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| **ĐỀ SỐ 2**  *(Đề thi có 05 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.** finished **B.** raised **C.** cooked **D.** stopped

**Question 2: A.** occasion **B.** explosion **C.** provision **D.** inversion

***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.** capture  **B.** picture **C.** ensure **D.** pleasure

**Question 4: A.** overwhelming **B.** entertainment

**C.** stability **D.** application

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

**Question 5:** Many species of plants and animals are in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of extinction.

**A**. dangerous **B**. danger **C**. dangerously **D**. endangered

**Question 6:** We should participate in movement\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to conserve the natural environment.

**A**. to organize **B**. organizing **C**. organized **D**. which organized

**Question 7**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_money, he would buy a new car.

**A**. Was he to have **B**. If he do have **C**. If he has **D**. Were he to have

**Question 8:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_down to dinner than the telephone rang.

**A**. No sooner I had sat **B**. No sooner had I sat

**C**. Scarcely I had sat **D**. Hardly had I sat

**Question 9:** Remember to bring with you your school certificate and letters of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from your teachers and your previous employers when you come to the interview.

**A**. assignment **B**. invitation **C**. recommendation **D**. advertisement

**Question 10:** - “Did he make any comments?”

- “Yes, he said it was imperative that we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on time tomorrow.”

**A**. had been **B**. be **C**. have been **D**. will be

**Question 11:** The kind-hearted woman\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_all her life to helping the disabled and the poor.

**A**. spent **B**. lived **C**. dedicated **D**. wasted

**Question 12:** He is the man\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_car was stolen last week.

**A**. whom **B**. that **C**. which **D**. whose

**Question 13:** When the police investigate a crime, they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_evidence such as fingerprints, hair or clothing.

**A.** look into **B**. look up to **C.** look after **D.** look for

**Question 14:** Body language is the potent form of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_communication

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

**Question 15**: It gets\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to understand what the professor has explained.

**A**. more difficult than **B**. more and more difficult

**C.** the more difficult **D**. difficult more and more

**Question 16:** We often take this small road home to avoid heavy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the main street.

**A**. sounds **B**. movement **C.** vehicles **D**. traffic

***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 17:** - Ann: “Thank you for the nice gift you brought to us.”

- Daisy: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A**. Yes, you’re welcome. **B**. Don’t mention it.

**C**. Actually I myself don’t like it. **D**. All right. Do you know how much it costs?

**Question 18:** - Laura: “What a lovely house you have!”

- Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A**. I think so. **B**. Of course not. It’s not costly.

**C**. Thank you. Hope you will drop in. **D**. No problem.

***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 19:** In spite of his poorness, he is honest.

**A**. Although he is poor, but he is honest. **C**. Despite he is poor, he is honest.

**B**. Although he is poor, he is honest. **D**. In spite of he is poor, he is honest.

**Question 20**: These people started working for this company in 1986.

**A**. These people have been working for this company since 1986.

**B**. These people haven’t worked for this company in 1986.

**C**. These people worked for this company since 1986.

**D**. These people have been working for this company in 1986.

**Question 21:** We got wet yesterday because we didn’t remember to bring our raincoats.

**A**. If we had remembered to bring our raincoats, we wouldn’t have got wet yesterday.

**B**. We would get wet yesterday if we didn’t remember to bring our raincoats.

**C**. If we remembered to bring our raincoats, we wouldn’t get wet yesterday.

**D**. If we had remembered to bring our raincoats, we wouldn’t get wet yesterday.

***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.***

Although speech is the most advanced fonn of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols, and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of signal is to **impinge upon** the environment in such a way that **it** attracts attention, as, for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, its **potential** for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meanings in and of themselves. A stop sign or a barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver’s cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage in communication. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. Without an exchange of ideas, interaction comes to a halt. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods must be based upon speech. Radio, television, and the telephone are only a few.

**Question 22:** Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

**A**. Speech **B**. Gestures **C**. Communication **D**. Signs and signals

**Question 23:** The phrase “**impinge on”** is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. vary **B**. intrude **C**. improve **D**. way

**Question 24:** The word “it” in paragraph 1 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A**. function **B**. environment **C**. sign **D**. way

**Question 25:** What does the author say about speech?

**A**. It is the only true form of communication.

**B**. It is the most advanced form of communication.

**C**. It is necessary for communication to occur.

**D**. It is dependent upon the advances made by inventors.

**Question 26**: The word **“potential”** in paragraph 1 could be replaced by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. range B. organization C. possibility D. advantage

**Question 27**: The word **“intricate”** in paragraph 1 could be replaced by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. inefficient B. historical C. uncertain D. complicated

**Question 28:** It may be concluded from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. only some cultures have signals and symbols

