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| **TRƯỜNG THPT HOÀNG VĂN THỤ** **MÔN : TIẾNG ANH** | **ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP GIỮA KỲ II- KHỐI 12**  **NĂM HỌC 2022- 2023** |

**1. MỤC TIÊU**

**1.1. Kiến thức**. Học sinh ôn tập các kiến thức về: Unit 6,7, & 8.

**1.2. Kĩ năng**: Học sinh rèn luyện các kĩ năng: Reading, Writing & Language

**2. NỘI DUNG**

**2.1. Phonetics & Pronunciation (units 6-8)**

**2.2. Grammar**

 - Verb tenses

 - Double comparatives

 - The active and passive causatives

 - Reported speech

**2.3. Topics for Vocab & reading**

 - Endangered species

 - Artificial Intelligence

 - The world of work

**2.4. Writing**

 - Sentence transformation, using tenses, double comparatives, reported speech.

 - Sentence combination, using active and passive causatives.

**2.5.Ma trận: Đề thi tiếng anh khối 12 giữa kỳ 2 gồm 50 câu ( thời gian 60 phút)**

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| **STT** | **Lĩnh vực/ Phần** | **Chuyên đề** |  | **Mức độ** |
| **Số câu** | **Nhận Biết** | **Thông Hiểu** | **Vận Dụng** | **Vận Dụng Cao** |
| **1** | **Ngữ âm** | Phát âm | **2** | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trọng âm | **2** | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| **2** | **Ngữ pháp – Từ vựng** | Ngữ pháp (**Mạo từ, thì, từ nối, giới từ, gián tiếp, cấp so sánh kép** ,…) | **8** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Từ vựng **units 6- 8**  | **6** | 1 | 1  | 3 | 1 |
| Từ đồng nghĩa | **2** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Từ trái nghĩa | **2** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Tìm lỗi sai | **3** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| **3** | **Chức năng giao tiếp/ Từ - Ngữ thể hiện chức năng giao tiếp** | Chức năng giao tiếp | **2** | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| **4** | **Kỹ năng đọc** | Điền từ vào bài đọc | **5** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Đọc hiểu | **13** | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| **5** | **Kỹ năng viết** | Câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu đã cho | **3** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nối hai câu thành một câu | **2** | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **Tổng** | **50** | 10 | 15 | 15 | 10 |

**2.6. Câu hỏi và bài tập minh họa**

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from** **the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1.A. horn B. vehicle C. hippo D. habitat

2.A. species B. nest C. special D. helpful

3. A. advanced B. automated C. constructed D. reunited

4. A. competitive B. entrepreneur C. apprenticeship D. conscientious

5. A. computer B. communication C. command D. complicated

6. A. organized B. prioritize C. important D. opportunity

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in** **the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.**

1.A. convenient B. endanger C. citical D. tradition

2.A. pollution B. collision C. protection D. valuable

3. A. machine B. robot C. human D. fiction

4. A. applicable B. automation C. artificial D. evolution

5. A. encourage B. interview C. graduate D. organize

6. A. successful B. significant C. experienced". D. challenging

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the** **underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

1. The main threat to the survival of these creatures comes from their loss of habitat.

A. service B. surprise

C. continuing to exist D. no longer existing

2. Darwin's theory of evolution incorporates the principle of natural selection.

A. radical revolution B. gradual development

C. radical resolution D. practical involvement

3. Internet search engines can help to predict the weather as well as traffic jams in a city.

 A. announce B. expect C. forecast D. reveal

4. Ray Kurzweil suggests that exponential technological development will lead to the inevitable rise of artificial intelligence.

 A. inapplicable B. unavoidable C. unrecognizable D. invisible

5. My work is challenging, of course, because it involves both a sales function and a technique function. -

A. fascinating B. rewarding C. stimulating D. demanding

6. She's doing well so she was promoted last year. Now she's in charge of a small team of four people.

 A. controls B. supervises C. takes over D. rules

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the .** **underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

