

ĐỀ SỐ 10



TRƯỜNG THPT YÊN LẠC 2

Môn: Tiếng Anh

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 1: Despite her cries, no one came to her assistance.

- A. help                      B. suggestion                      C. hindrance                      D. belief

Question 2: If it's raining tomorrow, we'll have to postpone the match till Sunday.

- A. play                      B. put off                      C. put away                      D. cancel

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 the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. employ                      B. effort                      C. express                      D. reduce

Question 4: A. engage                      B. maintain                      C. verbal                      D. attract

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

Question 5: My mother takes responsibility \_\_\_\_\_ running the household

- A. about                      B. with                      C. at                      D. for

Question 6: Vietnamese children are taught at a very young age to obey and look \_\_\_\_\_ elderly people.

- A. up to                      B. down on                      C. away from                      D. out of

Question 7: Nobody took any \_\_\_\_\_ of the warning and they went swimming in the contaminated water.

- A. sight                      B. attention                      C. information                      D. notice

Question 8: Reagan \_\_\_\_\_ an actor years ago.

- A. was said having been                      B. is said to being  
C. is said to have been                      D. was said being

Question 9: I must thank the man from \_\_\_\_\_ I got the present.

- A. that                      B. which                      C. who                      D. whom

Question 10: \_\_\_\_\_ we work with her, we get confused because of her fast speaking pace.

- A. So that                      B. at time                      C. Whenever                      D. Although

Question 11: His achievements were partly due to the \_\_\_\_\_ of his wife.

- A. assistance                      B. assisted                      C. assist                      D. assistant

Question 12: He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. where can he change some money                      B. where he can change some money  
C. where he could change some money                      D. where could he change some money

Question 13: If I won the lottery, I \_\_\_\_\_ you half the money.

- A. had given                      B. give                      C. gave                      D. would give

Question 14: When I came to visit her last night, he \_\_\_\_\_ a bath.

- A. had                      B. has                      C. is having                      D. was having

Question 15: Kathy is a very \_\_\_\_\_ girl. She can make friends easily even though she is in a strange place

- A. shy                      B. polite                      C. sociable                      D. unfriendly

Question 16: According to FAO, Vietnam is \_\_\_\_\_ second largest coffee producer in the world after Brazil.

- A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. Ø

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**

**Question 17:** Pointing at someone is considered rude in communication.

- A. impolite                      B. humorous                      C. polite                      D. generous

**Question 18:** This point has been dealt with the preceding paragraph.

- A. following                      B. heading                      C. previous                      D. before

**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 19:** The first postage stamps issued in New York City in 1842..

- A. issued                      B. stamps                      C. the first                      D. in

**Question 20:** When I will see her tomorrow, I will tell her the truth. I'm sure she will be very happy.

- A. truth                      B. will tell                      C. will see                      D. happy

**Question 22:** She said her father that she would go shopping with him the following day.

- A. him                      B. that                      C. would go                      D. said

**Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

A number of factors related to the voice reveal the personality of the speaker.

The first is the broad area of communication, which includes imparting information by use of language, communicating with a group or an individual and specialized communication through performance. A person conveys thoughts and ideas through choice of words, by a tone of voice that is pleasant or unpleasant, gentle or harsh, by the rhythm that is inherent within the language itself, and by speech rhythms that are flowing and regular or uneven and hesitant, and finally, by the pitch and melody of the utterance. When speaking before a group, a person's tone may indicate uncertainty or fright, confidence or calm. **At interpersonal levels, the tone may reflect ideas and feelings over and above the words chosen**, or may belie them. **Here** the participant's tone can consciously or unconsciously reflect intuitive sympathy or antipathy, lack of concern or interest, fatigue, anxiety, enthusiasm or excitement, all of which are usually discernible by the acute listener. Public performance is a manner of communication that is highly specialized with its own techniques for obtaining effects by voice and /or gesture. The motivation **derived** from the text, and in the case of singing, the music, in combination with the performer's skills, personality, and ability to create empathy will determine the success of **artistic, political, or pedagogic communication**.

Second, the voice gives psychological clues to a person's self-image, perception of others, and emotional health. Self-image can be indicated by a tone of voice that is confident, pretentious, shy, aggressive, outgoing, or exuberant, to name only a few personality traits. Also the sound may give a clue to the facade or mask of that person, for example, a shy person hiding behind an overconfident front. How a speaker perceives the listener's receptiveness, interest, or sympathy in any given conversation can **drastically** alter the tone of presentation, by encouraging or discouraging the speaker. Emotional health is **evidenced** in the voice by free and melodic sounds of the happy, by constricted and harsh sound of the angry, and by dull and lethargic qualities of the depressed.

