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| **TRƯỜNG THPT HOÀNG VĂN THỤ****BỘ MÔN : TIẾNG ANH** | **ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN THI GIỮA KỲ II –** **KHỐI 11** **NĂM HỌC 2022- 2023** |

**I. MỤC TIÊU**

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

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

**II. NỘI DUNG**

**1. Phonetics & Pronuciation (unit 6,7,8)**

**2. Vocabulary and Grammar**

- Words and Phrases related to Global Warming, Further Education and Our World Heritage Sites

- Perfect Gerunds and Perfect Participles

- The Present Perfect and The Present Perfect Continuous

- Participle and To-infinitive Clauses

**3. Topics for reading**

- Global Warming

- Further Education

- Our World Heritage Sites

**4. Writing**

 - Rewrite sentences by using perfect gerunds and perfect participles

 - Rewrite sentences by using the present perfect or present perfect continuous

 - Rewrite sentences by using participle and to-infinitive clauses

 - Rewrite sentences by using collocations/ phrasal verbs

**5. Ma trận đề kiểm tra tiếng anh khối 11 giữa kỳ 2 gồm 40 câu ( thời gian 50 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 + Từ vựng | **11** | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Cấu tạo từ | **4** | 1 | 1  | 1 | 1 |
| Từ đồng nghĩa | **2** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Từ trái nghĩa | **2** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Tìm lỗi sai | **2** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| **3** | **Chức năng giao tiếp/ Từ - Ngữ thể hiện chức năng giao tiếp** | Chức năng giao tiếp | **1** | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| **4** | **Kỹ năng đọc** | Điền từ vào bài đọc | **5** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Đọc hiểu | **5** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **5** | **Kỹ năng viết** | Câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu đã cho | **2** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Nối hai câu thành một câu | **2** | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **Tổng** | **40** | 10 | 14 | 10 | 6 |

**5. Câu hỏi và bài tập minh họa**

**I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently.**

1. A. illness B. climate C. impact D. emission

2. A. habit B. balance C. change D. atmosphere

3. A. threaten B. health C. weather D. treat

4. A. level B. decide C. degree D. prefer

5. A. doctorate B. knowledge C. postgraduate D. college

6. A. benefit B. eligible C. credit D. experience

7. A. campus B. major C. manage D. language

8. A. focus B. global C. absorb D. ecosystem

9. A. apply B. university C. identity D. early

1. A. choice B. achieve C. each D. chemistry

11. A. final B. applicant C. high D. decide

12. A. average B. indicate C. application D. grade

13. A. course B. four C. our D. yours

 14. A. drought B. labour C. honour D. marvelous

 15. A. applicant B. undergraduate C. admission D. famine

16. A. university B. certificate C. tertiary D. internship

17. A. further B. curtain C. pursue D. university

18. A. awareness B. academic C. analytical D. atmosphere

19. A. tertiary B. potential C. infectious D. catastrophic

20. A. capture B. balance C. ecosystem D. scholarship

21. A. broaden B. host C. global D. vocational

22. A. baccalaureate B. undergraduate C. postgraduate D. graduate

23. A. appreciate B. ocean C. ecological D. specialized

24. A. cause B. consult C. result D. preserve

25. A. catastrophe B. doctorate C. contribute D. knowledge

**II. Choose the word whose stress is placed in different position from that of the rest.**

1. A. ecosystem B. ecology C. infectious D. environment

2. A. amount B. stable C. substance D. footprint

3. A. factory B. dioxide C. contribute D. attendance

4. A. surrounding B. atmosphere C. disaster D. disrupted

5. A. disappearance B. increasingly C. situation D. economic

6. A. harvest B. worldwide C. transport (n) D. severe

7. A. analytical B. educational C. university D. qualification

8. A. scholarship B. practical C. computer D. bachelor

9. A. university B. application C. technology D. entertainment

10. A. mathematics B. engineering C. scientific D. mandatory

1. A. certificate B. necessary C. diversity D. geography
2. A. interviewer B. preparation C. academic D. education
3. A. considerable B. information C. librarian D. technician
4. A. tertiary B. consequently C. application D. difficulty
5. A. applicant B. decision C. requirement D. admission
6. A. institution B. university C. preferential D. indicative
7. A. available B. majority C. tutorial D. differently
8. A. graduation B. understanding C. international D. accommodation
9. A. abroad B. degree C. college D. achieve
10. A. catastrophic B. collaboration C. baccalaureate D. ecological
11. A. temperature B. balance C. awareness D. chemical
12. A. ability B. agriculture C. development D. contaminate
13. A. government B. pattern C. benefit D. diversity
14. A. disappearance B. deforestation C. conservation D. generation
15. A. current B. global C. crisis D. disease

