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| **ĐỀ SỐ 3**  *(Đề thi có 06 trang)*  ★★★★★ | **ĐỀ ÔN LUYỆN CUỐI HỌC KỲ 1**  Môn: Tiếng Anh  Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề |

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

**Question 1: A**. naked **B**. looked **C**. laughed **D**. developed

**Question 2: A**. attempts **B**. shares **C**. looks **D**. beliefs

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

**Question 3: A.** typical **B.** favorite **C.** division **D.** organize

**Question 4: A.** certificate **B.** necessary **C.** economy **D.** geography

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s).***

**Question 5:** What may happen if John doesn’t **arrive** on time?

**A.** go along **B.** count on **C.** keep away **D.** turn up

**Question 6:** Tennis wear has become a very **lucrative** business for both manufacturers and tennis stars.

**A.** illegal **B.** profitable **C.** circumstantial **D.** expensive

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s).***

**Question 7:** No one knew **precisely** what would happen to human being in space.

**A.** casually **B.** flexibly **C.** wrongly **D.** exactly

**Question 8:** All the students got high marks in the test but Mary **stood out**

**A.** got very good marks  **B.** got higher marks than someone

**C.** got the most marks of all **D.** got the fewest marks of all

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

**Question 9:** The major goals of primary education is to achieve basic literacy and numeracy among all students.

**A.** The major goal **B.** is **C.** to achieve **D.** and

**Question 10:** The colonist who first settled in New England did so because they felt there was none social justice in their homeland of England.

**A.** who **B.** did so **C.** because **D.** none

**Question 11:** Having been finished her household chores, Mary decided to do some shopping.

**A.** Having been finished **B.** chores

**C.** to do **D.** shopping

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

**Question 12:** They\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_enthusiastically when their teacher\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in.

**A**. discuss/ comes **B**. will have discussed/ comes

**C**. will discuss/ came **D**. were discussing/ came

**Question 13:** It is parents’ duty and responsibility to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hands to take care of their children and give them a happy home.

**A.** shake **B.** hold **C.** join **D.** take

**Question 14:** The world’s biodiversity is declining at an unprecedented rate, which makes wildlife\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** prosperous **B.** perfect **C.** vulnerable **D.** remained

**Question 15:** She is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I expected.

**A.** more prettier than **B.** far prettier than

**C.** much more prettier than **D.** a lot prettier

**Question 16:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fuel that is used today is a chemical form of solar system.

**A**. Most of **B**. The most **C**. Most **D**. Almost the

**Question 17:** Most foreign students don’t like American coffee, and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. I don’t too **B**. neither did I **C**. either don’t I D. neither do I

**Question 18:** Nobody died in the accident, but 20 people were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. damaged **B**. injured **C**. spoiled **D**. wounded

**Question 19:** If she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sick, she would have gone out with me to the party.

**A**. hasn’t been. **B**. wasn’t **C**. weren’t. **D**. hadn’t been

**Question 20**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he was lazy, he failed the exam

**A**. So **B**. Consequently **C**. Thus **D**. Now that

**Question 21:** Who was the first person\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the South Pole?

**A**. to reach **B**. who reaches **C**. reached **D**. reaching

**Question 22:** There were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ few tickets sold that the concert was cancelled.

**A**. a **B**. very **C**. so **D**. such

**Question 23:** Don’t worry. They will do the job as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as possible.

**A**. economically **B**. economical **C**. economic **D**. economy

**Question 24:** Peter: “How do you get to work?”

Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A**. It is very far **B**. I walk, of course **C**. About 2 kilometres **D**. I was taken there

**Question 25:** John: “I don’t think I can do this.”

George: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**A**. Oh, come on **B**. Give it a try

**C**. No, I hope not **D**. Sure, no way!

***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 26:** It is not until a Vietnamese girl getting 18 years old that she is allowed to get married legally.

