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| **[thuvienhoclieu.com](https://thuvienhoclieu.com/)**  **ĐỀ 1** | **ĐỀ ÔN THI HỌC KỲ II – NĂM HỌC 2021-2022**  **[Môn: TIẾNG ANH 12](https://thuvienhoclieu.com/tai-lieu-tieng-anh/tai-lieu-tieng-anh-lop-12/)** |

***Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s)in each of the following questions.***

***Question 1:*** She started a degree but **dropped out** after only a year.

**A.** gave up **В.** reduced **C.** had a gap year **D.** tolerated

***Question 2:*** John is an **erudite** professor; his brother, however, has never shown any interest in books or learning.

**A.** generous and sociable **B.** friendly and kind

**C.** learned and well-read **D.** polite and modest

***Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s)in each of the following questions.***

***Question 3:*** If he gets to university, his parents will be **walking on air.**

**A.** happy **B.** hopeful **C.** boring **D.** upset

***Question 4:*** Getting some work experience now will help you when you apply for a **permanent** job.

**A.** lasting  **B.** temporary **C.** quick **D.** steady

***Choose the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

***Question 5:*** I think the sensible thing to do is call and ask for directions.

**A.** calling **B.** is **C.** sensible **D.** directions.

***Question 6:*** Jack had to skip breakfast; otherwise, he will be late for class.

**A.** for class **B.** will be **C.** otherwise **D.** skip breakfast

***Question 7:*** Before the invention of e-mail and the *Internet* in 1972, it took people at least one day to have hand-written letters send to the recipients' homes.

**A.** it **B.** at least **C.** send **D.** recipient

***Choose the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.***

***Question 8:*** *Mary and her friends are in a restaurant.*

The waiter: “Here’s the menu.”

Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** May we sit at this table? **B.** Can we have a look at the menu?

**C.** What do you recommend? **D.** That’s all. Thank you.

***Question 9:*** *Alison is informing Jane about the interview.*

Alison: “The result of the interview will be released tonight.”

Jane: “Oh, really? \_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Can I wait? **B.** Sure. **C.** I can’t wait! **D.** I’d like to.

***Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

***Question 10:* A**. trades **B.** trains **C.** states **D.** steals

***Question 11:* A.** align **B.** argue **C.** apply **D.** advise

***Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

***Question 12:* A.** tailor **B.** recruit **C.** reward **D.** relate

***Question 13:* A.** tedious **B.** potential **C.** violent **D.** typical

***Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.***

***Question 14:*** Today there are a lot of career\_\_\_\_\_\_ for school leavers to choose.

**A.** advice **B.** jobs **C.** subjects **D.** options

***Question 15:*** Please turn the television \_\_\_\_\_\_. I am learning for the exam.

**A.** on **B.** back **C.** up **D.** down

***Question 16:*** The bus didn’t show up, so we came here \_\_\_\_\_\_ foot.

**A.** by **B.** with **C.** on **D.** in

***Question 17:*** I have just \_\_\_\_\_\_ my car repaired.

**A.** used **B.** let **C.** made **D.** had

***Question 18:*** \_\_\_\_\_\_ this time next week, we will have completed the project.

**A.** For **B.** On **C.** At **D.** By

***Question 19:*** He was turned down for the job because he is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** qualifying **B.** qualified **C.** unqualified **D.** qualification

***Question 20:*** The old man warned the young boys \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the deep river.

**A.** to swim **B.** not to swim **C.** don't swim **D.** against not swimming

***Question 21:*** Successful lifelong learners should be \_\_\_\_\_\_. They work hard and overcome difficulties without others’ encouragement.

**A.** self-motivated **B.** self-conscious **C.** self-important **D.** self-interested

***Question 22:*** You may fail the exam \_\_\_\_\_\_ you work harder.

**A.** as **B.** unless **C.** if **D.** because

***Question 23:*** If my sister had had enough money for learning after college, she \_\_\_\_\_\_ a Bachelor of Science degree now.

**A.** could get **B.** will get **C.** would have got **D.** can get

***Question 24:*** If you listen to music while doing your homework, it is likely that you can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_it.

**A.** read about **B.** arrange for **C.** specialize in **D.** concentrate on

***Question 25:*** Mary was going to take a year out, but she finally decided to \_\_\_\_\_\_ her studies.

**A.** go on with **B.** get on with **C.** drop out of **D**. cut down on

***Question 26:*** By the time I \_\_\_\_\_\_25, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ at least three countries.

