

## BÀI TẬP ÔN KIỂM TRA GIỮA KỲ 1 KHỐI 11

### MA TRẬN ĐỀ KIỂM TRA GIỮA KỲ KHỐI 11

Ngày : 23 – 10 - 2024

#### INTRODUCTION / UNIT 1

##### LISTENING

I) Listen and fill in the missing information (0.75 point)

Q1: / Q2: / Q3:

II) Listen to the passage again and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false. (F). (0.75 point)

Q4: / Q5: / Q6:

(Đoạn văn mới ngoài sách giáo khoa)

##### USE OF ENGLISH

III) Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest (0.5 point)

Q7: A

Q8: ED / E(S)

IV) Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress. (0.5 point)

Q 9, Q 10

V) Give the correct form of the word in the brackets. (0.50 point)

Q 11: Q 12:

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Appear (v)     | = xuất hiện              |
| _____ (v)         | = biến mất               |
| _____ (n)         | = xuất hiện, vẻ bề ngoài |
| _____ (n)         | = biến mất               |
| 2) Confide (v)    | = tin tưởng, tiết lộ     |
| _____ (n)         | = sự tin tưởng           |
| _____ (adj)       | = tin tưởng              |
| _____ (adj)       | = bí mật                 |
| _____ (adv)       | = tin tưởng              |
| _____ (adv)       | = bí mật                 |
| 3) Emotion (n)    | = cảm xúc                |
| _____ (adj)       | = thuộc về cảm xúc       |
| _____ (adj)       | = thuộc về không cảm xúc |
| _____ (adv)       | = thuộc về cảm xúc       |
| 4) Health (n)     | = sức khỏe.              |
| _____ (adj)       | = khỏe mạnh.             |
| _____ (adj)       | = không khỏe mạnh.       |
| _____ (adv)       | = khỏe mạnh.             |
| _____ (adv)       | = không khỏe mạnh.       |
| 5) Optimist (n)   | = người lạc quan         |
| _____ (n)         | = chủ nghĩa lạc quan     |
| _____ (adj)       | = lạc quan               |
| _____ (adj)       | = lạc quan               |
| 6) Pessimism (n)  | = chủ nghĩa bi quan      |
| _____ (n)         | = người bi quan          |
| _____ (adj)       | = bi quan                |
| _____ (adv)       | = bi quan                |
| 7) Sympathize (v) | = thông cảm              |
| _____ (n)         | = thông cảm              |
| _____ (adj)       | = thông cảm              |
| _____ (adj)       | = không thông cảm        |
| _____ (adv)       |                          |
| 8) Trust (v)      | = tin cậy                |
| _____ (v)         | = không tin cậy          |
| _____ ((n)        | = tin cậy                |
| _____ (n)         | = không tin cậy          |
| _____ (adj)       | = tin cậy                |
| _____ (adj)       | = không tin cậy          |

VI) Fill the blank in the sentences with a suitable word or a phrase

Q13: Q14

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### PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1) To live up to sth       | = to match or equal sth (tốt như hoặc tương đương cái gì đó)          |
| 2) To run out of sth       | = to use sth up (hết/ cạn kiệt)                                       |
| 3) To fit in with sb       | = sống hài hòa với ai.  |
| 4) To get on with sb       | = to have a friendly relationship with sb (có mối quan hệ tốt với ai) |
| 5) To catch up with sb     | = to succeed in reaching sb (theo kịp ai)                             |
| 6) To go through with sth  | = to complete sth (vượt qua)  |
| 7) To put up with sb / sth | = to tolerate sb / sth (chịu đựng)                                    |
| 8) To look sth up (v)      | = to find information in a book, on a computer etc                    |
| 9) To look up to sb        | = to admire or respect sb   |
| 10) To get away            | = to have a holiday   |
| 11) To get away with sth   | = to do something bad and not be punished for it                      |
| 12) To make sth up         | = to invent sth (bịa chuyện)  |
| 13) To make up for sth     | = to compensate for sth (đền bù)                                      |
| 14) To go back             | = to return   |
| 15) To go back on sth      | = to break a promise (thất hứa)                                       |

### COLLOCATIONS

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1) To _____ a business                     | = khởi nghiệp            |
| 2) To _____ in love with sb                | = phải lòng ai           |
| 3) To _____ a shop / farm / hotel / school | = quản lý                |
| 4) To _____ birth to sb                    | = sinh con               |
| 5) To _____ a lesson                       | = có giờ học             |
| 6) To _____ a decision                     | = quyết định             |
| 7) To _____ care of sb / sth               | = to look after sb / sth |
| 8) To _____ friends with sb                | = kết bạn                |
| 9) To _____ part in sth                    | = tham gia               |
| 10) To _____ a photo                       | = chụp hình              |