**Question 23:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Communication styles.  
B. The function of the voice in performance.  
C. The production of speech.  
D. The connection between voice and personality

**Question 24:** According to the passage, an exuberant tone of voice may be an indication of a person's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. vocal quality                      B. general physical health  
C. ability to communicate                      D. personality

**Question 25:** The word "**evidenced**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. indicated                      B. questioned                      C. exaggerated                      D. repeated

**Question 25:** The word "derived" in paragraph one is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. obtained      B. discussed      C. registered      D. prepared

**Question 26:** Why does the author mention "artistic, political, or pedagogic communication" in paragraph 1?

- A. To contrast them to singing  
B. As examples of public performance  
C. As examples of basic styles of communication  
D. To introduce the idea of self-image

**Question 27:** According to the passage, an overconfident front may hide \_\_\_\_.

- A. shyness      B. strength      C. hostility      D. friendliness

**Question 28:** The word "that" in paragraph 2 refer to \_\_\_\_.

- A. Self-image      B. personality      C. tone of voice      D. psychological

**Question 29:** What does the author mean by stating that, "*At interpersonal levels, tone may reflect ideas and feelings over and above the words chosen*"?

- A. Feelings are expressed with different words than ideas are.  
B. The tone of voice can carry information beyond the meaning of words.  
C. A high tone of voice reflects an emotional communication.  
D. Feelings are more difficult to express than ideas.

**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 30 to 34.**

The General Certificate of Secondary Education or the GCSE examinations for (30) \_\_\_\_ are the standard school-leaver qualifications taken by virtually all UK students in the May and June following their 16th birthday. If you come to a UK independent school before (31) \_\_\_\_ the age of 16, you will study towards GCSE examinations in up to 12 subjects. Some subjects are compulsory, including English and mathematics, and you can select (32) \_\_\_\_, such as music, drama, geography and history from a series of options. GCSEs provide a good all-round education that you can build on at college and eventually at university.

AS- and A-levels are taken after GCSEs. They are the UK qualifications most (33) \_\_\_\_ accepted for entry to university and are available in subjects from the humanities, arts, sciences and social sciences as well as in vocational subjects such (34) \_\_\_\_ engineering, and leisure and tourism. You can study up to four subjects at the same time for two years.

- Question 30:** A. big      B. small      C. long      D. short  
**Question 31:** A. reach      B. reaching      C. being reached      D. to reach  
**Question 32:** A. other      B. another      C. each other      D. others  
**Question 33:** A. wide      B. widen      C. widely      D. width  
**Question 34:** A. for      B. as      C. like      D. so

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

**Question 35:** - "What a lovely house that you have - " \_\_\_\_."

- A. I have no idea.      B. Thanks. It is a nice compliment.  
C. Nothing special.      D. Yes, of course.

**Question 36:** Host: "I'm terribly sorry for this inconvenience." Guest: " \_\_\_\_"

- A. Fine, thanks.      B. It's not your fault  
C. I'll do better next time      D. It's mine. I came late.

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

- Question 37:** A. watched      B. stopped      C. lived      D. cooked  
**Question 38:** A. clean      B. bread      C. lean      D. lead

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

**Question 39:** He didn't take his father's advice. That's why he is out of work now.

- A. If he had taken his father's advice, he would not have been out of work now.
- B. If he had taken his father's advice, he would not be out of work now.
- C. If he took his father's advice, he would not be out of work now.
- D. If he takes his father's advice, he will not be out of work now.

**Question 40:** The old man is working in this factory. I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.

- A. The old man whose bicycle I borrowed yesterday is working in this factory.
- B. The old man whom bicycle I borrowed yesterday is working in this factory.
- C. The old man whom is working in this factory I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.
- D. The old man is working in this factory which I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.

**Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

Martin Luther King, Jr., is well-known for his work in civil rights and for his many famous speeches, among which is his moving "I have a dream" speech. But fewer people know much about King's childhood. M.L., as he was called, was born in 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia, at the home of his maternal grandfather. M.L.'s grandfather purchased their home on Auburn Avenue in 1909, twenty years before M.L. was born. His grandfather allowed the house to be used as a meeting place for a number of organizations dedicated to the education and social advancement of blacks. M.L. grew up in the atmosphere, with his home being used as a community **gathering** place, and was no doubt influenced by it.

