

10 ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 MÔN TIẾNG ANH 11 NĂM 2021-2022

1. Đề cương ôn thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 11

1.1. Ngữ pháp

1.1.1. Ngữ pháp Unit 1

- Động từ nguyên mẫu có "to" (to infinitive)

Chúng ta sử dụng "to infinitive"

Chúng ta có thể dùng động từ nguyên thể có "to" sau các động từ sau:

Offer: tặng, đề nghị

Decide: quyết định

Hope: hi vọng

Deserve: xứng đáng

Attempt: toan tính

Promise: hứa hẹn

Intend: dự định

Agree: đồng ý

Plan: dự định / lên kế hoạch

Appear: xuất hiện

Tend: có xu hướng

Pretend: giả vờ

Claim: khẳng định

Aim: nhằm mục đích

Afford: cố gắng

Manage: xoay xử

Threaten: đe dọa

Forget: quên

Refuse: từ chối

Arrange: sắp đặt

Learn: học

Need: cần

Fail: thất bại

Mean: có nghĩa là

Seem: dường như

Cách dùng:**- Sau tính từ**

e.g: - It's nice to have a day-off. (Thật vui khi được nghỉ một ngày.)

- The small shop is really easy to run. (Cửa hàng nhỏ này thật dễ quản lý.)

- Sau danh từ

e.g: - I must take a book to read. (= a book that I can read)

(Tôi phải lấy một cuốn sách để đọc.) (= Cuốn sách mà tôi có thể đọc)

- We've got a few jobs to do. (= jobs that we must do)

(Chúng tôi đã có một vài công việc phải làm.)

- Với "be able to", "be about to", "be allowed to", "be going to", "have to", "ought to" và "used to"

e.g: We aren't allowed to fish here.

(Chúng tôi không được phép câu cá ở đây.)

- Sau một số động từ, chẳng hạn như decide, hope, manage, offer

e.g: - Janis decided to leave home early. (Janis quyết định rời khỏi nhà sớm.)

- I hope to arrive there before noon. (Tôi hi vọng sẽ đến ở đó trước lúc trưa.)

- Sau một số "động từ+ túc từ"

e.g: - Lisa persuaded Tim to cook the dinner for her.

(Lisa thuyết phục Tim nấu bữa tối cho cô ấy.)

I want you to do something for me.

(Tôi muốn bạn làm một cái gì đó cho tôi.)

- Sau "for + túc từ"

e.g: - We've arranged for you to visit our company.

(Chúng tôi đã lên kế hoạch cho bạn đến thăm công ty của chúng tôi.)

- It is important for students to revise the lessons before taking examination.

(Điều quan trọng là sinh viên nên ôn lại bài học trước khi thi.)

- Sau từ nghi vấn

e.g: - We don't know where to set tickets. (Chúng tôi không biết mua vé nơi nào)

- This book tells you how to cook Vietnamese food.

(Sách này chỉ cho bạn cách nấu món ăn Việt Nam.)

- Nói lên lý do làm việc gì

e.g: - Martin went out to play football with his colleagues.

(Martin ra ngoài chơi bóng đá với các đồng nghiệp.)

- I need money to pay the mobile phone's bill.

(Tôi cần tiền để trả hoá đơn điện thoại di động.)

- Động từ nguyên mẫu không “to”

Chúng ta sử dụng động từ nguyên mẫu không có “to”:

- Sau can, could, may, might, must, needn't, shall, should, will, and would

e.g: - We could go to an English speaking club.

(Chúng ta có thể đi đến câu lạc bộ nói tiếng Anh.)

- Susan will be away from home for a few days.

(Susan sẽ xa nhà trong vài ngày.)

- Sau “had better” và “would rather”

e.g: - It's raining. You'd better wear a raincoat.

(Trời đang mưa. Bạn nên mặc áo mưa.)

- I'd rather listen to Jennifer Lopez than Britney Spears.

(Tôi thích nghe Jennifer Lopez hơn Britney Spears.)

- Sau “make + túc từ” và “let + túc từ”

e.g: - That play was funny. It really made me laugh a lot.

(Vở kịch đó thật hài hước. Nó thực sự khiến tôi cười rất nhiều.)

- Terry will be here at noon. His boss is going to let him leave work early.

(Terry sẽ có mặt ở đây vào buổi trưa. Ông chủ của cậu ấy sẽ cho cậu ấy về sớm hơn.)

- Sau “hear/ see + túc từ”

e.g: - They saw the lights flash. (Họ thấy ánh đèn lóe lên)

- We all heard the bomb go off. (Tất cả chúng tôi đều nghe thấy quả bom phát nổ.)

c. ĐỘNG TỪ HELP

Động từ nguyên mẫu sau động từ “help” có thể có “to” hoặc không có “to”

e.g: Can I help (to) make tea? (Tôi có thể giúp pha trà được không?)

1.1.2. Ngữ pháp Unit 2

- Thì quá khứ đơn (The simple past)

a. Cách dùng

Thì quá khứ đơn (The simple past) được dùng thường xuyên để diễn tả:

- Sự việc diễn ra trong một thời gian cụ thể trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc ở hiện tại

e.g: + She came back last Friday. (Cô ấy đã trở lại từ thứ sáu tuần trước.)

+ I saw her in the street. (Tôi đã gặp cô ấy trên đường.)

- Sự việc diễn ra trong một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc ở hiện tại

- e.g: + She lived in Tokyo for seven years. (Cô ấy đã sống ở Tokyo trong 7 năm.)

+ They were in London from Monday to Thursday of last week.

(Tuần vừa rồi họ ở London từ thứ hai đến thứ năm.)

- Các cụm từ thường dùng với thì quá khứ đơn:

· Yesterday

· (two days, three weeks) ago

· last (year, month, week)

· in (2002, June)

· from (March) to (June)

· in the(2000, 1980s)

· in the last century

· in the past

b. Cấu trúc

- Câu khẳng định: s + did+ V(+ O)

e.g: She came back last Friday.

(Cô ấy quay lại hôm thứ sáu tuần trước.)

- Câu phủ định: s + did not/didn 't+V(+ O)

e.g: + I asked her but she didn't know anything.

(Tôi đã hỏi cô ấy nhưng cô ấy không biết gì cả.)

+ They were not in London from Monday to Thursday of last week.

(Họ không ở London từ thứ hai đến thứ năm tuần trước.)

- Câu nghi vấn: (Từ để hỏi) + did not/didn't + V+(O)

(Từ để hỏi) + did + V + not + (O)

e.g: + When did she come back? (Khi nào cô ấy trở lại?)

+ Were they in London from Monday to Thursday of last week?

(Họ ở London từ thứ hai đến thứ năm tuần trước sao?)

- Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

a. Cách dùng

Chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn khi muốn nhấn mạnh diễn biến hay quá trình của sự vật hay sự việc hoặc thời gian sự vật hay sự việc đó diễn ra.

(Nếu chúng ta chỉ muốn nói về một sự việc nào đó trong quá khứ thì chúng ta có thể sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn).

e.g: - While I was driving home, Peter was trying desperately to contact me. (Peter đã cố gắng liên lạc với tôi trong lúc tôi đang lái xe về nhà.)

- Were you expecting any visitors?

(Anh có mong đợi người khách nào không?)

- I was just making some coffee.

(Tôi đang pha cà phê.)

- What were you doing at 9.00 last night

(Bạn đã đang làm gì vào lúc 9 giờ tối qua?)

Chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn để diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ thì có hành động khác xen vào.

e.g: - I was walking in the street when I suddenly fell over.

(Khi tôi đang đi trên đường thì bỗng nhiên tôi bị vấp ngã.)

- They were still waiting for the plane when I spoke to them.

(Khi tôi nói chuyện với họ thì họ vẫn đang chờ máy bay.)

- We were just talking about it before you arrived.

(Chúng tôi vừa nhắc về điều đó trước khi anh đến.)

b. Cấu trúc

Câu khẳng định: s + was/ were + V-ing (+0)

e.g: - I was thinking about you the other day.

(Mấy ngày gần đây tôi đã nghĩ về anh.)

- We were just talking about it before you arrived.

(Chúng tôi chỉ nói về nó trước khi bạn đến.)

Câu phủ định: s + was/ were + not + V-ing (+ 0)

e.g: - I wasn't thinking about him last night.

(Tôi đã không nghĩ về anh ta đêm qua.)

- We were not talking about it before you arrived.

(Chúng tôi đã không nói về nó trước khi bạn đến.)

Câu nghi vấn: (Từ để hỏi) + want/were+S + V-ing (+ 0)?

e.g: Were you expecting that to happen?

(Anh đã mong điều gì đã xảy ra?)

c. Khi dùng cả hai thì này trong câu một câu thì chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn để chỉ hành động hay sự việc nền và thì quá khứ đơn để chỉ hành động hay sự việc xảy ra và kết thúc trong thời gian ngắn hơn.

e.g: - It was raining hard when we left the building.

(Khi chúng tôi ra khỏi tòa nhà thì trời đang mưa rất to)

- I was reading the report when you rang.

(Tôi đang xem báo cáo thì anh gọi.)

- He was going out to lunch when I saw him.

(Khi tôi gặp anh ấy thì anh ấy đang ra ngoài để ăn trưa.)

- The company was doing well when I last visited it.

(Lần cuối cùng tôi đến thăm công ty thì lúc đó công ty đang làm ăn rất tốt.)

1.1.3. Ngữ pháp Unit 3

GERUNDS (Danh động từ)

Danh động từ là một động từ thêm -ing và có đặc tính của một danh từ.

Danh động từ có thể viết ở các thể như sau:

Active Passive

Present verb +-ing/being + pp Perfect having + pp having been + pp

- Swimming is a good sport. (Bơi lội là một môn thể thao tốt.)

- Being loved is the happiest of one's life.

(Được yêu là niềm hạnh phúc nhất trong đời.)

- My brother likes reading novels. (Anh tôi thích đọc tiểu thuyết.)

Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng danh động từ với sở hữu cách. Ở đây, tiếng Anh có cách dùng đặc trưng khác với tiếng Việt. Xem kĩ các ví dụ sau:

e.g: - You may rely on my brother's coming.

(Anh có thể tin rằng em trai tôi sẽ đến.)

- He insisted on my coming. (Anh ấy cứ năn nỉ tôi đến.)

- I don't like your going away. (Tôi không thích anh đi.)

Đôi khi chúng ta có thể thay danh động từ bằng một infinitive có to (nhưng không phải lúc nào cũng vậy).

e.g: - Quarrelling is a foolish thing/ To quarrel is a foolish thing.

(Cãi nhau là một điều ngu xuẩn.)

- Most students like studying English/ Most students like to study English. (Hầu hết các sinh viên đều thích học tiếng Anh.)

Vì danh động từ có đặc tính của một danh từ nên chúng ta cũng có thể ghép nối với một tính từ để làm thành một danh từ kép.

e.g: The sweet singing of the birds delights us.

(Tiếng hát ngọt ngào của chim làm chúng tôi thích thú.)

Một số động từ khi sử dụng có một động từ thứ hai đi theo thì bắt buộc động từ thứ hai phải thêm -ing (tức là dùng nó như một danh động từ) chứ không phải ở dạng infinitive có to. Ví dụ như trường hợp động từ to stop (ngưng, thôi).

Xét hai câu sau:

- He stops to talk. (Anh ngừng lại để trò chuyện.)

- He stops talking. (Anh ta thôi trò chuyện.)

Các động từ mà động từ theo sau nó phải có -ing.

Stop	(ngừng, thôi)	fancy	(mến, thích)
admit	(thừa nhận)	consider	(Suy xét, cân nhắc, coi như)
miss	(lỡ, nhớ)	finish	(Hoàn thành, làm xong)
mind	(lưu ý, bận tâm)	imagine	(tưởng tượng)
deny	(chối)	involve	(làm liên lụy, dính dáng)
delay	(hoãn lại)	suggest	(gợi, đề nghị)
regret	(hối hận)	avoid	(tránh)
practise	(thực hành)	risk	(liều)
detest	(ghét)	dislike	(không thích)
cease	(ngừng)	postpone	(hoãn lại)

Một số thành ngữ:

to be busy	(bận)	to go on	(tiếp tục)
to put off	(hoãn lại)	Carry on	(tiếp tục)
keep, keep on	(cứ, mãi)	to bust out	(phá lên (cười))
to have done	(đã làm)	to give up	(ngưng, thôi)

e.g: - Stop talking. (Im đi.)

