HỆ THỐNG CÂU HỎI THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM SÁCH GIÁO KHOA TIẾNG ANH 12

Unit 1: HOME LIFE

Sưu tầm và biên soạn : Nguyễn Thanh Hương [Hương Fiona]

Exercise 1: Choose the best answer.

1. My mother works _____a nurse in a big hospital. She examines the patients.
   A. for B. as C. in D. at
2. She had to work on _____last night, so she is very tired this morning.
   A. the roof B. the table C. the bed D. night shift
3. My father is very busy with his work at the office. He usually comes home very _____at night.
   A. late B. early C. on time D. past
4. My mother _____very early in the morning to prepare our breakfast.
   A. cries B. sleeps C. gets up D. stays up
5. My mother is a _____woman. She does all the household chores to make us more comfortable.
   A. caring B. careless C. harmful D. boring
6. In my free-time, I often help mom with _____the house.
   A. to clean B. clean C. cleaning D. cleans
7. I take responsibility to _____my little brothers because they are sometimes very naughty.
   A. look after B. get up C. sit down D. shut up
8. My responsibility is to wash dishes and _____the garbage.
   A. take off B. take out C. take care of D. take over
9. My brothers love joining my dad in _____things around the house at weekends.
   A. mend B. mended C. to mend D. mending
10. Whenever problems come up, we discuss frankly and find _____quickly.
    A. solve B. solution C. solved D. to solve
11. Mai is my closest friend. We are always willing to _____feelings to each other.
    A. tear B. cut C. share D. shake
12. My family is the base from which we can go into the world with _____.
    A. confide B. confidence C. confident D. confiding
13. I like doing _____such as cooking, washing and cleaning the house.
    A. house-keeper B. white house
    C. lord of house D. household chores
14. My father is a _____He often does researches with animals and plants.
    A. botanist B. biologist

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C. chemist **D.** mathematician

15. 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.** clutch hands

16. My brothers are often very _____to what I say. They are really lovable.

A. obey **B.** obedience **C.** obedient **D.** obstacle

17. Unlike most men, my uncle likes _____very much. I like his eel soup very much.

A. having a shower **B.** drinking beer **C.** playing cards **D.** cooking

18. My responsibility is to _____my little brothers.

A. take care of **B.** join hands **C.** take over **D.** work together

19. Although my father is very busy, he tries _____much time taking care of his children.

A. to spend **B.** spending **C.** to get up **D.** getting up

20. My father is very helpful. He is always _____give a hand with cleaning the house.

A. will to **B.** will **C.** willing **D.** willing to

Exercise 2: Hãy xác định một câu có phần gạch dưới cần được sửa lại cho đúng:

1. My brothers love <u>joining</u> my dad in <u>to mend</u> things <u>around</u> the house <u>at weekends</u>.

A **B**- mending **C** **D**

2. I am now in my <u>attempt</u> <u>winning</u> a place <u>at</u> <u>the same</u> university to my brother.

A **B-** to attempt **C** **D**

3. My <u>mother</u> works <u>in</u> a doctor in a big <u>hospital</u>. She <u>examines</u> the patients.

A **B**- as **C** **D**

4. My <u>responsibility</u> is <u>to wash</u> dishes and <u>take off</u> the <u>garbage</u>.

A **B** **C**- take out **D**

5. In my <u>free-time</u>, I <u>often</u> help mom <u>with</u> <u>cooking</u> the house.

A **B** **C** **D**- looking after

6. My father and my mom <u>joins hands</u> <u>to give</u> us <u>safety</u>, <u>security</u> and happy family.

A- Join **B** **C** **D**

7. <u>Once</u> a week, my mother <u>have</u> to work on a <u>night shift</u> at <u>hospital</u>.

A **B**-has **C** **D**

8. His <u>eel soup</u> is <u>the</u> best <u>one</u> I <u>have ever eat</u>.

A **B** **C** **D**- eaten

9. I'm now <u>on</u> <u>study</u> <u>pressure</u>, so I feel very <u>worried all the time</u>.

A-under **B** **C** **D**

10. After <u>hospital</u>, my mother rushes <u>to</u> the market, then <u>hurried</u> home <u>for</u> the dinner.

A **B** **C**- hurries **D**

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HỆ THỐNG CÂU HỎI THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM SÁCH GIÁO KHOA TIẾNG ANH 12

UNIT 2. CUTURAL DIVERSITY –ĐỀ SỐ 01

Sưu tầm và biên soạn : Nguyễn Thanh Hương [Hương Fiona]

1. Thanks to his parents' _____, he tried his best to win a place at a university.

A. approve **B.** approval **C.** disagreement **D.** rejection

2. People from different cultures have _____ ideas about love and marriage.

A. different **B.** the same **C.** unique **D.** solid

3. Americans believe in _____ marriage whereas the Asians have to suffer _____ one.

A. the Chinese / Italian **B.** Roman / the Great Wall

C. romantic / contractual **D.** contractual / romantic

4. By nature, boys and girls _____ to each other.

A. have attracted **B.** attracted **C.** attract **D.** are attracted

5. Once, an Asian couple's marriage _____ by the parents of the bride and the groom.

A. was arranged **B.** is arranged **C.** appeared **D.** were appeared

6. People from different cultures have different_____ of love and _____.

A. ideas / marry **B.** thoughts / marriage **C.** speech / divorce **D.** story / wedding

7. Few Asians agree that wives and husbands should share all_____.

A. quarrels **B.** thought **C.** thoughts **D.** arguments

8. A survey was conducted to determine students' _____ toward their purposes of studying.

A. counterparts **B.** appearances **C.** marriages **D.** attitudes

9. A large amount of Indian men agree that it's unwise_____ in their wives.

A. to confide **B.** to interest **C.** confiding D. interesting

10. Many Indian students agree that a woman has to _____ more in a marriage than a man.

A. suicide **B.** sacrifice **C.** die **D.** be dead

11. The American wife trusts her husband to do the right things because he _____ her.

A. dislikes **B.** detests **C.** loves **D.** hates

12. Many Americans pay much attention to physical _____ when choosing a wife or a husband.

A. attraction **B.** spirits **C.** interests **D.** attractiveness

13. Romeo and Juliet decided to _____ although their parents had hated each other.

A. fall into the river **B.** fall in love **C.** climbed up the tree **D.** take a bath

14. _____, a husband should share certain thoughts to his wife only.

A. In my opinion **B.** To all people **C.** My hobbies **D.** Agreement

15. In America, it is _____ to ask questions about age, marriage and income.

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A. polite **B.** impolite **C.** enthusiastic **D.** excited

16. In Vietnam, _____ that all old-aged parents live in nursing home.

A. it's true **B.** it's untrue

C. that's right **D.** it's quite exactly

17. Christmas and New Year holidays are the _____ occasions to most Americans.

A. sadder **B.** unhappy **C.** more importance **D.** most important

18. In Vietnam, two or more _____ may live in a home.

A. generations **B.** generous **C.** generation **D.** generators

19. In _____, a man and a woman may hold hands and kiss each other in the public.

A. Vietnam **B.** Cambodia **C.** China **D.** America

20. In Vietnam, the bride and the groom often wear _____costumes on their wedding day.

A. traditional **B.** plastic **C.** paper- **D.** leaf-

21. In a contractual marriage, love is supposed to _____ marriage.

A. precede **B.** hate **C.** follow **D.** fore-see

22. Someone says that a happy _____ should be based on love.

A. marriage **B.** merry **C.** marry **D.** marital

23. Mỵ Châu and Trọng Thủy _____ in love with each other after they got married.

A. fall **B.** fell **C.** climbed **D.** flew

24. I haven't seen such a_____ scene on any other films at all. I like it very much.

A. imitate **B.** rat **C.** fake **D.** romantic

25. That actress is really _____. Everybody likes all films with her acting contributions.

A. bad **B.** ugly **C.** shameless **D.** attractive

26. That couple decided _____ after their three-year living in a happy marriage. Everything ended.

A. to get married **B.** going out together **C.** to divorce **D.** having a child

27. Someone believes that happiness is based on _____, love, good health and people's approvals.

A. money **B.** sadness **C.** sorrow **D.** death

28. Loving his country, he was willing to_____ his blood and fate. Fortunately, he is still alive.

A. live **B.** hide **C.** sacrifice **D.** die

29. That child is too rude. His _____ is very bad when talking to his parents and teachers.

A. request **B.** obedience **C.** good temper **D.** attitude

30. They agree that it is unwise to confide _____ their wives.

A. at **B.** in **C.** for **D.** with

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HỆ THỐNG CÂU HỎI THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM SÁCH GIÁO KHOA TIẾNG ANH 12

