SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO TP.HCM **KIỂM TRA TẬP TRUNG GHK 1\_LẦN 2\_KHỐI 11**

**TRƯỜNG THPT TẠ QUANG BỬU** Năm học: 2019 – 2020Môn Tiếng Anh

Đề chính thức *(Thời gian làm bài: 45 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề)*

**MÃ ĐỀ: 801 ĐÁP ÁN**

***Read the text and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions:***

Giving a dinner party is a wonderful way of *entertaining people*. You can also *make new friends* and *give others the chance to get to know each other better*. It needs planning, though. First, make a guest list, with different kinds of people and a mixture of women and men. *Don’t invite* *couples* because they aren’t so much fun.

When you know who can come, find out what they like to eat and drink. Note down any who are vegetarians, or who can’t eat or drink certain things for religious seasons.

Then plan their menu. *Include a first course, a choice of main courses and a dessert*, plus lots of people’s favorite drinks. The next thing to do is the shopping. Make sure buy more than enough of everything, and that someone can help you carry it!

On the day, start cooking early. *Give people* ***appetizers*** *like Greek mezze or Spanish tapas, so* *they don’t get hungry if they have to wait*. Serve the delicious meal, sit down with your guests and have a good time – you’ve earned it!

1. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as the purpose of giving a dinner party?

**A. to get people to know more about their host and hostess**

B. to make new friends *dòng 1*

C. to help people to know each other better *dòng 2*

D. to entertain people *dòng 1*

1. When giving a dinner party, you should NOT invite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. those who are vegetarians **B. husbands and wives** *dòng 3*

C. both women and men D. those who can’t eat or drink certain things

1. The menu should include these EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. *dòng 7*

*ngoại trừ*

A.afirst course B. main courses C. a dessert **D**. **supper**

1. According to the passage, starters should be served \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. because the guests like eating them

B. because the guests want to have a good time together

**C.** **because the guests may be hungry while having to wait** *dòng 10,11*

D. because the guests want to eat them while having to wait

1. The word “**appetizers**” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. *appetizers = starters : món khai vị*

A.chances **B. starters** C. lists D. guests

***Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in the following passage:***

The EU has designated 2011 as the "European Year of Volunteering". In the European Union, almost 100 million citizens of (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invest their time, talents and money to make a positive contribution to their community by (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in civil society organisations, youth clubs, hospitals, schools, in sport clubs, etc. For the Commission, volunteering is an active expression of civic participation which (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ common European values (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solidarity and social cohesion. Volunteering also (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ important learning opportunities, because involvement in voluntary activities can provide people with new skills and competences that can even improve their employability.

1. **A. all ages** *mọi độ tuổi*B. all time C. all in all D. all day
2. A. volunteer B. voluntary C. voluntarily **D. volunteering** (*by+V-ing*)
3. A. takes part B. weakens **C. strengthens** *tăng cường* D. denies
4. A. as well as **B. such as** *chẳng hạn như*C. so as D. likely
5. **A.** **provides** *cung cấp* B. refuses C. disappoints D. charges

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

1. A. harm /h/ B. house /h/ C. husband /h/ **D. hour** *không đọc h*
2. A. kissed /t/ **B.** **visited** /ɪd/ C. laughed /t/ **D.** handicapped /t/

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

1. A. milestone B. special C. golden **D. advantage** 1-1-1-2
2. A. mountainous **B. overcome**  C. celebrate D. orphanage 1-3-1-1

***Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words:***

1. An elderly woman in a nearby farmhouse heard a car stop, an unusual occurrence in so remote an area.

 A. automatic *tự động* **B. distant** *xa xôi* C. savage *man rợ* D. mean ≈ *poor*

1. My daughter often receives presents from her dad at Christmas.

A. candles B. chocolate C. cards **D. gifts** *quà tặng*

***Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word:***

1. Working on a voluntary basis, the chef cooks for the homeless as a way to help the community.

*tự nguyện*

**A. forced** *ép buộc* B. educated C. happy D. handicapped

1. Do you think that if you bring happiness to others, you are also a happy person?

*hạnh phúc*

A.excitement B. joy **C.** **sorrow** *nỗi buồn* D. pleasure

***Choose the correct answer that best fits the blank or is closest in meaning to the given sentence:***

1. Ann: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” – Hoa: “Only about 600”

**A. What is the population of pandas in the world?** B. Where do giant pandas live?

*số lượng gấu trúc*

C. Why do they live in China? D. Do you like pandas?

1. Please make yourself\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while I get some coffee. *Hãy cứ thoải mái …*

