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| **SỞ GD&ĐT HƯNG YÊN**  **TRƯỜNG THPT**  **TRIỆU QUANG PHỤC**  **TQP\_2122** | **ĐỀ KIỂM TRA HỌC KÌ SỐ 1 HỌC KÌ I LỚP 12**  **Năm học 2021 – 2022**  **MÔN: TIẾNG ANH HỆ 10 NĂM**  **Thời gian làm bài: 45 phút** |

PHẦN 1: PRONUNCIATION

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest ones**

**cÂU 1 :**

distributED

used

emailed

copied

**cÂU 2:**

nAtion

internAtional

nAtional

nationality

**PHẦN 2: STRESS**

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose main stressed syllable is different from those of the others in the same line.**

**cÂU 3**

magazine

computer

technology

connection

**CÂU 4:**

happen

appear

attract

attend

**PHẦN 3: LANGUAGE FUNCTION**

***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.***

***CÂU 5***

Tom is inviting Linda to his birthday party.

Tom: “Would you like to come to my birthday party next week?"

Linda: “­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’’

Yes, I'd love to.

Why not?

I don’t think so.

No, I‘d love to.

***CÂU 6***

Mai is talking to Susan

- Mai: “Our living standards have been improved greatly.”

- Susan: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

Sure. I couldn’t agree more

Thank for saying so

No, it’s nice to say so

Yes, It’s nice of you to say so

***PHẦN 4: OPPOSITE MEANING***

***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***.

**CÂU 7**

We can **PROTECT**  many species by keeping them in wildlife reserves

destroy

preserve

conserve

save

**CÂU 8**

For this reason, many immigrants **FLOCK** to this country in search for new beginnings and better lives.

spread

crowd

gather

group

PHẦN 5: CLOSEST MEANING

**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.**

**CÂU 9**

The situation got **OUT OF HAND** when the festival organisers couldn't foresee that the mob would get angry because they were stopped from taking the offerings.

difficult to control

hard to complete

impossible to find

unlikely to happen

**Câu 10**

The programme invited VIEWERS to write in with their ideas.

people who watch the programme

people who sponsor the programme

people who produce the programme

people who edit the programme

Viết in hoa từ cần phải tìm ra từ đồng nghĩa

PHẦN 6: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

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

**Câu 11:** The mass media are \_\_\_\_ of communication, such as books, newspapers, recordings, radio, movies, television, mobile phones and the Internet.

means

models.

parts

types

**Câu 12**. Most people \_\_\_\_ the mass media as their main source of information.

rely on

try on

put on

hold on

**Câu 13**.My job gets \_\_\_\_ every year.

harder and harder

harder and more harder

more harder and harder

more and more harder

**Câu 14.**They have a lot of difficulties in their lives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their poverty.

because of

although

because

in spite of

**Câu 15:** She \_\_\_\_ French words for hours, but she still doesn't remember all of them.

has been learning

has been learnt

has learnt

have been learning

**Câu 16.**My teacher \_\_\_\_being late because of the traffic jam.

apologised for

searched on

specilised in

cut down

**Câu 17:** She had used a simple mobile phone for 10 years before she \_\_\_\_\_ a smart phone.

got

gets

is getting

was getting

**Câu 18.** After they \_\_\_\_\_\_ email and instant messages long, they decided to met each other face

had exchanged

to face

are exchanging

exchange

exchanged

**Câu 19:** . \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she studies for these tests, the better he will do.

The harder

The hardest

harder

The more hard

**Câu 20:** He \_\_\_\_ for the Google since 2014.

has worked

is working

was working

worked

**Câu 21.** We need to act quickly to \_\_\_\_ to climate change, or it will be a disaster for the whole planet.

adapt

go back

reverse

transit

**Câu 22.** Teenagers around the world can become\_\_\_\_ to social networking.

addicted

impressive

efficient

instant

**Câu 23.** The *ao dai, kimono and sari* are women’s national \_\_\_\_ in some Asian country

costumes

culture

food

language

**Câu 24.** Many Internet users delete their social accounts beause of \_\_\_\_

cyberbullying

networking

messaging

communicating

***PHẦN 7: ERROR INDENTIFICATION***

**CÂU 25.** He *WAS OFFERED* the job *THANKS TO* his *IMPRESSION* performance *DURING* his job interview.

impression

was offered

thanks

during

**Câu 26:** My brother would LIKE TO specialize AT computer SCIENCE .

At

Like

To

Science

**Cau 27:** THE MORE you PRACTISE SPEAKING in your class, the MORE BETTER you are AT public speaking.

More better

The more

Practice speaking

At

***PHẦN 8: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.***

**Question 28: There wasn't a chair for the headmaster. This is a big problem.**

There wasn't a chair for the headmaster, which is a big problem.

