

## 10 ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 MÔN TIẾNG ANH 10 NĂM 2021-2022

### 1. Đề cương ôn thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 10

#### 1.1. Ngữ pháp

##### 1.1.1. Ngữ pháp Unit 1

###### - THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (Hiện tại đơn)

Thì Hiện tại đơn được dùng diễn tả:

- **Sự kiện lặp đi lặp lại** (a repeated event) hay một thói quen (a habit); trong câu có những trạng từ tần suất như: always, usually, often, frequently (thường xuyên), generally (nói chung). every.... once a week / month/ year,... every two/ five days....

e.g.: He usually **has** tea early in the morning.

*Tạm dịch: Ông ấy thường thường uống trà sáng sớm.*

That man frequently **goes** walking in the park.

*Tạm dịch: Người đàn ông đó thường xuyên đi bộ trong công viên.*

###### - **một chân lý (the truth), mọi sự kiện hiển nhiên (an evidence).**

e.g: Man **is** error. (*Con người thì sai lầm.*)

Bears **like** honey. (*Gấu thích mật ong.*)

###### - **định luật khoa học hay vật lý (a scientific or physical law).**

e.g: Iron **expands** when it is heated.

*Tạm dịch: Sắt giãn nở khi được đun nóng.*

Ice **melts** in the sun.

*Tạm dịch: Nước đá tan ngoài nắng.*

###### - **sự kiện giữ nguyên hiện trạng suốt một thời gian dài.**

e.g: His son **likes** reading picture-books.

*Tạm dịch: Con trai anh ấy thích đọc sách truyện tranh.*

His father **works** in a rice mill.

*Tạm dịch: Cha anh ấy làm việc ở một nhà máy xay lúa.*

###### - **sự kiện xảy ra ở tương lai theo thời khóa biểu.**

e.g.: When **do you have** English classes?

*Tạm dịch: Khi nào bạn có tiết học tiếng Anh?*

The meeting **begins** at 7:30 a.m. next Friday.

*Tạm dịch: Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 7 giờ 30 sáng Thứ Sáu tới.*

###### - **mệnh đề chỉ thời gian trong tương lai.**

e.g.: When you **see** John, tell him I'll meet him tomorrow morning.

*Tạm dịch: Khi bạn gặp John, nói anh ấy sáng mai tôi gặp anh ấy.*

**Wait** here until I come back.

*Tạm dịch: Chờ ở đây cho đến khi tôi trở lại.*

- ở mệnh đề điều kiện có thể xảy ra (open Conditional clause.)

e.g.: If it **rains**, we'll stay home

*Tạm dịch: Nếu trời mưa. chúng tôi sẽ ở nhà.*

I won't come unless he **calls** me.

*Tạm dịch: Tôi sẽ không đến trừ phi anh ấy điện cho tôi.*

- **ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY** (Trạng từ tần xuất)

- Trạng từ tần xuất gồm có hai nhóm:

**a. trạng từ ở trong câu** (mid-position adverbs): (nearly) always, usually, (quite) often, sometimes, seldom (ít khi), rarely (ít khi), hardly ever (ít khi), never,...

**b. trạng từ ở cuối câu** (end-position adverbs): every..., once / twice a week/month/year..... every two days / weeks/...

- **Vị trí trạng từ ở trong câu:**

**a. luôn luôn đứng sau động từ BE.**

e.g.: He's **always** early for work.

*Tạm dịch: Anh ấy luôn luôn đến chỗ làm sớm.*

She's **often** going to take better care of her children.

*Tạm dịch: Cô ấy sẽ thường chăm sóc các con tốt hơn.*

**b. trước động từ thường (ordinary verbs).**

e.g.: He **sometimes** plays sports with friends.

*Tạm dịch: Anh ấy đôi khi chơi thể thao với các bạn.*

**c. sau trợ động từ: nếu có nhiều trợ động từ, trạng từ đứng sau trợ động từ thứ nhất.**

e.g.: He will **often** go to the library.

*Tạm dịch: Anh ấy sẽ thường đến thư viện.*

He has a deep knowledge of cultures. He must quite **often** have been to many countries.

*Tạm dịch: Ông ấy có kiến thức uyên thâm về các nền văn hóa. Chắc hẳn ông ấy thường đến nhiều quốc gia.*

**THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE** (Quá khứ đơn)

Thì Quá khứ đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

- **Sự kiện đã xảy ra và chấm dứt hoàn toàn trong quá khứ.**

**E.g.:** He **visited** that ancient pagoda.

(Ông ấy đã thăm ngôi chùa cổ đó.)

**- Sự kiện xảy ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể / xác định trong quá khứ:**

Trong câu có từ như: *last, yesterday, ago, the other day* (một ngày nọ, vài ngày trước đây), *once* (trước đây), *once upon a time* (ngày xưa), *just now* (vừa rồi),...

**E.g.:** What **did you do last** summer?

(Mùa hè qua bạn làm gì?)

They **built** this school over one hundred years ago.

(Họ xây dựng trường này cách nay hơn 100 năm.)

**- Sự kiện xảy ra suốt một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ và đã chấm dứt.**

**E.g.:** He **worked** in a restaurant for five months.

(Anh ấy đã làm việc ở một nhà hàng 5 tháng.)

Where **did he live** from 2001 to 2003?

(Từ năm 2001 đến 2003 ông ấy sống ở đâu?)

**- Một thói quen trong quá khứ và đã chấm dứt (a past habit).**

**E.g.:** When he **was** young, he **went** swimming every afternoon.

(Khi anh ấy còn trẻ, anh ấy đi bơi mỗi buổi trưa.)

**- Sự kiện xảy ra đồng thời hay sau một hành động khác trong quá khứ.**

**E.g.:** Lan **studied** English when she was in Australia.

(Lan học tiếng Anh khi cô ấy ở Úc.)

She **opened** the door and went out into the garden.

(Cô ấy mở cửa và đi ra vườn.)

**- Ở mệnh đề theo sau "It's (high /about) time ..."**

**E.g.:** It's time we **gave** up the obsolete system of education.

(Đến lúc chúng ta bỏ hệ thống giáo dục lỗi thời.)

It's high time they **changed** the way of working.

(Đến thời điểm họ títay đổi cách làm việc.)

**- ở mệnh đề theo sau "SINCE", chỉ khởi điểm.**

**E.g.:** Since he **left** school, he's worked in a construction company

(Từ khi anh ấy tốt nghiệp, anh ấy làm việc ở một công ty xây dựng.)

She has been a vegetarian since she **was** a small child.

(Cô ấy là người ăn chay từ khi còn là một đứa bé.)

Nếu sự kiện vẫn còn liên tục đến hiện tại, chúng ta có thể dùng Thì Hiện tại hoàn thành đơn hoặc tiếp diễn (*present perfect simple or continuous*).

**E.g.:** Since he's lived/has been living here, he's been working as a waiter in a restaurant

(Từ khi anh ấy sống ở đây, anh ấy làm bồi bàn ở một nhà hàng.)

### 1.1.2. Ngữ pháp Unit 2

**INFINITIVES** (Động từ nguyên mẫu)

- **Verb + infinitive**: đa số hai động từ thường đi với nhau, động từ theo sau ở dạng nguyên mẫu.

e.g.: He decided to study another foreign language.

(Anh ấy quyết định học một ngoại ngữ nữa.)

They learn to use a computer.

(Họ học sử dụng máy tính.)

- **Verb + object + infinitive**: một số động từ có thể có túc từ theo sau bởi động từ nguyên mẫu.

e.g.: They wanted their son to study engineering.

(Họ muốn con trai họ học ngành kỹ sư.)

He told us to help that boy.

(Ông ấy bảo chúng tôi giúp đỡ con trai đó.)

- **“It / s + he + adjective + infinitive + O...”**

e.g.: I'm glad to meet you again.

(Tôi vui gặp lại bạn.)

It's easy to say.

(Nói thì dễ.)

- **Động từ nguyên mẫu được dùng diễn tả mục đích.**

e.g.: He's studying hard to pass the coming exams.

(Anh ấy học chăm để thi đậu những kỳ thi sắp tới.)

He works hard to earn enough money for the family.

(Ông ấy làm việc càn cù để kiếm đủ tiền cho gia đình.)

- **TOO/ ENOUGH + Adjective / Adverb + infinitive.**

e.g.: He's old enough to ride a motorbike.

(Anh ấy đủ lớn để lái xe gắn máy.)

You are never too old to learn.

(Học không bao giờ muộn.)

“**Too/ Enough + adj / adv**” có thể có **FOR + danh từ / đại từ** (noun / pronoun). Ở trường hợp này, danh từ hay đại từ là chủ từ của infinitive,

e.g.: The tea is too hot for me to drink.

(Trà quá nóng tôi không uống được.)

The test was easy enough for pupils to do.

(Bài kiểm tra đủ dễ cho học sinh làm.)

- **Question-word + Infinitive** (Từ hỏi + động từ nguyên mẫu): Who, What, When, Where. How, ...

e.g.: I don't know what to say to you.

(Tôi không biết nói gì với bạn.)

They asked us how to get to the post office. (Họ hỏi chúng tôi làm thế nào để đến bưu điện.)

**GERUNDS and INFINITIVES** (Danh động từ và Động từ nguyên mẫu)

- **GERUNDS** (Danh động từ): là động từ tận cùng bằng -ING và có chức năng của một danh từ: chủ từ (subject), túc từ (object), thuộc từ 'complement), đồng cách từ (apposilive)....

**a. Forms** (dạng)

- Simple gerund (danh động từ đơn giản):

\* (active: tác động): **V + ing**: going, shopping....

\* (passive: bị động): **being + p.p.**: being bought. being built

- Perfect gerund (danh động từ hoàn thành)

(active): **having + p.p.**: having gone, having studied...

(passive): **having + been +P.P.**: having been educated.

**b. Functions** (Chức năng)

Subject (Chủ từ).

e.g.: Smoking is bad for Our health.

(Hút thuốc có hại cho sức khỏe của chúng ta.)

Walking in early morning is good exercise.

(Đi bộ vào sáng sớm là môn thể dục tốt.)

Danh động từ thường được dùng làm chủ từ khi diễn tả ý tưởng phổ quát.

- Object (túc từ)

- Object of a verb (Túc từ của động từ): một số động từ có một danh động từ theo sau như: enjoy, finish, mind, practise, avoid, admit (nhận) advise, consider (xem xét), quit (bỏ), recommend giới thiệu, appreciate (cảm kích), delay (hoãn), miss, recall (nhắc lại), suggest, postpone (hoãn), can't help (không thể không), can't bear (không thể chịu được...), can't stand (không thể chịu được...), can't face (không thể chịu được).-

e.g.: He **enjoys** watching cartoons.

(Anh ấy thích xem phim hoạt hình)

They **consider** changing the schedule of the classes.

(Họ xem xét sửa đổi thời khóa biểu các lớp học.)

- Object of a preposition (Túc từ của một giới từ)

**preposition + gerund****V + preposition + gerund**

Động từ theo sau một giới từ luôn ở dạng danh động từ.

e.g.: His child thinks about changing his job.

(Con trai anh ấy nghĩ về việc đổi nghề.)

Danh động từ được dùng sau những động từ kép (verbal phrases) như: give up, keep on (tiếp tục), leave out (ngưng làm, bỏ), look forward to (mong), put off (hoãn), see about (lo liệu), care for (thích, săn sóc). pay attention to (chú ý), be interested in (thích, quan tâm),...

e.g: People pay less attention to teaching moral principles in schools.

(Người ta ít chú ý đến việc dạy nguyên tắc đạo đức ở học đường.)

Those people keep on doing wrong doings.

(Những người đó tiếp tục làm điều sai trái.)

Danh động từ được dùng sau những thành ngữ như: it's no use / good, it's (not) worth, ...

e.g.: It's not use helping lazy people. (Giúp đỡ những kẻ lười biếng vô ích thôi.)

- Complement (Thuộc từ).

e.g.: His hobby is collecting stamps. (Sở thích của anh ấy là sưu tập tem.)

- Đồng cách từ (Appositive)

e.g.: In the office she has to do her daily tasks, milking tea and cleaning the fillers. (Ở cơ quan, cô ấy phải làm các nhiệm vụ hằng ngày, pha trà và lau chùi sàn nhà.)

Chú ý : Danh động từ có thể có túc từ theo sau.

- Một số động từ có thể được theo sau bởi danh động từ (gerund) hoặc động từ nguyên mẫu (Infinitive), nhưng nghĩa không khác nhau: BEGIN, START, CONTINUE. CEASE (chấm dứt)...

e.g.: They begin to build/building a swimming pool.

(Họ bắt đầu xây một hồ bơi.)

He starts to study /studying French.

(Anh ấy bắt đầu học tiếng Pháp.)

Tuy nhiên khi những động từ này ở Thì Tiếp diễn, động từ theo sau phải ở dạng nguyên mẫu.

e.g.: They are beginning to repaint the school.

(Họ bắt đầu sơn lại trường học.)

- Một số động từ được theo sau bởi danh động từ hoặc động từ nguyên mẫu với nghĩa khác nhau: STOP. REMEMBER, FORGET. TRY, REGRET. GO ON.

**a. STOP**

**STOP + GERUND:** ngưng làm điều gì.

e.g.: His brother stopped smoking.

(Anh của anh ấy đã ngưng hút thuốc.) (bỏ hút thuốc )

**STOP + INFINITIVE:** ngưng /dừng lại để làm điều gì khác

e.g.: The carpenter stops to have a cup of tea.

(Bác thợ mộc dừng lại để uống tách trà.)

#### b. REMEMBER

**REMEMBER + GERUND:** nhớ điều gì đã làm.

e.g.: I remember meeting that man once.

(Tôi nhớ đã gặp người đàn ông đó một lần.)

**REMEMBER + INFINITIVE:** nhớ làm điều gì (như một bổn phận, nhiệm vụ,...).

e.g.: Remember to post the letter.

(Hãy nhớ gửi lá thư.)

