

## 10 ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 MÔN TIẾNG ANH 12 NĂM 2021-2022

### 1. Đề cương ôn thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 12

#### 1.1. Ngữ pháp

- Kiến thức ngữ âm

- **Cách phát âm –s/es**

**Có ba cách phát âm chữ "-s/-es" tận cùng**

1. Chữ "-s/-es" được đọc là /ɪz/ khi theo sau một trong những âm /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/

E.g.: buses, watches, roses,...

2. Chữ "-s/-es" được đọc là /s/ khi theo sau một trong những âm /f/, /t/, /k/, /p/, /θ/.

E.g.: maps /maps/, books /buks/, hats ,...

3. Chữ "-s/-es" được đọc là /z/ khi theo những âm phụ âm còn lại hay một âm nguyên âm.

E.g.: eyes, bells, plays,...

- **Trọng âm từ 2 âm tiết**

- Không có quy tắc nhất định về trọng âm ở tiếng Anh. Tuy nhiên có một số quy tắc thông dụng.

- Trọng âm (*stress*) chỉ được đặt trên từ gốc (*root words*). Phần được thêm vào (*affixes*) không được tính là âm tiết.

- Phần được thêm vào gồm có tiếp đầu ngữ (*prefixes*) và tiếp vị ngữ (*suffixes*).

**E.g.:** nation => từ gốc

+ national => "-al" là tiếp vị ngữ (*suffix*)

+ international => "inter": là tiếp đầu ngữ (*prefix*)

Do đó trọng âm chỉ đặt ở từ gốc là "nation".

**Rules for TWO - syllable words** (Quy tắc cho từ hai âm tiết)

**Đối với đa số danh từ và tính từ**

- Trọng âm được đặt ở vần đầu.

**E.g.:** 'climate, 'table, 'lesson, 'happy, 'courage,...

- Một số danh từ có trọng âm ở từ gốc.

**E.g.:** de'sign, ex'cuse,...

- Danh từ tận cùng -OO hay -OON: trọng âm đặt trên âm này.

**E.g.:** bam'boo, bal'loon,...

- Những danh từ vay mượn ở từ nước ngoài có trọng âm ở vần hai chẳng hạn : ho'tel, ma'chine, e'vent, ...

**Trọng âm được đặt ở từ gốc tính từ và động từ:**

Từ gốc ở vần thứ hai

### a. Động từ (Verbs)

E.g.: ap'pear, be'gin, ex'plain,...

#### Chú ý:

- Động từ tận cùng bằng OW, EN, Y, EL, ER, LE, ISH: trọng âm thứ nhất.

E.g.: 'follow, 'harden, 'suffer, 'finish, 'carry, ...

- Động từ tận bằng -ATE: trọng âm thứ HAI (-ATE).

E.g.: nar'rate, tran'slate, dic'tate,...

### b. Tính từ (Adjectives)

E.g.: ex'treme, dis'tinct, com'plete,...

#### Từ hai vần vừa là danh từ vừa là động từ:

a. Trọng âm được đặt ở vần thứ nhất khi chúng là danh từ.

E.g.: 'record, 'object,...

b. Trọng âm được đặt ở vần thứ hai khi chúng là động từ.

E.g.: re'cord, ob'ject,...

**Ngoại lệ (Exceptions):** Không phải tất cả từ hai vần vừa là danh từ vừa là động từ theo quy tắc này.

- Một số từ có trọng âm đặt ở vần thứ nhất như: purchase, promise,...

- Một số từ có trọng âm đặt ở vần thứ hai như: control, surprise,...

#### Đại từ phản thân (Reflexive pronouns):

Trọng âm được đặt ở "-self/- selves".

E.g.: my'self, her'self, them'sdves,...

#### Trạng từ và giới từ (Adverbs and prepositions):

Trọng âm được đặt ở từ gốc.

E.g.: a'bove, be'fore, perhaps, in'deed, 'quickly,...

#### Từ ghép (Compound words):

a. Danh từ (Nouns): trọng âm thường được đặt ở từ đầu.

E.g.: 'drugstore, 'lightbulb, 'baseball, 'rainfall,...

b. Tính từ (Adjectives): trọng âm đặt ở âm tiết thứ hai.

E.g.: bad-'tempered, old'fashioned,...

- Ngữ Pháp

- Passive Voice

#### Form (Dạng):

Thể bị động được cấu tạo bởi một dạng của động từ BE và quá khứ phân từ (past participle) của động từ chính.

### **BE + Past Participle (P.P.)**

Chú ý: Thông thường chỉ ngoại động từ (Transitive verbs) mới có dạng bị động (passive form).

**Structure (Cấu trúc):**

**a. Thì đơn** (Simple tenses): S+ V + O + ...

=> S (O) + Be + P.P + ... (+ by O).

e.g.: They built this bridge in 1998. (Họ xây cầu này năm 1998.)

=> This bridge was built in 1998.

**b. Thì Tiếp diễn** (Continuous tenses): S + be + V-ing + O + ...

=> S + he + being + P.P. + ... (+ by O)

e.g.: They are pulling down very old houses. (Họ kéo sập những nhà qua xưa.)

=> Very old houses are being pulled down

**c. Thì Hoàn thành** (Perfect tenses).

S + have + p.p. + O + ....

=> S + have + been + P.P + M (+ by O).

e.g.: People have built many hotels. (Người ta xây nhiều khách sạn.)

=> Many hotels have been built.

**d. Modals in passive** (Khiếm động từ ở thể bị động)

S + modal + V + O + M.

=> S + modal + be + P.P + M + by O.

e.g.: People must observe traffic laws. (Dân chúng phải tuân giữ luật giao thông.)

=> Traffic laws must be observed.

**e. Two-object verbs in passive** (Động từ có hai túc lữ ở thể bị động)

S+ V + O1 + O2 + ....

=> a. S(O1) + be + P.P +O2 + M (+ by O).

=> b. S (O2) + be + P.P + prep + O1 + ... (+ by O).

O1 : direct object (túc lữ / tân ngữ trực tiếp)

O2: indirect object (túc lữ / tân ngữ gián tiếp)

e.g.: They gave poor people (O1) many presents (O2). (Họ cho người nghèo nhiều quà.)

=> a. Poor people were given many presents,

b. Many presents were given to poor people.

**f. Verbals / Phrasal verbs in passive** (Động từ kép ở thể bị động).

S + V + particle + O + ...

=> S + be + P.P. + particle + ... (+ by O).

e.g.: They put off the plan. (Họ hoãn dự án.)

=> The plan was put off.

**g. Adverbs of manner with passive verbs** (Trạng từ chỉ thể cách với động từ bị động)

S + V + O + adv. of manner.

=> S + be + adv. of manner + P.P + by O.

e.g.: They considered the proposal carefully.

(Họ xem xét lời đề nghị kĩ lưỡng.)

=> The proposal was carefully considered.

**h. Object of the verb is a clause** (Túc từ là một mệnh đề)

S1 + V1 + (that) + S2 + V2 + O

=> a. It + V1 (in passive) + (that) + S2 + V2 + O.

=> b. S2 + V1 (in passive) + V2 (in infinitive) + O.

e.g.: They said (that) that man was innocent.

(Họ nói người đàn ông đó vô tội.)

=> a. It was said (that) that man was innocent.

=> b. That man was said to be innocent.

Chú ý : Cách (a) thường được dùng ở báo chí.

**h1. V1 và V2 cùng thì:** V2 được viết ở dạng nguyên mẫu đơn giản (simple infinitive)

e.g.: People know (that) time is money. (Người ta biết thời gian là tiền.)

Time is known to be money.

**h2. V2 diễn tả hành động xảy ra trước V1 :** V2 được viết ở dạng nguyên mẫu hoàn thành (perfect infinitive : to have + P.P)

e.g.: They say (that) the survivors lived on fruit on the island.

(Họ nói những người sống sót đã sống bằng trái cây trên đảo.)

=> The survivors are said to have lived on fruit on the island.

**h3 : V2 cùng thời gian với V1 và ở Thì Tiếp diễn:** V2 được viết ở dạng nguyên mẫu tiếp diễn (Continuous infinitive: to be + present participle (V-ing.))

e.g.: People think scientists are searching for medicine for cancer.

(Người ta nghĩ các nhà khoa học đang tìm thuốc cho bệnh ung thư.)

=> Scientists are thought to be searching for medicine for cancer.

#### **h4. V2 diễn tả hành động xảy ra sau V1 chúng ta**

- thay S1 bằng từ "IT"
- viết V1 ở thể bị động theo quy tắc,
- và giữ nguyên mệnh đề lúc từ.

e.g.: Some experts say (that) the climate will change a lot. (Một số chuyên viên nói (rằng) khí hậu sẽ thay đổi nhiều.)

=> It is said (that) the climate will change a lot.

- Verb Tenses

#### **I. SIMPLE PRESENT PERFECT (Thì Hiện tại hoàn thành)**

Form (Dạng): Thì Hiện hoàn thành đơn được cấu tạo bởi dạng hiện tại của HAVE và quá khứ phân từ (past participle) của động từ chính.

##### **HAVE / HAS + past participle (P.P.)**

Have được đọc là [həv]; Has [həz]

Use (Cách dùng): Thì Hiện tại hoàn thành đơn diễn tả:

##### **Hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ không rõ thời gian.**

e.g.: He has met this man. (Anh ấy đã gặp người đàn ông này.)

##### **Hành động xảy ra suốt một khoảng thời trong quá khứ và còn tiếp tục đến hiện tại.**

e.g.: They've lived in this part for two years.

(Họ sống nơi này được hai năm.)

Hoặc hành động vừa chấm dứt.

e.g.: I haven't seen you for ages. (Tôi không gặp bạn mấy năm rồi.)

- "FOR + khoảng thời gian" (FOR + a period of time): thường được dùng cho trường hợp này.

- "FOR + a period of time + NOW" hoặc "FOR + the last / past + a period of time" được dùng với Thì Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn : "have / has + been + V-ing".

e.g.: We've been studying English for a year now.

(Chúng tôi học tiếng Anh được một năm rồi.)

They have been working here for the last two years.

(Hai năm qua họ làm việc ở đây.)

##### **Hành động bắt đầu một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ và còn tiếp diễn đến hiện tại. thường trong câu có từ "SINCE + thời điểm / một nhật kì" (a point of time or a date).**

g.: He's worked in this office since last January.

(Anh ấy làm ở văn phòng này từ Tháng Giêng rồi.)

He's written for this newspaper since 1998.

(Anh ấy viết cho tờ báo này từ 1998.)

Thì Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn thường được dùng ở trường hợp (2) và (3) để nhấn mạnh tính liên tục.

e. g.: We've been studying English for two years now.

{Chúng tôi học tiếng Anh hai năm nay.}

We've been living in this house since the autumn of 1990.

(Chúng tôi sống ở nhà này từ mùa thu năm 1990.)

**\* Sau SINCE có thể là một mệnh đề. thường ở Thì Quá khứ đơn.**

e.g.: Since he left school, he has worked in his office.

(Từ khi rời khỏi trường, anh ấy làm việc ở văn phòng này.)

**Hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ không rõ thời gian.**

e.g.: He's been to that place many times. (Anh ấy đã đến nơi đó nhiều lần.)

We've seen this film twice. (Chúng tôi xem phim này hai lần rồi.)

Chú ý: Thường có cụm từ chỉ số lần: many / several / four times,...twice,..etc...

**Trong câu cở từ: recently, lately {mới đây, vừa rồi}, so far (cho tới bây giờ), till/ until now, up to now, up to the present (cho tới bây giờ), before (trước đây), all his/her/my ... life (suốt đời anh ấy /chị ấy/tôi...).**

e.g.: He has finished about half the work so far.

(Cho tới bây giờ anh ấy làm xong khoảng nửa công việc.)

They have bought some new books for the library lately / recently.

(Vừa rồi họ mua một số sách mới cho thư viện.)

**Sau so sánh tuyệt đối (a clause in the superlative); từ EVER được dùng với Thì Hiện tại hoàn thành.**

e.g.: This is the most interesting book I've ever read.

(Đây là cuốn sách hay nhất tôi đã từng đọc.)

Is this the nicest restaurant you've ever told me about?

(Phải đây là nhà hàng thanh lịch nhất bạn đã từng nói với tôi)

**Sau "It / This is the first / second...time...", hoặc từ ONLY,**

e.g.: This is the second time you have made that same mistake.

(Đây là lần thứ hai bạn phạm cùng một lỗi đó.)

Is this the first time he's been to Vietnam?

(Phải đây là lần thứ nhất ông ấy đến Việt Nam không?)

**8. Hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ còn hậu quả ở hiện tại.**

e. g.: He's lost the door key, so he has to stay outdoors.

(Anh ấy mất chìa khóa cửa, do đó anh ấy phải ở ngoài.)

**Trong câu với từ: ALREADY, YET, EVER, NEVER, và JUST.**

**a. ALREADY (rồi):** diễn tả hành động xảy ra trước dự định, thường được viết giữa HAVE và P.P.

e. g.: He's already gone to the bank. (Anh ấy đi ngân hàng rồi.)

The worker has already washed the car.

(Anh công nhân rửa xe rồi.)

**b. YET (chưa)-. dùng trong câu hỏi và phủ định.**

\* **Câu hỏi: ở cuối câu.**

e. g.: Have you done the homework yet? (Bạn làm bài tập ở nhà chưa?)

Has he finished the report yet?

(Anh ấy làm xong bản báo cáo chưa?)

\* **Câu phủ định**

- Ở cuối câu hay mệnh đề.

e.g.: He hasn't finished I he report yet.

(Anh ấy chưa làm xong bản báo cáo.)

- Ngay sau từ NOT.

e.g.: He has not yet finished the report.

**c. EVER (có bao giờ):** Chỉ sự việc từ quá khứ đến hiện tại. dùng trong câu nghi vấn và đứng sau chủ từ.

e.g.: Have you ever read any of Dickcnsnovels?

{Bạn có bao giờ đọc cuốn tiểu thuyết nào của Dickens không?}

**d. NEVER (chưa/không bao giờ) (hao hàm ý từ quá khứ đến hiện tại) dùng trong câu xác định và thường đứng giữa HAVE và p.p.**

e. g.: He has never told a lie. (Anh ấy không bao giờ nói dối.)

They have never got to the office late.

(Họ chưa bao giờ đến cơ quan trễ.)

**e. JUST [vừa]: chỉ sự kiện vừa xảy ra / chấm dứt.**

e. g.: Mother has just gone to market. (Mẹ vừa đi chợ.)

They have just bought a new house. (Mọ vừa mua một ngôi nhà mới.)

Ở American English (Anh Mỹ ngữ). JUST đi với thì Quá khứ đơn.

e. g.: Mother just went to market.

Trái lại, JUST NOW {vừa, vừa rồi} đi với thì Quá khứ đơn. và được Viết ở cuối câu.

e g.: What did you do just now? (Vừa rồi bạn làm gì?)

**"It's + khoảng thời gian + SINCE + s + V quá khứ đơn)"**

e. g.: It's ten years since he went abroad.

(Đã 10 năm từ khi anh ấy đi ra nước ngoài.)

It's nearly two year since his father died.

(Gần hai năm từ khi cha anh ấy mất.)

**PAST CONTINUOUS / PROGRESSIVE (Thì Quá khứ tiếp diễn)**

**Form (Dạng):** Thì Quá khứ tiến diễn được cấu tạo bởi dạng quá khứ của BE và hiện tại phân từ của động từ chính (present participle of main verb: V+ING).

**WAS / WERE + present participle V+ ing)**

**Use (Cách dùng):** Thì Quá khứ tiếp diễn được dùng diễn tả:

**Hành động xảy ra tại một giờ cụ thể trong quá khứ.**

e.g.: What were you doing at 2p.m. yesterday?