- I'll read when I've finished cleaning this room.

(Tôi sẽ đọc khi tôi lau xong cái phòng này.)

- I don't fancy going out this evening.

(Chiều nay, tôi không thích đi ra ngoài.)

- Have you ever considered going to live in another country?

(Có bao giờ bạn nghĩ tới chuyện sang nước khác sống không?)

- I can't imagine Georse doing that.

(Tôi không thể tưởng tượng được George lại làm điều đó.)

Gerunds and Participle

Ghi nhớ:

Động từ + -ing được dùng như một danh từ gọi là gerund.

Động từ + -ing được dùng như động từ gọi là present participle.

Người ta cũng dùng participle như một adjective để ghép nối với một danh từ

e.g: a sleeping child: một đứa bé đang ngủ.

a running car: một chiếc xe đang chạy.

Phân biệt sự khác nhau giữa gerund và participle.

e.g: a sleeping child = a child who is sleeping, (một đứa bé đang ngủ)

Nhưng:

a sitting-room = phòng khách (không phải căn phòng đang ngồi)

Thường khi ghép nối gerund với danh từ giữa hai chữ này có dấu cách nối.

Khi Past Participle ghép nối với danh từ nó có nghĩa passive.

e.g: A loved man is the happy man.

(Người được yêu là người hạnh phúc.)

Gerund cũng được dùng sau các giới từ.

e.g: He is successful in studying English.

(Anh ấy thành công trong việc học tiếng Anh.)

B. INFINITIVE OR GERUND

1. Không thay đổi nghĩa:

- begin /start/continue /like /love + to-inf / V-ing

e.g: It started to rain / raining. (Trời bắt đầu mưa.)

2. Thay đổi nghĩa

- remember / forget / regret + V-ing: nhớ / quên / nuối tiếc việc đã xảy ra rồi/trong quá khứ)

- remember/forget/regret + to-inf: nhớ / quên / nuối tiếc việc chưa, sắp xảy ra (trong tương lai)

e.g: - Don't forget to turn off the light when you go to bed.

(Đừng quên tắt đèn khi bạn đi ngủ)

- I remember meeting you somewhere but I don't know your name.

(Tôi nhớ gặp bạn ở đâu đó nhưng tôi không biết tên của bạn.)

- Remember to send her some flowers because today is her birthday.

(Hãy nhớ gửi cho cô ấy một vài bông hoa bởi vì hôm nay là ngày sinh nhật của cô ấy.)

- stop + V-ing: dừng hẳn việc gì

- stop + to-inf: dừng ... để ...

e.g: - He stopped smoking because it is harmful for his health.

(Anh ấy ngừng hút thuốc lá bởi vì nó có hại cho sức khỏe của anh ấy.)

- On the way home, I stopped at the post office to buy a newspaper.

(Trên đường về nhà, tôi dừng lại ở bưu điện để mua một tờ báo.)

- try + V-ing: thử

- try + to-inf: cố gắng
 - need + V-ing = need + to be + V3: cần được (bị động)
 - need + to-inf: cần (chủ động)
- e.g: - I need to wash my car. (Tôi cần phải rửa xe của tôi.)
- My car is very dirty. It needs washing / to be washed.
(Xe của tôi rất bẩn. Nó cần rửa /phải được rửa sạch.)
 - Cấu trúc nhờ vả:
 - + S + have + O người + V1 + O vật...
 - + S + have + O vật + V3 + (by +O người)
 - + S + get + O người + to-inf + O vật
 - + S + set + O vật + V3 + (by + O người)

1.2. Từ vựng

UNIT 1: FRIENDSHIP

Tình bạn

1. acquaintance (n) [ə'kweintəns]: người quen
2. admire (v) [əd'maɪə]: ngưỡng mộ
3. aim (n) [eɪm]: mục đích
4. appearance (n) [ə'piərəns]: vẻ bề ngoài
5. attraction (n) [ə'trækʃn]: sự thu hút
6. be based on (exp) [beɪs]: dựa vào
7. benefit (n) ['benɪfɪt]: lợi ích
8. calm (a) [kɑ:m]: điềm tĩnh
9. caring (a) [keərɪŋ]: chu đáo
10. change (n,v) [tʃeɪndʒ]: (sự) thay đổi
+ changeable (a) [ˈtʃeɪndʒəbəl]: có thể thay đổi
11. close (a) [klaʊs]: gần gũi, thân thiết
12. concerned (with) (a) [kən'sə:nd]: quan tâm
13. condition (n) [kən'di:ʃn]: điều kiện
14. constancy (n) ['kɒnstənsɪ]: sự kiên định
+ constant (a) ['kɒnstənt]: kiên định
15. crooked (a) ['kru:kɪd]: cong
16. delighted (a) [dɪ'laɪtɪd]: vui mừng
17. enthusiasm (n) [ɪn'tju:ziæzəm]: lòng nhiệt tình

18. feature (n) ['fi:tʃə]: đặc điểm
19. forehead (n) ['fɔ:rid, 'fɔ:hed]: trán
20. generous (a) ['dʒenərəs]: rộng rãi, rộng lượng
21. get out of (v) [get aut əv]: ra khỏi (xe)
22. give-and-take (n) [gɪv ænd teɪk]: sự nhường nhịn
23. good-looking (a) [gʊd 'lʊkiŋ]: dễ nhìn
24. good-natured (a) ['gʊd'neɪtʃəd]: tốt bụng
25. gossip (v) ['gɒsɪp]: ngồi lê đôi mách
26. height (n) [haɪt]: chiều cao
27. helpful (a) ['helpfʊl]: giúp đỡ, giúp ích
28. honest (a) ['ɒnɪst]: trung thực
29. hospitable (a) ['hɒspɪtəbl]: hiếu khách
30. humorous (a) ['hju:mərəs]: hài hước
31. in common (exp) ['kɒmən]: chung
32. incapable (of) (a) [ɪn'keɪpəbl]: không thể
33. influence (v) ['ɪnfluəns]: ảnh hưởng
34. insist on (v) [ɪn'sɪst]: khẳng khẳng
35. last (v) [lɑ:st]: kéo dài
 - + lasting (a) ['lɑ:stɪŋ]: bền vững
36. lifelong (a) ['laɪflɒŋ]: suốt đời
37. loyal (a) ['lɔɪəl]: trung thành
 - + loyalty (n) ['lɔɪəlti]: lòng trung thành
38. medium (a) ['mi:diəm]: trung bình
39. modest (a) ['mɒdɪst]: khiêm tốn
40. mutual (a) ['mju:tʃuəl]: lẫn nhau
41. personality (n) [ˌpɜ:sə'næləti]: tích cách, phẩm chất
42. pursuit (n) [pə'sju:t]: mưu cầu
43. quality (n) ['kwɒləti]: phẩm chất
44. quick-witted (a) ['kwɪk'wɪtɪd]: nhanh trí
45. relationship (n) [rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp] mối quan hệ
46. rumour (n) ['ru:mə]: lời đồn
47. secret (n) ['si:krit]: bí mật
48. selfish (a) ['selfɪʃ]: ích kỷ

49. sense of humour (n) [sens əv 'hju:mə]: óc hài hước
50. sincere (a) [sin'siə]: thành thật
51. studious (a) ['stju:diəs]: chăm chỉ
52. suspicion (n) [sə'spiʃn]: sự nghi ngờ
+ suspicious (a) [sə'spiʃəs]: nghi ngờ
53. sorrow (n) ['sɔrou]: nỗi buồn
54. sympathy (n) ['sɪmpəθi]: sự thông cảm
55. take up (v) ['teɪk'ʌp]: đề cập đến
56. uncertain (a) [ʌn'sə:tɪn]: không chắc chắn
57. understanding (a) [ˌʌndə'stændɪŋ]: thấu hiểu
58. unselfishness (n) [ˌʌn'selfɪʃnɪs]: tính không ích kỷ

UNIT 2: PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

Kinh nghiệm cá nhân

1. affect (v) [ə'fekt]: ảnh hưởng
2. appreciate (v) [ə'pri:ʃieɪt]: trân trọng
3. attitude (n) ['ætɪtju:d]: thái độ
4. break out (v) ['breɪkɔ:t]: xảy ra bất thành lình
5. complain (v) [kəm'pleɪn]: phàn nàn
+ complaint (n) [kəm'pleɪnt]: lời phàn nàn
6. dollar note (n) ['dɒlə nɔ:t]: tiền giấy đôla
7. embarrassing (a) [ɪm'bærəsɪŋ]: ngượng ngùng
8. embrace (v) [ɪm'breɪs]: ôm
9. experience (n) [ɪks'piəriəns]: trải nghiệm
10. floppy (a) ['flɒpi]: mềm
11. glance at (v) [glɑ:ns]: liếc nhìn
12. grow up (v) [grəʊ]: lớn lên
13. make a fuss (v) [fʌs]: làm ầm ĩ
14. memorable (a) ['memərəbl]: đáng nhớ
15. realise (v) ['riəlaɪz]: nhận ra
16. set off (v) ['set'ɔ:f]: lên đường
17. sneaky (a) ['sni:ki]: lén lút
18. terrified (a) ['terɪfaɪd]: kinh hãi

19. thief (n) [θi:f]: tên trộm
20. turn away (v) [tə:n ə'wei]: quay đi, bỏ đi
21. unforgettable (a) [ˌʌnfə'getəbl]: không thể quên
22. wad (n) [wɒd]: nắm tiền
23. wave (v) [weiv]: vẫy tay
24. shy (a) [ʃai]: mắc cỡ, bẽn lẽn
25. scream (v) [skri:m]: la hét

UNIT 3: A PARTY

Một bữa tiệc

1. accidentally (adv) [ˌæksɪ'dentəli]: tình cờ
2. blow out (v) ['blou'au]: thổi tắt
3. budget (n) ['bʌdʒɪt]: ngân sách
4. candle (n) ['kændl]: đèn cầy, nến
5. celebrate (v) ['selɪbreɪt]: tổ chức, làm lễ kỷ niệm
6. clap (v) [klæp] vỗ tay
7. count on (v) [kaunt]: trông chờ vào
8. decorate (v) ['dekəreɪt]: trang trí
+ decoration (n) [dekə'reiʃn]: sự/đồ trang trí
9. diamond anniversary (n) (diamond wedding= diamond jubilee) ['daɪəmənd æni'vɜ:səri] ['wediŋ] ['dʒu:bili:] : lễ kỷ niệm đám cưới kim cương (60 năm)
10. financial (a) [faɪ'nænʃl; fi'nænʃl]: (thuộc) tài chính
11. flight (n) [flaɪt]: chuyến bay
12. forgive (v) [fə'gɪv]: tha thứ
13. get into trouble (exp) ['trʌbl]: gặp rắc rối
14. golden anniversary (n) (=golden wedding = golden jubilee) ['gouldən, æni'vɜ:səri] ['gouldən, wedɪŋ]: lễ kỷ niệm đám cưới vàng (50 năm)
15. guest (n) [gest]: khách
16. helicopter (n) ['helɪkɒptə]: trực thăng
17. hold (v) [hould]: tổ chức
18. icing (n) ['aɪsɪŋ]: lớp kem phủ trên mặtbánh
19. jelly (n) ['dʒeli]: thạch
20. judge (n) ['dʒʌdʒ]: thẩm phán
21. lemonade (n) [ˌlemə'neɪd]: nước chanh

22. mention (v) ['menʃn]: đề cập
 23. mess (n) [mes]: sự bừa bộn
 24. milestone (n) ['mailstoun]: sự kiện quan trọng
 25. organise (v) ['ɔ:gənaiz]: tổ chức
 26. refreshments (n) [ri'freʃmənt]: món ăn nhẹ
 27. serve (v) [sə:v]: phục vụ
 28. silver anniversary (n) (=silver wedding = silver jubilee): lễ kỷ niệm đám cưới bạc (25 năm)
 29. slip out (v) [slip]: lỡ miệng
 30. tidy up (v) ['taidi]: dọn dẹp
 31. upset (v) [ʌp'set]: làm bối rối, lo lắng

1.3. Bài tập ôn tập

UNIT 1: FRIENDSHIP

A. PHONETIC

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- 1) A. change B. children C. machine D. church
 2) A. guitarist B. passenger C. generous D. village
 3) A. other B. long C. possible D. constancy

II. Choose the word that has stress pattern different from that of the other words.

- 4) A. number B. eager C. special D. affair
 5) A. feeling B. believe C. ready D. easy
 6) A. acquaintance B. interest C. capable D. sympathy

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- 7) Most of the undeveloped countries need a lot of aid.
 A. together B. unselfish C. mutual D. friend
 8) He is too to lend me his bicycle.
 A. selfish B. enthusiastic C. helpful D. pleasant
 9) Suddenly she recognized the of the situation that made her laugh.
 A. wonder B. pleasure C. understanding D. honour
 10) He is a person because he is always friendly with everyone.
 A. helpful B. good-natured C. honest D. quick-witted
 11) If you want to get a good result in every work, you should have a.....