**III. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.**

1. These are requirements \_\_\_\_\_ those who want to become a pharmacist.

a. of b. in c. about d. for

1. The A-level (short for Advanced Level) is a General Certificate of Education set of exams \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the U.K.

a. taken b. spent c. met d. indicated

1. Most universities \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students who want to attend the university to pass three A-Levels.

a. receive b. tell c. require d. ask

1. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a student at a university or college who is studying for his or her first degree.

a. undergraduate b. application c. insurance d. exam

1. Entry to university is competitive so some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the minimum entrance qualifications will find themselves without a place. a. tutors b. professors c. teachers d. applicants
2. Students also have the opportunity to choose from a wide range of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ courses in the university.

a. compulsory b. optional c. required d. limited

1. Mr. Pike provided us with an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ guide to the full-time and part-time programs on offer to a range of candidates drawn from schools and colleges. a. inform b. informative c. informed d. information
2. Higher education \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have risen this year for the first time in more than a decade.

a. applies b. applications c. applicable d. applicants

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education that can make life of people in developing countries less miserable.

a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

1. After leaving high school, a student can apply for a position either university \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a vocational college.

a. with b. and c. nor d. or

1. English or French, you can choose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. not b. either c. both d. so

1. There are two types of higher education in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ UK: higher general education and higher vocational education.

a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

1. Many parents do not let their children make a decision \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their future career.

a. in b. about c. on d. out

1. You are old enough. I think it is high time you applied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a job

a. in b. of c. for d. upon

1. He has not been offered the job because he cannot meet the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the company.

a. requirements b. applicants c. information d. education

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education is normally taken to include undergraduate arid postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training.

a. Primary b. Tertiary c. Secondary d. Intermediate

1. The University of Cambridge is a prestigious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of higher learning in the UK

a. tower b. hall c. house d. institute

1. - Which subject do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at university? - I major Math.

a. do/in b. make/at c. practice/for d. demonstrate/with

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an official document that you receive when you have completed a course of study or training.

a. vocation b. subject c. certificate d. grade

1. In many countries, prospective university students apply for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during their last year of high school.

a. achievement b. information c. course d. admission

1. Many people have objected to the use of animals in \_\_\_\_\_ experiments.

a. science b. scientist c. scientific d. scientifically

1. I would like to invite you to participate in the ceremony.

a. graduate b. graduated c. graduation d. graduating

1. He graduated with doctorates of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and surgery from Florence, gaining the highest honors that year. a. medicine b. medical c. medicate d. medication
2. The making of good habits \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a determination to keep on training your child.

a. require b. requires c. requirement d. required

1. He was the only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that was offered the job.

a. apply b. application c. applicant d. applying

1. A university is an -institution of higher education and research, which grants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ degrees at all levels in a variety of subjects. a. secondary b. optional c. academic d. vocational
2. She reads newspapers every day to look for the vacant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for which she can apply.

a. institutions b. indications c. positions d. locations

1. He had been expected to cope well with examinations and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good results.

a. achieve b. consider c. last d. object

29. Global warming also has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impact on water supplies.

 A. stable B. severe C. infectious D. easy

30. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_disease is an illness that can be passed from one person to another.

 A. dangerous B. chemical C. man-made D. infectious

31. A gas or other substance which is sent out into the air is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. emission B. greenhouse gas C. carbon footprint D. disease

32. Global warming leads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ climate change.

 A. in B. to C. on D. from

33. We’ll focus \_\_\_\_\_\_the effects \_\_\_\_\_global warming \_\_\_\_ people’s health and life on Earth in general.

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

34. Using chemical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for farming is one of the causes of global warming.

 A. deforestation B. fertilisers C. heat-related D. water supplies

35. Global warming is an increase in the average \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the earth’s atmosphere.