(Lúc 2 giờ trưa hôm qua bạn làm gì?)

**Một hành động đang diễn liên bất chợt mọi hành động khác xảy đến ngăn chặn lại trong quá khứ. (Hành động bất chợt-ở thì đơn).**

e.g.: Last night when I was doing the exercises, my friend came in.)

(Đêm qua khi tôi làm bài tập. bạn tôi bước vào.)

**Hai hoặc nhiều hành động xảy ra cùng một lúc trong quá khứ.**

e.g.: Last weekend. when I was working in the Harden, Tom was playing ball with friends at school. (Ngày cuối tuần vừa qua, khi tôi làm việc trong vườn. Tom chơi banh với các bạn ở trường.)

**Sự kiện dự định trong quá khứ.**

e.g.: David was taking a course in French, but he had to cancel. (David dự định học một khóa tiếng Pháp, nhưng anh ấy phải hủy bỏ.)

**Dùng với từ "ALWAYS" diễn tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại thường xuyên và bao hàm ý khôn a hài lòng trong quá khứ.**

e.g.: He was always coming lo work late. (Anh ấy luôn đi đến chỗ làm trễ.)

**SIMPLE PAST (Quá khứ đơn) :** Thì Quá khứ đơn được dùng diễn tả:

**Hành động xảy ra và đã chấm dứt hoàn toàn trong quá khứ.**

e.g. They went to the zoo.

**2. Hành động xảy ra lại mọi thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ. hay có từ như: AGO. YESTERDAY, LAST, ONCE (UPON A TIME), THE OTHER DAY, FIRST.**

e.g.: People built this school over 100 years ago.

(Dân chúng Xây trường này cách nay hơn 100 năm.)

The other day we saw them in a supermarket.

(Một ngày nọ, chúng tôi thấy họ ở một siêu thị.)

**Hành động xảy ra suốt một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ và đã chấm dứt.**

E.g They worked in a factory for 2 years. (Now they don't work there any more). (Họ làm việc ở một nhà máy 2 năm.)

**Hành động xảy ra sau một hành động khác, hay một chuỗi hành động trong quá khứ.**

e.g.: Tom entered the room and stopped. He listened carefully. (Tom vào phòng và dừng lại. Anh lắng nghe cẩn thận.)

**Một tình huống hay thói quen trong quá khứ và nay đã chấm dứt.**

e.g.: Every morning his father jogged before breakfast.

(Cha anh ấy từng chạy bộ trước bữa điểm tâm mỗi sáng.

Chú ý: Cách dùng này có thể được thay bằng USED TO + V (dạng gốc),

e.g: He used to play tennis on Saturday afternoons.

He played tennis on Saturday afternoons.

**Ở mệnh đề theo sau “ t’s (about/high) time (that)...”**

e.g.: It's time they changed the method of teaching and learning. (Đến lúc họ đổi phương pháp dạy và học.)

- Reported Speech

Khi đổi lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp - lời tường thuật, chúng ta phải thực hiện bốn quy tắc sau:

- Động từ tường thuật (Reporting verbs)
- Ngôi (Persons).
- Thì (Tenses)
- Từ thời gian - nơi chốn (Time or Place Words),...

**Động từ tường thuật (Reporting verbs):**

Động từ tường thuật của Lời nói trực tiếp (Direct speech) phải được đổi phù hợp với nghĩa hoặc cấu trúc câu của Lời nói trực tiếp.

**Eg.:** He said, “ Do you like coffee?” => He asked me if I liked coffee.

“If I were you, I'd not buy that coat,” said Mary. => Mary advised me not to buy the coat.

**Ghi nhớ:**

**a. SAY TO** không bao giờ được dùng ở Lời nói gián tiếp - Lời tường thuật.

SAY TO được thay bằng TELL

**b. TELL** không bao giờ được dùng ở Lời nói trực tiếp.

**2. Ngôi (Persons):**

**a. Ngôi thứ nhất (First persons):** được đổi theo ngôi của chủ từ của mệnh đề tường thuật.

**E.g.:** Tom said, "I bought this book yesterday."

=> Tom said (that) he had bought the book the day before."

Tom and Ann said. "We will visit our teacher."

=> Tom and Ann said (that) they would visit their teacher.

**b. Ngôi thứ hai (Second persons)**

- Động từ tường thuật không có túc từ : ngôi thứ hai thành ngôi thứ ba.

**E.g.:** They said, " Do you watch TV every day?"

=> They asked if he/ she watched TV every day.

- Động từ tường thuật có túc từ: ngôi thứ hai được đổi theo ngôi của túc từ.

**E.g.:** Tom said to me, "You had better study hard for the exam."

=> Tom told me (that) I had better study for the exam.

Tom said to Ann, "Will you have enough time for the work?"

=> Tom asked Anna if she would have enough time for the work.

**c. Ngôi thứ ba (Third persons): không đổi.**

**E.g.:** Mary said, "They have just left for the library."

=> Mary said (that) they had just left for the library.

**Thì (Tenses):**

**a. Không đổi thì của lời nói trực tiếp.**

**a1. Khi động từ tường thuật ở Thì Hiện tại đơn (Simple Present), Tương lai đơn (Simple Future), hay Hiện tại hoàn thành đơn (Simple Present Perfect).**

**E.g.:** He says, "I going to study law."

=> He says (that) he is going to study law.

They'll say, "We'll buy a new house."

=> They'll say (that) they will buy a new house.

**a2: Động từ tường thuật ở Thì Quá khứ đơn, nhưng lời nói trực tiếp diễn tả một chân lý (the truth), sự kiện hiển nhiên (an evidence), định luật khoa học hay vật lí (a law of Science or physics).**

**E.g.:** He said. "Man is error."

=> He said (thast) man is error.

Our teacher said," Health is more precious than gold."

=> Our teacher said (that)health is more precious than gold.

He said, "Ice melts in the sun."

=> He said (that) ice melts in the sun.

**a3: được tường thuật ngay sau khi nói hay khi thuật lại sự kiện vẫn không đổi.**

**E.g.:** (In class). A. "What did the teacher say?"

B. He said (that) he wants us to do our homework.

He said to me, "Hue is a quiet and peaceful city."

=> He told me (that) Hue is a quiet and peaceful city.

**a4: là mệnh đề chỉ ước muốn (a "wish" clause): theo sau động từ "WISH" hay "WOULD RATHER", "IF ONLY".**

**E.g.:** He said, "I wish I had a good memory."

=> He said he wished he had a good memory.

**a5: Theo sau "It's (high/about) time.**

**E.g.:** He said, "It's time we changed our way of working."

=> He said (that) it was time they changed their way of working.

**a6: Có những động từ như: USED TO, hay Modals như: SHOULD, OUGHT TO, HAD BETTER, MIGHT, WOULD, hoặc câu điều kiện không thật (Unreal conditional sentences ).**

**E.g.:** If he had enough money, he would buy a bigger house " he said

=> He said ( that) If he had enough money, he would buy a bigger house

**a7: với MUST diễn tả lời khuyên.**

**E.g.:** This book is very useful. You must read it.", Tom said to me.

=> Tom told me (that) the book was very useful and I must read it.

## **b. Đổi thì:**

Khi động từ tường thuật ở Thì quá khứ đơn. Động từ của Lời nói trực tiếp được đổi theo quy tắc sau:

### **Direct speech**

### **Indirect speech**

Present (simple / continuous) => Past (simple / continuous)

Past (simple / continuous) => Past Perfect (simple / continuous)

Present perfect(simple/continuous) => Past Perfect (simple/continuous)

Simple future => would / should + V (Present conditional tense)

Future continuous => would / should / ..... + be + V-ing

Simple Future perfect => would / should + have + p.p.

Past Perfect (simple/continuous) => không đổi

**Từ chỉ thời gian / nơi chốn (Time / Place words)**

#### **a. Từ chỉ thời gian**

##### **Direct**

now

##### **Indirect**

=> then, at once, immediately

ago	=> before
tonight	=> that night
tomorrow	=> the next / following day
yesterday	=> the previous day, the day before
last week / month/	=> the previous week / month
yesterday morning/afternoon.	=> the previous morning / afternoon/
tomorrow morning / afternoon/	=> [the next / following morning
the day before yesterday	=> two days before
the day after tomorrow	=> (in) two days'time
<b>b. Từ chỉ nơi chốn</b>	
<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>

a. HERE => THERE : khi chỉ một địa điểm xác định

E.g.: "Do you put the pen here?" he said.

=> He asked me if I put the pen there.

b. HERE: được đổi thành cụm từ thích hợp tùy theo nghĩa.

E.g.: She said to me. "You sit here."

=> She told me to sit next to her.

"Come here, John." he said.

=> He told John to come over him.

**c. This / These**

- This / These + từ chỉ thời gian (this / these + time word)

**this / these => that / those**

E.g.: "They're coming this evening," he said.

=> He said (that) they were coming that evening.

- This / These + danh từ (This / these + noun)

**this / these => the**

E.g.: "Is this book yours?" said Mary.

=> Mary asked me if the book was mine.

- This / these: chỉ thị đại từ (demonstrative pronouns).

**this => it ; these => they / them**

**E.g.:** He said, "I like this."

=> He said (that) he liked it.

Ann said to Tom, "Please take these into my room."

=> Ann asked Tom to take them into her room.

- Conditional Sentence

**1. Liên từ (Conjunctions):** Câu điều kiện thường có mệnh đề điều kiện bắt đầu với: if, unless, if only, supposing (that), suppose (that), provide (that), providing(that), so/as long as (*miễn là*).

**2. Loại điều kiện (Kinds / soof conditions):**

**a. Điều kiện có thể xảy ra (Open / Likely /Possible condition):**

"If" clause	Main clause
Simple present	- Present of Modal + V - Imperative - Request

**E.g.:** If it rains, we'll stay at home and watch TV.

(Nếu trời mưa, chúng ta sẽ ở nhà xem ti vi.)

If he comes, please plume me.

(Nếu ông ấy đến, vui lòng điện cho tôi.)

If the postman comes, tell him the change of our address.

(Nếu người phát thư đến, bảo ông ấy việc thay đổi địa chỉ của chúng ta.)

**b. Điều kiện không thật / trái với thực tế (Unreal/Contrary -to-fact conditions)**

**b1. Điều kiện không thật ở hiện tại (Present unreal condition)**

"If" clause	Main clause
Past subjunctive tense ( <i>Quá khứ giả định / bằg thái</i> )	Past of Modal + V ( <i>Thì Hiện tại điều kiện</i> )

**E.g.:** If I had much mony, I would travel around the world.

(Nếu tôi có nhiều tiền, tôi đi du lịch vòng quanh thế giới.)

- **COULD:** ở mệnh đề "If" diễn tả điều kiện có thể xảy ra theo lí thuyết nhưng không thực hiện được.

**E.g.:** If he could speak Japanese, he would get the job.

(Nếu anh ấy nói được tiếng Nhật, anh nhận được việc làm.)

- **"If I were you/ in your position, I'd + V + O:** được dùng diễn tả lời khuyên.

**E.g.:** If I were you, I would not accept that job offer.

(Nếu tôi là bạn, tôi không nhận lời đề nghị việc làm đó.)

**b2. Điều kiện không thật ở quá khứ (Past unreal condition).**

"If" clause	Main clause
Past perfect subjunctive: had + p.p. (Thì Quá khứ hoàn thành giả định)	Past of modal + have + p.p. (Thì quá khứ điều kiện)

**E.g.:** If it hadn't rained yesterday afternoon, we would have gone shopping.

(Nếu trưa hôm qua trời không mưa, chúng tôi đã đi mua sắm.)

"If" clause	Main clause
- Past subjunctive - WERE TO + V(base form)	Past of Modal + V

**b3. Điều kiện không thật ở tương lai (Future unreal condition).**

**E.g.:** If he came to the meeting tomorrow, he would meet his brother.

(Nếu ngày mai anh ấy dự cuộc họp, anh ấy gặp anh của anh của anh ấy.)

If he were to return at seven am tomorrow, he would meet me.

(Nếu anh ấy trở lại lúc 7 giờ sáng mai, anh ấy sẽ gặp tôi.)

**3. Bỏ "IF" (Omission of "IF"):**

Chúng ta có thể bỏ từ "IF" ở mệnh đề điều kiện khi mệnh đề này có trợ động từ và dùng đảo ngữ (Inversion)

**E.g.:** If I were you, I'd take a course of accountancy. => Were I you, I'd take a course of accountancy.

(Nếu tôi là bạn, tôi theo học một khóa kế toán.)

If he had studied hard, he'd have passed the exam. => Had he studied hard...

(Nếu anh ấy học chăm, anh đã đậu kì thi.)

**4. Điều kiện hỗn hợp (Mixed conditions):**

Khi sự kiện ở mệnh đề điều kiện và mệnh đề chính không xảy ra trong cùng thời gian.

**E.g.:** If he had taken his father's advice, he wouldn't be in this trouble.

(Nếu anh ấy (đã) nghe lời khuyên của cha anh, anh không gặp rắc rối này.)

=> "If" clause: past unreal condition; main clause: present unreal

**E.g:** If he were good at English, he would have been promoted to a higher position.

(Nếu anh ấy giỏi tiếng Anh, anh đã được thăng vị trí cao rồi.)

- 'If' clause: present unreal; main clause: past unreal

**Chú ý:** Điều kiện hỗn hợp thường là điều kiện không thật.

## 5. Điều kiện đặc biệt (Special conditions):

### a. Điều kiện “nguyên nhân - hậu quả” (Cause - effect condition):

“If” clause	Main clause
Simple present	Simple present

**E.g.:** If you heat butter, it melts.

(Nếu bạn hâm nóng bơ, nó chảy.)

### b. “will(not), Would” ở mệnh đề “IF” (Will(not) in “IF” clause):

- “**will**” được dùng ở mệnh đề “IF” để diễn tả “sự bằng lòng sẵn sàng” (willingness)

**E.g.:** If you will help us, we’ll start the work soon.

(Nếu bạn đồng ý giúp, chúng ta sẽ bắt đầu công việc ngay.)

- “**won’t**” diễn tả sự từ chối.

**E.g.:** If he won’t pay his debt, what will you do?

(Nếu anh ấy từ chối trả nợ, bạn sẽ làm gì?)

- “**would**” diễn tả lời yêu cầu.

**E.g.:** If you would hold on, I’ll try to put you through.

(Xin bạn vui lòng giữ máy, tôi sẽ cố gắng nối dây cho bạn.)

**c. “should” ở mệnh đề “IF”:** diễn tả điều gì không thể xảy ra hay khó có khả năng xảy ra (particularly probable)

**E.g.:** If he should come, ring me at once.

(Nếu anh ấy có đến, gọi điện cho tôi ngay.)

If the taxi should come before time, tell the driver to wait.

(Nếu taxi có đến sớm, bảo tài xế chờ.)

- “**SHOULD**” có thể được thay bằng “HAPPEN TO” hoặc “EVER”

**E.g.:** If you should pass a supermarket, buy me a pound of coffee.

(Nếu tình cờ bạn đi ngang siêu thị, mua dùm một cân cà phê.)

=> If you happen to pass a supermarket,...

=> If you ever pass a supermarket,...

- “**should + happen to**” có thể được dùng để nhấn mạnh tính tình cờ.

**E.g.:** If they should happen to stop by our house, what will we do?

(Nếu tình cờ họ ghé nhà, chúng ta làm gì?)