VII) Give the correct tense of the verb in the brackets using Present simple, present continuous, past simple, past continuous, past perfect, present perfect. (0.5 point)

Q15: Q16

VIII) Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given and other words to complete each sentence. You must not use more than five words. do not change the word given (1.5 points)

(tenses / used to / be / get used to / phrasal verbs)

Q17 Q18: Q19: Q20:

### READING

IX) Read the following passage and then choose the correct answer. (01 point)

Q21: Q22: Q23: Q24

X) Read the following passage and then complete the answers to the questions below. You must not use more than five words (01 point)

Q25: / Q26 Q27, Q28

### WRITING

XI) Use the suggested words to make meaningful sentences. (1.5 points)

Q29, Q30, Q31, Q32 Q33, Q34:

### SPEAKING

TOPIC:

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### LISTENING

#### I) LISTEN AND FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION.

Scientists have changed when they think adolescence ends and adulthood starts. Adolescence is the period when children develop into (Q 1) \_\_\_\_\_, roughly around our teenage years. Scientists now say adolescence can start at the age of 10 and continue to the age of 24. Puberty once started around the age of 14, but improved (Q 2) \_\_\_\_\_ and nutrition means it can now start at the age of 10, especially in the developed world. The upper age for when adolescence ends has increased. We stay in education longer, and delay responsibilities like marriage, parenthood and getting a (Q 3) \_\_\_\_\_

#### II) LISTEN TO THE PASSAGE AGAIN AND DECIDE WHETHER THE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F).

A researcher is interviewing Louise for this year's British free time survey.

Q4: Louise goes to the theatre much more than she goes to the cinema.

Q5: Louise doesn't do the gardening.

Q6: Louise watches television seven hours a day.

#### III) CHOOSE THE WORD WHOSE UNDERLINED PART DIFFERS FROM THE OTHER THREE IN PRONUNCIATION

A	
/ eɪ /	– A+ consonant + E: gate, male, <u>s</u> ale – Table, paper, cable,
/æ /	– A+ consonant +(consonant) : pan, hat, back Ngoại lệ – /ɑ:/ father
/ɔ:/	– ALL, ALK, WA: <u>c</u> all, <u>w</u> alk, <u>w</u> ater, <u>f</u> all
/ɑ:/	– AR + phụ âm: farm, harm, Ngoại lệ /ɔ:/ <u>w</u> arn, <u>w</u> arm – chance, <u>d</u> ance, adv <u>a</u> n <u>c</u> e, <u>p</u> ath, <u>g</u> lass, <u>c</u> lass, mask

- |                       |                    |                              |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) A. <u>h</u> at     | B. <u>p</u> lane   | C. <u>p</u> an               | D. <u>g</u> ang    |
| 2) A. <u>c</u> all    | B. <u>s</u> tall   | C. <u>w</u> ater             | D. <u>p</u> ath    |
| 3) A. <u>l</u> ake    | B. <u>n</u> ame    | C. <u>c</u> amp              | D. <u>f</u> ace    |
| 4) A. <u>h</u> and    | B. <u>b</u> an     | C. <u>l</u> amp              | D. <u>c</u> ake    |
| 5) A. <u>f</u> ather  | B. <u>f</u> armer  | C. adv <u>a</u> n <u>c</u> e | D. deb <u>a</u> te |
| 6) A. esc <u>a</u> pe | C. deb <u>a</u> te | D. <u>w</u> ater             | D. <u>c</u> able   |
| 7) A. <u>w</u> arn    | B. ch <u>a</u> rge | C. <u>t</u> alk              | D. <u>s</u> tall   |
| 8) A. <u>c</u> ave    | B. <u>b</u> ank    | C. <u>p</u> ack              | D. <u>b</u> and    |

#### pronunciation of ED / S / ES ending

ED	
/ Id /	t,d
/t/	p, k, f, ph, gh, ss, ce, sh, ch, x
/d /	Còn lại (b,l,m,n, s, r, v,...) Chú ý gh (weigh <u>e</u> d, plough <u>e</u> d)

