

FIRST QUARTERLY TEST 2025**Date:** April 01st, 2025**Time:** 60 minutesScore: / 50

Full name: _____

Class : _____

PART 1. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**Bài 1. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại:**

1. A. sh <u>ow</u>	B. p <u>ost</u>	C. l <u>ock</u>	D. n <u>ote</u>
2. A. fa <u>ci</u> lity	B. c <u>rowd</u>	C. s <u>pac</u> e	D. c <u>ycli</u> ng
3. A. roo <u>fed</u>	B. crac <u>ked</u>	C. Press <u>ed</u>	D. requested <u>ed</u>

Bài 2. Chọn từ có trọng âm khác so với các từ còn lại:

4. A. hotel	B. suburb	C. public	D. moment
5. A. arrival	B. emotion	C. mechanic	D. engineer
6. A. identity	B. psychology	C. photography	D. interesting

Bài 3. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất:

1. Children are more _____ to colds than adults.
A. allergic B. harmful C. beneficial D. susceptible
2. _____ occurs when animals eat too much grass in an area, damaging the environment.
A. Pollution B. Overgrazing C. Harvesting D. Overcultivation
3. A giraffe's long neck is a _____ that helps it eat leaves from tall trees.
A. structure B. trait C. characteristic D. component
4. The bird flew to the tree and sat on one of the high _____.
A. leaves B. nests C. perches D. roots

5. The drought caused _____ damage to the crops.

A. severe B. common C. average D. mild

6. Urban development is beginning to _____ natural habitats.

A. advance into B. take care of C. rescue from D. stop by

7. The African _____ is home to many wild animals like lions and zebras.

A. savannah B. desert C. tundra D. rainforest

8. Birds build nests to _____ their young in a safe place.

A. raise B. protect C. train D. feed

9. Tourists may _____ unexpected weather conditions when visiting high mountains.

A. encounter B. travel C. predict D. survive

10. Animals that live in close _____ often form social groups and cooperate in raising their young.

A. migrate B. underground C. adaptable D. proximity

Bài 4. Điền vào chỗ trống “it/ they/ this/ these” sao cho phù hợp:

1. Many old documents were found in the library basement. _____ contain useful information about ancient laws.

2. I watched a documentary on ancient civilizations. _____ was very informative.

3. The idea that history is boring is common among students. But I don't agree with _____ at all.

4. My friends visited several historical sites last summer. _____ were all located in the north of the country.

5. The report shows that students enjoy group projects. _____ helps them to build teamwork skills.

6. History lessons sometimes focus too much on dates and events. _____ can make students lose interest.

7. I found some old letters in my grandfather's box. _____ were written during the war.

8. My friend shared an interesting fact about ancient medicine. I didn't know about _____ before.

Bài 5. *Dựa vào cấu trúc về Câu hỏi đuôi, tìm và sửa lỗi sai trong các câu dưới đây. Tick vào cột bên phải nếu câu không có lỗi sai:*

Sentence	Correct the mistake
1. Karen never eats breakfast, doesn't she?	
2. The boys have been to the zoo, have they?	
3. Let's go to the beach, will we?	
4. I am on time, do I?	
5. The children aren't playing outside, are they?	
6. You don't like spicy food, do you?	

Bài 6. *Sử dụng cấu trúc câu đảo ngữ, chia các động từ trong ngoặc để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh:*

1. Not only _____ (he/be) talented, but he is also hardworking.
2. Hardly _____ (we/leave) the house when it started snowing.
3. Not only _____ (we/enjoy) the movie, but we also learned something new.
4. Hardly _____ (we/start) the test when the fire alarm rang.
5. Barely _____ (the baby/fall) asleep when the dog started barking loudly.
6. No sooner had they arrived at the party than the music _____ (stop).
7. Not only _____ (the restaurant/serve) delicious food, but it also _____ (provide) excellent service.
8. No sooner _____ (the firefighters/arrive) than the building _____ (collapse).