- Từ vựng

Unit 1 đến hết Unit 3

## 1.2. Từ vựng

### UNIT 1: HOME LIFE

- act (v) : hành động
  - action (n): hành động
  - activity (n): hoạt động
  - active (adj): hiếu động, hoạt bát
- attempt (n, v) : nỗ lực
- base (n) : nền tảng, căn cứ
- biology (n) : môn sinh vật
  - biologist (n): nhà sinh vật học
  - biological (adj): (thuộc) sinh vật học
- care (v) : chăm sóc
  - care for sb/sth = look after sb: chăm sóc ai/ cái gì
  - care about = worry about, be interested in: quan tâm đến, lo lắng về
  - caring (adj): quan tâm, chu đáo, hay giúp đỡ
  - careful (adj): cẩn thận
- close-knit (adj) : đoàn kết, gắn bó
- come up (v) : xảy ra = happen, occur
- confide (v) in sb : tin vào ai
  - confident (adj): tin tưởng
  - be confident of sb/ sth: tin tưởng vào ai/ điều gì
  - confidence (n): sự tin cậy, sự tự tin
  - have confidence in sb/ sth: tin vào ai/ điều gì
  - a lack of confidence: sự thiếu tin cậy
  - confidently (adv): một cách tự tin
- dish (n) : món ăn = food prepared as part of meal.
- discuss (v) : thảo luận, tranh luận
  - discuss sth with sb: thảo luận điều gì đó với ai = have a discussion with sb.
  - discussion (n): sự thảo luận, sự tranh luận
  - have a discussion with sb (about sth): thảo luận với ai (về vấn đề gì)
- eel soup (n) : cháo lươn
- frank (adj) : thẳng thắn, trung thực = honest and direct
  - frankly (adv): một cách thẳng thắn, một cách trung thực

- garbage (US) (n): rác = rubbish (Brit.)
- give a hand (v): giúp đỡ = help
  - give sb a (big) hand to sb/ sth: giúp đỡ (nhiệt tình) đối với ai/ cái gì
- Eg: Ladies and gentlemen, let's give a big hand to our special guests tonight.
- household chore (n): việc nhà
- join hands (v): cùng nhau làm; chung sức = work together in doing sth.
- mischievous (adj): tinh nghịch = enjoying playing tricks and annoying people.
  - mischievously (adv): tinh nghịch, ranh mãnh
  - mischievousness (n): tính tinh nghịch
- obey (v): vâng lời, tuân lệnh
  - obedience (n): sự vâng lời, sự tuân lệnh
  - obedient (adj): biết vâng lời = doing what you are told to do.
  - ≠ disobedient (adj): không vâng lời, ngang ngược
- project (n) : dự án, đề án, kế hoạch
- responsible (adj) : có trách nhiệm
  - be responsible for sth: là nguyên nhân của cái gì, gây ra cái gì.
  - ≠ irresponsible: không có trách nhiệm, vô trách nhiệm, tặc trách
  - responsibility (n) : trách nhiệm
  - take responsibility for sb/ sth: chịu trách nhiệm với
  - responsibly (adv): một cách có trách nhiệm, một cách đáng tin cậy, một cách hợp lý
- run (v) : điều hành, quản lý = manage
- rush (v) : đi vội vã, đổ xô tới, lao tới
- secure (v) : bảo vệ
  - secure sth against sth/ from sth: bảo vệ cái gì khỏi cái gì
  - secure (adj): tự tin = confident
  - security (n): sự an toàn, khu vực an ninh (trong sân bay); sự đảm bảo, vật thế chấp.
- press (v): nhấn, ấn
  - pressure (n): áp lực
  - study pressure (n): áp lực học tập
  - be under pressure: chịu sức ép
  - put pressure on sb (to do sth): thúc bách/ ép ai làm gì.
  - pressurize (v)/ be pressurized: ép/ bị ép
- safe (adj) : an toàn

- safety (n): sự an toàn
- support (v) : ủng hộ, hỗ trợ
  - support (n): sự ủng hộ
  - supportive (adj) of: giúp đỡ, đồng viên, thông cảm
- take out the garbage: đổ rác
- willing (adj) : sẵn lòng
  - be willing to do sth: sẵn lòng làm gì = ready and pleased to do sth
- solve (v) (a problem): giải, giải quyết (vấn đề)
  - solution (n): sự giải quyết; giải pháp; lời giải, bài giải
- share (v) : chia sẻ, san sẻ
  - share sth with sb : chia sẻ cái gì với ai.

## UNIT 2: CULTURAL DIVERSITY

- approve (v) : tán thành, chấp thuận, đồng ý
  - approve of sb/ sth: chấp thuận/ đồng ý ai (cái gì)
  - approve of sb doing sth: chấp thuận/ đồng ý ai làm gì.
- Ex: She doesn't approve of me leaving school this year.
  - approve of somebody's doing sth: chấp thuận/ đồng ý việc làm của ai.
- Ex: She doesn't approve of my leaving school this year.
- approval (n): sự chấp thuận, sự đồng ý, sự tán thành
- attitude (n) : thái độ
  - have attitude (to/ towards/ about/ on sb/sth): có thái độ đối với ai/ điều gì.
- attract (v) : thu hút, hấp dẫn
  - attraction (n): sự hấp dẫn, sức hút
  - attractive (adj): hấp dẫn, quyến rũ
  - attractively (adv): một cách hấp dẫn
  - be supposed to do sth (idiom): lẽ ra phải làm gì
- bride (n) : cô dâu
- ≠ bridegroom (n): chú rể
- confide in sb (v) = trust sb: tin tưởng ai
  - have confidence in sb/ sth (n): đặt niềm tin vào ai/ cái gì
- concern (v) : ảnh hưởng, tác động đến; làm lo lắng
  - be concerned with sth = be about sth: quan tâm đến, nhắm đến
  - be concerned about = worried about: lo lắng về

- compare with/ compare A with/ to B: so sánh với/ so sánh A với B
- conduct (v) : thực hiện, tiến hành = carry out/ perform sth
  - conduction (n): sự thực hiện, sự tiến hành
- contractual (adj) : theo hợp đồng
  - contract (n): bản hợp đồng
  - contract (v): hợp đồng
  - contract with sb for sth: thoả thuận/ hợp đồng với ai về việc gì
  - contract a marriage/ an alliance with sb: đính ước với ai, liên minh với ai
- counterpart (n) : đối tác, người đồng sự
- demand (v) : yêu cầu, đòi hỏi
  - demand (n): nhu cầu, sự đòi hỏi
- determine (v) : tìm ra sự thật; xác định, quyết định
  - determined (adj): được xác định; kiên quyết, quả quyết
  - determination (n): sự kiên quyết, sự quyết định, quyết tâm
- diversity (n)= variety: tính đa dạng; sự phong phú, sự đa dạng
  - diversify (v): đa dạng hoá, làm ra nhiều loại
  - diverse (adj): đa dạng, khác nhau
- equal (adj/n/v) : bình đẳng; người bình đẳng; bằng nhau
  - equality (n): sự bình đẳng
  - equally (adv): bằng nhau
  - equalize (v): làm bằng nhau; cân bằng tỷ số
- fall in love with sb (idm): phải lòng ai, yêu ai
- groom (n): chú rể
- key (adj): chính, then chốt, chủ yếu = very important, essential
- maintain (v): duy trì; bảo trì
  - maintenance (n): sự duy trì; sự bảo trì
- majority (n): đa số
- ≠ minority (n): thiểu số, thiểu số
- marry (v): kết hôn
  - marriage (n): hôn nhân
- oblige (v): bắt buộc
  - be obliged to do sth: bị bắt buộc phải làm gì
  - obligatory (adj): bắt buộc = compulsory

- obligation (n): sự (điều) bắt buộc
- on the other hand (adv): mặt khác, trái lại = on the contrary/ be contrary to sth
- particular (adj) : đặc thù, đặc biệt; ngoại lệ
  - particularize (v): đặc biệt hoá, đặc thù hoá
  - particularity (n): tính cá biệt, đặc tính, đặc điểm
  - particularly (adv): đặc biệt là = especially
- partnership (n): mối quan hệ = relationship
  - partnership of equals: tính bình đẳng trong hôn nhân
  - partner (n): người vợ hoặc chồng, bạn đời; cộng sự, đối tác
- physical (adj): thuộc về cơ thể
  - physical education (n): giáo dục thể chất, thể dục
  - physical attractiveness (n): sự hấp dẫn về thể chất
  - physically (adv): về thân thể, theo luật tự nhiên
- precede (v): xảy ra trước, đến trước
  - precedence (n): quyền ưu tiên = priority
  - take precedence over: ưu tiên hơn = take priority over

Ex: Her wishes did not take precedence (priority) over other people's needs.

(Ước muốn của cô ấy không được ưu tiên hơn những nhu cầu của người khác)

.....

### UNIT 3: WAYS OF SOCIALIZING

- accept (v): nhận, chấp nhận
  - acceptable (adj): có thể chấp nhận được
  - ≠ unacceptable (adj): không thể chấp nhận được
  - acceptably (adv): chấp nhận được
  - acceptability (n): tính chất có thể chấp nhận được
- apology (n): lời xin lỗi, sự xin lỗi
  - apologize (v): xin lỗi
  - apologize to sb for (doing) sth: xin lỗi ai vì (đã làm) điều gì
  - approach (v): đến gần, tiếp cận
  - appropriate (for sb/ sth) (adj): thích hợp (cho ai/ cái gì)
- appropriately (adv): thích hợp
- assist (v): giúp đỡ = help
  - assistance (n): sự giúp đỡ

- assistant (n): người trợ lý, người bán hàng
  - attention (n): sự chú ý
    - pay attention to (v): chú ý đến
    - attract sb's attention (v): thu hút sự chú ý của ai
    - draw attention to sth (v): thu hút sự chú ý vào việc gì
    - attentive (adj): chăm chú
  - brief (adj): ngắn gọn = short
    - briefly (adv): một cách ngắn gọn; tóm lại
  - catch one's eye (v): bắt ánh mắt
  - clap one's hands (v): vỗ tay
  - common (adj): phổ biến; thông dụng = usual
    - commonly (adv): phổ biến; thông dụng = usually
  - communicate (v): giao tiếp; truyền tin
    - communication (n): sự giao tiếp; sự truyền thông
    - communicative (adj): cởi mở; thân thiện
    - ≠ uncommunicative (adj): ít nói, không cởi mở
  - compliment (v): khen ngợi, ca tụng
    - compliment sb on sth: ca ngợi (tụng) ai về điều gì
    - compliment(s) (n): lời khen ngợi, lời ca tụng
    - (with the compliments of): như một món quà từ
- Ex: Please accept these flowers with the compliments of the manager.
- discourtesy (n): tính (sự) không lịch sự, tính (sự) bất lịch sự = impoliteness
    - ≠ courtesy (n): tính (sự) lịch sự = politeness
    - discourteous (adj): không lịch sự, bất lịch sự = impolite
  - formal (adj): trang trọng, chính thức
    - ≠ informal (adj): thân mật
    - formally (adv): trang trọng, chính thức = seriously, officially
    - ≠ informally (adv): thân mật = in a friendly way
    - formality (n): sự trang trọng, hình thức
    - informality (n): sự thân mật
  - non-verbal (adj): không dùng lời nói
    - ≠ verbal (adj) : dùng lời nói
  - nod one's head (v): gật đầu

- obvious (adj): rõ ràng, hiển nhiên = clear
  - obviously (adv): một cách rõ ràng, một cách hiển nhiên = clearly
- point (at/to/towards sb(sth)) : chỉ vào (ai/ cái gì)
- probably (adv): có lẽ
  - probable (adj): có thể có, có khả năng xảy ra
  - ≠ improbable (adj) : không chắc, không chắc có khả năng xảy ra
  - probability (n): sự có thể có, khả năng có thể xảy ra
- rude (adj): thô lỗ = impolite
  - rudely (adv): một cách thô lỗ = impolitely
  - rudeness (n): sự thô lỗ = impoliteness
- signal (v): ra dấu, ra hiệu
  - signal (n): tín hiệu, dấu hiệu
  - situation (n): tình huống, hoàn cảnh
- slight (adj): nhẹ, nhẹ nhàng
  - slightly (adv): một cách nhẹ nhàng = a little
- social (adj): thuộc về xã hội
  - society (n): xã hội
  - socialize (with sb): giao du, vui chơi (với ai)
- suppose (v): giả sử, cho là
  - supposed (adj): được cho là; chỉ là giả thiết
- terrific (adj) = wonderful = marvelous: tuyệt vời
- wave (v): vẫy tay
  - wave (n): cái vẫy tay
- whistle (v): huýt sáo; thổi còi
  - whistle (n): tiếng huýt sáo; tiếng thổi còi
- Kỹ năng

Đọc hiểu: Theo chủ đề Unit 1-3

Viết: Nói câu, viết lại câu

### 1.3. BÀI TẬP

**I. Hãy chọn MỘT từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau:**

1. A. roses	B. villages	C. likes	D. matches
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2. A. worked <u>d</u>	B. stoppe <u>d</u>	C. force <u>d</u>	D. wante <u>d</u>
3. A. saint <u>s</u>	B. tende <u>s</u>	C. pool <u>s</u>	D. stay <u>s</u>
4. A. wait <u>e</u> d	B. mende <u>d</u>	C. objecte <u>d</u>	D. face <u>d</u>
5. A. confus <u>e</u> d	B. face <u>d</u>	C. cri <u>e</u> d	D. define <u>d</u>

**II. Hãy chọn MỘT từ có dấu trọng âm chính nằm ở vị trí khác với các từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau:**

1. A. confide	B. maintain	C. oblige	D. certain
2. A. conical	B. sacrifice	C. approval	D. counterpart
3. A. message	B. enter	C. discuss	D. middle
4. A. garbage	B. pressure	C. ready	D. believe
5. A. secret	B. secure	C. market	D. weekend

**III. Hãy chọn MỘT phương án trả lời đúng nhất cho mỗi câu sau:**

- The nurse is always kind and gentle to us. She is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person.
  - caring
  - careful
  - careless
  - care
- Tam is willing to help his mother with the household \_\_\_\_\_.
  - chord
  - chores
  - jobs
  - choir
- Phở, a kind of noodle, is one of her favourite \_\_\_\_\_ when she visits Vietnam.
  - courses
  - plates
  - bowls
  - dishes
- "Men make house and women make it \_\_\_\_\_ " is a popular saying.
  - family

- B. garden  
C. home  
D. room
5. The Internet enables users of computers to \_\_\_\_\_ information in a variety of forms.  
A. share  
B. divide  
C. cut  
D. tell
6. Many problems have \_\_\_\_\_ since the beginning of the school year.  
A. brought up  
B. come up  
C. brought out  
D. come out
7. The guidelines in this book can help you become a \_\_\_\_\_ speaker.  
A. confide  
B. confident  
C. confidence  
D. self-confidence
8. \_\_\_\_\_ programmers known as hackers often try to break into large computer systems.  
A. Mischief  
B. Misbehavior  
C. Mischievous  
D. Misunderstanding
9. The engineer admitted the failure \_\_\_\_\_ and decided to try another method.  
A. frank  
B. quick  
C. always  
D. frankly
10. Many workers switch from the day \_\_\_\_\_ to the night one with difficulties.  
A. light  
B. shift  
C. hour  
D. period

11. Since I \_\_\_\_\_ a child, I have solved Math puzzles.
- A. am
  - B. was
  - C. have been
  - D. had been
12. Janet \_\_\_\_\_ to get online to go for an Internet shopping for an hour.
- A. is trying
  - B. was trying
  - C. has been trying
  - D. would be trying
13. Until Alan began his marital life, he \_\_\_\_\_ his dirty socks on the floor.
- A. always leaves
  - B. always left
  - C. has always left
  - D. had always left
14. My sister and her husband \_\_\_\_\_ to my house for dinner tomorrow evening.
- A. come
  - B. going to come
  - C. came
  - D. are coming
15. I'll give you my answer when I \_\_\_\_\_ you next Sunday afternoon.
- A. see
  - B. saw
  - C. will see
  - D. am seeing
16. Tom: "I don't have my glasses. I can't read the menu" - Jane: " \_\_\_\_\_ "
- A. I'm going to read it for you
  - B. I will read it for you
  - C. I have read it for you
  - D. I will be reading it for you
17. While we \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone, the power \_\_\_\_\_ out.
- A. talked - went
  - B. were talking – was going

- C. were talking –went  
D. talked – was going
18. Phone me at 8 o'clock. We \_\_\_\_\_ dinner by then.  
A. will be finishing  
B. will have finished  
C. have finished  
D. had finished
19. Many Indian men said that it was unwise to \_\_\_\_\_ in their wives.  
A. trust  
B. hide  
C. declare  
D. confide
20. The survey was to find out the young people's attitudes \_\_\_\_\_ love and marriage.  
A. towards  
B. above  
C. beneath  
D. with
21. Belgian officials are discussing this with their French\_\_\_\_\_  
A. friends  
B. colleagues  
C. co-workers  
D. counterparts
22. Catherine **rejected** many suitable men before settling on Tom.  
A. said no to  
B. accepted  
C. met  
D. saw
23. I've never felt able to \_\_\_\_\_ in my sister.  
A. see  
B. think  
C. confide  
D. consider
24. In English, the subject **precedes** the verb.