 A. climate B. balance C. temperature D. vehicle

36. Air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is threatening the health of older people and children.

 A. pollution B. acid rain C. deforestation D. global warming

37. The ozone layer helps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us from the sun's rays.

 A. change B. reduce C. protect D. release

**38.** Many countries have signed up to international agreements which aim to reduce the negative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of climate change.

 A. disease B. illness C. emission D. impact

39. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_student allows a course of study that leads to a bachelor’s degree.

 A. exchange B. undergraduate C. postgraduate D. high school

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ courses should teach practical skills in addition to critical thinking.

 A. Academic B. Vocational C. Analytical D. Primary

41. When people finish a postgraduate course, they can get a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. baccalaureate’s degree B. bachelor’s degree C. master’s degree D. doctorate

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means education at a university or college.

 A. Higher education B. Further education C. Primary Education D. Secondary education

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skills help us analyze a problem scientifically.

 A. Academic B. Vocational C. Analytical D. Practical

44. When a student enters a college or university, he/she has to choose a main subject of study, which is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. primary B. training C. major D. curriculum

45. How long is your medical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this hospital?

 A. internship B. scholarship C. graduation D. major

46. One of the reasons for Vietnamese students’ studying abroad is the quality of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ programmes in higher education. A. vocational B. training C. academic D. worldwide

1. Most of these students are interested in pursuing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studies for bachelor’s degrees.

 A. post-graduate B. undergraduate C. college D. pre-university

1. The higher education \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gained at UK universities and colleges are recognized worldwide.

 A. degrees B. levels C. skills D. qualifications

1. Some universities in the US offer different \_\_\_\_ to international students to help to cover tuition fee and living cost.

A. qualifications B. scholarships C. skills D. requirement

1. At most institutions in the UK, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ starts in Sept or Oct and runs until June or July.

 A. calendar year B. academic year C. leap year D. gap year

1. Academic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are official copies of your academic work.

A. accounts B. statements C. transcripts D. records

52. . \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the desalination plant, the company could offer an effective solution to the problem of water scarcity. A. To build B. Having built C. Being built D. Having been built

53. The public praised the local farmers for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ millions of trees on the surrounding hills.

 A. plant B. being planted C. being planting D. having planted

54. All of the disasters resulted from \_\_\_\_\_\_ will continue have a devastating effect on socio-economic development.

 A. floods B. climate change C. ecological balance D. carbon footprint

55. Many modern medicines are derived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plants and animals.

a. on b. for c. from d. in

56. World Wide Fund for Nature was formed to do the mission of the preservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of natural resources, and the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

a. contamination b. energy c. extinction d. development

57. Clearing forests for timber has resulted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the loss of biodiversity.

a. with b. at c. in d. for

58. Humans depend on species diversity to provide food, clean air and water, and fertile soil foragriculture.

a. destruction b. contamination c. fertilizer d. variety

59. If an area is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, all the trees there are cut down or destroyed.

a. endangered b. deforested c. contaminated d. polluted

60. Many schools provide environmental education to increase students' awareness of conservation needs.

a. effort b. benefit c. exploitation d. knowledge

61. We noticed a pile of stones \_\_\_\_ in the road.

A. left B. leaving C. to leave D. having left

62. The vegetation layers in Cat Ba Archipelago from spectacular and scenic landscapes and make the site become \_\_\_\_ to all Vietnam's typical ecosystems.

A. home B. house C. scenery D. basis

63. The monuments of My Son are the most important constructions of the Champa Kingdom, \_\_\_\_ coast of Central Vietnam from the 4th to the 13th centuries.

