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| **SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO HÀ NỘI**  **TRƯỜNG THPT TRẦN PHÚ-HOÀN KIẾM** | **NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA HỌC KÌ II**  **Môn: Tiếng Anh**  **Lớp 12**  ***Năm học 2021-2022*** |

**I. Reading topic: UNITS 6 - 9**

**II. GRAMMAR:**

* The future perfect
* Double comparatives.
* The active and passive causatives
* Reported speech: reporting orders, requests, offers, advice, instructions….
* Phrasal verbs
* Adverbial Clauses

**III. SAMPLE TEST**

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

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| **Question 1:** | **A.** yield | **B.** community | **C.** misty | **D.** nursery |
| **Question 2:** | **A.** milk | **B.** yolk | **C.** walk | **D.** folk |

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

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| **Question 3:** | **A.** genuine | **B.** kangaroo | **C.** generous | **D.** fortunate |
| **Question 4:** | **A.** technique | **B.** regional | **C.** satellite | **D.** interesting |

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

**Question 5:** 3 year-olds enjoy some **make-believe** games and are able to play out little stories such as bath the doll, then feed it and put it to bed.

**A.** imagining that something is real  **B.** forming a religious belief

**C.** role-playing **D.** relating to something real

**Question 6:** I think it’s time we **did away with** the obsolete policies.

**A.** maintained **B.** wiped out  **C.** abolished  **D.** looked out

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

**Question 7:** He is an honest man. You can **rely on** him to do a good job.

**A.** count on **B.** take in **C.** base on **D.** put up with

**Question 8:** The school orchestra played so many wrong notes that I had trouble **keeping a straight face**.

**A.** try not to show that you are unhappy **B.** protect yourself from being embarrassed

**C.** do your best not to smile or laugh **D.** show dislike or disgust

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

**Question 9:** “It’s about time you \_\_\_\_\_\_ your homework, Mary.”

**A.** must do **B.** do **C.** did **D.** will do

**Question 10:** In our team, no person \_\_\_\_\_\_ John could finish this tough task in such a short time.

**A.** outside **B.** other than **C.** including **D.** rather than

**Question 11:** \_\_\_\_\_\_ he got top marks at high school, he never went to university.

**A.** Although **B.** Despite **C.** Meanwhile **D.** Nevertheless

**Question 12:** Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution of the United States.

**A.** to ratify **B.** ratify **C.** ratified **D.** have ratified

**Question 13:** A large number of workmen \_\_\_\_\_\_ because of the economic recession.

**A.** have laid down **B.** has laid aside **C.** have been laid off **D.** has been laid out

**Question 14:** “What \_\_\_\_\_\_ if the earth stopped moving?”

**A.** happened **B.** would happen **C.** happens **D.** will happen

**Question 15:** He wasn't attending the lecture properly and missed most of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** things said by the teacher **B.** that the teacher said

**C.** which the teacher said **D.** what the teacher said

**Question 16:** When exactly did the war\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_between two countries?

**A.** go off **B.** set in **C.** call off **D.** break out

**Question 17:** Maria Sharapova became the first Russian\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a Wimbledon single title.

**A.** to win **B.** that was winning **C.** who wins **D.** which won

**Question 18:** His\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of safety regulations really can’t be ignored any longer

**A.** inattention **B.** disregard **C.** carelessness **D.** unfamiliarity

**Question 19:** She complains noisily about everything she doesn’t like. She is the type of person who is always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** making a fuss  **B.** doing a fuss  **C.** creating a fuss  **D.** giving a fuss

**Question 20:** That cannot be a true story. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it up.

**A.** can have made  **B.** must have made  **C.** would have made  **D.** should have made

**Question 21:** They asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_ in London then.

**A.** is my brother working  **B.** was my brother working

**C.** if my brother was working  **D.** if my brother is working

**Question 22:** She blamed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not explaining the lesson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her carefully.

**A.** on – for – to  **B.** for – on – for  **C.** ø – about – for  **D.** ø – for – to

**Question 23:** It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me more than an hour to download your photos you uploaded to your Facebook sites.

**A.** took  **B.** gave  **C.** sent  **D.** forwarded

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

**Question 24:** “I’m so upset. Everyone seems to betray me.”- “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Relax. It’s not that bad  **B.** Yeah. I think you can do it.

**C.** Oh, I’m sorry  **D.** Don’t apologize them.

**Question 25:** “Let me pay for the meal. It’s my turn to shout”. - “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** You’d better shout louder in case that they can’t hear you

**B.** Don’t turn back like that. They may see you.

**C.** Certainly not! I will pay.

**D.** How often do you eat out?

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.***

In a world where 2 billion people live in homes that don't have light bulbs, technology holds the key (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_ banishing poverty. Even the simplest technologies can transform lives and save money. Vaccines, crops, computers and sources of solar energy can all reduce poverty in developing countries. For example, cheap oral-rehydration therapy developed in Bangladesh has dramatically cut the death (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_ from childhood diarrhea.

