**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP GIỮA KÌ II**

**NĂM HỌC 2020-2021**

# MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 11-HỆ 10 NĂM

**A TRẮC NGHIỆM**

# LANGUAGE

1. **Phonology**

# Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions. (0.5 point)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. interview | B. agency | C. addition | D. customer |
| 2. A. religious | B. masterpiece | C. prestigious | D. abundant |
| 3. A. finance | B. service | C. order | D. company |
| 4. A. broaden | B. provide | C. pursue | D. succeed |
| 5. A. college | B. degree | C. language | D. subject |
| 6. A. rainforest | B. tropical | C. discover | D. animal |
| **2. preposition** |  |  |  |

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

* 1. We congratulated him having invented an energy-saving device.
		1. for B. at C. about D. on
	2. He was criticised not having put the elephant poachers in jail.
		1. at B. about C. for D. on
	3. Academic courses should teach practical skills addition to critical thinking.
		1. at B. on C. in D. for
	4. The city mayor praised all voluntary students \_ having cleaned the playgrounds for the children.
		1. for B. of C. at D. to
	5. Vietnam has been named among the 12 countries most for climate change by the World Bank.
		1. of risk B. in risk C. at risk D. for risk
	6. Passengers requiring a special meal during the flight should inform the airline advance
		1. on B. in C. towards D. For

# 3. Vocabulary

1. Global warming is one of the biggest issues facing humans nowadays.
	1. causes B. factors C. concerns D. agreements
2. It is not easy at all to get a good job without any qualifications.
	1. academic B. social C. great D. favourite
3. At the level, you can join three-year or four-year colleges.
	1. primary B. secondary C. postgraduate D. undergraduate
4. My favourite part of England is Cornwall. There's some absolutely beautiful there.
	1. nature B. signs C. scenery D. views
5. We need to preserve the of wildlife because each species has an important role to play.
	1. diversity B. various C. population D. type
6. The effects of climate change on humans and nature are .
	1. catastrophic B. temperature C. global D. risk

# 4. Grammar

1. Scientists on the site found many ancient tools, tombs and pottery, and made some important archaeological discoveries.
	1. worked B. working C. to work D. to be working
2. The ancient houses by the fire are now under reconstruction.
	1. to destroy B. destroying C. destroyed D. destroy
3. The most magnificent feature of Taj Mahal \_ is the central dome.
	1. noticed B. being noticed C. to notice D. noticing
4. The teacher the speaking task on the board, so now the students are discussing it.
	1. has already been writing B. has already written

C. already wrote D. had already written

1. Sandy his sister since she to university in 2014.
	1. hadn't seen/went B. hasn't been seeing/went

C. didn't see/has gone D. hasn't seen/went

1. Peter at Midfield Secondary School since 2006, but he music in his lessons twice.
	1. has been teaching/has only played B. has been teaching/has only been playing

C. has taught/has only been playing D. has taught/has only played

# READING

* 1. **Read the two passages carefully and choose the correct answer.**

Rainforests circle the globe for twenty degrees of latitude on both sides of the equator. In that relatively narrow band of the planet, more than half of all the species of plants and animals in the world make their home. Several hundred different varieties of trees may grow in a single acre, and just one of those trees may be the habitat for more than ten thousands kinds of spiders, ants, and other insects. More species of amphibians, birds, insects, mammals, and reptiles live in rainforests than anywhere else on earth.

Unfortunately, half of the world’s rainforests have already been destroyed, and at the current rate, another 25 percent will be lost by the year 2010. Scientists estimate that as many as fifty million acres are destroyed annually. In other words, every sixty seconds, one hundred acres of rainforest is being cleared. When ***this*** happens, constant rains erode the former forest floor, the thin layer of soil no longer supports plant life, and the ecology of the region is altered forever. Thousands of species of plants and animals are condemned to extinct and since we aren’t able to predict the ramifications of this loss to a delicate global ecology, we don’t know what we may be doing to the future of the human species as well.

