village school was too (8) . The villagers started a huge campaign to (9) money. They collected enough to hire a teacher and begin to help with school cleaning, lunch supervision and lessons. Now the school is doing well and it seems (10) it will

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| continue to run in the future. | | | |
| 6. a. open | b. opened | c. to opening | d. for opening |
| 7. a. run | b. running | c. has run | d. to run |
| 8. a. little | b. less | c. few | d. small |
| 9. a. rise | b. raise | c. pay | d. deal |
| 10. a. in case | b. even though | c. as if | d. if only |
| **Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.** | | | |
| 11. a. concentrate | b. educate | c. interrupt | d. interview |
| 12. a. physical | b. achievement | c. government | d. national |

## Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.

1. a. effects b. letters c. storms d. friends
2. a. trust b. culture c. husband d. support **Choose a, b, c, or d that best completes each unfinished sentence, substitutes the underlined part, or has a close meaning to the original one.**
3. As an , Mr. Pike is very worried about the increasing of juvenile delinquency.
   1. educate b. education c. educator d. educative
4. I wrote down the name of the hotel for future .
   1. memory b. reference c. information d. thinking
5. According to the boss, John is the most for the position of executive secretary.
   1. supportive b. caring c. suitable d. comfortable
6. You are old enough to take for what you have done.
   1. responsible b. responsibility c. responsibly d. irresponsible
7. Please remember to bring your school when you come to the interview for the job.
   1. certificates b. applications c. assignments d. experience

### Choose the phrase CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word.

1. When being interviewed, you should concentrate on what the interviewer is saying or asking you.
   1. be related to b. be interested in c. pay all attention to d. express interest in

## Choose a, b, c, or d that best completes each unfinished sentence, substitutes the underlined part, or has a close meaning to the original one.

1. If she the train last night, she here now.
   1. took / were b. were taking / is

c. had taken / would have been d. had taken / would be

1. It that learning a foreign language a lot of time.
   1. says / is taken b. is saying / has been taken

c. is said / takes d. was said / was taken

1. I wasn‟t very keen going shopping alone.
   1. to b. of c. on d. in
2. The restaurant by the time we got there last night.
   1. closed b. had closed c. was closing d. is closing
3. The chair broken two days ago .
   1. has repaired b. repairs c. has been repaired d. repaired
4. My roommate didn‟t blame anyone her broken pen.
   1. on b. for c. of d. in
5. – Janet: “Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening? - Susan:” ”
   1. I don‟t agree, I‟m afraid b. That would be great

c. I feel very bored d. You‟ve welcome

1. Michael: " You look so good in this dress." - Rosy: “ ”
   1. It's nice of you to say so. b. It's my pleasure.

c. That sounds like fun! d. You're welcome.

## Error identification.

1. The purpose of secondary education is to give common knowledge and to prepare for either higher a b c

education and vocational education.

d

1. Eugenie Clark has a lot of knowledge about cultural of many countries in the world. a b c d

## PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (2,0 điểm)

**Rewrite the sentence so that it is closest in meaning to the original one or do as directed.**

* 1. He didn‟t have any breakfast this morning and now he feels so hungry.

- If ……………………………………………………………………………………………..

* 1. The local government will open the new school soon.

- The new school ………………………………………………………………………….....

* 1. “I‟m sorry but I can‟t talk to you now.”

- The boss refused …………………………………………………………………………..

## Write a complete sentence from the cues given.

I/ always talk/ parents/ before/ make/ important decision.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………

## SAMPLE TEST 2

**A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (8,0 điểm)**

### Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

* + 1. A. advised B. devised C. raised D. practised
    2. A. stressful B. impression C. employer D. effort

### Choose the word that has a different stress pattern.

* + 1. A. confide B. maintain C. reject D. follow
    2. A. security B. experience C. environment D. kindergarten

### Choose the best answer to each of the following questions or do as directed.

* + 1. Non-verbal is usually understood as a process of sending and receiving messages through gestures, body language and facial expression.
       1. communicate B. communication C. communicative D. communicator
    2. By the age of twenty-five he had his ambition of becoming a pianist.
       1. reached B. completed C. obtained D. achieved
    3. The department needs three more computers in order to work most .
       1. effective B. effectively C. effectiveness D. effect
    4. Many old-aged parents want to independent lives, so they choose to live in nursing homes.
       1. have B. try C. lead D. spend
    5. Can you please tell me some information that to the job?
       1. indicates B. expresses C. interests D. relates
    6. Why did you object the scheme for building a kindergarten in our neighborhood?
       1. to B. against C. at D. in
    7. I have just been called a job interview. I am so nervous.
       1. for B. in C. over D. with
    8. The mother told her son so impolitely.
       1. not behave B. not to behave C. not behaving D. did not behave 13 Some film stars difficult to work with.

A. are said be B. are said to be C. say to be D. said to be

1. We can‟t go along here because the road .

A. is repairing B. is repaired C. is being repaired D. repairs 15.“I have bought you a toy. Happy birthday to you! ” –“ ”

A. What a lovely toy! Thanks. B. Have a nice day! C. The same to you! D. What a pity!

1. – “We‟re happy you invite us for dinner.” - “ ”
   1. That‟s all right B. That‟s OK C. My pleasure D. What a mess!
2. If you had tried your best, you disappointed about the result now.
   1. won‟t be B. wouldn‟t be C. wouldn‟t have D. wouldn‟t have been
3. - “My uncle has been a writer for many years.” - “How many books so far? ”
   1. has he written B. had he written C. did he write D. was he writing
4. The woman asked get lunch at school.
   1. can the children· B. whether the children could

C. if the children can D. could the children

### Choose the phrase CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word.

1. Mr. Pike held his wife's hands and talked urgently to her in a low voice, but there didn't seem to be any

**response**.

* 1. feeling B. emotion C. reply D. effect

### Choose the underlined part that needs correction.

1. Don‟t forget to show enthusiastic when the job is explained to you. A B C D
2. Rachel and Karen had watched TV at 8:30 p. m last night.

A B C D

### Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions from 23 to 27.

**WHAT SHOULD I DO OR NOT DO WHEN I AM EATING IN BRITAIN?**

The British generally pay a lot of attention to good table manners. Even young children are expected to eat properly with knife and fork. We eat most of our food with cutlery. The foods we don‟t eat with a knife, fork or spoon include sandwiches, crisps, corn, and fruit.

