

Họ tên:

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh

Thời gian: 60 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Khóa thi ngày: 02/6/2023

Số báo danh:

Mã đề 011

Chọn phần gạch chân cần phải sửa trong các câu sau

Câu 1: His bride seemed gorgeously in the long white dress on their wedding day. seem + adj
 A. gorgeously ^(adv) B. white ^{(QKTD) cho hot xen vào} C. wedding ^{D. His}
 Câu 2: When Lan's friends came and gave her some gifts, she made her birthday cake. ^{(QKTD) cho hành động đang xảy ra}
 A. her ^(S1) B. made ^{(S2) → was making} C. gifts ^{D. came}
 Câu 3: Lan along with her friends, are having a talk with the members of a dancing group. ^{→ chia theo S1}
 A. members ^{S1} B. talk ^{S2} C. are ^{→ is} D. along ^{adj →}
 Câu 4: All members in my family respect my grandpa due to his wisdom, humourous and intelligence. ^N
 A. respect ^N B. humourous ^{→ humour} C. due to ^N D. wisdom

Câu 5: The mother wanted to know what would she do to help her son because he looked so sad.
 A. would she do ^{→ she would do} B. wanted ^(Ghi chú từ câu hỏi) C. looked so sad ^(Ghi chú từ câu hỏi) D. because

Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời phù hợp nhất cho mỗi câu sau.

It seems more and more American people want schools to teach foreign languages to children younger than five years old. The most popular way to teach these young children another language is called immersion, which is the most effective way for them to learn a language. However, only seven of the fifty states require schools to teach a foreign language to students between the ages of six and twelve. Language experts say it is easier for children younger to learn a language. Still, American schools generally do not begin to teach foreign languages until secondary school. By then, students are about thirteen years old.

American schools face difficult choices about the cost of educational programs. The federal government has increased support for foreign language study in its education law called No Child Left Behind.

At the college level, the Modern Language Association says more students than ever are studying foreign languages. The group recently announced its findings for the period from 1998 until 2002. The number of students who studied foreign languages in American colleges and universities increased by seventeen percent. That is the highest level since 1972.

Câu 6: What is the best title for the passage?

A. Teaching foreign languages and its problems in America Đay ngoại ngữ và các vấn đề của nó tại Mỹ
 B. Teaching foreign languages to kids Đay ngoại ngữ cho trẻ
 C. The popularity of teaching foreign languages Sự ưa chuộng của việc dạy ngoại ngữ
 D. Difficulties in teaching foreign languages in America Các khó khăn khi dạy ngoại ngữ tại Mỹ

Câu 7: Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Immersion is considered the most popular way to teach young children another language. ✓
 B. Only seven states allow their six to twelve-year-old kids to learn foreign languages at school. ✓
 C. Students in all primary schools in America have to learn foreign languages.
 D. More American parents want their under-five-year-olds to be taught foreign languages. ✓

Câu 8: What does the word "its" refer to?

- A. the college
- C. the American school

B. the Modern Language Association
D. the federal government

Câu 9: When do most American students start to learn foreign languages at schools?

- A. at about 12
- B. at about 6

C. at about 13
D. at about 5

Câu 10: What is the difficulty that American schools have?

- A. students' age
- C. cost

B. the number of students
D. immersion

Chọn câu viết lại có nghĩa giống với câu cho trước let's V: gợi ý làm gì

Câu 11: "Let's take a rest before we continue discussing the project", Linda said to me.

- A. Linda refused to take a rest before they continued discussing the project.
- B. Linda suggested taking a rest before they continued discussing the project.
- C. Linda disagreed to take a rest before they continued discussing the project.
- D. Linda denied taking a rest before they continued discussing the project.

Câu 12: No one in my team is as intelligent as Nam. (*số sánh hơn*)

- A. Nam is as intelligent as other ones in my team.
- B. Nam is not the most intelligent person in my team.
- C. Nam is not more intelligent than other ones in my team.
- D. Nam is the most intelligent person in my team. (*số sánh nhất*)

Câu 13: Minh is not tall enough to take part in the volleyball team in his school.

S+ wish + S + Ved: ước thay đổi hiện tại

- A. Minh wishes he is not tall enough to take part in the volleyball team in his school.
- B. Minh wishes he ~~were~~ ^{Ved} tall enough to take part in the volleyball team at his school.
- C. Minh wishes he was not tall enough to take part in the volleyball team in his school.
- D. Minh wishes he is tall enough to take part in the volleyball team at his school.

Câu 14: Recently, the scientists have studied the problem carefully. (*passive HTHT*)

- A. Recently, the problem has studied carefully by the scientists.
- B. Recently, the problem was studied carefully by the scientists.
- C. Recently, the problem is studied carefully by the scientists.
- D. Recently, the problem has been studied carefully by the scientists.

Câu 15: I last drove my motorbike 3 years ago. (*QKD*)

- A. I haven't driven my motorbike for 3 years. (*HTHT*)
- B. I didn't drive my motorbike 3 years ago.
- C. I have driven my motorbike 3 years ago.
- D. I have driven my motorbike for 3 years.

Chọn từ có phần in đậm phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

Câu 16:

- A. plough

B. rough *f/âm cầm*

- C. weigh

D. though

Câu 17:

- A. stays

B. rivers

C. packets *s/z*

- D. oceans

Câu 18:

- A. then

B. test

C. serve *ɜ:/e*

- D. mend

Câu 19:

- A. tended

B. rested

C. waited

D. changed *d/ɪd*

Câu 20:

- A. neither

B. other

C. that

D. think *θ/ð*

Chọn đáp án phù hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau

Câu 21: Young kids are good making models. (be) good at Ving: giỏi làm gì

A. at

B. in

C. about

D. on

Câu 22: The smartphone I bought last month is than hers. **SO SÁNH** **hỗn** **cho** **Adj** **ngắn**

A. cheaper

B. cheapest

C. the cheapest

D. cheap

Câu 23: Nam is talking with Ha after school.

