**BÀI TẬP ÔN THI HỌC KÌ 2**

**[MÔN TIẾNG LỚP 10](https://thuvienhoclieu.com/tai-lieu-tieng-anh/tai-lieu-tieng-anh-lop-10/)**

**A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM**

**I. PRONUNCIATION**

**Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.**

1. A. finger B. consume C. deplete D. protect

2. A. confusion B. solution C. protection D. editor

3. A. animal B. invention C. energy D. influence

4. A. entertainment B. ecological C. economic D. encouragement

5. A. consumption B. pesticide C. destruction D. disposal

6. A. pesticide B. habitat C. important D. digital

**II.VOCABULARY**

1. **Vocabulary:**

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

1. The factory was fined for discharging chemicals into the river. ***The underlined word has closest meaning to:***

 A. charging B. throwing C. in charging D. discounting

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the removal or cutting down all trees in an area for urban use and farm lands.

 A. Greenhouse effect B. Depletion C. Deforestation D. Fossil fuels

3. One of the aims of Greenpeace is to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the environmental problems facing our planet.

 A. take responsibility B. arouse interest C. raise concern D. raise awareness

4. London is home to people of many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cultures.

 A. diversification B. diversity C. diversify D. diverse

5. Students can also use word processing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to improve their vocabulary.

 A. assignments B. applications C. calculations D. devices

6**.** There are lots of things we can all do to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the environment.

 A. protect B. enhance C. make D. build

7. On the wedding day, the best man is expected to help the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. groom B. bride C. guest D. bridesmaid

**2. Preposition:**

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

1.In the age of technology, you can take advantage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_new applications which are very useful for

learning English.

A. of B. on C. in D. up

**2.**English devices that distract students. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their study are banned in most schools.

A. in B. against C. from D. out

**3.**Affected by the Western cultures, Vietnamese young people ‘s attitude\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love and marriage have dramatically changed.

A. for B. with C. through D. towards

4. Animals are dying\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ far more often than you might think.

A. from B. out C, for D. of

**III.GRAMMAR**

**1. Relative Clause :**

1. All smartphones\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_storage hardware is big can store downloaded audio books

 A. which B. who C. whose D. that

2.She fell in love with a man\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was from another country.

A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

3.I must thank the people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I got the present from.

A. whom B. which C. whose D. when

**2. Comparison:**

1. His new digital camera is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I have ever seen.

 A. more expensive B. the most expensive C. as expensive as D. the expensiver

2. The situation was much\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than we expected.

 A. as bad as B. worse C. more badly D. worst

3.Tom drives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Jim does.

 A. carefully B. more careful C. careful D. more carefully

**3. Reported Speech:**

1. Someone\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the tickets were free.

 A. said me B. said me that C. told to me D. told me

2. They announced that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a number of key figures the day before

A. met B. has met C. had met D. meets

3. She said she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ collect it for me after work.

A. would B. did C. must D. had

**4. Passive voice:**

1. Men and women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_equal rights to education and employment.

 A. should be given B. should give C. gave D. give

2. The situation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to continue.

A. cannot allow B. cannot be allowed C. cannot have allowed D. cannot be allowing

3.Today, many serious childhood diseases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by early immunization.

A. are preventing B. can prevent C. prevent D. can be prevented

### 4. Error identification:

### Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction:

1.She’s the woman whom sister looks after the baby for us.

A. the B. whom C. after D. us

2. He said that he visisted Thailand the year before.

A. said B. visited C. the D. before

3. What is the name of the girl which we met at the party last night ?

A. is B. the girl C. which D. the

4. Rosy said that she will come back there on another project the following year.

A. said B. will come back C. there D. the following

5. Most of the guests turned up two hours early, that took us by surprise.

A. Most B. turned up C. that D. by surprise

6. They asked the children to not make too much noise.

 A. asked B to not C. too D. much

**IV. READING COMPREHENSION**

**1. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D:**

 In many ways, the increasingly rapid **pace** of climate change is a direct result of the growth of the human population. In the last 100 years, the world population has more than tripled. Obviously, this has meant that the world has needed to produce three times as much food, energy, and other natural resources.