**A**. A Vietnamese girl is not allowed to get married legally only when she gets 18 years old.

**B**. A Vietnamese girl is allowed to get married legally only after she gets 18 years old.

**C**. They never allow a Vietnamese girl to get married legally when she is 18 years old.

**D**. The legal allowance for a Vietnamese girl to get married will be issued in 18 years.

**Question 27:** The thief wore gloves so as to avoid leaving any fingerprints.

**A**. The thief wore gloves so as to not leave any fingerprints.

**B**. The thief wore gloves so that not leave any fingerprints.

**C**. The thief wore gloves in order not to leave any fingerprints.

**D**. The thief wore gloves in order to not leave any fingerprints.

**Question 28:** He might have been joking when he said he was planning to leave home.

**A**. The idea of leaving home probably amused him a great deal.

**B**. I don’t know if he was serious when he expressed his intention of leaving home.

**C**. He could have made a joke about the situation when he left home.

**D**. He said he was going to leave home, but it turned out to be only a joke.

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

**Question 29:** My motorbike cannot start in the mornings. I think I will get the garage to repair it.

**A**. My motorbike cannot start in the mornings, so I will have it repaired.

**B**. My motorbike which I will have it repaired cannot start in the mornings.

**C**. My motorbike which I will get it repaired cannot start in the mornings.

**D**. My motorbike I will get it repaired which cannot start in the mornings.

**Question 30:** Sue and Brian met. Shortly after that, he announced they were getting married.

**A**. As soon as Sue and Brian met, they announced they were getting married.

**B**. Right at the time Brian met Sue, he announced they were getting married.

**C**. Scarcely had Sue and Brian met when he announced they were getting married.

**D**. Until Sue and Brian met, they had announced they were getting married.

***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 31 to 35.***

The General Certificate of Secondary Education or the GCSE examinations for **(31)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are the standard school-leaver qualifications taken by **(32)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_all UK students in the May and June following their 16th birthday. If you come to a UK **(33)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_school before you **(34)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the age of 16, you will study towards GCSE examinations in up to 12 subjects. Some subjects are **(35)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, including English and mathematics, and you can select others such as music, drama, geography, and history from a series of options.

**Question 31: A.** short **B.** long **C.** big **D.** a while

**Question 32: A.** similarly **B.** fortunately **C.** approximately **D.** virtually

**Question 33: A.** dependence **B.** independence **C.** independent **D.** independently

**Question 34: A.** reach **B.** come **C.** approach **D.** go

**Question 35: A.** necessary **B.** compulsory **C.** optional **D.** required

***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 36 to 42.***

When most people hear the term “National Park”, they automatically think of names such as “Yellowstone”, or “Yosemite”, or “Grand Canyon”. The big parks’ names bring to mind vast stretches of undisturbed wilderness perfect for hiking, camping, and nature-watching. But while this vision of America’s National Parks is wholly accurate and sufficiently **breathtaking**, there’s more.

America’s National Park system has an incredible 388 places to visit. This number includes not only the big parks, but also monuments, historical sites, recreation areas, battlefields, as well as scenic lakeshores, and rivers. And the Parks themselves don’t just stop at geyser-fields and mule-excursions. In America’s National Parks, you can climb an active volcano in Hawaii, “spelunk” the vast underground world of Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, dive the exotic coral reef of Biscayne Bay in Florida or cast your fishing nets in the far reaches of the Pacific with the locals of American Samoa. Each of these 388 places has a unique appeal - from the natural to the manmade, from the ethereal to the factual, from the subtle to the overwhelming - with the whole collection offering vacationers a nearly endless range of interests and activities in which to explore and **indulge**.

SeeAmerica.org is a great place to begin planning your trip to one of, or several of, America’s National Parks. From the home pages, you can search all of the Parks by name, region, activity, or even zip code. The site also serves as a portal to other important sites, like the National Park Sevice’s official website, www.nps.gov, and the National Park Foundation’s www.nationalparks.org. From SeeAmerica.org, you can get to all the information you will need to plan your trip from start to finish- from directions to the park, to park free, to typical weather conditions.