#### c. FORGET

**FORGET + GERUND:** quên đã làm điều gì.

e.g.: My grandmother often forgets locking the gate. (Bà tôi thường quên đã khóa cổng.)

(She locked the gate but she forgets it.)

**FORGET + INFINITIVE:** quên làm điều gì.

e.g.: Don't forget to do your homework. (Đừng quên làm bài tập ở nhà của bạn.)

#### d. REGRET

**REGRET + GERUND:** tiếc đã làm điều gì.

e.g.: He regrets giving some money to that lazy boy. (Anh ấy đã hối tiếc đã cho đứa con trai lười một số tiền.)

**REGRET + INFINITIVE:** được dùng để thông báo / nói với ai điều không may.

e.g.: We regret to inform you (that) we cannot accept your proposal. (Chúng tôi lấy làm tiếc thông báo với bạn chúng tôi không thể nhận đề nghị của bạn.)

#### e. TRY

**TRY + GERUND:** thử làm điều gì (có tính cách thử nghiệm)

e.g.: She tries making a cake. (Cô ấy thử làm một cái bánh.)

**TRY + INFINITIVE:** cố gắng làm điều gì (để đạt kết quả).

e.g.: He tries to speak. English.(Anh ấy cố gắng nói tiếng Anh.)

#### f. GO ON

**GO ON + GERUND:** tiếp tục làm điều gì.

e.g.: The workers go on working despite the had weather. (Các công nhân tiếp tục làm việc dù thời tiết xấu.)

**GO ON + INFINITIVE:** do something next (làm điều gì tiếp theo).

e.g.: After his course, he goes on to work in a bank. (Sau khóa học, anh ấy làm việc ở một ngân hàng.)

### LOVE. LIKE, HATE, PREFER

Nghĩa của những động từ này khác đôi chút tùy theo động từ theo sau ở dạng: danh động từ hay dạng nguyên mẫu.

**LIKE / LOVE / HATE/ PREFER + GERUND:** bao hàm nghĩa phổ quát, (có tính phi thời gian)

C.: He likes listening classical music. (Anh ấy thích (thú) với nhạc cổ điển.)

**LIKE / LOVE / HATE/ PREFER + INFINITIVE:** diễn tả sự kiện ở một tình huống cụ thể.

e.g.: He likes to drink tea in the morning. (Ông ấy thích uống trà vào buổi sáng)

Tuy nhiên WOULD LIKE / LOVE / PREFER luôn luôn đi với INFINITIVE

e.g.: I'd like to take a bath in the morning. (Tôi muốn tắm vào buổi sáng.)

### 1.1.3. Ngữ pháp Unit 3

#### THE SIMPLE PAST PERFECT (*Thì Quá khứ hoàn thành đơn*)

- **Form** (Dạng): Thì Quá khứ hoàn thành đơn được cấu tạo bởi Quá khứ của trợ động từ have -HAD- và quá khứ phân từ của động từ chính (past participle).

#### had + past participle (P.P.)

- **Use** (Cách dùng): Thì Quá khứ hoàn thành đơn được dùng để diễn tả

a. sự kiện xảy ra trước một thời điểm cụ thể hay một sự kiện khác trong quá khứ.

e.g.: Before 1975, he had been a chemical engineer.

(Trước năm 1975, ông ấy là kỹ sư hóa.)

Before she came to Paris, she had received a general education in Warsaw.

(Trước khi đến Pa-ri, bà đã có trình độ phổ thông ở Wa-Sô.)

By the time he got to the office, everyone had begun the meeting.

(Trước lúc anh ấy đến văn phòng, mọi người đã bắt đầu cuộc họp rồi.)

b. sự kiện xảy ra suốt một khoảng thời gian đến một thời điểm cụ thể hay một sự kiện khác trong quá khứ.

e.g.: In 1975, he had lived in Saigon City for ten years.

(Năm 1975, Ông ấy đã sống ở thành phố Sài Gòn được 10 năm.)

When he left for Japan, he had studied Japanese for four years.

(Khi ông ấy đi Nhật, Ông ấy đã học tiếng Nhật hai năm.)

**Chú ý:** Được nhấn mạnh sự liên tục của sự kiện, chúng ta dùng Thì Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn:

**HAD + Been + Present participle** (V-ing).

e.g.: In 1975, he had been teaching at Petrus Ky secondary school for ten years.



(Năm 1975, ông ấy đã dạy tại trường Trung học Petrus Ký 10 năm.)

When the fire brigade arrived, people had been fighting with the mart fire for hair an hour.

(Khi đội cứu hỏa đến, dân chúng đã chiến đấu với ngọn lửa nửa giờ rồi.)

**CONTRASTS:** The Simple Past and The Simple Past Perfeel (*Tương phản giữa Thì Quá khứ đơn và Thì Quá khứ hoàn thành đơn*)

Simple Past	Simple Past Perfect
<p>1. Sự kiện xảy ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ</p> <p>Two days ago, he was in Hue.</p> <p>2. Sự kiện xảy ra suốt một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ và đã chấm dứt</p> <p>He lived in Hue for a year.</p> <p>3. e.g: When he arrived, they began the discussion.</p> <p>(Hai sự kiện liên tiếp nối nhau)</p>	<p>1. Trước một thời điểm cụ thể thể thể trong quá khứ</p> <p>Before 2001, he had been in Hue.</p> <p>2. Suốt một khoảng thời gian đến một thời điểm cụ thể hay sự kiện khác trong quá khứ.</p> <p>In 1985, he had lived in Hue for five years</p> <p>3. e.g.: When he arrived, they had begun the discussion</p> <p>(Sự kiện đã xảy ra trước một sự kiện khác)</p>

## 1.2. Từ vựng

### UNIT 1: A DAY IN THE LIFE OF..... (*Một ngày trong cuộc sống của....*)

- daily routine /'deɪli ru:'ti:n/ (n): thói quen hằng ngày, công việc hằng ngày
- bank /bæŋk/ (n): bờ
- boil /bɔɪl/ (v): luộc, đun sôi(nước)
- plough /plau/ (v): cày( ruộng)
- harrow /'hærəu/ (v): bừa(ruộng)
- plot of land (exp): thửa ruộng
- fellow peasant /'feləʊ 'peznt/ (exp): bạn nông dân
- lead /led/ (v): dẫn, dắt(trâu)
- buffalo /'bʌfələu/ (n): con trâu
- field /fi:ld/ (n):đồng ruộng, cánh đồng
- pump /pʌmp/ (v): bơm(nước)
- chat /tʃæt/ (v) = talk in a friendly way: nói chuyện phím, tán gẫu
- crop /krɒp/ (n): vụ, mùa
- do the transplanting /træns'plɑ:ntɪn/ (exp): cấy( lúa)
- be contented with /kən'tentɪd/ (exp)= be satisfied with /'sætɪsfaɪd/ (exp): hài lòng
- go off =ring (v): reo leo, reng lên (chuông)
- get ready /get 'redi/= prepare /pri'peə/ (v): chuẩn bị

- be disappointed with /disə'pɔɪnt/ (exp): thất vọng
- be interested in /'ɪntrɪstɪd/ (exp): thích thú, quan tâm
- local tobacco /'ləʊkəl tə'bækəʊ/ (n): thuốc lào
- cue /kju:/ (n): sự gợi ý, lời ám chỉ
- alarm /ə'lɑ:m/ (n) = alarm clock: đồng hồ báo thức
- break /breɪk/ (n): sự nghỉ
- take an hour's rest: nghỉ ngơi 1 tiếng
- take a short rest (exp): nghỉ ngơi ngắn
- neighbor /'neɪbə/ (n): người láng giềng
- option /'ɒpʃn/ (n): sự chọn lựa, quyền lựa chọn
- go and see (exp) = visit /'vɪzɪt/ (v): viếng thăm
- occupation /,ɒkjʊ'peɪʃn/ (n) = job /dʒɒb/ (n): nghề nghiệp, công việc

### **UNIT 2: SCHOOL TALKS** (Những buổi nói chuyện ở trường)

- international /,ɪntə'næʃnəl/ (a): thuộc về quốc tế
- semester /sɪ'mestə(r)/ (n): học kỳ
- flat /flæt/ (n): căn hộ
- narrow /'nærəʊ/ (a): chật chội
- occasion /ə'keɪʒn/ (n): dịp
- corner shop /'kɔ:nə ʃɒp/ (n.phr): cửa hàng ở góc phố
- marital status /,mæɪtɪl 'stetəs/ (n.phr): tình trạng hôn nhân
- stuck /stʌk/ (a): bị tắc, bị kẹt
- occupation /,ɒkjʊ'peɪʃn/ (n): nghề nghiệp
- attitude /'ætɪtju:d/ (n): thái độ
- applicable /ə'plɪkəbl/ (a): có thể áp dụng
- opinion /ə'pɪnjən/ (n): ý kiến
- profession /prə'feɪʃn/ (n): nghề nghiệp
- marvellous /'mɑ:vələs/ (a): kỳ lạ, kỳ diệu
- nervous /'nɜ:vəs/ (a): lo lắng
- awful /'ɔ:fl/ (a): đáng sợ, khủng khiếp
- improve /ɪm'pru:v/ (v): cải thiện, cải tiến
- headache /'hedɛɪk/ (n): đau đầu
- consider /kən'sɪdə(r)/ (v): xem xét
- backache /'bækeɪk/ (n): đau lưng

- threaten /'θreɪn/ (v): sợ hãi
- toothache /'tu:θeɪk/ (n): đau răng
- situation /,sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/ (n) : tình huống, hoàn cảnh

### UNIT 3: PEOPLE'S BACKGROUND (Lí lịch con người)

- training /'treɪnɪŋ/ (n): đào tạo
- general education /'dʒenərəl ,edju:'keɪʃn/ (n): giáo dục phổ thông
- strong-willed/'strɒŋ'wɪld/ (a): ý chí mạnh mẽ
- ambitious /æm'biʃəs/ (a): khát vọng lớn
- intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ (a): thông minh
- brilliant /'brɪljənt/ (a): sáng láng
- humane /hju:'meɪn/ (a): nhân đạo
- mature /mə'tjuə/ (a): chín chắn, trưởng thành
- harbour /'hɑ:bə/ (v): nuôi dưỡng (trong tâm trí)
- background /'bækgraʊnd/ (n): bối cảnh
- career /kə'riə/ (n): sự nghiệp
- abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ (adv): nước ngoài
- appearance /ə'piərəns/ (n): vẻ bên ngoài
- private tutor /'praɪvɪt 'tju:tə/ (n): gia sư
- interrupt /,ɪntə'rʌpt/ (v): gián đoạn
- primary school (n): trường tiểu học (từ lớp 1 - 5)
- realise /'riəlaɪz/ (v): nhận ra
- secondary school (n): trường trung học (từ lớp 6 - 12)
- schoolwork /'sku:lwɜ:k/ (n): công việc ở trường
- a degree /di'ɡri/ in Physics: bằng cử nhân ngành vật Lý
- favorite /'feɪvərɪt/ (a): ưa thích
- with flying /'flaɪɪŋ/ colours: xuất sắc, hạng ưu
- foreign /'fɔrɪn/ language (n): ngoại ngữ
- architecture /'ɑ:kɪtektʃə/ (n): kiến trúc
- from then on: từ đó trở đi
- a PhD /,pi: eɪtʃ 'di:/ (n): bằng tiến sĩ
- tragic /'trædʒɪk/ (a): bi thảm
- take up /teɪk/ (v): tiếp nhận
- office worker /'ɔfɪs 'wɜ:k/ (n): nhân viên văn phòng

- obtain /əb'tein/ (v): giành được, nhận
- professor /prə'fesə/ (n): giáo sư
- education /,edju:'keɪn/ (n): sự giáo dục
- to be awarded /ə,wɔ:'dɪd/ : được trao giải
- determine /di'tə:min/ (v): xác định
- experience /iks'piəriəns/ (n): điều đã trải qua
- ease /i:z/ (v): giảm nhẹ, vơi bớt
- founding /'faundɪŋ/ (n): sự thành lập
- humanitarian /hju:,'mæni'teəriən/ (a): nhân đạo
- C.V (n): bản sơ yếu lí lịch
- attend /ə'tend/ (v): tham dự, có mặt
- previous /'pri:viəs/ (a): trước đây
- tourist guide /'tuərist gaɪd/ (n): hướng dẫn viên du lịch
- telephonist /ti'lefənɪst/ (n): người trực điện thoại
- cue /kju:/ (n): gợi ý
- travel agency /'trævl'eɪdʒənsi/ (n): văn phòng du lịch
- unemployed /,ʌnim'plɔɪd/ (a): thất nghiệp

### 1.3. Bài tập ôn tập

#### BÀI TẬP UNIT 1

##### I. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The receptionist.....the way to the boardroom.  
A. led            B. grasped        C. received        D. seized
2. This discovery has opened up a whole new.....of research.  
A. level        B. road            C. field            D. way
3. She.....off a ladder and broke her arm.  
A. felt        B. felled        C. fell            D. fallen
4. The building was in.....of repair.  
A. need        B. requirement    C. suggestion        D. condition
5. The club provides a wide variety of.....including tennis, swimming and squash.  
A. acts        B. actions        C. actors        D. activities
6. The company has just.....its £27 million purchase of Park Hotel.  
A. said        B. let            C. leaked        D. announced
7. The rain continued.....all afternoon.