## Things you should do:

* If you cannot eat a certain type of food or have some special needs, tell your host several days before the dinner party
* If you are a guest, it is polite to wait until your host starts eating or indicates you should do so.
* Always chew and swallow all the food in your mouth before taking more or taking a drink.
* You may eat chicken and pizza with your fingers if you are at a barbecue, finger buffet or very informal setting. Otherwise always use a knife and fork.
* Always say thank you when served something. It shows appreciation.
* When eating bread, break off a piece of it before buttering. Eating it whole looks tacky and rude.
* When you have finished eating, and to let others know that you have, place your knife and fork together.

1. *is not eaten with a knife, fork or spoon*.

A. Corn B. Meat C. Fish D. Vegetables

1. *Which of the following statements is* ***not true*** *of British eating etiquette*?
2. Young British children have to eat properly with knife or fork.
3. Nearly all of the food is eaten with a knife, a fork and a spoon.
4. You can tell your host what you cannot eat in the party.
5. Guests are usually the first people to start eating in the party.
6. *You have to before you take a drink.*

A. invite the neighbor B. finish your mouthful C. wait for the host D. eating something

1. *You cannot eat chicken and pizza with your fingers .*

A. at a barbecue B. at a finger buffet

C. in a very formal setting D. at an informal party

1. *is considered impolite*.

A. Letting others know that you have finished eating B. Saying thank when you are served something

C. Waiting until your host starts eating D. Eating the whole bread

### Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the blanks from 28 to 32.

In Japan, politeness and good manners are very important and business meetings are very (28) . Business cards are also important and they (29) these at the beginning of a meeting. They always look at them carefully, so you should do the same as they might think you're rude if you don't. A lot of communication is non-verbal. They are very good listeners and may ask a lot of questions to (38) they understand everything. In a conversation they wait longer before they reply than westerners do, so it's important not to speak in those long pauses but to wait for their reply. In their culture it's rude to ask direct questions or to say 'No' or 'I disagree'. In business it takes a long time to (31)

a decision because they have to ask everyone in the company. When they say 'Yes' it may mean “I understand”, not “I agree”, and when they smile it might be because they don't know (32) to say.

1. A. informal B. formal C. informally D. informality
2. A. exchange B. change C. purchase D. barter
3. A. find B. notice C. check D. identify
4. A. get B. make C. take D. gain
5. A. when B. that C. who D. what

## PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (2,0 điểm)

**Rewrite the sentence so that it is closest in meaning to the original one or do as directed.**

* 1. “I must write these letters now”, my brother said.

 My brother said that .

* 1. The parcel has been here for two hours, (arrived)

.

* 1. I understood the lesson because he explained.

 If it .

## Write a complete sentence from the cues given

* 1. Qualifications /experience / two elements / help us / get good jobs easily.

## SAMPLE TEST 3

* + 1. **PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (8,0 điểm)**

### Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. woman | B. company | C. tradition | D. standard |
| 2. A. managed | B. demanded | C. supported | D. planted |
| ***Choose the word that has a different stress pattern.*** | | | |
| 3. A. potential | B. national | C. challenging | D. suitable |
| 4. A. connect | B. allow | C. concern | D. email |

***Choose the best answer to each of the following questions or do as directed.***

* 1. – “Do you fancy eating out tonight?” – “ ”
     1. That would be nice. B. Yes, I think so. C. I'm sorry about that. D. The price is OK.
  2. Your French along a lot recently.
     1. had come B. has come C. will come D. came
  3. He asked me .
     1. How long I have studied English B. How long had I studied English

C. How long I had study English D. How long I had studied English

* 1. – “How beautiful you are in this new *Ao dai* !” – “ .”
     1. Never mind B. Thank you C. Yes, I think so D. Well done
  2. His colleagues tried to blame John the mistake.
     1. with B. on C. for D. to
  3. Sarah has never really got with her sister.
     1. in B. out C. on D. with
  4. Make sure that children must learn socially behaviour.
     1. affordable B. acceptable C. rural D. parental
  5. They said that they had come back .
     1. the following day B. the next day C. the day after tomorrow D. the previous day
  6. When I got home, Jane my mother in the kitchen.
     1. helped B. would help C. is helping D. was helping
  7. If Mr. Smith this company, he would have made a lot of changes.
     1. had run B. is running C. ran D. runs
  8. We hope that Covid-19 pandemic soon.
     1. will eliminate B. shall be eliminated C. will be eliminated D. is eliminated
  9. When my sister first studied away from home, she felt terribly .
     1. formally B. lonely C. neatly D. socially
  10. The year in Vietnam runs from September to June and is divided into 2 terms.
      1. academically B. academicals C. academic D. academical
  11. Many Vietnamese people their lives for the revolutionary cause of the nation
      1. sacrifice B. sacrificed C. sacrificial D. sacrificially
  12. As a serious candidate, you want to a good impression on everyone you meet.
      1. take B. find C. put D. create

### Choose the phrase CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word.

* 1. School uniform is ***compulsory*** in most of Vietnamese schools.
     1. depended B. optional C. required D. divided

### Choose the underlined part that needs correction.

* 1. Teenagers should talk to their parents before doing an important decision A B C D
  2. People nowadays prefer instant messaging and social networking than emails. A B C D

### Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions from 23 to 27.

Education in Bolivia, as in many other areas of Bolivia life, has a divide between Bolivia‟s rural and urban areas. Rural illiteracy levels remain high, even as the rest of the country becomes increasingly literate. This disparity stems partly from the fact that many children living in rural areas are forced to contribute economically to their family households and thus are much less likely to attend school. On average, children from rural areas attend school for 4.2 years, while children in urban areas receive an average of 9.4 years of education. A gender divide also exists. Females, on average, receive about 1.5 years less schooling than males. The female illiteracy rate is 19.6 % while that for males is 7.7 %. The country‟s illiteracy level as a whole, 13-14%, is comparably higher than in other South American countries.

The problems with Bolivia education are not necessarily attributable to lack of funding. Bolivia devotes 23% of its ***annual*** budget to educational expenditures, a higher percentage than in most other South American countries, albeit from a smaller national budget. A comprehensive seven-year plan of education reform has made some significant changes. Initiated in 1994, the plan decentralized educational funding in order to meet diverse local needs, improved teacher training and curricula, and changed the school grade system. Resistance from teachers‟ unions, however, has slowed implementation of some of the intended reforms.