- A. comes first  
B. comes before  
C. be in front  
D. comes after
25. Carney has a \_\_\_\_\_ commitment to write two new books in the next four years.  
A. agreed  
B. contractual  
C. contract  
D. contracted
26. The China was set blue with gold \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rim  
B. edge  
C. border  
D. side
27. Career Officers \_\_\_\_\_ contact with young people when they have left school.  
A. keep  
B. maintain  
C. carry  
D. lost
28. The minister was **obliged to** report at least once every six months.  
A. must  
B. had to  
C. required  
D. was compulsory
29. He **sacrificed** a promising career to look after his handicapped daughter.  
A. gave  
B. threw away  
C. gave up  
D. let it go
30. The tall **conical** roof is open at the top, so that a circle of sunlight shines down into the pool.  
A. shaped like a cone  
B. having the shape of a rectangle

C. shaped like a square

D. circle

31. It is said that he \_\_\_\_\_ studying English for nearly one year.

A. has been stopped

B. has stopped

B. has been stopping

D. has stopped

32. It was lucky for me to have taken all the document home; otherwise it \_\_\_\_\_ stolen.

A. would have been

B. must be

C. had to be

D. was

33. Since the new regulations \_\_\_\_\_ in their school last month, there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of problematic students.

A. came into force

B. were put into being

C. came true

D. were put into force

34. Jack said that he was amused because he \_\_\_\_\_ his poorly done test paper to be marked again.

A. had never expected

B. has never expected

C. never expects

D. will never expect

35. Parents should \_\_\_\_\_ much attention to their children's self-study at home.

A. get

B. attract

C. pay

D. buy

36. "I am going to your house", he said to me.

A. He said to me he is going to your house.

B. He told me he was going to your house.

C. He told me he was going to my house.

D. He told me he is going to your house.

37. "I will take you to my house.", he said to Mary.

A. He told Mary he will take her to my house.

B. He told to Mary he would take her to his house.

C. He told to Mary he would take you to my house.

D. He told Mary he would take her to his house.

38. "Are you sorry for what you did?", the mother said to her son.

A. The mother told her son if you were sorry for what you had done.

B. The mother asked her son if he was sorry for what you had done.

C. The mother asked her son if he was sorry for what he had done.

D. The mother asked her son if he was sorry for what he did.

39. "Do you want to buy any second-hand books?", she asked me.

A. She asked me if did you want to buy any second-hand books.

B. She asked me if you wanted to buy any second-hand books.

C. She asked me whether he wanted to buy any second-hand books.

D. She asked me whether I wanted to buy any second-hand books.

40. "We can go to the airport by taxi.", they said.

A. They said they could go to the airport by taxi.

B. They said they can go to the airport by taxi.

C. They said we can go to the airport by taxi.

D. They said we could go to the airport by taxi.

#### IV. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để hoàn thành bài khóa dưới đây.

Nowadays, teenagers have (1) \_\_\_\_\_ more money and expensive possessions than their parents ever did. Articles like radios and bicycles, which cost a fortune (2) \_\_\_\_\_ decades ago, are now mass-produced and cheap. And items that nobody even dreamed of possessing twenty years ago, such as mobile phones and computers, are now in common places. Teenagers are definitely better off financially. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, life is not easy for them. There is much more to worry about than there was in the past. Jobs are not as secure (4) \_\_\_\_\_ they used to be and teenagers can no (5) \_\_\_\_\_ be confident that the world will always be peaceful and free of pollution.

Teenagers drive their parents crazy (6) \_\_\_\_\_ many ways. Some of them spray their hair with amazing color, while others wear clothes that shock their parents. They all want (7) \_\_\_\_\_ own stereos, mobile phones and televisions. But these young people are not really behaving differently from how their parents behaved when they were young. Many of today's parents and grandparents will laugh when they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ crazy fashions they wore. Those adults, who are parents now, fought with their own parents about clothes and

lifestyles. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers have fought with their parents (10) \_\_\_\_\_ time began and no doubt they will always....

1. A. far B. great C. much D. lot
2. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
3. A. Despite B. In spite C. However D. Even though
4. A. like B. as C. but D. when
5. A. more B. farther C. sooner D. longer
6. A. in B. on C. at D. by
7. A. an B. his C. ones D. their
8. A. remind B. think C. review D. remember
9. A. As well B. In fact C. At last D. At once
10. A. since B. from C. when D. as

#### 1.4. ĐÁP ÁN

**I. Hãy chọn MỘT từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau:**

1 - C; 2 - D; 3 - A; 4 - D; 5 - B;

**II. Hãy chọn MỘT từ có dấu trọng âm chính nằm ở vị trí khác với các từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau:**

1 - D; 2 - C; 3 - C; 4 - D; 5 - B;

**III. Hãy chọn MỘT phương án trả lời đúng nhất cho mỗi câu sau:**

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

**IV. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để hoàn thành bài khóa dưới đây**

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

**V. Hãy xác định một câu có phần gạch dưới cần được sửa lại cho đúng:**

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

11 - D; 12 - A; 13 - B; 14 - B; 15 - C;

## 2. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 12 số 1

TRƯỜNG THPT LÝ THƯỜNG KIỆT

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 12

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 12

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word or phrase which does not contain the same sound as the other three.

1. A. carrot      B. carat      C. carries      D. caret
2. A. sense      B. sent      C. scent      D. cent
3. A. braise      B. brays      C. braze      D. brake

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. estimate      B. prestigious      C. proportion      D. urbanity
5. A. drawback      B. greenhouse      C. mindset      D. overload

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

6. That disabled boy's victory in the race set the \_\_\_\_\_ example to all students in the school.  
A. finest      B. first-class      C. rarest      D. most convenient
7. She has a wonderful voice but unfortunately, she never gets the \_\_\_\_\_ to sing in public.  
A. event      B. occasions      C. ability      D. chance
8. We are having \_\_\_\_\_ terrible weather which is quite strange. Usually \_\_\_\_\_ weather in the UK is not this bad.  
A. the – the      B. a – the      C. Ø - the      D. the – a
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ out last night but at the last minute I \_\_\_\_\_ that I had a quiz this morning.  
A. was going to go – realized  
B. went – realized  
C. had gone – would realize  
D. would go - have realized
10. "I am so happy. I have just passed my history exam." - " \_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Congratulations!  
B. What's the matter?  
C. Get well soon!  
D. Thanks a lot.

11. The UK is considering the proposal that it \_\_\_\_\_ compensations for damages of the Indian embassy.

- A. been paying      B. is paying      C. paid      D. pay

12. The teacher explained so much stuff in just one lesson that most of the students could \_\_\_\_\_ only half of it.

- A. break up      B. get through      C. let out      D. take in

13. Although it was more than an hour late, the superstar finally showed up and \_\_\_\_\_ the attention of the audience.

- A. grabbed      B. held      C. paid      D. took

14. *Jenny*: "I think higher living standard is one of the reasons that many people want to be a city dweller."

Mark: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. I couldn't agree more.  
B. It's nice of you to say so.  
C. That's quite all right.  
D. Why not?

15. \_\_\_\_\_ batteries or solar chargers are some of the solutions to the lack of energy.

- A. Rechargeable      B. Reversible      C. Repeatable      D. Returnable

16. The kids show some hatred towards him \_\_\_\_\_ he was really nice to them.

- A. because      B. before      C. unless      D. even though

17. We can leave \_\_\_\_\_ you are ready.

- A. whatever      B. whoever      C. whenever      D. whichever

18. "The shop opens from Monday to Sunday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day." - " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. Really? That's wonderful.  
B. There's no way I can do it.  
C. There's one around the corner.  
D. Yes, of course, I will join you.

19. Don't worry. We're in good time; there's \_\_\_\_\_ to hurry.

- A. impossible      B. no need      C. no purpose      D. unnecessary

20. \_\_\_\_\_ Gordons is a very interesting family. They like to travel around \_\_\_\_\_ world.

- A. A – the      B. The - the      C. A – a      D. A - Ø

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

21. Many (A) people used to (B) think learning (C) English is full of the (D) difficulties.

22. The loan is interest-free, which (A) means that you will only pay the fee listing (B) on our website, with no (C) extra payment in the form of (D) interest.
23. My beautiful and (A) intelligent sister turned off (B) TV, sit down (C) and started (D) to cry.
24. The (A) moment I was seeing (B) him, I realized (C) I had met (D) him somewhere before.
25. Neither Lan or (A) her friends care (B) about the (C) coming exam (D).

**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.**

Nowadays, everybody knows Apples and (26) \_\_\_\_ everybody knows that the company was founded by Steve Jobs, an American inventor and entrepreneur. He is widely recognized as a pioneer in the field of microcomputer revolution. He helped design the first Macintosh computer, transformed a small computer graphics company into Pixar, the company behind Toy Story and The Monster Inc.

His countercultural lifestyle and philosophy was a product of the time and place of his (27) \_\_\_\_\_. Jobs was adopted and raised in San Francisco Bay Area during the 1960s. In 1972, Jobs attended Reed College from which he (28) \_\_\_\_\_ in next to no time. Jobs co-founded Apple in 1976 in order to sell Apple I personal computer. At that moment, he might hardly imagine that only a year later the company tasted impressive victory with Apple II, one of the first highly successful mass-produced personal computers. (29) \_\_\_\_\_, in 1985, following a long power struggle, Jobs was forced out of Apple. After leaving Apple, Jobs took a few of its members with him to found NeXT, a computer development company which was then bought by Apple. The purchase allowed Jobs to become the company's CEO once again.

Steve Jobs died in 2011 after battling with pancreatic cancer (30) \_\_\_\_\_ nearly a decade. Millions first learned of Jobs' death on a device which had been invented by himself.

26. A. most                      B. almost                      C. the most                      D. mostly
27. A. increase                      B. upbringing                      C. rising                      D. grow
28. A. dropped in                      B. dropped up                      C. dropped out                      D. dropped by
29. A. Generally                      B. Frankly                      C. Fortunately                      D. Unfortunately
30. A. for                      B. since                      C. during                      D. of

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

Born on June 30, 1985 in Baltimore, Maryland, to Fred and Debbie Phelps, the youngest of three children, Michael Phelps and his sisters grew up in the neighbourhood of Rodger Forge. His father, Fred, a former all-rounded athlete, was a state trooper and his mother Debbie was a middle-school principal. When Phelps's parents divorced in 1994, he and his siblings lived with their mother, with whom Michael grew very close. Even at the age of 7, Phelps was still a little scared to put his head under water, so his instructors allowed him to float around on his back. Not surprisingly, despite the fact that later he is very good at butterfly swimming, the first stroke he mastered was not the easily-practised breaststroke but the backstroke.

At the age of 15, Phelps became the youngest American male swimmer to compete at an Olympic Games in 68 years. While he didn't win any medals at the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney, Australia, he would soon become a major force in competitive swimming.

In the spring of 2001, Phelps set the world record in the 200-meter butterfly, becoming the youngest male swimmer in history at the age of 15 years and 9 months. At the 2001 World Championships in Japan, he then broke his own record with a time of 1:54:58, earning his first international medal. In 2002, Phelps continued to establish several records including the 100-meter butterfly and the 200-meter individual medley. The following year, at the same event, he broke his own world record in the 400-meter individual medley with a time of 4:09.09.

After the London Olympics in 2012, Phelps announced he was retiring from his sport. However, at the 2016 Olympic Games, he came out of retirement and returned to professional competition. This was also the event in which he won one silver and five gold medals, becoming the oldest individual gold medalist in Olympic swimming history, as well as the first swimmer to win four **consecutive** golds in the same event, the 200 meter individual medley.

31. Phelps's father used to be a comprehensive \_\_\_\_.
- A. principal      B. trooper      C. athlete      D. instructor
32. The first style of swimming Phelps was good at is \_\_\_\_.
- A. butterfly      B. freestyle      C. breaststroke      D. backstroke
33. He didn't win any medals at the Olympics of \_\_\_\_.
- A. 2002      B. 2000      C. 2012      D. 2016
34. At the 2001 World Championships in Japan, he broke the record of \_\_\_\_.
- A. 200-meter butterfly      B. 100-meter butterfly  
C. 200-meter individual      D. 400-meter individual
35. The word **consecutive** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- A. stoppable      B. unending      C. uninterrupted      D. unrestricted

**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 think we should change the topic of our presentation.
- A. It's high time that we change the topic of our presentation.  
B. I'd rather our presentation change the topic.  
C. It's high time that we changed the topic of our presentation.  
D. I suggest we to change the topic of our presentation.
37. The expenditure of the office remained stable. The profit rose by 25%.
- A. The profit rose by 25% although the stabilization of the office's expenditure.  
B. The profit rose by 25% as a result of the stabilization of the office's expenditure.  
C. The profit rose by 25% despite the stabilization of the office's expenditure.

- D. The profit rose by 25% owing to the stabilization of the office's expenditure.
38. At no time Jane asks me when she uses my bathroom.
- A. Jane is always using my bathroom without asking!
- B. It is very unusual for Jane to ask me when she uses my bathroom.
- C. Jane has no time to ask me when she uses my bathroom.
- D. Sometimes Jane asks me when she uses my bathroom.
39. Harry's life is rather dull. That's the reason why I don't want to talk about him.
- A. The reason why I don't want to talk about Harry is that his life is quite dull.
- B. Harry's life is rather dull because I don't want to talk about it.
- C. What I don't like to talk about is Harry's dull life.
- D. Reasonably, I don't want to talk about Harry's rather dull life.
40. There was a moderate fluctuation in the availability of seasonal produce.
- A. The availability of seasonal produce experienced a stable period.
- B. The availability of seasonal produce is recorded leveling off.
- C. The availability of seasonal produce hardly moved up and down.
- D. The availability of seasonal produce went through a period of erratic.

**ĐÁP ÁN**

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

**3. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 12 số 2****TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN HỮU HUÂN****ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 12****Năm học 2021 - 2022****Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 12**

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. <u>n</u> one    | B. <u>ph</u> one   | C. <u>st</u> one    | D. <u>z</u> one     |
| 2. A. <u>l</u> ife    | B. <u>l</u> ike    | C. <u>l</u> ive     | D. <u>l</u> ively   |
| 3. A. <u>bea</u> rd   | B. <u>hea</u> r    | C. <u>rea</u> r     | D. <u>sw</u> ear    |
| 4. A. <u>a</u> ncient | B. <u>educa</u> te | C. <u>stran</u> ger | D. <u>tra</u> nsfer |

5. A. account                      B. astound                      C. country                      D. mounting

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.