- |                          |                             |                             |                               |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 9) A. post <u>e</u> d    | B. wait <u>e</u> d          | C. stop <u>p</u> e <u>d</u> | D. mind <u>e</u> d            |
| 10) A. hop <u>e</u> d    | B. start <u>e</u> d         | C. miss <u>e</u> d          | D. finish <u>e</u> d          |
| 11) A. help <u>e</u> d   | B. liv <u>e</u> d           | C. robb <u>e</u> d          | D. stay <u>e</u> d            |
| 12) A. laugh <u>e</u> d  | B. wash <u>e</u> d          | C. watch <u>e</u> d         | D. want <u>e</u> d            |
| 13) A. chanc <u>e</u> d  | B. miss <u>e</u> d          | C. fix <u>e</u> d           | D. mov <u>e</u> d             |
| 14) A. dislik <u>e</u> d | B. open <u>e</u> d          | C. travel <u>e</u> d        | D. prefer <u>r</u> e <u>d</u> |
| 15) A. walk <u>e</u> d   | B. stop <u>p</u> e <u>d</u> | C. rush <u>e</u> d          | D. own <u>e</u> d             |

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S / ES	
/ s /	P, k, t, f, gh, ph Chú ý IC (mechanics, phonetics)
/Iz/	S, ss, z, ce, x, ge, sh, ch
/z /	Còn lại (b, d, l, m, n, r, v, y, i) Chú ý gh (weighs, ploughs)

- 16) A. oranges B. countries C. toothbrushes D. hostesses  
 17) A. clouds B. eyes C. books D. balls  
 18) A. cliffs B. shots C. cups D. winds  
 19) A. boots B. tins C. hands D. hours  
 20) A. watches B. kisses C. loves D. washes

### IV) CHOOSE THE WORD THAT DIFFERS FROM THE OTHER THREE IN THE POSITION OF PRIMARY STRESS.

<b>Words stressed on the first syllable</b>	holiday, ancient, festival, music, visit, couple, tourist, castle, harbour, monument, palace, ruins, statue, theatre, tower, island, kayaking, abseiling, audience, punctually, organised, forecast, visitor, opera, confident, anxious, envious, frightened, flexible, honest, sensitive, district, comedy, story, message, person, worry, patient, neighbour, weather, money, restaurant, company, hungry, sandwich, riddle adult, infant, toddler, emigrate, background, ancestor, lifespan, theory, argument, teenager, tablet arrogant, bitter, urgent, naughty, value, boundary, irritate, confidence, racket, message, addict, miserable, advertise, exit
<b>Words stressed on the second syllable:</b>	attraction, aquarium, cathedral, museum, production, delight, excite, relieve, ashamed, confused, embarrass, suspicious, upset, reliable, exhaust, excursion, accountant, arrange, tomorrow, revise, terrific, weekend, enjoy, retire, divorce, engaged, career, inherit, relate, accusing, aggressive, nostalgic, sarcastic, cartoon, appearance, abandon, transform, excuse, experience, reject, behaviour, profound,

- 1) A. restaurant B. experience C. confidence D. argument  
 2) A. arrange B. revise C. value D. retire  
 3) A. reject B. worry C. divorce D. exhaust  
 4) A. behaviour B. aquarium C. accountant D. boundary  
 5) A. tomorrow B. company C. teenager D. opera  
 6) A. embarrass B. abandon C. visitor D. sarcastic  
 7) A. sensitive B. aggressive C. addict D. envious  
 8) A. story B. message C. cartoon D. patient  
 9) A. profound B. anxious C. frightened D. ancient  
 10) A. theory B. tablet C. racket D. career

### V) GIVE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORD IN THE BRACKETS

<b>PREP + NOUN</b> (PREP: on, in, about, for, at, with, without, of) <b>+ V+ING</b>
<b>(MY / YOUR / HIS / HER / ITS / OUR / THEIR) + NOUN</b>
<b>A / AN / THE / THIS / THAT / THESE / THOSE + NOUN</b>
<b>MANY + PLURAL NOUN / MUCH + UNCOUNTABLE NOUN</b>
<b>ADJ + NOUN</b> <b>SUBJECT + LINKING VERB + ADJECTIVE</b> <b>Linking verbs:</b> be (thì), become (trở nên), look (trông có vẻ), sound (nghe có vẻ), feel (cảm thấy), taste (nếm có vẻ), smell (ngửi có vẻ), get (trở nên), seem (dường như), appear (dường như), remain (vẫn còn)
<b>SUBJECT + VERB + (OBJECT) + ADV</b>

- 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the dinosaurs has been a topic of discussion since the first of the huge skeletons were discovered. (appear)  
 2) Lisa watched until the train \_\_\_\_\_ from view. (appear)