* 1. *Most of the children in rural areas in Bolivia are illiterate because .*
     1. they don‟t want to go to school
     2. they are made to stay at home to help their families
     3. they find it difficult to learn to read and write
     4. there is a shortage of teachers and schools in Bolivia
  2. *On average, children from urban areas attend school for .*
     1. 1.5 years B. 4.2 years C. 7.4 years D. 9.4 years
  3. *The female illiteracy rate in Bolivia is .*

A. 7.4% B. 13% C. 19.6% D. 23%

* 1. *The word “annual” in this passage is closest in meaning to .*
     1. every four months B. every year C. every five years D. every ten years
  2. *Which of the following sentences is NOT true?*
     1. In Bolivia males receive more schooling than females.
     2. Bolivian illiteracy level is higher than in other South American countries.
     3. The lack of funding is the main reason for causing illiteracy in Bolivia.
     4. Bolivia spends less money on education than most other South American countries

### Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the blanks from 28 to 32.

Manuel Gonzalez comes from Spain. He usually lives in Madrid and works (28) a journalist for a Spanish newspaper, but two years ago he decided to take a year (29) work to live in different countries in Europe and write a book about Europeans. He spent the first two months in Scandinavia (30) information and then moved to Germany for a month. At present he is staying in Paris, where he is renting a flat for five weeks. Four years ago he wrote a (31) travel guide to Spain and now he is working hard to have the same (32) with his book about Europeans.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 28. A. in | B. for | C. by | D. as |
| 29. A. off | B. to | C. away | D. from |
| 30. A. collected | B. to collect | C. collecting | D. collection |
| 31. A. best-sell | B. best-sold | C. best-selling | D. best-to- sell |
| 32. A. succeed | B. success | C. successful | D. successfully |

## II. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (2,0 điểm)

**Rewrite the sentence so that it is closest in meaning to the original one or do as directed.**

1. Mr. John left the office before she arrived there. ( **at**)

 By the time

1. They say that Covid-19 originated in Wuhan city of China in early December 2019.

 Covid -19

1. “Tom, you have just won the prize. Congratulations!”

 Mary

## Write a complete sentence from the cues given

*provide / your handwriting / legible / test scorer / accept / your answer*

## SAMPLE TEST 4

**A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (8,0 điểm)**

### Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others .

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Question 1. A. imagined | B. constructed | C. fascinated | D. rewarded |
| Question 2. A. roof | B. groom | C. school | D. floor |
| ***Choose the word that has a different stress pattern.*** | | | |
| Question 3. A. oblige | B. suppose | C. discuss | D. interest |
| Question 4. A. responsible | B. academic | C. understanding | D. economic |

***Choose the best answer to each of the following questions or do as directed.***

Question 5. *Jack finds that Daisy dances very well*. - Jack: “You are a great dancer!” - Daisy: “ ”

A. Certainly, I am. B. Yes, of course.

C. Thanks. I do think so. D. It‟s nice of you to say so.

Question 6.*Kim failed the driving test again*. - Kim: “Failed again, I‟m afraid.” - You: “ ”

A. Well, good luck. B. Oh, hard luck. C. Lucky you. D. I‟m not sure. Question 7.Remember to say goodbye the interviewer before leaving the interview.

A. with B. at C. for D. to Question 8. Martha graduated high school two years ago.

A. from B. with C. in D. at Question 9. The businesswoman combines her career with family life.

A. success B. successfully C. succeed D. successful Question 10. Maths, Literature and English are subjects in Vietnam.

A. compulsory B. educational C. parallel D. optional

Question 11. The job applicant appeared relaxed and before the interview.

A. nervous B. stressed C. bored D. confident Question 12.It is considered in many cultures to whistle to a waiter to draw his attention.

A. rudeness B. rude C. rudely D.unrude Question 13.Look at the state of the gate. It needs as soon as possible.

A. to repair B. repairing C. being repaired D. be repaired Question 14. There is a for a shop assistant on Saturdays.

A. degree B. recommendation C. vacancy D. qualification Question 15. *Choose the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word.*

I am pleased to advise you that your application has been accepted.

A. allow B. persuade C. recommend D. inform Question 16. Our boss would rather during the working hours.

A. we didn‟t chat B. us not chat C. we don‟t chat D. us not chatting Question 17. If I to your request, how do you think the other students would feel?

A. agree B. agreed C. would agree D. had agreed Question 18. Where have you been working you had your master's degree?

A. when B. since C. until D. if Question 19. The teacher asked the students whether their homework.

A. had they finished B. did they finish C. they had finished D. they have finished Question 20. Prepare for the questions that in an interview.

A. were often asked B. are often asked C. were being asked D. have beenasked

### Choose the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 21. She (A)saw her brother (B)get off(C)the plane and **(**D**)**to walk toward her.

Question 22. We (A)can communicate (B)not only through words **(**C**)**and also through (D)body language.

### Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the blanks from 31 to 35.

We may choose to wear particular colours just because of personal preference or fashion. However, particular colours have always had special meanings or uses. Black, for instance, is generally thought of as suitable for serious occasions and in the West it is (23) for funerals. This is not the case in China, (24) , where white is worn at funerals.

Some colours may be chosen for practical reasons. Road workers, (25) need to be easily seen, often wear jackets with bright yellow or orange stripes which are clearly visible to drivers. Green is generally regarded (26) a calming colour, and so it is often used in places like doctors‟ waiting rooms. Blue is many people‟s favourite colour, and there may be a connection between this and the popularity of blue jeans. Blue also symbolizes loyalty and for this reason fashion consultants (27) wearing blue clothes to job interviews.

Question 23. A. tradition B. traditional C. traditionally D. traditions Question 24. A. however B. therefore C. as a result D. consequently Question 25. A. which B. whom C. whose D. who Question 26. A. like B. with C. as D. of

Question 27. A. recommend B. permit C. allow D. enjoy

## 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 36 to 40

Preparation is a key to a successful interview. Does the idea of going to a job interview make you feel a little nervous? Many people find that ***it*** is the hardest part of the employing process. But it is not really true. The more you prepare and practice, the more comfortable you will feel. You should find out as much as possible about the company before you go to the interview. Understand the products that they produce and the services that they provide. It is also good to know who the customers are and who the major competitors are. Practice makes perfect. It will also make you feel more confident and relaxed. So, practice your answers to common questions. Make a list of questions to ask, too. Almost all interviewers will ask if you have questions. This is a great opportunity for you to show your keenness, enthusiasm, and knowledge.