A. loyalty B. sympathy C. constancy D. unselfishness

12) A friendship is a precious relation ship.

A. mutual B. sincere C. generous D. successful

13) A good marriage is based on

A. trust B. loyalty C. secret D. A & B

14) The children seem to be totally of working quietly by themselves.

A. unable B. impossible C. incapable D. not able

15) They let their children up late at weekends.

A. staying B. stay C. to stay D. stayed

16) The children were eager their parents.

A. to see B. see C. seeing D. saw

17) I'd rather at home.

A. to stay B. staying C. stayed D. stay

18) Peter is very funny. He makes me a lot

A. laugh B. to laugh C. laughing D. laughed

19) They noticed him the agreement.

A. sign B. to sign C. signing D. signed

20) It's important for her the office.

A. ringing B. ring C. rang D. to ring

21) They would go by plane than spend a week traveling by train.

A. like B. rather C. prefer D. better

22) The boss made for a meeting after work.

A. us to stay B. us stay C. us staying D. us to staying

II. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

23) I couldn't make my car to start this morning.

A B C D

24) There are a lot of work to do here.

A B C D

25) I'm sure he is incapable in running a mile in four minutes.

A B C D

26) Good friendship should be basing on mutual understanding.

A B C D

27) I'm delighted hearing that you have made much progress in your study.

A B C D

III. Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct form.

- 28) That was a very strange question (ask)
- 29) It was very kind of you (show)..... the way.
- 30) The teacher let him (stay) at home to finish the assignment.
- 31) It was quite a surprise (see) him again.
- 32) I overheard him (say) that he didn't want to learn Math.
- 33) She stood there and watched him (drive) away.
- 34) It was very difficult for her (drive)..... the motorbike.
- 35) I could feel the robber (come) from the backdoor.

C. READING

Read the passage and choose one correct answer for each question.

MANDI'S MAKING FRIENDS

My name's Mandi. Three months ago, I went to disco where I met a boy called Tom. I guessed he was older than me, but I liked him and thought it didn't matter. We danced a couple of times, then we chatted. He said he was 18, then asked how old I was. I told him I was 16. I thought that if I told him my real age, he wouldn't want to know me, as I'm only 13.

After the disco we arranged to meet the following weekend. The next Saturday we went for a burger and had a real laugh. Afterwards he walked me to my street and kissed me goodnight. Things went really well. We see each other a couple of times a week, but I've had to lie to my parents about where I'm going and who with. I've always got on with them, but I know if they found out how Tom was they'd stop me seeing him.

Now I really don't know what to do. I can't go on lying to my parents every time I go out, and Tom keeps asking he can't come around to my house. I'm really worried and I need some advice.

36) Why has Mandi written this?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. to describe her boyfriend | B. to prove how clever she is |
| C. to explain a problem | D. to defend her actions |

37) Who is she writing to?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. her boyfriend | B. her parents |
| C. a teenage magazine | D. a school friend |

38) Why is Mandi worried?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. She's been telling lies. | B. Tom has been behaving strangely. |
| C. She's not allowed to go to disco. | D. Her parents are angry with her. |

39) Why can't Tom come to Mandi's house?

- A. She doesn't want her parents to meet him.

- B. Her parents don't like him.
 C. He's nervous of meeting her parents.
 D. She doesn't want him to see where she lives.

40) Which of these answers did Mandi receive?

- A. Tell me what you really feel.
 B. You must start by being honest with everyone.
 C. Everyone's unfair to you.
 D. Don't worry. I'm sure Tom will change his mind.

D. WRITING

Arrange these words or groups of words in the correct order.

41) tell/ have/ news/ We/ to/ not/ got/ any/ you

→

42) to/ 8.00/ for/ It's/ be/ before/ impossible/ me/ there

→

43) man/ through/ window/ 5/ I/ minutes/ jump/ the/ saw a/ ago

→

44) me/ to/ with/ in/ They/ Florida/ invited/ stay/ them

→

45) hair/ friend/ My/ has/ face/ and/ black/ an/ oval

→

UNIT 2: PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

A. PHONETIC

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- 1) A. hand B. bank C. sand D. band
 2) A. money B. month C. monkey D. monitor
 3) A. change B. hungry C. stronger D. single

II. Choose the word that has stress pattern different from that of the other words.

- 4) A. experience B. embarrass C. floppy D. embrace
 5) A. idol B. video C. birthday D. imagine
 6) A. cotton B. happen C. extreme D. quickly

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- 7) A person or thing that is loved and admired very much is the
- A. ideal B. idea C. idol D. fan
- 8) A short part of a film or movie that is shown separately is called a
- A. picture B. clip C. news D. cartoon
- 9) She shyly at him and then lowered her eyes.
- A. looked B. stared C. glanced D. sighted
- 10) This girl was disliked by the rest of the class.
- A. helpful B. sneaky C. unselfish D. generous
- 11) He pulled a(n) of 10 pounds notes out of his pocket.
- A. sum B. amount C. piece D. wad
- 12) I've never fallen in such a(n) situation before.
- A. embarrassed B. embarrassing C. confused D. confusing
- 13) The children were about opening their presents.
- A. interested B. fond C. keen D. excited
- 14) I know from that he'll arrive late.
- A. knowledge B. experience C. understanding D. reality
- 15) Andrew the test before so he it very easy.
- A. did/ had found B. had done/ found
- C. was doing/ found D. did/ was founding
- 16) You your new hat when I you yesterday.
- A. were wearing/ had met B. wore/ had met
- C. wore/ was meeting D. were wearing/ met
- 17) As I the glass, it suddenly into two pieces.
- A. cut/ broke B. was cutting/ broke
- C. cut/ was breaking D. was cutting/ had broken
- 18) A burglar into the house while we television.
- A. broke/ were watching B. broke/ watched
- C. had broken/ watched D. broke/ had watched
- 19) When I home, I a phone call.
- A. got/ received B. was getting/ was receiving
- C. got/ had received D. had got/ had received
- 20) They small cups of coffee after they dinner.
- A. had drunk/ finished B. drank/ finished

C. were drinking/ finished D. drank/ had finished

21) It was midnight. Outside it very hard.

A. rains B. rained C. had rained D. was raining

22) When he at the station, his train already.....

A. arrived/ left B. arrived/ had left
C. had arrived/ left D. had arrived/ left

II. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

23) While I did my homework, I had a good idea.

A B C D

24) Don't make so much fusses over the children.

A B C D

25) John's friends had celebrated a farewell party for him last Sunday

A B C D

26) After she bought herself a new motorbike, she sold her bicycle.

A B C D

27) She did not know where most of the people in the room are from.

A B C D

III. Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct tense.

28) I suddenly remembered that I (forget) my keys.

29) While Diana (watch) her favourite TV programme, there (be) a power cut.

30) Who (drive) the car at the time of the accident?

31) By the time Sheila (get) back, Chris (go) home.

32) David (eat) Japanese food before, so he (know) what to order.

33) I (do) some shopping yesterday, when I (see) your friend.

34) What you (do) when I (come) to your office yesterday?

35) Laura (miss) the party because no one (tell) her about it.

C. READING

Read the passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

MARIA'S HOMECOMING

When the bus ... (36) ... in a small square, Maria was reading her magazine and didn't realize that she had arrived at her destination. "This is Santa Teresa," Martin said. "You've arrived home!" I suppose your cousin will be ... (37) ... for us. Come on. I'll carry the bags." Maria thought, "All those years when I ... (38) ... in New York, I used to dream if this moment. And now it's real, I can't believe it! Here I am, I'm really standing in the square." Santa Teresa was Maria's birthplace, but she often left the town at the age of six. She had some ... (39) ... of the town, and some photos, but did she belong here still? She didn't know. Nobody was waiting in the square. Perhaps her cousin Pablo hadn't received Maria's letter. "What are we going to do now?" asked Martin. "There isn't ... (40) ... a hotel here!"

- 36) A. reached B. got C. stooped D. came
 37) A. expecting B. waiting C. welcoming D. receiving
 38) A. was living B. have lived C. live D. am living
 39) A. recall B. memories C. thinking D. remembering
 40) A. even B. hardly C. too D. very

D. WRITING

Arrange these words or groups of words in the correct order.

41) to/ play/ five/ He/ piano/ started/ the/ years/ ago

→

42) he/ was/ not/ hungry/ all/ had/ day/ Tim/ because/ eaten

→

43) letter/ the/ ./ opening/ the/ was/ telephone/ I/ rang/ While

→

44) the/ during/ quite/ Britain/ much/ winter/ It/ snows/ in

→

45) seen/ were/ the/ ever/ They/ poorest/ people/ I/ had/

→

UNIT 3: A PARTY**A. PHONETIC**

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- 1) A. fat B. any C. gas D. hat
 2) A. glad B. geography C. glass D. give
 3) A. hour B. happy C. husband D. hold

II. Choose the word that has stress pattern different from that of the other words.

- 4) A. candle B. finish C. family D. anniversary

- 5) A. relation B. together C. successful D. celebrate
 6) A. golden B. adult C. perhaps D. future

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- 7) A date that is an exact number of years after the date of an important event is a(n)
 A. birthday B. celebration C. wedding D. anniversary
- 8) Dinner will be a cold, not a sit-down meal.
 A. party B. meal C. dish D. buffet
- 9) He doesn't know much about the subject, but he is
 A. joyful B. enthusiastic C. reserved D. calm
- 10) Steve thought his with Helen was changing.
 A. relate B. relative C. relation D. relationship
- 11) He is for his elderly parents.
 A. paying attention B. looking C. caring D. taking care
- 12) He is smartly when he comes to an interview.
 A. dressed B. put on C. worn D. undressed
- 13) John had agreed me in his office.
 A. to meet B. meeting C. to be met D. being met
- 14) It's important for the figures regularly.
 A. to update B. updating C. to be updated D. being updated
- 15) It is no good sorry for yourself.
 A. to feel B. feeling C. feel D. felt
- 16) The man wanted to avoid on security cameras.
 A. to see B. seeing C. to be seen D. being seen
- 17) Peter to go in for the exam.
 A. avoided B. let C. advised D. decided
- 18) I tried the bus, but I missed it.
 A. to catch B. catching C. to be caught D. being caught
- 19) The plants want daily.
 A. to water B. watering C. to be watered D. being water
- 20) Will you remind me this letter at the post office?
 A. to post B. posting C. to be posted D. being posted

21) The goods ought two weeks ago.

- A. to deliver B. delivering
- C. to be delivered D. being delivered

22) I have expected the secret of happiness.

- A. to tell B. telling C. to be told D. being told

II. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

23) The thief asked her handing over her money.

- A B C D

24) He was terribly excited to ask to play for Manchester.

- A B C D

25) They chose not to be attended the meeting.

- A B C D

26) He could not decide whether to get a job or studying.

- A B C D

27) I dislike being talk about everywhere.

- A B C D

III. Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct form.

28) I don't remember (tell) of the decision to change the company policy on vacations.

29) Ms Drake expects (consult) about any revisions in her manuscript before it is printed.

30) Sally gave a good speech that I couldn't insist (applaud) loudly when she finished.

31) Tommy admitted (throw) the rock through the window.

32) Paul really didn't mind (surprise) by the party to celebrate this fortieth birthday.

33) Anne hoped (invite) to join the private club.

34) Most people enjoy (travel) to different parts of the world.

35) May I change the TV channel, or do you want (watch) more of this programme?

C. READING

Read the passage and choose one correct answer for each question.

PREPARING A DINNER PARTY

Giving a dinner party is a wonderful way of entertain people. You can also make new friends and give others the chance to get to know each other better.

It needs planning, though. First, make a guest list, with different kinds of people and a mixture of women and men. Don't invite couples because they aren't so much fun.

When you know who can come, find out what they like to eat and drink. Note down any who are vegetarians, or who can't eat or drink certain things for religious seasons.

Then plan their menu. Include a first course, a choice of main courses and a dessert, plus lots of people's favourite drinks.