A. to flourish B. flourished C. flourishing D. to be flourished

64. A lorry \_\_\_\_ concrete pipes has overturned.

A. carried B. being carried C. carrying D. to carry

65. Most tourists like buying clothes, lanterns, and other handicraft \_\_\_\_ by local craftmen in Hoi An. C. made

A. to make B. making C. made D. make

66. The only thing \_\_\_\_ at the Citadel of the Ho Dynasty is the stone walls.

A. to see B. seeing C. sees D. see

67. The Complex of Hue Monuments was the first site in Vietnam \_\_\_\_ as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

A. to be recognized B. be recognizing C. recognizes D. recognize

68. Located in Hoang Dieu Street, Hau Lau has \_\_\_\_ architecture of the Eastern and Western styles

A. abundant B. authentic C. mixed D. complex

69. The limestone in Phong Nha is not continuous, which has led to a particularly \_\_\_\_ shape.

A. distinctive B. similar C. genuine D. diverse

70. Near the White House is another famous landmark \_\_\_\_ the Washington Monument.

A. is which B. which call C. called D. it is called

71. The distinction of the Khai Dinh Tomb is the unique architecture \_\_\_\_ the art of Rococo and the Vietnamese style.

A. combined B. combining C. to be combined D. which combine

72. Although some of the structures are now \_\_\_\_, most of the significant existing monuments have been partially restored.

A. in danger B. at risk C. in ruins D. at war

73. The food \_\_\_\_ in this supermarket is very good.

A. selling B. which sold C. to sell D. sold

74. My Son Sanctuary is an area \_\_\_\_ with Hindu-like architecture and art.

A. covering B. covered C. which covered D. to cover

75. Most houses in Hoi An are of \_\_\_\_ architecture dating from the 17th to the 19th century.

A. tradition B. traditional C. ancient D. customary

76. To plant rice, farmers, \_\_\_\_, set young plants in the mud.

A. they wade with bare feet in the water B. who water wading in their bare feet

C. wading in the water with their bare feet D. whose bare feet wading in the water

77. The nearly 4-hour \_\_\_\_ from Ha Long Bay to Cat Ba Island afforded us visits to well-known caves and beaches.

A. travel B. vacation C. boating D. cruise

78. Another thing that I was really impressed with Hoi An is the preservation of the whole town which is very amazing and very \_\_\_\_.

A. correct B. exact C. authentic D. original

79. A fine tomb, \_\_\_\_, marks the grave of the poet Chaucer.

A. which in the fifteenth century was erecting B. erected in the fifteenth century

C. erecting in the fifteenth century D. being erected in the fifteenth century

80. I live in a pleasant room \_\_\_\_ the garden.

A. to overlook B. overlooked C. overlooking D. which overlooking

**IV. Give the correct forms of the words**

1. Students with impairment at Nguyen Dinh Chieu School for Blind

Children use educational kits. (vision )

2. The school provides early for children with learning difficulty. (intervene)

3. The school also supplies talking book . (produce)

4. Thuan An Center for hearing-impaired children in Lai Thieu serves as a

school for university students from Ho Chi Minh City University of Education, (practice)

**V. Supply the correct verb form: The present perfect or The present perfect continuous:**

1. I (wait)……………………………………. for two hours, but she (not come)……………………………….. yet.

2. How many books by Charles Dickens you (read)…………………………………………..?

3. He (not, be)……………………. here since Christmas, I wonder where he (live)……………………….. since then.

4. He (write)……………………………….. the novel for two years, but he (not finish)………………………… it yet.

5. Mary (lose)………………………………… her hat and she (look) ……………………………for it until now.

6. I (see)…………………………………………………………. that film several times because I like it.

7. He (read)………………………………………………….. for two hours.

8. He (read)…………………………………………………… 53 pages so far.

9. Ann …………………….………….(look) for a university in England for a week, and she still ………………...

(not find) one.

10. They ………………………………………..(build) their house for ages and hope to finish next year.

11. I ……………………………………………..(get) new qualifications all my life.

12. Have you …………………………………………….(fill in) the application form yet?

13. Jonathan ………………………………..(believe) in God since he was a child **C. has been believing**

14. I ………………………………………………. (read) the book, you can have it back
15. Why are your hands so dirty? – I ………………………………. (repair) my bike
16. We …………………………………………. (travel) around Scotland for 8 years
17. Sandy …………………………………………….. (cook) dinner 4 times this week

18.I ……………………………………………………. (have) this watch for over five years.