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- 3) Her last concert \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain was no ordinary performance. (appear)
- 4) I am \_\_\_\_\_ that we can restore peace, stability and respect for the rule of law. (confide)
- 5) All information supplied will be treated \_\_\_\_\_ (confide)
- 6) Carla smiled \_\_\_\_\_ at the cameras. (confide)
- 7) The players all have \_\_\_\_\_ in their manager. (confide)
- 8) He revealed who leaked a \_\_\_\_\_ police report. (confide)
- 9) My doctor said the problem was more \_\_\_\_\_ than physical. (emotion)
- 10) "One day we will meet somewhere," she said \_\_\_\_\_. (emotion)
- 11) Police were shocked at the \_\_\_\_\_ way the murderer described the killings. (emotion)
- 12) Her good diet had kept her \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) People who are very overweight tend to be more \_\_\_\_\_ than others. (health)
- 14) Try to lose weight \_\_\_\_\_ by exercising more and eating better foods, rather than by extreme dieting.  
. (health)
- 15) Nowadays, children have become less active and eat \_\_\_\_\_. (health)
- 16) The doctor sounded \_\_\_\_\_ and John's hopes rose. (optimism)
- 17) He spoke \_\_\_\_\_ about better relations between the two countries. (optimism)
- 18) \_\_\_\_\_ still believe we can resolve the problem without going to war. (Optimism)
- 19) You think of marriage \_\_\_\_\_. (pessimism)
- 20) I am deeply \_\_\_\_\_ about the future. (pessimism)
- 21) You don't have to be a \_\_\_\_\_ to realize that we're in trouble. (pessimism)
- 22) I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to parents who are worried about what their children see on television.  
(sympathize)
- 23) The teacher listened \_\_\_\_\_ to the student's problems. (sympathize)
- 24) I explained our problems to the bank manager, but he remained \_\_\_\_\_. (sympathize)
- 25) I have absolutely no \_\_\_\_\_ for students who get caught cheating in exams. (sympathize)
- 26) A good relationship is built on \_\_\_\_\_. (trusty)
- 27) Dylan's deep \_\_\_\_\_ of journalists made him difficult to interview. (trust)
- 28) After the first time he lied, she became suspicious and \_\_\_\_\_. (trust)
- 29) She spent years touring Europe with her \_\_\_\_\_ old camera. (trust)
- 30) I have \_\_\_\_\_ her ever since she cheated me. (trust)

### VI) FILL THE BLANK IN THE SENTENCES WITH A SUITABLE WORD OR A PHRASE

- 1) I wasn't sure if she would fit \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends.
- 2) They were young people and got \_\_\_\_\_ with Christopher.
- 3) I need a boss I can look \_\_\_\_\_ to.
- 4) You haven't gone \_\_\_\_\_ on your promise, have you?
- 5) The restaurant certainly lived up \_\_\_\_\_ its reputation; the food was delicious.
- 6) We ran \_\_\_\_\_ of coal and had to burn wood.
- 7) The men went to prison but the two boys got \_\_\_\_\_ with a warning.

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- 8) The taxman caught \_\_\_\_\_ with him and demanded £17,000 in unpaid taxes.
- 9) I looked \_\_\_\_\_ the word in a dictionary to verify its spelling..
- 10) We're hoping to get \_\_\_\_\_ for a few days.
- 11) Palin didn't travel much as a young man but he's certainly made \_\_\_\_\_ for lost time now.
- 12) I felt so sick I just wanted to go \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.
- 13) His wife must have been a saint to put \_\_\_\_\_ with him for all those years.
- 14) He bravely went \_\_\_\_\_ with the wedding ceremony even though he was in a lot of pain.
- 15) When you're the boss you can make \_\_\_\_\_ your own rules.
- 16) He has \_\_\_\_\_ a business doing the gardening and roofing work.
- 17) He's been \_\_\_\_\_ a restaurant since he left school.
- 18) As soon as somebody \_\_\_\_\_ a photo, I will send you one.
- 19) Mrs. White \_\_\_\_\_ birth to a fine healthy baby at her late thirties.
- 20) You should shop around a bit before \_\_\_\_\_ a decision.
- 21) He has really blossomed out since he \_\_\_\_\_ in love with her
- 22) He has \_\_\_\_\_ friends with the kids in the street.
- 23) John took \_\_\_\_\_ in the game, but the rest of us just looked on.
- 24) He \_\_\_\_\_ swimming lessons every Friday.
- 25) He has spent two hours \_\_\_\_\_ care of his tires in the rain.