M.L.'s childhood was not especially eventful. His father was a minister and his mother was a musician. He was the second of three children, and he attended all-black schools in a black neighborhood. The neighborhood was not poor, however. Auburn Avenue was the main artery through a prosperous neighborhood that had come to symbolize achievement for Atlanta's black people. **It** was an area of banks, insurance companies, builders, jewelers, **tailors**, doctors, lawyers, and other black-owner black-operated businesses and services. Even in the face of Atlanta's segregation, the district thrived. Dr. King never forgot the community spirit he had known as a child, nor did he forget the racial prejudice that was a seemingly insurmountable barrier that kept black Atlantans from mingling with whites.

**Question 41:** What is the passage mainly about?

- A. the prejudice that existed in Atlanta
- B. the neighborhood King grew up in
- C. Martin Luther King's childhood
- D. Martin Luther King's grandfather

**Question 42:** The word "it" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. neighborhood
- B. segregation
- C. achievement
- D. services

**Question 43:** The word "tailors" in paragraph 2 describes people who are associated with which of the following trades?

- A. garment making
- B. shoe making
- C. book binding
- D. flower arranging

**Question 44:** According to the author, M.L. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. loved to listen to his grandfather speak
- B. grew up in a relatively rich area of Atlanta
- C. had a difficult childhood
- D. was a good musician as a child

**Question 45:** According to the author, King was influenced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. blacklawyers
- B. community spirit
- C. his mother
- D. his speeches

**Question 46:** The word "**gathering**" in the paragraph 1 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. meeting
- B. picking
- C. learning
- D. exciting

**Question 47:** According to the author, blacks in King's neighborhood were involved in all the following businesses and services EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_

- A. law                      B. dentistry                      C. banking                      D. medicine

**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 48:** " Don't forget to do your homework", the teacher told us.

- A. The teacher reminded us not to forget to do your homework.  
B. The teacher told us do not to forget to do our homework.  
C. The teacher told us to not forget to do our homework.  
D. The teacher reminded us not to forget to do our homework.

**Question 49:** Many people think Steve stole the money.

- A. It was not Steve who stole the money.  
B. Many people think the money is stolen by Steve.  
C. Steven is thought to have stolen the money.  
D. The money is thought to be stolen by Steve.

**Question 50:** Jane hasn't played the piano since 2005.

- A. The last time Jane played the piano was in 2005.  
B. Jane has played piano in 2005.  
C. The last time Jane played the piano was 2005.  
D. Jane last played piano was 2005.

-----THE END-----  
ĐÁP ÁN

Question 1	A	Question 11	A	Question 21	D	Question 31	B	Question 41	C
Question 2	B	Question 12	C	Question 22	D	Question 32	D	Question 42	A
Question 3	B	Question 13	D	Question 23	D	Question 33	C	Question 43	A
Question 4	C	Question 14	D	Question 24	A	Question 34	B	Question 44	B
Question 5	D	Question 15	C	Question 25	A	Question 35	B	Question 45	B
Question 6	A	Question 16	C	Question 26	C	Question 36	B	Question 46	A
Question 7	D	Question 17	C	Question 27	A	Question 37	C	Question 47	B
Question 8	C	Question 18	A	Question 28	B	Question 38	B	Question 48	D
Question 9	D	Question 19	A	Question 29	C	Question 39	B	Question 49	C
Question 10	C	Question 20	D	Question 30	D	Question 40	A	Question 50	A

### HƯỚNG DẪN GIẢI CHI TIẾT

#### Question 1. A

**Kiến thức:** Từ đồng nghĩa

**Giải thích:**

help (n): sự giúp đỡ

suggestion (n): sự gợi ý

hindrance (n): vật cản trở, người cản trở

belief (n): niềm tin

=> help = assistance sự giúp đỡ

Tạm dịch: Mặc dù cô ta khóc nhưng không có ai đến và giúp đỡ cô ta.

Đáp án: A

#### Question 2. B

**Kiến thức:** Từ đồng nghĩa

**Giải thích:**

Play (v) chơi

Put off : trì hoãn

Put away : sắp xếp

Cancel (v) hủy bỏ

=> postpone = Put off trì hoãn

Tạm dịch: Nếu ngày mai trời mưa, chúng ta sẽ phải hoãn trận đấu đến tận chủ nhật.

Đáp án: B

#### Question 3. B

**Kiến thức:** Trọng âm từ có 2 âm tiết

**Giải thích:**

employ /im'plɔɪ/

effort /'efət/

express /ik'spres/

reduce /ri'dju:s/

Câu B trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết 1, còn lại rơi vào âm tiết 2.