The next thing to do is the shopping. Make sure buy more than enough of everything, and that someone can help you carry it!

On the day, start cooking early. Give people appetizers like Greek mezze or Spanish tapas, so they don't get hungry if they have to wait. Serve the delicious meal, sit down with your guests and have a good time – you've earned it!

36) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the purpose of giving a dinner party?

- A. to entertain people.
- B. to make new friends.
- C. to get people to know more about their host and hostess.
- D. to help people to know each other better.

37) when giving a dinner party, you should NOT invite

- A. husbands and wives.
- B. those who are vegetarians.
- C. both women and men.
- D. those who can't eat or drink certain things.

38) The menu should include these EXCEPT

- A. a first course
- B. a supper
- C. a dessert
- D. main courses

39) According to the passage, starters should be served

- A. because the guests want to have a good time together
- B. because the guests like eating them
- C. because the guests want to eat them while having to wait
- D. because the guests may be hungry while having to wait

40) What should you do while the guests are having their evening meal?

- A. Stand beside the guests without doing anything.
- B. Sit down with the guests and have a good time.
- C. Sit down with the guests to show your politeness.
- D. Only serve the guests with the food.

D. WRITING

Complete a letter of complaint from the words given.

41) I/ have/ birthday party/ house/ 8 p.m/ November 19.

→.....

42) Most/ relatives/ friends/ invited/ party.

→.....

43) There/ be/ drinks/ special foods/ I/ cook.

→.....

44) Of course/ there/ be/ games/ prizes/ winners.

→.....

45) Please/ phone/ me/ tell/ if/ come.

→.....

1.4. Đáp án

UNIT 1: FRIENDSHIP

A. PHONETIC

- I. 1) C. machine 2) A. guitarist 3) A. oother
 II. 4) D. affair 5) B. believe 6) A. acquaintance

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- I. 7) C. mutual 8) A. selfish 9) D. hunour 10) A. helpuful
 11) C. constancy 12) B. sincere 13) D. A & B 14) C. incapable
 15) B. stay 16) A. to see 17) D. stay 18) A. laugh
 19) A. sign 20) D. to ring 21) B. rather 22) B. us stay
 II. 23) C. start 24) A. There is 25) B. of 26) B. based 27) B. to hear
 III. 28) to ask 29) to show 30) stay 31) to see
 32) say 33) drive 34) to drive 35) come

C. READING

- 36) C. to explain a problem 37) C. a teenage magazine
 38) A. She's been telling lies. 39) A. She doesn't want her parents to meet him.
 40) B. You must start by being honest with everyone.

D. WRITING

- 41) We have not any news to tell you.
 42) It's impossible for me to be there before 8.00.
 43) I saw a man jump through the window 5 minutes ago.
 44) They invited me to stay with them in Florida.
 45) My friend has an oval face and black hair (black hair and an oval face).

UNIT 2: PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

A. PHONETIC

- I. 1) B. bank 2) D. monitor 3) C. stronger

- II. 4) C. floppy 5) D. imagine 6) C. extreme

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- I. 1) C. idol 8) B. clip 9) C. glanced 10) B. sneaky
 11) D. wad 12) B. embarrassing 13) D. excited 14) B. experience
 15) B. had done/ found 16) D. were wearing/ met
 17) B. was cutting/ broke 18) A. broke/ were watching
 19) C. got/ had received 20) D. drank/ had finished
 21) D. was raining 22) B. arrived/ had left
- II. 23) A. was doing 24) B. fuss 25) B. celebrated 26) A. had bought 27) D. had been
- III. 28) had forgot(ten) 29) was watching/ was
 30) was driving 31) got/ had gone
 32) had eaten/ knew 33) was doing/ saw
 34) were... doing/ came 35) missed/ had told

C. READING

- 36) stopped 7) B. waiting 38) A. was living 39) B. memories 40) A. even

D. WRITING

- 41) He started to play the piano five years ago.
 42) Tim was hungry because he had not eaten anything all day.
 43) While I was opening the letter, the bell rang.
 44) It snows quite much in Britain during the winter.
 45) They are the poorest people I had ever seen.

UNIT 3: A PARTY

A. PHONETIC

- I. 1) B. any 2) B. geography 3) A. hour
 II. 4) D. anniversary 5) D. celebrate 6) D. future

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- I. 7) D. anniversary 8) D. buffet 9) B. enthusiastic 10) D. relationship
 11) C. caring 12) A. dressed 13) A. to meet 14) C. to be updated
 15) B. feeling 16) D. being seen 17) D. decided 18) A. to catch
 19) C. to be watered 20) A. to post 21) C. to be delivered 22) C. to be told
- II. 23) C. to hand 24) C. to be asked 25) C. to attend 26) D. to study 27) B. being talked

- III. 28) being told 29) to be consulted 30) applauding 31) throwing
 32) being surprised 33) to be invited 34) traveling 35) to watch

C. READING

- 36) C. to get people to know more about their host and hostess.
 37) A. husbands and wives. 38) B. a supper
 39) D. because the guests may be hungry while having to wait
 40) B. Sit down with the guests and have a good time.

D. WRITING

- 41) I am having a birthday party at my house at 8 p.m on November 19.
 42) Most of my relatives and friends are invited to the party.
 43) There will be lots of drinks and special foods I am going to cook (am cooking).
 44) Of course, there will be some games with prizes for the winners.
 45) Please phone me to tell if you can come.

2. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 11 số 1

TRƯỜNG THPT TRƯỜNG VƯƠNG

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 11

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 11

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. stopped B. expected C. finished D. faced
 2. A. thoughtful B. threaten C. therefore D. thin
 3. A. grease B. sympathy C. horse D. rose

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

4. A. legal B. obey C. forbid D. impose
 5. A. constitution B. disrespectful C. sympathetic D. elongated
 6. A. generational B. interpersonal C. discrimination D. nationality

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

7. My parents don't let me get married until I graduate from university and they never _____ their mind about that.
 A. keep B. impose C. focus D. change
 8. I will lend you some money, but you _____ pay it back to me next week.

- A. should B. have to C. must D. mustn't
9. Which show would you like to watch, madam?
 A. Here you are! B. No, thanks.
 C. I am sorry. D. Pardon?
10. If you are lucky, it will be love at first _____.
 A. look B. see C. sight D. site
11. "Do you feel like going to the prom with me?" – " _____"
 A. I feel very bored. B. That would be great.
 C. Yes, congratulations. D. You're welcome.
12. It would be unreasonable _____ him _____ you money if you didn't pay it back.
 A. to expect/lend B. to expect/to lend
 C. expect/to lend D. expecting/lend
13. She left a message with a request _____ in the contract.
 A. not to sign B. not sign C. to not sign D. don't sign
14. Although the dish smelt _____, he refused to eat saying that he was not hungry.
 A. bad B. good C. well D. worse
15. It was hand-carved wooden spoons _____ Welsh boys gave to girls as a symbol of their love.
 A. what B. that C. whose D. why
16. I found it truly _____ to hear that Mr. Kim had been appointed to the committee.
 A. surprise B. surprised C. surprising D. surprisingly
17. In spite of being the new resident in this area, he always tries to _____ with his neighbours.
 A. catch up B. go in C. put up D. get along well
18. My father used to _____ a lot of challenges before establishing his own insurance company.
 A. provide B. enjoy C. give D. face
19. I think you _____ do exercise regularly in order to keep your body in good shape.
 A. must B. should C. ought to D. Both B and C
20. He seemed to me a bit _____ today.
 A. badly B. awfully C. strangely D. strange
- Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**
21. When I was a child, my mother used to teach me table manners.
 A. etiquette B. rule C. problem D. norm

22. She was so happy when he got down on bended knee and popped the question.
 A. asked her out
 B. asked her to be on a date
 C. asked her to give him some money
 D. asked her to marry him

Mark the letter **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D** to indicate the word(s) **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

23. Jane found herself in conflict with her parents over her future career.
 A. disagreement B. harmony C. controversy D. fighting
24. Then the strangest thing happens - Will and Marcus strike up an unusual friendship.
 A. cover up B. give up C. make up D. remain
25. I look up to my father for my whole life.
 A. depend on B. disapprove C. disrespect D. underestimate

Read the following passage and mark the letter **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D** to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Fathers in today families are spending more time with their children than at any point in the past 100 years. (26) _____ the number of hours the average woman spends at home with her children has declined since the early 1900s, as more and more women enter the workforce, there has been a decrease in the number of children per family and an increase in (27) _____ attention to each child. As a result, mothers today in the United States, including those who work part- or full-time, spend almost twice as much time with each child as mothers did in the 1920s. People (28) _____ raised children in the 1940s and 1950s typically report that their own adult children and grandchildren communicate far better with their kids and spend more time helping with homework than they did.

America's children are also safer today than they've ever been. An infant was four times more likely to die in the 1950s than today. A parent then was 27 percent more likely to lose an older teen to death.

If we look back over the last millennium, we can see that families have always been diverse. In each period, families have solved one set of problems only to face new challenges. What works for a family in one economic and cultural setting doesn't work for a family in another. What's helpful (29) _____ one stage of a family's life may be destructive at the next stage. If there is one lesson to be drawn from the last millennium of family history, it's that families always have to (30) _____ with a changing world.

26. A. Although B. However C. Unless D. Besides
27. A. isolated B. individual C. unique D. single
28. A. whom B. which C. who D. when
29. A. at B. for C. in D. by
30. A. put up B. live up C. go up D. catch up

Read the following passage and mark the letter **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D** to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Let's see if you can correctly answer the following question: At what age are Latter-day Saint youth allowed to date? Of course, you probably immediately said, "16". OK, then, how about this one: At what age are you allowed to have a boyfriend or girlfriend? You may be thinking, "Um, 16. Didn't I just answer that?" Well, if that was your answer, then, even though you **aced** the first question, you missed the second one. Just because you can date when you turn 16 doesn't mean you should immediately start looking for a steady boyfriend or girlfriend.

For decades, prophets have preached that youth who are in no position to marry should not pair off exclusively. For instance, President Hinckley (1910-2008) said, "When you are young, do not get involved in steady dating. When you reach an age where you think of marriage, then is the time to become so involved. But you boys who are in high school don't need this, and neither do the girls". So what does this counsel really mean, and what are the reasons for it?

To begin with, there are two different types of dating: casual dating and steady (or serious) dating. The distinction between the two has to do with exclusivity. With casual dating, there is no exclusivity. The two people aren't "a couple" or "an item", and they don't refer to each other as a "boyfriend" or "girlfriend". They don't pair off. People who are casually dating are simply friends. This is the kind of dating the Church encourages you to do after you turn 16. You should put aside a need to find a "one and only". If you're dating casually, you don't expect a relationship to become a romance. You have fun; you do a variety of things with a variety of people. On the other hand, steady dating means the couple is exclusive with one another. They expect each other not to date anyone else or to be emotionally or physically close with other people. Couples who date seriously consider the future, because there is a real possibility they could stay together. This is the kind of dating the Church encourages young adults (generally, people in their 20s) to progress toward because that's the age when they should be thinking of marrying.

You should avoid becoming exclusive as teenagers because an exclusive relationship requires a high level of commitment from both partners, and you're not in a position to make that kind of commitment as teens – neither emotionally, physically, nor in terms of your future plans. As President Boyd K. Packer, President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, has said to the youth, "Avoid steady dating. Steady dating is courtship, and surely the beginning of courtship ought to be delayed until you have emerged from your teens".

31. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that ____.
- A. dating doesn't mean having exclusive boyfriend or girlfriend
 - B. teenagers are supposed to have a steady boyfriend or girlfriend
 - C. teenagers date as many boyfriends or girlfriends as they can
 - D. young people shouldn't be allowed to date at 16
32. The word "**aced**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. gave up
 - B. misled
 - C. succeeded in
 - D. understood
33. According to the passage, what is NOT true about casual dating?
- A. You can be friends with each other.
 - B. You don't pair off exclusively.

- C. You find your "one and only".
- D. You meet different kinds of people.
- 34. It is stated in the passage that steady dating _____.
 - A. includes a variety of things with a variety of people
 - B. is courtship that you ought to have in your teens
 - C. requires hardly any commitment
 - D. suits people who are in their 20s

- 35. Which of the following would serve as the best title for the passage?
 - A. At what age are young people allowed to date?
 - B. Casual dating or steady dating.
 - C. Make your teenage dating by keeping it casual.
 - D. Popular kinds of dating for teenagers.