Nam: "Let's go to the movie theater tonight?" → **gợi ý**

Ha: "....."

A. Well done!

B. Yes, please.

C. You're welcome!

D. Good idea.

→ **đóng**
tính

Câu 24: Waste paper in this company to send to the recycling factory every month.

A. is collected

B. collects

C. was collected

D. collected

(passive
HTD)

Câu 25: Parents always expect their children to their exams with good results.

A. stay **ở lại**

B. miss **bỏ lỡ**

C. fail **trượt**

D. pass **đỗ**

Câu 26: John wishes he **Ved** enough money to buy the latest version of Iphone.

A. had

B. can live

C. have

D. will have

Câu 27: This species of African elephants is

A. dying down

B. dying on

C. dying out **tuyệt chủng**

D. dying of

Câu 28: My mother Math in this school since she graduated from university.

A. teaches

B. would teach

C. taught

D. has taught

Câu 29: The **N** in technology is a breakthrough in improving people's living standard.

A. innovate **V: cải tiến**

B. innovatively **adv**

C. innovation **N: sự cải tiến**

D. innovative **adj: sáng**

Câu 30: We cannot swim in this part of the river the water is highly polluted.

A. since = because: **vì**

B. although **mặc dù**

C. but **nhưng**

D. so **vì vậy**

→ **đ** **nhiễm**

Câu 31: Do you mind **Ving** your room with me? **Do you mind Ving...? Bạn có phiền làm gì...?**

A. sharing

B. to sharing

C. share

D. to share

Câu 32: She called an ambulance take the victims in the accident to hospital.

A. so as not to **V: để** **≠**

B. so that **+ S + V: để làm gì**

C. in order not to **V**

D. so as to **V: để làm**

gi

Câu 33: Tom: is your favorite food?

dé **≠ làm gì**

John: **Beef**

A. What

B. Why

C. Where

D. How

Câu 34: My grandpa used to a lot when he was young.

used to V: **từng làm gì**

→ còn làm

A. smokes **Yes**

B. smoking **Ving**

C. smoke **V**

D. smoked **Ved**

Câu 35: You **aren't** going to the party with me, **(+)**?

A. aren't you

B. are you

C. wasn't I

D. was I

Câu 36: Mr. Foster decided **to V** so we are going to have a farewell tonight.

decide to V:
quyết định làm gì

A. retire

B. to retire

C. to retiring

D. retiring

Câu 37: If I win the first prize in this English speaking contest, my parents me a new laptop. **(ĐK1)**

A. would give

B. will give

C. gives

D. have given

Câu 38: Lan and her mother, Mrs Lien, are having dinner.

Mrs Lien: "Can you give me some salt, please?"

→ **lời nhỉ và**

Lan: "....."

A. Yes, of course.

B. Yes. Let's.

C. Well done!

D. Yes. I do.

Tất nhiên rồi
→ **đóng ý giúp**

account for: chiếm

Câu 39: Lighting for fifteen percent to twenty percent of my electricity bill.

20%

A. increases B. divides C. accounts D. includes

Câu 40: Taking part in some sports encourages children to work together as a team.

ADJ N

A. competition N: cuộc thi B. competitively adv C. compete V: cạnh tranh D. competitive ADJ có tính cạnh tranh

Câu 41: When you're in orbit, you can see the stars tất cả. you couldn't see from the earth.

vết

A. why B. which C. where D. who

Câu 42: My neighbor is a helpful doctor and his N have trust in him.

hành khách

bác sĩ khách

C. patients bệnh nhân

khách hàng

Câu 43: Mu Cang Chai, Yen Bai province, is well known all over the world.

A. on B. at C. of D. in + tỉnh

Câu 44: Sarah said that she lùi on an ecotour when she had some days off the next month.

A. would go B. is going C. will go D. has gone → TLĐ

Câu 45: We Ved to Ha Long Bay by bus last summer vacation. → QKD

A. travelled B. travel C. have travelled D. was travelling

Chọn từ phù hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau

Fire was very important to man. He needed fire to (46) himself warm at night. He made use of fire to cook his food. He relied on fire to frighten away enemies and wild animals. In some parts of the world, he used fire to signal messages. Red Indians, for example, used fire to make smoke signals. In some other countries, fires helped people (47) away from danger.

Fire was duo also used to give light. (48) the invention of oil lamps, man utilised burning sticks as torches. Man hung small fires in wire baskets from posts to light the streets until discovered gas and electricity.

One man even used fire to (49) the time. He invented a candle clock. He made a candle that took exactly twelve hours. Then he marked this candle in twelve equal parts. He lit the candle and could know the time (50) counting the number of parts left of the burning candle. However, the candle clock did not always work well. When there was a wind blowing on the candle, the flame burned too quickly.

Câu 46:

A. maintain B. remain C. keep D. pick

Câu 47:

A. staying B. to staying C. to stay D. stayed

Câu 48:

A. Before trước B. When khi C. After sau D. While trong khi

Câu 49:

A. tell tell the time: xem giờ B. ask C. direct D. speak

Câu 50:

A. by Ving: bằng cách gì B. at C. of D. with

keep sb warm: giữ ấm

C. keep

C. to stay help sb to V/V

D. stayed

C. to stay

D. stayed

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