| TRƯỜNG THPT TRẦN NHÂN TÔNG<br>TỔ NGOẠI NGỮ<br><br>*(Đề có 05 trang)* | ĐỀ KIỂM TRA HỌC KÌ II<br>NĂM HỌC 2020 – 2021<br>MÔN: TIẾNG ANH – LỚP: 12<br>Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút |
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***Mark the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following questions.***

**Question 1**. Most, not to say all, of the employers want to look for candidates with **punctuality**, so make sure you make a positive impression on them by showing up on time for the interview.

A. good time management B. ability to meet deadlines C. being late D. being in time

**Question 2**. His wife never lets him do what he wants and as a result he **leads a dog's life.**

A. eats what he can B. has a happy life C. never sleeps D. remains quiet

***Read the passage and mark the correct word or phrase that best fits each the numbered blanks.***

Ever since it was first possible to make a real robot, people have been hoping for the invention of a machine that would do all the necessary jobs around the house. If boring and repetitive factory work could be (3) ____ by robots, why not boring and repetitive household chores too? For a long time the only people who really gave the problem their attention were amateur inventors and they came up against a major difficulty. That is, housework is (4) ____ very complex. It has never been one job it has always been many. A factor robot carries (5) ____ one task endlessly until it is reprogrammed to do something else. It doesn't run the whole factory. A housework robot, on the other hand, has to do several different types of cleaning and carrying jobs and also has to cope with all the different shapes and positions of rooms, furniture, ornaments, cats and dogs.

(6) ____ there have been some developments recently. Sensors are available to help the robot locate objects and avoid obstacles. We have the technology to produce the hardware. All that is missing the software- the programs (7) ____ will operate the machine.

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| **Question 3.** | **A.** managed | **B.** made | **C.** succeeded | **D.** given |
| **Question 4.** | **A.** actually | **B.** likely | **C.** seriously | **D.** hardly |
| **Question 5.** | **A.** away | **B.** out | **C.** over | **D.** off |
| **Question 6.** | **A.** Moreover | **B.** However | **C.** Although | **D.** Besides |
| **Question 7.** | **A.** who | **B.** what | **C.** that | **D.** where |

***Mark the correct answer to the following questions.***

**Question 8.** It's very important that we ____ as soon as there's any change in the patient's condition.

A. be notified B. be notifying C. were notifying D. were notified

**Question 9.** There are usually a lot of job seekers applying for one position. Only a few of them are ____ for an interview.

A. shortlisted B. listed C. screened D. tested

**Question 11.** Linda took great photos of butterflies while she ____ in the forest.

A. is hiking B. was hiking C. hiked D. had hiked

**Question 12.** There are many ____ in our library.

A. old American interesting history books B. interesting old American history books

C. interesting American old history books D. American interesting old history books

**Question 13.** Being a flight attendant is a ____ job. You may have to work long hours on long haul flights and not get enough sleep.

A. tedious B. demanding C. rewarding D. monotonous

**Question 14.** The more you talk about the situation, ____.

A. it seems the worse B. the worse it seems C. the worse does it seem D. it seems worse

**Question 15.** He asked his sister ____.

A. where she would go the following day B. where she will go tomorrow

C. where would she go the next day D. where will she go the next day

**Question 16.** The government plans to bring in new laws ____ parents to take more responsibility for the education of their children.

A. forced B. forcing C. that forces D. force

**Question 17.** Universities send letters of ____ to successful candidates by post.

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A. accept B. acceptable C. acceptably D. acceptance

**Question 18.** Most of the children were excited for the competition "Ring the Bell", ____?

A. haven't they B. weren't they C. aren't they D. were they

**Question 10.** Schoolchildren shouldn't make fun of those who are intellectually ____ to them.

A. essential B. familiar C. responsible D. inferior

**Question 19.** She is angry about ____ to the farewell party last night.

A. not having invited B. not to have invited

C. not having been invited D. not to have been invited

**Question 20.** ____ I can't help admiring the man's courage, I do not approve of his methods.

A. In spite of B. Because C. Although D. In case

**Question 21.** Life is so full of both good fortune and misfortune that you have to learn to take the rough with the ____.

A. smooth B. ready C. calm D. tough

**Question 22.** My grandparents often ____ us without warning.

A. drop in on B. keep up with C. drop out of D. catch up with

***Mark the underlined part that needs correction in the following questions.***

**Question 23**: US President Donald Trump, accompanied by hundreds of bodyguards, have paid a visit to Vietnam for the APEC Summit this year.