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

- 36. He became successful as a professional writer at the age of 20.
 - A. He did not succeed as a professional writer until he was 20.
 - B. He did not write professionally until he succeeded at the age of 20.
 - C. He succeeded as a professional writer until he was 20.
 - D. He wrote professionally until he became successful at the age of 20.
- 37. It was her story that made me cry.
 - A. I was made crying by her story.
 - B. I was made to cry by her story.
 - C. Her story made me crying.
 - D. Her story made me to cry.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

- 38. My brother speaks too loud. It is really annoying.
 - A. My brother is speaking too loud.
 - B. My brother likes to speak too loud.
 - C. My brother feels annoyed when he can't speak too loud.
 - D. My brother is always speaking too loud.
- 39. You can feel more at ease by taking part in group dating. It's the only way.
 - A. By taking part in group dating can you only feel more at ease.

- B. Only by taking part in group dating can you feel more at ease.
 C. The only way you is by taking part in group dating can feel more at ease.
 D. The way you can feel more at ease is taking part in only group dating.
40. The room became hotter and hotter. I had to take off my sweater.
 A. Unless the room became hotter and hotter, I had to take off my sweater.
 B. Although the room became hotter and hotter, I had to take off my sweater.
 C. The room became hotter and hotter, but I had to take off my sweater.
 D. The room became hotter and hotter, so I had to take off my sweater.

ĐÁP ÁN

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

3. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 11 số 2

TRƯỜNG THPT HAI BÀ TRƯNG
ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 11
Năm học 2021 - 2022
Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 11

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following sentences.

- Câu 1: A. bag B. game C. bank D. thank
 Câu 2: A. pleasant B. feature C. scream D. sneaky
 Câu 3: A. humorous B. enthusiasm C. mutual D. rumour
 Câu 4: A. lunch B. technology C. purchase D. teaching
 Câu 5: A. missed B. removed C. hoped D. washed

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

- Câu 6: The pop singer sings very _____.
 A. beautified B. beautifully C. beauty D. beautiful
- Câu 7: Mr. Brown _____ in the company for 5 years before he moved there.
 A. worked B. has worked C. works D. had worked

Câu 8: Martin denied _____ the man on the day of the crime.

- A. to have seen B. to see C. having seen D. of having seen

Câu 9: It was _____ a difficult question that we couldn't answer it.

- A. too B. so C. very D. such

Câu 10: I retired when I was sixty and now I'm living on my _____ .

- A. wages B. pay C. pension D. salary

Câu 11: Please forgive me. I didn't mean _____ you.

- A. to upset B. being upset C. to be upset D. upsetting

Câu 12: I remember _____ to Paris when I was a very small child.

- A. to be taken B. to take C. taking D. being taken

Câu 13: He prefer reading books _____ watching TV.

- A. over B. to C. with D. than

Câu 14: Instead of buying a new pair of shoes, I had my old ones _____.

- A. repaired B. repairing C. repair D. to repair

Câu 15: They have no money and are forced to live on _____.

- A. fund B. charity C. donation D. saving

Câu 16: 'Is Marsha still here?' 'No. She was the first _____.

- A. leaving B. in leaving C. that she left D. to leave

Câu 17: Had he worked harder last summer, he _____.

- A. wouldn't be sacked B. wouldn't sack
C. wouldn't have been sacked D. wouldn't have sacked

Câu 18: _____ anniversary is the day exactly 50 years after a marriage, often celebrated with a party.

- A. Silver B. Copper C. Diamond D. Golden

Câu 19: At the time she was under the influence _____ her husband.

- A. of B. to C. by D. on

Câu 20: Inside it, I saw a wad of dollar notes exactly like the ones my father _____ me.

- A. has given B. gave C. had given D. given

Câu 21: Two friends Linda and Peter are talking about his last football match.

Peter: "Our team has just won the last football match. "

Linda: " _____ "

- A. Yes. I guess it's very good. B. Well, that's very surprising!
C. Good idea. Thanks for the news. D. Yes, it's our pleasure.

Câu 22: In _____ United States, people of all ages celebrate birthdays.

- A. Ø B. an C. the D. a

Câu 23: I saw the cat _____ through the window.

- A. jumped B. to jump C. jump D. jumps

Câu 24: Their children are used to _____ up after school every day.

- A. pick B. picking C. being picked D. be picked

Câu 25: The film _____ by the time we _____ to the cinema.

- A. already began/had got B. already began/got
C. had already begun/got D. have already begun/got

Câu 26: Up to now, they have not made a _____ whether they will go or not.

- A. decision B. decide C. decisive D. decidedly

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

Câu 27: John no longer wants to live in the city. He decides to move to the countryside.

- A. no sooner B. no more C. no less than D. no end of

Câu 28: We should take care of war invalids and families of martyrs.

- A. look after B. look at C. look into D. look for

Câu 29: I had a glance at the article, but I haven't read it yet.

- A. direct look B. close look C. furtive look D. quick look

Câu 30: He admitted breaking his mother's vase.

- A. denied B. confessed C. refused D. agreed

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Câu 31: Don't forget locking the door before going to bed.

- A. locking B. going C. before D. Don't

Câu 32: Does your brother mind calling at home if his patients need his help?

- A. calling B. his help C. if D. Does

Câu 33: As soon as I will graduate, I'm going to return to my country.

- A. my B. As soon as C. going to D. will graduate

Câu 34: John's teacher encouraged him taking part in the international piano competition.

- A. taking B. encouraged C. the international D. competition

Câu 35: Having lived here for seven years, my friend is used to speak English with all her classmates

- A. Having lived B. for C. speak D. all her

V. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.

Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) which is closet in meaning to the original sentence.

Câu 36: *It's a long time since I last saw him*

- A. I haven't seen him for a long time. B. I saw him that took very long time.
C. I spent a long time looking for him D. I have seen him so far.

Câu 37: *There's no point in persuading him to do this.*

- A. He is able to do this although he does not want to.
B. I enjoy persuading him to do this.
C. It would be useful to persuade him to do this.
D. It is useless to persuade him to do this.

Câu 38: *She usually drinks a glass of milk before going to bed every night.*

- A. She gets accustomed to a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
B. She is used to going to bed before drinking a glass of milk every night.
C. She used to drink a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
D. She is used to drinking a glass of milk before going to bed every night.

Câu 39: *I regret lending him money.*

- A. I did not lend him money B. I lent him money and I regret now.
C. I wish I had lent him money. D. He did not borrow money from me.

Câu 40: *I couldn't help laughing when he told me that story.*

- A. I couldn't resist laughing when he told me that story.
B. I did not laugh when hearing that story.
C. I couldn't help him tell that story.
D. The story he told me not help at all.

VI. 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 following questions.

A YEAR WITH OVERSEAS VOLUNTEERS

I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV) for a year after leaving university, and I was sent to an isolated village in Chad, about 500 km from the capital N'Djamena. Coming from a rich country, I got quite a shock as conditions were much harder than I had expected. But after a few days I soon got used to living there. The people were always very friendly and helpful, and soon I began to appreciate how beautiful the countryside was.

One of my jobs was to supply the village with water. The well was a long walk away. And the women used to spend a long time every day carrying heavy pots backwards and forwards. So I contacted organization and arranged to have some pipes delivered. We built a simple pipeline and a pump, and it worked first time. It wasn't perfect - there were a few leaks, but it

made a great difference to the villagers, who had never had running water before. And not only did we have running water, but in the evenings it was hot, because the pipe had been lying in the sun all day. All in all, I think my time with OV was a good experience. Although it was not well-paid, it was well worth doing, and I would recommend it to anyone who was considering working for a charity.

Câu 41: The author _____.

- A. used to be a volunteer working in a remote village
- B. is living in the capital N'Djamena
- C. was born in a rich family
- D. has been working for OV for a year

Câu 42: How did the author feel when he arrived in the village?

- A. impressed
- B. disappointed
- C. depressed
- D. surprised

Câu 43: Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A. Solar energy was used to heat water.
- B. The villagers used to live in conditions without running water.
- C. A pipeline was built to carry clean water to homes.
- D. It took a lot of time to take water home from the well.

Câu 44: The word "It" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. the supply of water
- B. the pipeline
- C. the pump
- D. running water

Câu 45: What does the author think about his time with OV?

- A. It was paid a lot of money.
- B. It was not worth working.
- C. It wasted time.
- D. It provided good experience.

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

Mai is my neighbor. She turned sixteen recently and her parents (46) _____ a birthday party for her. I was one of those invited. The party began at about three (47) _____ the afternoon. There were about twenty of us gathering in Mai's house. She didn't like having the party at a restaurant (48) _____ it is noisy and expensive.

We gave presents to Mai and she (49) _____ opened them. It must really be exciting to receive all those presents. After that Mai's mother served us soft drinks and biscuits. We then listened to music and played cards. The winners were given prizes. At about four thirty Mai's mother brought out the birthday cake. It was beautifully decorated with pink and white icing. (50) _____ colorful candles sat in the middle of the cake. We all clapped our hands eagerly and sang "Happy Birthday" as she blew out the candles and cut the cake. We helped ourselves to slices of the delicious cake and sang all the songs that we knew.

Finally at about six in the evening the party came to an end. We were all tired but happy. The parents of other children came to collect them by motorbikes. I helped Mai and her mother clean up the mess we had made. After that I walked home, which was only three doors away.

- Câu 46:** A. celebrate B. gives C. held D. hold
Câu 47: A. on B. in C. up D. at
Câu 48: A. because B. but C. so D. however
Câu 49: A. willing B. happy C. happily D. unhappy
Câu 50: A. eighteen B. seventeen C. sixteen D. sixty

ĐÁP ÁN

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

Question 24. C	Question 49. C
Question 25. C	Question 50. C

4. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 11 số 3

TRƯỜNG THPT VÕ THỊ SÁU
ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 11
Năm học 2021 - 2022
Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 11

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- Question 1.** A. curfew B. burden C. mature D. curtain
Question 2. A. motivated B. prioritize C. confident D. conflict

II. Choose the word which has different stress pattern from the others.

- Question 3.** A. counsellor B. decisive C. confident D. discipline
Question 4. A. management B. protective C. respectful D. reliant

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

- Question 5.** Being well-informed will _____ you from being a follower.
 A. suffer B. keep C. end D. escape

- Question 6.** Over the past few years, in both the USA and the UK, the number of multi-generational households with three or four generations living _____ has increased.
 A. under the same roof B. under the same building
 C. on the same roof D. just the same

- Question 7.** Nowadays, children are learning computer skills before they _____ any life skills.
 A. require B. enquire C. realize D. acquire

- Question 8.** Time management requires the investment of a little time to _____ and organize your life and work.
 A. deal B. strive C. prioritise D. recognize

- Question 9.** Kids need to have _____ to do things by themselves as early as possible.
 A. offers B. jobs C. conditions D. opportunities

- Question 10.** As a parent, one of the most important goals is to _____ children who will become independent and self-reliant in the future.
 A. raise B. bring C. grow D. take

IV. Choose the correct words/ phrases to complete each sentence.

- Question 11.** How did you manage getting/ to get free tickets to the ball?

Question 12. Julie finally succeeded in persuading/ to persuade her parents to let her have flying lessons.

Question 13. Jane was able to organise / of organising another very popular programme of social events this year.

Question 14. I've arranged to meet/ meeting Jerry after chess club tonight.

Question 15. My parents never allowed me for wearing/ to wear make-up before I was twenty.

V. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the words in the brackets.

Question 16. Findings suggest that while television is more _____ than the press, it is less persuasive. (*inform*)

Question 17. We all _____ him for his bravery. (*admiration*)

Question 18. He has _____ to take part in the English speaking contest. (*decision*)

Question 19. Cuba gained _____ from Spain in 1989. (*independent*)

Question 20. He is trustworthy, so you can _____ on him. (*reliable*)

VI. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

The concept of parental authority has changed. Today, no parent can take their children's respect for granted: **authority has to be earned**. Several studies have shown the following problems.

Trust: A lot of young people say their parents read all their emails, and enter their rooms without knocking. All of these actions demonstrate lack of respect. Consequently, these teenagers have little respect for their parents.

Communication: Hardly any teens discuss their problems with their parents. That's because very few teens feel their parents really listen to them. Instead, most parents tend to fire off an immediate response to their kids' first sentence.

Freedom: Interestingly, most rebels come from very authoritarian homes where kids have very little freedom. Teens need fewer rules but they have to be clear and unchangeable. Also, if the mother and father don't agree about discipline, teens have less respect for both parents. They also need a lot of effort and a little freedom to make their own decisions. None of them enjoys just listening to adults.