UNIT 2. CUTURAL DIVERSITY –ĐỀ SỐ 02

Sưu tầm và biên soạn : Nguyễn Thanh Hương [Hương Fiona]

Choose the word whose main stress syllable is put differently.

1. **A.** maintain **B.** attitude **C.** determine **D.** develop

2. **A.** brilliant **B.** different **C.** secretary **D.** attractive

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

3. **A.** bride **B.** fridge **C.** bridge **D.** driven

4. **A.** borrow **B.** neighbour **C.** stapler **D.** harbour

5. **A.** booked **B.** pushed **C.** caused **D.** matched

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

6. _____, women are responsible for the chores in the house and taking care of the children.

A. With tradition **B.** On tradition **C.** Traditional **D.** Traditionally

7. All of the students are _____to pass the entrance examination in order to attend the university.

A. obsessed **B.** obliged **C.** obtained **D.** observed

8. It is important to have someone that you can _____in.

A. talk **B.** speak **C.** confide **D.** know

9. Most adjectives can be used to _____a noun.

A. precede **B.** advance **C.** occur **D.** stand

10. Which of the following sentences has the correct word order?

A. She walks usually past my house in the morning.

B. She in the morning walks usually past my house.

C. She usually walks past my house in the morning.

D. She walks usually in the morning past my house.

11. I'm very tired now because _____ more than 800 kilometers today.

A. I'm driving **B.** I've driven **C.** I drive **D.** I've been driving

12. When she returned home from work, she _____a bath.

A. takes **B.** took **C.** has taken **D.** was taking

13. Your car is quite old. It's the same as_____.

A. us **B.** our **C.** ours **D.** we're

14. My father didn't go to college; _____did my mother.

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A. none **B.** either **C.** so **D.** neither

15. Our English teacher would like _____.

A. that we practicing our pronunciation **B.** us practicing our pronunciation

C. us to practice our pronunciation **D.** we to practice our pronunciation

16. Our relatives _____meet us at the station this evening.

A. are being **B.** are going to **C.** go to **D.** will be to

17. He _____for that company for five months when it went bankrupt.

A. has been worked B. has worked

C. had been working **D.** was working

18. At this time next week, all of the students _____for their examinations.

A. will be sat **B.** have been sitting **C.** have sat **D.** will be sitting

19. Rachel is good at badminton. She_____ every game.

A. wins **B.** winning **C.** have won **D.** is able win

20. -"Let's have a pizza." -"_____"

A. Not again **B.** It doesn't matter **C.** It's a good idea **D.** Not really

21. I didn't need _____anything. I just sat there and listened.

A. say **B.** saying **C.** to say **D.** having said

22. She prefers carnations _____roses. In fact, she dislikes roses.

A. to **B.** from **C.** over **D.** than

23. My mother made a birthday cake_____.

A. about me **B.** for me **C.** to me **D.** to I

24. He can't go out because he _____his work.

A. doesn't finish **B.** hasn't finished **C.** didn't finish **D.** hadn't finished

25. Our neighbours are normally very noisy, but they're _____this evening.

A. unusual quiet **B.** unusual quietly **C.** unusually quiet **D.** unusually quietly

26. I saw him hiding something in a _____bag.

A. plastic small black **B.** small plastic black

C. black small plastic **D.** small black plastic

27. If Tan Son Nhat Airport _____clear of fog we'll land there.

A. is **B.** was **C.** will be **D.** could be

28. Did he tell you _____?

A. where could we meet him **B.** we would be able to meet him where

C. where would be able to meet him **D.** where we would meet him

29. If she had known how awful this job was going to be, she _____it.

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A. would accept **B.** wouldn't accept

C. wouldn't have accepted **D.** would have accepted

30. I'll see you _____.

A. at the moment **B.** in an hour **C.** last night **D.** usually

31. You _____write to her for she'll be here tomorrow.

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

32. You _____to spend more time in the library.

A. must **B.** should **C.** had better **D.** ought

33. Carol is excited _____her new job.

A. for starting **B.** to starting **C.** about starting **D.** for start

34. _____if they had feathers instead of hair?

A. Can people possibly fly **B.** Could people be able to fly

C. Will people possibly fly **D.** Would people be able to fly

35. The jeans are too long; you should have them_____.

A. shorten **B.** to shorten **C.** shortened **D.** being shortened

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HỆ THỐNG CÂU HỎI THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM SÁCH GIÁO KHOA TIẾNG ANH 12

Unit 3: WAYS OF SOCIALIZING

Sưu tầm và biên soạn : Nguyễn Thanh Hương [Hương Fiona]

I: Hãy chọn một câu trả lời đúng nhất:

1. There are many ways _____ someone's attention.

A. to attract **B.** to sell **C.** to lend **D.** to buy

2. We can use _____ and _____ forms of communication to attract one's attention.

A. silence / noise **B.** verbal / non-verbal **C.** verb / adverb **D.** gentle / impolite

3. Probably the most common ways of attracting someone's attention is by _____.

A. dancing **B.** singing **C.** yelling **D.** waving

4. We might raise our hand and wave to our friend as a _____ that we see her or him.

A. signature **B.** sign **C.** signal **D.** sigh

5. When you see your brother _____ the plane, you may _____ to call his name.

A. look at / throw a stone to him **B.** pass by / whistle and clap your hands

C. get off / claps your hands **D.** get off / jump up and down

6. There are some social _____ where smaller, non-verbal signals are more appropriate.

A. situations **B.** signatures **C.** attractions **D.** documents

7. When you approve someone's opinion, you can stare at him or her and _____ slightly.

A. kneel **B.** nod **C.** shake you head **D.** sigh

8. In a restaurant, we can raise our hand to show the waiter that we need his _____.

A. fame **B.** sponsor **C.** assistance **D.** donation

9. You shouldn't _____ or clap your hands to get the person's attention in a restaurant.

A. whistle **B.** smile **C.** nod slightly **D.** keep silent

10. Whistling and _____ in a restaurant is considered to be impolite and even rude.

A. talking **B.** clapping hands **C.** smiling **D.** sighing

11. You shouldn't _____ the person or thing you want your friend to look at.

A. take notice of **B.** mention to **C.** look at **D.** point at

12. In most situations, pointing at someone is usually considered to be_____.

A. polite **B.** impolite **C.** gentle **D.** dish

13. Your opinion is reasonable, so it is _____.

A. acceptable **B.** suffered **C.** denied **D.** refused

14. In some special social situations, pointing at someone is completely_____.

A. lovely **B.** acceptable **C.** gentle **D.** formal

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15. _____, a teacher may point to student so as to get his or her attention.