**A.** will be / will finish **B.** am / will have visited

**C.** am / will be visiting **D.** am / have visited

***Question 27:*** You don’t have to change all the information in your CV. You just have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some of the information to make your CV suitable for the job requirements.

**A.** tailor **B.** prioritise **C.** adopt **D.** specialise

***Question 28:*** There are a lot of online language learning programs which are able to \_\_\_\_\_\_ with learners.

**A.** interaction **B.** interactive **C.** interacting **D.** interact

***Question 29:*** To enjoy learning throughout life, you need to study and attend courses \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** voluntary **B.** volunteer **C**. volunteering **D.** voluntarily

***Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

Life improves when you decide to do things differently. In this case, the goal is to gain control over time, rather than letting it control you. The main objective of time management is for you to have a clear picture of your upcoming days, weeks, and months. It is a way for you to discover what time you have available to devote to study, recreation, or other activities. Make the decision to be the master of your life, rather than its suffering slave!

The objective of time management is to allocate time wisely, so you can achieve your goals. If you wanted to be an Olympic swimmer or ice skater, you would have to practice several hours a day for years. In the same way, to be a top student you must have a good idea of the study requirements. Even though each subject places different demands on you – by prioritizing, you will increase your chances of success. For each subject, decide how to complete all required tasks, over a weekly, monthly, and yearly basis. This advance planning will increase your awareness, making it less likely for you to **squander** time away meaninglessly.

After establishing your priorities, set up a schedule which respects your priorities. A wide variety of student organizers, diaries, planners, electronic tools and time management systems are available on the market. Choose or create whatever seems best for you. Many students select weekly planners that enable **them** to see the big picture more easily. Make sure your system is something you are very comfortable with as you will be referring to it often. Then, set up your schedule in this order.

In addition to your weekly planner, invest in a large monthly wall calendar. Jot down all the important due dates, deadlines, exams, etc. so they are in front of you as a visual reminder. This will make you more aware of important dates and allow you to adjust or rearrange plans if you are behind schedule.

***Question 30:*** What is the passage mainly about?

**A.** Ways for learners to manage time effectively

**B.** Ways for students to improve their life

**C.** How to set up a schedule

**D.** How to be successful students

***Question 31:*** According to paragraph 1, it’s important that you \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** save a lot of time **B.** improve your life

**C.** organize your time **D.** do different things

***Question 32:*** Which of the following best replaces the word “**squander**” in paragraph 2?

**A.** save **B.** keep **C.** take **D.** waste

***Question 33:*** According to paragraph 2, what is the key for students to succeed in study?

**A.** Complete a few tasks **B.** Having good ideas

**C.** Being demanding **D.** Setting priorities

***Question 34:*** The word **‘them’** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** planners **B.** systems **C.** students **D.** priorities

***Question 35:*** What is NOT mentioned in paragraph 3 as a tool to help with making a timetable?

**A.** stop watches **B.** student organizers

**C.** diaries and planners **D.** time management systems

***Question 36:*** As in paragraph 4, what is a wall calendar regarded as?

**A.** an outdated method **B.** an effective tool

**C.** a beautiful decoration **D.** an inexpensive object

***Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But are we underestimating what robots can do? In some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all?

British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then **they** will adapt the information to each student. It's not a popular opinion and it's unlikely that robots will ever have empathy and the ability to really connect with humans like another human can.

One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there aren't enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 don't go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and won't get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job.

Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.

***Question 37:*** Anthony Seldon thinks teachers in the future will \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** help robots in class **B.** teach knowledge to students

**C.** no longer exist **D.** have robots do non-teaching work

***Question 38:*** The word **‘they”** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** students’ faces **B.** students’ movements

**C.** brain signals **D.** intelligent robots

***Question 39:*** According to paragraph 4, teachers \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** work harder than office workers **B.** have less help than office workers

