Đề số 6 – CK1 - Tiếng Anh 11

I. PRONUNCIATION

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

Question 1.

A. management **B.** stimulate **C.** advertise **D.** overcome

Question 2.

A. attitude **B.** argument **C.** relevant **D.** assistant

Question 3.

A. interact **B.** concentrate **C.** counsellor **D.** influence

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.

Question 4.

A. prioritise **B.** privacy **C.** strive **D.** determined

Question 5.

A. wisely **B.** width **C.** wisdom **D.** confident

Question 6.

A. possession **B.** discussion **C.** profession **D.** decision

II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Choose a, b, c, or d that best completes each unfinished sentence, substitutes the underlined part, or has a close meaning to the original one.

Question 7. Regular dialogue and cooperation contribute to the…….. of peace and security in the region.

A. solution **B.** stability **C.** maintenance **D.** integration

Question 8. The ASEAN Security Community (ASC)aims to ensure that countries in the region live at ……with one another and in a democratic and harmonious environment.

A. peace **B.** peaceful **C.** peacefully **D.** peaceable

Question 9. Since I was a little child, my parents have encouraged me to ***voice*** my opinion. *The underlined word has the **CLOSEST** meaning to*_____.

A. take **B.** lend an ear **C.** speak out **D.** make

Question 10. On July 28, 1995, Vietnam became …….. seventh member of ASEAN.

A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø

Question 11. Everyone should act …… in order to protect our environment.

A. responsible **B.** responsibly **C.** responsibility **D.** irresponsible

Question 12. The population of ASEAN accounts …… about 8.7% of the world's population.

A. of **B.** for **C.** in **D.** from

Question 13. Teens should have the ability to.....loneliness.

A. deal **B.** look afer **C.** set up **D.** cope with

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Question 14. The house was very quiet when I……home. Everybody had gone to bed.

A. got **B.** get **C.** have got **D.** was getting

Question 15. Laos and Myanmar were admitted ……ASEAN in 1997.

A. for **B.** of **C.** to **D.** in

Question 16. He failed to keep her secrets, so she stopped being friends with him. He wished he hadn't……her trust.

A. reconciled **B.** been in a relationship **C.** broken up **D.** betrayed

Question 17. ASEAN also try to solve the problems of ethnic tensions which might lead……..civil war.

A. into **B.** away **C.** off **D.** to

Question 18. The courses try to get young people to feel.....in applying new skills in order to live independently.

A. sure **B.** confident **C.** excited **D.** interested

Question 19. One of ASEAN's objectives is to help people think about peace and ……and do something about it.

A. origin **B.** justice **C.** statistics **D.** record

Question 20. Her parents don't think she should wear **flashy** clothes every day. *The underlined word has the OPPOSITE meaning to*_____

A. fashionable **B.** sparkling **C.** expensive **D.** casual

Error Identification.

Question 21. Playing the **(A)** football and doing **(B)** sports are excellent ways for **(C)** disabled children to get exercise **(D)**.

Question 22. It **(A)** took **(B)** me five minutes **(C)** getting **(D)** to school.

Question 23. Since **(A)** I begin **(B)** school, I haven't had **(C)** much **(D)** spare time.

Question 24. When he arrived at **(A)** the furniture **(B)** shop, they had been sold **(C)** the table he wanted **(D)**.

Question 25. I succeeded in **(A)** to find **(B)** a job, so my parents didn't make **(C)** me go **(D)** to college.

III. READING

Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Generation gap refers to the difference in the ways of thinking and perception in the people of two different generations which results in behavioral differences, and sometimes, **(26)**_____between them. In other words, it is the difference in the thinking of the people of older and younger generations that creates the **(27)**_____of understanding between them. The most common example of generation gap is seen in the family between parents and their children. It is not only because of the gap in age but also because of the way parents **(28)**_____to a particular situation.

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Advancement technology has led to the generation gap in this modern world. Children tend to spend most of their time with their digital devices and busy with social media that they do not discuss their problems with their parents. The Internet **(29)**_____solutions to most of the problems that children needn't ask their own parents for help, **(30)**_____the communication and leading to a generation gap.

Generation gap occurs not only between parents and children but also between teachers and students. Students are likely to enjoy the classes of an open-minded teacher, who shows mutual **(31)**_____to the students. The teachers, who tend to keep their students under unnecessary strict disciplines and practise hard ways to make them obey the orders, are usually disliked by the students. This narrows minded thinking, especially **(32)**_____in the teachers of the older generation, eventually creates a gap between the students and teachers.