There wasn't a chair for the headmaster, this is a big problem.

There wasn't a chair for the headmaster, that is a big problem.

There wasn't a chair for the headmaster, where is a big problem.

**Question 29**He last visited London three years ago.

He hasn’t visited London for three years.

He has been in London for three years.

He didn’t visit London three years ago.

He was in London for three years.

**Question 30**: In spite of all our efforts, we failed in the final match.

Although we tried very hard, we failed in the final match.

We made all our efforts so that we could again success in the final match.

Whatever efforts we had made, we weren’t able to win in the final match.

We failed in the final match as a result of all our great efforts.

PHẦN 9: READING 1

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

**A POWERFUL INFLUENCE**

It can’t be denied that the Internet has made a huge difference to our lives. Parents are worried that children spend too much time playing on the Internet, hardly (1) \_\_\_\_ doing anything else in their spare time. Naturally, parents are curious to find out why the Internet is so attractive, and they want to know if it can be harmful \_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_\_their children. Should parents worry if their children are spending that much time (3) \_\_\_\_ their computers?

Obviously, if children are bent over their computers for hours, absorbed in some game, instead of doing their homework, then soothing is wrong. Parents and children could decide how much use the child should (4) \_\_\_\_ of the Internet, and the child should give his or her word that it won't interfere with homework. If the child is not holding to this arrangement, the parents can take more drastic steps. (127) \_\_\_\_ with a child's use of the Internet is not much different from negotiating any other sort of bargain about behavior.

31.

A. ever

B. rarely

C. never

D. always

32.

to

with

at

by

33.

staring at

watching

glancing at

glimpsing at

34.

make

cause

take

create

35.

Dealing

Agreeing

Talking

Complaining

PHẦN 10: READING 2

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

The standard of living is characterized not only by the conveniences made possible by technological advances but also by greater mobility in search of still greater opportunities. These major life changes, however, expose individuals to many NOVELTIES in a new culture, which are the causes of culture shock. Culture shock is a process through which most people who enter a new culture pass through before they adjust to life in their new environment.

Culture shock begins with the honeymoon stage”. This is the period of time when we first arrive in which everything about the new culture is strange and exciting. Unfortunately, the second stage "rejection stage" can be quite dangerous because the visitor may develop unhealthy habits (smoking and drinking). This can lead to the person getting sick or developing skin infections or rashes, which then makes the person feel even more scared and confused and helpless. This stage is considered a crisis in the process of cultural adjustment and many people choose to go back to their homeland or spend all their time with people from their own culture speaking their native language. The third stage of culture shock is called the "adjustment stage”. This is when you begin to realize that things are not so bad in the **HOST**  culture. You are becoming stronger by learning to take care of yourself in the new place. The fourth stage can be called “at ease at last”. Now you feel quite comfortable in your new surroundings. You can cope with most problems that occur. You may still have problems with the language, but you know you are strong enough to deal with them. The last stage of culture shock, which many people don't know about, is called "reverse culture shock”. Surprisingly, this occurs when you go back to your native culture and find that you have changed and that things there have changed while you have been away. Now you feel a little uncomfortable back home. Life is a struggle!

**Câu 36**: Which sentence best explains the main idea of paragraph 1?

Culture shock, experienced by people living in a new culture, consists of five basic stages.

People immigrate to other countries in search of better opportunities.

Modern life is characterized by many technological advances and greater mobility.

These major life changes are the causes of culture shock.

**Câu 37;** It is stated that the "honeymoon stage” \_\_\_\_.

is the initial period of culture shock

is involved in developing healthy habits

is exciting with the new sights, sounds, language and foods

got its name because everything is new and exciting for the newcomer

**CÂU 38:**In paragraph 1, the word **novelties** probably means \_\_\_\_.

things which are new or unusual

things which are difficult to deal with

things which have to do with novels

things which are very young or recent in age

**CÂU 39**. In paragraph 2, the word **host** probably means \_\_\_\_.

the receiving country

the dominant country

the largest country

the newcomer's native country

**CÂU 40.** Which of the following is NOT true according the passage?

At forth stage, newcomers have overcome all problems in the new culture.

Immigrants may suffer from "reverse culture shock” when going back to native culture.

New arrivals in the second stage, "reject” the new culture by returning to their country or binding even more with other people from their culture.

The "rejection stage” is the most difficult stage in the process of cultural adjustment.