- A. falling    B. dropping    C. coming    D. running
8. The male and female birds.....turns in sitting on the eggs.  
A. take    B. make    C. switch    D. play
9. Owing to the fog, there were no.....from the airport yesterday.  
A. land    B. takes-off    C. flying    D. takes-down
- 10.....the lamb with new potatoes and green beans.  
A. Spread    B. Do    C. Serve    D. Dip
11. The sky was overcast; it.....  
A. looked liked rain    B. looked like raining  
C. looked likes rain    D. looked like rain
12. "What was the matter?" ~ "Something strange.....to me while I.....home last night."  
A. was happened/was walking    B. was happening/walked  
C. happened/was walking    D. was happening/was walking
13. Peter and Alice decided to get married.....  
A. as to plan    B. according to planned  
C. as plan    D. as planned
14. He was not.....battle openly with his rival.  
A. fool enough to    B. fool enough at  
C. foolish enough to    D. foolish enough at
15. The headmaster.....several announcements.  
A. did    B. spoke    C. made    D. said
16. Studying late at night is one of those things that.....me tired.  
A. make    B. are making    C. makes    D. making
17. She is one of those who.....money.  
A. enjoys to spend    B. enjoys spending    C. enjoy to spend    D. enjoy spending
18. ".....do you see your parents?" ~ "Once a month."  
A. How often    B. How long    C. How  
D. How many months
19. He wants to go there and she.....  
A. wants too    B. wants also    C. does either    D. does too
- 20.....solve this problem?  
A. How to    B. How I can    C. How do you    D. How you can

21. My dog as well as my cats.....twice a day.  
A. eat    B. has eaten    C. eats    D. have eaten
22. My brother always goes to bed early, but he.....gets up early.  
A. not    B. ever    C. never    D. always
23. Each of them.....answers very well.  
A. know his    B. know their    C. knows his    D. knows their
24. You'll find cold drinks there whenever you feel.....  
A. thirsty    B. thirst    C. thirstiness    D. thirstily
- 25.....these mangoes taste.....?  
A. Do - sweetly    B. Do – sweet    C. Have - sweetly    D. Are - sweet
26. I'd rather you.....anything about it for the time being.  
A. c'o    B. didn't do    C. don't    D. didn't
27. Upon returning from class,.....  
A. he found a letter in the mailbox    B. a letter was in the mailbox  
C. a letter was found in the mailbox    D. the mailbox had a letter in it
28. He found his trousers but.....clean.  
A. it wasn't    B. they wasn't    C. they weren't    D. it weren't
29. No one knows exactly how the planets.....into being.  
A. come    B. came    C. have  
come    D. had come
- 30.....he left for England to further his studies.  
A. Twenty years old,    B. He was twenty years old,  
C. Having been twenty years old,    D. When he was twenty years old,

**II. Fill each gap with a word from the list below.**

**continued    stable    repair    fields    purchased**  
**break    immediately    timetable    neighbourhood    exhibition**

1. She led the horse back into the.....
2. I enjoy meeting people in other.....of business.
3. The dog bit me but didn't.....the skin.
4. The hotel is currently under.....
5. Houses in the.....of Paris are extremely expensive.
6. I have a busy.....this week
7. They.....the land for \$1 million.

8. The.....continues until 25 July.
9. The rain.....to fall all afternoon.
10. Who is.....above a colonel in rank?

**III. Find a suitable word for the sentences below. One example has been done for you.**

0. A. Are you interested in geography lessons?  
B. She's got a degree in geography.  
C. Kim knew the geography of the building and strode along the corridor.
1. A.....plenty of salted water, then add the spaghetti.  
B. I'll.....the kettle and make some tea.  
C. She put some potatoes on to.....
2. A. I tried to.....the discussion back to the main issue.  
B. If you....., I'll follow.  
C. Eating too much sugar can.....to health problems.
3. A. We camped in a.....near the village.  
B. All of them are experts in their chosen.....  
C. My parents were working in a.....
4. A. All the windows.....with the force of the blast;  
B. The bag..... under the weight of the bottles inside it.  
C. She dropped the plate and it.....into pieces.
5. A. The human body has an amazing capacity to.....itself.  
B. It was too late to.....the damage done to their relationship.  
C. The home team did well to.....a bad start.
6. A. Surgeons have successfully.....a liver into a four-year-old boy.  
B. Patients often reject.....organs.  
C. Japanese production methods have been.....(moved) into some British factories.
7. A. We've had a lot of support from all our friends and.....  
B. Our next-door.....are very noisy.  
C. Britain's nearest.....is France.
8. A. My kids spend hours.....on the phone to their friends.  
B. Within minutes of being introduced they were.....away like old friends.  
C. What were you.....about?
9. A. They take advantage of recent advances in medical.....to cure diseases.  
B. Why don't we make use of this modern.....?

C. The company has invested in the latest.....

10 A. If you are not satisfied with your.....we will give you a full refund.

B. She tried to get a.....on the slippery rock.

C. Please ensure that you.....your ticket in advance.

**IV. There is at least one mistake in each sentence. Correct all the mistakes you can find.**

1. What lead you to this conclusion? .....

2. I think I've broken the wash machine. ....

3. The bridge will remain closed until essentially repair work has been carrying out. ....

4. We grew up in the same neighbour. ....

5. The equipment can be sold from your local supplier. ....

6. The number of car accidental deaths are continuing to decline. ....

7. Counseling is being given to those most immediate affected by the tragedy. ....

8. We take it on turns to do the housework. ....

9. He fastened up his coat and hurry out. ....

10. The situation was more complication than they had at first realize. ....

**V. Complete the sentences, using the correct present tense of the verb in brackets.**

1. His story.....to be true. (*appear*)

2. I think he.....lemonade to orange juice. (*prefer*)

3. You still.....me a lot of money! (*owe*)

4. My father.....he will recover soon. (*believe*)

5. Who.....this book.....to? (*do/ belong*)

6. There.....to be something wrong with their relationship, (*seem*)

7. This food.....delicious. Try it! (*taste*)

8. Oh, now I.....what you..... (*understand/ mean*)

9. Don't drink that milk. It.....bad. (*smell*)

10. Peter.....having dinner too late. (*dislike*)

**VI. Fill each gap with a suitable word from the list below.**

A. like B. As a result C. beneficial D. circulate E. create

F. dose G. extent H. fortunately I. harmful J. include

K. like L. prescribe M. relief N. sensation



All drugs can affect the body in both helpful and (1).....ways. For example, a particular drug may produce a stronger heartbeat, (2).....from pain, or some other desired effect. But that drug, (3).....any other drug, can also cause undesired effects - especially if the (4).....is too large. Such effects might (5).....fever, high blood pressure, or constipation.

Most drugs produce changes throughout the body because the drugs (6).....through the blood stream. (7).....most drugs used to affect one part of the body also, affect other parts. For example, physicians sometimes (8).....morphine to relieve pain. Morphine depresses the activities of cells in the brain and thus reducea the (9).....of pain. But morphine also alters the function of cells elsewhere in the body. It may decrease the rate of breathing, produce constipation, and (10).....other undesired effects.

### VII. Complete the sentences with an appropriate word.

1. You can see that the sun always.....in the east.
2. She usually.....the truth if she can.
3. The shops.....at 5.30 p.m. every day.
4. Ellen.....from Belgium, I think.
5. My brother always.....mistakes in his homework.
6. Mr. Brown.....English to beginners.
7. My teacher.....a Mercedes.
8. When I am away, I often.....home.
9. I sometimes.....my little brother with his homework.
10. You.....a lot of tea, don't you?

### VIII. Put the verb in the correct form.

0. He (go) **goes** to work every morning.
1. My father (**not listen**).....to music at night.
2. How many languages.....(**you/ speak**)?
3. What time.....(**shops/ close**) in your country?
4. I have a motorbike but I.....(**not use**) it very often.
5. How many cigarettes.....(**your father/ smoke**) a day?
6. What.....(**you/ do**)? ~ I'm a doctor.
7. What.....(**that word/ mean**)?
8. Where.....(**your grandma/ live**)?
9. My students.....(**not like**) Math but they.....(**enjoy**) learning Literature.
10. Birds.....(**sing**), don't they?

### IX. Put the verbs in brackets in suitable tenses. One example has been done for you.

0. Every, day Ba **goes** (go) to school at 6 am. Yesterday he **went** (go) to school at 6: 30 am. He **was** (**be**) late.

1. Last year we.....(**live**) in Nha Trang with our grandparents, but now we.....(**live**) in Hue with our parents.
2. Do you like swimming, Ba? I.....(**do**) when I was a child but not now.
3. Last week I.....(**send**) my friend Daisy a letter but she.....(**not reply**). I.....(**be**) very sad now.
4. My father.....(**not like**) drinking beer but yesterday he.....(**have**) two big glasses of beer. He.....(**be**) happy to receive my mother's news.
5. What.....you .....(**do**) yesterday? I.....(**phone**) you but you.....(**not be**) in.
6. Last month, my brother.....(**send**) me his photographs. He.....(**send**) his photographs every year.
7. I.....(**think**) you..... (**not like**) chocolate but I was wrong.
8. Nam is a careful driver but yesterday he.....(**drive**) carelessly.
9. What time.....you.....(**go**) to the market yesterday? ~ I .....(**not remember**), I am sorry.
10. I.....(**not know**) how to dance when I.....(**be**) six years old.

**X. Fill in each gap with a suitable word. One example has been done for you.**

0. Every day he...goes...to school at 6 a.m.
1. Today I.....a letter from my friend.
2. What does your friend look.....?
3. He.....tall and handsome with a smiling face.
4. Is he handsome.....to be a film star?
5. Oh, no. He isn't handsome enough to be.....actor.
6. I have a friend. He's an actor. I spend my time.....him when we have free time.
7. Does your friend like.....jokes?
8. What do you know.....the sun?
9. The earth moves.....the sun.
10. The two friends are.....the same class at school.

**XI. Some sentences are correct but some are wrong. Tick (✓) the correct; sentences and correct the wrong ones.**

1. sometimes is keen on tennis but sometimes he doesn't like the sports.
2. How often do you go to the beach? ~ Two times a year.
3. My mother sometimes complains about housework because nobody helps her with it.
4. How often does your father come home? ~ One a week.
5. Every day they have bread for breakfast.
6. Often am I afraid of eating snails.

7. Never my mother lets me do such dangerous things.
8. Usually, the teacher gives us homework.
9. She comes here sometimes.
10. My brother is rarely obedient.

**XII. Make sentences based on the given words.**

1. the children/ always/ fond/ sweets/ such/ chocolate/cakes.
2. our teacher/ sometimes/ get/ angry/ us/ because/ we/ not do/ homework.
3. never/ they/ go/ class/ on time.
4. the workers/ go/ work/ 6 a.m./ every day.
5. seldom/ it/ rain/ summer/ here.
6. sometimes/ he/ misunderstand/ me/ but/ it/ not matter.
7. he/ go/ market/ twice a week.
8. she/ usually/ afraid/ dogs/ but/she/ like/ cats.
9. how often/ you/ go/ dancing/ club/ summer?
10. I/ often/ go/ there/ three times/ week/ summer.

**XIII. Rewrite the following sentences, using the words given in brackets.**

1. 'You've broken my radio, Frank!' said Jane. (**accused**)  
Jane.....her radio.
2. My car really needs to be repaired soon. (**must**)  
I really.....repaired soon.
3. Susan regrets not buying that house. (**wishes**)  
Susan.....that house.
4. I could never have succeeded without your help. (**you**)  
I could never have succeeded.....me.
5. I thought I might run out of cash, so I took my cheque-book with me. (**case**)  
I took my cheque-book with me.....out of cash.
6. Linda's plans for a picnic have been spoilt by the weather. (**fallen**)  
Linda's plans for a picnic.....because of the weather.
7. The bread was too stale to eat. (**fresh**)  
The bread.....to eat.
8. Perhaps Brian went home early. (**may**)  
Brian.....home early.
9. I can't possibly work in all this noise. (**impossible**)

It.....work in all this noise.

10. The thief suddenly realized that the police were watching him. (**watched**)

The thief suddenly realized that he.....by the police.

**XIV. Rewrite the following sentences, beginning as shown.**

1. "Why don't you complain to the company, Peter?" said William.

William suggested.....

2. He started to play the guitar five years ago.

He has.....

3. I am fond of my nephew although he behaves terribly.

I am fond of my nephew in .....

4. I won't swim in the sea because it is too cold.

The sea is not.....

5. "I was not there at the time," he said.

He denied.....

6. "Who does that suitcase belong to?" The policeman asked us.

The policeman asked us whose .....

7. She hasn't ridden a horse before.

It's.....

8. We couldn't answer those two difficult questions.

Those two.....

9. Haven't you got any cheaper televisions?

Are these.....?

10. I would prefer you not to smoke in here.

I'd rather.....

**XV. Arrange the words to make complete sentences.**

1. I kitchen get up and go water down the to some for my morning boil tea.

2. I some cups quick of drink tea, have lead a breakfast and then the buffalo to the field.

3. I the house a quarter exactly leave field past five and arrive at in the at 5.30.

4. harrow I take at plough and my plot of and a quarter to eight I a short rest land.

5. During my I often drink with my fellow local break peasants and smoke tea tobacco.

6. I quarter continue to a past eight work till 10.30 from .

7. Then I have home, take a short family go rest and lunch, with my at 11.30.

8. After hour lunch I take an rest usually.

9. My pumps into it husband while I do plot the transplanting water in another of land.

10. Although long it's a day contented for us, feel we we are with what we do.

**BÀI TẬP UNIT 2**

**I. Pick out the word that has the italicized letter pronounced /ʌ/ or /ɑ:/.**

marvelous	far	kind	love	cousin
maths	hard	subject	games	worry
much	headmaster	communicate	study	talk
director	company	charge	complain	package
father	July	discuss	language	during
money	wrote	travel	party	shop

/ʌ/ .....

/ɑ:/ .....

**II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.**

Entertain maths nation relax safe  
 Profession enjoy employ attend crowd

- The police gave him protection for his own .....
- How many times do I have to ask you to pay .....
- The company made hundreds of ..... redundant.
- The store was ..... with shoppers.
- The show brought ..... to millions of viewers.
- She listens to classical music for .....
- Cinema is a medium of mass .....
- He can calculate very quickly. He has an amazing ability to solve ..... problems.
- In 1963 he was appointed ..... of history.
- Dang Thai Son is a Vietnamese pianist with an ..... reputation.