Make a great impression. The interview is your chance to show that you are the best person for the job. Your application or resume has already exhibited that you are qualified. Now it is up to you to show how your skills and experience match this position and this company. The employer will be looking and listening to determine if you are a good fit. He/she will be looking for a number of different qualities, in addition to the skills that you possess. To make the best impression, dress appropriately; express your strengths; arrive early, by about 10-15 minutes; be enthusiastic; shake hands firmly; be an active listener; sit up straight and maintain eye contact; and ask questions

After the interview, follow up with a thank-you note. This is a chance for you to restate your interest and how you can benefit the company. Your best bet is to try to time it so that the note gets there before

the hiring: decision is made. You should also follow up with a phone call if you do not hear back from the employer within the specified time.

1. The pronoun ***it*** refers to .
   1. the job B. the interview C. the interviewer D. the preparation
2. What does the writer advise you to practice?
   1. Asking and answering questions related to the job.
   2. Making products that the company produces.
   3. Providing services that the company serves.
   4. Meeting some customers and competitors.
3. Which should not be shown during your interview?
   1. Punctuality C. A firm hand shaking
   2. Being properly-dressed D. Weaknesses
4. You can show your qualifications in the
   1. dressing style and punctuality C. competing with the competitors
   2. resume and letter of application D. eye contact with the interview
5. Which is not included in the writer's advice?
   1. You should not communicate with the interviewer after the interview.
   2. You 'should make the best impression in the interview.
   3. You should write a note to say thanks to the interviewer after the interview,
   4. You should telephone the interviewer for any information after the interview.

## PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (2,0 điểm)

**Rewrite each of the sentences so that it is closest in meaning to the original one.**

* 1. People know that Vitamin C is good for treating colds.

→ It is

* 1. *My father started gardening 2 hours ago*.

→ My father has

* 1. *“You didn’t do homework.That’s too bad,Tim!” said the teacher*.

→ The teacher criticized

## Write a complete sentence from the cues given.

* 1. It/ be/ lot / better now/ if you/ not argue/ him/ last night.

## -----The end----

**SAMPLE TEST 5**

**A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (8,0 điểm)**

### Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in each group.

* + 1. A. leader B. steady C. feather D. leather
    2. A. motivates B. laughes C. kicks D. pleases

### Choose the word that differs from the others in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

* + 1. A. request B. tutor C. lecture D. language
    2. A. develop B. modernize C. concentrate D. specialize

### Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

People use both words and gestures to express their feelings. Can you sure you really know what these words and gestures mean? After all they can be interpreted in many different ways.

It is true that a smile means more or less the same thing in any language, even though the things that make people smile may be very different. Laughter and crying also have universal meanings. It is equally true that there are many similarities in the ways in which humans and animals show their feelings. Dogs and tigers, for instance, show their teeth in the same way we do when we are angry. Fear and surprise are often emotions that are often shown in much the same way all over the world.

Even in the same culture, people differ in their ability to interpret and express feelings. Experiments in the United States have shown that women there are usually better than men at recognizing fear, anger, love and hate in people‟s faces. The same studies suggest that body language - the way we suggest our feelings in our physical movements and posture - is another problem. Older people in North America seem to find it easier to interpret than younger people.

Psychologists such as E.G. Beier have also shown that some people often give completely the wrong impression of how they feel. For example, they try to show affection but actually communicate dislike. When they try to show interest, it seems to others that they are indifferent. This can happen even among close

friends or members of the same family. In. other words, what you think you communicate though words and body language may be the exact opposite of what other people actually understand.

* + 1. *Gestures* 
       1. are a better means to convey feelings than words.
       2. can express feelings but are understood in different ways.
       3. have the same implications whether they are good or not.
       4. always cause trouble among people in different countries.
    2. *Smile* 
       1. and fear and surprise express similar feelings in different cultures.
       2. seems to be the only gesture which is accepted in the same way worldwide.
       3. shows people feeling in the same way as animals.
       4. is not easy to recognize.
    3. *The result of an experiment has proved that women in the United States* 
       1. have more abilities than men.
       2. know how people feel from the expression on their faces better than men.
       3. use physical movement to express their feelings.
       4. interpret people's gestures easily though they are old or young.
    4. *In many cases non-verbal communication leads to misunderstanding because*
       1. people make a good impression on the others. B. what a person likes is what the others dislike.

C. their feelings are interpreted in a wrong way. D. people are often indifferent to their family members.

* + 1. *The passage tells us that* 
       1. the meaning of body language is easy to understand.
       2. the meaning of words in communication differ.
       3. some experiments prove the importance of language.
       4. the interpretation of gestures can be the same or different among communicators.

## Choose the suitable word that best fits each blank in the following passage by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D:

In times of high unemployment there are usually very many (10).................. when a vacancy is advertised. Sometimes large numbers of people fill in and send off application forms for a single job. It is not unusual, in fact, for hundreds of people to apply (11) a firm for one post. This number is

reduced to a short list of perhaps six or eight, from which a final choice is made (12)………….. they all attend an interview. Very possibly the people interviewing will be interested in the qualifications the candidates gained at school or university and what experience they have had in previous jobs. They will probably ask for (14) written by the candidates' teachers or employers.

* + 1. A. people B. applicants C. interviewers D. employers
    2. A. for B. in C. to D. with
    3. A. when B. before C. while D. during
    4. A. meeting B. examination C. test D. interview
    5. A. references B. forms C. resumé D. preference

## Choose the underlined parts in each sentence that need correcting.

* + 1. Not until the early 1960s did the birth rate in the United States began to decline. A B C D
    2. The examination will test your ability to understand spoken English, to read non technical language, A B

and writing correctly.

C D

### Choose the best answer to complete each of the following questions.

* + 1. During the interview, you should on what the interviewer is saying and make a real effort to answer all the questions.
       1. depend B. concentrate C. notice D. concern
    2. They eventually choose to study at a university in their country in to a school abroad.
       1. prefer B. preferring C. preference D. preferable
    3. Although he claimed to have left his job voluntarily, he was actually for misconduct.
       1. released B. dismissed C. resigned D. dispelled
    4. Do you think doing the household chores is the of the women only?
       1. responsibly B. responsible C. responsibility D. responsive
    5. Many children are under such a high of learning that they do not feel happy at school.
       1. recommendation B. interview C. pressure D. concentration
    6. *Choose the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word.*

Her **inconsiderate** comments made him very angry.

