

PHẦN A: LÝ THUYẾT
I. TENSES (THÌ)

Thì Dạng	SIMPLE PRESENT (Hiện Tại đơn)	SIMPLE PAST (Quá Khứ đơn)
Khẳng định	S + V [-s/-es]	S + V-ed / 2
Phủ định	S + don't / doesn't + V(bare-inf)	S + didn't + V(bare-inf)
Nghi vấn	Do / Does + S + V (bare- inf) ...?	Did + S + V(bare-inf) ...?
Bị động	...am / is / are + V-ed/Vpp...	...was / were + V-ed/Vpp...
Nhận biết	- <i>always, usually, occasionally, often, ...</i> - <i>every</i> : every day, every year... - <i>once..., twice..., 3 times...</i>	- <i>yesterday</i> - <i>last</i> : last week, last Sunday... - <i>ago</i> : two months ago, five years ago... - <i>in the past</i>

Thì Dạng	PRESENT CONTINUOUS (Hiện Tại tiếp diễn)	PAST CONTINUOUS (Quá Khứ tiếp diễn)
Khẳng định	S + am / is / are + V-ing	S + was / were + V-ing
Phủ định	S + am not / isn't / aren't + V-ing	S + wasn't / weren't + V-ing
Nghi vấn	Am / Is / Are + S + V-ing ...?	Was / Were + S + V-ing ...?
Bị động	...am / is / are + being + V-ed/Vpp...	...was / were + being + V-ed/Vpp...
Nhận biết	- <i>now, at present</i> - <i>at the / this moment</i> - <i>Sau câu mệnh lệnh</i> : Keep silent! The baby is sleeping	- <i>At that moment</i> - <i>When / As + (simple past):</i> When I came, she was crying. - <i>While</i> : A dog crossed the road while I was driving.

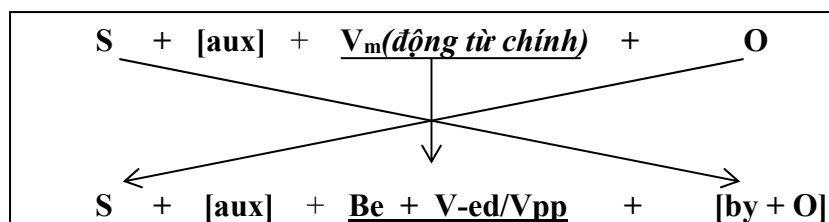
Thì Dạng	PRESENT PERFECT (Hiện Tại hoàn thành)	PAST PERFECT (Quá Khứ hoàn thành)
Khẳng định	S + has / have + V-ed/Vpp	S + had + V-ed/Vpp
Phủ định	S + hasn't / haven't + V-ed/Vpp	S + hadn't + V-ed/Vpp
Nghi vấn	Has / Have + S + V-ed/Vpp ...?	Had + S + V-ed/Vpp...?
Bị động	...has / have + been + V-ed/Vpp...	...had been + V-ed/Vpp...
Nhận biết	- <i>just, already, ever, yet, recent(ly), lately</i> - <i>since, for</i> : since 1995, for 9 years - <i>so far, up to now, from then</i>	- <i>after + (past perfect), (simple past)</i> - <i>before + (simple past), (past perfect)</i> - <i>by the time/when (Vpast), Had + Vpp</i>

Thì Dạng	SIMPLE FUTURE (Tương Lai đơn)	FUTURE PERFECT (Tương Lai hoàn thành)
Khẳng định	S + will + V (inf)	S + will have+ V-ed/Vpp
Phủ định	S + won't + V (inf)	S + won't have + V-ed/Vpp
Nghi vấn	Will + S + V (inf)...?	Will + S + have + V-ed/Vpp...?
Bị động	...will be + V-ed/Vpp...	...will have been + V-ed/Vpp...
Nhận biết	- <i>tomorrow</i> - <i>next... :</i> next week, next Monday - <i>in the future</i>	- <i>by the end of this month</i> - <i>by + (time in the future)</i>

Khi chia động từ cần chú ý sự hòa hợp của chủ ngữ (S) và động từ (V):

- * **S1 + and + S2 => số nhiều.** Ví dụ : Tom and Mary were late yesterday.
- * **Each, every, no + noun => số ít.** Ví dụ : Each boy and girl has a textbook. No student is present
- * **(N)either + S1 + (n)or + S2 => chia theo S2.** Ví dụ : He or you are the best student.
- * **S1, as well as + S2 => chia theo S1.** Ví dụ : John, as well as you, is responsible for that report.
- * **Chủ ngữ là danh từ chỉ đo lường, giá cả, tiền => số ít.** Ví dụ : 5,000 dollars is a big sum of money.
- * **Đại từ bất định (everyone, something, nobody...) => số ít.** Ví dụ : Everybody is in the room.

II. PASSIVE VOICE (THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG)



Ghi chú : - Động từ **Be** phải được chia cùng thì với câu chủ động hoặc cùng dạng với **V_m**.
 - Trong câu bị động, bỏ **[by + O]** nếu **O** là **me, you, us, them, him, her, it, someone, somebody, people...**

TENSES	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1. The simple present (Hiện tại đơn)	S + V (-s /es)	S + am/is /are + Vpp
2. The present. Continuous (H.tại tiếp diễn)	S + am/ is/ are + V-ing	S+ am/is / are/ + being + Vpp
3. The present perfect (H.tại hoàn thành)	S + have/ has + Vpp	S + have/ has + been + Vpp
4. The simple past (Quá khứ đơn)	S + V2/ V-ed	S + was/ were + Vpp
5. The past continuous (Quá khứ tiếp diễn)	S + was/ were + V- ing	S + was/ were + being+ Vpp
6. The past perfect (quá khứ hoàn thành)	S + had + Vpp	S + had+ been + Vpp
7. The simple future (tương lai đơn)	S + will/ shall + bare-V	S + will/ shall + be + Vpp
8	S + Model + V-bareInf	S + Model + be + Vpp

Model: can, could, must, may, might, should, am going to.....

Ví dụ : **They** are painting **the fence**
 = **The pence** is being painted **by them**
Tourists buy **a lot of souvenirs** today.
 = **A lot of souvenirs** are bought **by tourists** today.
The manager should sign **these contracts**.
 = **These contracts** should be signed **by the manager**.

* **Một số dạng câu bị động đặc biệt:**

1. Causative form: (Thể nhờ bảo): “Have” hoặc “Get”.

a. Have

* chủ động : S + **have** + O.1(person) + bare -V + O.2 (thing)

* bị động : S + **have** + O.2 (thing) + Vpp

Ex: I had him repair the roof yesterday.

---- I had the roof repaired yesterday.

b. Get

* chủ động : S + **get** + O.1(person) + to- inf + O.2 (thing)

* bị động : S + **get** + O.2 (thing) + Vpp

Ex: I will get her to cut my hair

---- I will get my hair cut.