Another difference is the use of technology. Young teachers tend to use more digital devices is class for their lessons that has a good **(33)**_____on the students. Students take more interest and participate actively in the class discussion. An old teacher has **(34)**_____- frequent use of electronic devices that makes lessons boring, which is not enjoyed by the students and it creates a gap between them.

To **(35)**_____the generation gap, parents or teachers must be close to their children. They should show interest and give time to the children, have open communication, and allow the child to feel free in all the situations.

Question 26.

A. opposition **B.** wars **C.** conflicts **D.** sympathy

Question 27.

A. lack **B.** shortage **C.** failure **D.** miss

Question 28.

A. behave **B.** react **C.** change **D.** experience

Question 29.

A. sets **B.** allows **C.** shows **D.** provides

Question 30.

A. reduce **B.** to reduce **C.** reducing **D.** being reduced

Question 31.

A. respect **B.** politeness **C.** benefit **D.** friend

Question 32.

A. watched **B.** met **C.** seen **D.** considered

Question 33.

A. impact **B.** force **C.** power **D.** act

Question 34.

A. fewer **B.** more **C.** less **D.** much

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Question 35.

A. give up **B.** reduce **C.** make **D.** leave

Read the following passage and do the tasks below.

Southeast Asian Countries' PISA Rankings 2012

Once every three years, 15-year-olds from around the world are tested on how well they know their reading, maths and science. This is called the Programme for International Student Assessment, or PISA for short. It is run by the Organization for Economic Coopertation and Development or OECD. Over half a million students from 65 countries and economies took part in PISA 2012. The result of the latest PISA 2012 had been announced on 3 December 2013. Only five out of ten ASEAN countries participated in PISA 2012. They were Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

- Singapore ranked 2nd in maths and 3rd in reading and science;

- Vietnam, entered PISA tests for the first time, ranked 8th in science, 17th in maths and 19th in reading;

- Thailand has been the participant in the PISA tests since 2000. It ranked 47 in science, 48th in reading and 50 in maths;

- Malaysia got 52th in maths, 53rd in science and 59th in reading;

- Indonesia got 61st in reading and got 64th in maths and science.

Singapore's 15-year-old students came in the top five in every area. Vietnamese students scored very well on all three PISA subjects. Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia ranked below average for the 65 countries assessed. The next administration of PISA is in 2015 and results will be reported at the end of 2016.

ASEAN CORNER by Kru Ekachai (www.aseancorner.blogspot.com)

Question 36. What does PISA stand for?

A. Programme for International Student Assignment

B. Programme for International Student Assembly

C. Programme for International Student Assessment

Question 37. How often is the PISA testing held?

A. Every 2 years **B.** Every 3 years **C.** Every 4 years

Question 38. What areas are tested on the PISA?

A. Reading, maths and biology

B. Reading, maths and science

C. Reading, science and geography

Question 39. How many ASEAN countries participated in the PISA 2012?

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A. Five **B.** Six **C.** Seven

Question 40. Who are the participants of the PISA tests?

A. students **B.** teachers **C.** principals

IV. WRITING

Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.

Question 41. It is 2 years since Nam last went to the cinema

→ Nam has ……..

Question 42. You should really speak to **<u>your parents</u>** when you have problems. (Cleft sentence)

→ It……

Question 43. That he decided to apply for the job surprised all of us.

→ His decision……

Question 44. Ann was selected to participate in the speaking contest. She was proud.

→ Ann was proud ……..

V. LISTENING

Six people discuss what they prefer, a big family or a small family. Listen carefully and do the tasks below. Answer the following questions about the interview.

Question 45. Akane thinks big families are good because____.

A. she had a big family **B.** she had a small family

Question 46. What does Jeff think you learn from a big family?

A. to share everything **B.** to tell the truth

Question 47. Jeyong thinks big families are interesting _____.

A. because everyone is the same **B.** because everyone is different

Question 48. Why does Ruth like big families?

A. They are more interesting **B.** They laugh together

Question 49. What does Simon say about only children?

A. They get a lot of attention **B.** They get whatever they want

Question 50. Why does Todd think small families are easier?

A. You can live in an apartment **B.** Big families are expensive

----------THE END----------

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