* + - 1. kind B. dishonest C. thoughtless D. pleasant
    1. Jane is a methodical girl, always doing things a careful and logical way.
       1. by B. in C. at D. through
    2. She made helpful comments my work.
       1. with B. on C. for D. about
    3. Some English words have the same pronunciation they are spelled differently, for example, *dear* and *deer.*
       1. unless B. since C. even though D. if
    4. I asked him he wanted a lift home.
       1. what B. where C. whether D. which
    5. When we got home, dinner , so we had a drink first.
       1. was preparing B. had been prepared C. was being prepared D. was prepared
    6. Linda her identity card again. This is the second time this .
       1. lost/ happened B. has lost/ has happened

C. has lost/ happened D. lost/ has happened

* + 1. I‟m not tired enough to go to bed. If I to bed now, I wouldn‟t sleep.
       1. go B. went C. had go D. would go
    2. He not having finished the project.
       1. criticized his secretary for B. apologized to his secretary

C. congratulated his secretary on D. admitted that his secretary

* + 1. “ How does the washing machine work?” - “ ”
       1. Not often B. A little C. Too much D. Like this
    2. “ Shall we have a farewell party?” - “ .”
       1. Yes, I will B. Yes, we enjoyed it very much.

C. It‟s the best I‟ve been to. D. Let‟s make it next Saturday

## PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (2,0 điểm)

**Rewrite each of the sentences so that it is closest in meaning to the original one or do as directed.**

* 1. Simon was ill, so he didn‟t go to the party.

If

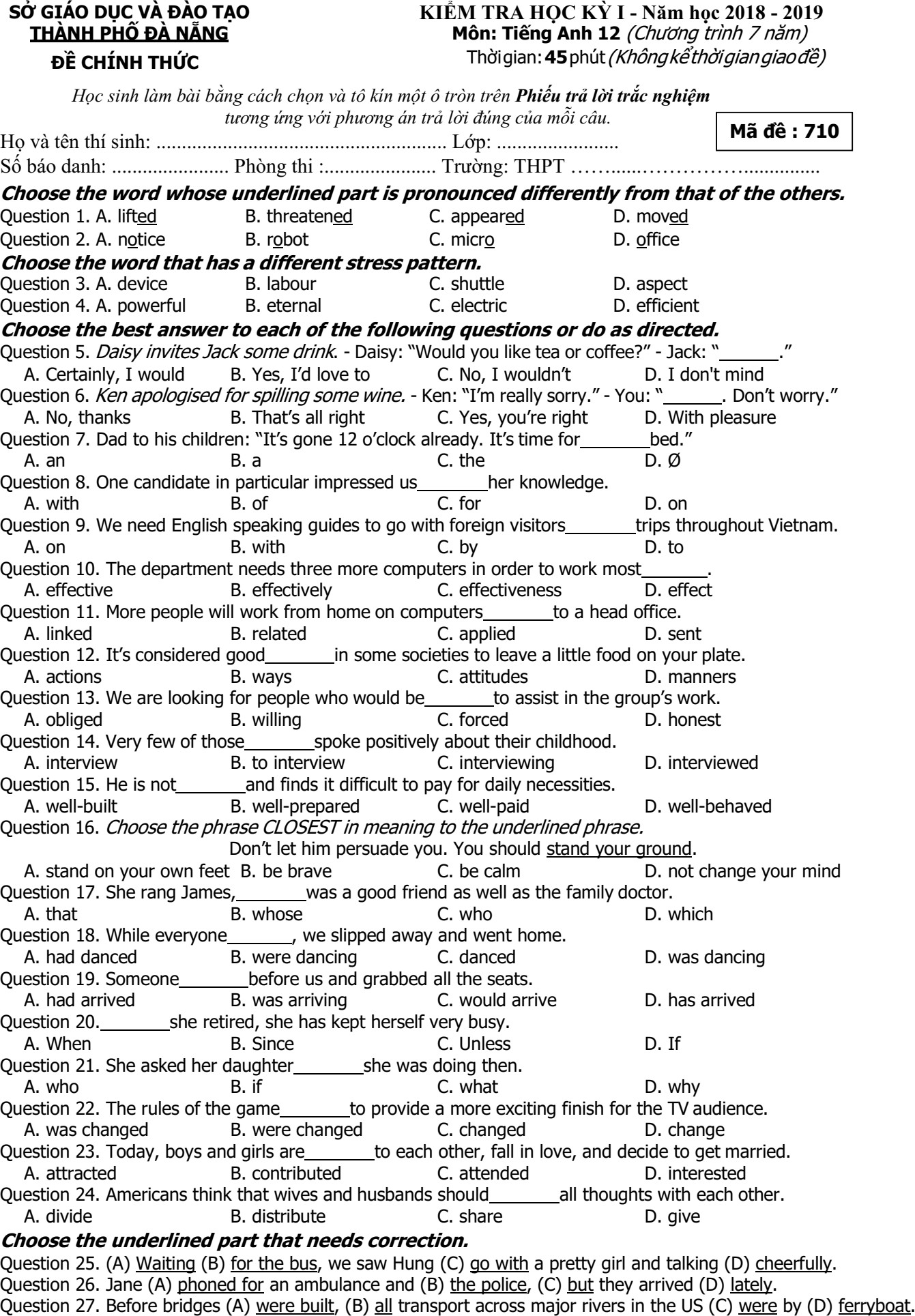
* 1. They have spent a lot of money on food and clothes. (Rewrite the sentence using ***the Passive Voice***)
  2. She said to us, „Don‟t be late for my class again.‟ (**told)**