19. I………………………………………………….. (hate) onions since I was a child.

20. Mai …………………………………….. (stay) with her grandmother for the last two weeks.

**VI. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting**.

1. Higher education is very importance to national economies, and it is also a source of trained and educated personnel for the whole country.
2. Higher education in the United States specifically refers to post-secondary institutions, that offer associate degrees, master degrees or Ph.D. degrees or equivalents.
3. Higher general education is based on theoretical expertise and might be contrasted with higher vocational education, which concentrating on both practice and theory.
4. An university is an institution of higher education and research, which grants academic degrees; including Bachelor's degrees, Master's degrees and doctorates in a variety of subjects.
5. Higher vocational education and training that combines teaching of both practical skills and theoretical expertise.
6. The education children are received during their primary years is crucial for both their personal development and their country as a whole.
7. The major goals of primary education is to achieve basic literacy and numeracy among all students.
8. It is primary education that establishes foundations in science geography, history, as well other social sciences for young students .
9. Most parents prefer an education system which offers the children widest study options in the world.
10. The purpose of secondary education is to give common knowledge and to prepare for either higher education and vocational education.
11. Species become extinct or endangerment for a number of reasons, but the primary cause is the destruction of habitat by human activities.
12. Although species evolve differently, most of them adapt to a specific habitat or environment that best meets their survive needs.
13. Without the particularly habitat, the species could not survive.
14. Such human activities as pollution, drainage of wetlands, cutting and clearing of forests, urbanization, and road and dam construction has destroyed or :seriously damaged available habitats.
15. Habitat fragmentation have caused plant and animal species in the remaining islands of habitat to lose contact with others of their own kind..
16. Have you been knowing Maria for a long time?

**VII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to fill in the blanks.**

Global warming is the biggest (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world today. Everyone know about it but not everyone is trying to stop it. Many world leaders are more interested in blaming other (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the crisis. Countries like China, India and Russia say they will not act unless America takes more action. America says it will not act until other countries (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more action. It seems a little childish that leaders are acting in this way. The future of our world is (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ risk and governments can only argue with each other. Many presidents and prime ministers tell us that technology is the answer. They say future scientists will find solutions to save the planet. This is a big gamble. I hope they are right. I don’t believe them, so I’ll continue switching off lights and (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. A. solutions B. consequences C. influences D. problems

2. A. countries B. organizations C. companies D. associations

3. A. give B. make C. do D. take

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

5. A. recycle B. recycled C. recycles D. recycling

**VIII. Read the passage and choose the best answers.**

 In 1988, for the first time in British history, a National Curriculum was introduced. The National Curriculum tells pupils which subjects they have to study, what they must learn and when they have to take assessment tests.

 Between the ages of 14 and 16, pupils study for their GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exams. Pupils must take English Language, Maths and Science for GCSE, as well as a half GCSE in a foreign language and Technology. In addition, they must also be taught Physical Education, Religious Education and Sex Education, although they do not take exams in these subjects.

 At the age of 16, pupils can leave school. If pupils stay on, they usually take A (Advanced) levels, AS (Advanced Supplementary) level or GNVQs (Greater National Vocational Qualifications). It is quite common to combine, for example, two A levels with one AS level, or one A level with one GNVQ.

 Pupils taking A levels study traditional subjects, such as French, Physics or History. To go to university, pupils usually need two or three A levels.

 AS levels are the same standard as A levels, but only half of the content: AS level German pupils take the A-level German language exam, but do not take the A-level German Literature exam.

 GNVQs are vocational qualifications. Pupils usually take on GNVQ in subjects such as Business, Leisure and Tourism, Manufacturing, and Art and Design. One GVNQ (at advanced level) is equal to two A levels.

1. Britain began to have a National Curriculum \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. one hundred years ago B. in the nineteenth century

C. in eighteen ninety eight D. in nineteen eighty eight

2. Which of the following subjects do British students NOT take exams in?

A. Physical Education B. Science C. Maths D. English Language

3. Studying in university requires students to have \_\_\_\_\_ A levels .

A. one or two B. two or three C. four or five D. five or six

4. Which of the following subjects do pupils NOT take on GNVQ in?

A. Manufacturing B. Business C. Art and Design D. German Literature

5. Pupils normally study for their GCSE between the ages of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 15 and 17 B. 14 and 16 C. 12 and 14 D. 16 and 18