**III. Put a circle round the letter of the correct word(s) to use in each blank.**

- .....do you want? – A box of chocolates.

- a. What  
b. Which  
c. Who  
d. How
2. ....is this building? – It's about two hundred years old.  
a. How long  
b. How far  
c. How old  
d. How
3. ....money do you earn? – About £250 a week.  
a. How much  
b. What  
c. How many  
d. Which
4. ....bag are you carrying? – Judy's.  
a. Which  
b. What  
c. Who's  
d. Whose
5. ....first stepped on the moon? – Neil Armstrong, wasn't it?  
a. Whose  
b. Who  
c. Where  
d. When
6. ....is your new school? – It's very big and friendly.  
a. What  
b. How  
c. Where  
d. Which
7. ....is it to the post office? – About two hundred meters.  
a. How far  
b. How long  
c. How often

- d. How much
8. ....is your national flag? – Red and yellow.
- a. What
  - b. Which of color
  - c. What color
  - d. Which
9. ....do you take a holiday? – Once a year.
- a. When
  - b. How long
  - c. What time
  - d. How often
10. ....is Greg like? – He's tall and thin with brown hair.
- a. What
  - b. How
  - c. Who
  - d. Whom
11. ....did the Second World War end? – In 1945.
- a. Where
  - b. When
  - c. What time
  - d. How long
12. ....is a half of football? – Forty-five minutes.
- a. What time
  - b. How often
  - c. How long
  - d. When
13. ....of holiday are you interested in? – A package holiday.
- a. Which
  - b. What
  - c. Which kind
  - d. What kind
14. ....hand do you write with? – My right hand.
- a. Which

- b. What
  - c. Whose
  - d. What sort of
15. ....did the package come from? – London.

- a. When
- b. Where
- c. Which
- d. Who

**IV. What would you say? Put a circle round the letter of the best reply to each question.**

1. Where's the nearest post office?
- a. Turn left and then right.
  - b. It's about two kilometers.
  - c. It opens at nine o'clock.
2. What's your new address?
- a. It's the old one.
  - b. Go straight on.
  - c. Flat 42B, 225 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
3. How do we get there?
- a. Flat 42B Nathan Road.
  - b. Yes, you do.
  - c. Turn right just after the Bank of China.
4. How far is it from here?
- a. Two kilometers, at least.
  - b. No, it isn't.
  - c. Yes, it's rather far.
5. I think I'll go by bus. Where's the nearest bus stop?
- a. Cross the road and turn left.
  - b. Five hundred metres, I suppose.
  - c. It's five minutes by bus.
6. What time is there a bus?
- a. Twice a day.



- b. An hour and a half.  
 c. Seven thirty.
7. How often do the buses run?  
 a. Twice or three times.  
 b. Every hour.  
 c. From that bus stop over there.
8. Can you tell me the way to Milus College from your flat?  
 a. Yes, I can  
 b. It's round the corner  
 c. I know it
9. How long does it take to get to Dave's place from your flat?  
 a. It's a long way.  
 b. About one kilometer  
 c. Thirty five minutes
10. Do you know where there's a public telephone?  
 a. There's one at the bottom of the street  
 b. I know there is  
 c. Not very far from here.

V. Write sentences about yourself. Say whether you like or don't like these activities. Choose one of these verbs for each sentence: (don't) like, love, enjoy, hate, don't mind, be fond of, be interested in, detest, can't stand/ can't bear, prefer.

1. (fly) .....I like flying.....  
 2. (play football) .....  
 3. (lie on the beach) .....  
 4. (go to the museum) .....  
 5. (wait for buses in the rain) .....  
 6. (work on Saturdays) .....  
 7. (do the washing-up) .....  
 8. (do parachute jumps) .....  
 9. (be alone) .....  
 10. (be shouted at) .....

**VI. Complete the conversations. Put in a to-infinitive or an ing-form.**

1. A: I always want to visit San Francisco.

B: Me too. I'd love....to visit....it some time.

2. A: Tom seems to enjoy watching football matches.

B: Yes, he loves.....Manchester United play.

3. A: Do you think they'll approve the plan?

B: Yes, I'm quite sure they'll decide.....it.

4. A: Do you want to come with me or wait here?

B: I'd prefer.....with you if that's OK.

5. A: You wear a uniform at school, don't you?

B: Yes, I have to, although I dislike.....it.

6. A: I'm glad I don't work as late as Sarah does.

B: Me too. I wouldn't like.....such long hours.

7. A: Have ICM bought the company?

B: Well, they've offered.....it.

8. A: How long have you been working here?

B: For about three years. But now I need a new job. I can't stand..... here any more.

9. A: What time will you be back?

B: Oh. I expect.....back some time around nine.

10. A: I'm sorry you had to wait all that time.

B: Oh, it's all right. I don't mind.....

### VII. Complete this text with the correct form of the verb.

Being a student involves (1).....(take) responsibility for (2) .....(organize) your own time. Therefore, you need (3)..... (learn) about planning your time and workload effectively. You can learn (4) .....(do) this through practice and through stopping (5)..... (think) about what works or doesn't work for you.

Try (6).....(set) yourself goals and targets, and give yourself small rewards. Don't try (7).....(do) too much at once have regular breaks. If you fail (8).....(finish) a piece of work as quickly as you expected, don't feel bad, just be more realistic in your planning next time. If you find that you avoid even (9).....(start) work, stop (10)..... (make) excuses and start today! You will feel much better once you do.

### VIII. Choose the correct answer.

1. Ann is interested in.....young children.

a. teach

b. teaches

c. to teach

d. teaching

2. I finished.....the book and went to bed.
- reading
  - to read
  - read
  - to be read
3. The police questioned me at some length and I didn't enjoy.....
- to question
  - questioning
  - to be questioned
  - being questioned
4. Dad allowed Dora.....to the party.
- going
  - to go
  - go
  - gone
5. My teacher always expected me.....well in exams.
- do
  - doing
  - to do
  - to have done
6. Will you please stop.....TV channels?
- to change
  - change
  - be changed
  - changing
7. My glasses are in my book bag, but I don't remember.....them there.
- putting
  - to put
  - I put
  - put
8. I'd like.....somewhere different for a change.
- to go
  - going

- c. go  
d. to have gone
9. He agreed.....the job as soon as possible.  
a. start  
b. starting  
c. to start  
d. to be started
10. The searchers found the boy.....in the barn.  
a. to shelter  
b. shelter  
c. sheltering  
d. being sheltered
11. Look at those windows! They really need.....  
a. to clean  
b. cleaning  
c. to be cleaned  
d. b and c are correct
12. I'm tired. I'd rather.....out this evening, if you don't mind.  
a. not going  
b. not to go  
c. don't go  
d. not go
13. My bank manager advised.....a loan.  
a. to take me out  
b. me taking out  
c. me to take out  
d. me take out
14. I must go now. I promised.....late.  
a. not being  
b. not to be  
c. to not be  
d. I wouldn't be
15. The children are looking forward.....their grandma again.

- a. seeing  
b. to see  
c. to seeing  
d. to be seen
16. Our teacher made me.....all the questions.  
a. answer  
b. to answer  
c. answering  
d. answered
17. I don't mind.....home but I'd rather.....a taxi.  
a. to walk/ to get  
b. walking/ to get  
c. walking/ get  
d. to walk/ getting
18. It isn't safe for children.....on ladders.  
a. playing  
b. to play  
c. play  
d. played
19. I want.....volleyball. I hope.....for the team.  
a. to play/ to be chosen  
b. to play/ to choose  
c. playing/ being chosen  
d. to play/ choosing
20. Famous people get tired of.....everywhere they go.  
a. recognizing  
b. to recognize  
c. recognize  
d. being recognized

**IX. Choose the correct option a,b,c or d to complete to complete each space.**

Kevin teaches (1).....at a high school. He enjoys his teaching very much, and he always feels very (2).....and proud when he is standing on the teaching (3).....Some of his ex-classmates have just offered him a chance (4).....them in a new company

(5).....computer software for businesses. Everyone thinks that it (6).....very well. Kevin will (7).....earn more money than he (8).....at the high school.

The new company is (9).....and the money may be very good in deed (10)..... Kevin can hardly quit his teaching job! He loves it.

1. a. mathematic	b. mathematics	c. mathematical	d. mathematician
2. a. shy	b. embarrassed	c. self-confident	d. unhappy
3. a. class	b. career	c. profession	d. platform
4. a. to join	b. join	c. joining	d. joins
5. a. to get	b. to produce	c. to prepare	d. to work
6. a. was done	b. does	c. will do	d. did
7. a. actually	b. ready	c. immediately	d. probably
8. a. do	b. does	c. did	d. doing
9. a. excited	b. excitedly	c. excitement	d. exciting
10. a. Therefore	b. Furthermore	c. Consequently	d. However

**X. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.**

1. My father said I could use his car.

My father allowed.....

2. Don't stop him doing what he wants.

Let.....

3. You can try to get Jim to lend you his car, but you won't succeed.

There's no point.....

4. Why don't you put your luggage under the seat?

He suggested.....

5. The driver said it was true that he didn't have a licence.

The driver admitted.....

6. I'll finish the work tonight if you like.

Would you like.....

7. The teacher didn't allow the class to leave before 4:30

The teacher made.....

8. I hate to get up in the dark.

I can't.....

9. Seeing Nelson Mandela will always in my memory.

I'll never.....

10. My lawyer said I shouldn't say anything to the police.

My lawyer advised.....

**XI. Fill the gap in each sentence with the correct form of the provided word:**

1/ You can't work (continue) \_\_\_\_\_ for six hours without a break!

2/ Have you got anything (break) \_\_\_\_\_ in your bag?

3/ What do you call a young person who is about to leave or has just left secondary school? – A (school) \_\_\_\_\_.

4/ (Immediate) \_\_\_\_\_ she'd gone, the boys started to mess about.

5/ The company had to make (repair) \_\_\_\_\_ to those who suffered ill health as a result of chemical pollution.

6/ She was a (study) \_\_\_\_\_ child, happiest when reading.

7/ There were lots of kids in my (neighbor) \_\_\_\_\_ when I was growing up.

8/ We haven't been able to find a (purchase) \_\_\_\_\_ for our house yet.

9/ The photographs will be on (exhibit) \_\_\_\_\_ until the end of the month.

10/ Thank you for a most (enjoy) \_\_\_\_\_ evening.

**BÀI TẬP UNIT 3**

**I. Complete each blank with a right word.**

1. A: What is your date of.....

B: I was born on the first of August 1996.

2. Martin practises swimming every day to become an Olympic.....

3. We should travel to work by bus instead of driving there to.....money.

4. She hasn't got a job yet. She lives mainly..... the money her parents send to her every month. .

5. You are fat. You should do more exercise to lose.....

**II. Give the correct form of the word in brackets**

6. The (found) -----of the Institute of Radium in 1914 made her humanitarian wish come true.

7. After the tragic (die)----- of Pierre Curie, she became the first woman in France to be a university professor.

8. Elizabeth Blackwell was an (ambition) -----girl. She was determined to be a doctor at any cost.

9. They were late. The plane (take) -----off 15 minutes before.

10. If Helen is concerned about her (appear)-----, she will look pretty.

**III. Pick out the word that has the underlined letter pronounced /æ/ or/ e/.**

prefer, marry, man, woman, extreme, exactly, complete, education, together, have, tragic, General, death, professor , village

/æ/

/e/

**IV. Tick (v) the correct column according to the stress pattern of the word. The first one has been done as an example:**

Word	Stress pattern		
	1	2	3

**V. Give the correct simple past tense or past perfect tense.**

- I arrived home and (find) ..... that a thief (break)..... in.
- We had just gone to bed when we (hear) ..... a knock at the door.
- They told me that they (never/ meet)..... me.
- My friends didn't want to come to the cinema with me because they (already/ see).....  
.... the film.
- Tom was very angry and (say) ..... that he (eat) ..... two flies in his salad.
- What did you think as soon as you (read) ..... the passage?
- She (not/ ride) ..... a horse before that day.
- "Was Tom there when you arrived?"- "No, he (go)..... home".
- Where you (work)..... before you (come) ..... here last month?
- By the time you (get) ..... her letter, she (arrive)..... in London.

**VI. Sentence transformation**

- Just when he arrived at the station, the train started to move.  
Hardly \_\_\_\_\_.
- She watched TV, then she prepared her lessons.  
After \_\_\_\_\_.
- Before he returned his home town. He had spent his childhood in Oslo for ten years,  
Having \_\_\_\_\_.
- . John worked very hard for the exam, then he passed it.  
Before \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'If I were you, I'd read the exam questions very carefully. ' said the teacher to us



The teacher advised \_\_\_\_\_.

6. "Remember to wash your feet before going to bed"

The mother reminded \_\_\_\_\_.

7. He spent 20 minutes walking to the cinema.

It took \_\_\_\_\_.

8. When were you born?

What is \_\_\_\_\_?

9. My father is a doctor

My father works \_\_\_\_\_.

10. I'll try my best to look for that book for you ". Jim said to me

Jim promised \_\_\_\_\_.

### VII. Choose the best options to complete each of the following sentences

1. Phuket beach was the most beautiful beach that.....

- a. We has ever visited
- b. We had ever visited
- c. We will ever have visited
- d. We should ever visit

2. ....Lan had turned off the light.

- a. As soon as went to the bed
- b. When she was gone to the bed
- c. Before she went to the bed
- d. After she had gone to the bed

3. If he had studied harder, .....

- a. He hadn't failed the exam
- b. He wouldn't fail the exam
- c. He will not have failed the exam
- d. He wouldn't have failed the exam

4. Kim said that.....

- a. She hadn't good at English the last semester.
- b. She hadn't good at English the previous semester.
- c. She wasn't good at English last semester.
- d. She wasn't good at English the semester before.