### VII) GIVE THE CORRECT TENSE OF THE VERB IN THE BRACKETS USING PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS, PAST PERFECT, PRESENT PERFECT.

TENSE	USES
Present simple (hiện tại đơn) Active: S + Verb Verb + s/ es S + don't / doesn't + V Do / Does + S + V?	a) Một chân lý hiển nhiên. b) Một hoạt động xảy ra thường xuyên. Nó thường được dùng với các trạng từ sau đây – Adverbs of Frequency (Trạng từ chỉ thường xuyên): <i>always (luôn luôn), usually, (thường thường), often (thường), sometimes (thỉnh thoảng), occasionally (thỉnh thoảng) rarely (ít khi), never (không bao giờ).</i> – <i>Every day (week / month / year ....) Mỗi ngày (tuần / tháng / năm</i> c) Tình trạng lâu dài d) Thời khóa biểu trong tương lai e) Khi mệnh đề chính ở thì tương lai
Present Continuous (hiện tại tiếp diễn) Active: S+ am / is / are + v + ing	a) Hành động xảy ngay lúc nói: <i>now, at the moment</i> b) hành động tạm thời : <i>today, this week, this month, this year...</i> c) Điều bức mình khó chịu với trạng từ <i>always</i> d) Một sự sắp xếp trong tương lai có thời gian cụ thể của cá nhân. Nó thường được dùng với các động từ chỉ sự chuyển động: <i>go, come, move, arrive, leave ...</i>

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<p>Past simple (quá khứ đơn)</p> <p>Active: S + V +ed/ v 2</p> <p>S + didn't + V</p> <p>Did + S + V?</p>		<p>Hành động xảy ra và hoàn thành trong quá khứ :: <i>yesterday, last night (week / month / year ...), three weeks ago</i></p>	
<p>Past continuous (quá khứ tiếp diễn)</p> <p>Active : S + was / were + V + ing</p>		<p>a) Hoạt động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ</p> <p>b) Hành động đang xảy ra bị 1 bị hành động khác làm gián đoạn.</p> <p>While / as + Past continuous</p> <p>When + Past simple</p>	
<p><b>Past perfect (quá khứ hoàn thành)</b></p> <p>Active : S+ had +p.p</p>		<p>1 hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ và chấm dứt trước 1 hành động khác.</p>	
<p><b>Present perfect (hiện tại hoàn thành)</b></p> <p>Active S + have + pp</p> <p>Has</p> <p>S + haven't / hasn't + P.P</p> <p>Have / Has + S + P.P</p>		<p>a) Hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ không xác định rõ thời gian.</p> <p>– Nó được dùng với các trạng từ sau đây: <i>ever?</i> (có bao giờ) ,<i>never</i> (chưa bao giờ), <i>yet</i> (?) (chưa), <i>not... yet</i> (chưa), <i>before</i> (trước đây), <i>lately</i>= <i>recently</i> (mới đây), <i>just</i> (vừa mới), <i>already</i> (rồi)</p> <p>b) Hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ tiếp tục đến hiện tại.</p> <p>– Nó được dùng với: <i>for</i> + khoảng thời gian, <i>since</i> + mốc thời gian , <i>so far</i> (cho đến nay)</p>	
<p><b>NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS (CÁC ĐỘNG TỪ KHÔNG DÙNG THÌ TIẾP DIỄN)</b></p>			
<p>hear: nghe</p> <p>see: thấy</p> <p>be: thì, là</p> <p>exist: tồn tại</p> <p>seem: dường như</p>	<p>believe: tin</p> <p>think: nghĩ</p> <p>understand: hiểu</p> <p>know: biết</p> <p>realize: nhận thấy</p> <p>contain: chứa đựng</p>	<p>own: làm chủ;</p> <p>have: có</p> <p>possess: sở hữu</p> <p>belong; thuộc về</p> <p>forget: quên</p> <p>remember: nhớ</p>	<p>need: cần</p> <p>want; muốn</p> <p>prefer: thích hơn</p> <p>like: thích</p> <p>love: yêu</p> <p>hate: ghét</p> <p>wish: muốn</p>