**Question 36:** What is the most popular national parks in the USA?

**A**. Yellowstone **B.** Yosemite **C**. Grand Canyon **D**. all are correct

**Question 37:** What is not true about the US national parks?

**A**. They are undisturbed wilderness.

**B**. There are 388 places to visit in each national park.

**C**. They are perfect for camping.

**D**. Tourists to the parks can enjoy nature-watching.

**Question 38:** What is NOT included in the national parks?

**A.** monuments **B**. lakeshores **C.** zoos **D**. big parks

**Question 39:** The word **“breathtaking”** mostly means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. extremely impressive **B**. not bad

**C**. uninteresting **D**. not shocking

**Question 40:** Which of these can be enjoyed in a national park in Hawaii?

**A**. Climbing an active volcano **B**. Diving the exotic coral reef

**C**. Going fishing with the locals **D**. Going on mule-excursions

**Question 41:** The word **“indulge”** mostly means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. wander off **B**. enjoy yourself **C**. live alone **D**. interfere with

**Question 42:** Which of the following statements is NOT true?

**A**. The names of parks just suggest part of the pleasure of visits to them.

**B**. There are 388 places of interest in the US national park system.

**C**. All you see at national parks are natural.

**D**. There are great variety of things for vacationers to enjoy.

***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 43 to 50.***

In most discussions of cultural diversity, attention has focused on visible, explicit aspects of culture, such as language, dress, food, religion, music, and social rituals. Although they are important, these visible expressions of culture, which are taught **deliberately** and learned consciously, are only **the tip of the iceberg** of culture. Much of culture is taught and learned implicitly, or outside awareness. Thus, neither cultural insiders nor cultural outsiders are aware that certain “invisible” aspects of their culture exist.

Invisible elements of culture are important to us. For example, how long we can be late before being impolite, what topics we should avoid in a conversation, how we show interest or attention through listening behavior, what we consider beautiful or ugly. These are all aspects of culture that we learn and use without being aware of it. When we meet other people whose invisible cultural assumptions differ from those we have learned implicitly, we usually do not recognize their behavior as cultural in origin.

Differences in invisible culture can cause problems in cross-cultural relations. Conflicts may arise when we are unable to recognize others’ behavioral differences as cultural rather than personal. We tend to misinterpret other people’s behavior, blame them, or judge their intentions or competence without realizing that we are experiencing cultural rather than individual differences.

Formal organizations and institutions, such as schools, hospitals, workplaces, governments, and the legal system are collection sites for invisible cultural differences. If the differences were more visible, we might have less misunderstanding. For example, if we met a man in a courthouse who was wearing **exotic** clothes, speaking a language other than ours, and carrying food that looked strange, we would not assume that we understood his thoughts and feelings or that he understood ours. Yet when such a man is dressed similarly to us, speaks our language, and does not differ from us in other obvious ways, we may fail to recognize the invisible cultural differences between us. As a result, mutual misunderstanding may arise.

**Question 43:** What is the main purpose of the passage?

**A**. To explain the importance of invisible aspects of culture

**B**. To describe cultural diversity all over the world

**C**. To point out that much of culture is learned consciously

**D**. To explain why cross-cultural conflict occurs

**Question 44:** The word **“deliberately”** in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. slowly **B**. accurately **C**. intentionally **D**. randomly

**Question 45:** The phrase **“the tip of the iceberg”** in bold in paragraph 1 means that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. other cultures seem cold to us

**B**. visible aspects of culture are learned in institutions

**C**. we usually focus on the highest forms of culture

**D**. most aspects of culture cannot be seen

**Question 46:** It can be inferred paragraph 3 that conflict results when\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. people think cultural differences are personal

**B**. people compete with those from other cultures

**C**. One culture is more invisible than another culture

**D**. some people recognize more cultural differences than others

**Question 47:** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

**A**. We are often aware that we are learning about culture

**B**. Visible aspects of cultures receive much attention in discussion of cultural diversity

**C**. People misinterpret other people’s behavior because they know they are experiencing cultural differences

**D**. Invisible cultural differences are often witnessed at formal organizations and institutions

**Question 48:** The author implies that institutions such as school and workplaces\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. are aware of cultural differences

**B**. teach their employees about cultural differences

**C**. reinforce invisible cultural differences

**D**. Share a common culture

**Question 49:** The **“exotic”** in bold in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** colourful **B**. strange **C.** familiar **D**. beautiful

**Question 50:** Which of the following would most likely result in misunderstanding?

**A**. Learning about our own culture in school

**B**. Unusual food being cooked by foreign visitors

**C**. Strange behavior from someone speaking a foreign language

**D**. Strange behavior from someone speaking our language