2. Verbs of Opinion: Say, think, believe, know, report, declare, report, announce....

Có 2 dạng bị động:

- * **chủ động:** S1 + V of opinion + (that) + clause (S2 + V + O)
- * **bị động :** It + be + V of opinion (Vpp) + (that) + clause.
Hoặc: S2 + be + V of opinion (Vpp) + to - inf

Ex: - They said that John was the brightest student in class.
----- It was said that John was the brightest student in class.
----- John was said to be the brightest student in class.

Nếu **Verbs of Opinion** ở thì hiện tại, mệnh đề được tường thuật ở quá khứ, ta dùng cấu trúc sau:

- * **chủ động:** S1 + V of opinion + (that) + clause (S2+ V + O)
- * **bị động :** It + be + V of opinion (Vpp) + (that) + clause.
Hoặc: S2 + be + V of opinion (Vpp) + to have Vpp

Ex: They know that Mary won the competition.
---- It is known that Mary won the competition
---- Mary is known to have won the competition.

3. **S (thing) + need + to be V pp** Ex: These trees need to be watered every day
or : S (thing) + need + V-ing These trees need watering every day

III. REPORTED SPEECH (CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT)

Để biến đổi một câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp cần:

1. Đổi chủ ngữ và các đại từ nhân xưng khác trong câu trực tiếp theo chủ ngữ của thành phần thứ nhất.
2. Lùi động từ ở mệnh đề 2 về một bậc so với lúc ban đầu.
3. Biến đổi các đại từ, phó từ chỉ thời gian và địa điểm theo bảng qui định.

Bảng đổi động từ	
Direct speech	Indirect speech
Simple present (Hiện tại đơn)	Simple past (Quá khứ đơn)
Present progressive (H.tại tiếp diễn)	Past progressive
Present perfect (Progressive)	Past perfect(Progressive) (quá khứ hoàn thành)
Simple past (Quá khứ đơn)	Past perfect (quá khứ hoàn thành)
Will/Shall	Would/ Should
Can/May	Could/ Might

Bảng đổi các đại từ chỉ thị, phó từ chỉ địa điểm và thời gian	
Today	That day
Yesterday	The day before
The day before yesterday	Two days before
Tomorrow	The next/ the following day
The day after tomorrow	In two days
Next + Time (week, month, year....)	The following + Time (week, month, year....)
Last + Time (week, month, year....)	The previous + Time (week, month, year....)
Time + ago	Time + before
This, these	That, those
Right now	At once
Here, Overhere	There, Overthere

Ví dụ : - He said : “ I have lost my pen this morning.”
→ He said that he had lost his pen that morning.
- She said to him: “I will go with you tomorrow.”
→ She told him that she would go with him the next day.

- He said : “ I’ll come here to take this book.”
→ *He said that he would come there to take that book.*
- They said to us : “You must do this work right now.”
→ *They told us that we had to do that work at once.*

Lưu ý : Trong câu tường thuật, cần chú ý câu hỏi làm tân ngữ cho động từ tường thuật:

V (tường thuật) + wh- / how... if / whether (câu hỏi Y/N)	+ S + V
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Ví dụ : “*What are you doing?*” asked my father.
= My father asked me *what I was doing*.
“*Have you seen that film?*” John asked.
= John wanted to know *if I had seen that film*.
He asked them “*How many children do you have?*”
= He asked them *how many children they had*.

IV. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN)

1. Điều kiện loại 1 :

IF CLAUSE (Mệnh đề If)	MAIN CLAUSE (Mệnh đề chính)
Simple Present S + V[-e/es] S + don’t / doesn’t + V(inf)	Simple Future S + will + V(inf) S + will not + V(inf) Will + S + V(inf)...?

Unless = if.....not

Ví dụ: Study hard or you will fail the exam.
= *Unless you study hard* , you will fail the exam.
= *If you don’t study hard* , you will fail the exam.

Ghi chú :

- Sau mệnh đề If hoặc mệnh đề Unless phải có dấu phẩy (,)
- Sau Unless không được dùng dạng phủ định (Ví dụ : không được viết ~~Unless you don’t write~~)

2. Điều kiện loại 2, loại 3 :

TYPE	IF CLAUSE (Mệnh đề If)	MAIN CLAUSE (Mệnh đề chính)
II	Simple Past Be → were (was) S + V-ed/2 S + didn’t + V(inf)	S + would / could + V(inf) S + wouldn’t / couldn’t +V(inf) Would / Could + S + V(inf)... ?
III	Past Perfect S + had + V-ed/Vpp S + hadn’t + V-ed/Vpp	S + would / could have + V-ed/3 S + wouldn’t / couldn’t have + V-ed/3 Would / Could + S + have + V-ed/3...?

Điều kiện loại 2 : diễn tả một sự việc **không có thật ở hiện tại**

Điều kiện loại 3 : diễn tả một sự việc **không có thật ở quá khứ**

Dạng bài tập : Biến đổi câu. Dựa vào tình huống (thường có 2 câu hoặc 2 mệnh đề) để xác định
+ 1 câu hoặc mệnh đề chỉ *nguyên nhân*
+ 1 câu hoặc mệnh đề chỉ *kết quả*

So
Therefore + *kết quả*
As a result
That's why

Lưu ý :

- + Nếu tình huống được cho ở thì **hiện tại đơn**, ta áp dụng câu **điều kiện loại 2**
- + Nếu tình huống được cho ở thì **quá khứ đơn**, ta áp dụng câu **điều kiện loại 3**
- + Câu điều kiện loại 2, loại 3 là không có thật ở hiện tại nên cả hai mệnh đề trong câu điều kiện phải ở dạng **phủ định của câu hoặc mệnh đề ban đầu**.

Ví dụ : *He doesn't hurry*, so he misses the train (tình huống hiện tại → loại 2)
= If he *hurried*, he wouldn't miss the train
They don't go camping because *the weather is bad*. (tình huống hiện tại → loại 2)
= If *the weather weren't bad*, they would go camping.
She stayed up late. That's why she was ill. (tình huống quá khứ → loại 3)
= If she *hadn't stayed up late*, she wouldn't have been ill.

1. Chức năng của các đại từ quan hệ :

WHO : thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người (làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ)
WHOM : thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người (làm tân ngữ)
WHICH : thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật (làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ)
WHOSE : thay thế cho một hình thức sở hữu (sở hữu cách, tính từ sở hữu, of ...)
WHERE : thay thế cho một cụm giới từ chỉ nơi chốn = **(giới từ) + WHICH**
WHEN : thay thế cho một cụm giới từ chỉ thời gian = **(giới từ) + WHICH**
WHY : thay thế cho một cụm giới từ chỉ nguyên nhân, lí do (for + reason)

2. Quy tắt :

(Danh từ chỉ người)	+	<i>WHO</i>	+	<i>S</i> + <i>V...</i>
(Danh từ chỉ người)	+	<i>WHOM</i>	+	<i>S</i> + <i>V...</i>
(Danh từ chỉ vật)	+	<i>WHICH</i>	+	<i>S</i> + <i>V...</i> + <i>V...</i>
(Danh từ)	+	<i>WHOSE</i>	+	<i>noun</i> + <i>V...</i> + <i>S</i> + <i>V...</i>
(Danh từ chỉ nơi chốn)	+	<i>WHERE</i>	+	<i>S</i> + <i>V...</i>
(Danh từ chỉ thời gian)	+	<i>WHEN</i>	+	<i>S</i> + <i>V...</i>

Ví dụ :

- The man gave me the money. He met me at the airport.
→ The man **who** met me at the airport gave me the money.
- This is the man. We saw him at the party yesterday.
→ This is the man **whom/ who** we saw at the party yesterday.
- The pencil belongs to me. It is in your pocket.
→ The pencil **which** is in your pocket belongs to me.
- The car is very expensive. He bought it.
→ The car **which** he bought is very expensive.
- There is the man. His wallet was stolen.
→ There is the man **whose** wallet was stolen.
- The tree should be cut down. The branches of the tree are dead.
→ The tree **whose** branches are dead should be cut down.