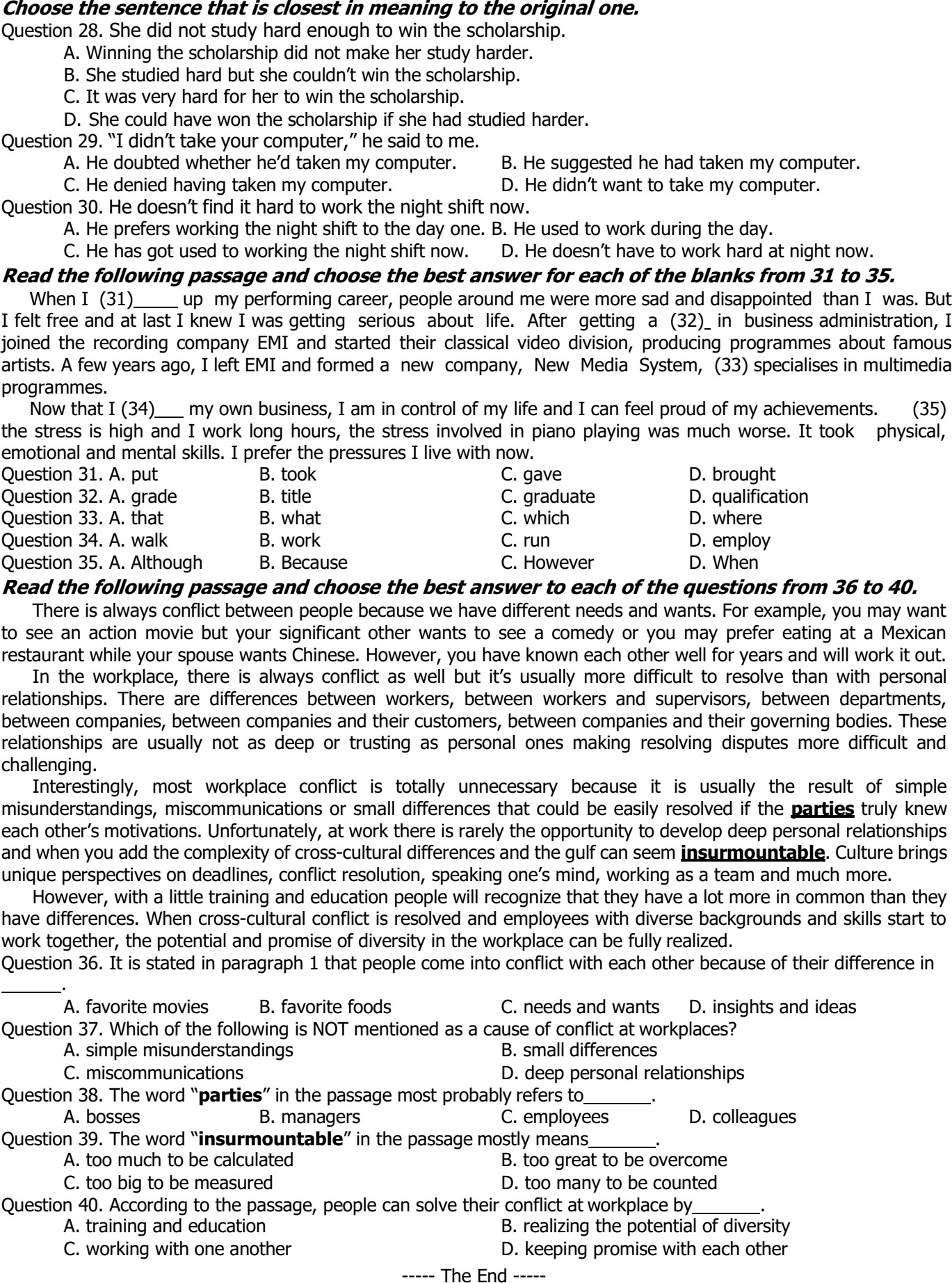
She

## Write a complete sentence from the cues given.

* 1. It/ begin /rain/ while/ I walk /country.

## --------------------------THE END-------------------------





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| **SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**  **THÀNH PHỐ ĐÀ NẴNG** | **KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I - Năm học 2019 - 2020**  **Môn: Tiếng Anh 12** *(Chương trình 7 năm)* |
| **ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC** | Thời gian: **45** phút *(Không kể thời gian giao đề)* |

*Học sinh làm bài bằng cách chọn và tô kín một ô tròn trên* ***Phiếu trả lời trắc nghiệm***

*tương ứng với phương án trả lời đúng của mỗi câu.*

**Mã đề : 714**

Họ và tên thí sinh: ......................................................... Lớp: ........................

Số báo danh: ....................... Phòng thi :...................... Trường: THPT ……......…………….........

### Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Question 1: A. construction | B. column | C. customer | D. discussion |
| Question 2: A. profession | B. address | C. business | D. success |
| ***Choose the word that has a different stress pattern.*** | | | |
| Question 3: A. interviewer | B. certificate C. advertising | | D. photocopy |
| Question 4: A. attend | B. signal C. respond | | D. suppose |

***Choose the best answer to each of the following questions or do as directed.***

Question 5: (*In the hotel lobby*) - Porter: “Shall I help you with your suitcase?” - You: “ .”

A. That‟s very kind of you B. Not a chance

C. What a pity D. I can‟t agree more Question 6: I want to know housework in your family.

A. who you do B. did you do C. do you do D. who does

Question 7: (*In a restaurant*) - Waiter: “Here‟s your bill, sir.” - Customer: “ ”

A. You‟re welcome. B. What do you have?

C. Don‟t mention it. D. Can I pay by credit card?

Question 8: Don‟t forget to say goodbye the interviewer before leaving the office.

A. with B. to C. about D. for

Question 9: Brainstorming is a useful tool for students to develop solutions to an issue.

A. creation B. creativity C. creative D. creating Question 10: It is thought that parental involvement contributes to children's learning.

A. significantly B. separately C. naturally D. frankly Question 11: We are really tired. We basketball since 6 a.m.

A. has played B. are playing C. have been playing D. play Question 12: The better you get, the more opportunities for a good job there will be.

A. education B. educational C. educationally D. educate Question 13: They were having a wedding anniversary when the lights .

A. had gone out B. went out C. would go out D. go out

Question 14: In America, a worker can a parental leave to take care of his or her baby.

A. give B. apply C. bring D. take Question 15: The cowboy who had been by an arrow fell off his horse.

A. spoiled B. wounded C. fired D. damaged

Question 16: The headmaster has decided that three lecture halls in our school next semester.

A. are built B. will be building C. will build D. will be built Question 17: Look! number of schoolboys are swimming in the lake.