A. Forgive **B.** Forever **C.** For instance **D.** For the sack of

16. In some social situations, _____ is allowed to friends.

A. fighting seriously **B.** rudeness **C.** accurate **D.** informality

17. To attract the waiter's attention, wait until you _____ and raise you hand slightly.

A. catch his eye **B.** can attract him

C. pay attention to him **D.** take advantage of him

18. Raising hand and waving are of the _____ form of communication.

A. uncountable **B.** countable **C.** non-verbal **D.** verbal

19. Mary looks very attractive in her _____ clothes.

A. terrible **B.** old fashioned **C.** fashionable **D.** out-dated

20. Politeness is very necessary in a common social _____.

A. community **B.** communication **C.** compassionate **D.** competition

21. Phil: You really have a beautiful dress, Maggie!

Maggie: Thanks Phil. That's a nice _____.

A. complexion **B.** comfortable **C.** compliment **D.** completion

22. Peter: Your hairstyle is really _____, Mary!

Mary: I'm glad you like it, Peter. Thanks so much.

A. terrific **B.** terrible **C.** horrified **D.** terrorist

23. Your dress is really beautiful, Cindy! You look very _____ in it.

A. awesome **B.** ugly **C.** naughty **D.** decent

24. Nam: You really have a beautiful hairstyle now, Hưng!

Hưng: _____! You've pushed me into the blush.

A. It isn't your work **B.** You must be kidding **C.** Yes, of course **D.** Nice to meet you

25. I think I've finally found a style that looks decent and easy _____.

A. fighting **B.** to fight **C.** to handle **D.** handling

26. Minh: I think you've played very splendidly in the match, Nam!

Nam: Thank you. That's a nice compliment. I wish I could do _____ you. I'm still terrible.

A. half as well as **B.** double as well as **C.** as badly as **D.** far worse than

27. Giang: You're really an excellent student, Hồng.

Hồng: _____. I'm still very bad. I think I have to try my best to keep pace with you, Giang.

A. Certainly **B.** You must be kidding **C.** Sure D. You're welcome

28. Long: I didn't know you could play badminton so well, Trâm.

Trâm: Thank you, Long. _____. I wish I could play half as well as you, Long.

A. That's a nice compliment **B.** That is not your fault

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C. You're welcome **D.** I certainly play very excellent

29. Hạnh: I don't know what tailor's that can make such a beautiful dress for you, Hiền!
Hiền: _____, Hạnh. I've finally found a style that suits me so much.

A. Never mind **B.** Go to the canteen with me
C. I'm glad you like it **D.** Nice to see you

30. Thành: I really enjoy your public speaking skills, Nga. Your English is really good, too.
Nga: _____, Thành. Thank you very much for your sincere compliment. You made me try much harder.

A. It's very kind of you to say so **B.** That's not your work
C. I'm certainly very famous for those things **D.** Yes, of course. It's me!

31. "Would you care for a drink?" can be transformed as _____.

A. How about a drink? **B.** Have a nice drink!
C. What about have a drink? **D.** Would you stop drinking?.

32. "Why don't we stay at home?" can be transformed as _____.

A. I suggest not staying at home **B.** I suggest that we should not stay at home
C. I suggest staying at home **D.** I suggest to stay at home

33. "Would you please give me a hand?" can be transformed as _____.

A. Would you mind giving a hand? **B.** Can I help you?
C. Would you mind helping me? **D.** A and C are correct.

34. A(n) _____ length of time is the main problem for our trip.

A. reasonable **B.** reason **C.** excellent **D.** old fashioned

35. Good children should be _____ to the elderly.

A. naughty **B.** obedient **C.** impolite **D.** rude

36. To attract the guests' attentions at the party, a polite MC on first appearance may say_____.

A. Good night every body! **B.** Good evening my slaves
C. Ladies and gentlemen! **D.** Hey, everybody! Shut up now!

37. When two strange people are first introduced to each other, they often say "_____".

A. Nice to meet you! **B.** Shut up! **C.** You're welcome! **D.** Never mind!

38. At their first meeting, two people may say the same sentence like "_____" and then shake hands when making acquaintance to each other.

A. Pardon me? **B.** I hate you so much! **C.** I don't know you! **D.** How do you do?

39. When two friends meet after a long time apart from each other, they often say "_____".

A. How old are you? **B.** Long time no see! **C.** It's odd to see you! **D.** Shut up!

40. To show your care for another person's health, you may ask "_____" to him or her.

A. How do you do? **B.** How old are you? **C.** How are you? **D.** Nice to see you!

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41. Jane: "Wow! You look great with your new hair. " – Jack: _____.

A. You're welcome **C.** Congratulation!

B. It's a pleasure **D.** Thanks. It's nice of you to say so

42. She divorced him because of his _____to the children.

A. kindness **B.** unkindly **C.** unkindness **D.** kindly

43. You will have to work hard if you want to _____.

A. success **B.** successful **C.** succeed **D.** successfully

44. When the alarm went _____, Mick just turned over and went back to sleep.

A. out **B.** up **C.** down **D.** off

45. Hoi An is a tourist _____.

A. attractive **B.** attraction **C.** attracted **D.** attract

46. Sam: - "Would you like to have dinner with me?" – Susan: "_____. "

A. I'm very happy **B.** Yes, so do **C.** Yes, it is **D.** Yes, I'd love to

47. Lĩnh: "How do you do?" –Nam: "_____"

A. I'm well. Thank you. **B.** Not too bad.

C. Yeah, OK. **D.** How do you do?

48. Johnson: "Merry Christmas!" - Jason: "_____"

A. Same for you! **B.** The same to you!

C. You are the same! **D.** Happy Christmas with you!

49. Amanda: "What a beautiful shirt you're wearing!"

Anne: "Thank you. It _____ especially for me by my mother. "

A. is made **B.** has made **C.** made **D.** was made

50. George gets _____Lisa.

A. marry with **B.** marry to **C.** married with **D.** married to

51. She is a kind of woman who does not care much of work but generally _____ only with colleagues for meals, movies or late nights at a cluB.

A. supposes **B.** socializes **C.** attention **D.** discussed

52. I didn't think his comments were very <u>appropriate</u> at the time.

A. correct **B.** right **C.** exact **D.** suitable

53. You should _____ more attention to what your teacher explains.

A. make **B.** get **C.** set **D.** pay

54. Body language is a potential form of _____ communication.

A. verbal **B.** non-verbal **C.** tongue **D.** oral

55. Our teacher often said, "Who knows the answer? _____ your hand. "

A. Rise **B.** Lift **C.** Raise **D.** Heighten

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56. This is the ***instance*** where big, obvious non-verbal signals are appropriate.

A. situation. **B.** attention **C.** place **D.** matter

57. They started, as _____ gatherings but they have become increasingly formalized in the last few years.

A. informal **B.** informally **C.** informalize **D.** informality

58. Children who are isolated and lonely seem to have poor language and _____.

A. communicate **B.** communication **C.** communicative **D.** communicator

59. The lecturer explained the problem very clearly and is always _____ in response to questions.

A. attention **B.** attentive **C.** attentively **D.** attentiveness

60. Pay more attention _____ picture and you can find out who is the robber.

A. to **B.** for **C.** at **D.** on

61. She looked _____ me, smiling happily and confidently.

A. on **B.** over **C.** forward **D.** at

62. - What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary!

- _____.

A. Thank you very much. I am afraid **B.** You are telling a lie

C. Thank you for your compliment **D.** I don't like your sayings

63. _____ you wanted to ask your teacher a question during his lecture, what would you do?