- That is the village. I live in the village.

→ That is the village **where** I live.

Lưu ý : Có 02 loại mệnh đề quan hệ:

* **Defining clause** (mệnh đề quan hệ xác định) : đối với loại mệnh đề này, ta có thể dùng **THAT** thay thế cho WHO, WHOM hoặc WHICH

- The man *who/ that met me at the airport* gave me the money.

- The pencil *which/ that is in your pocket* belongs to me.

* **Non-defining clause** (mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định) : loại mệnh đề này thường đứng sau một **danh từ riêng** và **phải có dấu phẩy** ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính, **không được sử dụng THAT để thay thế**

- Shakespeare, *who wrote "Romeo and Juliet"*, died in 1616.

- Vietnam, *which lies in Southeast Asia*, is rich in coal.

VI. PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF CONCESSION

I. Phrases of concession:

In spite of	}	Noun
		Phrase
Despite	}	V-ing

Ex: In spite of the bad weather, they went on a picnic

Despite having a good job, she feels unhappy.

II. Clauses of concession:

1.	Although	}	+ Clause (S + V)
	Though		
	Even though		

Ex: Although they are old, they jog every day

2.	In spite of the fact that	}	+ Clause (S + V)
	Despite the fact that		

Ex: In spite of the fact that he could speak 2 foreign languages, he didn't have a good job.

PHẦN B: PRACTICE
ĐỀ ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ 1
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 12 (ĐỀ SỐ 1)

I. Choose the word with different pronunciation of the underlined part:

1. A. application B. education C. addition D. question
2. A. allowed B. passed C. argued D. raised
3. A. choice B. achieve C. each D. chemistry

II. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

4. A. advertise B. qualify C. recommend D. interview
5. A. verbal B. polite C. common D. social

III. Choose the best option

6. If we had known your new address, we _____ to see you.
a. came b. would come c. would have come d. will come
7. The children _____ to the zoo.
a. were enjoyed taken b. enjoyed being taken
c. were enjoyed taking d. enjoyed taking
8. The person _____ prepared this report has a real talent for writing.
a. which b. who c. whose d. she
9. You should _____ more attention to what your teacher explains.
a. make b. get c. set d. pay
10. Body language is a potent form of _____ communication.
a. verbal b. non-verbal c. tongue d. oral
11. A: I'm not sure about this soup. It tastes like something's missing.
B: _____ It tastes fine to me.
a. You're right. b. Oh, I don't know, c. I couldn't agree more. d. I don't think so.
12. While girls lack of, boys often overestimate their abilities.
A. confidence B. confident C. confidently D. confidences
13. _____, he walked to the station.
a. Despite being tired b. Although to be tired c. In spite being tired d. Despite tired
14. My father phoned me to say that he would come _____ home late.
a. a b. an c. the d. Ø
15. A _____ is a spacecraft that is designed to travel into space and back to earth several times.
a. plane b. corporation c. telecommunication d. shuttle
16. An economic _____ is a time when there is very little economic activity, which causes a lot of unemployment and poverty.
a. improvement b. depression c. development d. mission
17. In the future many large corporations will be wiped out and millions of jobs will be lost.
a. companies b. services c. supermarkets d. farms
18. Gold..... in California in the 19th century.
A. was discovered B. has been discovered C. was discover D. they discovered
19. Ms Young, to _____ many of her students are writing, is living happily and peacefully in Canada.
a. who b. whom c. that d. whose
20. A: You're a great dancer. I wish I could do half as well as you.
B: _____ I'm an awful dancer!
a. You're too kind. b. That's a nice compliment!
c. You've got to be kidding! d. Oh, thank you very much.

IV. Identify one underlined word or phrase that needs correcting

21. Anyone where works is regarded as a useful member of our society.
A B C D
22. He never tells me the reason which he left that job.
A B C D
23. You have to study hard to keep pace in your classmates

- A

B

C

D
24. If she had eaten fewer sweets, she would lose weight.
- A

B

C

D
25. Suppose you haven't found your car keys, what would you have done?
- A

B

C

D

V. Writing

* Choose the best sentence that can be arranged from the words given

26. most British universities/ academic year/ divide/ three terms//
- a. At most British universities the academic year is divided into three terms.

b. The academic year of most British universities divides into three terms.

c. In most British universities the academic year is divided up to three terms.

d. Most British universities divide the academic year up to three terms.
- * Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one
27. I came to live here three months ago.
- a. It was three months since I lived here.

b. I've been living here for three months

c. I lived here for three months.

d. I didn't live here for three months.
28. I didn't go to bed early, so I didn't wake up at 7.00
- a. If I went to bed early, I would wake up at 7.00

b. If I had gone to bed early, I'd not have woken up at 7.00

c. If I went to bed early, I would have woken up at 7.00

d. If I had gone to bed early, I'd have woken up at 7.00
29. My brother regretted having bought the second-hand laptop.
- a. My brother wished he had bought the second-hand laptop.

b. My brother wished he didn't buy the second-hand laptop.

c. My brother wished he hadn't bought the second-hand laptop.

d. If only my brother had bought the second-hand laptop.
30. Peter said if he were me he would stop smoking.
- a. I wanted Peter to stop smoking and he promised to do.

b. Peter promised to stop smoking.

c. Peter said he would stop smoking as I wanted him to.

d. Peter advised me to stop smoking.

VI. Read the passage and choose the part (A, B, C or D) that best fits each numbered blank.

What do you do well? What do you enjoy doing? Your answers to these two questions will help you identify your (31) _____. An employer will consider you seriously for a (32) _____ when you can show them that you know who you are, what you can offer and which you have studied. Sometimes it is difficult to know what your weaknesses are. Clearly not everyone is equally good (33) _____ everything. You may need to improve yourself and so (34) _____ courses in that field could turn a weakness into strength.

You will need to (35) _____ some time on your self-assessment. Your honesty and the desire for self-improvement will lead to success in getting the right job. Explore the following seven areas to start to get to know yourself: your aptitude, your skills, your personality, the level of responsibility you feel comfortable with, your interests and your needs.