Role models: Teens don't have much respect for their parents if neither of them actually does things that they expect their children to do. Like everybody, teens appreciate people who practise what they preach.

Question 21. The clause "**authority has to be earned**" means that _____ .

A. parents have to earn a living in order to support their children and get their respect

B. parents can get respect from their children based on what they have done for them

C. parents have authority and power in the homes and children have to obey them

D. parents have to respect their children because they earn a living to support the family

Question 22. When parents trust their child, they _____ .

- A. read his emails
B. enter his room without knocking
C. earn little money
D. respect his privacy

Question 23. Rebels often happen in homes when

- A. children have so little freedom and can't make their own decisions
B. parents have much authority over their children in the homes
C. the family rules are clear and unchangeable, but only a few
D. none of the parents enjoy listening to adults

Question 24. Teens don't have much respect for their parents when

- A. teens expect people to practise what they preach
B. their parents agree about discipline for their children
C. their parents don't set a good example to their children
D. their parents fire off an immediate response to them

Question 25. The main idea of the passage is

- A. how parents can improve communication in their home
B. the reasons why teens rebel against the parents' authority
C. what parents should or shouldn't do to gain the children's respect
D. how the concept of parental authority has developed throughout history.

VII. Choose the best answers among A, B, C or D to fill in each gap in the text below.

The nuclear family, **(26)** of a mother, father and their children may be **(27)** an American ideal than an American reality. Of course, the so-called traditional family was always varied than we had been led **(28)**, reflecting the very different racial, ethnic, class, and religious customs among among different American groups, but today **(29)** is even more obvious.

The most recent government statistics reveal that only about one third of all current American families fit the traditional mold of two parents and their children, and **(30)** third consists of married couples who either have **(31)** children or have none still living at home. Of the final one third, about 20 percent of the total **(32)** of American household are single people, usually women over sixty-five years of age. A small percentage, about 3 percent of the total, consists of unmarried people who **(33)** to live together, and the rest, about 7 % are **(34)** parents, with at least one child.

There are several reasons for the growing number of the single-parent households. First, the number of births to unmarried women has increased dramatically. In addition, a substantial number of adults become single parents **(35)** of divorce. Finally, a small percentage of deaths result in single-parents families. Today, these varied family types are typical and, therefore, normal.

Question 26. A. consisting B. comprising C. including D. composing

Question 27. A. much B. more C. far D. fewer

Question 28. A. to believing B. believing C. to be believed D. to believe

Question 29. A. diverse B. diversity C. diversify D. diversified

Question 30. A. other B. others C. another D. anothers

Question 31. A. no B. not C. only D. any

Question 32. A. amount B. sum C. gross D. number

Question 33. A. select B. collect C. choose D. have

Question 34. A. single B. none C. only D. one

Question 35. A. in spite B. as a result C. therefore D. moreover

VIII. Write complete sentences, using the words/ phrases in their correct forms. You can add some more necessary words, but you have to use all the words given.

Question 36. When/ children/ grow up/ they/ would like/ be independent/ their parents.

Question 37. Children/ go through/ changes/ behaviour and attitude/ and / parents/ be flexible/ deal/ these changes.

Question 38. It/ difficult/ parents/ accept/ the fact that/ their children/ their own ideas/ and/ make up/ own ways.

Question 39. Parents/ listen/ children's points/ view.

Question 40. Both sides/ try/ develop/ mutual understanding/ and look/ solutions/ conflict.

-----THE END-----

ĐÁP ÁN

Question 1	C	Question 11	to get	Question 21	B	Question 31	A
Question 2	A	Question 12	in persuading	Question 22	D	Question 32	D
Question 3	B	Question 13	to organise	Question 23	A	Question 33	C
Question 4	A	Question 14	to meet	Question 24	C	Question 34	A
Question 5	B	Question 15	to wear	Question 25	B	Question 35	B
Question 6	A	Question 16	informative	Question 26	A	Question 36	
Question 7	D	Question 17	admire	Question 27	B	Question 37	
Question 8	B	Question 18	decided	Question 28	D	Question 38	
Question 9	D	Question 19	independence	Question 29	B	Question 39	
Question 10	A	Question 20	rely	Question 30	C	Question 40	

Question 36. When the children grow up, they would like to be independent from their parents.

Question 37. Children have to go through changes in behaviour and attitude and their parents need to be flexible to deal with these changes.

Question 38. It is difficult for parents to accept the fact that their children have their own ideas and make up their own ways.

Question 39. Parents should listen to their children's views of point.

Question 40. Both sides should try to develop mutual understanding and look for the solutions to conflict.

5. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 11 số 4

TRƯỜNG THPT LƯƠNG THẾ VINH

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 11

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 11

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

Question 1. A. arrives B. laughs C. talks D. wastes

Question 2. A. fished B. mixed C. dropped D. combed

II. Pick out a word which is stress on different position from the others.

Question 3. A. confide B. realize C. conserve D. decide

Question 4. A. friendship B. classmate C. belief D. difference

III. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

Question 5. _____ is a family group with a close relationship among the members that includes not only parents and children but also uncles, aunts, grandparents, etc.

A. nuclear family B. blended family C. extended family D. stepfamily

Question 6. Mothers often _____ themselves for their children.

A. die B. devote C. sacrifice D. give

Question 7. The behaviour that is considered correct while you are having a meal at a table with other people is called _____

A. table set B. table laying C. table mat D. table manners

Question 8. Someone who is opposed to great or sudden social changes and showing that she / he prefers traditional styles and values is a _____ person

A. enthusiastic B. conservative C. sympathetic D. unfriendly

Question 9. Nam's grandpa is _____. He is willing to listen to, think about or accept different ideas.

A. narrow-minded B. single-minded C. open-minded D. conservative

Question 10. It will be _____ if you ask someone to do everything for you without paying them money.

A. reasonable B. hospitable C. fair D. unreasonable

Question 11. She has a very close _____ with the monitor of our class.

- A. association B. relationship C. exchange D. classmate

Question 12. His attitude _____ other people makes upsets me.

- A. on B. for C. with D. towards

Question 13. Everyone's asleep. We _____ make a noise

- A. couldn't B. mustn't C. needn't D. wouldn't

Question 14. I'm quite happy to walk. You _____ drive me home.

- A. don't B. haven't C. mustn't D. needn't

Question 15. "How does Amy like her new school?" - "Fine. And she's doing _____ in her courses"

- A. very good B. extremely well C. extremely good D. very goodly

Question 16. It's late. I think we _____ better go.

- A. had B. have C. should D. would

Question 17. Getting involved in a romantic relationship doesn't _____ right for you now. You are too young.

- A. is B. get C. look D. seem

Question 18. Turn off the air conditioner. It's _____ too cold in here.

- A. feeling B. getting C. smelling D. seeming

IV. Supply the correct form of words.

Question 19. He wants to live _____ of his parents. (**depend**)

Question 20. Finally, they found the best _____ to that problem. (**solve**)

Question 21. I found the doctors quite _____. (**sympathy**)

Question 22. She always feels _____ when living here because she likes it. (**comfort**)

Question 23. You're getting quite _____ in your old age! (**romance**)

V. Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word from the box. There are some extra words.

decisions

feelings

efforts

adulthood

misunderstanding

concerns

parents

wishes

Parental disapproval of romantic relationships is very common, for a variety of reasons. You parents may have **(24)** _____ regarding whether or not you are truly ready to date or if the person you are interested in might not be a good influence. They may also not be ready to admit that their child gets close to **(25)** _____. If you're dealing with this, try to discuss your **(26)** _____ calmly with your parents. Listen to them and be ready to follow some rules about relationship. If your parents forbid you from seeing the person, you should obey their **(27)** _____. You can still see your boyfriend or girlfriend at school and remain friends.

If you stay friends until after you graduate, you can start dating again since you'll be old enough to make your own **(28)** . While this may be hard to accept at first, it will work out in the near future.

VI. Read the passage and choose one correct answer for each question.

The nuclear family, consisting of a mother, father, and their children may be more an American ideal than an American reality. Of course, the so-called traditional American family was always more varied than we had been led to believe, reflecting the very different racial, ethnic, class, and religious customs among different American groups.

The most recent government statistics reveal that only about one third of all **current** American families fit the traditional mold and another third consists of married couples who either have no children or have none still living at home. Of the final one third, about 20 percent of the total number of American households is single people, usually women over sixty-five years of age. A small percentage, about 3 percent of the total, consists of unmarried people who choose to live together; and the rest, about 7 percent, are single, usually divorced parents, with at least one child.

Question 29. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?

- A. the traditional American family
- B. The nuclear family.
- C. The ideal family.
- D. The current American family.

Question 30. The writer implies that

- A. there has always been a wide variety of family arrangements in the U.S
- B. racial, ethnic, and religious groups have preserved the traditional family structure.
- C. the ideal American is the best structure.
- D. fewer married couples are having children.

Question 31. Who generally constitutes a one-person household?

- A. A single man in his twenties
- B. A single woman in her late sixties
- C. An elderly man
- D. A divorced woman.

Question 32. According to the passage, married couples whose children have grown or who have no children represent

- A. 7 percent of households
- B. 20 percent of households
- C. 33,3 percent of households
- D. 3 percent of households

Question 33. The word "current" is closest in meaning to

- A.** present **B.** contemporary **C.** now **D.** modern

VII. Rewrite the sentences using suggested words or complete the sentences to have the same meaning.

Question 34. I can go out with my friend at the weekend.

=> I am allowed.....

Question 35. It is not necessary for her to agree with everything he says.

=> She doesn't have

Question 36. You mustn't use dictionary in the exam room.

=> You are.....

Question 37. We need your help, not your money.

=> It.....

Question 38. The party will be held at that luxury restaurant.

=> It is at.....

Question 39. It is very important for us to do well at school.

=> We must

Question 40. Peter has a good relationship with other classmates.

=> Peter gets on.....

-----THE END-----

ĐÁP ÁN

Question 1. A	Question 8. B	Question 15.B	Question 22. comfortable	Question 29. D
Question 2. D	Question 9. C	Question 16. A	Question 23. romantic	Question 30. A
Question 3. B	Question 10. D	Question 17. D	Question 24. concerns	Question 31. B
Question 4. C	Question 11. B	Question 18. B	Question 25. adulthood	Question 32. C
Question 5. C	Question 12. D	Question 19. independently	Question 26. feelings	Question 33. A
Question 6. C	Question 13. B	Question 20. solution	Question 27. wishes	
Question 7. D	Question 14. D	Question 21. sympathetic	Question 28. decisions	

Question 34. I am allowed to go out with my friend at the weekend.

Question 35. She doesn't have to agree with everything he says.

Question 36. You are not allowed to use dictionary in the exam room.

Question 37. It is your help that we need, not your money.

Question 38. It is at that luxury restaurant that the party will be held.

Question 39. We must do well at school.

Question 40. Peter gets on well with other classmates.

6. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 11 số 5

TRƯỜNG THPT LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN
ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 11
Năm học 2021 - 2022
Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 11

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. enough B. plough C. rough D. tough
2. A. believes B. dreams C. girls D. parents
3. A. kissed B. laughed C. looked D. loved

433891 Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

4. A. donate B. compare C. campaign D. flashy
5. A. experience B. mobility C. independent D. prioritise

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

6. My grandpa is the most conservative person in my family. He never _____ about way of life.
A. gives his opinion B. changes his mind
C. express his view D. keeps in mind
7. Anna often dresses _____ when going to the parties in order to attract her friends' attention.
A. plainly B. properly C. flashily D. soberly
8. All students _____ wear uniforms at school because it is a rule.
A. should B. have to C. ought to D. must
9. You _____ finish your homework before you go to bed.
A. must B. have to C. could D. oughtn't to
10. This drink isn't beneficial for health. You _____ drink it too much.
A. should B. ought to not C. ought not to D. mustn't

11. All three boys seem to fall _____ over heels in love with her.
A. head B. heart C. mind D. soul
12. She says she has kissed and _____ up with Nigel, and the reunion was a fun night.
A. caught B. done C. made D. took
13. Due to financial conflict over the years, they decided to get _____.
A. divorced B. engaged C. married D. proposed
14. "Do you mind if I sit next to you?" – "_____"
A. Don't mention it. B. My pleasure.
C. No, not at all. D. Yes, why.
15. "Hello. _____" – "Hello. Hold on please. I get you through."
A. Can I meet Mr Green?
B. Can I take Mr Green's number?
C. May I speak to Mr Green?
D. Where is Mr Green's room?
16. The government must take _____ action against environmental pollution.
A. important B. unstable C. decisive D. soft
17. My teacher always gives me advice _____ suitable career in the future.
A. choosing B. to choose C. choose D. not to choose
18. We're _____ to announce that you were selected to be our new faculty manager.
A. happily B. unhappy C. happiness D. happy
19. It is unnecessary for _____ to do this task. It's not ours.
A. we B. us C. they D. our
20. The chef tastes the meat _____ before presenting it to the Minister.
A. cautious B. more cautious C. cautiously D. much cautious

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

21. As (A) our teacher said yesterday, we ought to not (B) worry about (C) the mid-term test. Take (D) it easy.
22. His parents are very sadly (A) to see (B) that Binh doesn't (C) usually (D) do his homework.