1. It is predicted that the natural resources will run out by the end of the century

 A. come in B. run short . C. run away D. remain intact

2. It is urgent that these governments work out a solution to the problem that they are all facing.

 A. keep secret B. find C. share D. arrive at

3. Kurzweil believes that there could be tiny robots called nanobots implanted into our brains to improve our memory.

 A. inserted in B. fixed in C. removed from D. replaced with

4. Do you really think humans will be exterminated when more and more intelligent machines are invented in the future? .

 A. killed B. restored C. resurrected D. wiped out

5. Should you hire a full-time employee on a permanent contract?

 A. long-term B. long-lasting C. temporary D. limited

6. If the candidates can perform well and impress the interviewers during the interview, they can be recruited.

 A. taken on B. dismissed C. employed D. chosen

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

1. Do you realize that by this time next week we have been in Paris?

 A B C D

 2. I'm sure you will be glad when we finally will arrive.

 A B C D

3. By the time we will arrive, everybody will have left.

 A B C D

4**.**Thanks to the first lawnmower which was invented in 1830, we don’t have to

 A

 pay for Someone to have our grass to be cut any more.

 B C D

5. According to the futurist Ray Kurzweil, humans could have tiny computerized

 A B

machinesor nanobots invent thanks to future medical advances.

 C D

6. The shop has volunteered that it will deliver the chairs by the end of the week .

 A B C D

7. The old man warned the children to not swim in that river because it was very

 A B C. D

deep and dangerous.

8. We were disappointed when the receptionist tells that the hotel was

 A B

fully booked that week.

 C D

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

1. I'm quite disappointed in you as I know you can do..............................

A. bad B. better C. worst D. good .

2..................have announced that a major breakthrough has been made.

 A. Research B. Researchers C. Researches D. Researching

3. I wish you would.............. the TV and go outside and get Some exercise.

 A. call off B. give off C. put off D. turn off

4. He arrived................ than anyone else, so he had to wait more than an hour.

A. earlier B. more early C. early D. earliest .

5.The...................... of the outbreak of the disease is still unknown.

A. aim B. cause C. motive D. reason

6. GPS systems help a lot of people................. on land, on the sea, and in the air.

 A. inform B. interfere C. navigate D. reunite

7.It is getting hotter and.................. every summer. I guess that is the result of global

warming.

A. less B. more C. colder D. hotter .

8. By the year 2050, computers............................ teachers.

A. replace B. will replace C. will have replaced D. have replaced

9. Jim and Laura.......................... here for four years next June.

A. have lived B. will live C. will be living D. will have lived

10. You should.................. a professional to check your house for earthquake damage.

 A. have B. get C. make D. take

11. We................ a cable TV put in this week.

 A. are having B. get C. have D. have got

12. Employers always want job.................. to be able to demonstrate their skills and qualities. .

A. employees B. workers C. staff D. applicants

13. This chess game is going to last ages. They.................... it until midnight.

A. won’t have finished B. will finish

C. have finished D. finish

14. There are usually a lot of job seekers applying for oņe position. Only a few of them are................. for an interview.

A. shortlisted B. listed C. screened D. tested

15. ...................Jim offered.

 A. Can I get you a drink? B. May I drink?

C. Do you want to drink? D. Could I drink?

 16. “.............................. “ - the workers refused.

 A. We would like to work overtime

 B. We had better work overtime

 C. We're afraid that we really don't want to work overtime

 D. We’re willing to work overtime

17. ............................. .” Paul reminded me.

A. Don't forget to tailor your CV to match the job descriptions

 B. I would tailor your CV if you do not mind

 C. I remember to tailor the CV

 D. I remember tailoring your CV

18. They said they had got back..........................

A. the following day C. the next day

B. the day after tomorrow D. the previous day

19. The accused denied.................. in the vicinity of the murder scene.

A. to have ever been C. having been ever

B. have ever been D. ever having been

20. We complained.................... the managếr.............. the poor service we received at the restaurant.

 A.on-about B.at-for C.with-of D.to-about

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges**

1. Lan: Can we meet this Sunday to discuss our plan for the wildlife protection project

Nam: .................................

A. Yes, we did that. B. Sunday is the weekend.

C. Sunday suits me fine. D. Sunday is a great day.

2. Nam: What do you think about killing animals like dogs and cats for food?

Lan:..............................

A. It is really cruel. B. I prefer dogs to cats.

C. Both of them are pets. D. Dogs are really faithful.

3. A: I have bought you a new toy car. Happy birthday to you!

 B:........................... ,

A. Have a nice day! B. The same to you!

C. What a lovely toy! Thanks. D. What a pity! i

4. A: Guess what? I’ve been awarded a scholarship to study about information technology in the U.S.

 B: Uh, really?.........................