1. *What is the point of view that the author expresses in this passage ?*
	1. The author believes that the rainforest will survive.
	2. The author believes that preserving the rainforest is important to the global ecology.
	3. The author believes that he can predict the future of global ecology.
	4. The author believes that the extinction of species is a natural process.
2. *According to the passage, more than half of all the species of plants and animals*
	1. live in twenty rainforest.
	2. Live in several hundred different varieties of trees.
	3. Live in a forty-degree band of latitude.
	4. Live in areas where the rainforest has been cleared.
3. *How many of the world’s rainforests are projected to be destroyed by the year 2010 if the current rate continues ?*

A. All of them will be gone. B. Three-quarters of them will be gone.

C. Half of them will be gone. D. One-quarter of them will be gone.

1. *The word “this” in line 10 refers to*

A. the destruction of the acres. B. the reading of the passage.

C. the erosion of the forest floor. D. the constant rains.

1. *What will not happen if the rainforest continues to be cleared ?*
	1. The land will be eroded by the rains.
	2. Many species of plants and animals that depend on the rainforest will become extinct.
	3. The future of the human species may be changed.
	4. The rainforest will grow, but at a much slower rate.

# Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

* 1. more and more countries become industrialized, there will be more and more competition for petroleum for cars, home heating, and industry. While (2) petroleum contributes greatly (3) acid rain, it is less (4) than coal. Unfortunately, petroleum is more expensive than coal and the supply of petroleum will eventually run out. Therefore, there will be more and more pressure to burn coal for energy. Coal is a (5) dirtier energy source than petroleum. Since we already know how destructive acid rain is, it is very important that we increase our efforts to find a non – polluting source of energy as quickly as possible so that we can avoid further environmental damage.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. Although | B. Even | C. As | D. Also |
| 2. A. burning | B. flowing | C. blowing | D. releasing |
| 3. A. to | B. on | C. for | D. with |
| 4. A. pollute | B. polluting | C. pollution | D. polluted |
| 5. A. more | B. much | C. many | D. most |

# Read the two passages carefully and choose the correct answer.

In developing countries, people are sometimes unaware of the importance of education, and there is economic pressure from those parents who prioritize their children's, making money in the short term over any long-term benefits of education. Recent studies on child labor and, poverty have suggested that when poor families reach a certain economic threshold where families are able to provide for their basic needs, parents return their children to school. This has been found to be true, once the threshold has been breached, even if the potential economic value of the children's work has increased since their return to school.

Other problems are that teachers are often paid less than other professions; a lack of good universities and a low acceptance rate for good universities are evident in countries with a relatively high population density.

India has launched EDUSAT, an education satellite that can reach remote parts of the country at a greatly reduced cost. There is also ail initiative supported by several major corporations to develop a $100 laptop. The laptops have been available since 2007. The laptops, sold at cost, will enable developing countries to give their children a digital education. In Africa, an "e-school program" has been launched to provide all 600,000 primary and high schools with computer equipment, learning materials and internet access within 10 years. Volunteer groups are working to give more individuals opportunity to receive education in developing countries through such programs as the Perpetual Education Fund. An

International Development Agency project started with the support of American President Bill Clinton uses the Internet to allow co-operation by individuals on issues of social development.

1. In developing countries, .
	1. people all know that education is very important all the time
	2. all parents are rich enough to send their children to school
	3. children have rights to get high schooling
	4. children have to work instead of going to school
2. According to recent studies, when parents are able to overcome their financial difficulty, .
	1. they send their children back to school
	2. they still make their children continue working
	3. they have their children work even harder
	4. they themselves continue their schooling
3. In populous countries, .
	1. teaching is the highest-paid career
	2. there are a lot of good universities
	3. there is a lack of good universities
	4. no other careers are better paid than teaching
4. The third paragraph is about .
	1. an Indian education satellite
	2. the projects to computerize education in developing countries
	3. the computerization of African education
	4. President Bill Clinton who bought a lot of computers
5. How many projects are presented in the third paragraph?
	1. One b. Two c. Three d. Four