A. As **B.** As if **C.** Even of **D.** Suppose

64. The mother told her son _____ so impolitely.

A. not behave **B.** not to behave **C.** not behaving **D.** did not behave

65. I _____ you everything I am doing, and you have to do the same.

A. will tell **B.** would tell **C.** told **D.** was telling

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HỆ THỐNG CÂU HỎI THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM SÁCH GIÁO KHOA TIẾNG ANH 12

Unit 4: SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

Sưu tầm và biên soạn : Nguyễn Thanh Hương [Hương Fiona]

I. Hãy chọn một câu trả lời đúng nhất:

1. In Vietnam, children from the age of six **must** go to school.

A. compulsory **B.** optional **C.** choosing **D.** volunteered

2. Schooling is _____ for all English children from the age of six to sixteen.

A. optional **B.** pioneer **C.** compulsory **D.** plastically

3. In England, an _____ year runs from September to July.

A. academy **B.** academic **C.** academically **D.** academies

4. A school year in England _____ into three terms.

A. is dividing **B.** divides **C.** are divided **D.** is divided

5. A school year in Vietnam usually _____ in September and _____ in May.

A. begins / ends **B.** starts / last **C.** ends / starts **D.** departs / starts

6. In England, each term _____ by a one-week break called half term.

A. divides **B.** educates **C.** puts into force **D.** is separated

7. An academic year in Vietnam _____ into two semesters.

A. struggles **B.** is divided **C.** tear away **D.** educates

8. In a school year in Vietnam, there are two **terms** called the first term and the second term.

A. infants **B.** semester **C.** semesters **D.** system

9. There are two _____ school systems in England; i. e. , state school system and public school ones.

A. parallel **B.** paragraph **C.** paradise **D.** pyramid

10. State school system in England is _____ for all students and _____ by the state.

A. free / pays **B.** free / paid **C.** fee-paying / paid **D.** fee-paid / pays

11. School system in England is divided into two_____ consisting of the state and the public ones.

A. levels **B.** schools **C.** years **D.** categories

12. The state school system in England has two _____ of education: primary education and secondary education.

A. levels **B.** subjects **C.** terms **D.** semesters

13. The National _____ is set by the Government and must be followed by in all state schools.

A. Stadium **B.** Curriculum **C.** Gallery **D.** Circus

14. In English schools, English, Math and Science are_____ subjects.

A. more **B.** store **C.** score **D.** core

HUONG FIONA

15. Core subjects in Vietnamese schools_____ of Math, Literature and English.

A. makes for **B.** makes of **C.** are made up **D.** will make by

16. Core subjects are _____ in national exams at certain stages of the school education system.

A. paid for **B.** compulsory **C.** score **D.** core

17. When do children in Vietnam go to _____? – They begin to go to school at the age of six.

A. High School **B.** Nursery **C.** Secondary School **D.** Primary School

18. How long does the _____ in Vietnam last? – Five years.

A. Primary Education **B.** Pre-school **C.** Secondary Education **D.** Higher Education

19. How long does the _____ in England last? – Five years.

A. Primary Education **B.** Pre-school **C.** Secondary Education **D.** Higher Education

20. In England, school fee in state schools is _____.

A. on sale **B.** free-paying **C.** well-paid **D.** for rent

21. In Vietnam, a stage of study for children aged from 11 to 17 is called_____.

A. Primary Education **B.** Pre-school **C.** Secondary Education **D.** Higher Education

22. My nephew is four years old, he may enter a _____ in Vietnam.

A. High School **B.** Kindergarten **C.** Secondary School **D.** Primary School

23. In England, schooling is **compulsory** for all children from the age of 5 to 16.

A. put into blush **B.** put on clothes **C.** put into force **D.** taken off

24. In Vietnam, schooling is _____ for all children from the age of three to five.

A. optional **B.** obliged **C.** compulsory **D.** compulsive

25. Schooling for Vietnamese children from the age of six to fourteen is _____.

A. optional **B.** odd **C.** compulsory **D.** nursery

26. How long does the whole Secondary Education in Vietnam last? – _____ years.

A. Four **B.** Seven **C.** Three **D.** Five

27. In Vietnam, _____ lasts five years from grade one to grade five.

A. Senior High School **B.** Secondary Education **C.** Pre-school **D.** Primary Education

28. In Vietnam, children may have _____ whether to continue studying or not.

A. thirst **B.** obligations **C.** choices **D.** compulsions

29. Many high school students in Vietnam have to work very hard to _____ at a university.

A. win a place **B.** get a cold **C.** lose touch with **D.** keep pace with

30. Nowadays, Vietnamese students have to study more _____ than those of twenty years ago to keep pace with the developments of modern society.

A. substitute **B.** subjects **C.** subways **D.** subjunctives

31. The _____ year in Vietnam runs from September to June and is divided into 2 terms

A. academically **B.** academical **C.** academic **D.** academicals

HUONG FIONA

32. Children at the age of 11 start moving to _____ school.

A. kindergarten **B.** primary school **C.** lower secondary **D.** upper secondary

33. Children receive its early ___ at home so parents should buy some _____ magazines to put them in the bookcase.

A. educational / educate. **B.** educational /education.

C. education / educational. **D.** education / educated.

34. Schools in which all students can attend without paying tuition _____ are public schools.

A. fees **B.** charge **C.** payment **D.** bill

35. In Vietnam a school year lasts for nine months and is divided _____ 2 terms.

A. into **B.** to **C.** from D. on

36. _____ the end of the school year, students take an exam in each subject.

A. On **B.** To **C.** In **D.** At

37. Students usually _____ their GCSE at the age of sixteen.

A. pass **B.** make **C.** take **D.** follow

38. School boards are usually made _____ of people who live in the area, often parents of children in the school.

A. up **B.** of **C.** into **D.** over

39. Tommy left high school _____ the age _____ seventeen.

A. at / of **B.** in / for **C.** on / with **D.** of / in

40. The academic year in Vietnam is over _____ the end _____ May.

A. from / in **B.** for / on **C.** on / in **D.** at / of

41. The telephone _____ by Alexander Graham Bell.

A. is invented **B.** is inventing **C.** invented **D.** was invented

42. The school library is open _____ all of the students and the teaching staff of the school.

A. for **B.** over **C.** to D. among

43. Fee-paying schools are often called "independent schools", "private schools" or "_____ schools"

A. college **B.** primary **C.** secondary **D.** public

44. In the UK, _____ schools refer to government-funded schools which provide education free of charge to pupils.

A. state **B.** secondary **C.** independent **D.** primary

45. Mathematics, a required subject in all schools, is _____ into many branches.

A. grouped **B.** prepared **C.** divided **D.** added

46. Education has been developed in _____ with modern industry and the mass media.

A. compulsory **B.** parallel **C.** selected **D.** following

47. School uniform is **compulsory** in most of Vietnamese schools.

HUONG FIONA

A. depended **B.** required **C.** divided **D.** paid

48. In England schooling is compulsory _____ all children from the age of 5 to 16.

A. with **B.** for **C.** to **D.** over

49. In Vietnamese schools, English, mathematics, and literature are three _____ subjects, which are compulsory in many important national examinations.

A. core **B.** part **C.** center **D.** middle

50. The national _____ is a program of study in all the main subjects that children aged 5 to 16 in state schools must follow

A. syllabus **B.** course **C.** plan **D.** curriculum

51. For the government, education is now at the top of _____.

A. agenda **B.** outline **C.** order **D.** plan

52. We want the kids to have the best _____ education

A. probable **B.** possible **C.** possibly **D** probably

53. Watching TV can be very _____.

A. education **B.** educated **C.** educate **D.** educational

54. The expansion of _____ education at college and university should be a powerful force for change

A. further **B.** higher **C.** extra **D.** extended

55. Most children in the UK remain in _____ education until they are at least 16years.

A. full **B.** full – period **C.** full time **D.** part time

56. We have to _____ an exam at the end of the course.

A. write **B.** do **C.** take **D.** make

57. Many students now have been paid for _____ during terms.

A. employ **B.** employed **C.** unemployment **D.** employees

58. She wants to take a career _____ in order to have children.

A. leave **B.** stop **C.** end **D.** break

59. For _____ information on the diet , write to us at this address.

A. further **B.** addition **C.** most **D.** worse

60. "Those eggs of different colors are very artistic ". Yes , they _____ in Russia.