 A. comfort **B. comfortable** C. uncomfortable D. comfortably

1. New jobs will provide invaluable experience \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_young people. *provide sth FOR sb*

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

1. Children must take care \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their parents when they are old.

A.in B. with C. about **D. of**

1. James asked his teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in English.

A. what does this word mean B. what did this word mean

C. what that word mean **D. what that word meant**

*dùng statement order trong reported question*

1. Jack said to Mary, “I love you so much.”

A. Jack told Mary that she loved him so much. *người nói người nghe bị đảo lộn*

B. Jack asked Mary that she loved him so much. *Đề khg phải câu hỏi*

C. Jack told to Mary that he loved her so much*. tell to sb*

**D. Jack said to Mary that he loved her so much**.

1. “You didn’t do what I said” The mother said to the son.

A. The mother accused her son of not doing what I had said. *không đổi đại từ*

**B. The mother accused her son of not doing what she had said.**

C. The mother accused her son of not doing what she said. *Không đổi thì*

D. The mother accused her son of doing what she had said. *tường thuật “ngược”*

1. The boy said to his sister: “You mustn’t touch the machine!” *mustn’t diễn tả sự ngăn cấm*

A. The boy denied touching the machine.

B. The boy accused his sister of touching the machine.

**C. The boy prevented his sister from touching the machine.**

*prevent sb from doing sth*: *ngăn cấm ai làm việc gì*

D. The boy told his sister to touch the machine.

1. My father hasn’t smoked cigarettes for a month. *S+haven’t/hasn’t+V3/V-ed …+for+[time duration]*

 A. It’s a month since my father hasn’t smoked cigarettes.

 **B. My father last smoked cigarettes a month ago.** *S+last+V2/V-ed …+[time duration]+ago*

 C. The last time my father smoked cigarettes a month ago.

 D. My father started smoking a month ago.

***Choose the underlined word or phrase ( A, B, C or D ) that needs correcting:***

1. I (A) finished college last year, and I **(B) am working** here for (C) only eight months (D) now.

🡪 have been working

1. They asked me **(A) what did happen** (B) the night before, but I was(C) unable to (D) tell them.

🡪 what had happened

1. He (A) expected **(B) to give** a special present (C) on his birthday but nobody (D) paid attention to it.

🡪 to be given

***Rewrite the following sentences as guided:***

1. John grew the trees in the backyard yesterday.

🡪The trees **were grown in the backyard by John yesterday.** S + [V] + O

🡪The trees **were grown by John in the** **backyard yesterday**.

🡪The trees **were grown in the** **backyard yesterday by John**.

1. They are going to celebrate their wedding anniversary in Hue. S’ + [be] + V3/-ed +…+ (by-phrase)

🡪Their wedding anniversary **is going to be** **celebrated in Hue**. [be] phải cùng thì với [V]

1. "Are you going to the cinema?" he asked me. ***“****helping verb + sub + main verb ….?****”***

🡪 He wanted to know **if / whether I was going to the cinema. *if / whether*** *+ sub + verb*

1. It took me one year to get over the obstacle. *It takes/took + O + [time duration] + to-inf. …*

🡪 I spent **one year getting over the obstacle.** *S + spend(s)/spent + [time duration] + V-ing …*

1. The boy needs to tell his teachers about this problem. *S + need + to-inf ↔ S’ + need + to be + V3/ed*

🡪 The boy’s teachers **need to be told / telling about this problem.** *S’ + need + V-ing*

1. Kim had a good memory so she remembered all the people she had met.

🡪 Having **a good memory, Kim remembered all the people she had met.**

*dùng V-ing/having+V3/ed diễn tả lý do/nguyên nhân*

1. Mr. Hopskin said to Mai: “It was nice of you to help me mow the lawn. Thank you.”

🡪 Mr. Hopskin thanked **Mai for helping him mow the lawn.** THANK + O + FOR + V-ing

1. “Why don’t you go to the dentist, Tom?” the teacher said. *đây thực chất là 1 lời khuyên*

🡪My teacher advised **Tom to go to the dentist.** ADVISE + O + TO-INF

1. “I won’t go unless you say sorry” Thomas said.

🡪 Thomas refused **to go unless I said sorry.** REFUSE + TO-INF

1. “I’m sorry I didn’t finish typing the report on time some days ago,” said his secretary.

🡪 My secretary apologized (**to me)** **for** **not finishing typing the report on time some days before.**

APOLOGISE (TO sb) FOR (NOT) + V-ing