# 4. Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

The General Certificate of Secondary Education or the GCSE examinations for (1) are the standard school-leaver qualifications taken by (2) all UK students in the May and June following their 16th birthday. If you come to a UK (3) school before you (4) the age of 16, you will study towards GCSE examinations in up to 12 subjects. Some subjects are compulsory, including English arid mathematics, and you can select (5) , such as music, drama, geography and history from a series of options.

1. a. short b. long c. big d. long
2. a. similarly b. fortunately c. approximately d. virtually
3. a. dependence b. independence c. independent d. independently
4. a. reach b. come c. approach d. go
5. a. other b. each other c. another d. others

# Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

Hoan Kiem lake is an attractive body of water right in the (1)………of Hanoi. Legend has it that in the mid- 15th century (2) ,Heaven gave Emperor Le Thai To (Le Loi) a magical sword which he used to fight

(3)……….the Chinese, the Ming aggressors, out of Vietnam. After that one day when he was out (4) in

the lake, a giant (5) tortoise suddenly grabbed the sword and disappeared into the depths of the lake.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. middle | b. main | C. heart | D. point |
| 2. A. festival | B. century | C. time | D. occasion |
| 3. A. above | B. down | C. for | D. against |
| 4.A. diving | B. playing | C. sailing | D. walking |
| 5.A. gold | B. golden | C. huge | D. salty |

1. ***Read the passage carefully and then choose the best answer.***

There are more and more challenges for school children today at their early age. For example elementary pupils have to work harder to finish many types of homework. Teachers and parents can help them in many ways. Teachers should be more ready to give timely comments and feedbacks to encourage their pupils. At home, parents also need to care more about the place and time for their children to do

homework. There should be enough space to work comfortably, good light, and no distractions such as television or phone calls.

Taking tests is another challenge for school children. Some parents worry that their children will become stressed over the tests. However, teachers can help them prepare more carefully for the tests and be more confident to pass them. Teachers try to make sure that the pupils really enjoy the experience, so that they are able to do their best. Parents can help by not taking them too seriously. The more relaxed parents are, the better children can perform in the tests.

1. Which of the following is used as an example to show how hard children have to study today?
	1. They have to finish a lot of homework.
	2. They have to neglect many types of homework.
	3. They have to get good marks.
	4. They have to take many kinds of exams.
2. According to the reading passage, what DON’T parents need to care more about when their children do the homework?
	1. Distraction **B.** Time **C.** Space **D.** Position
3. How do parents feel about their children's taking tests?
	1. They worry that their children will become stressed**.**
	2. They think it is a challenge for them.
	3. They care about them. **D.** They help them prepare for the tests.
4. Why do teachers have to make school children feel that taking tests is an enjoyable experience?
	1. so that they are confident to take the tests.
	2. so that they are more worried about taking tests.
	3. so that they prepare more carefully.
	4. so that they are able to do their best.
5. What kind of attitude should parents show towards children's taking tests?
	1. Serious **B.** Relaxed **C.** Ready **D.** Useful

# WRITING

* 1. **Error identification**

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

1. I (**A**) **have never been understanding** why (B) **such** a lot of people (C) **want** to study (D) **abroad**.
2. I (A) **have started** doing my homework (**B**) **when** I got home from school, but I stopped (C) **to watch**

my favourite (D) **music** show.

