**ĐỀ KIỂM TRA UNIT 3.2**

Môn: Tiếng Anh 12

Đề thi gồm 30 câu hỏi - Thời gian làm bài: 45 phút

**[CONTENT]**

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

**Question 1 (NB):** **A**. chorus **B**. cherish **C**. chaos **D**. scholar

**Question 2 (NB):** **A**. south **B**. smooth **C**. truth **D**. both

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

**Question 3 (TH):** **A**. balloon **B**. Chinese **C**. eighteen **D**. many

**Question 4 (TH):** **A**. expect **B**. bamboo **C**. thoughtful **D**. admit

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

**Question 5 (NB):** Mr.Smith gives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on his daughter’s achievement.

**A**. compliments **B**. criticism **C**. advices **D**. money

**Question 6 (TH):** Mark \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his friend to his birthday party.

**A**. advised **B**. asked **C**. told **D**. invited

**Question 7 (VD):** He denied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her bicycle.

**A**. steal **B**. stolen **C**. having stolen **D**. stole

**Question 8 (TH):** Sunday is the day \_\_\_\_\_\_ most of the Christians usually go to church.

**A**. in which **B**. when **C.** that **D**. at which

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

**Question 9 (NB):** The International Organizations are going to be in a **temporary** way in the country.

**A**. permanent **B**. complicated **C.** soak **D**. immediately

**Question 10 (NB):** Around 150 B.C. the Greek astronomer Hipparchus developed a system to **classify** stars according to brightness.

**A**. record **B**. categorize **C**. shine **D**. diversify

***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 11 (NB):** With the **dawn** of space exploration, the notion that atmospheric conditions on Earth may be unique in the solar system was strengthened.

**A**. continuation **B**. expansion **C**. outcome **D**. beginning

**Question 12 (NB):** Let’s wait here for her; I’m sure she’ll **turn up** before long.

**A**. visit **B**. arrive **C**. enter **D**. return

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.***

**Question 13 (NB):**

- Nancy: “Would you mind if I open the door?”

- Marry: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A**. No. It’s Ok **B**. You are stupid

**C**. I’m working **D**. Thank you

**Question 14 (NB):**.

- Nick: “Your English is much better now.”

- Jane: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I thought it’s still terrible.”

**A**. You must be kidding **B**. That’s right

**C**. It’s my pleasure **D**. You’re lying

***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.***

**[NUMBERING]**

**CHINESE CULTURE**

In the western customs shaking hands is the customary form of **(15)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ , but in China a nod of the head or slight bow is sufficient. Hugging and kissing when greeting are uncommon. Business cards are often exchanged and yours should be printed in your own language and in Chinese. Also, it is more respectful to present your card or a gift or -any other article using **(16)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ hands. The Chinese are enthusiastic applauders. You may be greeted with group clapping, even by small children. When a person is applauded in this practice it is the custom for that person to return the applause or a "thank you." When walking in public places, direct eye **(17)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ .and staring is uncommon in the larger cities, especially in those areas accustomed to foreign visitors. However, in smaller communities, visitors may be the subject of much curiosity and therefore you may notice some stares. **(18)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ , speaking, the Chinese are not a touch-oriented society, especially true for visitors. So, avoid touching or any prolonged form of body contact. Public displays of affection are very rare. On the other **(19)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ , you may note people of the same sex walking hand-in-hand, which is simply a gesture of friendship. Do not worry about a bit of pushing and shoving in stores or when groups board public buses or trains. In this case, apologies are neither offered or expected. The Chinese will stand much closer than Westerners.

**Question 15 (VD): A**. eating **B**. learning **C**. greeting **D**. communicating

**Question 16 (TH): A**. both **B**. neither **C**. either **D**. all

**Question 17 (NB):** **A**. watch **B**. stare **C**. look **D**. contact

**Question 18 (TH):** **A**. Forturnately **B**. Generally **C**. Successfully **D**. Unexpectedly

**Question 19 (NB):** **A**. aspect **B**. side **C.** hand  **D**. part

**[/NUMBERING]**

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

**[GROUP]**

Communication in general is process of sending and receiving messages that enables humans to share knowledge, attitudes, and skills. Although we usually identify communication with speech, communication is composed of two dimensions – verbal and nonverbal.

Nonverbal communication has been defined as communication without words. It includes apparent behaviors such as facial expressions, eyes, touching, tone of voice, as well as less obvious messages such as dress, posture and spatial distance between two or more people.

Activity or inactivity, words or silence all have message value: they influence others and these others, in turn, respond to these communications and thus they are communicating.

Commonly, nonverbal communication is learned shortly after birth and practiced and refined throughout a person's lifetime. Children first learn nonverbal expressions by watching and imitating, much as they learn verbal skills.

Young children know far more than they can verbalize and are generally more adept at **reading** nonverbal cues than adults are because of their limited verbal skills and their recent reliance on the nonverbal to communicate. As children develop verbal skills, nonverbal channels of communication do' not cease to exist although become entwined in the total communication process.

**Question 20 (NB):** Which is not included in nonverbal communication?

**A**. words **B**. facial expressions **C**. spatial distance **D**. tone of voice

**Question 21 (NB):** We can learn from the text that \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A**. nonverbal can never get any responses

**B**. most people do not like nonverbal communication

**C**. even slience has message value

**D**. touching is not accept in communicating

**Question 22 (TH):** According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A**. nonverbal language is only used by the deaf and the mute.

**B**. one cannot communicate in both verbal and .nonverbal language.

**C**. those who can listen and talk should not use nonverbal language.

**D**. people communicate with both verbal and nonverbal language.

**Question 23 (VD):** Human beings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**A**. have learnt how to communicate in nonverbal language through books

**B**. can communicate in nonverbal language only when they are mature

**C**. have learnt how to communicate in nonverbal language since a child

**D**. communicate in nonverbal language much less than they do in verbal language

**Question 24 (TH):** The word **“reading”** in paragraph 5 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. looking at the word that are written **B**. understanding

**C**. saying something aloud **D**. expressing

**[/GROUP]**

***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.***

**[UNDERLINE]**

**Question 25 (VD):** The nurse asked Mrs. Bingley where her little boy **had born**.

**Question 26 (VD):** The officer wanted to know why the frightened witness **hadn’t report** the incident to the police.

**[/UNDERLINE]**

***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 27 (VD):** “ You damaged my bicycle, John!” said Mary.

**A.** Mary accused John damaging her bicycle.

**B**. Mary accuse John of damaging her bicycle.

**C**. Mary accused John of damaging her bicycle.

**D**. Mary accused John of damaging my bicycle.

**Question 28 (VDC):** “How many jobs have you had since 2000?” the interviewer asked Mr. Simpson.

**A**. The interviewer asked Mr. Simpson how many jobs have he had since 2000.

**B**. The interviewer asked Mr. Simpson how many jobs had he had since 2000.

**C**. The interviewer asked Mr. Simpson how many jobs he have had since 2000.

**D**. The interviewer asked Mr. Simpson how many jobs he had had since 2000.

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

**Question 29 (VDC):** The sooner we solve this problem, the better it will be for all concerned.

**A**. If we could solve this problem soon, it would be better for all concerned.

**B**. It would be better for all concerned if we can solve this problem soon.

**C**. If all concerned are better, we can solve this problem soon.

**D**. If we can solve this problem soon, it will be better for all concerned.

**Question 30 (VDC):** "I will let you know the answer by the end of this week," Tom said to Janet.

**A**. Tom suggested giving Janet the answer by the end of the week.

**B**. Tom promised to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.

**C**. Tom insisted on letting Janet know the answer by the end of the week.

**D**. Tom offered to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.