A. accompanied by B. of C. have D. a visit

**Question 24**: Our grandfather, who had an excellent memory when young, has become very forgettable in recent years due to his old age.

A. excellent B. when young C. forgetable D. old age

**Question 25**: So far this term, the students in writing class have learned how to write thesis statements, organize their material, and summarizing their conclusion.

A. have learned B. write C. organize D. summarizing

***Mark the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word (s) in the following questions.***

**Question 26**: Emissions from factories and exhaust fumes from vehicles can have **detrimental** effects on our health.

A. beneficial B. neutral C. needy D. harmful

**Question 27**: I registered with some online employment agencies, and they found **a vacancy** almost immediately.

A. work B. an available job C. carrer D. place

***Mark the word whose underlined part differs from the others in pronunciation in the following questions.***

**Question 28. A.** stopped **B.** watched **C.** decided **D.** cooked

**Question 29. A.** pathway **B.** theater **C.** without **D.** thickness

***Mark the sentence that best completes the following exchanges.***

**Question 30**: - "Hello, I'd like to speak to Mr. Green, please." - "____"

A. I'm afraid I don't know. B. I'm sorry. I'll call again later.

C. Sorry. Can you take a message? D. Sure, I'll put you through.

**Question 31**: Jennifer: "Hi! Brian. How have you been?" - Brian: "____"

A. I've been to Beijing recently. B. Oh, pretty good. And you?

C. Badly. And how are you? D. Oh, I've done a lot of things.

***Read the passage and mark the answer to the question.***

The relationship between Britain and the US has always been a close one. Like all close relationships it has had difficult times. The US was first a British colony, but between 1775 and 1783 the US fought a war to become independent. The US fought the British again in the War of 1812.

In general, however, the two countries have felt closer to each other than to any other country, and their foreign policies have shown this. During World War I and World War 11, Britain and the US supported each other. When the US looks for foreign support. Britain is usually the first country to **come forward** and it is sometimes called "the 51st state of the union".

But the special relationship that developed after 1945 is not explained only by shared political interests. An important reason for the friendship is that the people of the two countries are very similar. **They** share the same language and enjoy each other's literature, films and television. Many Americans have British ancestors, or relatives still living in Britain. The US government and political system is based on Britain's, and there are many Anglo-American businesses operating on both sides of the Atlantic. In Britain some people are worried about the extent of US influence,

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and there is some jealousy of its current power. The special relationship was strong in the early 1980s when Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister in Britain and Ronald Reagan was President of the US.

*(Adapted from Background to British and American Cultures)*

**Question 32**: What is the passage mainly about?

**A.** The strong friendship between the UK and the US.

**B.** The close relationship between Britain and the US.

**C.** A special relationship the UK developed during the World Wars.

**D.** A special influence the US had on the UK during the World Wars.

**Question 33**: The phrase **"come forward"** in paragraph 2 mostly means ____.

**A.** be willing to help **B.** be able to help **C.** be reluctant to help **D.** be eager to help

**Question 34**: The word **"They"** in paragraph 3 prefers to ____.

**A.** countries **B.** people **C.** political interests **D.** British ancestors

**Question 35**: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for the special relationship between Britain and the US?

**A.** The people of the two countries are very similar.

**B.** Many Americans have British ancestors.

**C.** British Prime Minister and the US President are close friends.

**D.** Many Anglo-American businesses are operating in the two countries.

**Question 36**: Britain and the US are close to each other NOT because of their ____ .

**A.** foreign policies **B.** power **C.** political interests **D.** language

***Mark the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.***

**Question 37:** He badly suffered cyberbullying himself. He realized the true dangers of social media only then.

A. Only when he had realized the true dangers of social media did he badly suffer cyberbullying himself.

B. Such was his suffering of cyberbullying that he didn't realize the true dangers of social media.

C. But for his terrible suffering of cyber bullying, he wouldn't realize the true dangers of social media.

D. Not until he had badly suffered cyberbullying himself did he realize the true dangers of social media.

**Question 38:** He wasn't wearing a seat-belt. He was injured.

A. If he hadn't been wearing a seat-belt, he wouldn't have been injured.

B. If he had been wearing a seat-belt, he would have been injured.

C. If he had been wearing a seat-belt, he wouldn't be injured.

D. If he had been wearing a seat-belt, he wouldn't have been injured.

***Read the passage and mark the correct answer to the questions.***

It is estimated that by 2050 more than two-thirds of the world's population will live in cities, up from about 54 percent today. While the many benefits of organized and efficient cities arc well understood, we need to recognize that this rapid, often unplanned urbanization brings risks of profound social instability, risks to critical infrastructure, potential water crises and the potential for devastating spread of disease. These risks can only be further exacerbated as this unprecedented transition from rural to urban areas continues.