A. were painted **B.** were paint **C.** were painting **D.** painted

61. "David is in prison for smoking drugs". He _____ that it was against the law.

A. is telling **B.** was told **C.** told **D.** tells

62. "The maintenance people didn't remove the chairs from the hallroom". "Don't worry. They _____ them before the dance begins".

A. will have been moved **B.** will have moved **C.** were moved **D.** moved

HUONG FIONA

63. _____ that military spending is extremely high.

A. we are felt **B.** it feels **C.** it is felt **D.** we feel that it is

64. If you want to learn a new language , you must _____ foreign language classes.

A. follow **B.** present **C.** attend **D.** assist

65. My favorite _____ at school is history.

A. topic **B.** class **C.** theme **D.** subject

66. His school report last term was very _____.

A. satisfied **B.** fulfilling **C.** satisfactory **D.** full

67. The students _____ to be at school by the teacher at 8 :00 am.

A. tell **B.** told **C.** have told **D.** were told

68. Our children _____ to school by bus every morning

A. take **B.** are taken **C.** have taken **D.** are taking

69. We have no seats left for the concert next Sunday

A. All the seats for the concert next Sunday have been booked

B. All the seats were sold for the concert next Sunday

C. The concert next Sunday had no seats for us

D. No seats left for us for the concert next Sunday

70. Students in public school in England have to pay _____.

A. free **B.** tuition fee **C.** fee-paying **D.** freedom

HUONG FIONA

HỆ THỐNG CÂU HỎI THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM SÁCH GIÁO KHOA

Unit 1: HOME LIFE

Sưu tầm và biên soạn: Nguyễn Thanh Hương

Exercise 1: Choose the best answer.

1. My mother works _____a nurse in a big hospital. She examines the patients.

A. for B. as C. in D. at

2. She had to work on _____last night, so she is very tired this morning.

A. the roof B. the table C. the bed D. night shift

3. My father is very busy with his work at the office. He usually comes home very _____at night.

A. late B. early C. on time D. past

4. My mother _____very early in the morning to prepare our breakfast.

A. cries B. sleeps C. gets up D. stays up

5. My mother is a _____woman. She does all the household chores to make us more comfortable.

A. caring B. careless C. harmful D. boring

6. In my free-time, I often help mom with _____the house.

A. to clean B. clean C. cleaning D. cleans

7. I take responsibility to _____my little brothers because they are sometimes very naughty.

A. look after B. get up C. sit down D. shut up

8. My responsibility is to wash dishes and _____the garbage.

A. take off B. take out C. take care of D. take over

9. My brothers love joining my dad in _____things around the house at weekends.

A. mend B. mended C. to mend D. mending

10. Whenever problems come up, we discuss frankly and find _____quickly.

A. solve B. solution C. solved D. to solve

11. Mai is my closest friend. We are always willing to _____feelings to each other.

A. tear B. cut C. share D. shake

12. My family is the base from which we can go into the world with _____.

A. confide B. confidence C. confident D. confiding

HUONGFIONA

13. I like doing _____such as cooking, washing and cleaning the house.

A. house-keeper B. white house C. lord of house D. household chores

14. My father is a _____He often does researches with animals and plants.

A. botanist B. biologist C. chemist D. mathematician

15. 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. clutch hands

16. My brothers are often very _____to what I say. They are really lovable.

A. obey B. obedience C. obedient D. obstacle

17. Unlike most men, my uncle likes _____very much. I like his eel soup very much.

A. having a shower B. drinking beer C. playing cards D. cooking

18. My responsibility is to _____my little brothers.

A. take care of B. join hands C. take over D. work together

19. Although my father is very busy, he tries _____much time taking care of his children.

A. to spend B. spending C. to get up D. getting up

20. My father is very helpful. He is always _____give a hand with cleaning the house.

A. will to B. will C. willing D. willing to

Exercise 2: Hãy xác định một câu có phần gạch dưới cần được sửa lại cho đúng:

1. My brothers love <u>joining</u> my dad in <u>to mend</u> things <u>around</u> the house <u>at weekends</u>.

A B- mending C D

2. I am now in my <u>attempt</u> <u>winning</u> a place <u>at</u> <u>the same</u> university to my brother.

A B- to attempt C D

3. My <u>mother</u> works <u>in</u> a doctor in a big <u>hospital</u>. She <u>examines</u> the patients.

A B- as C D

4. My <u>responsibility</u> is <u>to wash</u> dishes and <u>take off</u> the <u>garbage</u>.

A B C- take out D

5. In my <u>free-time</u>, I <u>often</u> help mom <u>with</u> <u>cooking</u> the house.

A B C D- looking after

6. My father and my mom <u>joins hands</u> <u>to give</u> us <u>safety</u>, <u>security</u> and happy family.

HUONGFIONA

A- Join B C D

7. Once a week, my mother have to work on a night shift at hospital.

A B-has C D

8. His eel soup is the best one I have ever eat.

A B C D- eaten

9. I'm now on study pressure, so I feel very worried all the time.

A-under BC D

10. After hospital, my mother rushes to the market, then hurried home for the dinner.

A B C- hurries D

HUONGFIONA

HỆ THỐNG CÂU HỎI THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM SÁCH GIÁO KHOA

UNIT 2. CUTURAL DIVERSITY

Sưu tầm và biên soạn: Nguyễn Thanh Hương

1. Thanks to his parents' _____, he tried his best to win a place at a university.

A. approve B. approval C. disagreement D. rejection

2. People from different cultures have _____ ideas about love and marriage.

A. different B. the same C. unique D. solid

3. Americans believe in _____ marriage whereas the Asians have to suffer _____ one.

A. the Chinese / Italian B. Roman / the Great Wall

C. romantic / contractual D. contractual / romantic

4. By nature, boys and girls _____ to each other.

A. have attracted B. attracted C. attract D. are attracted

5. Once, an Asian couple's marriage _____ by the parents of the bride and the groom.

A. was arranged B. is arranged C. appeared D. were appeared

6. People from different cultures have different_____ of love and _____.

A. ideas / marry B. thoughts / marriage C. speech / divorce D. story / wedding

7. Few Asians agree that wives and husbands should share all_____.

A. quarrels B. thought C. thoughts D. arguments

8. A survey was conducted to determine students' _____ toward their purposes of studying.

A. counterparts B. appearances C. marriages D. attitudes

9. A large amount of Indian men agree that it's unwise_____ in their wives.

A. to confide B. to interest C. confiding D. interesting

10. Many Indian students agree that a woman has to _____ more in a marriage than a man.

A. suicide B. sacrifice C. die D. be dead

11. The American wife trusts her husband to do the right things because he _____ her.

A. dislikes B. detests C. loves D. hates

HUONGFIONA

12. Many Americans pay much attention to physical _____ when choosing a wife or a husband.

A. attraction B. spirits C. interests D. attractiveness

13. Romeo and Juliet decided to _____ although their parents had hated each other.

A. fall into the river B. fall in love C. climbed up the tree D. take a bath

14. _____, a husband should share certain thoughts to his wife only.