 In addition, the average person uses more energy and natural resources than the average person one hundred years ago, meaning that the rates of **consumption** are actually much higher than just the increase in population would imply.

All of these activities: food production, energy usage, and the use of natural resources contribute to climate change in some way. The greater amounts of oil and other fuels burned to create energy release chemicals which add to global warming. In order to produce more food, farmers cut down trees to gain more land for their fields. In addition, we cut down trees to build the houses needed for a larger population. Those trees are an essential part of controlling global warming.

 In addition to a growing population, the world also has a population that desires a higher standard of living than in the past, and a higher standard of living requires the use of even more natural resources. For example, China is the world’s most populous nation, with 1.3 billion people. Currently, the standard of living for most of those people is far below that of people in first world nations. Therefore, the average Chinese citizen uses far fewer natural resources and less energy than the average citizen of the US or Japan. If every Chinese person attains a first world lifestyle, the amount of energy and natural resources needed in the world will double, even if the standard of living in every other nation on Earth remains the same as it is today.

*1. The growth of the human population results in ………….*

A. climate change rapidly B. lack of food C. shortage of natural resources D. lack of energy

*2. The word “****consumption****” in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.*

A. development B. usage C. population D. increase

*3. According to the passage, how does the standard of living affect global warming?*

A. Higher standards of living are better for the environment.

B. First world nations create less population than developing nations.

C. The use of natural resources is directly related to the standard of living.

D. High standards of living lead to increases in world population.

*4. Why does the author discuss China, Japan and the United States?*

A. To compare the standards of their citizens.

B. To explain why China will not be able to become a first world nation.

C. To explain why the world’s use of energy will need to double soon.

D. To better illustrate the effects of an increase in standards of living.

**2. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D**

 The last two decades have seen enormous changes in the way people's lives are affected by **IT**. Twenty years ago, few people had access to a computer while today most people use them at work, home or school and use of e-mail and the Internet is an every day event.

These developments have brought many benefits to our lives. E-mail makes communication much easier and more immediate. This has numerous benefits for business, commerce, and education. The World Wide Web means that information on every conceivable subject is now available to us. Clearly, for many people this has made life much easier and more convenient.

However, not all the effects of the new technology have been beneficial. Many people feel that the widespread use of e-mail is destroying traditional forms of communication such as letter writing, telephone and face-to-face conversation. In addition, the huge size of the Web means it is almost impossible to control and regulate. This has led to many concerns regarding children accessing unsuitable websites. In conclusion, developments in **IT** have brought many benefits, yet I believe developments relating to new technology in the future are likely to produce many negative effects that will need to be addressed very carefully.

1. According to the passage, E-mail\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. reduces face-to-face contact B. can be checked quickly and easily

C. is used only in business D. takes a lot of time to transmit

2. What does the **IT** stand for?

A. Information Transfer B. Information Transmission

C. Information Theory D. Information Technology

3. The World Wide Web and e-mail communication\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. causes a busy and exciting life B. have also been used for education purpose

C. is difficult to get access to D. is destroying traditional customs

4. The writer thinks future IT developments will be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. more positive B. more negative C. more rapid D. unexpected

**3. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D**

**BODY LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES**

 The body language people use often communicates more about their feelings than the words they are saying. We use body movements, hand gestures, facial expressions, and changes in our voice to communicate with each other. Although some body language is universal, many gestures are culturally specific and may mean different things in different countries.

 If you want to give someone the nod in Bulgaria, you have to nod your head to say no and shake it to say yes – the exact opposite of what we do! In Belgium, pointing with your index finger or snapping your fingers at someone is very rude.

 In France, you shouldn’t rest your feet on tables or chairs. Speaking to someone with your hands in your pockets will only make matters worse. In the Middle East, you should never show the soles of your feet or shoes to ***others*** as it will be seen as a grave insult. When eating, only use your right hand because they use their left hands when going to the bathroom.

 In Bangladesh, the ‘thumbs-up’ is a rude sign. In Myanmar, people greet each other by clapping, and in India, whistling in public is considered rude.