B. symbols are very easy to define and interpret

C. waving and handshaking are not related to culture

D. signals, signs, symbols and gestures are forms of communication

***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 29:** She performed all her duties **conscientiously.**

**A**. irresponsibly **B**. liberally **C**. responsibly **D**. insensitively

**Question 30:** Peter is on cloud nine as he’s just got an **acceptance** letter from that big company he applied for.

**A**. agreement **B.** confirmation **C**. refusal **D.** admission

***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 31:** I don’t really like the car. Mary has just bought it.

**A**. I don’t really like the car which Mary has just bought.

**B**. I don’t really like the car Mary has just bought which.

**C**. I don’t really like which Mary has just bought.

**D**. I don’t really like the car which Mary has just bought it.

**Question 32:** He was very tired. He agreed to help me with my homework.

**A**. Despite being very tired, but he agreed to help me with my homework.

**B**. Tired as he was, he agreed to help me with my homework.

**C**. As tired as he was, he agreed to help me with my homework.

**D**. Tired though was he, he agreed to help me with my homework.

***Read the following passage and mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the blanks.***

Everyone needs a home where they feel sheltered and safe. Today we live in modem flats and houses, **(33)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_have air-conditioning to keep us cool, and heating to keep us warm. There is electricity for lighting and supplies of gas or oil for the heating. Hot and cold water **(34)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from the taps and dirty water disappears **(35)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the drains. Many of our homes have balconies or gardens. In the past, people made their homes from materials that they found nearby. When we look at different houses we can tell how old they are from the materials used and the way they were built. It was different long **(36)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people did not have water in their homes and there were no electric lights. To keep warm, they sometimes made **(37)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_inside their homes. With a fire started they could cook their food and heat water.

**Question 33: A.** where **B.** which **C.** whose **D.** who

**Question 34: A.** floats **B.** finds **C.** flies **D.** flows

**Question 35: A.** up **B.** toward **C.** down **D.** on

**Question 36: A.** ago **B.** then **C.** back **D.** time

**Question 37: A.** flames **B.** food **C.** furnaces **D.** fires

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

**Question 38**: No one has known anything about our promotion, haven’t they?

**A B C D**

**Question 39**: It was suggested that your father gave up smoking for the sake of himself.

**A B C D**

**Question 40**: Only when I am hungry I like eating rice and fish.

**A B C D**

***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 41:** My uncle, who is an **accomplished** guitarist, taught me how to play.

**A**. famous **B**. modest **C**. skillful **D**. perfect

**Question 42**: I received housing benefit when I was **unemployed.**

**A**. out of practice **B.** out of order **C**. out of fashion **D**. out of work

***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.***

In the world today, particularly in the two most industrialized areas, North America and Europe, recycling is big news. People are talking about it, practicing it, and discovering new ways to be **sensitive** to the environment. Recycling means finding ways to use products a second time. The motto of the recycling movement is “Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.”

The first step is to reduce garbage. In stores, a shopper has to buy products in blister packs, boxes and expensive plastic wrappings. A hamburger from a fast food restaurant comes in lots of packaging: usually paper, a box, and a bag. All that packaging is wasted resources. People should try to buy things that are wrapped simply, and to reuse cups and utensils. Another way to reduce waste is to buy high-quality products. When low quality appliances break, many customers throw them away and buy new ones - a loss of more resources and more energy. For example, if a customer buys a high-quality appliance that can be easily repaired, the manufacturer receives an important message. In the same way, if a customer chooses a product with less packaging, that customer sends an important message to the manufacturers. To reduce garbage, the throwaway must stop.

The second step is to reuse. It is better to buy juices and soft drinks in returnable bottles. After customers empty the bottles, they return them to the store. The manufacturers of the drinks collect the bottles, wash them, and then fill them again. The energy that is necessary to make new bottles is saved. In some parts of the world, returning bottles for money is a common **practice**. In those places, the garbage dumps have relatively little glass and plastic from throwaway bottles.

The third step in being environmentally sensitive is to recycle. Spent motor oil can be cleaned and used again. Aluminum cans are expensive to make. It takes the same amount of energy to make one aluminum can as it does to run a color TV set for three hours. When people collect and recycle aluminum (for new cans), they help save one of the world’s precious resources.

**Question 43:** Which is described as one of the most industrialized areas?

**A**. Asia **B**. Middle East **C**. South America **D**. Europe

**Question 44:** What does the word **“sensitive”** means?

**A**. cautious **B**. acute **C**. logical **D**. responding

**Question 45:** It was a waste when customers buy low-quality products because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. customers always change their ideas **B**. they have to be repaired many times

**C**. people will soon throw them away **D**. they are very cheap

**Question 46:** What is the main topic of the passage?

**A**. How to live sensitively to the environment.

**B**. What is involved in the recycling movement.

**C**. How to reduce garbage disposal.

**D**. What people often understand about the term “recycle”.

**Question 47:** According to the passage, people can do the following to reduce waste **EXCEPT**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. buy high-quality products **B**. buy simply-wrapped things

**C**. buy fewer hamburgers **D**. reuse cups

**Question 48:** What best describes the process of reuse?

**A**. The bottles are filled again after being returned, collected and washed.

**B**. The bottles are collected, returned, filled again and washed.

**C**. The bottles are washed, returned, filled again and collected.

**D**. The bottles are collected, washed, returned and filled again.

**Question 49:** The word **“practice”** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. belief **B**. deed **C**. exercise **D**. training

**Question 50:** The garbage dumps in some areas have relatively little glass and plastic because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. returned bottles are few. **B**. few bottles are made of glass or plastic.

**C**. each returned bottle is paid. **D**. people are ordered to return bottles