6. A. emigrate                      B. immigrate                      C. advocate                      D. inhabit

7. A. confide                      B. comfort                      C. inflate                      D. severe

8. A. biology                      B. environment                      C. geography                      D. scientific

9. A. mixed bag                      B. basket maker                      C. direct method                      D. bad pain

10. A. good morning                      B. blood bank                      C. white paper                      D. old man

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

11. Mark Zuckerberg's enormous success has taken a lot of hard work and \_\_\_\_.

A. indifference                      B. dedication                      C. loyalty                      D. reputation

12. I can't believe she didn't do anything for the company. I will \_\_\_\_ and be in charge.

A. take over                      B. take on                      C. take up                      D. take in

13. Thanks to the help of the teacher, she is \_\_\_\_ encouraging progress in math.

A. doing                      B. making                      C. checking                      D. stopping

14. The \_\_\_\_ of the soil reduced the productivity of the farm.

A. fertility                      B. hardship                      C. poverty                      D. inadequacy

15. Last night, we \_\_\_\_ for you for ages but you never \_\_\_\_ up.

A. waited – showed                      B. would wait - showed  
C. were waiting - were showing                      D. waited – was showing

16. Since they \_\_\_\_ us they \_\_\_\_ to visit us last Sunday, we \_\_\_\_ forward to the day.

A. were telling - came - looked  
B. would tell – would visit - would look  
C. told – would come - were looking  
D. tell - are coming - will look

17. "Good luck to you in your exam!" - "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Thank you! Same to you.  
B. Yeah. That's the one.  
C. Well, I'll see.  
D. Don't worry! I'll be fine.

18. It is necessary that you \_\_\_\_ able to come with us.

A. are                      B. be                      C. being                      D. to be

19. Poaching \_\_\_\_\_ the greatest threat to many species.  
A. creates            B. presents            C. poses            D. produces
20. I didn't meet him right away \_\_\_\_\_ he had to talk to his boss first.  
A. while            B. if            C. because            D. or
21. \_\_\_\_\_ what has happened, I think she will never return.  
A. If            B. Unless            C. While            D. After
22. There wasn't a chair for the headmaster, \_\_\_\_\_ is a big problem.  
A. what            B. which            C. that            D. where
23. The student wiped the board \_\_\_\_\_ was full of notes and drawings.  
A. that            B. while            C. after            D. so
24. Overpopulation in urban areas tends to create unfavourable conditions, which may result in \_\_\_\_\_ of food in developing countries.  
A. damages            B. failures            C. shortages            D. supplies

**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.**

25. Ideally, I'd like to work at home but there is no way my boss agrees with that.  
A. Generally            B. Luckily            C. Preferably            D. Fortunately
26. She's a down-to-earth woman with no pretensions.  
A. ambitious            B. creative            C. idealistic            D. practical
27. Scientists are trying to find energy that consumes less fuel.  
A. waste            B. destroy            C. eat up            D. use

**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.**

28. This boy is poorly-educated and doesn't know how to behave properly.  
A. uneducated            B. knowledgeable            C. ignorant            D. rude
29. The number of rhinos is in steady decline. There are fewer rhinos than ever before.  
A. occasional            B. constant            C. stable            D. persistent
30. Unemployment is a massive problem for the government at the moment.  
A. main            B. major            C. minor            D. primary

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

The increase in urbanization causes different problems. Air and water pollution are amongst the major issue we have to tackle.

In the first place, cars, factories and burning waste emit dangerous gases that change the air quality in our cities and pose threats to our health. Dangerous gases such as carbon dioxide

and nitrogen oxides cause respiratory diseases, for instant, bronchitis and asthma. **Those** are also proved to have long-term effects on the environment.

Furthermore, with the increased population, it becomes difficult to manage the waste generated in cities. Most of the waste is discharged or dumped into rivers or onto streets. The waste pollutes water and makes it unfit for human consumption. Subsequently, it becomes more and more difficult for city dwellers to get clean water. Some cities in Africa are unable to provide adequate water supply because most of the water is lost in pipe leakages. In fact, most city dwellers in developing countries are forced to boil their water or to buy bottled water, which is very expensive.

There are several actions that could be taken to eradicate the problems described above. Firstly, a simple solution would be joining community efforts to address problems affecting your city. Ask your parents, friends and relatives to join in as well. These efforts might include clean-up campaigns, recycling projects and a signature campaign to ask the government to do something about the situation. A second measure would be encouraging your teacher to talk about these problems and to discuss how young people can help to solve them. Finally, writing to local organizations working on these issues for ideas on how you can contribute to solve them.

31. The word **tackle** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- A. deal with      B. make up      C. try on      D. turn down
32. The word **Those** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_.
- A. bronchitis and asthma  
B. carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides  
C. dangerous gases  
D. respiratory diseases
33. According to the passage, in some cities in Africa \_\_\_\_.
- A. people are allowed to dump waste into rivers and on streets  
B. people aren't provided enough water due to leaking pipes  
C. people have found some solutions to the problems  
D. people would rather use boiling water and bottled water
34. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. City problems should be taught and be topic for students to discuss at school.  
B. Children must ask for their parent's permission before joining community efforts.  
C. Participators might take part in different kinds of projects and campaigns.  
D. People can contribute in solving the problems by writing to local organizations working on these issues.
35. Which of the following would serve as the best title for the passage?
- A. Environment degradation: Air and water pollution

- B. Environmental pollution: Problems and actions
- C. Increasing urbanization: Causes and effects
- D. Increasing urbanization: Effects and solutions

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

36. Connor is said to be very ambitious and aggressive.
- A. People regard Connor as an ambitious and aggressive person.
  - B. People talk Connor as an ambitious and aggressive person.
  - C. People believe in Connor as an ambitious and aggressive person.
  - D. People feel Connor as an ambitious and aggressive person.
37. Nobody in my class is as outgoing as I am.
- A. I am as outgoing as nobody in my class.
  - B. I am the more outgoing than nobody in my class.
  - C. I am the most outgoing person in my class.
  - D. I am not as outgoing as people in my class.
38. The price plunged from 300 to 20 in 1995. It plateaued over the next 3 years.
- A. The price decreased by 280 in 1995 before stabilizing for the next 3 years.
  - B. The price decreased for 280 in 1995 before leveling off for the next 3 years.
  - C. The price increased by 280 in 1995 before leveling off for the next 3 years.
  - D. The price increased for 280 in 1995 before stabilizing for the next 3 years.
39. We paid for the meal. We wanted to say sorry for what we had done.
- A. In order to pay for the meal, we wanted to say sorry for what we had done.
  - B. We paid for the meal in order to say sorry for what we had done.
  - C. We paid for the meal although we wanted to say sorry for what we had done.
  - D. The meal we paid for is what we want to say sorry for what we had done.
40. You must never take the helmet off when you drive.
- A. Helmets must be worn at all times when driving.
  - B. Helmets must be taken around with you when you drive.
  - C. Wearing helmets is never taken into consideration when driving.
  - D. Helmets are an optional part of you when you drive.

### ĐÁP ÁN

1. A	2. C	3. D	4. D	5. C	6. D	7. B	8. D	9. B	10. B
11. B	12. A	13. B	14. C	15. A	16. C	17. A	18. B	19. C	20. C

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

#### 4. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 12 số 3

TRƯỜNG THPT LƯƠNG THẾ VINH

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 12

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 12

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

Question 1: A. soot      B. mood      C. school      D. moon

Question 2: A. clutter      B. slum      C. bulb      D. urban

Question 3: A. mindset      B. handsome      C. medium      D. industrial

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

Question 4: A. down-market      B. organic      C. replenish      D. dedicate

Question 5: A. perseverance      B. preservation      C. environment      D. eco-friendly

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

Question 6: By 1906, Phan Chu Trinh's ..... goal was modernization and economic development.

A. elementary      B. comparative      C. primary      D. relative

Question 7: We admire her ..... to the cause of humanity.

A. achievement      B. dedication      C. awareness      D. concentration

Question 8: This is a(an) ..... business, so we can't afford holidays.

A. all-round      B. year-round      C. all-year      D. yearly

Question 9: There will be a sharp ..... in the urban population of Africa and Asia between now and 2050.

A. rise      B. raise      C. promotion      D. development

Question 10: In less developed countries, ..... slums form both on the edge and within the largest cities.

A. heavily populous      B. densely populated

C. thinly populated      D. most populous

Question 11: This building is architect's crowning .....

A. story      B. goal

C. event      D. achievement

**Question 12:** There was a knock on the door while we ..... the game show on TV.

- A. were enjoying      B. enjoyed  
C. had enjoyed      D. had been enjoying

**Question 13:** Nguyen Hue made ..... surprise attack against ..... Chinese during Tet, ..... Vietnamese and Chinese Lunar New Year holiday.

- A. a – Ø – Ø      B. the – Ø – Ø  
C. a – the – the      D. a – the – Ø

**Question 14:** Babara is motivated to study ..... she knows that a good education can improve her life.

- A. therefore      B. because of  
C. because      D. so

**Question 15:** It was essential that we ..... the lease before the end of the month.

- A. sign      B. signed  
C. had signed      D. were signing

**IV. Complete the conversation about urbanisation in Ho Chi Minh City, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.**

- A. The intense economic development of the city was under pressure of transport networks.  
B. So we have to build more and even metro lines.  
C. The authorities have to control the urban sprawl.  
D. Priority was given to the development of infrastructure and highways.  
E. The city has also planned to develop electric taxis to reduce the environmental effect on the roads and reduce transportation costs.  
F. There are also workers who live and sleep at their place of work.  
G. We also have to improve the transport system.

**Mai:** I've seen a lot of high buildings are under construction in our city, Mr. Tan. It's an example of urbanisation in your lecture.

**Mr. Tan:** That's right. Ho Chi Minh is the biggest city in our country with an urban area of 10 million inhabitants.

**Mai:** Wow, really? Is it the official figure of our city's population?

**Mr. Tan:** Of course not. There are so many people who come to work in the city but their residence certificates is in the countryside. **(16)** . It is called "the floating population".

**Mai:** "The floating population"? Does our city have the highest rate of economic growth?

**Mr. Tan:** Yes, it does. It's the most major economic centre of our country?

**Mai:** I guess our city faces several issues, such as housing. Is that right, Mr. Tan?

**Mr. Tan:** You're right. (17) . Work has begun on the construction of the new district of Thu Thiem on the other bank of the Saigon River, and soon in Thanh Da.

**Mai:** Fantastic. It'll become a new center of our city.

**Mr. Tan:** Like Pudong in Shanghai, Mai. (18)

**Mai:** The traffic is always so heavy. The number of road accidents is on the rise and has affected the young population.

**Mr. Tan:** The present bus lines only meet 7% of the need transport. (19)

**Mai:** When will the metro lines be finished, Mr. Tan?

**Mr. Tan:** By the year 2020. (20)

**V. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

### The Emergence of Megacities

The urban shift over time has led to the emergence of the megacity – a city with a population of 10 million or more. New York City and Tokyo were the first (21) megacities, both (22) an urban population of over 10 million by the 1950s. But today they are (23) alone in their size. In 2014, there were 28 megacities across the planet – from Sao Paulo, Brazil to Lagos, Nigeria and London, England to Shanghai, China – and all major global regions except Oceania are (24) with megacities.

Most of the megacities in recent years are located in Asia and Africa. In fact, it is where seven of the newest megacities can be found and where 10 of the 12 (25) megacities in 2030 will be located. From 2010 to 2015, Kinshasa's population grew (26) over 23 percent, and today over half of 11.6 million residents are under 22 years old.

A (27) of factors has led to this growth including migration from rural areas, high fertility rates, and widening of the city's boundaries. The population is (28) almost all support structure in the city (29) the threat of food shortages, traffic (30), and insufficient education facilities have become an obvious reality.

**Question 21:** A. knew B. known C. familiar D. acquainted

**Question 22:** A. touching B. coming C. getting D. reaching

**Question 23:** A. far from B. far from it C. from far and wide D. so far

**Question 24:** A. indicated B. marked C. shown D. described

**Question 25:** A. projected B. aimed C. potential D. arranged

**Question 26:** A. with B. to C. about D. by

**Question 27:** A. set B. combination C. mixture D. arrangement

**Question 28:** A. outrunning B. outgrowing C. outnumbering D. outplaying

**Question 29:** A. that B. which C. what D. where

**Question 30:** A. concentration B. police C. congestion D. control

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

### A Tale of Two Cities: Seoul and Dhaka

The city of Seoul, with a population of 10.3 million on 1998, forms part of South Korea's capital region. As the capital city, Seoul has been at the center of South Korea's remarkable economic transformation over the last four decades.

In the 1960s, much of South Korea's industrial growth was focused on greater Seoul, which by 1970 had 52 percent of the country's industrial workers. The major contributor to this growth was rural-urban migration, which accounted for 50 percent of the country's urban increase in the 1960s. This very rapid growth of Seoul's population placed pressure on the city's infrastructure, leading to marked growth in new settlements, increasing traffic congestion, and growing air pollution. This led the government to adopt a national decentralization strategy in the 1970s that attempted to divert industry to other areas of the country. In the 1980s, continuing efforts were made to decentralize economic activity.

Dhaka's population of 6.5 million is crowded into 360 square kilometers, creating one of the highest urban densities in the world. Unlike South Korea, Bangladesh has not experienced rapid economic change, and agriculture remains the major component of GDP and the main resource of employment. While general economic conditions have improved somewhat over the last twenty years, Bangladesh is still a very poor country.

Dhaka's rate of population growth has declined slightly over the past three decades, but it still remains among the highest in Asia (4.2 percent annually). The continuing growth reflects ongoing migration from rural areas to the Dhaka urban region. Recently, the city's population has also grown as a result of the expansion of its administrative boundaries, a process that added 1 million people to the city in the 1980s. Dhaka's growth has not been associated with an expansion of productive employment opportunities in relatively high wage areas. Instead, there has been growing employment in the low productivity, low-income sector, such as petty retailing or rickshaw driving.

**Question 31:** The main reason of Seoul's population growth in the 1960s was

- A. the development of industry
- B. remarkable economic transformation
- C. rural-urban migration
- D. its role as a capital

**Question 32:** All of the following are the problems that the authorities of Seoul had to deal with EXCEPT .....

- A. infrastructure
- B. rural-urban migration
- C. traffic congestion
- D. housing

**Question 33:** We can infer from the passage that the reason of the national decentralization strategy in the 1970s and 1980s in Seoul is that

- A. other regions demanded for industry development
- B. there were no industrial complexes in the south

- C. it would place pressure on other cities
- D. Seoul seemed to be destroyed its capacity

**Question 34:** All of the following are true about Dhaka EXCEPT that

- A. its population always increase steadily
- B. its urban growth rate is one the highest in the world
- C. people live mainly on agriculture
- D. many people live in poverty

**Question 35:** One of the differences between the urban growth between Seoul and Dhaka is.

- A. rural-urban migration
- B. urban boundary extension
- C. employment opportunities
- D. high urban densities

**VII. Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences about Alexandre Yersin.**

**Question 36:** 1894/ Alexandre Yersin/ demonstrate/ link/ between/ human disease/ rats/ a vector/ epidemic.

**Question 37:** 1891/ while working/ a doctor/ a ship/ he/ begin/ explorations/ Indochina.

**Question 38:** 1894/ after his return/ Hong Kong/ Yersin/ set up/ small laboratory/ which/ become/ Nha Trang Pasteur Institute/ 1905.

**Question 39:** During this time/ he/ begin/ cultivation/ rubber/ region.

**Question 40:** 1902 to 1904/ at/ request/ General Governor/ Indochina/ Yersin/ establish/ Hanoi School of Medicine/ and/ become/ founding dean.