 A. Take care of yourself B. Congratulations!

 C. You are always lucky! D. Lucky as you are

5. “Hi, Chris. Good day at work?”.................................... .

A. Yeah, not bad, thanks. B. I'm fine, thanks.

C. No, thanks. D. I’m terribly sorry.

6. “Your email was a bit of a shock: Rob trying to sell the coffee shop to Café Pronto. I couldn't believe it!”

 A. Me, too. B. So could I. C. I couldn't, too. D. Me neither.

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

**MODERN SCIENCE**

It seems entirely typical to us that there are teams of scientists in universities and (1).................... institutions around the world, attempting to (2)................, the way the world works. However, it hasn't always been that (3)...................... . Although the scientific method is now four or five hundred years old, the ancient Greeks, for example, believed that they could work out the (4)................................... of natural events.jtust by the power of thought.

During the 17th century, more and more people began to realize that they could (5)...................... their scientific ideas by designing a relevant experiment and seeing what happened. A lot of (6)...................... was made in this way by individual scientists. These men and women often worked alone, carrying out (7).................... into many different areas of science, and they often received very little (8).................... for their hard work. (9)................... the start of the 20th century, though, it became (10)............................that science was becoming more complicated and more expensive. This individual scientist disappeared, to be replaced by highly qualified teams of experts. Modern Science was born.

1. A. another B. every. C. other D. whole

2. A. construct B. create C. discover D. invent

3. A. method B. route C. technique D. way

4. A. aims B. causes C. purposes D. reasons

5.A. calculate B. collect C. measure D. test

6. A. development B. evolution C. movement D. progress

7. A. discovery B. education C. experiment D. research

8. A. present B. gift C. prize D. reward

9. A. At B. In C. On D. For

10. A. accurate B. actual C. clear D. true

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

1. He started donating to rhino conservation organizations five years ago, and now he still continues to donate.

 A. He donated to rhino conservation organizations for five years.

 B. He has been donating to rhino conservation organizations for five years.

 C. He will have donated to rhino conservations for five years by the end of next year.

 D. He used to donate to rhino conservation organizations, but he stopped last year.

2. Animals become extinct due to both habitat destruction and poaching.

 A. In addition to habitat destruction, animals become extinct due to poaching.

 B. Animals become extinct mainly because of habitat destruction.

 C. Animals become extinct mainly because of poaching is

 D. Neither habitat destruction nor poaching causes animals to go extinct.

3. My car needed servicing, bo I took it to a garage.

 A. I took my car to a garage to have it serviced.

 B. I took my car, which needed to be servicing, to a garage.

 C I had a garage get serviced my car.

 D. My car was taken to a garage to have it serviced.

4. Someone stole my dad's mobile phone last night.

 A. My dad had his mobile phone stolen last night.

 B. My dad got someone steal his mobile phone last night.

 C. My dad asked someone to steal his mobile phone last night.

 D. My dad was robbed of his mobile phone last night.

5. The secretary said, “Sorry, I will never work on Sunday.”

 A. The secretary promised not to work on Sunday.

 B. The secretary refused not to work on Sunday.

 C. The secretary reminded her boss to work on Sunday.

 The secretary refused to work on Sunday.

6. "Joanna, please come to my office immediately,” the boss said.

 A. The boss invited Joanna to come to his office immediately.

 B. The boss warned Joanna to come to his office immediately.

 C. The boss asked Joanna to come to his office immediately.

 D. The boss told Joanna please come to his office immediately.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.**

1. We don't have to wash the dishes any more. We have just bought a new dishwasher.

A.It is not necessary for us to wash the dishes, even when we have bought a new dishwasher.

 B. No longer do we have to wash the dishes because we have just bought a new dishwasher.

 C. The new dishwasher we have just bought needs doing the washing-up.

 D. With the help of the new dishwasher, we won't have to do the washing-up very often.

2. My piano makes unsatisfactory sound. Someone is going to tune it tomorrow.

 A. I'm going to have my piano tuned tomorrow due to the unsatisfactory sound it makes.

 B. If my piano makes unsatisfactory sound, someone is going to tune it tomorrow .

C. My piano makes unsatisfactory sound, so I am going to tune it tomorrow.

 D. The piano which makes unsatisfactory sound is going to be tuned tomorrow.

3.They are my two sisters. They aren’t teachers like me.