Đáp án: B

#### Question 4. C

**Kiến thức:** Trọng âm từ có 2 âm tiết

**Giải thích:**

engage /in'geɪdʒ/

maintain /meɪn'teɪn/

verbal /vɜ:'bəl/

attract /ə'trækt/

Câu C trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết 1, còn lại rơi vào âm tiết 2.

Đáp án: C

#### Question 5. D

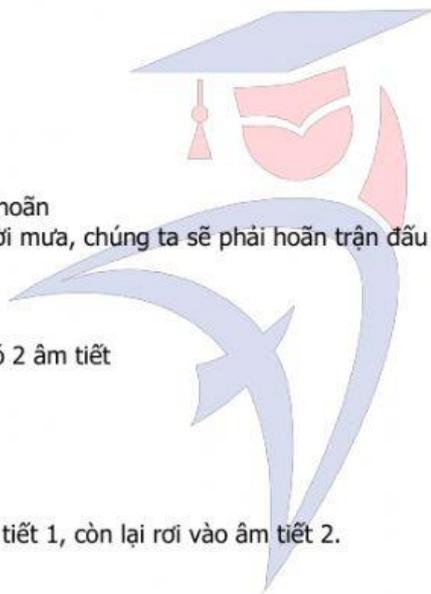
**Kiến thức:** Cấu trúc với động từ "responsibility"

**Giải thích:**

Take responsibility for Ving : chịu trách nhiệm làm gì

Tạm dịch: Mẹ tôi chịu trách nhiệm làm các công việc nhà

Đáp án: D



THẦY TIỂU ĐẠT  
ENGLISH TEACHER

**Question 6. A**

**Kiến thức:** Cấu trúc với động từ "look"

**Giải thích:**

Look up to : kính trọng ai đó

Look down on: coi thường ai đó

Look away from: hướng cái nhìn ra hướng khác

Look out = watch out : coi chừng, cẩn thận (không có look out of)

Tạm dịch: Trẻ em Việt Nam được dạy dỗ từ khi còn nhỏ là phải biết vâng lời và kính trọng người già.

Đáp án: A

**Question 7. D**

**Kiến thức:** Cấu trúc với động từ "take"

**Giải thích:**

Take notice of N/ Ving: chú ý đến = pay attention to

Tạm dịch: Không một ai chú ý đến cảnh báo và họ đã bơi ở nguồn nước bị ô nhiễm.

Đáp án: D

**Question 8. C**

**Kiến thức:** Bị động đặc biệt

**Giải thích:**

Đáp án A sai vì sau "was said" phải là "to V"

Đáp án B vì sau "is said" phải là "to V"

Đáp án D sai vì sau "was said" phải là "to V"

⇒ Đáp án C đúng

Tạm dịch: Người ta nói Reagan là một diễn viên nhiều năm trước đây.

Đáp án: C

**Question 9. D**

**Kiến thức:** Mệnh đề quan hệ

**Giải thích:**

Ngay sau giới từ "from" chỉ có 2 đáp án B và D được dùng. Dựa vào "the man from" nên chỉ có đáp án D đúng

Tạm dịch: Tôi phải cảm ơn người đàn ông mà tôi đã nhận được món quà.

Đáp án: D

**Question 10. C**

**Kiến thức:** Từ nối

**Giải thích:**

So that + mệnh đề : để làm gì đó

Không có " at time" mà chỉ có " at the time": vào 1 thời điểm nào đó

Whenever: Bất cứ khi nào

Although + mệnh đề : mặc dù

Trong câu này dựa vào ngữ cảnh của câu nên đáp án C đúng

Tạm dịch: Bất cứ khi nào chúng tôi làm việc cùng với cô ấy thì chúng tôi lại lúng túng vì tốc độ nói rất nhanh của cô ấy.

Đáp án: C

**Question 11. A**

**Kiến thức:** Từ vựng

**Giải thích:**

A. Assistance (n) sự giúp đỡ, trợ giúp

B. Assisted (v) được giúp đỡ, trợ giúp

C. Assist (v) giúp đỡ, trợ giúp

D. Assistant (n) trợ lý

Ngay sau "the" + N và dựa vào ngữ cảnh của câu nên chọn đáp án A

Tạm dịch: Những thành tích anh ta đạt được một phần nhờ vào sự giúp đỡ của vợ anh ta.

**Question 12. C**

**Kiến thức:** Câu gián tiếp

**Giải thích:**

Khi chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp mà câu trực tiếp ở dạng câu hỏi thì chúng ta phải chuyển thành câu trần thuật (nghĩa là động từ đứng sau chủ ngữ) và lùi thì. Nên ở đây chỉ có đáp án C đúng

Tạm dịch: Anh ta muốn biết nơi nào anh ta có thể đổi tiền.