 In Japan, you should not blow your nose in public, but you can burp at the end of a meal to show that you have enjoyed it. The ‘OK’ sign (thumb and index finger forming a circle) means ‘everything is good’ in the West, but in China it means nothing or zero. In Japan, it means money, and in the Middle East, it is a rude gesture.

**1:** It is mentioned in the passage that many gestures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. may mean different things in different countries.

B. are not used to communicate our feelings.

C. can be used to greet each other in public.

D. are used in greeting among men and women.

**2:** In the Middle East, people do not use their left hands for eating because they use their left hands\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. when going to the bathroom. B. when preparing the meal.

C. to put in their pockets. D. to clean their tables and chairs.

**3:** Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?

A. In France, people shouldn’t rest their feet on tables.

B. In Belgium, snapping your fingers at someone is very rude.

C. In China, the ‘OK’ sign means money

D. In Myanmar, people greet each other by clapping

4: The word “**others**” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. other people. B. other shoes C. other soles D. other feet

**4. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

Ecotourism is booming and many tour operators say this is helpful to nature. Every year, millions of people visit protected (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_areas to observe rare species. However, a new report casts doubt on this form of tourism. The report, (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the journal "Trends in Ecology and Evolution", suggests that ecotourism damages more than helps nature. Researchers believe tourists disrupt animals in their natural (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They point to a recent event in Costa Rica where turtles had problems laying their eggs because of the many tourists who had gathered (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the beach to watch them.

1. A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. naturism

2. A. publicized B. publicizing C. published D. publishing

3. A. tour B. resource C. disaster D. habitat

4. A. over B. in C. on D. to

**5. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

**THE TREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT**

Nowadays people are more aware that wildlife all over the world is in \_\_\_1\_\_\_. Many \_\_\_2\_\_\_ of animals are threatened and could easily become \_\_\_3\_\_\_ if we do not make an effort to protect. There are many reasons for this. In some cases, animals are \_\_\_4\_\_\_ for their fur or for other valuable parts of their bodies. Some birds, such as parrots, are caught alive and sold as pets.

1. A. danger B. dangerous C. endanger D. dangered

2. A. forms B. more C. marks D. species

3. A. empty B. vanished C. disappeared D. extinct

4. A. extinct B. hunted C. chased D. game

**6. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

Janet got married to Pedro last Saturday, and we went to the wedding, which (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_place in a lovely little church in the country. Janet, the bride wore a beautiful white dress; it had a long train made of silk, and it was carried by a young (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , who was the daughter of her elder sister. At the start, her husband-to-be, the groom, was waiting for her at the front of the church. She walked down the aisle to the front with her father, and after the (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she came back down again with her husband. Afterwards, people took photos outside the church, and all the guests were invited to a (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in a hotel nearby, where we all had a meal.

1. A. took B. held C. happens D. organized

2. A. bride B. bridegroom C. bridesmaid D. best man

3. A. ceremony B. party C. celebration D. custom

4. A. date B. meeting C. greeting D. reception

## B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

## I. WORD FORM :

1. Air- conditioning systems have chlorofluorocarbon that is one of the well-known environmental……………… (POLLUTE)

2. The Earth’s natural resources should be consumed at a ………………….. level. ( SUSTAIN)

3. How much energy does this modern resort……………. every day? (CONSUMPTION)

4. Many environmentalists have supported the…………….of the earth’s natural resources such as land, fresh water, rain forests and fossil fuels. (PRESERVE)

5. Susan believes in ghosts and the world for the dead. She is so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (SUPERSTITION)

## II. WRITING

***Rewrite sentennces:***

***a. Change the following sentences into reported speech***

1. Mai said to Tom “ Think about the packaging before you buy products”

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2. “Don’t interrupt me while I am speaking.” Nam said to Hoa.

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1. The porter said to me, "I'll wake you up when the train arrives in Leeds."

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***b. Conditional sentences***

1. She is lazy so she can’t pass the exam.

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2. I can’t get the ticket because I don’t have the right change.
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3. The car breaks down so often because you don’t take good care of it.

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