31. a. strong

b. strength

c. strengthen

d. strengthened
32. a. position

b. location

c. spot

d. room
33. a. upon

b. in

c. at

d. for
34. a. meeting

b. taking

c. choosing

d. interviewing
35. a. use

b. make

c. lose

d. spend

VII. Reading comprehension: Read the passage and choose the best answer

Vietnam is a densely-populated, developing country that in the last 30 years has had to recover from the ravages of war. Substantial progress was achieved from 1986 to 1997 in moving forward from an extremely low level of development and significantly reducing poverty.

Since 2001, Vietnamese authorities have reaffirmed their commitment to economic liberalization and international integration. They have moved to implement the structural reforms needed to modernize the economy and to produce more competitive, export-driven industries. .

Vietnam's membership in the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and entry into force of the US-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement in December 2001 have led to even more rapid changes in Vietnam's trade and economic regime. Vietnam's exports to the US doubled in 2002 and again in 2003.

Vietnam joined the WTO (World Trade Organization) in January 2007, following over a decade long negotiation process. *This* should provide an important boost to the economy and should help to ensure the continuation of liberalizing reforms.

Vietnam is working to create jobs to meet the challenge of a labor force that is growing by more than one million people every year. Vietnamese authorities have tightened monetary and fiscal policies to *stem* high inflation. Hanoi is targeting an economic growth rate of 7.5-8% during the next five years.

36. Vietnam's economy is _____.
a. decreasing b. facing crisis c. developing d. backward
37. According to the text, Vietnam _____.
a. used to be well-developed before 1986 b. Vietnam is still in extreme poverty
c. could recover from the consequences of the war soon d. has been modernizing the economy
38. Vietnam _____.
a. does not export anything to the US b. exported to the US in 2003 twice as much goods as in 2002
c. did not export goods to the US in 2002 d. did not export goods to the US in 2003
39. The word *This* refers to _____.
a. Vietnam's joining the WTO b. the WTO
c. the negotiating process d. the Vietnamese economy
40. The word *stem* has a close meaning to _____.
a. succeed b. stop c. originate d. invrease

.....The end.....

ĐỀ ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ 1
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 12 (ĐỀ SỐ 2)

Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question.(2đ)

Computer programmer David Jones earns £ 35, 000 a year designing new computer games, yet he can't find a bank prepared to let him have a cheque card. Instead, he has been told to wait another two years, until he is 18.

The 16-year-old boy works for a firm in Liverpool, where the problem of most young people of his age is finding a job. David's firm releases two new games for the expanding home computer market each month.

But David's highest headache is what to do with his money. Despite his salary, earned by inventing new programs within tight schedules, with bonus payments and profit-sharing, he can't drive a car, take out a mortgage, or obtain credit cards. He lives with his parents in their council house in Liverpool, where his father is a bus driver. His company has to pay £150 a month in taxi fares to get him the five miles to work and back every day because David can't drive.

David got his job with the Liverpool-based company four months ago, a year after leaving school with six O-levels and working for a time in a computer shop. "I got the job because the people who run the firm knew I had already written some programs," he said. David added : "I would like to earn a million and suppose early retirement is a possibility. You never know when the market might disappear,"

01. Why is David different from other young people at his age?
A. Because he lives at home with his parents. B. Because he isn't unemployed
C. Because he earns an extremely high salary. D. Because he doesn't go out much.
02. David's greatest problem is
A. making the bank treat him as an adult. B. spending his salary.
C. inventing computer games. D. learning to drive.
03. He was employed by the company because.....
A. he had worked in a computer shop. B. he had written some computer programs.
C. he works very hard. D. he had learnt to use computers at school.
04. He left school after taking O-levels because
A. he wanted to earn a lot of money.
B. he was afraid of getting too old to start computing.
C. he didn't enjoy school
D. he wanted to work with computers and staying at school did not help him.

Read the passage and choose the best answer to fill in each blank.(2đ)

Schooling is(09)..... for all English children from the age of 5 to 16. The ...(10)..... year in England runs from September to July and is divided ...(11).... 3 terms. Autumn term is from the beginning of September to mid-December. Spring term is from the beginning of January to mid-March and Summer term from early April to mid-July. Each term is separated by one-week(12)..... called half term.

05. A. optional B. necessary C. available D. compulsory
 06. A. All are correct. B. curriculum C. academic D. full
 07. A. in B. into C. about D. to
 08. A. break B. out C. off D. nap

Choose the best answer (6đ)

09. Peter: Can I speak to Hellen, please?

Mary: _____

- A. Talking B. Answering C. Calling D. Speaking

10. Most students in the UK _____ around sixteen or seventeen start preparing for A-level exams.

- A. age B. aged C. aging D. ages

11. If I had known that you were in hospital, I.....you.

- A.will have visited B. have visited C.would had visited D.would have visited

12..... I told the absolute truth, no one would believe me.

- A.Inspite B.As C.Although D.But

13. She was completely _____ because she was wearing a mask and sunglasses.

- A. unrecognizable B. recognition C. recognize D. recognizable

14.He{just go} home when you{phone}.

- A.had just gone/phoned B.has just gone/phoned C.went/phoned D.had just gone/had phoned

15. Gold _____ in California in the nineteenth century.

- A. discovered B. has been discovered C. is discovered D. was discovered

16. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the last.

- A. offer B. copy C. course D. college

17. We enjoyed Mexico city, _____ we spent our vacation.

- A. which B. where C. Both B & D are correct D. in which

18.When I came, the room was in a terrible mess because someonein.

- A.broke B.had broken C.has broken D.was broken

19. They _____ the rise in oil prices for the big increase in inflation.

- A. challenged B. accused C. blamed D. thanked

20.Ann to get to the carpet for the room but someone alreadyit.

- A.went/ has already taken B.has gone/ had already taken

- C.went/ had already taken D.went/ taken

21. Before the interview, you should find out as much as possible about the job and the vacancy.

- A. a seat that is available B. a job that is available
 C. a part of a newspaper where jobs are advertised D. A \$ B are correct

22. Unless she _____, she will be late for school.

- A. hurried B. doesn't hurry C. hurry D. hurries

23. John speaks Chinese fluently because he used to live in China for ten years.

- A. Unless John had lived in China for ten years, he could have spoken Chinese fluently.
 B. If John hadn't lived in China for ten years, he could not speak Chinese fluently.
 C. Provided that John lived in China for ten years, he could speak Chinese fluently.
 D. Suppose John has lived in China for ten years, he can speak Chinese fluently.

24. Choose the word whose main stress is different from the last.

- A. shortcoming B. mathematics C. engineering D. economics

25. Which underlined part is NOT correct ?

The first year at college was probably the best and more challenging year of my life .

- A B C D

26....., he walked to the station.

- A.Despite being tired B.Although to be tired C.In spite being tire D.Despite tired

27. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the last.