1. **The** sales manager was praised for **take** an important role **in** the development of the **organization**. A **B** C D
2. **Have** washed the car, the **skilled** mechanic noticed **a** small scratch **on** the front left fender. A B C D
3. With **its(A) thousands (B)** of rocks and cave **emerged** (C) out of the water, Ha Long Bay **has won**

(D)international recognition

1. Vietnam **exports** a lot of rice **is grown** mainly **in the south** of **the country**. A B C D

# B T ẬN I.Word form

**Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form the word that fits in the gap**

1. One of the reasons for Vietnamese students' studying abroad is the quality of the programmes in higher education. (ACADEMY)
2. Most of these students are interested in pursuing studies for bachelor's degrees. (GRADUATE)

3 . I'd like to you about the differences (that) I should be aware of. (CULTURE)

1. Cuc Phuong National Park is also a(n) zone of fauna. (ABUNDANCE)
2. Last year, we came to the heritage site and beautiful of West Yen Tu. (LAND)
3. Farming contributes more than 30 percent of the total greenhouse gas \_ . (EMIT)

# II . WRITING

1. **Sentence transformation**
	1. **Finish the incomplete sentences, using either a *participle* or *to-infinitive clause*.**
		1. He was the last emperor who ruled both parts of empire.

 He…………………………………………………………………………………………

* + 1. The girl is very nice. She is talking to me

 The girl ………………………………………………………..

* + 1. Students who arrive late will not be permitted to enter the classroom.

……………………………………………………………………..

* + 1. The wild ox *which is kept at* Nam *Cat Tien National Park* is of a special kind

……………………………………………………………………..

# Rewrite these sentences using present perfect or present perfect continuous tense

* 1. Nam is still studying English. He started studying it two years ago. ( for)

 ……………………………………………………………………………………………..

* 1. He attended two online vocational courses : one in 2012 and the other in 2013 ( twice)

 ……………………………………………………………………………………………..

* 1. The graduate students started arriving at four o’clock. They are still arriving.

 ………………………………………………………………………………………..

* 1. This is their first visit to the Greek island.(never)

They the Greek island before.

# 3 Rewrite these sentences using Perfect gerund or Perfect participle

1. He had dumped lots of rubbish onto the beach. He denied it.

*……………………………………………………………………………………………………………*

1. Because farmers had been informed about the bad effects of chemical fertilisers. They started using them sparingly on their farms.

……………………………………………………………………………..

1. Someone had cut down the oldest tree in the park. The police suspected Mike of doing it.

*…………………………………………………………………………………………………………….*

1. After we had learnt that humans are responsible for global warming. We were determined to reduce our carbon footprint.

……………………………………………………………………………….

# Theme writing

**Topic 1: Choose two of the following points about studying abroad. Write an email of 100 - 140 words to a friend from another country asking for information and advice.**

Points:

1. Work experience for career-based courses
2. Tuition fees at colleges and universities
3. Travelling in your host city and country
4. Experiencing culture shock when studying abroad
5. Working part-time
6. Opening a bank account
7. Surviving the cold and wet weather
8. Visas and other documents

# Topic 2: Write your essay ( between 100- 140 words) about the causes- the effects of global warming and what should you do to reduce global warming. You can use the following cues.

Cues:

# Causes

* carbon dioxide emissions from the burning of fossil fuels
* deforestation for farmland, wood and paper
* increasing use of chemical fertilizers on croplands

# Effects

* heat-related illnesses and death, and spread of infectious diseases
* extreme weather patterns such as severe storms, heat waves, floods and droughts
* widespread extinction of species

# Some possible solutions

* reducing energy use
* planting trees or plants
* using green methods of transport

# Topic 3: Write your essay ( between 100-140 words) about Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex. You can use the following cues.

Cues:

* Cultural value

Home to many temples, pagodas, and places of worship.

Archaeological discoveries of human activity dating back almost 30,000 years.

* Natural beauty

Trang An - Tam Coc - Bich Dong natural scenic landscape and ecological site.

A magnificent landscape of limestone mountain tops surrounded by valleys and steep rocks.

* Geological value

A magnificent landscape of limestone mountain tops surrounded by valleys and steep rocks.

* Preservation of heritage

Home to more than 800 can species of flora and fauna.