But even when such technologies exist, the depressing fact is that we can’t make them cheap enough for those who most need them. Solar panels, batteries and light bulbs are still beyond the purse of many, but where they have been installed they change lives. A decent light in the evening gives children more time for homework and extends the productive day for adults.

Kenya has a thriving solar industry and six years ago Kenyan pioneers also started connecting schools to the Internet via radio links. These people were fortunate in being able to afford solar panels, radios and old computers. How much bigger would the impact be if these things (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_ and priced specifically for poor people?

Multinationals must become part of the solution, because (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_ they own around 60 per cent of the world's technology, they seldom make products for poor customers. Of 1,223 new drugs marketed worldwide from 1975 to 1996, for example, just 13 were for tropical diseases.

People think those enterprises should do more to provide vital products such as medicines at different prices around the world to suit (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_ people can afford. Alternatively, they could pay a percentage of their profit towards research and development for the poor.

*(Adapted from “The Price is Wrong” in “Focus on IELTS Foundations” by Sue O’Connell, Pearson Longman, 2006)*

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| **Question 26:** | **A.** to | **B.** at | **C.** with | **D.** for |
| **Question 27:** | **A.** amount | **B.** penalty | **C.** toll | **D.** number |
| **Question 28:** | **A.** have been made | **B.** were made | **C.** are made | **D.** made |
| **Question 29:** | **A.** unless | **B.** however | **C.** when | **D.** while |
| **Question 30:** | **A.** which | **B.** what | **C.** where | **D.** that |

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 37.***

Imagine the busy streets of New York City, an enormous place with millions of people. Every day, the streets are **congested** with people going about their daily lives. Now imagine a small robot in the middle of all of those people rolling down a busy sidewalk. Most people would not even notice the ten-inch smiling robot, called a Tweenbot, rolling along the street. This strange machine may interest some people, while others would ignore it completely. A researcher interested in studying how helpful people really are uses such robots in her experiments that take place on the streets of New York.

The Tweenbots experiment is the idea and creation of Kacie Kinzer. Kinzer’s idea was to make a robot that could navigate the city and reach its destination only if it was aided by pedestrians. Tweenbots rely on the kindness of warm-hearted strangers. Made simply of cardboard, wheels, and a device to turn the wheels, the Tweenbots face many dangers on the city streets. They could be run over by cars or smashed by careless kids. Kinzer thought her little robots might even be seen as some kind of terrorist device. The only real protection a Tweenbot has is its friendly smile. In addition to that, each of Kinzer’s robots **is fitted with** a flag that displays instructions for the robot’s destination. The only way these robots will reach their final point is if someone lends them a hand. Tweenbots are essentially a social experiment aimed at providing people a chance to show how caring they are.

On a daily basis, people in New York City are often in a hurry to get around. However, the Tweenbots, through their inability to look after themselves, took people out of their normal routines. The people who noticed the helpless little robots were actually interested in helping the Tweenbots find their way home. Tweenbots move at a constant speed and can only go in a straight line. If one was to get stuck, or was going in the wrong direction, it would be up to strangers to free it or turn it in the right direction. Surprisingly, no Tweenbot was lost or damaged, and each one arrived at its target in good condition. In fact, most people treated the robot in a gentle manner, and some even treated it as though it were a small living being.

Even if you were in a rush to go somewhere, would you stop and help a Tweenbot successfully reach its destination?

**Question 31:** What is this reading about?

**A.** A place to buy robots  **B.** A new kind of toy

**C.** An experiment  **D.** An interesting idea for the future

**Question 32:** What is a Tweenbot?

**A.** A person from New York City  **B.** A ten-inch smiling robot

**C.** A pedestrian  **D.** A terrorist device

**Question 33:** The word "**congested**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** flocked  **B.** secluded  **C.** stuffed  **D.** crowded

**Question 34:** How did a Tweenbot get to its final destination?

**A.** With the help of other Tweenbots

**B.** With the help of kind pedestrians on the street

**C.** With the help of Kacie Kinzer

**D.** With the help of other robots in New York City

**Question 35:** The word "**is fitted with**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to  
\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** is armed with  **B.** is embedded with