**THE END**

**ĐÁP ÁN**

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

**Question 36.** In 1894, Alexandre Yersin demonstrated the link between human disease and rat, a vector of the epidemic.

**Question 37.** In 1891, while working as a doctor on a ship, he began his explorations of Indochina.

**Question 38.** In 1984, after his return from Hong Kong, Yersin set up a small laboratory which became Nha Trang Pasteur Institute in 1905.

**Question 39.** During this time, he began the cultivation of rubber in the region.

**Question 40.** From 1902 to 1904, at the request of General Governor of Indochina, Yersin established Hanoi School of Medicine and became founding dean.

## 5. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 12 số 4

### TRƯỜNG THPT LÊ THỊ HỒNG GẮM

#### ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 12

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 12

Choose the word with the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- Question 1.** A. two                      B. school                      C. door                      D. pool
- Question 2.** A. hear                      B. bear                      C. wear                      D. there
- Question 3.** A. right                      B. recipe                      C. write                      D. ripe
- Question 4.** A. comb                      B. climb                      C. tomb                      D. bombard
- Question 5.** A. been                      B. bean                      C. create                      D. mean

Circle one option (A, B, C or D) to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

**Question 6.** His friends suggested (A) that (B) he chooses (C) Hanoi University rather than (D) National University.

**Question 7.** He is (A) a great chef which (B) he studied and worked with (C) the best chef for (D) a long time.

**Question 8.** A (A) dolphin is (B) a (C) very intelligent and (D) lovely animal.

**Question 9.** Last night, while (A) I studied (B) with my tutor, Jane called (C) and asked (D) me out.

**Question 10.** I have an (A) uncle, an (B) honest man, who is living in the (C) home for the (D) elderly.

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

In order to prove that they don't (11)\_\_\_\_\_ the housing problems, governments should encourage property owners to rent out the properties to those without house. In return, can be (12)\_\_\_\_\_ given to owners in forms of tax relief or subsidies. (13)\_\_\_\_\_ this is not a complete answer to the problem, it ought to be considered.

- Question 11.** A. avoid                      B. prevent                      C. escape                      D. hide

**Question 12.** A. incitement                      B. incentives                      C. impulse                      D. increase

**Question 13.** A. However                      B. Although                      C. For example                      D. Even if

**Circle the correct option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following dialogues.**

**Question 14.** – “Do you fancy going to the cinema?” -

“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

A. I love playing sports.

B. Me too!

C. Yeah! Sounds good!  
films.

D. Really? I’m not that keen on watching

**Question 15.** – “Are there any flats to rent in the city center?” –

“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

A. Well, I’ve got it.

B. Yes, but they are expensive.

C. Nice. There are some shops nearby.

D. That’s fine. I will take it.

### III. READING

**Read a text about some young people who write for a TV show and decide if the following statements are True, False or Not Given.**

#### *Teen writers on TV hit Catch*

Dan Finelli is a normal teenager from North London; he goes to school, enjoys hanging out with his mates and only occasionally misses his classes. But Dan also happens to be a writer for the popular teen drama, *Catch*. The second series starts this week and the one-hour episode that Dan wrote, his very first for the show, will be on screen later in the year. This will make him one of the youngest writers of a peak-time drama ever.

'What's great about *Catch* is that the characters are exactly like the people around you,' says Dan, who also plays the part of Computer Chris in the show. 'When I'm at school and one of my friend says something funny, I write it down in my notebook and use it later in the script. I never tell them I'm doing it. I just want it to sound as real as possible,' Dan adds.

*Catch* is about the lives of a group of 16-18-year-olds in a sixth-form college. The school doesn't really exist, but the whole show does feel very true to life. There's an episode every week and each one concentrates on an individual member of the group and tells his or her story.

The idea for the programme came from an unusual source, a father-and-son pair of writers, Ken Thomas and his son, Callum. They took their idea to a TV company and were very surprised when the company said they were keen to make it. Now, Ken and Callum are central members of the writing team but in order to build that team, Ken had to go to theatre companies and writing groups all over London to find both writers and teens to advise on the stories.

**Question 16.** Dan's first series of the TV programme, *Catch*, brought him both fame and fortune.

**Question 17.** Dan is also one of the actors in *Catch*.

**Question 18.** Dan asks his friends if he can use the actual things they say in his writing.

**Question 19.** Catch is about a group of teenagers at a real college.

**Question 20.** Ken Thomas looked for young people to write Catch at various places around London.

**Read an article about Elizabeth Taylor and choose the best answer.**

Elizabeth Rosemond Taylor was born on February 27, 1932, in London, England. One of film's most celebrated stars, Elizabeth Taylor has **fashioned** a career that's covered more than six decades, accepting roles that have not only showcased her beauty, but her ability to take on emotionally charged characters.

Taylor's American parents, both art dealers, were residing in London when she was born. Soon after the outbreak of World War II, the Taylors returned to the United States and settled into their new life in Los Angeles.

Performance was in Taylor's blood. Her mother had worked as an actress until she married. At the age of 3, the young Taylor started dancing, and eventually gave a recital for Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret. Not long after relocating to California a family friend suggested the Taylors' daughter take a screen test.

She soon signed a contract with Universal Studios, and made her screen debut at the age of 10 in There's One Born Every Minute (1942). She followed **that** up with a bigger role in Lassie Come Home (1943) and later The White Cliffs of Dover (1944).

Her breakout role, however, came in 1944 with National Velvet, in a role Elizabeth Taylor spent four months working to get. The film subsequently turned out to be a huge hit that pulled in more than \$4 million and made the 12-year-old actress a huge star.

**Question 21.** Which of the following is NOT true about the Taylors?

- A. Her mother used to be an actress before getting married.
- B. They lived in London at Taylor's birth.
- C. They were originally American.
- D. Not until Taylor grew up, her family encouraged her to start with art.

**Question 22.** The word '**fashioned**' in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. adapted
- B. ended
- C. shaped
- D. changed

**Question 23.** Taylor \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only accepted the roles to show her beauty
- B. gave a performance to the royal when she was small
- C. had some roles when she was at the age of 3
- D. moved to Los Angeles when World War II broke out.

**Question 24.** The word '**that**' in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the age of ten
- B. There's One Born Every Minute

C. Universal Studios

D. the contract

**Question 25.** Her role in National Velvet \_\_\_\_\_.

A. marked the first enormous success of Taylor amount of money

B. didn't help to make a huge

C. took her little time of working

D. was taken when she was old

#### IV. WRITING

**For each question, complete the new sentence so that it means the same as the given one. Use the CAPITAL word. Write**

*An example has been done for you.*

0. The number of young people working on farms has decreased sharply. **DECREASE**

=> There has been a sharp decrease in the number of young people working on farms.

**Question 26.** Nowadays, many young boys are computer game addicts. **ADDICTED**

=> \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 27.** New digital media forms let people connect with each other. **ALLOWED**

=> \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 28.** Our parents make us speak Vietnamese at home to maintain our cultural identity. **MADE**

=> \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 29.** It is not worth trying to talk to him about the advantages of having a college degree. **POINT**

=> \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 30.** You must remember to have a meeting tomorrow at 8 am. **FORGET**

=> \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 31.** The river is so rough that the children couldn't swim in it. **TOO**

=> \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 32.** No one in my class is taller than Nam. **THE**

=> \_\_\_\_\_

#### ĐÁP ÁN

Question 1	C	Question 12	B	Question 23	B
Question 2	A	Question 13	B	Question 24	B
Question 3	B	Question 14	C	Question 25	A
Question 4	D	Question 15	B		
Question 5	C	Question 16	NG		
Question 6	C	Question 17	T		

Question 7	B	Question 18	F		
Question 8	A	Question 19	F		
Question 9	B	Question 20	T		
Question 10	C	Question 21	D		
Question 11	A	Question 22	C		

**Question 26.** Nowadays, many young boys are addicted to computer games.

**Question 27.** People are allowed to connect with each other, using new digital media forms.

**Question 28.** We are made to speak Vietnamese at home to maintain our cultural identity.

**Question 29.** There is no point in talking to him about the advantages of having a college degree.

**Question 30.** You mustn't forget to have a meeting tomorrow at 8 am.

**Question 31.** The river is too rough for the children to swim in.

**Question 32.** Nam is the tallest student in my class.

## 6. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 12 số 5

TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN THỊ DIỆU

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 12

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 12

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

1. He is \_\_\_\_ influenced by his father and grandfather. His behaviors and decisions are exactly the same.

A. mighty      B. strongly      C. terribly      D. weakly

2. We \_\_\_\_ to the hospital to visit Mike when he \_\_\_\_ to say that he was fine.

A. were driving - was calling      B. drove - called  
C. were driving – called      D. drove - was calling

3. After a hard-working day, I went to \_\_\_\_ bed and had \_\_\_\_ most beautiful dream ever.

A. the - the      B. a – the      C. a – a      D. Ø – the

4. "Shall we talk about Larry or Oprah?" - " \_\_\_\_\_ "

A. Never mind. There is always something to do.

B. We'd better talk about them both.

C. Wow! They are adorable.

D. Oh, I see what you mean.

5. The monk insisted that the tourists \_\_\_\_ the temple until they had removed their shoes.  
A. not enter    B. not entering    C. not to enter    D. to not enter
6. They hope to \_\_\_\_ a cure for the disease.  
A. catch up on    B. come up with    C. fill up with    D. go out with
7. The map of top ten most densely \_\_\_\_ countries in the world includes Monaco, Singapore, Bahrain, Malta and Bangladesh.  
A. populated    B. populating    C. population    D. popular
8. The rate of urbanization is low, \_\_\_\_ the rate of urban growth is high.  
A. but    B. however    C. so    D. therefore
9. Anna organized a few games to \_\_\_\_ the ice when the new students first arrived.  
A. break    B. crack    C. drill    D. melt
10. *Anna*: "In my opinion, some people should stay in rural areas as well as work on agriculture."  
*Mark*: " \_\_\_\_"  
A. I'm not afraid I don't agree.    B. I'm not sure about that.  
C. I'm so sorry, but I agree.    D. Not at all, thanks.
11. The council wants to \_\_\_\_ the character of the city while reconstructing the Old Quarter.  
A. preserve    B. store    C. defense    D. abandon
12. Switching to \_\_\_\_ eco light bulb is one way to protect the environment.  
A. energy-wasting    B. energy-expending    C. energy-lacking    D. energy-saving
13. After the children finished their dinner, they went to bed \_\_\_\_ listened to a bedtime story before falling asleep.  
A. that    B. and    C. so    D. while
14. *Mark*: "In the next round, we are going to present the pros and cons of urbanization."  
*Alex*: " \_\_\_\_"  
A. Good chance.    B. Good day.    C. Good luck.    D. Good time.
- II. 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.**
15. Her courage not only inspired her followers but moved her rivals as well.  
A. depressed    B. motivated    C. overlooked    D. rejected
16. Polish artist Pawel Kuczynski creates satirical paintings filled with thought-provoking messages about the world.  
A. inspirational    B. provocative    C. stimulating    D. universal

17. Many of the immigrants have intermarried with the island's original inhabitants.

A. foreigners    B. landlord    C. newcomer    D. dwellers

18. For environmental safety, we need to find ways to reduce emission of fumes and smoke of factories.

A. leak    B. release    C. poison    D. pollutant

**III. 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.**

19. It is not fair to give such a challenging task to an inexperienced staff like her.

A. comprehensible    B. difficult    C. provocative    D. intriguing

20. I propose that we wait until the budget has been announced before committing ourselves to any expenditure.

A. approve    B. recommend    C. reject    D. suggest

21. She stays incredibly focused and is never distracted by others.

A. disturbed    B. confused    C. bewildered    D. concentrated

22. She comes from an admirable and respectable family.

A. good    B. respected    C. unworthy    D. dignified

**IV. 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.**

Rapid urbanization can hold long-term economic, social and environmental promise for developing countries (23) \_\_\_\_\_ investments made now in infrastructure, housing and public services are efficient and sustainable, the World Bank says in a new report.

In the next two decades, cities are (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to expand by another two billion residents, as people move in unprecedented numbers from rural areas to pursue hopes and aspirations in cities. More than 90% of this urban population growth is expected to occur in the developing world, (25) \_\_\_\_\_ many cities are already struggling to provide basic needs such as water, electricity, transport, health services and education.

Report authors note that most new urban growth will not take (26) \_\_\_\_\_ in the "megacities" of the world e.g. Rio de Janeiro, Jakarta or New Delhi but rather in less commonly recognized "secondary" cities - places like Fushun in China, and Surat in India.

To help policymakers prepare for and manage growth, the report distills lessons learned from 12 countries across all geographic regions and stages of urbanization. It then translates these global lessons (27) \_\_\_\_\_ practical policy advice.

23. A. if    B. unless    C. whether    D. while

24. A. predictable    B. predicted    C. predicting    D. predictions

25. A. what    B. where    C. which    D. why

26. A. form    B. hand    C. place    D. time

27. A. by    B. into    C. up to    D. up with

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

28. Rapid ups and downs in the number of students could be observed in June.
- A. The number of students changed dramatically in June.
  - B. The number of students did not stay the same in June.
  - C. The number of students fluctuated wildly in June.
  - D. The number of students went up and then fell in June.
29. The rapid urbanization led to many serious problems. One of those is the growth of slums.
- A. The rapid urbanization is the cause of many serious problems such as the growth of slums.
  - B. The rapid urbanization is consequent of many serious problems like the growth of slums.
  - C. The rapid urbanization is created by many serious problems such as the growth of slums.
  - D. The rapid urbanization is resulted by many serious problems like the growth of slums.
30. You can always count on me.
- A. I'll never take you down.
  - B. I'll never let you down.
  - C. I'll never hold you down.
  - D. I'll never make you down.
31. A car hit the fence of my garden. I was cleaning the swimming pool.
- A. While a car hit the fence I was cleaning the swimming pool.
  - B. A car hit the fence and I was cleaning the swimming pool.
  - C. I was cleaning the swimming pool when a car hit the fence.
  - D. I was cleaning the swimming pool then a car hit the fence.
32. He doesn't like going out. He doesn't invite any friends home.
- A. He either goes out or invites any friends home.
  - B. He neither goes out nor invites any friends home.
  - C. He not only goes out but also invites any friends home.
  - D. He goes out but not invites any friends home.

**VI. 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.**

33. A. distributeded      B. useded      C. emaileded      D. copieded
34. A. inventeded      B. contributeded      C. attributeded      D. welcomeded
35. A. wickeded      B. reduceded      C. influenceded      D. expresseded
36. A. accesseded      B. searcheded      C. surfeded      D. recordeded

**VII. 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.**

37. A. tablet      B. media      C. social      D. subscribe

38. A. newspaper      B. smartphone      C. access      D. device  
 39. A. computer      B. technology      C. magazine      D. connection  
 40. A. networking      B. television      C. socialize      D. communication

**ĐÁP ÁN**

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

**7. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 12 số 6****TRƯỜNG THPT TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO****ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 12**

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 12

**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.**

Question 1. A. distributeded    B. useded    C. emaileded    D. copiededQuestion 2. A. inventeded    B. contributeded    C. attributeded    D. welcomededQuestion 3. A. cougheded    B. developeded    C. introduceded    D. downloadededQuestion 4. A. wickeded    B. reduceded    C. influenceded    D. expressededQuestion 5. A. accesseded    B. searcheded    C. surfeded    D. recordeded

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

Question 6. On some TV channels, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tells you what the next programme is going to be.

- A. journalist
- B. commentator
- C. announcer
- D. producer

Question 7. The \_\_\_\_\_ involves TV, radio and even electronic forms of communication such as the Internet.

- A. media
- B. press
- C. network
- D. telecommunication

Question 8. There's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the paper about the Reality Television in Viet Nam.