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

Would you like to learn to rock climb? Or spend time working at an animal sanctuary? That's (23) _____ Andrea Black and Jenny Smith are doing as part of their Duke of Edinburgh Award programme. The award encourages young people to do (24) _____ cultural, social and

adventurous activities in their free time. The Queen's husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, started the award in 1956. He started it (25) _____ he wanted young people to learn to help themselves and other people.

The award is for people aged 14-25, and there are three levels: Bronze, for those aged 14 or over, Silver for over 15s, and Gold for over 16s. You have to complete four activities to (26) _____ the award:

- go on an expedition (e.g. hiking, kayaking or climbing)
- learn a new practical or social skill (anything from painting to podcasting!)
- take (27) _____ a physical challenge (e.g. learn or improve at a sport)
- do voluntary work helping people or the environment (e.g. work with disabled or elderly people, or (28) _____ money for a charity).

Young people usually do the award at a Duke of Edinburgh club at their school or at a local youth group. They (29) _____ what they are going to do, and write a plan. It usually takes (30) _____ one and three years to finish an award.

23. A. what B. why C. which D. when
24. A. excited B. exciting C. excitement D. excite
25. A. therefore B. but C. because D. if
26. A. compete B. accept C. realize D. achieve
27. A. on B. in C. away D. after
28. A. lift B. increase C. raise D. advance
29. A. decide B. are deciding C. decided D. had decided
30. A. from B. in C. during D. between

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Stella McCartney was born in 1972, the daughter of pop star Sir Paul McCartney. She is the youngest of three sisters. One sister is a potter and the other sister does the same job as their mother used to do – she works as a photographer. Stella's brother, James, is a musician. Stella first hit the newspaper headlines in 1995 when she graduated in fashion design from art college. At her final show, her clothes were modeled by her friends, Naomi Campbell and Kate Moss, both well-known models. Unsurprisingly, the student show became front-page news around the world. Stella hadn't been in the news before as a fashion designer but she had spent time working in the fashion world since she was fifteen. In March 1997, Stella went to work for the fashion house Chloe. People said the famous fashion house had given her the job because of her surname and her famous parents but Stella soon showed how good she was. She designs clothes which she would like to wear herself, although she's not a model, and many famous models and actors choose to wear them. In 2001 Stella started her own fashion house and has since opened stores around the world and won many prizes. A **lifelong** vegetarian, McCartney does not use any leather or fur in her design. Instead, she uses silk, wool and other animal-derived fabrics.

31. Which of the following is NOT true about Stella's family?

- A. She has three sisters.
photographer.
- C. She is the youngest.
32. Stella, Naomi Campbell and Kate Moss _____.
A. met for the first time at her fashion show
B. are very famous fashion models
C. had been friends before 1995
D. all performed at the final show in 1995
33. Which of the following is not TRUE about the show?
A. Everyone was surprised when Stella's show was successful.
B. The models performed clothes designed by Stella.
C. The show was the last show of Stella.
D. There was no one famous appearing in the show.
34. Stella thinks about the kinds of clothes that _____.
A. famous people like to wear
B. she likes to wear
C. well-known models perform beautifully
D. bring her prizes
35. The word "**lifelong**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. permanent
B. inconstant
C. temporary
D. c hanging
- Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**
36. "I will come back home soon," he said.
A. He advised to come back home soon.
B. He offered to come back home soon.
C. He promised to come back home soon.
D. He suggested that he should come back home soon.
37. Stop giving me a hard time, I could not do anything about it.
A. Don't make me feel guilty because I couldn't do anything about it.
B. I could not do anything about it because I am going through a hard time.
C. Going through a hard time doesn't help me do anything about it.
D. I couldn't do anything about it so I would stop.
38. It is unlikely that he will come on time.
A. He is unlikely to come early.
B. It is likely that he will not come too late.
C. It looks as if he will come late.
D. It seems that he will come lately.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

39. There is always a conflict between parents and children. However, they still should talk and share things with each other.

A. Although there is always a conflict between parents and children, they still should talk and share things with each other.

B. There is always a conflict between parents and children, so they still should talk and share things with each other.

C. Unless there is always a conflict between parents and children, they still should talk and share things with each other.

D. Not only there is always a conflict between parents and children, but they still should talk and share things with each other.

40. Billy did not find his cat in the garden. He found it in the garage.

A. It was the garden and garage that Billy found his cat.

B. It wasn't the garden that Billy did not find his cat.

C. It wasn't in the garden but in the garage that Billy found his cat.

D. Billy could not find his cat anywhere, even in the garage.

ĐÁP ÁN

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

7. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 11 số 6

TRƯỜNG THPT BÙI THỊ XUÂN
 ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 11
 Năm học 2021 - 2022
 Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 11

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

1) A. fat B. any C. gas D. hat

2) A. glad B. geography C. glass D. give

3) A. hour B. happy C. husband D. hold

Choose the word that has stress pattern different from that of the other words.

4) A. candle B. finish C. family D. anniversary

5) A. relation B. together C. successful D. celebrate

6) A. golden B. adult C. perhaps D. future

Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

7) A date that is an exact number of years after the date of an important event is a(n)

A. birthday B. celebration C. wedding D. anniversary

8) Dinner will be a cold, not a sit-down meal.

A. party B. meal C. dish D. buffet

9) He doesn't know much about the subject, but he is

A. joyful B. enthusiastic C. reserved D. calm

10) Steve thought his with Helen was changing.

A. relate B. relative C. relation D. relationship

11) He is for his elderly parents.

A. paying attention B. looking C. caring D. taking care

12) He is smartly when he comes to an interview.

A. dressed B. put on C. worn D. undressed

13) John had agreed me in his office.

A. to meet B. meeting C. to be met D. being met

14) It's important for the figures regularly.

A. to update B. updating C. to be updated D. being updated

15) It is no good sorry for yourself.

A. to feel B. feeling C. feel D. felt

16) The man wanted to avoid on security cameras.

A. to see B. seeing C. to be seen D. being seen

17) Peter to go in for the exam.

A. avoided B. let C. advised D. decided

18) I tried the bus, but I missed it.

A. to catch B. catching C. to be caught D. being caught

19) The plants want daily.

A. to water B. watering C. to be watered D. being water

20) Will you remind me this letter at the post office?

A. to post B. posting C. to be posted D. being posted

21) The goods ought two weeks ago.

A. to deliver B. delivering
C. to be delivered D. being delivered

22) I have expected the secret of happiness.

A. to tell B. telling C. to be told D. being told

Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

23) The thief asked her handing over her money.

A B C D

24) He was terribly excited to ask to play for Manchester.

A B C D

25) They chose no to be attended the meeting.

A B C D

26) He could not decide whether to get a job or studying.

A B C D

27) I dislike being talk about everywhere.

A B C D

Read the passage and choose one correct answer for each question.

PREPARING A DINNER PARTY

Giving a dinner party is a wonderful way of entertain people. You can also make new friends and give others the chance to get to know each other better.

It needs planning, though. First, make a guest list, with different kinds of people and a mixture of women and men. Don't invite couples because they aren't so much fun.

When you know who can come, find out what they like to eat and drink. Note down any who are vegetarians, or who can't eat or drink certain things for religious seasons.

Then plan their menu. Include a first course, a choice of main courses and a dessert, plus lots of people's favourite drinks.

The next thing to do is the shopping. Make sure buy more than enough of everything, and that someone can help you carry it!

On the day, start cooking early. Give people appetizers like Greek mezze or Spanish tapas, so they don't get hungry if they have to wait. Serve the delicious meal, sit down with your guests and have a good time – you've earned it!

28) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the purpose of giving a dinner party?

A. to entertain people.

- B. to make new friends.
 C. to get people to know more about their host and hostess.
 D. to help people to know each other better.
- 29)** when giving a dinner party, you should NOT invite
 A. husbands and wives. B. those who are vegetarians.
 C. both women and men. D. those who can't eat or drink certain things.
- 30)** The menu should include these EXCEPT
 A. a first course B. a supper C. a dessert D. main courses
- 31)** According to the passage, starters should be served
 A. because the guests want to have a good time together
 B. because the guests like eating them
 C. because the guests want to eat them while having to wait
 D. because the guests may be hungry while having to wait
- 32)** What should you do while the guests are having their evening meal?
 A. Stand beside the guests without doing anything.
 B. Sit down with the guests and have a good time.
 C. Sit down with the guests to show your politeness.
 D. Only serve the guests with the food.

Complete a letter of complaint from the words given.

33) I/ have/ birthday party/ house/ 8 p.m/ November 19.

=>.....

34) Most/ relatives/ friends/ invited/ party.

=>.....

35) There/ be/ drinks/ special foods/ I/ cook.

=>.....

ĐÁP ÁN

1B	2B	3A	4D	5D	6D	7D	8D
9B	10D	11C	12A	13A	14C	15B	16D
17D	18A	19C	20A	21C	22C	23C	24C
25C	26D	27B	28C	29A	30B	31D	32B

33. I am having a birthday party at my house at 8 p.m on November 19.
 34. Most of my relatives and friends are invited to the party.
 35. There will be lots of drinks and special foods I am going to cook (am cooking).

8. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 11 số 7

TRƯỜNG THPT KIM ĐỒNG
ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 11
Năm học 2021 - 2022
Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 11

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- 1) A. who B. wheel C. whether D. whale
 2) A. summer B. educate C. club D. public
 3) A. handicapped B. visited C. decided D. wanted

Choose the word that has stress pattern different from that of the other words.

- 4) A. volunteer B. nation C. college D. hospital
 5) A. orphanage B. participate C. vacation D. remote
 6) A. comfort B. area C. happiness D. believe

Choose the best answer to complete each sentence

- 7) To do the work for a humane society is
 A. friendly B. mutual C. voluntary D. thoughtless
- 8) Some high school students take part in helping the handicapped.
 A. play a role of B. take a place of C. participate D. are a part of
- 9) There is a special fund for the severely
 A. orphan B. volunteer C. aged D. handicapped
- 10) The of this society in to provide community education for street children.
 A. mission B. work C. job D. duty
- 11) The work of the charity is funded by voluntary
 A. action B. activity C. donation D. organization
- 12) We should take care of war invalids and family of martyrs.
 A. look after B. look into C. look for D. look at
- 13) Shy people often find it difficult to group discussions.
 A. take place in B. take part in C. get on with D. get in

14) I am to come to the meeting on Monday evening, please apologise for my absence.

A. capable B. excused C. unable D. disliked

15) it several times, he didn't want to read it once again.

A. Reading B. To read C. To have read D. Having read

16) that he was poor, I offered to pay his fare.

A. Knowing B. Known C. Knew D. Having knew

17) photographs of the place, I had no desire to go there.

A. Seeing B. Seen C. Saw D. Having seen

18) I hate a child

A. see/ crying B. see/ cry C. seeing/ to cry D. seeing/ cry

19) I notice the lorry down the hill.

A. to come B. came C. coming D. having come

20) I observed a blue car very fast towards the motorway.

A. having driven B. driven C. driving D. to drive

21) They left the restaurant, two hours over lunch.

A. spending B. spent C. after spend D. having spent

22) The police accused him of fire to the building but he denied in the area on the night of the fire.

A. setting/ being B. setting/ having been

C. set/ be D. having set/ having been

Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

23) He says that speak a foreign language always makes him nervous.

A B C D

24) Each nation has many people who voluntary take care of others.

A B C D

25) We're looking forward to see you again.

A B C D

26) I'd like buying some earrings like yours.

A B C D

27) She smelt something burning and saw smoke rise.