- 1) He (play) \_\_\_\_\_ table tennis every Saturday morning.
- 2) I (move) \_\_\_\_\_ here two weeks ago.
- 3) Many teenagers (learn) \_\_\_\_\_ to drive when they are 17.
- 4) When she (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ this, she will be very pleased.
- 5) Your plane (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ London at 8:30 and (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ in Cairo at 12:00.
- 6) She will visit her parents before she (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport.
- 7) You (study) \_\_\_\_\_ every night?
- 8) You (see) \_\_\_\_\_ that film yet?
- 9) Marie-Claude isn't a Canadian. I (believe) \_\_\_\_\_ she comes from France.
- 10) I (learn ) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot since I started coming to this school.
- 11) She (sing) \_\_\_\_\_ very well but I didn't like the band.
- 12) Mary always (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ her dirty socks on the floor for me to pick up. Who does she think I am? Her maid?
- 13) You won't find Jerry at home right now. He (study) \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.
- 14) Don't give Jan any cheese. She (hate) \_\_\_\_\_ it!

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- 15) We (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ in a queue at passport control when suddenly I realised that I (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ my passport.
- 16) After he (fill) \_\_\_\_\_ the basket, he went to the checkout.
- 17) When they left college, Mary and Sue (start) \_\_\_\_\_ making films.
- 18) When I first met him, he (work) \_\_\_\_\_ in a restaurant.
- 19) We (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ in the café until the rain stopped, and then went home.
- 20) I can't do sports now because I (not wear) \_\_\_\_\_ trainers.
- 21) They (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema every Sunday.
- 22) Ann (not seem) \_\_\_\_\_ very happy at the moment.
- 23) Who is that man? What (he / want) \_\_\_\_\_?
- 24) Mary and John are planning to go on holiday soon. They (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ are staying \_\_\_\_\_ in an expensive hotel.
- 25) A: Are you doing anything tonight?  
B: Yes, I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the station to meet my friend Richard.
- 26) A: You (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ anything at the antiques sale yesterday?  
B: No, I (want) \_\_\_\_\_ to buy some jewellery but I (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ my credit card at home.
- 27) I (not work) \_\_\_\_\_ today. I'm on holiday.
- 28) The storm started while they (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ home.
- 29) He always (talk) \_\_\_\_\_. I wish he would shut up.
- 30) We (go) \_\_\_\_\_ down in the lift when suddenly it stopped.
- 31) He always (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the bank on Fridays.
- 32) Mary (fall) \_\_\_\_\_ asleep while she was watching television.
- 33) Yesterday afternoon Bobby (see) \_\_\_\_\_ the ocean for the first time.
- 34) He is a liar. He (never tell) \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.
- 35) Claire is very sociable. She (know) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of people
- 36) Look! John (come) \_\_\_\_\_ in.
- 37) Tom could hear shouts from the flat next door. His neighbours (argue) \_\_\_\_\_ again.
- 38) He (break) \_\_\_\_\_ his leg when he was skiing.
- 39) The window was open and a bird (fly) \_\_\_\_\_ into the room.
- 40) We (sit) \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when it started to rain.
- 41) The River Thames (flow) \_\_\_\_\_ through London.
- 42) We (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ London last month.
- 43) I (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ along the street when I suddenly (feel) \_\_\_\_\_ something hit me in the back. I (not know) \_\_\_\_\_ what it was.
- 44) When I (come) \_\_\_\_\_ to see Mr. Robinson last night, he (read) \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper and his two children (listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to an English song.
- 45) He (not be) \_\_\_\_\_ in class yesterday.
- 46) When I came to the stadium, the match (already start) \_\_\_\_\_
- 47) My grandfather (die) \_\_\_\_\_ 30 years ago. I (never meet) \_\_\_\_\_ him.



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- 48) We (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
- 49) A: May I watch television, Mom?  
B: You always (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ television. You should do something more active.
- 50) The light didn't work because someone (take) \_\_\_\_\_ the bulb.

### VIII) COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS A SIMILAR MEANING TO THE FIRST SENTENCE. USE THE WORD GIVEN AND OTHER WORDS TO COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE. YOU MUST NOT USE MORE THAN FIVE WORDS. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN.

#### 1) USED TO

Subject + used to + verb	1) Thói quen trong quá khứ bây giờ không còn nữa.
Subject + didn't use to + verb	– He used to play football when he was young but he doesn't any more
Did + subject + use to + verb?	2) Tình trạng trong quá khứ bây giờ không còn nữa.
	– He used to be a famous singer but he isn't any more.

#### 2) BE / GET USED TO

BE USED + TO +	NOUN	... QUEN...
GET USED + TO +	VERB+ ING	... LÀM / TRỞ NÊN QUEN
– He isn't used to English food. – I haven't got used to my new computer yet. – I'm used to driving my new car now, but I found it very strange at first. – Jane had to get used to driving on the left.		