A. In my opinion B. To all people C. My hobbies D. Agreement

15. In America, it is _____ to ask questions about age, marriage and income.

A. polite B. impolite C. enthusiastic D. excited

16. In Vietnam, _____ that all old-aged parents live in nursing home.

A. it's true B. it's untrue

C. that's right D. it's quite exactly

17. Christmas and New Year holidays are the _____ occasions to most Americans.

A. sadder B. unhappy C. more importance D. most important

18. In Vietnam, two or more _____ may live in a home.

A. generations B. generous C. generation D. generators

19. In _____, a man and a woman may hold hands and kiss each other in the public.

A. Vietnam B. Cambodia C. China D. America

20. In Vietnam, the bride and the groom often wear _____costumes on their wedding day.

A. traditional B. plastic C. paper- D. leaf-

21. In a contractual marriage, love is supposed to _____ marriage.

A. precede B. hate C. follow D. fore-see

22. Someone says that a happy _____ should be based on love.

A. marriage B. merry C. marry D. marital

23. Mỵ Châu and Trọng Thủy _____ in love with each other after they got married.

A. fall B. fell C. climbed D. flew

24. I haven't seen such a_____ scene on any other films at all. I like it very much.

A. imitate B. rat C. fake D. romantic

25. That actress is really _____. Everybody likes all films with her acting contributions.

A. bad B. ugly C. shameless D. attractive

HUONGFIONA

26. That couple decided _____ after their three-year living in a happy marriage. Everything ended.

A. to get married B. going out together C. to divorce D. having a child

27. Someone believes that happiness is based on _____, love, good health and people's approvals.

A. money B. sadness C. sorrow D. death

28. Loving his country, he was willing to_____ his blood and fate. Fortunately, he is still alive.

A. live B. hide C. sacrifice D. die

29. That child is too rude. His _____ is very bad when talking to his parents and teachers.

A. request B. obedience C. good temper D. attitude

30. They agree that it is unwise to confide _____ their wives.

A. at B. in C. for D. with

HUONGFIONA

HỆ THỐNG CÂU HỎI THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM SÁCH GIÁO KHOA

UNIT 2. CUTURAL DIVERSITY [Đề số 02]

Sưu tầm và biên soạn: Nguyễn Thanh Hương

Choose the word whose main stress syllable is put differently.

1. A. maintain B. attitude C. determine D. develop

2. A. brilliant B. different C. secretary D. attractive

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

3. A. bride B. fridge C. bridge D. driven

4. A. borrow B. neighbour C. stapler D. harbour

5. A. booked B. pushed C. caused D. matched

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

6. _____, women are responsible for the chores in the house and taking care of the children.

A. With tradition B. On tradition C. Traditional D. Traditionally

7. All of the students are _____to pass the entrance examination in order to attend the university.

A. obsessed B. obliged C. obtained D. observed

8. It is important to have someone that you can _____in.

A. talk B. speak C. confide D. know

9. Most adjectives can be used to _____a noun.

A. precede B. advance C. occur D. stand

10. Which of the following sentences has the correct word order?

A. She walks usually past my house in the morning.

B. She in the morning walks usually past my house.

C. She usually walks past my house in the morning.

D. She walks usually in the morning past my house.

11. I'm very tired now because _____ more than 800 kilometers today.

HUONGFIONA

A. I'm driving B. I've driven C. I drive D. I've been driving

12. When she returned home from work, she _____a bath.

A. takes B. took C. has taken D. was taking

13. Your car is quite old. It's the same as_____.

A. us B. our C. ours D. we're

14. My father didn't go to college; _____did my mother.

A. none B. either C. so D. neither

15. Our English teacher would like _____.

A. that we practicing our pronunciation B. us practicing our pronunciation

C. us to practice our pronunciation D. we to practice our pronunciation

16. Our relatives _____meet us at the station this evening.

A. are being B. are going to C. go to D. will be to

17. He _____for that company for five months when it went bankrupt.

A. has been worked B. has worked

C. had been working D. was working

18. At this time next week, all of the students _____for their examinations.

A. will be sat B. have been sitting C. have sat D. will be sitting

19. Rachel is good at badminton. She_____ every game.

A. wins B. winning C. have won D. is able win

20. -"Let's have a pizza." -"_____"

A. Not again B. It doesn't matter C. It's a good idea D. Not really

21. I didn't need _____anything. I just sat there and listened.

A. say B. saying C. to say D. having said

22. She prefers carnations _____roses. In fact, she dislikes roses.

A. to B. from C. over D. than

23. My mother made a birthday cake_____.

A. about me B. for me C. to me D. to I

24. He can't go out because he _____his work.

A. doesn't finish B. hasn't finished C. didn't finish D. hadn't finished

HUONGFIONA

25. Our neighbours are normally very noisy, but they're _____this evening.

A. unusual quiet B. unusual quietly C. unusually quiet D. unusually quietly

26. I saw him hiding something in a _____bag.

A. plastic small black B. small plastic black

C. black small plastic D. small black plastic

27. If Tan Son Nhat Airport _____clear of fog we'll land there.

A. is B. was C. will be D. could be

28. Did he tell you _____?

A. where could we meet him B. we would be able to meet him where

C. where would be able to meet him D. where we would meet him

29. If she had known how awful this job was going to be, she _____it.

A. would accept B. wouldn't accept

C. wouldn't have accepted D. would have accepted

30. I'll see you _____.

A. at the moment B. in an hour C. last night D. usually

31. You _____write to her for she'll be here tomorrow.

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

32. You _____to spend more time in the library.

A. must B. should C. had better D. ought

33. Carol is excited _____her new job.

A. for starting B. to starting C. about starting D. for start

34. _____if they had feathers instead of hair?

A. Can people possibly fly B. Could people be able to fly

C. Will people possibly fly D. Would people be able to fly

35. The jeans are too long; you should have them_____.

A. shorten B. to shorten C. shortened D. being shortened

HUONGFIONA

HỆ THỐNG CÂU HỎI THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM SÁCH GIÁO KHOA

Unit 3: WAYS OF SOCIALIZING

Sưu tầm và biên soạn: Nguyễn Thanh Hương

I: Hãy chọn một câu trả lời đúng nhất:

1. There are many ways _____ someone's attention.

A. to attract B. to sell C. to lend D. to buy

2. We can use _____ and _____ forms of communication to attract one's attention.

A. silence / noise B. verbal / non-verbal C. verb / adverb D. gentle / impolite

3. Probably the most common ways of attracting someone's attention is by _____.

A. dancing B. singing C. yelling D. waving

4. We might raise our hand and wave to our friend as a _____ that we see her or him.

A. signature B. sign C. signal D. sigh

5. When you see your brother _____ the plane, you may _____ to call his name.

A. look at / throw a stone to him B. pass by / whistle and clap your hands

C. get off / claps your hands D. get off / jump up and down

6. There are some social _____ where smaller, non-verbal signals are more appropriate.

A. situations B. signatures C. attractions D. documents

7. When you approve someone's opinion, you can stare at him or her and _____ slightly.

A. kneel B. nod C. shake you head D. sigh

8. In a restaurant, we can raise our hand to show the waiter that we need his _____.

A. fame B. sponsor C. assistance D. donation

9. You shouldn't _____ or clap your hands to get the person's attention in a restaurant.

A. whistle B. smile C. nod slightly D. keep silent

10. Whistling and _____ in a restaurant is considered to be impolite and even rude.

A. talking B. clapping hands C. smiling D. sighing

11. You shouldn't _____ the person or thing you want your friend to look at.

A. take notice of B. mention to C. look at D. point at

12. In most situations, pointing at someone is usually considered to be_____.

HUONGFIONA

A. polite B. impolite C. gentle D. dish

13. Your opinion is reasonable, so it is _____.

A. acceptable B. suffered C. denied D. refused

14. In some special social situations, pointing at someone is completely_____.

A. lovely B. acceptable C. gentle D. formal

15. _____, a teacher may point to student so as to get his or her attention.

