

ĐỀ ÔN THI THCS CẤU GIÁY- ĐỀ SỐ 2

Time allowed: 40p

I. Choose the word in each group that has underlined pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. <u>thunder</u>	B. <u>earthquake</u>	C. <u>gather</u>	D. <u>healthy</u>
2. A. <u>hobby</u>	B. <u>honest</u>	C. <u>humor</u>	D. <u>hole</u>
3. A. <u>deny</u>	B. <u>symbol</u>	C. <u>terrify</u>	D. <u>dynamite</u>
4. A. <u>claimed</u>	B. <u>warned</u>	C. <u>occurred</u>	D. <u>existed</u>
5. A. <u>health</u>	B. <u>ready</u>	C. <u>heavy</u>	D. <u>appear</u>

II. Choose the best answer.

1. We will be there _____ 5 o'clock early _____ the morning.
A. in/ on B. on/ in C. at/ in D. in/ at
2. He has a fine stamp _____.
A. collect B. collection C. collective D. collector
3. I can't go to the movies with you if it _____.
A. rained B. rains C. rain D. raining
4. Jeans _____ all over the world.
A. sell B. sold C. is sold D. are sold
5. _____ is a person who installs and repairs water pipes.
A. electrician B. carpenter C. locksmith D. plumper
6. He is the man _____ helped me yesterday.
A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
7. My father has to go to work _____ it is raining hard.
A. though B. but C. because D. and
8. Twins Tower is the _____ building in the world.
A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. the taller
9. Would you like _____ soda?
A. some B. any C. a D. an
10. You _____ stop. That sign says "stop".
A. can B. mustn't C. have to D. has to

III. Give the correct form of verbs in brackets.

11. My friend was (*make*) (*pay*) back the book.
12. Hardly he (*take*) up the book when the phone (*ring*)
13. Can you imagine what I (*come*) across when I (*roll*) up the carpet yesterday?
14. She might (*win*) the prize, because she (*write*) very well.
15. He resented (*ask*) (*wait*) He had expected the minister to see him at once.

IV. Choose the best word to complete the passage below.

I live in a house near the sea. It is ... (1) ... old house, about 100 years old and ... (2) ... very small. There are two bed room s upstairs... (3) ... no bathroom. The bathroom is downstairs ... (4) ... the kitchen and there is a living room where there is a lovely old fire place. There is a garden... (5) ... the house. The garden... (6) ... down to the beach and in spring and summer... (7) ... flowers every where. I like alone with my dog, Rack, but we have a lot ... (8) ... visitors. My city friends often stay with... (9) ...

I love (10) house for many reasons: the garden, the flowers in summer, the fee in winter, but the best thing is the view from my bedroom window.

1. A. a	B. an	C. the	D. any
2. A. It's	B. It	C. there's	D. They're
3. A. so	B. or	C. but	D. too
4. A. between	B. next	C. near to	D. next to
5. A. in front	B. front of	C. of front in	D. in front of
6. A. go	B. going	C. goes	D. in goes
7. A. these are	B. they are	C. there are	D. those are
8. A. for	B. of	C. on	D. with
9. A. me	B. I	C. my	D. I'm
10. A. my	B. I	C. me	D. it

V. Read the passage and choose the best answer

A pilot cannot fly by sight alone. In many conditions, such as flying at night and landing in dense fog, a pilot must use radar, an alternative way of navigating. Since human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving. The basic principle of radar is *exemplified* by what happens when one *shouts* in a cave. The echo of the sounds against the walls helps a person determine the size of the cave. With radar, however, the waves are radio waves instead of sound waves. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers in one second. A radar set sends out a short burst of radio waves. Then it receives the echoes produced when the waves bounce off objects. By determining the time it takes for the echoes to return to the radar set, a trained technician can determine the distance between the radar set and other objects. The word “radar”, in fact, gets its name from the term “radio detection and ranging”. “Ranging” is the term for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Besides being of critical importance to pilots, radar is essential for air traffic control, *tracking* ships at sea, and for tracking weather systems and storms.

51. What is the main topic of this passage?

A. The nature of radar. B. History of radar. C. Alternatives to radar. D. Types of ranging.

52. According to the passage, what can radar detect besides location of objects?

A. Shape B. Size C. Speed D. Weight

53. The word “*exemplified*” in the passage can be replaced by _____.

A. “specified” B. “resembled” C. “illustrated” D. “justified”

54. The word “*shouts*” in the passage most closely means _____.

A. “exclaims” B. “yells” C. “shoots” D. “whispers”

55. Which of the following words best describes the tone of this passage?

A. argumentative B. explanatory C. humorous D. imaginative

VI: Reorder the words to make correct sentences.

1. the/ Malaysia ./ Kuala Lumpur/ largest/ is /city/ in /

.....

2. yard/ front/ school. /There/ big/ of/ is/ our/ in/ a

.....

3. his/ My friend/ in/ family/ Hanoi/ doesn't/ with/ live

.....

4. brushes/ six/ gets/ her/ o'clock/ Hoa/ at/ up/ teeth/ and

.....

5. water./ This/ must/ be/ in/ washed/ warm/ sweater/

.....