ĐỀ THI GIỮA HỌC KÌ 1 KHỐI 12

Choose the word the underlined part of which is pronounced differently from that of the others

1. A. bought B. nought C. plough D. thought
2. A. spear B. gear C. fear D. pear

Choose the word the stress pattern of which is different from that of the others

3. A. transformation B. urbanization C. revolution D. population
4. A. expand B. migrate C. effect D. double

Choose the most suitable response to complete the exchanges

5. Susan shared with her friend about her losing purse.
   Susan: "I have lost my purse." - Her friend: "____"
   A. It's careless. B. Oh, what a pity. C. That's nothing. D. Oh, be careful.
6. A: "Would you mind closing the window?" - B: "____"
   A. Yes, of course. Are you tired? B. No, not at all. I'll do it now.
   C. Yes, I do. You can close it. D. Don't worry. Go ahead!

Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in the sentence

7. Many illnesses in refugee camps are the result of inadequate sanitation.
   A. cleanliness B. dirtiness C. pollution D. uncleanliness
8. There has been a hot debate among the scientists relating to the pros and cons of using robotic probes to study distant objects in space.
   A. problems and solutions B. advantages and disadvantages
   C. solutions and limitations D. causes and effects

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in the sentence

9. A cost-effective way to fight crime is that instead of making punishments more severe, the authorities should increase the odds that lawbreakers will be apprehended and punished quickly.
   A. economical B. practical C. profitable D. worthless
10. I propose that we wait until the budget has been announced before committing ourselves to any expenditure.
    A. approve B. recommend C. reject D. suggest

Choose the best option to fill in the gaps

11. In less developed countries, ____ slums form both on the edges and within the largest cities.
    A. thinly populated B. most populous C. heavily populous D. densely populated
12. This building is the architect's crowing ____.
    A. story B. goal C. event D. achievement
13. The greater amounts of oil and other fuels burned to create energy ____ chemicals which add to global warming.
    A. dump B. discard C. exhaust D. release
14. Traffic congestion has become a major issue, while schools and hospitals are ____.
    A. overbearing B. overdone C. overdeveloped D. overloaded
15. His face was lined and ____.
    A. weather-beaten B. weather-beating C. weathered D. weatherproof
16. There was a knock on the door while we ____ the game show on TV.
    A. were enjoying B. enjoyed C. had enjoyed D. had been enjoying
17. His father left New York. The doctor suggested he ____ there.
    A. not stayed B. won't stay C. not stay D. not go to stay
18. He seems like a ____ businessman, but he has caused some personal scandals.
    A. respectful B. respectably C. respecting D. respectable
19. We use compact florescent light bulbs, ____ last 10 times longer than incandescent bulbs.
    A. what B. that C. which D. they
20. We might be able to catch _____ last train if we hurried.
    a. a b. an c. the d. no article
21. We live at _____ third house from the church.
    a. the b. a c. an d. no article
22. We should set our printer's default ____ it prints on both sides of the page.

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A. besides B. and C. so D. therefore

Read the passage then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to fill in the gaps.

Overpopulation, the situation of having large numbers of people with too resources and too little space, is closely associated with poverty. It can result from high population density, or from low amounts of resources, or from both. Excessively high population densities put stress on available resources. Only a certain number of people can be supported on a given area of land, and **that number** depends on how much food and other resources the land can provide. In countries where people live primarily by means of *simple* farming, gardening, herding, hunting and gathering, even large areas of land can support only small numbers of people because these labor-intensive subsistence activities produce only small amounts of food.

In developed countries such as the United States, Japan and the countries of Western Europe, overpopulation generally is not considered a major cause of poverty. These countries produce large quantities of food through mechanized farming, which depends on commercial fertilizers, large-scale irrigation and agricultural machinery. This form of production provides enough food to support the high densities of people in metropolitan areas.

A country's level of poverty can depend greatly on its mix of population density and agricultural productivity. Bangladesh, for example, has one of the world's highest population densities, with 1,147 persons per sq. km. A large majority of the people of Bangladesh **engage in** low-productivity manual farming, which contributes to the country's extremely high level of poverty. Some of the smaller countries in Western Europe, such as the Netherlands and Belgium, have high population densities as well. These countries practice mechanized farming and are involved in high-tech industries, however, and therefore have high standards of living.