- A. category B. applicant C. candidate D. academic

28. I got home late last night. Otherwise _____ .
 A. I would have called you B. I would call you C. I called you D. I could call you
29. More and more forests _____ down for wood by man.
 A. has cut B. have cut C. have been cut D. has been cut
30. it was sunny, it was quite a cold day.
 A. And B. Although C. Despite D. In spite of
31. Remember to bring _____ you your school certificates when you come to the interview.
 A. about B. for C. on D. with
32. The George Washington University, _____ by an act on Congress in 1821, is the largest institution of higher education.
 A. found B. was founded C. founded D. was found
33. Which underlined part is NOT correct ?
There is one person to that I owe more than I can say.
 A B C D
34. I wonder if I could use your dictionary? - _____
 A. sorry, I'm afraid B. I'm afraid not C. You shouldn't D. No, you don't
35. Make meaningful sentence from the guided words : Vietnam/ export/ a lot/ rice/ grow mainly/ south/ country.
Vietnam exports a lot of rice which is grown mainly in the south of the country
36. Choose the word whose main stress is different from the last.
 A. tutorial B. requirement C. majority D. interview
37. John was the youngest boy _____.
 A. admitted to the club B. that was admitted to the club
 C. to be admitted to the club D. B & C
38. If you had passed the GCSE examination, you would have been allowed to _____ the entrance examination to the university.
 A. admit B. take C. give D. send
39. Many people think Steve stole the money.
 A. Steve is thought to have stolen the money . B. It was not Steve who stole the money.
 C. Many people think the money is stolen by Steve. D. The money is thought to be stolen by Steve.
40. Wedinner when they
 A. had just finished /came B. have just finished /came
 C. finished /came D. had just finished /come

THE END

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO TP. ĐÀ NẴNG
TRƯỜNG THPT QUANG TRUNG

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ 1
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 12
(Thời gian: 45 phút không kể thời gian phát đề)
ĐỀ SỐ 3

I. Choose one word which has different stress pattern from the other three. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D(1đ).

- Question 1. A. curriculum B. application C. compulsory D. certificate
 Question 2. A. chemistry B. politics C. statistics D. primary

II Choose the best answer A,B,C,or D to complete the sentence.(4đ)

- Question 3. There is one person to _____ I own more than I can say.
 A. whom B. who C. which D. whose
- Question 4. A woman _____ a lot of money got on the car.
 A. who was carried B. was carried C. carrying D. carried
- Question 5. _____ job do you prefer, an accountant or a doctor?
 A. What B. Which C. How D. Who
- Question 6. If you don't have GCSE, you _____ to take part in the entrance examination to the university.

- A. will not allowing B. will not allow C. will not be allowed D. allowed

Question 7. Most of the people _____ in the crash recovered quickly.

- A. injuring B. who injure C. who injured D. who were injured

Question 8. Can you tell me about the _____ process to tertiary study in Vietnam?

- A. applying B. apply C. application D. applies

Question 9. What _____ do you need if you want to become a teacher?

- A. qualificative B. qualified C. qualification D. qualify

Question 10. If I _____ you, I would spend more time learning English

- A. was B. were C. am D. being

Question 11. You should ask him about your choice because he often made the right _____

- A. deciding B. decision C. decides D. decisive

Question 12. She _____ to go to England to study English.

- A. deciding B. decided C. decide. D. be decided

Question 13. You should ask the job centre, or employment agency all the information _____ to the interview.

- A. to relate B. relate C. relating D. is related

Question 14. We would have sent you a postcard if we _____ your address.

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

Question 15. If we had bought a city map, we _____ have got lost.

- A. wouldn't B. would have C. would D. wouldn't have

Question 16. If you _____ 5 minutes late, you won't be able to get into the examination room.

- A. would be B. are C. will be D. were

Question 17. Salaries are _____ according to educational background or initial field of employment.

- A. determined. B. determine C. determining D. to determine

Question 18. In Japan, large companies tend to give _____ for a lifetime.

- A. employer B. employable C. employee D. employment

Question 19. I could never be a stockbroker because I 'm not good _____ making decisions quickly.

- A. at B. in C. of D. on

Question 20. Our latest model should meet your _____ exactly.

- A. need B. requirement C. requiring D. prefer

Question 21. You won't know what to do _____ you listen carefully.

- A. when B. unless C. because D. if

Question 22. Interviews are perfect methods of _____ the best people for jobs.

- A. chose B. to choose C. choosing D. choose

Choose the best sentence for arranging the following words by circling A, B, C, or D.

Question 23. the / between / university / terms / the / students / have / vacations /.

- A. Between the terms university the students have vacations.
B. Between the university terms the students have vacations.
C. Between vacations the students have the university terms.
D. Between the terms the students university have vacations.

Question 24. who / go / to / can / the / Open / University / in / Britain / ?

- A. Who can to go the Open University in Britain?
B. Who can go to the University Open in Britain?
C. Who can go to the Open University in Britain?
D. Who can go in the Open University to Britain?

Question 25. what / the / is / role / of / tutors / in / the / Open / University / in Britain / ?

- A. What is the role of tutors in the Open University in Britain?
- B. What the role is of tutors in the Open University in Britain?
- C. What is in the Open University the role of tutors in Britain?
- D. What is the role in the Open University in Britain of tutors?

Question 26. I / would / to / enroll /like / in / this / university /.

- A. I would like to enroll in this university.
- B. I would like in this university to enroll.
- C. Would I like to enroll in this university?
- D. I would in this university like to enroll.

Question 27. there / was /no /free /education / in /the / USA / in / the / nineteenth / century /.

- A. There was no free education in the USA in the nineteenth century.
- B. There was no free in the USA education in the nineteenth century.
- C. There was no education free in the USA in the nineteenth century.
- D. There was no free education in the USA in the nineteenth century.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to answer the questions 28 to 32(2đ)

CAMBRIDGE

“Where is the university?” is a question that many visitors to Cambridge ask, but no one can give them a clear answer, for there is no wall to be found around the university. The university is the city. You can find the classroom buildings, libraries, museums and offices of the university all over the city. And most of its members are the students and teachers of professors of the thirty- one colleges.

Cambridge was a development town long before the first students and teachers arrived 800 years ago. It grew up by the river Granta, as the Cam was once called. A bridge was built over the river as early as 875. In the fourteen and fifteen centuries more and more land was used for college buildings. The town grew much faster in the nineteen century after the opening of the railway in 1845. Cambridge became a city in 1951 and now it has the population of over 100,000. Many young students want to study at Cambridge. Thousands of people from all over the world come to visit the university town. It has become a famous place all round the world.

Question 28. When did-the town really begin developing ?

- A. In 1845
- B. In 875.
- C. In 800.
- D. In 1951.

Question 29. Why do many visitors to Cambridge ask "Where is the university"?

- A. Because there is no wall to be found around the university.
- B. Because, the university looks like a library.
- C. Because the university looks like a museum.
- D. Because it is very difficult to find the way to the university.

Question 30. Why did people name Cambridge the "city of Cambridge"?

- A. Because there is a bridge over the Cam.
- B. Because it was a developing town.
- C. Because the river was very well-known.
- D. Because there is a river named Granta.

Question 31. Why do most people come to Cambridge?

- A. To see the university
- B. To study in the college
- C. To read books in the library

D. To find the classroom building

Question 32. When was more land in Cambridge used for college building?