Đáp án: C

**Question 13. D**

**Kiến thức:** Câu điều kiện loại 2

**Giải thích:**

Câu điều kiện loại 2: diễn tả sự việc ngược với thực tế ở hiện tại.

Cấu trúc: If + S (chủ ngữ) + V (động từ ở thì quá khứ đơn), S + would/ could/ should/ might + V.

Chỉ có D đúng cấu trúc đó vì "won" là quá khứ của động từ "win" (win/won/ won)

Tạm dịch: Nếu tôi trúng xổ số, tôi sẽ cho bạn 1 nửa số tiền.

Đáp án: D

**Question 14. D**

**Kiến thức:** cấu trúc đi với "when"

**Giải thích:**

Người ta dùng "when" khi muốn diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ, hành động khác xen vào thì dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn (was/were + V-ing).

Cấu trúc: S + Ved + when+ S was/were + V-ing.

Chỉ có D đúng cấu trúc đó.

Tạm dịch: Khi tôi đến thăm cô ấy vào tối qua, cô ấy đang tắm.

Đáp án: D

**Question 15. C**

**Kiến thức:** từ vựng

**Giải thích:**

Shy (adj) xấu hổ

Polite (adj) lịch sự

Sociable (adj) thích giao tiếp, dễ hòa đồng

Unfriendly (adv) không thân thiện

Dựa vào văn cảnh thì chỉ có đáp án C đúng

Tạm dịch: Kathy là một cô gái rất dễ hòa đồng. Cô ấy có thể dễ dàng kết bạn mặc dù ở một nơi xa lạ.

Đáp án: C

**Question 16. C**

**Kiến thức:** mạo từ

**Giải thích:**

Vì "second largest" vừa có số thứ tự vừa có so sánh nhất nên bắt buộc phải dùng "the". Vì vậy chỉ có đáp án C đúng.

Tạm dịch: Theo tổ chức Lương thực và Nông nghiệp Liên Hiệp Quốc, Việt Nam là quốc gia sản xuất cà phê lớn thứ 2 trên thế giới, sau Brazil.

Đáp án: C

**Question 17. C**

**Kiến thức:** Từ trái nghĩa

**Giải thích:**

impolite (adj): mất lịch sự = rude

humorous (adj): hài hước

polite (adj): lịch sự

generous (adj): hào phóng

=>rude : thô lỗ, mất lịch sự >< polite: lịch sự

Tạm dịch: Chỉ tay vào ai đó được coi là mất lịch sự trong giao tiếp.

Đáp án: C

**Question 18. A**

**Kiến thức:** Từ trái nghĩa

**Giải thích:**

Following (adj): theo sau

heading (n): tiêu đề

previous (adj): trước, tiên

before (adv): trước đây

⇒ Following (adj): theo sau >< preceding (adj) đứng trước, ở trước

Tạm dịch: Điểm này được giải quyết trong đoạn văn trước đó.

Đáp án: A

**Question 19. A**

**Kiến thức:** Câu bị động

**Giải thích:**

Dựa vào chủ ngữ của câu " The first postage stamps" : Những con tem đầu tiên => đây là chủ ngữ chỉ vật.

Dựa vào ngữ cảnh của câu nên câu này phải là câu bị động => đáp án sai là A

Tạm dịch: Những con tem đầu tiên được phát hành ở thành phố New York vào năm 1842.

Đáp án: A

**Question 20. D**

**Kiến thức:** cấu trúc đi với "when"

**Giải thích:**

Người ta dùng "when" khi muốn diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong tương lai

Cấu trúc: When S + V (hiện tại đơn) , S will + V nguyên thể.

Chỉ có D không đúng cấu trúc đó.

Tạm dịch: Khi tôi gặp cô ấy vào sáng mai, tôi sẽ nói cho cô ấy sự thật. Tôi chắc chắn rằng cô ấy sẽ rất vui.

Đáp án: D

**Question 21. D**

**Kiến thức:** cấu trúc đi với "say"

**Giải thích:**

Vì said to sb nên ở đây chỉ có đáp án D sai.

Tạm dịch: Cô ấy đã nói với bố của mình rằng cô ấy sẽ đi mua sắm với anh ấy vào sáng hôm sau.

Đáp án: D

**Question 22. D**

**Kiến thức:** Đọc hiểu

**Giải thích:**

Bài đọc thảo luận về nội dung gì?