- A. feature
- B. article
- C. essay
- D. announcement

Question 9. I always get the news from my local radio \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. place
- B. site
- C. studio
- D. station

Question 10. Johnny Depp rarely \_\_\_\_\_ invitations to do interviews.

- A. agrees
- B. accepts
- C. denies
- D. approves

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

Question 11. Linda only \_\_\_\_\_ the film after she \_\_\_\_\_ the book.

- A. understood – read
- B. understood - had read
- C. had understood – read
- D. understood - was reading

Question 12. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ on TV before you \_\_\_\_\_ in this reality show?

- A. Had ... appeared - took part
- B. Have ... appeared - took part
- C. Did ... appear - had taken part
- D. Would ... appear - took part

Question 13. I wasn't sure how Belinda would react because I \_\_\_\_\_ her long.

- A. didn't know
- B. wasn't knowing
- C. hadn't been knowing
- D. hadn't known

Question 14. I wanted to say goodbye to Jerry, but he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was already left
- B. already left
- C. had already been leaving
- D. had already left

Question 15. When we \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport, I realized that I \_\_\_\_\_ my passport at home.

- A. got - had left
- B. got - was left
- C. got - left
- D. had got - had left

Question 16. He \_\_\_\_\_ the umbrella in his right hand trying to keep his balance.

- A. hold
- B. held
- C. has been holding
- D. has held

Question 17. When I met Walters about two years before his death he didn't seem satisfied. He \_\_\_\_\_ no major book since he settled in Uganda.

- A. has published
- B. could have published
- C. published
- D. had published

Question 18. Throughout the campaign we \_\_\_\_\_ our candidate's photographs on the walls of public buildings, hoping to attract women's votes.

- A. have been hanging
- B. hanged
- C. hung
- D. have hung

Question 19. Many of the people who attended Major Gordon's funeral \_\_\_\_\_ him for many years.

- A. didn't see
- B. wouldn't see
- C. haven't seen
- D. hadn't seen

Question 20. Seeing Peter's handwriting on the envelope, she \_\_\_\_\_ the letter without reading it. She has not mentioned it ever since.

- A. was tearing
- B. tore
- C. had torn
- D. has torn

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.**

Question 21. A: What are you doing later?

B: \_\_\_\_ There's a program on that I really want to watch.

- A. I'm staying in tonight.
- B. I'm going to the cinema with Tom.
- C. I'll go out for a drink.
- D. I'm going to go to bed early.

Question 22. A: Is there anything worth watching on the telly tonight? - B: \_\_\_\_

- A. Yes, that's a good idea.
- B. No, it's all repeats again.
- C. Yes, there's an action film shown at the cinema.
- D. No, there's just an article on love stories.

Question 23. A: I really don't like chat shows very much. - B: \_\_\_\_

- A. Yes, me too.
- B. Yes, so do I.
- C. No, nor do I.
- D. I do, either.

Question 24. A: Have you seen they've made Oliver Twist into a TV series? - B: \_\_\_\_

- A. Yes, there's a novel like that.
- B. Thanks, I'll see it.
- C. No, I don't like watching reality TV.
- D. Yes, it's on every Sunday for the next twelve weeks.

Question 25. A: I want to record the MTV awards tonight. Could you set the video for me before we go out? - B: \_\_\_\_

- A. Yes, of course. Which channel is it on?
- B. Yes, let's go to see it tonight.
- C. No, I prefer live concerts.
- D. No, I'm not into TV series.

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

Millions of people are using cellphones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cellphones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a means of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professional worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the negative publicity of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about. As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often.

Question 26. The most suitable title for the passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Technological Innovations and Their Price
- B. The Importance of Mobile Phones
- C. Mobile Phones: A Must of Our Time
- D. Advantages and Disadvantages of Mobile Phones

Question 27. According to the passage, cellphones are especially popular with the youth because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they keep the users in alert all the time
- B. they are integral in daily communication
- C. they are the only effective means of communication
- D. they make them look more stylish

Question 28. According to the passage, the changes possibly caused by the cellphones are mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the smallest units of the brain
- B. the central unit of the brain
- C. the structure of the brain

D. the long-term memory

Question 29. The words negative publicity in paragraph 2 most likely means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. information on the lethal effects of cellphones
- B. the negative public use of cellphones
- C. widespread opinion about bad effects of cellphones
- D. constructive ideas about the effects of cellphones

Question 30. The word their in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. mobile phone companies
- B. mobile phones
- C. high-tech machines
- D. radiations

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

Question 31. Stephanie was the last person to hand in the essay on the advantages and disadvantages of social networks.

- A. The last thing Stephanie handed in was her essay on the advantages and disadvantages of social networks.
- B. Everyone had submitted the essay on the advantages and disadvantages of social networks before Stephanie did.
- C. Among the last people who submitted the essay on the advantages and disadvantages of social networks was Stephanie.
- D. Everyone had heard about the essay on the advantages and disadvantages of social networks before Stephanie did.

Question 32. My eldest sister started working as a freelance journalist as soon as she graduated from university.

- A. No sooner had my eldest sister started working as a freelance journalist than she graduated from university.
- B. Hardly had my eldest started working as a freelance journalist when she graduated from university.
- C. No sooner had my eldest sister graduated from university than she started working as a freelance journalist.
- D. After my eldest sister graduated from university, she had started working as a freelance journalist.

Question 33. Nancy failed to understand what the story was about until she saw the film based on it.

- A. Nancy doesn't understand what the story is about.

- B. Not until she saw the film based on it did Nancy understand what the story was about.  
 C. It was until she saw the film based on it that Nancy understood what the story was about.  
 D. Nancy went to see the film before she read the story.

Question 34. He was so addicted to social networks that he quitted all other outdoor activities.

- A. He was not addicted enough to quit all other outdoor activities.  
 B. He was such an addict to social networks that he quitted all other outdoor activities.  
 C. The social networks are too addictive for him to quit all other outdoor activities.  
 D. He had quitted all other outdoor activities before he became addicted to social networks.

Question 35. As long as you stay calm, you have nothing to fear from the talk show.

- A. You have remained calm for a long time in spite of your fear of the talk show.  
 B. Talk shows are only intimidating for people who are not extremely calm.  
 C. Provided you do not get nervous, the talk show won't go badly for you.  
 D. Even if you are afraid of the talk show, it is important not to express it.

### ĐÁP ÁN

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

## 8. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 12 số 7

TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN TẮT THÀNH

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 12

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 12

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.

Question 1. When it comes to diversity, language can be a bridge for building relationships, or a tool for creating and maintaining divisions across differences.

- A. assimilation  
 B. distinction

C. uniformity

D. variance

Question 2. The situation got out of hand when the festival organisers couldn't foresee that the mob would get angry because they were stopped from taking the offerings.

A. hard to complete

B. difficult to control

C. impossible to fit

D. unlikely to happen

Question 3. A number of practices at local festivals have come under strong scrutiny in recent years.

A. approval

B. attention

C. disapproval

D. examination

Question 4. Local people believe that the festival is an opportunity to teach younger generations about patriotism and bravery.

A. heroism

B. justice

C. loyalty

D. truth

Question 5. A smiling Princess Anne was attired in an aqua-blue hat and matching jacket, with white top.

A. caught

B. grabbed

C. revealed

D. shown

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.

Question 6.

A. anthem

B. appear

C. attire

D. attend

Question 7.

- A. unify
- B. unique
- C. uniqueness
- D. unite

Question 8.

- A. assimilate
- B. diagnose
- C. festival
- D. scenery

Question 9.

- A. diversity
- B. endanger
- C. geography
- D. opposite

Question 10.

- A. circumstance
- B. considerate
- C. community
- D. identity

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

Question 11. How long \_\_\_\_\_ Gerry?

- A. has you been knowing
- B. has you know
- C. have you been knowing
- D. have you known

Question 12. How many times \_\_\_\_\_ New York?

- A. has Charles been visiting
- B. has Charles visited
- C. have Charles been visiting
- D. have Charles visited

Question 13. She \_\_\_\_\_ French words for hours, but she still doesn't remember all of them.

- A. has been learning

B. has been learnt

C. has learnt

D. have been learning

Question 14. My father \_\_\_\_\_.

A. has never smoked

B. have never smoked

C. has never been smoking

D. have never been smoking

Question 15. Oh dear, the light \_\_\_\_\_ all night.

A. has been burning

B. has burnt

C. has burned

D. have burning

Question 16. We \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa recently.

A. hasn't seen

B. haven't seen

C. haven't been seeing

D. haven't been seen

Question 17. I \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen phone calls this morning.

A. has been making

B. have been making

C. have been made

D. have made

Question 18. \_\_\_\_\_ anything so strange in your life?

A. Have you ever been hearing

B. Have ever you been hearing

C. Have you ever heard

D. Have you ever heared

Question 19. You're red in the face. \_\_\_\_\_

A. Has you ran?

B. Have you been runned?

C. Have you ran?

D. Have you been running?

Question 20. The sun \_\_\_\_ since this morning.

- A. has shining
- B. has shined
- C. has shone
- D. has been shining

**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.**

Why is culture important and how does it answer the question "(106) \_\_\_\_ is cultural identity?"? Culture is the underlying (107) \_\_\_\_ of traditions and beliefs that help a person (108) \_\_\_\_ to the world around them. It is the basis (109) \_\_\_\_ any superstitions they may have. It is the aversion to (110) \_\_\_\_ types of meat, or which days you can work on. Culture gives us a definite starting point when beginning to (111) \_\_\_\_ for our roots. Knowing (112) \_\_\_\_ a person comes from will help to define how they look at their family obligations as (113) \_\_\_\_ as how they celebrate important milestones in life.

As a person has given up their cultural identity, they (114) \_\_\_\_ can identify themselves with the things that were (115) \_\_\_\_ the most important things in their lives. They lose direction. As time (116) \_\_\_\_ by and they continue to forget about their past and their natural traditions, their identity becomes less and less (117) \_\_\_\_.

Question 21. A. How    B. Which    C. Why    D. What

Question 22. A. institution    B. foundation    C. organization    D. principle

Question 23. A. relate    B. relating    C. related    D. to relate

Question 24. A. in    B. for    C. of    D. to

Question 25. A. especial    B. special    C. specific    D. typical

Question 26. A. find    B. look    C. search    D. seek

Question 27. A. by which    B. how    C. when    D. where

Question 28. A. long    B. much    C. soon    D. well

Question 29. A. any longer    B. any more    C. no longer    D. no more

Question 30. A. at once    B. once    C. one time    D. for once

Question 31. A. goes    B. flies    C. passes    D. walks

Question 32. A. pronouncing    B. pronounce    C. pronounced    D. been pronouncing

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

Question 33. It is hard for linguists to draw the line between languages and dialects.

- A. Linguists find hard to draw the line between languages and dialects.
- B. Linguists find it hard drawing the line between languages and dialects.
- C. Linguists find it hard to draw the line between languages and dialects.

D. Linguists find it is hard to draw the line between languages and dialects.

Question 34. Cultural changes have never been as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.

A. Never before cultural changes have been as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.

B. Never before cultural have changes been as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.

C. Never before have been cultural changes as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.

D. Never before have cultural changes been as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.

Question 35. Many immigrants do not want their children to suffer from not speaking dominant language well, as they did.

A. Many immigrants do not want their children to speak dominant language as worse as they did.

B. Many immigrants want their children to speak dominant language better than they did.

C. Many immigrants want their children to speak dominant language as well as they did.

D. Many immigrants want to speak dominant language as well as their children can.

### ĐÁP ÁN

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

## 9. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 12 số 8

TRƯỜNG THPT NGÔ QUYỀN

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 12

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 12

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

Question 1:

- A. ancient
- B. educate
- C. stranger
- D. transfer

Question 2:

- A. none
- B. phone
- C. zone
- D. stone

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose stress is placed differently from that of others in each of the following questions.**

Question 3:

- A. drawback
- B. greenhouse
- C. overload
- D. mindset

Question 4:

- A. confide
- B. maintain
- C. reject
- D. gather

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet that completes each of the following questions.**

Question 5: Was it really necessary that I \_\_\_\_\_ there watching you the entire time you were rehearsing for the play? It was really boring watching you repeat the scenes over and over again.

- A. am sitting
- B. be sitting
- C. being sitting
- D. sitting

Question 6: We would have sent him a Christmas card if we \_\_\_\_\_ his address last year.

- A. know
- B. have known

C. knew

D. had known

Question 7: Whatever we expect from \_\_\_\_\_ future, it is noted that progress has never moved in straight lines.

A. a B. the C. some D. an

Question 8: While talking with others, if one's posture is straight but relaxed, he or she is expressing confidence and .....

A. friendly

B. friendship

C. friendlier

D. friendliness

Question 9: My brother \_\_\_\_\_ at the road when he \_\_\_\_\_ into a hole.

A. didn't look - has fallen

B. wasn't looking - was falling

C. won't look - fall

D. wasn't looking - fell

Question 10: Overpopulation in urban areas tends to create unfavorable conditions, which may result in of food in developing countries.

A. damages

B. supplies

C. failures

D. shortages

Question 11: After a hard-working day, I went to bed and had \_\_\_\_\_ most beautiful dream ever.

A. the-the B. a-the C. a-a D. Ø-the

Question 12: In order to others' attention, we can use either verbal or non-verbal form of communication.

A. draw B. focus C. pay D. give

Question 13: The world's first computer by the University of Pennsylvania in 1946.

A. was built

B. is built

C. has built

D. were built

Question 14: Martin Luther King devoted his life to the \_\_\_\_\_ of voting right for black people.

- A. performance
- B. achievement
- C. realization
- D. effort

Question 15: They hope to \_\_\_\_\_ a cure for the disease.

- A. come up with
- B. catch up on
- C. fill up with
- D. go out with

Question 16: Mark Zuckerberg's enormous success has taken a lot of hard work and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reputation
- B. dedication
- C. indifference
- D. loyalty

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

Question 17: - Diana: "Bob looks so impressive with his new hairstyle, Anne." - Anne: " "

- A. Thank you so much
- B. You can't believe it!
- C. Yes, he looks so different
- D. Fine. I guess

Question 18: - Professor: "Congratulations on your award." - Mary: " "

- A. I can't agree more with yours
- B. I like it that you understand
- C. I do appreciate your supervision
- D. I feel so sorry for you, professor.

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

Question 19: Industrial emissions, together with littering, is causing many problems in our large, industrial cities today.

- A. with
- B. is
- C. many
- D. large, industrial cities

Question 20: Few of us would deny that we like to get things for free, or most people don't cross the line and steal the items.

- A. for free
- B. Few
- C. the line
- D. or

Question 21: Climbing down the tree, one of the eggs was broken so he decided to throw it away.

- A. it
- B. so
- C. one
- D. Climbing down

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

Question 22: English language proficiency requirements for undergraduate courses are considerably demanding.

- A. fitness
- B. competence
- C. understanding
- D. applicability

Question 23: Mobile libraries brings books to children in many small communities. These libraries travel from towns to towns in cars, vans, or trucks.

- A. Moving from place to place
- B. Changing shape or expression easily and frequently
- C. Being bent easily and quickly
- D. Staying in one place

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

Question 24: I am at a loss to how you are going to pass your subjects without studying. All you do is to play video games all day.

- A. try to understand
- B. lose the game
- C. feel like a stranger
- D. know a lot

Question 25: A lot of people think that Angelina Jolie is really hot.

- A. cool
- B. unattractive
- C. memorable
- D. beautiful

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

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may be recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the family, traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually (26)\_\_\_\_\_ as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

(27)\_\_\_\_\_ of the common belief that leaders are people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of “natural leaders”. It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have (28)\_\_\_\_\_ common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are (29)\_\_\_\_\_ two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group. Group members look to instrumental leaders to “get things done”. Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership (30)\_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes the collective well-being of a social group’s members.