A. The B. An C. Ø D. A Question 18: Grants are available students who have high grades.

A. on B. for C. from D. of

Question 19: Sally disagreed with the director‟s decision, so she and went to work for another company.

A. fired B. sacked C. retired D. resigned Question 20: As a man, Jack enjoys spending his free time going out with friends.

A. shy B. mischievous C. caring D. sociable Question 21: If it hadn‟t been for you, we here now.

A. won‟t be B. wouldn‟t have been C. wouldn‟t be D. hadn‟t been Question 22: in Oxford for five years, she can speak English like a native speaker.

A. To have lived B. Living C. Having lived D. Being lived Question 23: Dr. Nam, succeeded in medicine, devoted his life to the poor and the sick.

A. who B. whose C. that D. which Question 24: *Choose the phrase CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined phrase.*

Steve asked her out to the cinema for a romantic date that evening.

A. invited her B. offered her C. requested her D. recommended her

### Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original one.

Question 25: *Their chances of success are small*.

A. They will definitely be successful. B. It‟s very likely that they will succeed.

C. It‟s not very likely that they will succeed. D. They won‟t have any chance of being successful. Question 26: *“Please don’t leave until I come back*,” *he said to me.*

1. He advised me not to leave until he came back.
2. He advised me to leave when he came back.
3. He told me not to leave when he came back.
4. He told me not to leave until he came back.

Question 27: *Some of the people can’t find a seat in the room.*

1. There were seats for some people in the room.
2. There weren‟t seats for some people in the room.
3. There are seats for all of the people in the room.
4. There are some people without a seat in the room.

### Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the blanks from 28 to 32.

Studying in a foreign country can be (28) . It can be difficult too, especially if the culture is very different from your own. (29) , there are often surprises, even if the culture is very similar. When Megan, a British student, first (30) here in the United States she knew that Americans ate their food with a knife and fork. “But they don‟t use the knife (31) we do,” says Megan. “In Britain we eat with the fork in the left hand and the knife in the right hand, whereas Americans often just use a fork in the right hand.”

Megan is also surprised that Americans tip a lot more than the British do. “We never tip a waiter just

1. a cup of coffee, but Americans tip 15 per cent. The accents can be so different, too! I‟m slowly getting used to everything.”

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Question 28: A. exciting | B. excitement | C. excited | D. excitedly |
| Question 29: A. Meanwhile | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Consequently |
| Question 30: A. arrived | B. visited | C. travelled | D. reached |
| Question 31: A. similarly | B. same | C. like | D. as |
| Question 32: A. on | B. for | C. in | D. about |

### Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions from 33 to 37.

**Can the Internet be bad for you?**

Spending your free time on the Internet can be fun. You can chat, share photos with friends, and play online games. But some people are addicted to the Internet. They just can‟t turn it off.

Being online for many hours at a time does not mean you have a problem. The Internet is very useful. Online, you can pay your bills, buy clothes, and read the news. There are many good reasons to spend time online.

However, people with an Internet addiction are online too much. They don‟t spend time with their friends and family. Instead, they spend their time chatting with their Internet friends, people they have never met in real life. Some also play online games all day or night. Some people with Internet addictions even leave their jobs so they can spend even more time online!

People with Internet addictions don‟t just go online to shop, have fun, or do work. People who have this problem often go online because they want to escape the stress and problems in their lives. Many Internet addicts stop caring about their real lives, and focus only on their online lives.

One way Internet addicts can get help is by using special software. This software controls how much time someone can spend online. It tells the computer to turn off the internet after a certain amount of time. This helps people focus on real life. The software‟s goal is to teach people to use the Internet for good reasons and not just as an escape.

Question 33: What is the main idea of the article?

A. Spending too much time online is not good. B. Families should use the Internet together.

C. People should not spend time on the Internet. D. The Internet is very good for people. Question 34: Which is NOT a problem for people with Internet addictions?

A. They might lose their jobs. B. They stop spending time with their family.

C. They learn to type very fast. D. They stop caring about their real lives. Question 35: What does the article say about paying bills?

A. People with Internet addictions don‟t pay their bills. B. It is a useful way to use the Internet.

C. People save money when they pay bills online. D. It should be done online. Question 36: What way of helping people stop their Internet addiction does the passage talk about?

A. Using special software B. Spending more hours at their office

C. Watching TV with friends D. Getting a new job they really like

Question 37: According to the passage, a person is most likely to become an Internet addict if .

A. they enjoy online gaming B. they have a lot of online friends

C. their life is stressful and has problems D. their job is boring

### Choose the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 38: *(*A)To reduce pollution, we have to stop (B) to use many things (C) that make our life (D) comfortable.

Question 39: The girl from (A) who I borrowed (B) the dictionary asked me (C) to use it (D) carefully. Question 40: All of (A) the books are (B) very interesting. I am (C) surprised you don‟t like (D) it.

## --- The End ---

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| **SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THÀNH PHỐ ĐÀ NẴNG** | **ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**  **KIỂM TRA CUỐI KÌ I NĂM HỌC 2020 - 2021**  **Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 12**  Thời gian: **45** phút *(Không kể thời gian giao đề)*  *(Đề có 02 trang.)* |

*Học sinh làm bài bằng cách chọn và tô kín một ô tròn trên* ***Phiếu trả lời trắc nghiệm***

*tương ứng với phương án trả lời đúng của mỗi câu.*

Họ và tên thí sinh: ..................................................... Lớp: ............................

**Mã đề: 722**

Số báo danh: ....................... Phòng số :................... Trường: ……......………

**ers.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the oth** | | | |
| Question 1. A. attract | B. company | C. clap | D. approach |
| Question 2. A. achievement | B. scholarship | C. challenge | D. chance |
| **Choose the word that has a different stress pattern.** | | | |
| Question 3. A. employee | B. vacancy | C. reference | D. politics |
| Question 4. A. response | B. college | C. instance | D. household |

**Choose the best answer to each of the following questions or do as directed.**

Question 5. Jane suggests going to the cinema and she asks Susan.

- Jane: “Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?” - Susan: “ .”

A. You’re welcome B. That would be great

C. I feel very bored D. I don't agree, I'm afraid Question 6. I asked him whose car the previous day.

A. he had borrowed B. had he borrowed C. did he borrow D. he would borrow Question 7. Lisa wants to borrow Mike’s bike. - Lisa: “Is it all right if I use your bike?”