A. In the 19th century

B. In the 14th century

C. Both B & D.

D. In the 15th century

Mark the letter A,B,C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction. (2đ)

Question 33. Nowadays, many job opportunities are finding in big cities.

A

B

C

D

Question 34. I feel very anxiously because this is the first time I come to the interview.

A

B

C

D

Question 35. Don't forget to say goodbye to the interviewer before leave the office

A

B

C

D

Question 36. Don't take this job if you really want it

A

B

C

D

Question 37. Full-time university students spend all their time study

A

B

C

D

Choose one word which has the underlined part pronounced differently. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D. (1đ)

Question 38. A. expected B. decided C. attracted D. arrived

Question 39. A. university B. mutual C. uniform D. submit

Question 40. A. minerals B. odors C. forests D. needs

THE END

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ 1 MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 12 (ĐỀ SỐ 4)

Chọn từ có phát âm khác với các từ còn lại

1. A. climbed B. stationed C. belonged D. established

2. A. parks B. walks C. visits D. combs

3. A. listen B. visitor C. continue D. interesting

Chọn từ có trọng âm với các từ còn lại

4. A. academic B. physical C. primary D. chemistry

5. A. archeology B. geographical C. philosophy D. engineering

Chọn câu trả lời đúng

6. Aknit ncommunity is the one in which relationships are very close.

A. close B. closely C. tightly D. B and C

7. Mrs Brown is bored with doing the.....chores.

A. household B. domestic C. hosework D. A and B

8. There was a.....diversity of opinion about the Irad war.

A. great B. wide C. rich D. All are correct

9. People oftenconfidence when they are criticized.

A. lose B. fail C. drop D. omit

10. We should like to.....our apologies for the delay to your flight today.

A. offer B. make C. do D. A and B

11. Sheinto an argument with the teacher.

A. got B. went C. came D. entered

12. The national.....is a programme of study in all the main subjects that children aged 5 to 16 in state shools must follow.

- A. syllabus B. course C. plan D. curriculum
13. For the government, education is now at the top of
- A. agenda B. outline C. order D. plan
14. It is the software package to.....your requirements.
- A. meet B. fulfill C. satisfy D. All are correct
15. These goods are more than we need; they areto requirements.
- A. extra B. surplus C. addition D. bonus
16. When I last saw him, hein London.
- A. has lived B. is living C. was living D. has been living
17. WeDorothy since Last Saturday.
- A. don't see B. haven't seen C. didn't see D. hadn't seen
18. "Did you meet Ann here at the university?" "No, wewhen I started college."
- A. have already met B. had already met C. had already been meeting D. already met
19. "I took the TOEFL. It was really hard." ".....a lot before you took it?"
- A. Have you studied B. Did you studied C. Had you studied D. Do you studied
20. "Would you like to go to the pop concert?" "Thanks, but Iit already"
- A. had seen B. have been seen C. have seen D. did see
21. "What did you do last night?" "I watched TV, practiced the piano andmy homework"
- A. made B. do C. done D. did
22. "Those eggs of different colors are very artistic". "Yes, they.....in Russia"
- A. were painted B. were paint C. were painting D. painted
23. "David is in prison for smoking drugs." "Hethat it was against the law."
- A. is telling B. was told C. told D. tells
24. "The maintenance people didn't remove the chairs from ballroom." "Don't worry. Theythem before the dance begins."
- A. will have been moved B. will have moved C. were moved D. moved
25. Gold..... in California in the 19th century.
- A. was discovered B. has been discovered C. was discover D. they discovered
26.that military spending is extremely high.
- A. We are felt B. It feels C. It is felt D. We feel that it
27. I wouldn't go there at night if Iyou.
- A. am B. was C. were D. B and C are correct
28. If Iget a pole, I'll go fishing.
- A. will B. can C. must D. might
29. The area is being promoteda tourist destination.
- A. of B. as C. at D. for
30. When she finished painting, she stepped back to admire the.....effect.
- A. whole B. sum C. overall D. total.
- 31 I can't remember if I saw that film on television or at cinema.
- A. an B. a C. the D. ø
- 32 For more than ten years, we have seen the significant in the economy of our country.
- A. developments B. develop C. developed D. developers
- 33: His car is different mine.
- A. to B. from C. in D. about
- 34: Though he tried hard, he didn't succeed.
- A. In spite of trying hard, he didn't succeed. B. Even though he tried hard, but he didn't succeed.
- C. Despite he tried hard, he didn't succeed. D. In spite of he tried hard, he didn't succeed.
- 35: He is now so weak that the doctors are about his chances of making a full recovery.

A. optimists

B. pessimists

C. optimistic

D. pessimistic

Đọc đoạn trích và trả lời câu hỏi

Sometimes people add to what they say even when they don't talk. Gestures are the "silent language" of every culture. We point a finger or move another part of the body to show what we want to say. It is important to know the body language of every country or we may be misunderstood. In the United States, people greet each other with a handshake in a formal introduction. The handshake must be firm. If the handshake is weak, it is a sign of weakness or unfriendliness. Friends may place a hand on the other's arm or shoulder. Some people, usually women, greet a friend with a hug.

Space is important to Americans. When two people talk to each other, they usually stand about two and a half feet away and at an angle, so they are not facing each other directly. Americans get uncomfortable when a person stands too close. They will move back to have their space. If Americans touch another person by accident, they say, "Pardon me." or "Excuse me." Americans like to look the other person in the eyes when they are talking. If you don't do so, it means you are bored, hiding something, or are not interested. But when you stare at someone, it is not polite. For Americans, thumbs-up means yes, very good, or well done. Thumbs down means the opposite. To call a waiter, raise one hand to head level or above. To show you want the check, make a movement with your hands as if you are signing a piece of paper. It is all right to point at things but not at people with the hand and index finger. Americans shake their index finger at children when they scold them and pat them on the head when they admire them. Learning a culture's body language is sometimes confusing. If you don't know what to do, the safest thing to do is to smile.

36. *From the passage we can learn that* _____ .
- gestures don't mean anything while talking
 - gestures can help us to express ourselves
 - American people often use body language in communication
 - It's confusing to understand a culture's body language
37. *If you are introduced to a stranger from the USA, you should* _____ .
- greet him with a hug
 - place a hand on his shoulder
 - shake his hand weakly
 - shake his hand firmly
38. *American people often* _____ .
- show their friendship by touching each other
 - face each other directly when they are talking
 - say "Pardon me." to each other when they are talking
 - get uncomfortable when you stand or sit too close to them
39. *When your friend give you a thumbs-up, he, in fact,* _____ .
- shows his rudeness to you
 - shows his anger to you
 - expresses his satisfaction to you
 - expresses his worries about you
40. *Which of the following is NOT true about the culture of the United States?*
- It's impolite to look the other person in the eyes while talking.
 - It's rude to look at the other person for a long time.
 - Pointing at someone is usually considered rude.
 - It's all right to raise your hand slightly when you want to attract the waiter's attention.