 A. They are my two sisters, both of those are teachers like me.

B. They are my two sisters, neither of whom are teachers like me.

 C. Like me, neither of my two sisters are teachers.

 D. They are my two sisters, who neither are teachers like me.

4. The man jumped out of the boat. He was bitten by a shark.

 A. Bitten by a shark, the man jumped out of the boat.

B. After jumping out of the boat, the man was bitten by a shark.

 C. Biting by a shark, the man jumped out of the boat.

 D. After bitten, the shark jumped out of the boat.

5. Susan always keeps up with the latest fashions. She works for a famous fashion designer.

A. Despite working for a famous fashion designer, Susan hardly keeps up with the latest fashions.

B. Susan always keeps up with the latest fashions so as not to work for a famous fashion designer.

C. Not working for a famous fashion designer, Susan always keeps up with the latest fashions.

D. Susan works for a famous fashion designer, so she always keeps up with the latest fashions.

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| **BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO****ĐỀ CHUẨN MINH HỌA** *(Đề thi có 04 trang)* | **KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2021****Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: 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***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1. A.** watched | **B.** stopped | **C.** lived | **D.** cooked |
| **Question 2. A.** clean |  **B.** bread | **C.** lean | **D.** lead |

***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.** deploy **B.** maintain **C.** border **D.** attain

**Question 4.** **A.** referee **B.** kangaroo **C.** cigarette **D.** technique

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

**Question 5.** Let’s begin our discussion now, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 **A.** shall we **B**. will we **C**. don’t we **D**. won’t we

**Question 6.** The accident\_\_\_\_\_\_in this city by some drunk drivers.

 **A**. was caused **B**. caused **C**. were caused  **D**. cause**s**

**Question 7.** The man standing next to our father is a persuasive speaker with a natural talent\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_leadership.

 `**A**. for **B**. at **C**. in **D**. of

**Question 8.** The more paper we save, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_preserved.

 **A**. more is wood pulp **B**. the more wood pulp is

 **C.** wood pulp is **D.** the much wood pulp is

**Question 9.** The report form is available on the two\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_discs in my drawer.

 **A**. small green round **B**. round small green

 **C**. green small round **D**. small round green

**Question 10:** I\_\_\_\_\_on the computer when the fire broke out.

 A. working B. am working C. was working D. worked

**Question 11:** She doesn’t feel confident at interviews\_\_\_\_\_\_ her English is not very good.

 **A.** although **B.** however **C.** because **D.** whenever

**Question 12:** I will tell him to call you\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** as soon as he returned **B.** until I saw him **C.** when he returns **D.** after I’d seen him.

**Question 13**:\_\_\_\_\_\_ for twelve hours, I felt marvelous.

 **A.** Having slept **B**. have slept

 **C.** Having been slept **D**. have been slept

**Question 14:** It can be an amazing experience for those who have the\_\_\_\_\_\_ to leave their family and friends to live in a new place.

 **A.** courageously **B.** courageous **C.** courage **D.** encourage

**Question 15:** People are advised to\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoking because of its harm to their health.

 **A.** cut up **B.** cut down on **C.** cut off **D.** cut in

**Question 16:** He wasn't aware that only one mistake could\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his chances of getting the job.

 **A.** destroy **B.** damage **C.** ruin **D.** devastate

**Question 17**: The company is moving its headquarters to a new\_\_\_\_\_\_ with better links to the airport.

 **A.** position **B.** situation **C.** location **D.** place

**Question 18:** He has been caught in the rain, and has been wet\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** through and through **B.** once for all **C.** to and fro **D.** over and over

**Question 19**: Nowadays, teachers should encourage students to debate different questions in class to boost their \_\_\_\_\_\_ thinking skills.

 **A.** complex **B.** controversial **C.** civilized **D.** critical

***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 20:** People in the mountainous areas are still in the habit of destroying forests for **cultivation**.

**A.** planting **B.** farming **C.** industry **D.** wood

**Question 21:** It is difficult to **assess** the building's value properly without seeing it.

**A.** originate **B.** congratulate **C.** estimate **D.** evaluate

***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 22:** The forces behind the women's liberation movement **vary** from culture to culture.

**A.** change quickly **B.** increase sharply **C.** move forward **D.** stay unchanged

**Question 23:** John's decision to drop out of university to go to a vocational school **drove his mother up the wall.** She thought that it is really a stupid decision.