5. She had to work as a private tutor to get money for study

- a. So as to get money for study, she had to work as a private tutor
  - b. She had to work as a private tutor in order that she could get money for study
  - c. She had to work as a private tutor in order to get money for study
  - d. To work as a private tutor, she had to get money for study
6. She likes sports. She likes reading
- a. She likes sports but never likes reading
  - b. She likes sports as well as reading
  - c. Not only does she like sports but she also likes reading
  - d. She not only likes sports but likes reading as well.
7. She met Pierre in 1894 and in the following year they were married
- a. She hadn't met Pierre until 1894
  - b. She didn't meet Pierre in 1893
  - c. She got married to Pierre in 1893
  - d. She married Pierre in 1895
8. We drove to Paris and then flew to Rome
- a. We drove to Paris after we had been flown to Rome
  - b. After we had driven to Paris, we flew to Rome
  - c. Before flying to Rome , we had driven to Paris
  - d. After driving to Paris, we flew to Rome

#### 1.4. Đáp án

#### ĐÁP ÁN BÀI TẬP UNIT 1

##### I. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A (**led**) 2. C (**field**) 3. C (**fell**) 4. A (**need**) 5. D (**activities**) 6. D (**announced**) 7. A (**falling**)  
 8. A (**take**)  
 9. B (**takes-off**) 10. C (**serve**)  
 11. D 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. C 16. C 17. D 18. C 19. D 20. C  
 21. C 22. C 23. C 24. A 25. B 26. B 27. A 28. C 29. C 30. D

##### II. GAP-FILL

1. stable 2. fields 3. break 4. repair 5. neighbourhood  
 6. timetable 7. purchased 8. exhibition 9. continued 10. immediately

##### III. FINDING A WORD

1. boil 2. lead 3. field 4. broke 5. repair 6. transplanted 7. neighbours 8. chatting 9. technology 10. purchase

**IV. MISTAKE CORRECTION**

1. What led you to this conclusion?
2. I think I've broken the washing machine.
3. The bridge will remain closed until essential repair work has been carried out.
4. We grew up in the same neighbourhood.
5. The equipment can be purchased from your local supplier.
6. The number of car accident deaths is continuing to decline.
7. Counseling is being given to those most immediately affected by the tragedy.
8. We take it in turns to do the housework.
9. He fastened up his coat and hurried out.
10. The situation was more complicated than they had at first realized.

**V. SENTENCE COMPLETION**

1. appears 2. prefers 3. owe 4. believes 5. does....belong
6. seems 7. tastes 8. understand/ mean 9. smells 10. dislikes

**VI. GAP-FILL**

1. I 2. M 3. K 4. F 5. J 6. D 7. B 8. L 9. N 10. E

**VII. SENTENCE COMPLETION**

1. rises 2. tells 3. close 4. comes 5. makes 6. teaches 7. drives 8. phone 9. help 10. drink

**VIII. TENSE**

1. doesn't listen 2. do you speak 3. do shops close 4. don't use 5. does your father smoke 6. do you do
7. does that word mean 8. does your grandma live 9. don't like/ enjoy 10. sing

**IX. TENSES**

1. lived/live 2. did 3. sent/did not (didn't) reply/am 4. doesn't like/ had/ was
5. did you do/ phoned/ were not (weren't) 6. sent/ sends 7. thought/ did not ( didn't) like 8. drove
9. did you go/ do not ( don't) remember 10. did not (didn't) know/ was

**X. GAP-FILL**

1. received 2. like 3. is 4. enough 5. an 6. with 7. telling 8. about 9. around 10. in

**XL MISTAKE CORRECTION**

1. He is sometimes keen on tennis but sometimes he doesn't like the sports.
2. How often do you go to the beach? ~ Twice a year.
3. √

4. How often does your father come home? ~ Once a week.

5. ✓

6. I am often afraid of eating snails.

7. Never does my mother let me do such dangerous things.

8. The teacher usually gives us homework.

9. ✓

10. ✓

## XII. MAKING SENTENCES

1. The children are always fond of sweets such as chocolate and cakes.

2. Our teacher sometimes gets angry with us because we don't do our homework.

3. Never do they go to class on time.

4. The workers go to work at 6 a.m. every day.

5. Seldom does it rain in summer here.

6. Sometimes he misunderstands me but it doesn't matter.

7. He goes to the market twice a week.

8. She is usually afraid of dogs but she likes cats.

9. How often do you go to the dancing club in the summer?

10. I often go there three times a week in the summer.

## XIII. REWRITING SENTENCES

1. accused Frank of breaking/ having broken

2. must have/get my car

3. wishes she had bought you/your helping

4. if you hadn't helped or but for/ without

5. in case I ran

6. have fallen through

7. wasn't fresh enough

8. may have gone

9. is impossible for me to

10. was being watched

## XIV. REWRITING SENTENCES

1. William suggested that Peter should complain to the company.

2. He has been playing the guitar for five years.

3. I am fond of my nephew in spite of his terrible behaviour.

4. The sea is not warm/hot enough for me to swim in.

5. He denied being there/(that) he had been there at the/that time.

6. The policeman asked us whose suitcase it was.

7. It's the first time she has ridden a horse.

8. Those two questions were too difficult for us to answer.
9. Are these the cheapest televisions (that) you have got?
10. I'd rather you didn't smoke in here.

#### XV. SENTENCE ARRANGEMENT

1. I get up and go down the kitchen to boil some water for my morning tea.
2. I drink some cups of tea, have a quick breakfast and then lead the buffalo to the field.
3. I leave the house at a quarter past five and arrive in the field at exactly 5.30.
4. I plough and harrow my plot of land and at a quarter to eight I take a short rest.
5. During my break I often drink tea with my fellow peasants and smoke local tobacco.
6. I continue to work from a quarter past eight till 10.30.
7. Then I go home, take a short rest and have lunch, with my family at 11.30.
8. After lunch I usually take an hour rest.
9. My husband pumps water into it while I do the transplanting in another plot of land.
10. Although it's a long day for us, we feel we are contented with what we do.

#### ĐÁP ÁN BÀI TẬP UNIT 2

I.

/ʌ/: love, cousin, subject, worry, much, study, company, discuss, money

/ɑ:/: far, hard, headmaster, marvelous, charge. Father, party

II.

1. safety 5. enjoyment 9. professor
2. attention 6. relaxation 10. international
3. employees 7. entertainment
4. crowded 8. mathematical

III.

1. a	2. c	3. a	4. d	5. b	6. b	7. a	8. c	9. d	10. a
11. b	12. c	13. d	14. a	15. b					

IV.

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. b 7. b 8. b 9. c 10. a

V. Đáp án gợi ý

2. I enjoy playing football. 7. I hate doing the washing-up
3. I love lying on the beach. 8. I am interested in doing parachute jumps.
4. I don't like going to the museum. 9. I hate being alone.

5. I don't mind waiting for buses in the rain 10. I can't bear being shouted at.

6. I can't stand working on Saturdays

VI.

1. to visit	3. to approve	5. wearing	7. to buy	9. to be
2. watching	4. to come	6. to work	8. working	10. waiting

VII.

1. taking	3. to learn	5. thinking	7. to do	9. starting
2. organizing	4. to do	6. setting	8. to finish	10. making

VIII.

1. d	2. a	3. d	4. b	5. c	6. d	7. a	8. a	9. c	10. c	11. d
12. d	13. c	14. b	15. c	16. a	17. c	18. b	19. a	20. d		

IX.

1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. b 6. c 7. d 8. b 9. d 10. d

X.

1. My father allowed me to use his car.
2. Let him do what he wants.
3. There's no point in trying to get Jim to lend you his car.
4. He suggested putting my luggage under the seat.
5. The driver admitted not having a licence.
6. Would you like me to finish the work tonight?
7. The teacher made the class stay until 4:30.
8. I can't stand getting up in the dark.
9. I'll never forget seeing Nelson Mandela.
10. My lawyer advised me not to say anything to the police.

**XI. Fill the gap in each sentence with the correct form of the provided word:**

- 1/ You can't work (continue) continuously for six hours without a break!
- 2/ Have you got anything (break) breakable in your bag?
- 3/ What do you call a young person who is about to leave or has just left secondary school? – A (school) school leaver.
- 4/ (Immediate) Immediately she'd gone, the boys started to mess about.
- 5/ The company had to make (repair) reparation to those who suffered ill health as a result of chemical pollution.

- 6/ She was a (study) \_\_\_studious\_\_\_ child, happiest when reading.  
 7/ There were lots of kids in my (neighbor) \_\_\_neighborhood\_\_\_ when I was growing up.  
 8/ We haven't been able to find a (purchase) \_\_\_purchaser\_\_\_ for our house yet.  
 9/ The photographs will be on (exhibit) \_\_\_exhibition\_\_\_ until the end of the month.  
 10/ Thank you for a most (enjoy) \_\_\_enjoyable\_\_\_ evening.

### ĐÁP ÁN BÀI TẬP UNIT 3

#### I. Complete each blank with a right word.

1 - birth; 2 - athlete; 3 - save; 4 - weight;

#### II. Give the correct form of the word in brackets

6 - founded; 7 - had died; 8 - ambitious; 9 - had taken; 10 - appearance;

#### III. Pick out the word that has the underlined letter pronounced /æ/ or/ e/.

/æ/: marry; man; exactly; tragic;

/e/: education; together; General; death; professor

#### IV. Tick (v) the correct column according to the stress pattern of the word. The first one has been done as an example:

Word	Stress pattern
another	2
brilliant	1
extremely	2
interrupt	3
scientific	3
difficult	1

#### V. Give the correct simple past tense or past perfect tense.

- 1 - found - had broken;  
 2 - heard;  
 3 - had never met;  
 4 - had already seen;  
 5 - said - had eaten;  
 6 - read;

- 7 - had not ridden;
- 8 - had gone;
- 9 - had you worked - came;
- 10 - got - had arrived;

#### VI. Sentence transformation

- 1 - Hardly when he arrived at the station was the train starting to move.
- 2 - After she had watched TV, she prepared her lessons.
- 3 - Having spent his childhood in Oslo for ten years, he returned his home town.
- 4 - Before John passed the exam, he had worked very hard for it.
- 5 - The teacher advised us to read the exam questions very carefully.
- 6 - The mother reminded me of washing my feet before going to bed.
- 7 - It took him 20 minutes to walk to the cinema.
- 8 - What is the date of birth?
- 9 - My father works as a doctor.
- 10 - Jim promised to try his best to look for that book for me.

#### VII. Choose the best options to complete each of the following sentences

- 1 - b; 2 - c; 3 - d; 4 - b; 5 - d; 6 - a; 7 - c; 8 - c; 9 - a;

### 2. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 10 số 1

TRƯỜNG THPT HÙNG VƯƠNG

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 10

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 10

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- |                 |              |               |                  |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. circulate | B. create    | C. indicate   | D. appropriate   |
| 2. A. musical   | B. community | C. discussion | D. uniform       |
| 3. A. confident | B. obvious   | C. introduce  | D. popular       |
| 4. A. accident  | B. prevent   | C. attachment | D. encouragement |
| 5. A. request   | B. protest   | C. nest       | D. harvest       |

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- |                 |              |                |              |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 6. A. advantage | B. minority  | C. cooperate   | D. education |
| 7. A. effective | B. difficult | C. mountainous | D. organize  |



8. A. announcement    B. disadvantaged    C. entertainment    D. contribution  
9. A. composer    B. employment    C. excited    D. fortunate  
10. A. household    B. inspire    C. compound    D. ailment

**Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

11. She agreed \_\_\_\_\_ to the circus with Ann.  
A. went    B. to go    C. going    D. goes
12. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ his opinion.  
A. asking    B. to ask    C. ask    D. asks
13. If you decide \_\_\_\_\_ your car, let me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sell/ know    B. selling/ to know    C. to sell/ to know    D. to sell/ know
14. I promised \_\_\_\_\_ Tim go out but I don't feel like \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
A. take/going    B. to take/to go    C. to take/going    D. take/go
15. Hoa: "You look beautiful in this skirt." - Lan: " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
A. Thank you. It's nice of you to say so.  
B. Poor you!  
C. Not at all.  
D. I'm OK.
16. Students stopped \_\_\_\_\_ noise when the teacher came in.  
A. make    B. to make    C. making    D. made
17. My grandfather is used to \_\_\_\_\_ up early in the morning.  
A. getting    B. to get    C. get    D. got
18. He'll try \_\_\_\_\_ the same mistake again.  
A. not make    B. to not make    C. not making    D. not to make
19. Tomorrow I \_\_\_\_\_ my relatives with my parents.  
A. am going to visit    B. will have visited  
C. have visited    D. visit
20. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema with us tomorrow evening?  
A. to come    B. come    C. coming    D. came
21. Mai: "What a beautiful dress you have!" - Hoa: " \_\_\_\_\_ . "  
A. Thanks a lot    B. You're welcome  
C. Yes, I'd love to    D. Sure
22. The exercise is very difficult, \_\_\_\_\_ none of us can do it.  
A. and    B. but    C. so    D. because

23. The police searched the house carefully \_\_\_\_\_ they found nothing.  
 A. but            B. so            C. nor            D. or
24. My younger brother was lazy, \_\_\_\_\_ he failed the final exams last year.  
 A. so            B. and            C. but            D. or
25. Most people consider it women's \_\_\_\_\_ to take care of children and do housework.  
 A. limit            B. responsibility    C. relationship    D. respect

**Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition.**

26. He left his job to take care \_\_\_\_\_ his sick daughter.
27. They will have the opportunity to participate actively \_\_\_\_\_ the process.
28. The government plans to set \_\_\_\_\_ a regional library system.
29. They carried \_\_\_\_\_ a successful attack last night.
30. Her parents are disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ her.

**Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbers blanks.**

Plants provide food, clothing, and shelter for people. Many of our most useful medicines are also (31) \_\_\_\_\_ from plants. Besides, plants add beauty and pleasure (32) \_\_\_\_\_ our lives. Most people enjoy the smell of flowers, the sight field of waving grain, and the quiet of a forest. Not all plants are helpful to man. Some species grow in fields and gardens as weeds that choke off useful plants. Tiny hits of pollen from certain plants cause such (33) \_\_\_\_\_ as asthma and hay fever. Some plants are (34) \_\_\_\_\_ if we eat them. (35) \_\_\_\_\_ irritate the skin.