Question 26: A. happen B. show C. emerge D. occur

Question 27: A. Whereas B. Although C. In spite D. Despite

Question 28: A. on B. in C. by D. at

Question 29: A. typically B. typified C. types D. typical

Question 30: A. which B. who C. what D. those

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

Question 31: Mr. Smith first met his partner in 2011.

- A. Mr. Smith has known his partner since 2011.
- B. Mr. Smith hasn’t known his partner before.
- C. Mr. Smith hasn’t met his partner for 6 years.
- D. Mr. Smith has met his partner for 6 years.

Question 32: “Congratulations, you’ve been offered the job,” Mr. Jones said.

- A. Mr. Jones congratulated me on getting the job offer.
- B. Mr. Jones said his congratulations because he offered me a job.

C. Mr. Jones wanted me to get the job and congratulated me.

D. Mr. Jones congratulated me for my job offer.

Question 33: I should have finished the essay last night, but I was exhausted.

A. I finished the essay last night because I was extremely bored.

B. I finished the essay last night because there was nothing else to do.

C. I couldn't finish the essay last night because I was very tired.

D. I tried to finish it last night, but the essay was too tiring.

Question 34: Her living conditions were not good. However, she studied very well.

A. She studied very well just because she lived in difficult conditions.

B. Difficult as her living conditions were, she studied very well.

C. Living in difficult conditions forced she to study very well.

D. Living in difficult conditions, she had no choice but to study well.

Question 35: Most of the people recovered quickly. They were injured in the crash.

A. The people who were injured in the crash, most of them recovered quickly.

B. Most of the people who recovered quickly were injured in the crash.

C. Most of the people recovered quickly after the crash.

D. Most of the people injured in the crash recovered quickly.

### ĐÁP ÁN

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

## 10. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 12 số 9

TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN KHUYẾN

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 12

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 12

Choose the best answer to complete the blank in each of the following sentences.

Question 1: If the lecturer last night \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Mason, I would have listened carefully.

A. would be B. was C. had been D. were

Question 2: The party we went to last night was not very enjoyable.

A. which B. what C. when D. where

Question 3: Sometimes she does not agree \_\_\_\_\_ her husband about child rearing but they soon find the solutions.

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

Question 4: It wasn't an awful experience. It was the worst thing \_\_\_\_\_ has ever happened to me.

A. which B. what C. that D. why

Question 5: We \_\_\_\_\_ touch since we school three years ago.

A. have lost / left

B. have lost / leave

C. lost / have left

D. were losing / had left

Question 6: Points will be added to the Entrance Examination scores for those who hold an excellent high school

A. degree

B. certificate

C. diploma

D. qualification

Question 7: \_\_\_\_\_ yet?

A. Had the letters typed

B. Have the letters typed

C. Have the letters been typed

D. Have been the letters typed

Question 8: Before I \_\_\_\_\_ for that job, I \_\_\_\_\_ my parents for advice.

A. applied/ had asked

B. applied/ asked

C. had applied/ asked

D. applied/ have asked

Question 9: In Vietnam, application forms for the National Entrance Examinations must be \_\_\_\_\_ before the deadline, often in April.

A. submitted

- B. filed
- C. issued
- D. signed

Question 10: John asked me \_\_\_\_\_ that film the night before.

- A. if had I seen
- B. if I had seen
- C. had I seen
- D. that I saw

Question 11: I \_\_\_\_\_ Tom with me if I had known you and he didn't get along well with each other.

- A. didn't bring
- B. wouldn't have brought
- C. hadn't brought
- D. won't bring

Question 12: Remember to bring with you your school certificate and letters of \_\_\_\_\_ from your teachers or your previous employers when you come to the interview.

- A. invitation
- B. advertisement
- C. assignment
- D. recommendation

Choose the word with different pronunciation of the underlined part.

Question 13:

- A. question
- B. education
- C. addition
- D. application

Question 14:

- A. allowed
- B. passed
- C. argued
- D. raised

Choose the word that has the stress differently from that of the other words.

Question 15:

- A. enthusiasm
- B. experience
- C. certificate
- D. concentrate

Question 16:

- A. industry
- B. interview
- C. interviewer
- D. interviewee

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

Question 17: The US troops are using much more sophisticated weapons in the Far East.

- A. simple
- B. complicated
- C. difficult
- D. expensive

Question 18: The manager in this company is always courteous to customers.

- A. disappointed
- B. optimistic
- C. gentle
- D. impolite

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

Question 19: Mary: "I had a really good time. Thank for the lovely party" - Jane: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. Yes, it's really good
- B. Oh that's right
- C. No, it's very kind of you
- D. I'm glad you enjoyed it

Question 20: Jim: "This dictionary is for you. I hope you will find it useful." - Mai :  
"\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. Thanks. I'll do it
- B. No problem!
- C. Thanks. It's very kind of you
- D. Yes, please

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

Question 21: There was a long period without rain in the countryside last year so the harvest was poor.

- A. drought
- B. epidemic
- C. flood
- D. famine.

Question 22: "He insisted on listening to the entire story".

- A. part
- B. interesting
- C. funny
- D. whole

**Choose the correct answer that complete these given words.**

Question 23: Laser / device / concentrate / light waves / intense beam.

- A. Laser is a device which concentrates light waves into an intense light beam.
- B. The laser is a device which concentrates light waves and an intense light beam.
- C. Laser is a device concentrates light waves into an intense light beam.
- D. The laser is a device to concentrate light waves to an intense light beam.

Question 24: He / suffer / rare tropical disease / which / contracted / while / Africa

- A. He still suffers from a rare tropical disease which contracted while he was in Africa.
- B. He still suffers from a rare tropical disease which he contracted while he was in Africa.
- C. He suffers from a rare tropical disease which he contracts while in Africa.
- D. He suffers from a rare tropical disease which was contracted while he is in Africa.

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

Question 25: Higher education is very importance to national economies, and it is also a source of trained and educated personnel for the whole country.

- A. economies
- B. educated
- C. the whole country
- D. importance

Question 26: The students are going to hearing three short conversations about food.

- A. The students

- B. going
- C. hearing three short
- D. about food

Question 27: I feel both excited and nervously because I have an interview tomorrow.

- A. have
- B. nervously
- C. excited
- D. feel

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

Question 28: I didn't know you were coming, so I didn't wait for you.

- A. If I had known you were coming, I would wait for you.
- B. Had I know you were coming, I would have waited for you.
- C. I would have waited for you if I knew you were coming.
- D. If I had known you were coming, I would have waited for you.

Question 29: " Do you watch television every evening, Jane?", said Peter.

- A. Peter asked Jane if she watched TV every evening.
- B. Peter asks Jane if does she watch TV every evening.
- C. Peter asked Jane if she'd watched TV every evening.
- D. Peter asked Jane did she watch TV every evening.

Question 30: I did not answer the door even though I knew it was my friend.

- A. Unless I knew it was my friend, I would not answer the door.
- B. I knew it was my friend, but I did not answer the door.
- C. Only when I answered the door did I knew it was my friend.
- D. I answered the door since I knew it was my friend.

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

Millions of people are using cell phones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cell phones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a means of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the negative publicity of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a travelling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree. What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often

Question 31: According to the passage, cell phones are especially popular with young people because

- A. they keep the users alert all the time.s
- B. they are indispensable in everyday communications.s
- C. they make them look more stylish.s
- D. they cannot be replaced by regular phones.s

Question 32: The word "means" in the passage most closely means

- A. transmission
- B. method
- C. meanings
- D. expression

Question 33: Doctors have tentatively concluded that cell phones may .

- A. change their users' temperament
- B. damage their users' emotions.
- C. change their users' social behaviours.
- D. cause some mental malfunction

Question 34: "Negative publicity" in the passage most likely means .

- A. the negative public use of cell phones.
- B. poor ideas about the effects of cell phones.
- C. information on the lethal effects of cell phones,
- D. widespread opinion about bad effects of cell phones.

Question 35: The changes possibly caused by the cell phones are mainly concerned with

- A. the mobility of the mind and the body.
- B. the arteries of the brain.
- C. the smallest units of the brain.
- D. the resident memory.

**ĐÁP ÁN**

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

**11. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 12 số 10****TRƯỜNG THPT TẠ QUANG BỬU****ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 Tiếng Anh 12****Năm học 2021 - 2022****Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 12**

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others words.**

1. A. rusheded    B. walked    C. loved    D. hoped
2. A. hates    B. parents    C. claps    D. days

**Choose the word that has main stress placed differently from the others.**

3. A. allow    B. instance    C. compare    D. suppose
4. A. pointing    B. approach    C. support    D. precede

**Mark A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose meaning is OPPOSITE to the underlined word(s)**

5. Teenagers don't believe that their parent's marriage could precede their love?
  - A. maintain
  - B. appear
  - C. follow

D. attract

6. Tom is a **well-behaved** boy whose behavior has nothing to complain.

A. behaving cleverly

B. behaving nicely

C. behaving improperly

D. good behavior

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) SIMILAR in meaning to the underlined word(s)**

7. When you hurt someone unintentionally, you should **say sorry** to him or her in any way.

A. advise

B. persuade

C. respect

D. apologize

8. Whenever problems **come up**, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

A. happen

B. encounter

C. arrive

D. clean

**Choose the best answer for each gap filling:**

9. These children often share their \_\_\_\_\_ secrets with their mother.

A. person

B. personal

C. personable

D. personally

10. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ me that there'd been an accident on the motorway.

A. asked

B. said

C. spoke

D. told

11. My family is the base from which we can go into the world with \_\_\_\_\_.

A. confide

B. confidence

C. confident

D. confiding

12. In my family, both my parents \_\_\_\_\_ to give us a nice house and a happy home.

A. join hands

B. get out

C. shake hands

D. deal with

13. Thuan said that he had come to see me \_\_\_\_\_.

A. now

B. today

C. last week

D. the previous week

14. Julia asked her boyfriend what he \_\_\_\_\_ the night before.

A. would do

B. was doing

C. had done

D. does

15. There are many ways \_\_\_\_\_ someone's attention.

A. to attract

B. to sell

C. to lend

D. to buy

16. John \_\_\_\_\_ as a journalist since he graduated from university in 2000.

A. is working

B. worked

C. had worked

D. has worked

17. Each of us must take \_\_\_\_\_ for our own actions.

A. probability

B. ability

C. possibility

D. responsibility

18. What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary! - \_\_\_\_\_

A. Thank for your help.

- B. You are telling a lie
- C. Thank you for your compliment
- D. I don't like your sayings

19. Nam: "I think that love precedes marriage not follows it." - Mai: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. That's a nice compliment.
- C. That's all right.
- B. I like it very much.
- D. I can't agree with you any more.

**Choose the underlined word or phrase A, B, C, or D that must be changed to be corrected.**

20. Last night, while (A) I studied (B) with my tutor, Jane called (C) and asked (D) me out.

21. My parents don't allow me watching (A) TV until (B) I have finished (C) my homework (D).

22. Claire told to (A) me that (B) her father owned (C) a racehorse (D)

**Read the passage and then choose the best answer for each question below:**

The body language people use often communicates more about their feelings than the words they are saying. We use body movements, hand gestures, facial expressions, and changes in our voice to communicate with each other. Although some body language is universal, many gestures are culturally specific and may mean different things in different countries.

If you want to give someone the nod in Bulgaria, you have to nod your head to say no and shake it to say yes – the exact opposite of what we do! In Belgium, pointing with your index finger or snapping your fingers at someone is very rude.

In France, you shouldn't rest your feet on tables or chairs. Speaking to someone with your hands in your pockets will only make matters worse. In the Middle East, you should never show the soles of your feet or shoes to **others** as it will be seen as a grave insult. When eating, only use your right hand because they use their left hands when going to the bathroom.

In Bangladesh, the 'thumbs-up' is a rude sign. In Myanmar, people greet each other by clapping, and in India, whistling in public is considered rude.

In Japan, you should not blow your nose in public, but you can burp at the end of a meal to show that you have enjoyed it. The 'OK' sign (thumb and index finger forming a circle) means 'everything is good' in the West, but in China it means nothing or zero. In Japan, it means money, and in the Middle East, it is a rude gesture.

23. It is mentioned in the passage that many gestures \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. may mean different things in different countries
- B. are not used to communicate our feelings
- C. can be used to greet each other in public
- D. are used in greeting among men and women

24. People nod their head to say no in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Belgium                      B. Bulgaria                      C. France                      D. Japan
25. In the Middle East, people do not use their left hands for eating because they use their left hands \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. when going to the bathroom  
B. when preparing the meal  
C. to put in their pockets  
D. to clean their tables and chairs
26. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. In France, people shouldn't rest their feet on tables.  
B. In Belgium, snapping your fingers at someone is very rude.  
C. In China, the 'OK' sign means money  
D. In Myanmar, people greet each other by clapping
27. The word "**others**" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. other people                      B. other shoes                      C. other soles                      D. other feet

**Read the passage and choose the best answers:**

Clothing habits are a matter of personal preference in the United States. Most people are free to wear whatever they feel comfortable. Business people in large urban areas are likely to wear suits or dresses, while clothing in rural areas is less (28)\_\_\_\_\_. Most Americans tend to dress casually when they are not in formal or business situations.

When eating, most Americans hold a fork in the hand (29)\_\_\_\_\_ they write with. Americans eat away from home often, and usually they pay their own meals when dining with friends. When Americans greet one another they often exchange a firm handshake. They may greet strangers on the street by (30)\_\_\_\_\_ "Hello" or "Good morning". Friends often greet each other with "How are you?" and (31)\_\_\_\_\_ "Fine, thanks." Americans do not really give any other answer to the question "How are you?" (32)\_\_\_\_\_ it is a way of saying hello. Except in formal situations, people address each other by their given names once they are acquainted.

28. A. formality                      B. informality                      C. formal                      D. informal
29. A. which                      B. whom                      C. whose                      D. who
30. A. saying                      B. speaking                      C. telling                      D. talking
31. A. say                      B. tell                      C. answer                      D. respond
32. A. although                      B. because                      C. when                      D. if

**Rewrite the following sentences to keep the same meaning as the given ones:**

33. "How long have you been in love with your darling, Paul?", asked Jimmy.

Jimmy asked \_\_\_\_\_.

34. "You had better work hard to support your family". Mary said.

Mary advised me \_\_\_\_\_.

35. Helen said: "I will come to see you next Monday", said Hellen to me.

Helen said that \_\_\_\_\_.

36. John said to his friend "It was nice of you to come to see me on this occasion."

John thanked his friend \_\_\_\_\_.

### ĐÁP ÁN

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others words.**

1 - C; 2 - D;

**Choose the word that has main stress placed differently from the others.**

3 - B; 4 - A;

**Mark A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose meaning is OPPOSITE to the underlined word(s)**

5 - C; 6 - C;

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) SIMILAR in meaning to the underlined word(s)**

7 - D; 8 - A;

**Choose the best answer for each gap filling:**

9 - B; 10 - D; 11 - C; 12 - A; 13 - D; 14 - C;

15 - A; 16 - D; 17 - D; 18 - C; 19 - D

**Choose the underlined word or phrase A, B, C, or D that must be changed to be corrected.**

20 - B; 21 - A; 22 - A;

**Read the passage and then choose the best answer for each question below:**

23 - A; 24 - B; 25 - A; 26 - C; 27 - A;

**Read the passage and choose the best answers:**

28 - C; 29 - A; 30 - A; 31 - D; 32 - B;

**Rewrite the following sentences to keep the same meaning as the given ones:**

33 - Jimmy asked Paul How long he had been in love with his darling.

34 - Mary advised me to work hard to support my family.

35 - Helen said that she would come to see me the following Monday.

36 - John thanked his friend for having come to see him on that occasion.