A. Forgive B. Forever C. For instance D. For the sack of

16. In some social situations, _____ is allowed to friends.

A. fighting seriously B. rudeness C. accurate D. informality

17. To attract the waiter's attention, wait until you _____ and raise you hand slightly.

A. catch his eye B. can attract him

C. pay attention to him D. take advantage of him

18. Raising hand and waving are of the _____ form of communication.

A. uncountable B. countable C. non-verbal D. verbal

19. Mary looks very attractive in her _____ clothes.

A. terrible B. old fashioned C. fashionable D. out-dated

20. Politeness is very necessary in a common social _____.

A. community B. communication C. compassionate D. competition

21. Phil: You really have a beautiful dress, Maggie!

Maggie: Thanks Phil. That's a nice _____.

A. complexion B. comfortable C. compliment D. completion

22. Peter: Your hairstyle is really _____, Mary!

Mary: I'm glad you like it, Peter. Thanks so much.

A. terrific B. terrible C. horrified D. terrorist

23. Your dress is really beautiful, Cindy! You look very _____ in it.

A. awesome B. ugly C. naughty D. decent

24. Nam: You really have a beautiful hairstyle now, Hưng!

Hưng: _____! You've pushed me into the blush.

A. It isn't your work B. You must be kidding C. Yes, of course D. Nice to meet you

25. I think I've finally found a style that looks decent and easy _____.

HUONGFIONA

A. fighting B. to fight C. to handle D. handling

26. Minh: I think you've played very splendidly in the match, Nam!

Nam: Thank you. That's a nice compliment. I wish I could do _____ you. I'm still terrible.

A. half as well as B. double as well as C. as badly as D. far worse than

27. Giang: You're really an excellent student, Hồng.

Hồng: _____. I'm still very bad. I think I have to try my best to keep pace with you, Giang.

A. Certainly B. You must be kidding C. Sure D. You're welcome

28. Long: I didn't know you could play badminton so well, Trâm.

Trâm: Thank you, Long. _____. I wish I could play half as well as you, Long.

A. That's a nice compliment B. That is not your fault

C. You're welcome D. I certainly play very excellent

29. Hạnh: I don't know what tailor's that can make such a beautiful dress for you, Hiền!

Hiền: _____, Hạnh. I've finally found a style that suits me so much.

A. Never mind B. Go to the canteen with me

C. I'm glad you like it D. Nice to see you

30. Thành: I really enjoy your public speaking skills, Nga. Your English is really good, too.

Nga: _____, Thành. Thank you very much for your sincere compliment. You made me try much harder.

A. It's very kind of you to say so B. That's not your work

C. I'm certainly very famous for those things D. Yes, of course. It's me!

31. "Would you care for a drink?" can be transformed as _____.

A. How about a drink? B. Have a nice drink!

C. What about have a drink? D. Would you stop drinking?.

32. "Why don't we stay at home?" can be transformed as _____.

A. I suggest not staying at home B. I suggest that we should not stay at home

C. I suggest staying at home D. I suggest to stay at home

33. "Would you please give me a hand?" can be transformed as _____.

A. Would you mind giving a hand? B. Can I help you?

C. Would you mind helping me? D. A and C are correct.

34. A(n) _____ length of time is the main problem for our trip.

HUONGFIONA

A. reasonable B. reason C. excellent D. old fashioned

35. Good children should be _____ to the elderly.

A. naughty B. obedient C. impolite D. rude

36. To attract the guests' attentions at the party, a polite MC on first appearance may say_____.

A. Good night every body! B. Good evening my slaves

C. Ladies and gentlemen! D. Hey, everybody! Shut up now!

37. When two strange people are first introduced to each other, they often say "_____".

A. Nice to meet you! B. Shut up! C. You're welcome! D. Never mind!

38. At their first meeting, two people may say the same sentence like "_____" and then shake hands when making acquaintance to each other.

A. Pardon me? B. I hate you so much! C. I don't know you! D. How do you do?

39. When two friends meet after a long time apart from each other, they often say "_____".

A. How old are you? B. Long time no see! C. It's odd to see you! D. Shut up!

40. To show your care for another person's health, you may ask "_____" to him or her.

A. How do you do? B. How old are you? C. How are you? D. Nice to see you!

41. Jane: "Wow! You look great with your new hair. " – Jack: _____.

A. You're welcome C. Congratulation!

B. It's a pleasure D. Thanks. It's nice of you to say so

42. She divorced him because of his _____to the children.

A. kindness B. unkindly C. unkindness D. kindly

43. You will have to work hard if you want to _____.

A. success B. successful C. succeed D. successfully

44. When the alarm went _____, Mick just turned over and went back to sleep.

A. out B. up C. down D. off

45. Hoi An is a tourist _____.

A. attractive B. attraction C. attracted D. attract

46. Sam: - "Would you like to have dinner with me?" – Susan: "_____. "

A. I'm very happy B. Yes, so do C. Yes, it is D. Yes, I'd love to

47. Lĩnh: "How do you do?" –Nam: "_____"

A. I'm well. Thank you. B. Not too bad.

C. Yeah, OK. D. How do you do?

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48. Johnson: "Merry Christmas!" - Jason: "_____"

A. Same for you! B. The same to you!

C. You are the same! D. Happy Christmas with you!

49. Amanda: "What a beautiful shirt you're wearing!"

Anne: "Thank you. It _____ especially for me by my mother. "

A. is made B. has made C. made D. was made

50. George gets _____Lisa.

A. marry with B. marry to C. married with D. married to

51. She is a kind of woman who does not care much of work but generally _____ only with colleagues for meals, movies or late nights at a cluB.

A. supposes B. socializes C. attention D. discussed

52. I didn't think his comments were very <u>appropriate</u> at the time.

A. correct B. right C. exact D. suitable

53. You should _____ more attention to what your teacher explains.

A. make B. get C. set D. pay

54. Body language is a potential form of _____ communication.

A. verbal B. non-verbal C. tongue D. oral

55. Our teacher often said, "Who knows the answer? _____ your hand. "

A. Rise B. Lift C. Raise D. Heighten

56. This is the ***<u>instance</u>*** where big, obvious non-verbal signals are appropriate.

A. situation. B. attention C. place D. matter

57. They started, as _____ gatherings but they have become increasingly formalized in the last few years.

A. informal B. informally C. informalize D. informality

58. Children who are isolated and lonely seem to have poor language and _____.

A. communicate B. communication C. communicative D. communicator

59. The lecturer explained the problem very clearly and is always _____ in response to questions.

A. attention B. attentive C. attentively D. attentiveness

60. Pay more attention _____ picture and you can find out who is the robber.

A. to B. for C. at D. on

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61. She looked _____ me, smiling happily and confidently.

A. on B. over C. forward D. at

62. - What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary!

- _____.

A. Thank you very much. I am afraid B. You are telling a lie

C. Thank you for your compliment D. I don't like your sayings

63. _____ you wanted to ask your teacher a question during his lecture, what would you do?