31. A. made            B. done            C. learnt            D. gained
32. A. for            B. to            C. in            D. from
33. A. matter            B. allergies            C. difficulties            D. illnesses
34. A. poison            B. harm            C. poisonous            D. harmless
35. A. Others            B. Other            C. Another            D. The other

**Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the original sentence.**

36. Does your sister clean the house every day?

=> Is the house \_\_\_\_\_

37. There are two generations in a nuclear family.

=> A nuclear family consists \_\_\_\_\_

38. His parents would prefer him to pay more attention to his school work.

=> His parents would rather \_\_\_\_\_

**Combine these pairs of sentences, using *and*, *but* or *so*.**

39. They had sold out all the tickets. We couldn't attend the concert.

=> \_\_\_\_\_

40. I wanted to do volunteer work in mountainous areas. My mother thought it would be dangerous.

=> \_\_\_\_\_

### ĐÁP ÁN

1. D	2. C	3. C	4. B	5. D	6. D	7. A	8. A	9. D	10. B
11. B	12. A	13. D	14. C	15. A	16. C	17. A	18. D	19. A	20. A
21. A	22. C	23. A	24. A	25. B	31. A	32. B	33. D	34. C	35. A

Question 26. of

Question 27. in

Question 28. up

Question 29. out

Question 30. with

Question 36. cleaned by your sister every day?

Question 37. of two generations.

Question 38. that he paid more attention to his school work.

Question 39. They had sold out all the tickets, so we couldn't attend the concert.

Question 40. I wanted to do volunteer work in mountainous areas, but my mother thought it would be dangerous.

### 3. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 10 số 2

TRƯỜNG THPT BÀ TRIỆU

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 10

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 10

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others

1. A. private      B. brilliant      C. music      D. prepare

2. A. luunch      B. umbrella      C. fun      D. tutor

II. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest

3. A. breadwinner      B. acupuncture      C. disease      D. allergy

4. A. contribute      B. disease      C. digestive      D. laundry

### USE OF LANGUAGE

**III. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences**

5. Be quiet! Someone \_\_\_\_\_ at the front door. I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. has knocked / am going to answer                      B. is knocking / will answer  
C. knocks / am answering                                      D. is knocking / answer
6. After eating dinner, I have to do the \_\_\_\_\_ and then do my homework every day.  
A. washing – up    B. wash - up  
C. washing – ups    D. washings - up
7. These flowers are fresh. They \_\_\_\_\_ from the garden.  
A. have just been picked                                        B. have been just picked  
C. have been picked just                                        D. just have been picked
8. My mother and I often go to the supermarket to shop for \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends.  
A. cook    B. groceries    C. heavy lifting    D. the chores
9. My boyfriend intends to have a part - time job. He \_\_\_\_\_ in a restaurant in the summer.  
A. will work    B. is going to work    C. works    D. shall work
10. In my family, my father always takes charge of doing the \_\_\_\_\_ lifting.  
A. strong    B. hard    C. heavy    D. huge
11. Everyone in my family has to do the share of \_\_\_\_\_ because my parents go out to work.  
A. household chores    B. happiness  
C. responsibility    D. employment
12. As soon as he \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_ you a phone call.  
A. is going to come / give                                        B. will come / am going to give  
C. comes / will give    D. will come / will give
13. The human \_\_\_\_\_ system is a series of organs responsible for taking in oxygen and expelling carbon dioxide.  
A. circulatory    B. digestive    C. nervous    D. respiratory
14. If people breathe in deeply, their \_\_\_\_\_ can expand to twice their normal size.  
A. hearts    B. kidneys    C. lungs    D. stomachs
15. Acupuncture can treat from simple to complicated ailments.  
A. diseases    B. acupoints    C. points    D. treatments
16. Food is broken down and converted into energy in the \_\_\_\_\_ system.  
A. circulatory    B. skeletal    C. digestive    D. respiratory
17. When acupuncture \_\_\_\_\_ correctly, it is very safe for patients.  
A. will be performed    B. is performed

C. will have performed                      D. performs

18. - Mother: "Haven't you tidied up your room yet?" - Son: " \_\_\_\_\_"

A. I will, after I do all the exercises in my textbook.

C. The more I tidy, the worse it gets.

B. I have my hands full with my tidying.

D. Why don't you give me a hand with cleaning?

19. Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful dress on her birthday.

A. gave

B. will give

C. is giving

D. was given

20. The concert was exciting at the beginning, \_\_\_\_\_ it became boring at the end.

A. so

B. for

C. and

D. but

21. Jane has an appointment with her doctor this week. She \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor tomorrow as planned.

A. will be seeing

B. is going to see

C. will see

D. is seeing

22. I'm too tired to walk home. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.

A. will get

B. am getting

C. am going to get

D. get

#### IV. Find the mistake in each sentence

23. The workshop is so interesting that we aren't wanting to leave now.

A

B

C

D

24. Doing crossword puzzles surely has beneficial effects to our brain's memory.

A

B

C

D

#### V. Give the correct word form of the words in brackets

25. Be \_\_\_\_\_ (care) not to wake the baby.

26. I have \_\_\_\_\_ (responsible) for clearing up the room after the class.

#### READING

#### VI. Read the text about Adele and answer the questions that follow.

Adele has been one of the world's most well-known singers and songwriters in recent years. Born in North London in 1988, Adele started singing at a young age and she was mostly influenced by the Spice Girls. At the age of 16, Adele composed her first hit song, "Hometown Glory".

When she was a student at the British School for Performing Arts and Technology, she recorded three songs for a class project. All these songs later were posted on MySpace.com

and became very popular. As a result, she was offered a record deal from XL Recordings after her graduation. Her first album "19" debuted at number one on the British charts in 2008.

In March 2008, she did a short tour in America and soon her international career began. In 2011, her second album, "21", **came out**. The music on this album was different from the soul music of "19". It was influenced by American country music, which Adele was listening to during her tour.

In 2012, she wrote and recorded "Skyfall" for the James Bond film of the same name. The song sold more than two million copies worldwide and for **it** Adele won the Academy Award for Best Original Song.

Since 2012, Adele has won many more awards. She has many fans including other famous singers because they admire her unique voice and her passion for music.

*(Adapted from "Adele" by Learning Resource Network, 2016)*

27. Adele's first song \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was recorded at her art school
  - B. was influenced by the Spice Girls' music
  - C. was written when she was a teenager
  - D. was written for her class project
28. The second paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the songs Adele wrote for XL Recordings
  - B. what Adele did when she was a student
  - C. how Adele made her songs popular
  - D. how Adele began her professional music career
29. After Adele graduated from her art school, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she posted her songs on My Space
  - B. she started singing and writing songs
  - C. she got a contract with a recording label
  - D. she started her career in America
30. The word "**came out**" in paragraph 3 can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. be composed
  - B. be released
  - C. be offered
  - D. be recorded
31. The word "**it**" in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the song "Skyfall"
  - B. the Academy Award
  - C. Adele's best song
  - D. the 2012 James Bond film

**VII. Read the passage below and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each gap.**

One of the best things you can do for your body is exercise. But how (32) \_\_\_\_ is enough? Some people think that doing simple things like cleaning the house is helpful. Other people do heavy exercises every day, (33) \_\_\_\_ instance, running or swimming. One thing experts do agree on is that (34) \_\_\_\_ kind of exercise is good for you.

Along with exercise, having a healthy diet can help promote good health. Foods like vegetables and fruit should (35) \_\_\_\_ several times each day. It is also important to eat foods high in fiber such as beans, grains, fruit and vegetables. Fibers helps your body to (36) \_\_\_\_ the food you eat. It also helps your body in other ways such as decreasing the chance of getting some cancers, hearts disease and diabetes.

32. A. far            B. many            C. more            D. much  
 33. A. by            B. for            C. in            D. with  
 34. A. all            B. any            C. both            D. some  
 35. A. eat            B. eating            C. been eaten            D. be eaten  
 36. A. consume    B. digest            C. pump            D. spoil

## WRITING

### VIII. Make meaningful sentences with the words given.

37. In case / emergency, electricity and water / provide / from other sources.

=> \_\_\_\_\_

38. It / go / rain soon / as the forecast / say / last night?

=> \_\_\_\_\_

### IX. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

39. A temporary manager is running the shop at the moment.

The shop \_\_\_\_\_.

40. He never asks when he borrows my things. (always)

He \_\_\_\_\_.

-----THE END-----

### ĐÁP ÁN

Question 1. A	Question 12. C	Question 23. C
Question 2. D	Question 13. D	Question 24. C
Question 3. C	Question 14. C	Question 25. careful

Question 4. A	Question 15. A	Question 26. responsibility
Question 5. B	Question 16. C	Question 27. D
Question 6. A	Question 17. B	Question 28. C
Question 7. A	Question 18. A	Question 29. C
Question 8. B	Question 19. D	Question 30. C
Question 9. B	Question 20. D	Question 31. A
Question 10. C	Question 21. B	Question 32. B
Question 11. A	Question 22. A	Question 33. B
Question 34. A	Question 35. D	Question 36. B

Question 37. In case of emergency, electricity and water will be provided from other sources.

Question 38. Is it going to rain soon as the forecast said last night?

Question 39. The shop is being run by a temporary manager at the moment.

Question 40. He is always borrowing my things without asking.

#### 4. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 10 số 3

TRƯỜNG THPT TRƯƠNG VƯƠNG

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 10

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 10

#### I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

Question 1. A. society      B. sociable      C. grooceries      D. finance

Question 2. A. intestine      B. mind      C. spine      D. reliable

#### II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others

Question 3. A. breadwinner      B. homemaker      C. washing-up      D. equally

Question 4. A. oxygenate      B. ability      C. complicated      D. regularly

#### III. Fill in each blank with the correct word/ phrase from the box

headache      share      fever      heavy lifting      sneeze  
hurts      nurture      groceries      toothache      homemaker



**Question 5.** If your partner has agreed to buy the \_\_\_\_\_, you might plan the week's meals and make the shopping list.

**Question 6.** We should pay attention to the conditions that \_\_\_\_\_ and strengthen early childhood development and health across the life course.

**Question 7.** Past studies have shown that couples who \_\_\_\_\_ household chores report feeling happier overall.

**Question 8.** I have watched my husband and children take over much of my role as a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 9.** Men and boys do most of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the family.

**Question 10.** Have you got a tissue? I think I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 11.** I played tennis for two hours yesterday and now my arm \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 12.** My daughter feels very hot. I think she's got a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 13.** My mouth really hurts because I've got \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 14.** Can you turn the music down please because I've got a (an) \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Fill in the blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.**

**Question 15.** A mother's love can be as \_\_\_\_\_ as breastfeeding. (*benefit*)

**Question 16.** In the traditional Japanese family system, the entire estate of the family, and the \_\_\_\_\_ assets are transferred from the father to the eldest son. (*finance*)

**Question 17.** Mrs. White spoke \_\_\_\_\_ of her husband because he didn't share anything with household chores. (*criticize*)

**Question 18.** My aunt works \_\_\_\_\_ hard to support her family because her husband died in a car accident a year ago. (*enormous*)

**Question 19.** When we have some trouble in our family, we should have family meetings to work out a \_\_\_\_\_. (*solve*)

**V. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs in brackets.**

**Question 20.** Ms. Lan is not in the office today. She (work) \_\_\_\_\_ at home today.

**Question 21.** Don't forget your umbrella. It (rain) \_\_\_\_\_ again.

**Question 22.** In Viet Nam, children (look) \_\_\_\_\_ after their old parents.

**Question 23.** Can I look at the newspaper now? (you/ read) \_\_\_\_\_ it?

**Question 24.** Can I phone you back? We (have) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.

**VI. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

**Working Mothers**

In the United States today, more than half of mothers with young children work, compared to about one third in the 1970s. Women have been moving into the workplace not only for career (25) \_\_\_\_\_ but also for the income.

In many families today, mothers continue to work because they have careers that they have spent years developing. Some women (26) \_\_\_\_\_ to work soon after giving birth because they know that most employers are not sympathetic to working mothers who wish to take time off to be with their young children.

Some people still think that a “good mother” is one who (27) \_\_\_\_\_ work to stay at home with their children. However, no scientific evidence says children are harmed when their mothers work. A child who is emotionally well adjusted, well loved, and well cared for will thrive regardless of whether the mother works outside the home.

In most families with working mothers, each person (28) \_\_\_\_\_ a more active role in the household. The children tend to look at one another and help in other ways. The father as a (29) \_\_\_\_\_ is more likely to help with household chores and child rearing. These positive outcomes are most likely when the working mother feels valued and supported by family, friends and coworkers.

- Question 25.** A. enjoy                      B. satisfy                      C. satisfaction                      D. pleasant
- Question 26.** A. return                      B. turn                      C. happen again                      D. exchange
- Question 27.** A. gives up                      B. stops                      C. ends                      D. puts up
- Question 28.** A. plays                      B. does                      C. makes                      D. takes
- Question 29.** A. bread                      B. breadwinning                      C. breadstick                      D. breadwinner

**VII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

Reflexology is a natural treatment dating to ancient times. It is based on the idea that there are zones, or areas, in the feet and hands that are related to other parts and systems of the body. For example, the tips of the toes or fingers are related to head and neck, and the ball of the foot is related to the heart and chest. A reflexologist applies pressure to specific areas in a patient’s feet and hands to relieve symptoms or pain in other related areas.

This type of treatment does not cure or diagnose specific health problem, and it does not involve any medication. Yet many find that it successfully relieves symptoms of stress and disease. Reflexology is effective for pain, headaches, and sleeping difficulties, among other ailments. Applying pressure to the feet and hands relieves tension, improves blood circulation, and relaxes muscles. It promotes the natural, healthy functions and well-being of the entire body. Reflexology is often used along with other types of treatments, including conventional medicine.