- 1) When I was a child I loved watching cartoons. (USED)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ when I was a child.
- 2) He hated swimming when he was a child. (USE)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ swimming when she was a child
- 3) Mr. Brown no longer teaches in this school. (TEACH)  
Mr. Brown \_\_\_\_\_ in this school.
- 4) John smoked cigarettes when he was a young man. (USED)  
John \_\_\_\_\_ when he was a young man.
- 5) My friend French finds it difficult to eat with chopsticks (USED)  
My French friend \_\_\_\_\_ with chopsticks
- 6) He doesn't do well at school any more. (USED)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ at school.
- 7) When I was 10, I went swimming with my friends. (USED)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends when I was 10.
- 8) He doesn't play football any more. (USED)  
He \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) My French friend finds driving on the left difficult. (USED)  
My French friend \_\_\_\_\_ on the left.
- 10) It's not unusual for her to stay up all night. (STAYING)  
She \_\_\_\_\_ all night.
- 11) Tom and I regularly rode the same bus to school. (RIDE)  
Tom and I used \_\_\_\_\_ to school.
- 12) At first I thought that running was hard, but now I think it's not. (USED)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- 13) Tom started working in a new office. At first, he was confused but after a few weeks it became normal for him. (USED)  
It took Tom a few weeks to get \_\_\_\_\_ in a new office.
- 14) Tom often talks to foreigners. It's nothing new for him. (USED)  
Tom \_\_\_\_\_ foreigners.
- 15) It is strange for me to drive on the left side of the road. (USED)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ on the left side of the road
- 16) When he was younger, Tom did not drink milk but now he drinks it almost every day. (USE)  
When he was younger, Tom \_\_\_\_\_ milk but now he drinks it almost every day.

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By the time / When + S + V (past simple) , S + V (past perfect)

- 17) The plane took off and then he got to the airport. (HAD)  
By the time I got to the station, the plane \_\_\_\_\_
- 18) Joe left college and then I met him. (HAD)  
When I met Joe, \_\_\_\_\_
- 19) They had lunch and then I saw them. (HAD)  
By the time I saw them, \_\_\_\_\_
- 20) The party started and then we arrived (HAD)  
When we arrived, \_\_\_\_\_
- 21) The light went out and then we got out of the office. (GONE)  
When we got out of the office, \_\_\_\_\_
- 22) The fire destroyed most of the shop and the firefighters arrived. (HAD)  
When the firefighters arrived, the fire \_\_\_\_\_ the shop

### PHRASAL VERBS

- |    |                         |   |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1) | To pass away            | = to die  |
| 2) | To get on with sb       | = to have a friendly relationship with sb (có mối quan hệ tốt với ai) |
| 3) | To put up with sb / sth | = to tolerate sb / sth (chịu đựng)                                    |
| 4) | To look up to sb        | = to admire or respect sb   |
| 5) | To make up for sth      | = to compensate for sth (đền bù)                                      |
| 6) | To go back on sth       | = to break a promise (thất hứa)                                       |

- 23) Tom had a bad relationship with his brother.(GET)  
Tom didn't use to \_\_\_\_\_ his brother.
- 24) His rude behaviour is too much for me. (PUT)  
I can't \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour.
- 25) They respected him for his honesty. (LOOKED)  
He was \_\_\_\_\_ his honesty.
- 26) No amount of money can compensate for my father's death. (MAKE)  
No amount of money can \_\_\_\_\_ my father's death.
- 27) I don't see how you can tolerate the constant noise. (UP)  
I don't see how you can \_\_\_\_\_ the constant noise.
- 28) My mother died when I was ten. (AWAY)  
My mother \_\_\_\_\_ ten.
- 29) They were angry that the company had broken its promise. (GONE)  
They were angry that the company \_\_\_\_\_ its promise
- 30) Jake has a bad relationship with his colleagues, making teamwork challenging. (GET)  
Jake \_\_\_\_\_ his colleagues, making teamwork challenging

### IX) READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND THEN CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

Teenagers today are undergoing lots of changes. They are between the ages of 13 to 19. Many of them are undergoing physical and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ changes. These are the stages in the teenagers that are unavoidable.

The teenage life is full of happiness, sadness, enjoyment and it can be interesting too. This is because in the teenage life that a teenager is subjected to physical growth, hormonal changes and even dilemmas. They may be in a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of conflict like undergoing puppy love. This is only a normal part of life.