**A.** made his mother pleased **B.** made his mother angry

**C.** made his mother worried **D.** made his mother ashamed

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the fol­lowing exchanges.***

**Question 24:** - Huy: “I would like some more tea.” - Dung: “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Well, I’d rather have coffee. **B.** Certainly you are.

**C.** I’m sorry. I haven’t got any left. **D.** No. I’ve had enough.

**Question 25:** - Nam: “Do you enjoy the movie yesterday?” - Mai: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Not really. I couldn’t follow the story. **B.** Yes, it’s warmer than today.

**C.** No, I dislike moving. **D.** Certainly, I’d be glad to.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.***

Spectacular, played today on all kinds of surfaces by tens of millions of people, for fun or in competition, tennis has spread (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ over the world. Designed and codified in England in the 1870s, it is the direct descendant of *jeu de paume*, invented in France in the 11th century. The developments of this mediaeval (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ , originally practised with bare hands, like the invention of the racket in the 16th century and the special scoring system (15, 30, 40, game), led directly to tennis, (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ its name, from the French word “tenez!” (in the sense of “here it comes!”), which you said to your opponent as you were about to serve.

The popularity of tennis in England quickly (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_ that of croquet. Indeed, barely three years passed between the publication of A Portable Court of Playing Tennis by Welsh Major Walter Clopton Wingfield in 1874, the defining work in terms of codifying lawn tennis, and the holding of the first Wimbledon tournament in 1877. The decisive element introduced by Wingfield was the use of a rubber ball, (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_ could bounce on grass.

*(Adapted from* [*https://www.olympic.org/*](https://www.olympic.org/)*)*

**Question 26: A.** each **B.** any **C.** all **D.** every

**Question 27: A.** score **B.** screw **C.** smoke **D.** sport

**Question 28: A.** including **B.** before **C.** without **D.** except

**Question 29: A.** pretended **B.** overtook **C.** pressured **D.** guided

**Question 30: A.** which **B.** that **C.** what **D.** where

***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 from 31 to 35.***

Health promotion and disease prevention programs focus on keeping people healthy. Health promotion programs aim to engage and **empower** individuals and communities to choose healthy behaviours and make changes that reduce the risk of developing chronic diseases and other morbidities. Defined by the World Health Organization, health promotion is: “The process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health. It moves beyond a focus on individual behaviour towards a wide range of social and environmental interventions.”

Disease prevention differs from health promotion because it focuses on specific efforts aimed at reducing the development and severity of chronic diseases and other morbidities.

Wellness is related to health promotion and disease prevention. Wellness is described as the attitudes and active decisions made by an individual **that** contribute to positive health behaviours and outcomes.

Health promotion and disease prevention programs often address social determinants of health, which influence modifiable risk behaviours. Social determinants of health are the economic, social, cultural, and political conditions in which people are born, grow, and live that affect health status. Modifiable risk behaviours include, for example, tobacco use, poor eating habits, and lack of physical activity, which contribute to the development of chronic disease.

*(Adapted from* [*https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/*](https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/)*)*

**Question 31:** Which best serves as the title for the passage?

**A.** Understanding Health Promotion

**B.** Social Determinants of Health

**C.** Defining Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

**D.** What do you know about disease prevention?

**Question 32:** The word “**empower**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** affect **B.** pursue **C.** allow **D.** insist

**Question 33:** What does disease prevention focus on?

**A.** Wide range of social and environmental interventions

**B.** Specific efforts reducing the development and severity of chronic diseases

**C.** Attitudes and active decisions made by an individual

**D.** Positive health behaviours and outcomes

**Question 34:** The word “**that**” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** attitudes active decisions **B.** wellness

**C.** health behaviours **D.** outcomes

**Question 35:** According to the last paragraph, modifiable risk behaviours contribute to the development of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** tobacco use **B.** eating habits

**C.** physical activity **D.** chronic disease

***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 from 36 to 42.***

According to a mobiThinking.com report on global mobile statistics, as of February 2013, 96.2 percent of the world's population has a subscription to mobile cellular service. As an average, that means that almost everyone in the world has a mobile phone! Even for the region with the lowest use level in the study, the market saturation is just over 63 percent. In highly developed nations, the saturation is well over 100 percent, meaning that people have more than one mobile phone service.