This gentle therapy is safe and simple. A reflexologist’s only tools are his or her hands. Pressure is strong, but not uncomfortable. It’s not uncommon for patients to fall asleep during treatments.

A typical treatment session lasts one hour. Treatment is usually focused on the feet for most of the session. A patient is asked to remove his or her shoes and socks, to sit in a comfortable reclining chair, and then to relax as the reflexologist warms the patient’s feet with his or her hands and applies pressure to the appropriate parts of the foot. The last ten minutes of the session are dedicated to the hands.

After relieving specific problems, many patients continue a regular programme of treatment to maintain good health. Some reflexologists suggest building at least a five – minute reflexology session into every day for long – term relief of stress and pain.

**Question 30.** Reflexology is a natural treatment which is based on the idea that.....

- A. there are zones or areas in the feet and hands that are related to any parts of the body
- B. the pressure in certain areas in the feet and hands will affect other parts of the body
- C. we can apply pressure to specific areas in a patient's feet and hands to cure diseases
- D. pressure on the ball of the foot can cure heart diseases and chest pain

**Question 31.** All of the following may be the benefits of reflexology EXCEPT.....

- A. giving up using other conventional treatments
- B. improving blood circulation
- C. relieving tension, pain, sleepless
- D. relaxing muscles

**Question 32.** Reflexology offers the therapy that is.....

- A. simple and uncomfortable
- B. gentle and uncomfortable
- C. safe and comfortable
- D. too strong but safe

**Question 33.** In a typical session of reflexology, about ..... is spent on the feet.

- A. one hour
- B. fifty minutes
- C. ten minutes
- D. half the time

**Question 34.** In order to have good effect, we should .....

- A. have a long – term relief session combined with medicine
- B. remove our shoes and socks every day
- C. have a regular five – minute reflexology session every day
- D. try to avoid specific problems in our daily life

**VIII. Write complete sentences using the words/ phrases given in their correct forms. You can add some more necessary words, but you have to use all the words given.**

**Question 35.** Teenagers/ need/ love and support/ their parents/ when they face/ many changes/ their lives.

.....

**Question 36.** Family members/ divide/ household chores/ based/ who/ better/ doing them.

.....  
**Question 37.** The one/ who/ arrive/ home earlier/ cook the meal/ and the others/ lay table/ or do/ washing up.

.....  
**Question 38.** Drinking green tea/ twice/ three times/ day/ bring/ you/ visible results/ days.

.....  
**Question 39.** A glass/ lukewarm water/ a few drops/ mint leaf juice extract/ effective/ weight loss/ prolonged use.

.....  
**Question 40.** Cholesterol/ need/ by the body/ keep producing healthy cells.

.....THE END.....

### ĐÁP ÁN

Question 1. B	Question 12. fever	Question 23. Have you read
Question 2. A	Question 13. toothache	Question 24. are having
Question 3. C	Question 14. headache	Question 25. C
Question 4. B	Question 15. beneficial	Question 26. A
Question 5. groceries	Question 16. financial	Question 27. A
Question 6. nurture	Question 17. critically	Question 28. A
Question 7. share	Question 18. enormously	Question 29. D
Question 8. homemaker	Question 19. solution	Question 30. B
Question 9. heavy lifting	Question 20. works	Question 31. A
Question 10. sneeze	Question 21. is going to rain	Question 32. C
Question 11. hurts	Question 22. look	Question 33. B
		Question 34. C

**Question 35.** Teenagers need love and support from their parents when they face many changes in their lives.

- Question 36.** Family members should divide the household chores based on who are better at doing them.
- Question 37.** The one who arrives home earlier will cook the meal, and the others will lay the table or do the washing-up.
- Question 38.** Drinking green tea twice or three times a day brings you visible results in days.
- Question 39.** A glass of lukewarm water with a few drops of mint leaf juice extract is effective for weight loss on prolonged use.
- Question 40.** Cholesterol is needed by the body to keep producing healthy cells.
- 5. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 10 số 4**

TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN THỊ MINH KHAI

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 10

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 10

**I. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.**

- Câu 1:** A. picture      B. adventure      C. future      D. mature
- Câu 2:** A. urgent      B. surface      C. hurry      D. curtain
- Câu 3:** A. beat      B. heat      C. meat      D. breakfast
- Câu 4:** A. worked      B. stopped      C. wanted      D. forced
- Câu 5:** A. books      B. lives      C. gets      D. repeats

**II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions**

**Câu 11:** Finally in 1891, Marie, with \_\_\_\_\_ money to live on, went to Paris to realise her dream at the Sorbonne.

- A. very few      B. very little      C. very many      D. very a little

**Câu 12:** Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the cooking?

- A. to do      B. for doing      C. doing      D. do

**Câu 13:** The baby \_\_\_\_\_ wonderfully up to now.

- A. has behaved      B. behaved      C. is behaving      D. behaves

**Câu 14:** Lan: " Good afternoon!" Nam: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. Goodbye. See you later.      B. Hello. How are you?  
C. Nice to meet you?      D. Bye.

**Câu 15:** The \_\_\_\_\_ are those who can't use a part of the body in a normal way.

A. unemployed      B. mentally-retarded      C. disabled      D. injured

**Câu 16:** Jane: \_\_\_\_\_

Kate: Everybody, except for my sister because she was on business.

A. Why did your sister attend the party?

B. How was the party?

C. How about the party?

D. Who attended your birthday party?

**Câu 17:** David can make an airplane appear and disappear \_\_\_\_\_.

A. magical      B. magic      C. magic's      D. magically

**Câu 18:** His pronunciation causes me many \_\_\_\_\_.

A. difficult      B. difficultly      C. difficulties      D. difficulty

**Câu 19:** This is the most \_\_\_\_\_ film I have ever watched.

A. excitement      B. exciting      C. excited      D. excite

**Câu 20:** David Brown worked \_\_\_\_\_ a tourist guide from June 1999 to December 2002. He really liked his job.

A. as      B. on      C. for      D. with

**Câu 21:** By the time my mother \_\_\_\_\_ home, I \_\_\_\_\_ all my homework.

A. got/ had done.      B. got/ did.      C. got / had did.      D. had got / had done.

**Câu 22:** Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ happily. Suddenly they \_\_\_\_\_ smoke.

A. was dancing/ smelt      B. had danced/ smelt

C. danced/ smelt      D. were dancing/ smelt

**Câu 23:** I will go to bed until I \_\_\_\_\_ all my exercises.

A. have finished      B. will finish      C. has finished      D. am finishing

**Câu 24:** He often practise speaking English with the native \_\_\_\_\_.

A. speaking      B. spoke      C. speakers      D. speak

**Câu 25:** Lindsay Lewis \_\_\_\_\_ research at Bristol University in the 1980s.

A. made      B. had made      C. had done      D. did

**Câu 26:** The purpose of this test is to \_\_\_\_\_ the weight of the chemical element.

A. interrupt      B. measure      C. find out      D. ease

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

**Câu 27:** I often talk to my fellow peasants when we have free time.

A. farmers      B. doctors      C. lawyers      D. teachers

**Câu 28:** After lunch, I often take a short rest.

- A. destination      B. Plough      C. excursion      D. break

**Câu 29:** Linh always has a very busy timetable for the whole week.

- A. schedule      B. routine      C. holiday      D. life

**Câu 30:** No matter what may happen, you should never give up hopes.

- A. create      B. be satisfied with      C. begin      D. stop

**IV. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

#### EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

Every child in Great Britain between the age of five and fifteen must (31) \_\_\_\_\_ school. There (32) \_\_\_\_\_ three main types of education institutions: primary (elementary) schools, secondary schools, and universities.

State schools are free, and attendance is compulsory. Morning school begins at nine o'clock and lasts until half past four. School is open five days a week.

(33) \_\_\_\_\_ Saturdays and Sundays, there are no lessons. There are holidays at Christmas, Easter and in summer. In London as in all cities, there are two grades of state schools for those (34) \_\_\_\_\_ will go to work at fifteen: primary schools for boys and girls between the ages of five and eleven, and secondary schools for children from eleven to fifteen.

The lessons are reading, writing, the English language, English literature, English history, geography, (35) \_\_\_\_\_, nature study, drawing, painting, singing, woodwork and drill.

**Câu 31:** A. go      B. come      C. attend      D. arrive

**Câu 32:** A. is      B. has      C. have      D. are

**Câu 33:** A. For      B. On      C. At      D. In

**Câu 34:** A. when      B. where      C. which      D. who

**Câu 35:** A. scientifically      B. scientific      C. science      D. scientist

**V. 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 following questions.**

The first school for blind, deaf and mute children in the Tibet Autonomous Region celebrated its first anniversary on Friday. The school is built in the eastern suburb of Lhasa, capital of Tibet, and is designed to hold 200 students. It covers 20,000 square meters. The school curriculum includes Braille and sign language training, Tibetan, mathematics, writing, ethics training, physical education, arts, handicrafts, speech and walking courses. At the celebration, the audience was touched by a silent song expressed by the students with sign language. Baiba Toinzhub, a 10-year-old blind child, can speak fluent Chinese and is good at singing and dancing. He told the visitors that life in the boarding school was comfortable.

**Câu 36:** What type of students attend the school?

- A. Children who cannot see, hear, or speak.  
B. Children who live in the Tibet Autonomous Region.

- C. Children with a variety of disabilities.
- D. Children who are visually impaired.

**Câu 37:** The school is located in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the capital of Tibet
- B. the eastern of Tibet
- C. 20,000 square meters
- D. the suburb of the capital of Tibet

**Câu 38:** The school is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. built in Tibet
- B. able to hold 200 students
- C. 20,000 square kilometers in area
- D. the first boarding school in Tibet

**Câu 39:** Which subject is taught in the school?

- A. Computers
- B. Physics
- C. Foreign languages
- D. Braille

**Câu 40:** Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Life in the boarding school is comfortable.
- B. Tibet's first deaf-mute school celebrated its 10th birthday.
- C. BaibaToinzhub can sing and dance very well.
- D. The visitors were touched by a silent song.

**VI. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.**

**Câu 41:** We hope to receive a message from our mutual friend, Susan.

- A. Our mutual friend, Susan, whom we hope to receive a message.
- B. Susan, who's our mutual friend, is hoped to receive a message from.
- C. We're looking forward to receiving a message from our mutual friend, Susan.
- D. We wish we received a message from our mutual friend, Susan.

**Câu 42:** Minh wishes he had taken part in the English competition last week.

- A. Minh now regrets not having attended the English competition last week.
- B. Minh would never mind not attending the English competition last week.
- C. Minh really enjoyed attending the English competition last week.



D. Not attending the English competition last week was Minh's big mistake.

**Câu 43:** We really do not want to hear your explanation again.

- A. We are fed up with hearing your explanation again.
- B. We would rather not ask you to give any explanation again.
- C. Your explanation really makes us feel sorry.
- D. We are extremely sorry for hearing your explanation again.

**Câu 44:** I didn't use to like football.

- A. When I was young, I liked football, but now I don't.
- B. I don't like football.
- C. Once I didn't like football, but now I do.
- D. I wasn't accustomed to football.

**Câu 45:** The dictionary was so expensive that I didn't buy it.

- A. The dictionary was too expensive for me to buy it.
- B. It was an expensive dictionary so that meant I didn't buy it.
- C. It was such an expensive dictionary that I didn't buy it.
- D. The dictionary was enough expensive for me to buy.

#### ĐÁP ÁN

Question 1. D	Question 25. D
Question 2. C	Question 26. C
Question 3. D	Question 27. A
Question 4. C	Question 28. D
Question 5. B	Question 29. A
Question 11. B	Question 30. D
Question 12. C	Question 31. C
Question 13. A	Question 32. D
Question 14. B	Question 33. B
Question 15. C	Question 34. D
Question 16. D	Question 35. C

Question 17. D	Question 36. A
Question 18. C	Question 37. D
Question 19. B	Question 38. B
Question 20. A	Question 39. D
Question 21. A	Question 40. B
Question 22. A	Question 41. C
Question 23. A	Question 42. A
Question 24. C	Question 43. A
	Question 44. C
	Question 45. C

## 6. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 10 số 5

**TRƯỜNG THPT TRẦN PHÚ**  
**ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 10**  
**Năm học 2021 - 2022**  
**Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 10**

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. breath      B. health      C. heart      D. head
2. A. household      B. bone      C. oxygen      D. role
3. A. advertisement      B. movement      C. mention      D. announcement
4. A. band      B. land      C. demand      D. husband
5. A. psychologist      B. duty      C. laundry      D. grocery

Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

6. A. interact      B. understand      C. volunteer      D. contribute
7. A. homeless      B. needy      C. remote      D. cancel
8. A. allergy      B. sleepiness      C. additive      D. contribute
9. A. oxygenate      B. ability      C. complicated      D. regularly
10. A. healthy      B. disease      C. cancer      D. balance

Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

11. As planned, I \_\_\_\_\_ my parents this weekend.  
A. am going to visit      B. visit      C. will visit      D. visiting
12. My mother often \_\_\_\_\_ the housework every day.  
A. do      B. is doing      C. did      D. does
13. He likes to meet and spend time with other people. He is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rude      B. sociable      C. unfriendly      D. generous
14. \_\_\_\_\_ are foods and other goods sold at a shop or a supermarket.  
A. Housework      B. Benefits      C. Chores      D. Groceries
15. He \_\_\_\_\_ books at the moment.  
A. reads      B. reading      C. read      D. is reading
16. The house \_\_\_\_\_ next year.  
A. will build      B. will be built      C. is going to build      D. is built
17. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ when we often take morning exercise.  
A. duties      B. benefits      C. burdens      D. chores
18. They should contribute an enormous amount of money \_\_\_\_\_ the charity.  
A. to      B. for      C. with      D. of
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is a large organ in the body which cleans the blood.  
A. Lung      B. Brain      C. Liver      D. Heart
20. He is expecting \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Ha Long Bay.  
A. make      B. to make      C. making      D. made
21. Students stopped \_\_\_\_\_ noise when the teacher came in.  
A. make      B. to make      C. making      D. made
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is modern music that is popular with young people.  
A. Jazz      B. Rock music      C. Pop music      D. Country music
23. She is \_\_\_\_\_ to be handicapped the whole life.  
A. fortunate      B. unfortunate      C. lucky      D. narrow-minded
24. Some snakes are poisonous, \_\_\_\_\_ others are harmless.  
A. but      B. so      C. for      D. despite
25. Parents must \_\_\_\_\_ a good example for their children.  
A. take      B. make      C. set      D. show

**Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction.**

26. (A) Are you (B) interested in studying French? - Yes, (C) learning a foreign language (D) is excited.