- Mike: “\_ .”

A. Go straight ahead B. Sure, go ahead C. Sorry, I’m busy D. Best wishes Question 8. Mum is always busy \_ her work in the laboratory.

A. with B. on C. in D. of Question 9. Many people have objected to the use of animals in experiments.

A. science B. scientist C. scientific D. scientifically Question 10. His research has proved that he is a promising student.

A. careless B. wasteful C. methodical D. hard-working Question 11. Since college, I have heard nothing from him.

A. he had left B. he left C. he has left D. he was left Question 12. Universities send letters of \_ to successful candidates by post.

A. accept B. acceptable C. acceptably D. acceptance Question 13. The police stopped Willis as he to the railway station.

A. drives B. is driving C. was driving D. has driven Question 14. We haven’t seen Jeff for a long time. Let’s him a visit soon.

A. do B. make C. pay D. pass

Question 15. Being well-dressed and punctual can help you create a good on your interviewer.

A. impression B. effectiveness C. employment D. pressure Question 16. Only one of our gifted students to participate in the final competition.

A. was choosing B. has been chosen C. were chosen D. have been chosen Question 17. This is first time I have eaten the eel soup.

A. Ø B. a C. the D. an Question 18. “Could you turn off the stove? The meat for at least thirty minutes.”

A. boiled B. was boiling C. is boiling D. has been boiling Question 19. Education has been developed parallel with modern industry and the mass media.

A. on B. in C. for D. of

Question 20. A survey was to determine young people's points of view on contractual marriage.

A. sent B. directed C. managed D. conducted Question 21. We were relieved that Gordon had arrived at the wedding dressed.

A. casually B. informally C. suitably D. possibly Question 22. If John the news every evening, he would know more about politics.

A. had watched B. watch C. watched D. would watch Question 23. Her sister applied for a teaching at Bales University with great confidence.

A. work B. employment C. career D. post Question 24. Choose the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word.

Whatever his **shortcomings** as a husband, he was a good father to his children.

A. weaknesses B. strengths C. disadvantages D. shortages

**Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original one.**

Question 25. We couldn't answer these hard questions.

1. These hard questions couldn’t be answered.
2. These questions were too easy for us to answer.
3. These hard questions were not able to answer.
4. These questions were easy enough to answer.

Question 26. “Don’t forget to do your homework,” the teacher told us.

1. The teacher didn’t tell us to do our homework.
2. The teacher said we had to do our homework.
3. The teacher reminded us to do our homework.
4. The teacher allowed us to do our homework.

Question 27. On the way home from work, David met his former teacher.

* 1. While David was going to work from his home, he met his former teacher.
  2. David met his former teacher while he was working.
  3. While David was going home from work, he met his former teacher.
  4. David met his former teacher when he was going home to work.

**Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the blanks from 28 to 32**.

Many poor parents in African countries say their children will have to miss the beginning of school this year. Classes are returning after months of delay because of COVID-19, the (28)

caused by the new coronavirus. Mike Ssekaggo, a headmaster, has answered concerns from parents struggling to have their children in schools for the first time (29) March. Many are worried about (30) \_ struggles caused by the coronavirus health crisis. They also are concerned about how to protect students in crowded classrooms. Ssekaggo said that only half of his 430 students had reported to class the day after he began (31) \_ students for the new school term. School officials worry some children might not return because their parents have not been working, he said. In Uganda, officials have set requirements that schools must (32) \_ before they can admit students. Most of them could remain at home until as late as next year. Schools must

have enough hand-washing areas and enough space in classrooms and living areas for social distancing.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Question 28. A. damage | B. disease | C. shortage | D. accident |
| Question 29. A. for | B. on | C. until | D. since |
| Question 30. A. financial | B. finance | C. financially | D. financing |
| Question 31. A. training | B. socializing | C. admitting | D. contacting |
| Question 32. A. see | B. meet | C. face | D. take |

**Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions from 33 to 37.**

Family meals are an important part of living with a family. A recent survey showed that most American children and teenagers share a meal with their family at least four times a week. This is a very positive sign. This is because there are many benefits for families that dine together.

First, sharing a meal together can help a family stick together. It helps to reinforce each family member’s sense of belonging. Family meals can teach younger people about their culture by eating traditional foods. Family members can also relax together during this time and enjoy each other’s company. Routine socializing helps family members learn patience and respect for each other.

Family meals also play an important part in child development. Parents can **keep an eye on** their children’s moods and emotions at this time. They can discuss problems. Studies show that eating together helps to reduce the risk that a child will smoke, get into fights, or commit suicide. Children who eat with their families are more likely to earn high grades and make more friends than those who do not eat family meals.

Through family meals, parents can also ensure that their children are eating healthy food. Children who eat together with their families are less likely to become obese. Families who dine together tend to eat more fruit and vegetables. These families also don’t eat at fast food restaurants as often as families that do not eat a shared meal.

Question 33. Which of the following is NOT considered as a benefit for families that dine together?

1. Sharing a family meal can help family members stick together.
2. Parents can realize when their children want to eat at fast food restaurants.
3. Parents can perceive their children’s moods and emotions during a family meal.
4. Having family meals, parents can ensure that their children are eating healthy food. Question 34. The phrase “**keep an eye on**” in the third paragraph means .

A. monitor B. delay C. create D. restrict

Question 35. Which of the following a family may NOT do during a family meal?

1. Family members relax together or enjoy each other’s company.
2. Parents discuss problems to help children develop.
3. Parents teach their children about their culture by eating traditional foods.
4. Family members make more friends while they are having a meal. Question 36. According to the passage, families who eat together .

A. often have meals at fast food restaurants B. are more likely to suffer obesity

C. tend to eat more fruit and vegetables D. have more time to relax after the meals Question 37. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

1. Children who don’t have family meals are sure to get into fights.
2. Family meal has many benefits and children wouldn’t miss it.
3. Children who don’t usually have family meals are unlikely to develop well.
4. Children who have meals at fast food restaurants only eat unhealthy food.

**Choose the underlined part that needs correction.**

Question 38. (A) Dogs that are (B) trained to lead (C) the blind must be (D) loyalty, intelligent and calm. Question 39. Peter (A) asked his mother (B) where (C) had she been the day (D) before.

Question 40. “How to Become Good Parents” (A) are a (B) good (C) book which attracts (D) much attention.

# --- The End ---