Making friends is part and parcel of a teenager's life. The teenager should enjoy life by making friends with peers and take (3) part in healthy activities such as camping, picnic, kayaking, swimming and so on. Through friends, a teenager learns to joke, laugh and play to release stress and tension. By making friends, the teenager learns to sweeten his or her joys and even eases the bitterness of life's downtime.

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Many teenagers are very conscious of their (4) \_\_\_\_\_ outlook. It is at this part of their life that beauty strikes as the main self-image. They love to follow up with the latest trends for dressing, hairstyle and even look good with their physical image. Some girls and boys go on a crash diet to slim down in order to look attractive. Others may suffer from acne and pimples that may scar their external beauty.

- |                 |             |            |             |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1) A. emotional | B. social   | C. gradual | D. cultural |
| 2) A. source    | B. stage    | C. area    | D. lack     |
| 3) A. role      | B. interest | C. part    | D. control  |
| 4) A. emotional | B. mental   | C. moral   | D. physical |

**X) READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND THEN COMPLETE THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS BELOW. YOU MUST NOT USE MORE THAN FIVE WORDS**

The British spend their free time in different ways. People generally use it to relax, but many people also do voluntary work, especially for charities.

People spend a lot of their free time in the home, where the most popular leisure activity is watching television, the average viewing time being 25 hours a week.

Reading is also a favourite way of spending leisure time. The British spend a lot of time reading newspapers and magazines.

In the summer gardening is popular, and in winter it is often replaced by “do-it-yourself” when people spend their time improving or repairing their homes. Many people have pets to look after; taking the dog for a daily walk is a regular routine.

The extra leisure time available at weekends means that some leisure activities, many of them to do with sport, normally take place only then. Traditional spectator sports include football, cricket, horse racing, motor racing and motor cycle racing. Popular forms of exercise are swimming, tennis, ice-skating or roller skating, cycling, climbing, and hill or country walking.

Families often have a “day out” at the weekend, especially in summer, with a visit to a local event such as a festival, fair or show.

Young people especially go to clubs and discos, while people of all ages go to the theatre, the cinema, art exhibitions and concerts.

- 1) How many hours a week do the British watch television?  
They watch television \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) How do the British spend a lot of time?  
They spend a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) When do many leisure activities to do with sport normally take place?  
They normally take \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) What do the British usually do in their spare time in the summer?  
They usually \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer.
- 5) What do the British usually do in their spare time in the winter?  
They usually \_\_\_\_\_ in the winter.  
They usually \_\_\_\_\_ in the winter.
- 6) Which sports do many British people enjoy watching?  
They enjoy watching \_\_\_\_\_, motor racing and motor cycle racing
- 7) What are the popular forms of exercise?  
They are \_\_\_\_\_, cycling, climbing, and hill or country walking.
- 8) Where do British families usually go at the weekend?  
They usually go \_\_\_\_\_ such as a festival, fair or show
- 9) Where do young people especially go at the weekend?  
They especially go \_\_\_\_\_ at the weekend
- 10) Where do people of ages go at the weekend?  
They go to \_\_\_\_\_ exhibitions and concerts at the weekend.

**XI) USE THE SUGGESTED WORDS TO MAKE MEANINGFUL SENTENCES**

- My name is \_\_\_\_\_
- I am / come from \_\_\_\_\_
- I grew up \_\_\_\_\_

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- My family has \_\_\_\_\_
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in my family
- I live in \_\_\_\_\_
- I have lived / have been living in \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ / since \_\_\_\_\_
- I'm into / interested in + NOUN / VERB + ING
- My hobby is + V+ING
- I would like to have a penfriend because
- I am + V+ING
- I want / would like To + V
- To have a chance / an opportunity to + VERB

### POITE REQUESTS

- Would it be possible for you to \_\_\_\_\_
- Could you please \_\_\_\_\_?
- Would you mind if you + V+ED / V 2
- Would you mind + V+ING?

Hi! My name / Bao and I / from Viet Nam. I'm sixteen years old and I / born and I grow up / Ho Chi Minh

City. We / live here / 10 years. There / be / four people / my family: my parents / my sister / I / I / interested / learn foreign languages, especially English

I would like to have an English penfriend because I want / improve / my English writing skills. Moreover, I /

also have an opportunity / practise my English / foreigners / know more / other countries. Would you mind / tell me / how you do your leisure activities? I / like football / so I usually/ play it / my free time.