Even though most of the world's population has mobile service, it doesn't mean that an organization can blast a call or message to everyone, though it might be technically possible. In addition to laws **that** prohibit this type of communication, phone conversations are still one-to-one (or one-to-few with conference calling) connections.

As well, text messages, even though they can technically be broadcast to millions, cannot legally be sent unless the mobile subscriber **opts in** to receive. So, in one sense, text message campaigns could be classified as mass media since they are a one-to-many communication. But due to the opt-in nature of these campaigns, the mass that they reach will be limited.

That being said, there is no doubt that mass media communications delivered via mobile devices, particularly through mobile apps and push notifications (alert messages that pop up on a mobile device screen), will become a primary delivery system of the future.

Similarly, email is often a one-to-many communication, particularly for communications such as email marketing and newsletters. Like text messaging and cell phone calls, a person must share an email address (opt-in) in order to receive messages. Broadcasting to the masses without permission **violates** the Federal Trade Commission's CAN-SPAM Act. As with mobile text messages, email can be a mass media communication but will be limited.

*(Adapted from https://toughnickel.com/)*

**Question 36:** Which of the following best serves as the title for the article?

**A.** Are Mobile Phones and Email Mass Media?

**B.** Mobile Phones versus Email in Competition to be Mass Media

**C.** How to use Mobile Phones as Mass Media

**D.** When can Email Become Mass Media?

**Question 37:** Blasting a call or message to everyone is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** technically possible **B.** legal

**C.** technically impossible **D.** old-fashioned

**Question 38:** The word “**that**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** this type **B.** laws **C.** conversations **D.** connections

**Question 39:** The word “**opts in**” in paragraph 3 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** deliver **B.** extend **C.** submit **D.** agree

**Question 40:** What type of communication can be inferred for emails?

**A.** many-to-one **B.** one-to-few **C.** one-to-many **D.** few-to-one

**Question 41:** Which of the following is TRUE, according to the article?

**A.** The global market saturation of mobile phone is 63%.

**B.** Phone can allow connections to lots of people at the same time.

**C.** Mass media communications could not be delivered via mobile devices.

**D.** The CAN-SPAM Act does not allow broadcasting to the masses without permission.

**Question 42:** The word “**violates**” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** qualifies **B.** complies **C.** defies **D.** denies

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

**Question 43:** Van Cliburn studies piano from 1951 to 1954 and won multiple awards between

 **A B C D**

1958 and 1960.

**Question 44:** Preventing the soil from erosion, the trees planted by the farmer many years before

 **A B**

were what stopped the flood from reaching their house.

 **C D**

**Question 45:** Hot [soup](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/soup) is very comfortable on a [cold](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/cold) winter's [day](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/day).

 **A B C D**

 ***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 46:** I haven’t stayed in a hotel for years.

 **A**. It’s years since I stayed in a hotel.  **B.** It’s years when I stayed in a hotel.

 **C.** It’s years since I stay in a hotel.  **D.** I haven’t stayed in a hotel years ago.

**Question 47:** “Would you like to have dinner with me?”, Miss Hoa said to me

**A**. Miss Hoa asked me if would I like to have dinner with her?

**B**. Miss Hoa suggested me if I would like to have dinner with her or not.

**C**. Miss Hoa told me to like to have dinner with her or not.

**D**. Miss Hoa invited me to have dinner with her.

**Question 48:** It is probable to rain heavily this evening.

**A.** It may rain heavily this evening

**B.** It will not rain heavily this evening

**C.** It must rain heavily this evening

**D**. It will be able to rain this evening

***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 49:** Nam was so rude to them last night. Now he feels regretful.

**A.** Nam regrets to have been so rudeto them last night.

**B.** Nam regrets having so rude to them last night.

**C.** Nam wishes he hadn’t been so rude to them last night.

**D.** Nam wishes he weren’t so rude to them last night.

**Question 50:** Smoking is unhealthy. It also costs governments billions of dollars in health-care costs.

**A.** Not only is smoking unhealthy but it also costs government billions of dollars in health-care costs.

**B.** Whereas smoking is unhealthy, it costs government billions of dollars in health-care costs.

**C.** If smoking is unhealthy, it will cost government billions of dollars in health-care costs.

**D.** Smoking is so unhealthy that it costs government billions of dollars in health-care costs.