THE END

**ĐỀ ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ 1
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 12 ĐỀ SỐ 5**

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

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. <u>pull</u> | B. <u>bus</u> | C. <u>sun</u> | D. <u>brush</u> |
| 2. A. <u>chew</u> | B. <u>cherish</u> | C. <u>chemical</u> | D. <u>cheer</u> |
| 3. A. <u>pilot</u> | B. <u>ideal</u> | C. <u>identify</u> | D. <u>give</u> |

II. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 4.A. simplicity | B. equality | C. difficulty | D. discovery |
| 5.A. company | B. atmosphere | C. customer | D. employment |

III. Choose the word or phrase (A. B. C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence:

6. London is the city inI was born.
A. where B. which C. that D. there
7. London isof England.
A. a capital B. capital C. one capital D. the capital
8. Hung "Thank you very much for a lovely party"
Hoa "....."
A. You are welcome B. Thanks C. Cheers D. Have a good day
9. I remember..... you somewhere before.
A. meet B. meeting C. met D. to meet
10. I haven't seen him
A. many years B. many years ago C. for many years D. since many years
11. The children,parents work late, are taken home by bus.
A. that B. whom C. whose D.their
12. If a ticket, I could get in.
A. I'd have B. I had C. I have D. I've got
13. He has really worked hard so far,he?
A. does B. has C. doesn't D. hasn't
14. This is Mary , is taking over my job when I leave .
A. that B. which C. who D. whom
15. You will have to work hard if you want to.....
A. success B.succeed C. successful D. successfully
16. If I had time, I to the beach with you this weekend.
A. will go B. would go C. would have gone D. will have gone
17. I'd rather they us the truth.
A. tell B. told C. would tell D. will tell
18. When I came, he, I was sad as I couldn't say "Good bye" to him.
A. was about to leave B. was leaving C. has already left D. had already left
19. We have of time to catch the train so there's no need to rush.
A. very much B. enough C. great deal D. plenty
20. you work much harder, you won't pass the exams.
A. Although B. If C. Unless D. When
21. In 1966, my brother at Harvard university.
A. studies B. is studying C. studied D. had studied
22. English in many parts of the world
A. speaks B. was spoken C. is speaking D. is spoken
23. Her car has broken down..... is to walk to the nearest telephone
A. whatever she does B. that she can do now
C. all she can do now D. the thing which she 's doing now
24. He said to me: "Don't sit on my chair!".
A. He said to me not to sit on his chair. B. He told me: not to sit on his chair.
C. He said to me not sit on his chair. D. He told me not to sit on his chair.
25. They have an apartment the park.....
A. overlooking B. that overlooking C. overlooks D. overlooked
26. Most of the people.....to the wedding banquet arrived late.
A. who inviting B. whom were invited C. invited D. invite

27.an accident in the High Street, traffic is moving every slowly on the London Road.
A. Despite B. Because C. Since D. Owing to
28. Their..... has lasted for more than 20 years.
A. friends B. friendship C. friendly D. friend
29. AIDS is a/an disease
A. endanger B. danger C. endangered D. dangerous
30. Whether we go out will depend the weather.
A. in B. about C. on D. with
31. The children to the zoo.
A. were enjoyed taking B. were enjoyed taken C. enjoyed taking D. enjoyed being taken
32. I don't have my own room. I have to.....the bedroom with my elder brother.
A. divide B. share C. separate D. live
33. If the bus to the airport so late, we'd have caught the plane.
A. weren't B. hadn't been C. haven't been D. wouldn't be
34. The equipment in our office needs.....
A. moderner B. modernizing C. modernize D. modernization
35. I..... television a lot but I don't any more.
A. was watching B. was used to watch C. used to watch D. have been watching

IV. Choose the word or phrase (A. B. C or 0) that best fits the blank space in the following passage:

When you are in front of a large audience, do you often think of your image? How important is image? Obviously film stars have to look right for the part, but what about other people in _____ (36) public eye? For example, do politicians have to think about _____ (37) appearance, too? Albert Mehrabian studied the effect that speakers have their audience. His research showed _____ (38) only 7% of the effect depends on what you say; 38% of the effect comes from your voice; but a huge 55% of the effect comes from your appearance. So _____ (39), you don't have to worry too much about content! Your voice and your appearance are much more important. The clothes you wear, the eye contact and smile you _____ (40) your listeners - all contribute to creating positive impression on the audience.

36. A. its B. the C. an D. a
37. A. they B. theirs C. them D. their
38. A. when B. how C. that D. which
39. A. there B. in that C. in conclusion D. in fact
40. A. give B. have C. keep D. remain

V. Read the passage below carefully and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D:

In the future, maybe all cars that run on petrol will be replaced by solar cars, which have been around for a while, but with recent developments in solar car design and the measurement of photovoltaic cells becoming smaller, the dream of a truly efficient solar car is more reality than fantasy. A solar car is a vehicle powered by photovoltaic cells, also called solar cells, which convert sunlight (light energy) into electrical energy. As a source of energy on earth, there is nothing like the sun: in a mere one thousandth of one second (.001), the sun emits enough energy to fulfill our planet's energy needs for the next 5,000 years. It is a staggering fact, and an exciting one. Since the energy from the sun is responsible for renewable resources such as wind, tides, and heat, solar energy seems to offer the brightest future for not only cars, but for the entire energy crisis. Despite the appearance that solar energy may be the least feasible among the current crop of alternative fuel propositions, new solar powered devices and more specifically solar powered cars are beginning to be developed. How do Solar. Cars work?

The photo-voltaic cells absorb photons from sunlight. This action generates heat, which the cells then convert into electrical energy and stores in an on-board battery. This process of conversion is called the photovoltaic effect. Not surprisingly, such a vehicle has zero emissions, and is very environmentally friendly. Unfortunately, at

the moment photovoltaic cells are extremely inefficient, yet as time progresses the efficiency of these cells will grow. This will make solar energy and solar cars the fuel and car of the future-a closer reality.

41. According to the text, _____.

- A. up to now, we have designed some solar cars B. solar cars have been very popular for many years
C. we have not produced any solar cars yet D. solar cars are not as much appreciated as other kinds of car

42. A solar car is supplied power from _____.

- A. gas B. petrol C. photovoltaic cells D. electricity

43. Which can not help us to solve the problem of energy crisis?

- A. wind B. tide C. the sun D. heat from the moon

44. According to the text, _____

- A. no powered solar devices have been developed so far
B. besides solar car, we have also developed solar powered device
C. solar energy plans are more feasible than wind energy plans
D. tide can supply more energy than the sun

45. The photovoltaic effect is _____.

- A. the process of operating a solar car
B. the process of absorbing photons from the sun
C. the developing of solar cars and solar powered devices
D. the converting of heat from the sun into electricity

VI. Choose the correct sentence which has the same meaning as the given one.

46. John applied for the job even though he has no experience in the field.

- A. John didn't apply for the job if he had experience in the field.
B. Because of his experience in the field, John applied for the job.
C. John was unable to apply for the job because he was inexperienced in the field.
D. In spite of his inexperience in the field, John applied for the job.