Bài 7. Sử dụng các cấu trúc đã học để viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi:

1. The use of QR codes in restaurants has increased consistently.

→ _____

2. There was a dramatic rise in the sales of eco-friendly packaging.

→ _____

3. The number of people using food delivery apps dropped noticeably in February.

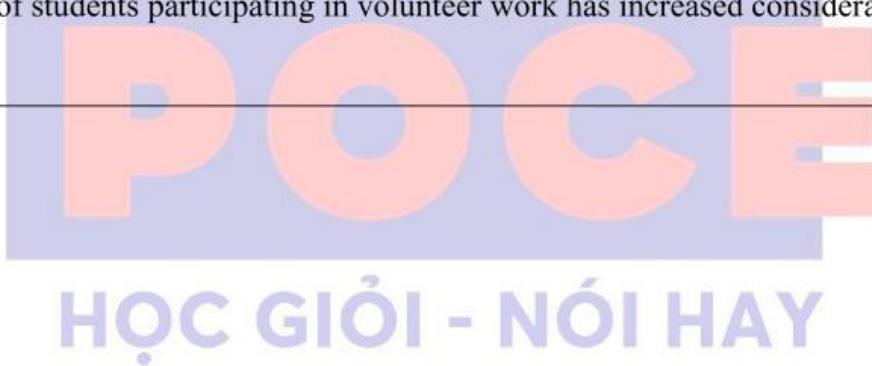
→ _____

4. There has been rapid growth in the rate of mobile banking usage.

→ _____

5. The number of students participating in volunteer work has increased considerably.

→ _____



PART 2. READING**Bài 8. Đọc văn bản sau và thực hiện các yêu cầu bên dưới:****How New York became American's largest city**

In the 18th century, New York was smaller than Philadelphia and Boston. Today it is the largest city in America. How can the change in its size and importance be explained? To answer this question we must consider certain facts about geography, history, and economics. Together these three will explain the huge growth of America's most famous city.

The map of the Northeast shows that four of the most heavily populated areas in this region are around seaports. At these points, materials from across the sea enter the United States, and the products of the land are sent there for export across the sea.

Economists know that places where transportation lines meet are good places for making raw materials into finished goods. That is why seaports often have cities nearby. But cities like New York needed more than their geographical location in order to become great industrial centres. Their development did not happen simply by chance.

About 1815, when many Americans from the east coast had already moved toward the west, trade routes from the ports to the central regions of the country began to be a serious problem. The slow wagons of that time, drawn by horses or oxen, were too expensive for moving heavy freight very far. Americans had long admired Europe's canals. In New York State, a canal seemed the best solution to the transportation problem. From the eastern end of Lake Erie all the way across the state to the Hudson River, there is a long strip of low land. Here the Erie Canal was constructed. After several years of work, it was completed in 1825.

The canal produced an immediate effect. Freight costs were cut to about one-tenth of what they had been. New York City, which had been smaller than Philadelphia and Boston, quickly became the leading city of the coast. In the years that followed, transportation routes on the Great Lakes were joined to routes on the Mississippi River. Then New York City became the endpoint of a great inland shipping system that extended from the Atlantic Ocean far up the western branches of the Mississippi.

The coming of the railroads made canal shipping less important, but it tied New York even more closely to the central regions of the country. It was easier for people in the central states to ship their goods to New York for export overseas.

Exports from New York were greater than imports. Consequently, shipping companies were eager to fill their ships with passengers on the return trip from Europe. Passengers could come from Europe very cheaply as a result.

Thus New York became the greatest port for receiving people from European countries. Many of these people remained in the city. Others stayed in New York for a few weeks, months, or years, and then moved to other parts of the United States. For these great numbers of new Americans, New York had to provide homes, goods, and services. Their labour helped the city become great.

Read the passage *How New York Became America's Largest City* and look at the following statements. Write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the writer;

FALSE if the statement does not agree with the writer;

NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the passage.

1	New York is typical of cities that became industrial centres simply because of their geographical locations.	
2	In 1815, people moved to the central regions of the country in wagons drawn by horses.	
3	All Americans agreed that they should build a canal for transportation.	
4	The Erie Canal was constructed between Lake Erie and the Hudson River.	
5	The Erie Canal was not successful in bringing the freight costs down immediately.	
6	Canal transportation was affected by the coming of the railroads.	
7	The labour of people whom shipping companies brought back from Europe helped New York become great.	