At the other end of the spectrum, many countries in sub-Saharan Africa have population densities of less than 30 persons per sq. km. Many people in these countries practice manual subsistence farming; these countries also have **infertile** land, and lack the economic resources and technology to boost productivity. As a consequence, these nations are very poor. The United States has both relatively low population density and high agricultural productivity, it is one of the world's wealthiest nations.

High birth rates contribute to overpopulation in many developing countries. Children are assets to many poor families because they provide labor, usually for farming. Cultural norms in traditionally rural societies commonly sanction the value of large families. Also, the governments of developing countries often provide little or no support, financial or political, for family planning; even people who wish to keep their families small have difficulty doing so. For all these reasons, developing countries tend to have high rates of population growth.

23. Which of the following is given a definition in paragraph 1?

A. Poverty B. Simple farming C. Overpopulation D. Population density

24. What will suffer when there are excessively high population densities?

A. Farming methods B. Skilled labor C. Land area D. Available resources

25. The phrase "**that number**" in paragraph 1 refers to the number of ____.

A. densities B. countries C. people D. resources

26. In certain countries, large areas of land can only yield small amounts of food because ____.

A. there is an abundance of resources B. there is no shortage of skilled labor

C. there is lack of mechanization D. there are small numbers of laborers

27. Bangladesh is a country where the level of poverty depends greatly on ____.

A. population density in metropolitan areas

B. its population density only

C. its high agricultural productivity

D. both population density and agricultural productivity

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

Report authors note that (28) ____ new urban growth will not take (29) ____ in the “megacities” of the world e.g. Rio de Janeiro, Jakarta or New Delhi (30) ____ rather in less commonly recognized “secondary” cities - places like Fushun in China, and Surat in India.

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To help policymakers prepare for and manage growth, the report distills lessons (31) ____ from 12 countries across all geographic regions and stages of urbanization. It then translates these global lessons (32) ____ practical policy advice.

28. A. almost B. most C. mostly D. nearly
29. A. form B. hand C. place D. time
30. A. but B. nor C. or D. yet
31. A. are learned B. being learned C. learned D. learning
32. A. by B. into C. up to D. up with

Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the given one

33. It was breakfast-time when Susan rang.
A. I was going to have my breakfast as soon as Susan rang.
B. Susan rang after I had had my breakfast.
C. When Susan rang I have just finished my breakfast.
D. I was having my breakfast when Susan rang.

34. The street I live in is very noisy at night. This makes it difficult to sleep.
A. The street I live in is very noisy at night,which makes it difficult to sleep.
B. Which makes it difficult to sleep that the street I live in is very noisy at night.
C. The street I live in is very noisy at night that makes it difficult to sleep.
D. This the street I live in is very noisy at night makes it difficult to sleep.

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

35. The proposal seemed like a good idea. The manager refused it.
A. The manager refused the proposal though it seemed like a good idea.
B. Since the proposal seemed like a good idea, the manager refused it.
C. The manager didn't like the proposal because it didn't seem like a good idea.

36. Students should wear the uniform when they go to school . I suggest that.
A. I suggest that students should wearing the uniform when they go to school
B. I suggest that students should not wear the uniform when they go to school
C. I suggest that students should not have worn the uniform when they go to school
D. I suggest that students should wear the uniform when they go to school

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

37. He <u>shouted</u> at <u>his</u> girlfriend, <u>that</u> really <u>disappointed</u> me.
A B C D

38. Neither Lan <u>or</u> her friends <u>care</u> about <u>the</u> coming <u>exam</u>.
A B C D

39. I <u>was having</u> a black cat <u>three years</u> ago <u>but</u> now it <u>is</u> no longer with me.
A B C D

40. Food prices have <u>raised</u> so <u>rapidly</u> in the past few months <u>that</u> some families have been forced <u>to alter</u> their
A B C D
eating habits.

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