47. The last time when I saw her was three years ago.

- A. I have often seen her for the last three years. B. About three years ago, I used to meet her.
C. I have not seen her for three years. D. I saw her three years ago and will never meet her again.

48. It is the earth's gravity that gives us our weight.

- A. If there were not the earth's gravity, we would be weightless.
B. Due to the earth's gravity we cannot weigh anything.
C. We are overweight because of the earth's 'gravity'.
D. The earth's gravity is given weight by people.

49. Barry continued to smoke even though we had advised him to quit.

- A. Barry took our advice so he stopped smoking.
B. If we had advised Barry, he would have quit smoking.
C. Barry did not quit smoking because of our advice.
D. Despite being told not to smoke, Barry continued to do.

50. Many people think Steve stole the money.

- A. It was not Steve who stole the money. B. Steve is thought to have stolen the money.
C. Many people think the money is stolen by Steve. D. The money is thought to be stolen by Steve.

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ 1 **MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 12 (ĐỀ SỐ 6)**

Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

If you want to do your best in an exam, you should be relaxed and so one of the best things to do is to take regular (1)_____ even if they are only for a few minutes. During revision time, you (2)_____ take some time off to go for a walk or play your favorite sport. It is a mistake to take up all physical activities. Exercise can help you to relax. You should (3)_____ at least twenty minutes doing something different every day. Parents don't like it when their children spend (4)_____ on the phone, but in fact, chatting to a friend is very good for you but parents

think that children are (5) _____ time and money; but research says talking to friends gives you a chance to relax, and this will make the time you spend studying more effective.

- Câu 1:** A. trips B. pauses C. holidays D. breaks
Câu 2: A. shall B. should C. have D. will
Câu 3: A. use B. relax C. spend D. waste
Câu 4: A. seconds B. times C. days D. hours
Câu 5: A. losing B. spending C. missing D. wasting

Chọn MỘT từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- Câu 6:** A. hour B. honourable C. historic D. honesty
Câu 7: A. accurate B. accept C. success D. accident

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho 5 câu sau.

When you first apply for a job, you might not succeed in getting it. It's always a good idea to ask them to explain to you what prevented you from beating the other candidates. Don't complain about the situation, but ask them to advise you on what you can do better next time. Perhaps the interviewer disproved of or disagreed with something you said. Perhaps they just glance at your application and saw something that made it easy to choose between you and another candidate. Don't regard it as a failure, but recognize it as chance to learn more. As long as you don't worry too much about it and continue to believe in yourself, you'll eventually find the chance you've been waiting for. Then your family and friends will be able to congratulate you on your success!

- Câu 8:** You might _____ when you first apply for it.
 A. get a job B. have a job C. succeed in getting a job D. fail in getting a job

- Câu 9:** What could you do if you didn't succeed in getting a job?
 A. ask the interviewers for explanation B. find another job
 C. quit it D. forget everything

- Câu 10:** It is a good way to ask the interviewers _____.
 A. to supply you a job B. helping
 C. to advise you for the next time D. pay you money

- Câu 11:** You fail in the job interview because of _____.
 A. you're not good B. interviewer's disagreement
 C. you're not confident D. your failure

- Câu 12:** What is the best title for the text?
 A. Advice for a job interviewee B. The causes of failing a job interview
 C. Failing a job interview D. Failure of a interviewer

Chọn câu hoàn chỉnh nhất trong số các phương án đã cho.

- Câu 13:** He didn't listen to his teacher, so he didn't perform well in the examination.
 A. If he listened to his teacher, he would perform well in the examination.
 B. If he hadn't listened to his teacher, he would have performed well in the examination.
 C. If he had listened to his teacher, he would have performed well in the examination.
 D. If he had listened to his teacher, he wouldn't have performed well in the examination.

- Câu 14:** They have given me a chance to explain my view.
 A. I have be given them a chance to explain my view.
 B. I have been given them a chance to explain my view.
 C. I have been given a chance to explain my view.
 D. A chance have been given to them to explain my view.

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ/cụm từ được gạch dưới chân ở mỗi câu sau.

- Câu 15:** The world's first electronic computer was building by the University of Pennsylvania in 1946.
 A B C D

- Câu 16:** Scientists are searching the causes of cancer are making progress..
 A B C D

- Câu 17:** If your motorbike had not been broken down, we wouldn't have been late and he wouldn't get so upset.
 A B C D

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

Câu 18: "Is April twenty-first the day _____?" "No, the twenty-second."

- A. on that you'll arrive B. when you'll arrive C. when you'll arrive on D. you'll arrive then

Câu 19: It was just a friendly get-together. Everyone was wearing _____ clothes. No one needed to be well-dressed.

- A. casual B. unimportant C. unfriendly D. formal

Câu 20: I am so _____ that I can't say anything, but keep silent.

- A. nervously B. nerve C. nervousness D. nervous

Câu 21: In Vietnam, the school year is divided into two _____.

- A. times B. periods C. semesters D. stages

Câu 22: Do you know the boy _____ father is a teacher?

- A. that B. whom C. whose D. which

Câu 23: If I _____ my passport, I'll be in trouble.

- A. lost B. lose C. will lose D. would lose

Câu 24: They _____ the rise in oil prices for the big increase in inflation.

- A. interview B. challenge C. say D. blame

Câu 25: In Vietnam, children must go to school between ages of 6 and 14. It is _____.

- A. necessary B. optional C. available D. compulsory

Câu 26: I still can't believe it! My bicycle _____ last night.

- A. was stealing B. stolen C. stole D. was stolen

Câu 27: Marie Curie, _____ won a Nobel prize in Physics, is among the greatest scientists of all times.

- A. who B. that C. whom D. whose

Câu 28: Many American automobiles _____ in Detroit, Michigan.

- A. are manufacturing B. have manufactured C. manufacture D. are manufactured

Câu 29: Had you told me that this was going to happen, I _____ it.

- A. can't believe B. don't believe
C. hadn't believed D. would never have believed

Câu 30: What _____ if you saw a pickpocket steal money from someone in the street?

- A. will you do B. would you do C. did you do D. do you do

Câu 31: My bike, _____ I had left at the gate, had disappeared.

- A. whose B. which C. that D. when

Câu 32: English, mathematics, and chemistry are different sorts of _____ at school.

- A. subjects B. time –tables C. books D. objects

Câu 33: This room _____ since the last time I was here.

- A. has been painted B. has painted C. had been painted D. painted

Câu 34: Some days of rest may help to _____ the pressure of work.

- A. chop B. reduce C. lower D. increase

Câu 35: Children start _____ 1 when they are 6 years old.

- A. step B. grade C. level D. stage

Câu 36: Her job was so _____ that she decided to quit it.

- A. interesting B. stressful C. satisfactory D. wonderful

Câu 37: What is minimum entrance _____ for this course?

- A. requirement B. certificate C. condition D. ability

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại.

Câu 38: A. cinema B. compulsory C. carefully D. physical

Câu 39: A. examination B. requirement C. philosophy D. geography

Câu 40: A. psychology B. university C. economics D. application

THE END