**C.** is supplied with  **D.** is assembled with

**Question 36:** Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

**A.** Most Tweenbots arrived at their destination damaged or broken.

**B.** Most people treated the Tweenbots in a gentle manner.

**C.** Tweenbots could not navigate the city on their own.

**D.** Tweenbots move at a constant speed and can only go in a straight line.

**Question 37:** What can be inferred about the Tweenbot?

**A.** They were useful for research.  **B.** They were ignored by most people.

**C.** They were helpful for pedestrians.  **D.** They did not work as planned.

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

**Question 38:** He felt very tired. However, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

**A.** He felt so tired that he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

**B.** Feeling very tired, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

**C.** As a result of his tiredness, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

**D.** Tired as he might feel, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

**Question 39:** Access to the library computer facilities is open to all students

**A.** Computers in the library are not used for students.

**B.** Students can freely assess the library computer service.

**C.** Students are not allowed to use library computers.

**D.** The library computer facilities are accessible to students

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

**Question 40:** These exercises look easy, but they are very relatively difficult for us.

**A.** These exercises **B.** easy **C.** very relatively **D.** for

**Question 41:** It was not until the end of prehistoric times that the first wheeled vehicles appearing .

**A.** until the end **B.** prehistoric **C.** the first **D.** appearing

**Question 42:** As the old one, this new copier can perform its functions in half the time.

**A.** As **B.** can perform **C.** its functions **D.** in half the time

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

**Question 43:** There is no question of changing my mind about resigning.

**A.** Nobody knows about my decision on resigning.

**B.** They asked me no question about resigning.

**C.** I should have changed my mind about resigning.

**D.** I certainly won’t change my mind about resigning.

**Question 44:** I forgot to lock the door before leaving.

**A.** I remembered that I left the door locked before going out.

**B.** I didn’t remember whether I locked the door before leaving.

**C.** I left without remembering to lock the door.

**D.** I locked the door before leaving, but I forgot about it.

**Question 45:** When there is so much traffic on the roads, it is sometimes quicker to walk than to go by car.

**A.**During rush hours, walking gives me much more pleasure than driving in the heavy traffic.

**B.** It is faster to walk than to drive in the heavy traffic at certain time of the day.

**C.** The traffic is always so heavy that you’d better walk to work; it’s quicker.

**D.** There is so much traffic these days that it is more pleasant to walk than to drive

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 46 to 50.***

A newborn baby can see, hear and feel. By the age of five, a child can talk, ride a bike and invent imaginary friends. How does this development happen? We don’t understand the way language, thinking and planning develop very well. Now scientists are using new technology to ‘see’ into children’s brains. And they are discovering new information about the way a baby’s brain develops.

A study in 2010 showed that the experiences a child has in their first few years affect the development of the brain. It showed that children who received more attention often had higher IQs. The brain of a newborn baby has nearly a hundred billion neurons. This is the same number as an adult’s brain. As they grow, a baby receives information through the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. This information creates connections between different parts of the brain. At the age of three, there are a hundred trillion connections.

One experiment looked at images of babies’ brains while they were listening to different sounds. The sounds were in different sequences. For example, one sequence was mu-ba-ba. This is the pattern ‘A- B-B’. Another sequence was mu-ba-ge. This is the pattern ‘A-B-C’. The images showed that the part of the brain responsible for speech was more active during ‘A-B-B’ patterns. This shows that babies can tell the difference between different patterns. This experiment is interesting because sequences of words are important to grammar and meaning. Compare two sentences with the same words in a different order: “John killed the bear” is very different from ‘The bear killed John’. So babies are starting to learn grammatical rules from the beginning of life.

Researchers also know that babies need to hear a lot of language in order to understand grammar rules. But there is a big difference between listening to television, audio books or the internet, and interacting with people. One study compared two groups of nine-month-old American babies. One group watched videos of Mandarin Chinese sounds. In the other group, people spoke the same sounds to the babies. The test results showed that the second group could recognize different sounds, however the first group learned nothing.

The scientist, Patricia Kuhl, said this result was very surprising. It suggests that social experience is essential to successful brain development in babies.

**Question 46:** The purpose of the article is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** explain new studies into the development of babies‟ brains.

**B.** describe how a new-born baby’s brain works.

**C.** compare the brains of adults and children.

**D.** prove that nowadays babies are more intelligent than in the past.

**Question 47:** According to the first paragraph \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** most aspects of child development are understood quite well.

**B.** some five-year-olds have imaginary friends.

**C.** children use technology more these days.

**D.** technology has been used in children’s brain surgery.

**Question 48:** Which statement is supported by the second paragraph?

**A.** Adult brains have more neurons than newborn’s brain

**B.** Babies and three-year-olds have the same number of neurons.

**C.** Early experiences have an effect on brain development.

**D.** The connections between parts of the brain stay the same as a child grows up.

**Question 49:** According to the second paragraph, which of the following can affect IQ?

**A.** being with adults a lot  **B.** connecting with other babies

**C.** paying attention to a baby  **D.** having access to information as early as possible

**Question 50:** It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** A pattern like ‘A-B-C’ is easier to understand

**B.** Babies’ brains cannot recognize different sound patterns

**C.** It’s not known which area of a baby’s brain processes speech.

**D.** Children can actually learn grammatical rules in their very early age.