A B C D

Read the passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

VOLUNTEERS ABROAD

More and more young people are ... (36) ... voluntary work abroad. The wide variety of jobs and destinations available is making it an increasingly attractive option for those who have just left school and have a year free before university. Many choose to spend these twelve months working in poor countries. There they will earn little ... (37) ... no money. But they will be doing something useful – and enjoying the experience.

The work may ... (38) ... of helping the local communities, for example by helping to build new road or provide water supplies to isolated rural villages. Other projects may concentrate more on conservation or environmental protection. ... (39) ... kind of job it is, it is certain to be ... (40) ... and worthwhile, and an experience that will never be forgotten.

- 28) A. doing B. making C. taking D. getting
 29) A. with B. but C. or D. and
 30) A. consist B. include C. contain D. involve
 31) A. Any B. What C. However D. Whatever
 32) A. challenging B. dangerous C. difficult D. attracted

Arrange these words or groups of words in the correct order.

33) story/ I/ your/ again/ no/ to/ have/ hearing/ objection

=>.....

34) people/ caring/ life/ entire/ spends/ other/ She/ her/ for

=>.....

35) finds/ difficult/ talking/ very/ about/ his/ He/ problems/

=>.....

ĐÁP ÁN

1A	2B	3A	4A	5A	6D	7C	8C
9D	10A	11C	12A	13B	14C	15D	16A
17D	18D	19C	20C	21D	22B	23B	24C
25C	26B	27D	28A	29C	30A	31D	32A

33. I have no objection to hearing your story again.

34. She spends her entire life caring for other people.

35. He finds talking about his problems very difficult.

9. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 11 số 8

TRƯỜNG THPT LÊ HỒNG PHONG

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 11**Năm học 2021 - 2022****Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 11**

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- 1) A. pretty B. pretend C. pretext D. prepare
 2) A. teachers B. arrives C. textbooks D. combs
 3) A. corn B. cup C. can D. city

Choose the word that has stress pattern different from that of the other words.

- 4) A. illiteracy B. province C. primary D. country
 5) A. eradicate B. minority C. campaign D. ethnic
 6) A. highland B. northern C. village D. effective

Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- 7) The of masses is an essential educational way of our party and people.
 A. generalization B. role C. duty D. universalization
- 8) The loving-peace people have been working for the of World Peace.
 A. access B. glory C. success D. promotion
- 9) There is a to raise money for the needy.
 A. campaign B. mobilization C. movement D. A and B
- 10) A group of people from a particular or of a particular race living in a country where the main group is of different culture or race is called.....
 A. mountaineers B. ethnic minority
 C. nations D. undeveloped people
- 11) The new tax policy comes into effect next month.
 A. comes into use B. begins to apply C. starts D. A and B
- 12) A situation in which something is happening or a lot of things are being done is a(n)
 A. work B. action C. activity D. happening
- 13) You're your time trying to persuade him; he'll never help you.
 A. wasting B. spending C. losing D. missing
- 14) The most important thing we should do now is to tackle the problem of widespread
 A. illiterate B. illiteracy C. literate D. literacy
- 15) Someone told us sit on the stairs.

A. don't B. not C. not to D. to not

16) "Don't forget to ring me"

A. I advised David to ring me B. I reminded David to ring me

C. I offered to be rung D. You promised to ring me

17) The doctor advised him and to take up some sport.

A. stop smoke B. stop smoking

C. to stop smoking D. to stop to smoke

18) I have told him never to buy some potatoes on the way home.

A. come B. comes C. came D. to come

19) Professional people expect when it is necessary to cancel an appointment.

A. you to call them B. that you would call them

C. you calling them D. that you are calling them

20) me to phone them before I go out.

A. Remind B. Remember C. Mention D. Make

21) The conductor asked in the bus.

A. them to please not to smoke B. that they should not smoke

C. them not to smoke D. them not to smoke

22) He told us to wait him at the bus stop

A. tomorrow B. next Sunday C. yesterday D. the previous day

Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

23) David asked me telling him the time.

A B C D

24) I warned them not climb the mountain in such bad weather.

A B C D

25) They voluntarily spent their vacations to teach illiterate people to read and write.

A B C D

26) The policeman ordered the suspect to not remove his hands from the car.

A B C D

27) The teacher told us to keep quietly during the lesson.

A B C D

Write the following sentences in Reported Speech.

28) "You had better go to the doctor".

=> He urged me.....

29) "You've got to lend me some money!"

=> He begged me.....

30) "Give me your homework."

=> The teacher told us.....

31) "Please, don't smoke in my car."

=> He asked us.....

32) "I'll buy you an ice-cream."

=> My Dad promised.....

33) "Would you like to have a drink with me?"

=> He invited me.....

34) "You should give up smoking."

=> The doctor advised me.....

35) "Don't shoot."

=> The General ordered us.....

ĐÁP ÁN

1A	2C	3D	4A	5D	6D	7D
8D	9D	10B	11D	12C	13B	14B
15C	16B	17C	18D	19A	20A	21C
22D	23B	24B	25B	26B	27C	

28) He urged me to go the doctor.

29) He begged me to lend him some money.

30) The teacher told us to give him our homework.

31) He asked us not to smoke in his car.

32) My Dad promised to buy me an ice-cream.

33) He invited me to have a drink with him.

34) The doctor advised me to give up smoking.

35) The General ordered us not to shoot.

10. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 11 số 9

TRƯỜNG THPT MẠC ĐÌNH CHI ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 11

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 11

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- 1) A. earning B. learning C. searching D. clearing
2) A. candy B. sandy C. many D. handy
3) A. given B. risen C. ridden D. whiten

Choose the word that has stress pattern different from that of the other words.

- 4) A. competition B. annual C. final D. stimulate
5) A. performance B. celebration C. remember D. announce
6) A. apologize B. difficulty C. enjoyment D. remember

Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- 7) A situation in which people or organizations compete with each other to find out who is the best at something.
A. participation B. competition C. activity D. performance
- 8) A person who decides who has won a competition is called a(n).....
A. referee B. judge C. investigator D. witness
- 9) To make something develop or become more active.
A. to encourage B. to enhance C. to stimulate D. to strike
- 10) To agree to give someone money for a charity if that person competes a special activity.
A. organize B. support C. sponsor D. encourage
- 11) A person who has been chosen to speak or vote for someone else on behalf of a group.
A. contestant B. competitor C. examinee D. representative
- 12) The greatest of all is the World peace.
A. present B. gift C. prize D. award
- 13) A sports competition involving a number of teams or players who take part in different games.
A. match B. tournament C. game D. play
- 14) They had a really good chance of winning the national
A. compete B. competition C. competitor D. competitive
- 15) Jack admitted the money.
A. steal B. to steal C. stealing D. stolen
- 16) Thank you very much lending me your bike.
A. about B. in C. for D. of

17) Don't him to arrive early. He's always late.

A. think B. judge C. hope D. expect

18) I wouldn't of going to the party I hadn't been invited to.

A. dream B. intend C. depend D. rely

19) The instructor warned the students sailing alone on the lake.

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

20) The manager the men to turn to work immediately.

A. insisted B. suggested C. demanded D. ordered

21) Her mother prevented her going out tonight.

A. against B. from C. about D. at

22) I apologized the book at home.

A. for leaving B. to leaving C. leaving D. to leave

Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

23) I'd like to thank your brother for your help.

A B C D

24) Mrs. Allen was concerned about my have to drive so far every day.

A B C D

25) You can congratulate yourself about having done an excellent job.

A B C D

26) Peter apologized for break the vase.

A B C D

27) He insisted on seeing the manager tomorrow.

A B C D

Write the following sentences in Reported Speech.

28) "It was really kind of you to help me." Mary said to you.

=> Mary thanked me.....

29) "I'll drive you to the airport." John said to Linda..

=> John insisted.....

30) "You have passed the final exams. Congratulations!" Jim said to you

=> Jim congratulated me.....

31) "It was nice of you to invite me to the dinner. Thank you", Miss White said to Peter.

=> Miss White thanked.....

32) "Don't play with the matches!" I said to Jack.

=> I warned.....

33) "I'm sorry I didn't phone you earlier", Margaret said to you.

=> Margaret apologized.....

34) "I have always wanted to be a pilot", Paul said to you.

=> Paul has always dreamed of.....

35) "You didn't do what I said", the mother said to her son.

=> The mother accused.....

ĐÁP ÁN

1D	2C	3A	4A	5B	6B	7B	8B	9C
10C	11D	12D	13B	14B	15C	16C	17D	18A
19D	20D	21B	22A	23D	24B	25C	26C	27D

28) Mary thanked me for helping her.

29) John insisted on driving her to the airport.

30) Jim congratulated me on passing the final exams.

31) Miss White thanked Peter for inviting her to the dinner.

32) I warned Jack against playing with matches.

33) Margaret apologized for not phoning me earlier.

34) Paul has always dreamed of being a pilot.

35) The mother accused her son of not doing what she had said.

11. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 11 số 10

TRƯỜNG THPT TRẦN KHAI NGUYỄN

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 Tiếng Anh 11

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 11

I. Vocabulary and grammar: Choose the best word or phrases to complete the spaces:

1. The man is John's brother.

- A. to speak to me
- B. speaking to me
- C. whom speak to me
- D. which speak to me

2. Natural resources are...decreasing.

- A. rapid
- B. rapidity
- C. rapidty
- D. rapidly

3. You can send your letter surface mail.

- A. by
- B. in
- C. to
- D. with

4 It can be that human being are changing the environment in all respects.

- A. say
- B. said
- C. says
- D. to say

5. A is someone who sells things in a shop.

- A. shop assistant.
- B. shoplifter
- C. customer
- D. burglar

6. Which source of energy is dangerous?

- A. water
- B. nuclear
- C. solar
- D. fossil

7. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- A. cup
- B. pollute
- C. umbrella
- D. but

8. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C, or D that needs correcting.

My little (A) son insisted (B) on go (C) out by himself (D).

9. We have apartment _____ the park.
- overlooking
 - overlooks
 - to overlook
 - overlooked
10. It was a kind of computer _____ I was not familiar.
- which
 - to which
 - that
 - with which
11. Many animals are _____ for their fur and other valuable parts of their bodies.
- hunted
 - chased
 - run after
 - followed
12. Mary was (A) the first (B) student to be chose (C) as the monitor (D) of this class

II. Read the passage, make questions and answer them:

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to tell the way in which man pollutes his surrounding. Man dirties the air with gases and smoke, pollutes water with chemical and other substances, and damages the soil by many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings in various other ways, for example people ruin natural beauty by scattering litter on his land and in the water. They operate machines and motor vehicles that fill the air with disturbing pollution.

- What / environmental pollution?
- How / man / dirty / air?
- They pollute / environment / scatter / litter / land / water?
- What / machines and motor vehicles / fill the air with?

III. Rewrite the sentences:

- They work in a hospital which is sponsored by the government. (reducing relative pronoun)
- The airport is very modern. We are going to arrive at this airport. (preposition + relative pronoun)
- The last person who left the room must turn off the light. (infinitive)
- You've all met a famous person. He is visiting us for a couple of days. (relative pronoun)
- He got married without his parents' knowledge. (unaware)
- I really must answer all the letters. (get down)

IV. Sentence building:

1. Laws / be / introduce / prohibit / the killing of endangered animals
2. He / have / apartment / overlook / the park.

ĐÁP ÁN**I. Vocabulary and grammar: Choose the best word or phrases to complete the spaces:**

- 1 - B; 2 - D; 3 - A; 4 - B; 5 - A; 6 - D;
7 - B; 8 - C; 9 - A; 10 - D; 11 - A; 12 - C;

II. Read the passage, make questions and answer them:

- 1 - What is environmental pollution?

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to tell the way in which man pollutes his surrounding.

- 2 - How does man dirty the air?

Man dirties the air with gases and smoke, pollutes water with chemical and other substances, and damages the soil by many fertilizers and pesticides.

- 3 - Do they pollute their environment by scattering litter on the land and in the water?

Yes, they do.

- 4 - What do machines and motor vehicles fill the air with?

(With) Disturbing pollution.

III. Rewrite the sentences:

- 1 - They work in a hospital sponsored by the government.
- 2 - The airport at which we are goin to arrive, is very modern.
- 3 - The last person that left the room to turn off the light.
- 4 - You've all met a famous person who is visiting us for a couple of days.
- 5 - His parents was unaware of his marriage.
- 6 - I really must get down to answering all these letters

IV. Sentence building:

- 1 - Law have been introduced to prohibit the killing of endangered animals.
- 2 - He has an apartment overlooking the park.