**IX. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.**

1. It started raining at three o’clock. It is still raining.

🡪 It has

2. We started learning English three years ago.

🡪 We have

3. The last time I talked to John was last Christmas.

🡪 They haven’t

4. I haven’t written to him since last month.

🡪 It is

5. It’s the first time I have seen that man here.

🡪 I have

6. Deforestation and overflowing dams have caused worse floods and storms in recent years. Local people in Quang Tri Province blame them for that (**using perfect gerunds.**)

🡪 Local people in Quang Tri Province

7. The US government had provided insufficient supplies for the flood victims. Local communities in New Orleans criticized the US government for that. (**using perfect gerunds.**)

🡪 Local communities in New Orleans

 8. These big companies had invested in wind and solar energy. The government praised them for that.( **using perfect gerunds.**)

🡪 The government

9. Someone had cut down the oldest tree in the park. The police suspected Mike of doing it.( **using perfect gerunds.**)

🡪 The police suspected

10. The US government caused various diseases and birth defects in Viet Nam with Agent Orange. But the US government denies that. (**using perfect gerunds.**)

🡪 the US government denies

11. Maxicorp were the only company which replied my letter.

🡪

12. Do you know the man who is talking to my father?

🡪

13. Applications which were sent after 23rd will not be considered.

🡪

  **SAMPLE TEST**

**I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

1. A. broaden B. host C. global D. vocational

2. A. appreciate B. ocean C. ecological D. specialized

**II. Circle the word which has different stress from the others.**

3. A. scholarship B. practical C. computer D. bachelor

4. A. catastrophic B. collaboration C. baccalaureate D. ecological

**III.** **Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentence or substitute for the underlined part.**

5. Most universities \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students who want to attend the university to pass three A-Levels.

 A. receive B. tell C. require D. ask

 6. I would like to invite you to participate in the ceremony.

 A. graduate B. graduated C. graduation D. graduating

 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ courses should teach practical skills in addition to critical thinking.

 A. Academic B. Vocational C. Analytical D. Primary

 8. All of the disasters resulted from \_…………\_\_\_\_\_ will continue have a devastating effect on socio-economic

 development. A. floods B. climate change C. ecological balance D. carbon footprint

 9. Academic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are official copies of your academic work.

 A. accounts B. statements C. transcripts D. records

 10. We’ll focus ….the effects …… lobal warming …….people’s health and life on Earth in general.

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

 11. \_\_\_\_\_\_ in dark colors, the room needed some bright lights.

A. Having painted B. To have painted C. Having been painted D. To have been painted

12. Global warming also has ……… impact on water supplies.

 A. stable B. severe C. infectious D. easy

13. Methane is a far more active…….than carbon dioxide, but also one which is much less abundant in the atmosphere. A. greenhouse gas B. greenhouse effect C. climate change D. emission

14. The electromagnetic fields can also cause responses in the brain, \_\_\_\_ observers into thinking they are seeing even more vivid impressions.

A. tricking B. tricks C. trick D. tricked

15. My favourite part of England is Cornwall. There's some absolutely beautiful \_\_\_\_ there.

A. nature B. signs C. scenery D. views

16.“\_\_\_\_” – “I'd like to see a cultural one.”

A. Would you like to visit a natural or a cultural world heritage site?

B. Which site is worth visiting in Hue? The Citadel or the Royal Tombs?

C. Would you like to go to Tomb of Minh Mang or the Citadel of the Ho Dynasty?

D. Do you prefer seeing the Citadel of the Ho Dynasty or Tomb of Minh Mang

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

17. Most people admit that they contribute to global warming.

A. be partly responsible for B. disapprove C. neglect D. cause

18.Some students only cram for tests when there is little time left, so their results are not satisfactory.

A. prepare in a short period B. prepare in a long time

C. prepare well D. prepare badly

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

19. Cutting down on energy use is the best way to help reduce global warming.

A. Shrinking B. Declining C. Decreasing D. Increasing

20. Though built almost five hundred years ago, the church remained practically intact.

A. in perfection B. in ruins C. in chaos D. in completion

**VI. Give the correct forms of the words**

Global warming is one of the big environmental problems in current time. According to the researchers, heating impact, caused by excessive (21.EMIT) ……………….. of greenhouse gases, is the main reason of global warming. It is very dangerous and harmful to the (22.EXIST) of life in future on the earth. Because of global warming, sea level is increasing regularly which is creating the fear of flood in lower lying (23.COAST)…………..areas and cities. Because of flood some countries may finish (24.COMPLETE) ……………….. in the near future. It is changing the weather patterns regularly; due to this some places on earth are facing severe droughts, flood, and various uncommon weather conditions.