A. As B. As if C. Even of D. Suppose

64. The mother told her son _____ so impolitely.

A. not behave B. not to behave C. not behaving D. did not behave

65. I _____ you everything I am doing, and you have to do the same.

A. will tell B. would tell C. told D. was telling

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HỆ THỐNG CÂU HỎI THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM SÁCH GIÁO KHOA

Unit 4: SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

Sưu tầm và biên soạn: Nguyễn Thanh Hương

I. Hãy chọn một câu trả lời đúng nhất:

1. In Vietnam, children from the age of six **must** go to school.

A. compulsory B. optional C. choosing D. volunteered

2. Schooling is _____ for all English children from the age of six to sixteen.

A. optional B. pioneer C. compulsory D. plastically

3. In England, an _____ year runs from September to July.

A. academy B. academic C. academically D. academies

4. A school year in England _____ into three terms.

A. is dividing B. divides C. are divided D. is divided

5. A school year in Vietnam usually _____ in September and _____ in May.

A. begins / ends B. starts / last C. ends / starts D. departs / starts

6. In England, each term _____ by a one-week break called half term.

A. divides B. educates C. puts into force D. is separated

7. An academic year in Vietnam _____ into two semesters.

A. struggles B. is divided C. tear away D. educates

8. In a school year in Vietnam, there are two **terms** called the first term and the second term.

A. infants B. semester C. semesters D. system

9. There are two _____ school systems in England; i. e. , state school system and public school ones.

A. parallel B. paragraph C. paradise D. pyramid

10. State school system in England is _____ for all students and _____ by the state.

A. free / pays B. free / paid C. fee-paying / paid D. fee-paid / pays

11. School system in England is divided into two_____ consisting of the state and the public ones.

A. levels B. schools C. years D. categories

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12. The state school system in England has two _____ of education: primary education and secondary education.

A. levels B. subjects C. terms D. semesters

13. The National _____ is set by the Government and must be followed by in all state schools.

A. Stadium B. Curriculum C. Gallery D. Circus

14. In English schools, English, Math and Science are_____ subjects.

A. more B. store C. score D. core

15. Core subjects in Vietnamese schools_____ of Math, Literature and English.

A. makes for B. makes of C. are made up D. will make by

16. Core subjects are _____ in national exams at certain stages of the school education system.

A. paid for B. compulsory C. score D. core

17. When do children in Vietnam go to _____? – They begin to go to school at the age of six.

A. High School B. Nursery C. Secondary School D. Primary School

18. How long does the _____ in Vietnam last? – Five years.

A. Primary Education B. Pre-school C. Secondary Education D. Higher Education

19. How long does the _____ in England last? – Five years.

A. Primary Education B. Pre-school C. Secondary Education D. Higher Education

20. In England, school fee in state schools is _____.

A. on sale B. free-paying C. well-paid D. for rent

21. In Vietnam, a stage of study for children aged from 11 to 17 is called_____.

A. Primary Education B. Pre-school C. Secondary Education D. Higher Education

22. My nephew is four years old, he may enter a _____ in Vietnam.

A. High School B. Kindergarten C. Secondary School D. Primary School

23. In England, schooling is **compulsory** for all children from the age of 5 to 16.

A. put into blush B. put on clothes C. put into force D. taken off

24. In Vietnam, schooling is _____ for all children from the age of three to five.

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A. optional B. obliged C. compulsory D. compulsive

25. Schooling for Vietnamese children from the age of six to fourteen is _____.

A. optional B. odd C. compulsory D. nursery

26. How long does the whole Secondary Education in Vietnam last? – _____ years.

A. Four B. Seven C. Three D. Five

27. In Vietnam, _____ lasts five years from grade one to grade five.

A. Senior High School B. Secondary Education C. Pre-school D. Primary Education

28. In Vietnam, children may have _____ whether to continue studying or not.

A. thirst B. obligations C. choices D. compulsions

29. Many high school students in Vietnam have to work very hard to _____ at a university.

A. win a place B. get a cold C. lose touch with D. keep pace with

30. Nowadays, Vietnamese students have to study more _____ than those of twenty years ago to keep pace with the developments of modern society.

A. substitute B. subjects C. subways D. subjunctives

31. The _____ year in Vietnam runs from September to June and is divided into 2 terms

A. academically B. academical C. academic D. academicals

32. Children at the age of 11 start moving to _____ school.

A. kindergarten B. primary school C. lower secondary D. upper secondary

33. Children receive its early ___ at home so parents should buy some _____ magazines to put them in the bookcase.

A. educational / educate. B. educational /education.

C. education / educational. D. education / educated.

34. Schools in which all students can attend without paying tuition _____ are public schools.

A. fees B. charge C. payment D. bill

35. In Vietnam a school year lasts for nine months and is divided _____ 2 terms.

A. into B. to C. from D. on

36. _____ the end of the school year, students take an exam in each subject.

A. On B. To C. In D. At

37. Students usually _____ their GCSE at the age of sixteen.

A. pass B. make C. take D. follow

38. School boards are usually made _____ of people who live in the area, often parents of children in the school.

A. up B. of C. into D. over

39. Tommy left high school _____ the age _____ seventeen.

A. at / of B. in / for C. on / with D. of / in

40. The academic year in Vietnam is over _____ the end _____ May.

A. from / in B. for / on C. on / in D. at / of

41. The telephone _____ by Alexander Graham Bell.

A. is invented B. is inventing C. invented D. was invented

42. The school library is open _____ all of the students and the teaching staff of the school.

A. for B. over C. to D. among

43. Fee-paying schools are often called "independent schools", "private schools" or "_____ schools"

A. college B. primary C. secondary D. public

44. In the UK, _____ schools refer to government-funded schools which provide education free of charge to pupils.

A. state B. secondary C. independent D. primary

45. Mathematics, a required subject in all schools, is _____ into many branches.

A. grouped B. prepared C. divided D. added

46. Education has been developed in _____ with modern industry and the mass media.

A. compulsory B. parallel C. selected D. following

47. School uniform is **compulsory** in most of Vietnamese schools.

A. depended B. required C. divided D. paid

48. In England schooling is compulsory _____ all children from the age of 5 to 16.

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

49. In Vietnamese schools, English, mathematics, and literature are three _____ subjects, which are compulsory in many important national examinations.

A. core B. part C. center D. middle

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50. The national _____ is a program of study in all the main subjects that children aged 5 to 16 in state schools must follow

A. syllabus B. course C. plan D. curriculum

51. For the government, education is now at the top of _____.

A. agenda B. outline C. order D. plan

52. We want the kids to have the best _____ education

A. probable B. possible C. possibly D probably

53. Watching TV can be very _____.

A. education B. educated C. educate D. educational

54. The expansion of _____ education at college and university should be a powerful force for change

A. further B. higher C. extra D. extended

55. Most children in the UK remain in _____ education until they are at least 16years.

A. full B. full – period C. full time D. part time

56. We have to _____ an exam at the end of the course.

A. write B. do C. take D. make

57. Many students now have been paid for _____ during terms.

A. employ B. employed C. unemployment D. employees

58. She wants to take a career _____ in order to have children.

A. leave B. stop C. end D. break

59. For _____ information on the diet , write to us at this address.

A. further B. addition C. most D. worse

60. "Those eggs of different colors are very artistic ". Yes , they _____ in Russia.

A. were painted B. were paint C. were painting D. painted

61. "David is in prison for smoking drugs". He _____ that it was against the law.

A. is telling B. was told C. told D. tells

62. "The maintenance people didn't remove the chairs from the hallroom". "Don't worry. They _____ them before the dance begins".

A. will have been moved B. will have moved C. were moved D. moved

63. _____ that military spending is extremely high.

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A. we are felt B. it feels C. it is felt D. we feel that it is

64. If you want to learn a new language , you must _____ foreign language classes.

A. follow B. present C. attend D. assist

65. My favorite _____ at school is history.

A. topic B. class C. theme D. subject

66. His school report last term was very _____.

A. satisfied B. fulfilling C. satisfactory D. full

67. The students _____ to be at school by the teacher at 8 :00 am.

A. tell B. told C. have told D. were told

68. Our children _____ to school by bus every morning

A. take B. are taken C. have taken D. are taking

69. We have no seats left for the concert next Sunday

A. All the seats for the concert next Sunday have been booked

B. All the seats were sold for the concert next Sunday

C. The concert next Sunday had no seats for us

D. No seats left for us for the concert next Sunday

70. Students in public school in England have to pay _____.

A. free B. tuition fee C. fee-paying D. freedom

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