**C.** leave their jobs to become office workers **D.** don’t want to mark homework

***Question 40:*** Which of the following statements about robots is TRUE?

**A.** Robots are always better at diagnosing illness than doctors.

**B.** Many experts agree robots will replace teachers by 2027.

**C.** One advantage of robot teachers is that they don’t need to rest.

**D.** Robots assistants helped teachers by marking homework and writing reports.

***Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given.***

***Question 41:*** *“Shall I post the letter for you?”, he said.*

**A.** He asked me if I would post the letter for him.

**B.** He offered to post the letter for me.

**C.** He said I should post the letter myself.

**D.** I wanted him to post the letter for me.

***Question 42:*** *He was disabled but he enjoyed life very much.*

**A.** Although he enjoyed life very much, he was disabled.

**B.** Being disabled prevented him from enjoying life very much.

**C.** He enjoyed life very much due to the fact that he was disabled.

**D.** In spite of his disability, he enjoyed life very much.

***Question 43:*** *If you get a better education, there will* *be more opportunities for you to get a good job.*

**A.** The better education you get, there will be more opportunities for you to get a good job.

**B.** The better education you get, the more opportunities there will be for you to get a good job.

**C.** The best education you get, the best opportunities you get a good job.

**D.** Better education means better jobs you will have.

***Choose the sentence that best combines the pairs of sentences given.***

***Question 44:*** *She lost the race. She didn’t realize the importance of careful preparation.*

**A.** She lost the race although she didn’t realize the importance of careful preparation.

**B.** Losing the race, she realized the importance of careful preparation.

**C.** She lost the race because she didn’t realize the importance of careful preparation.

**D.** If she realized the importance of careful preparation, she wouldn’t lose the race.

***Question 45:*** *Mike was interested in improving his management skills. He becomes so successful now.*

**A.** If Mike hadn’t been interested in improving his management skills, he wouldn’t become so successful now.

**B.** Unless Mike had been interested in improving his management skills, he wouldn’t have become so successful now.

**C.** Mike was so interested in improving his management skills that he became so successful now.

**D.** If Mike weren’t interested in improving his management skills, he wouldn’t become so successful now.

***Read the passage and choose the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

When you're interviewing for a job, the little things can make a big difference. Even a small (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_ can cost you a job offer. Take the time to prepare so you can make the [best possible impression at every job interview](https://www.thebalancecareers.com/job-interview-do-s-and-don-ts-2061313) you go on.

A job interview gives you a chance to shine. What you say and do will either move you to the next round of consideration for (47) \_\_\_\_\_\_ or knock you out of contention. Here's [how to improve your interview technique](https://www.thebalancecareers.com/how-to-improve-your-interview-technique-2061322) and wow the interviewer.

The first impression you make on a potential employer can make a big difference in the outcome of your job interview. The first judgment an interviewer makes is going to be based on how you look and what you are wearing. (48) \_\_\_\_\_\_ it's always important to [dress appropriately for a job interview](https://www.thebalancecareers.com/best-interview-attire-for-every-type-of-interview-2061364).

During a job interview, your ability to (49) \_\_\_\_\_\_ with the interviewer and articulate your thoughts are just as important factors in getting the job as the qualifications listed on your CV. Take some time before the interview to ensure [your interview skill set is as ready as yourrésumé.](https://www.thebalancecareers.com/job-interview-skills-to-get-hired-4138625)

  Interviews can be stressful, even if you're a pro (50) \_\_\_\_\_\_ has gone on many of them. There are techniques you can use to [minimize stress before and during your job interviews](https://www.thebalancecareers.com/how-to-avoid-job-interview-stress-2061302), and strategies you can utilize to [reduce the anxiety that may accompany your job search](https://www.thebalancecareers.com/coping-skills-for-anxious-job-seekers-4589454). It will make it much easier to manage the interview when you're not feeling stressed.

***Question 46:* A.** mistake **B.** foul **C.** downside **D.** drawback

***Question 47:* A.** employer **B.** employee **C.** employing **D.** employment

***Question 48:* A.** In addition **B.** Moreover **C.** That’s why **D.** Consequently

***Question 49:* A.** talk **B.** interact **C.** impress **D.** interfere

***Question 50:* A.** which **B.** what **C.** when **D.** who

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| **1** | **A** | **6** | **B** | **11** | **B** | **16** | **C** | **21** | **A** | **26** | **B** | **31** | **C** | **36** | **B** | **41** | **B** | **46** | **A** |
| **2** | **C** | **7** | **C** | **12** | **A** | **17** | **D** | **22** | **B** | **27** | **A** | **32** | **D** | **37** | **A** | **42** | **D** | **47** | **D** |
| **3** | **D** | **8** | **C** | **13** | **B** | **18** | **D** | **23** | **A** | **28** | **D** | **33** | **D** | **38** | **D** | **43** | **B** | **48** | **C** |
| **4** | **B** | **9** | **C** | **14** | **D** | **19** | **C** | **24** | **D** | **29** | **D** | **34** | **C** | **39** | **B** | **44** | **C** | **49** | **B** |
| **5** | **A** | **10** | **C** | **15** | **D** | **20** | **B** | **25** | **A** | **30** | **A** | **35** | **A** | **40** | **C** | **45** | **A** | **50** | **D** |