How effectively these risks can be **addressed** will increasingly be determined by how well cities are governed. The increased concentration of people, physical assets, infrastructure and economic activities mean that the risks materializing at the city level will have far greater potential to disrupt society than ever before.

Urbanization is by no means bad by itself. It brings important benefits for economic, cultural and societal development. Well managed cities are both efficient and effective, enabling economies of scale and network effects while reducing the impact on the climate of transportation. As such, an urban model can make economic activity more environmentally-friendly. Further, the proximity and diversity of people can **spark** innovation and create employment as exchanging ideas breeds new ideas.

But these utopian concepts are threatened by some of the factors driving rapid urbanization. For example, one of the main factors is rural-urban migration, driven by the prospect of greater employment opportunities and the hope of a better life in cities. But rapidly increasing population density can create severe problems, especially if planning efforts are not sufficient to cope with the influx of new inhabitants. The result may, in extreme cases, be widespread poverty. Estimates suggest that 40% of the world's urban expansion is taking place in slums, exacerbating socio-economic disparities and creating unsanitary conditions **that** facilitate the spread of disease.

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The Global Risks 2015 Report looks at four areas that face particularly daunting challenges in the face of rapid and unplanned urbanization: infrastructure, health, climate change, and social instability. In each of these areas we find new risks that can best be managed or, in some cases, transferred through the mechanism of insurance.

**Question 39:** The word **"that"** in paragraph 4 refers to ____.

A. urban expansion B. socio-economic disparities C. disease D. unsanitary conditions

**Question 40:** According to paragraph 3**,** what is one of the advantages of urbanization?

A. It minimizes risks for economic, cultural and societal development.

B. It makes water supply system both efficient and effective.

C. Weather and climate in the city will be much improved.

D. People may come up with new ideas for innovation.

**Question 41:** Which statement is TRUE, according to the passage?

A. Urbanization brings important benefits for development as well.

B. 54% of the world's population will live in cities by 2050.

C. Risks cannot be addressed effectively no matter how well cities are governed.

D. Rapidly increasing population density can help solve poverty.

**Question 42:** The word **"addressed"** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. aimed at B. dealt with C. added to D. agreed on

**Question 43:** What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Poverty may be a foregone conclusion of unplanned urbanization.

B. Diseases are caused by people migrating to cities.

C. Urbanization can solve the problem of environmental pollution in cities.

D. The increasing number of people in cities can create more employment.

**Question 44:** Which is the most suitable title for the passage?

A. The Risks of Rapid Urbanization in Developing Countries

B. Infrastructure and Economic Activities in Cities

C. The Global Risks 2015 Report on Developing Urban Areas

D. Rapid Urbanization Put Cities in Jeopardy

**Question 45:** The word **"spark"** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. need B. start C. encourage D. design

***Mark the word that differs from the others in the position of primary stress in the following questions.***

**Question 46. A.** punctuality **B.** technological **C.** characteristic **D.** representative

**Question 47. A.** essential **B.** industry **C.** embarrass **D.** develop

***Mark the sentence that is closest in meaning to the following questions.***

**Question 48.** "I'm sorry I haven't finished the assignment," Fiona said.

A. Fiona denied having finished the assignment. B. Fiona regretted having finished the assignment.

C. Fiona apologized for not finishing the assignment. D. Fiona refused to finish the assignment.

**Question 49.** Impressed as we were by the new cinema, we found it rather expensive.

A. We were't as much impressed by the new cinnema's look as its cost.

B. The new cinema was more expensive than we expected.

C. We were very impressed by the new cinema, but found it rather expensive.

D. We were not impressed by the new cinema at all because it looked rather expensive.

**Question 50.** I'm certain that Joe attended the ceremony as he can vividly recount the event.

A. Joe mightn't have attended the ceremony as he can vividly recount the event.

B. Joe could have attended the ceremony as he can vividly recount the event.

C. Joe needn't have attended the ceremony as he can vividly recount the event.

D. Joe must have attended the ceremony as he can vividly recount the event.

**- THE END -**

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