**VII.** **Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting**.

25. Such human activities as pollution, drainage of wetlands, cutting and clearing of forests, urbanization,

 A B C

and road and dam construction has destroyed or seriously damaged available habitats.

 D

26. The police suspected Mike for having cut down the oldest tree in the park.

 A B C D

**VIII. Rewrite the sentence with the same meaning**.

 27. It started raining at three o’clock. It is still raining.

🡪 It has……………………... …………………………………………………….………………

28. They have been unprepared for sudden floods last year. They remember that.

 🡪They remember………………………………………………………………………………….

29. I have never taken part in voluntary work before

 🡪 This is …………………………………………………………………………………………….

30 Because the farmers had been told about the dangers of chemical fertilizers, they used bio-fertilizers.

 ***(using perfect participle)***

 🡪…………………………………………………………………..…………………………………….

**IX. Choose A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

In the US, students talk about ‘going to college’ even if the institution they attend is a university. Most colleges often provide classes only for undergraduate students (31) a bachelor’s degree. Community colleges offer two-year courses leading to an associate’s degree, and afterwards, students transfer (32) a different college or university to continue their studies.

Universities are larger and also offer courses for graduate students who study in graduate school. American high school students who want to study at a university or college have to take a (33) test, such as a SAT or the ACT and then apply directly to between three and six colleges in their last year of high school. (34) are many private colleges and universities but most students choose a public institution (35)

 the costs are lower. All universities charge tuition, and students pay extra for room and board. Students whose families cannot afford the full amount apply for financial aid package which may be a combination of grants from the government, a scholarship, a student loan and work-study (= a part-time job at college).

31. A. studying B. taking C. following D. pursuing

 32. A. in B. to C. for D. at

 33. A. standard B. standards C. standardized D. standardizing

 34. A. There B. These C. Those D. They

 35. A. because B. although C. so D. but

**X. Read a text about common wedding rituals in the USA and answer the questions that follow.**

University Entrance Examination is very important in Vietnamese students. High school graduates have to take it and get high results to be admitted to universities. The pressure on the candidates remains very high despite the measures that have been taken to reduce the heat around these exams, since securing a place in a state university is considered a major step towards a successful career for young people, especially ***those***from rural areas or disadvantaged families. In the year 2004, it was estimated that nearly 1 million Vietnamese students took the University Entrance Examination, but on average only 1 out of 5 candidates succeeded. Normally, candidates take 3 exam subjects, and each lasts; 180 minutes for the fixed group of subjects they choose. There are 4 fixed groups of subjects: Group A: Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry; Group B: Mathematics, Biology, and Chemistry; Group C: Literature, History, and Geography; Group D: Literature, Foreign Language, and Mathematics.

In addition to universities, there are community colleges, art and technology institutes; professional secondary schools, and vocational schools which offer degrees or certificates from a-few-month to 2-year courses.

According to Vietnam's Ministry of Education and Training, there are currently 23 non-public universities, accounting for 11% of the total number of universities. These non-public universities are currently training 119,464 students, or 11.7% of the total number of students. The government is planning to increase the number of non-public universities to 30% by 2007.

1. University Entrance Examination in Vietnamese is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. interesting b. stressful c. free d. easy

1. The word *those* refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. exam subjects b. young people c. universities d. examinations

38. In 2004, the proportion of the students who got success in University Entrance Examination was about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent.

a. 5 b. 10 c. 20 d. 50

39. Which sentence refers to the University Entrance Examination in Vietnam?

a. Students find it easy to get success in the University Entrance Examination.

b. Math is compulsory in the University Entrance Examination.

c. Students are not allowed to choose their exam subjects.

d. There are four fixed groups of exam subjects for students to choose.

40. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the Vietnamese government will close all non-public universities by next year.

b. the Vietnamese government does not appreciate non-public universities

c. the Vietnamese government encourages the establishing of non-public universities.

 d. Vietnamese students have no alternative to continue their higher study besides universities