27. I (A) taught English (B) in this school since I (C) graduated (D) from University.
28. (A) The match (B) was cancelled, (C) but we decided (D) to stay at home.
29. I (A) bought (B) a ticket (C) for that film this morning. I (D) will see it tonight.
30. (A) Don't (B) talk loudly. My daughter (C) was studying in the (D) next room.

**Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).**

### The Beatles

The Beatles were one of the most influential music groups of the rock era, and many consider them the best musical group on Earth. Initially, they affected the post-war baby boom generation of Britain and the U.S during the 1960s, and later the rest of the world. Certainly, they were the most successful group, with global sales exceeding 1.1 billion records.

While they were originally famous for light-weight pop music (and the extreme hysterical reaction they received from young women), their later works achieved a combination of popular and critical acclaim perhaps unequalled in the 20th century.

Eventually, they became more than recording artists, branching out into film and - particularly in the case of John Lennon - political activism. They achieved an iconic status beyond mere celebrity, with far reaching effects difficult to exaggerate. The members of the group were John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr, all from Liverpool, England.

Beatlemania began in the UK and exploded following the appearance of the Beatles on The Ed Sullivan Show in the United States, on February 9, 1964. The pop-music band became a worldwide phenomenon with worshipful fans, hysterical adulation, and denunciations by culture commentators and others such as Frank Sinatra.

Some of this was confusion over the sources of their music (a similar confusion was evinced in 1956 over Elvis Presley by commentators who were unaware of the tradition of blues, R&B and gospel out of which Presley emerged), and some of it was simply an incredulous reaction to the length of their hair. At any rate, it was regarded by the band members with both awe and resentment.

31. They were the best selling group in history.
32. All the members were from Liverpool.
33. They appeared on TV on February 9, 1964.
34. There was some confusion about the sources of their music.
35. Their music was copied by Elvis Presley.

**Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the original sentence.**

36. Because Lan gets a good mark for the test, she is very happy.

=> Lan gets \_\_\_\_\_

37. Mr. Peter repaired the bike yesterday.

=> The bike \_\_\_\_\_

38. Although he was ill, he went to school yesterday.

=> Despite \_\_\_\_\_

**Rearrange the words / phrases to make meaningful sentences:**

39. to / do / going / this / What/ summer / are / holiday / ? / you

=> \_\_\_\_\_

40. is / a / that / It / scientists will / this / soon discover / new treatment / believed / for / disease /.

=> \_\_\_\_\_

**ĐÁP ÁN**

1. C	2. C	3. C	4. D	5. A	6. D	7. C
8. D	9. B	10. B	11. A	12. D	13. B	14. D
15. D	16. B	17. B	18. A	19. C	20. B	21. C
22. C	23. B	24. A	25. C	26. D	27. A	28. C
29. D	30. C	31. T	32. T	33. F	34. T	35. F

Question 36. a good mark for the test, so she is very happy.

Or: a good mark for the test; therefore, she is very happy.

Question 37. was repaired by Mr. Peter yesterday.

Question 38. his illness, he went to school yesterday.

Question 39. What are you going to do this summer holiday?

Question 40. It is believed that scientists will soon discover a new treatment for this disease.

**7. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 10 số 6**

**TRƯỜNG THPT TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO**

**ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 10**

**Năm học 2021 - 2022**

**Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 10**

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

1. A. banneded B. cleareded C. kisseded D. raiseded

2. A. recogniseded B. stringeded C. conquereded D. watcheded

3. A. likeded B. backeded C. encourageded D. reverseded

4. A. enjoyed B. finished C. suffered D. agreed

5. A. performed B. released C. received D. adored

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

**6. We're best friends as we have a \_\_\_\_ interest in music.**

- A. passion
- B. passionately
- C. passionless
- D. passionate

**7. My teacher assigned us a writing task about \_\_\_\_ of our favorite singers.**

- A. biology
- B. biography
- C. biodiversity
- D. biochemist

**8. We find out that beat box has \_\_\_\_ very popular recently.**

- A. came
- B. turned
- C. become
- D. became

**9. Lina, the \_\_\_\_ album of the new music band in our city, will be uploaded on the website next week. I'm looking forward to listening to it.**

- A. debut
- B. only
- C. best-selling
- D. individual

**10. The \_\_\_\_ cheered loudly when the singers came out on the stage.**

- A. audience
- B. spectator
- C. public
- D. watcher

**11. Our performance was \_\_\_\_ to be the best one in this competition last night.**

- A. cheered
- B. appeared

C. judged

D. seen

**12. The local celebrities joined hands to \_\_\_\_\_ a fund-raising campaign for charity.**

A. solve

B. conserve

C. come up

D. launch

**13. He practically \_\_\_\_\_ a comic style called stand-up comedy in which a comedian performs in front of a live audience.**

A. realised

B. invented

C. distributed

D. thought

**14. No longer did Pokémon Go become the widespread \_\_\_\_\_ in Viet Nam.**

A. effect

B. phenomenon

C. invention

D. news

**15. That the young talented pianist won the Pulitzer Prizes has attracted \_\_\_\_\_ attention.**

A. worldwide

B. scientific

C. undue

D. careful

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

**16. Tom said that he could \_\_\_\_\_ me with this assignment.**

A. helped

B. helping

C. to help

D. help

**17. John made me \_\_\_\_\_ a lot with his hilarious jokes.**

A. laughing

B. to laugh

- C. laugh
- D. laughed

18. I'd like \_\_\_\_ all of you to enjoy my party on this Friday.

- A. to invite
- B. inviting
- C. invite
- D. not invite

19. We expect Linh \_\_\_\_ to the airport late as the plane will take off in 15 minutes.

- A. to come
- B. not to come
- C. not coming
- D. coming

20. I'm happy \_\_\_\_ that you've passed your driving test. Congratulations!

- A. not hearing
- B. hear
- C. hearing
- D. to hear

21. My mother said that she would rather \_\_\_\_ to Hoi An than Nha Trang.

- A. to travel
- B. travelling
- C. not to travel
- D. travel

22. I allow my little daughter \_\_\_\_ with her friends in the flower garden.

- A. not to play
- B. to play
- C. playing
- D. play

23. You'd better \_\_\_\_ out with your friends as it is very dangerous in the evening.

- A. went
- B. go
- C. going
- D. to go

24. My parents let my sister \_\_\_\_ camping with her friends in the mountain.



- A. not go
- B. going
- C. go
- D. to go

25. We intend \_\_\_\_ him the truth for fear that he'll fly into a fit of madness.

- A. to tell
- B. telling
- C. not tell
- D. not to tell

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

26. "When will the conference finish?" - " \_\_\_\_ "

- A. No, it won't.
- B. Maybe 10:00 a.m.
- C. It finished at 9:30 a.m.
- D. Yes, it's very interesting.

27. "What was your major at university?" - " \_\_\_\_ "

- A. Economics.
- B. University of Cambridge.
- C. It's up to my decision.
- D. I'll choose Physics.

28. "Pardon me, where can I find the restroom?" - " \_\_\_\_ "

- A. I want to find the restroom.
- B. Here you are.
- C. It has only one.
- D. One flight up, to the left of the shoe department.

29. "Excuse me, I would like to book two double rooms." - " \_\_\_\_ "

- A. You need to fill out this application form.
- B. Thank you for booking.
- C. Sorry, we only have one double room left.
- D. The rooms have been cleaned already.

30. "Thank you for your birthday gift, I really like it." - " \_\_\_\_ "

- A. I'm happy you like it.

- B. Of course, it's valuable.
- C. Not at all.
- D. It's nice of you.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's was the only-surviving son of Leopold and Maria Pertl Mozart. Leopold was a successful composer, violinist, and assistant concert master at the Salzburg court. Wolfgang's mother, a constantly ill housewife, was born to a middle class family of local community leaders. His only sister was Maria Anna. With their father's encouragement and guidance, they both were introduced to music at an early age. Leopold started Anna on keyboard when she was seven, as three-year old Wolfgang looked on. Mimicking her playing, Wolfgang quickly began to show a strong understanding of chords, tonality, and tempo. Soon, he too was being tutored by his father.

Leopold was a **devoted** and task-oriented teacher to both his children. He made the lessons fun, but also insisted on a strong work ethic and perfection. Fortunately, both children excelled well in these areas. Recognising their special talents, Leopold devoted much of his time to their education in music as well as other subjects. Wolfgang soon showed signs of excelling beyond his father's teachings with an early composition at age five and demonstrating **outstanding** ability on harpsichord and the violin. He would soon go on to play the piano, organ and viola.

**31. Which of the following is true about Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart?**

- A. He was the only child in his family.
- B. His father played many roles in music community in Salzburg.
- C. He started to expose himself to music at the age of seven.
- D. His mother was a local community leader.

**32. When looking Anna playing piano, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart \_\_\_\_.**

- A. composed music
- B. imitated her
- C. introduced music to her
- D. played violin

**33. The word "devoted" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.**

- A. inconstant
- B. strict
- C. committed
- D. only

**34. Mozart's father \_\_\_\_.**

- A. created lessons which were not fun

- B. required only perfection
- C. did not ask for work morality
- D. was his early tutor

35. The word "outstanding" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. ordinary
- B. normal
- C. average
- D. impressive

### ĐÁP ÁN

1C; 2D; 3C; 4B; 5B; 6D; 7B; 8C; 9A; 10A; 11C; 12D; 13B; 14B; 15A; 16D; 17C; 18A; 19B; 20D; 21D; 22B; 23B; 24C; 25C; 26D; 27B; 28A; 29D; 30C; 31A; 32B; 33C; 34D; 35D

### 8. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 10 số 7

#### TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN DU ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 10

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 10

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

- 1. A. artistsz B. singersz C. listenerss D. drumss
- 1. A. poetss B. flutess C. organss D. instrumentss
- 1. A. melodiess B. festivalss C. guitarss D. contestss
- 1. A. clipss B. recordingss C. viewss D. mannerss
- 1. A. writerss B. laughss C. lovess D. awardss

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Becoming a super star performing on stage was my burning desire when I was a teenager.

- A. well-known painter
- B. famous singer
- C. good writer
- D. famous composer

2. We were surprised to know that over 150000 fans packed into the stadium to support Vietnamese football team.

- A. people

- B. admirers
- C. visitors
- D. watchers

3. But for your support, our band couldn't have won the Grand Music competition .

- A. show
- B. quiz
- C. contest
- D. tour

4. If you want to become a well-known singer, you need to have a unique selling point, a way to differentiate yourself from the crowd.

- A. genius
- B. infamous
- C. renowned
- D. new

5. He's planning to release his new solo single album about New Year.

- A. put out
- B. set free
- C. imprison
- D. come out

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. Sue plans study abroad next year according to her parent's advice.
2. Don't forget calling me as soon as you arrive here.
3. Lan should seriously consider to become a singer. She's a great talent.
4. The teacher doesn't let her students not use their mobile phones in class.
5. We hope having a chance to study together at the same university in the future.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

1. "When will the conference finish?" - " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. No, it won't.
- B. Maybe 10:00 a.m.
- C. It finished at 9:30 a.m.
- D. Yes, it's very interesting.

2. "What was your major at university?" - " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. Economics.
- B. University of Cambridge.
- C. It's up to my decision.
- D. I'll choose Physics.

3. "Pardon me, where can I find the restroom?" - " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. I want to find the restroom.
- B. Here you are.
- C. It has only one.
- D. One flight up, to the left of the shoe department.

4. "Excuse me, I would like to book two double rooms." - " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. You need to fill out this application form.
- B. Thank you for booking.
- C. Sorry, we only have one double room left.
- D. The rooms have been cleaned already.

5. "Thank you for your birthday gift, I really like it." - " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. I'm happy you like it.
- B. Of course, it's valuable.
- C. Not at all.
- D. It's nice of you.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

Rock began in the USA in the early 1950s. At that time 'rhythm and blues' music was very (106) \_\_\_\_\_ with black Americans. 'R&B' was a mixture (107) \_\_\_\_\_ black religious music and jazz. It had strong rhythms that you could dance to and simple, fast music.

(108) \_\_\_\_\_ the success of R&B music, white musicians started to copy the same style. By the mid 1950s, (109) \_\_\_\_\_ new while R&B music, called 'rock 'n' roll' had become very popular. Singers like Elvis Presley and Bill Haley (110) \_\_\_\_\_ millions of teenage fans. Their music was fast and loud. Many older people thought that rock 'n' roll was very (111) \_\_\_\_\_.

By the early 1960s, even rock 'n' roll had become old-fashioned. Many of the songs had begun to sound the (112) \_\_\_\_\_. It was at that time that a new group from England became popular: The Beatles.

The Beatles first started (113 ) \_\_\_\_\_ singing American style songs, but they soon developed their own style, with more (114) \_\_\_\_\_ melodies. They also introduced different instruments, (115) \_\_\_\_\_ as the Indian sitar. Groups like The Beatles had a very important influence (116) \_\_\_\_\_ the style of popular music. By the (117) \_\_\_\_\_ 1970s, rock 'n' roll had developed into a new form of music. Electronics had (118) \_\_\_\_\_ the amplified guitars and drums of rock 'n' roll. Rock had arrived.

1. A. accepted      B. popular      C. common      D. famous
2. A. to      B. with      C. of      D. by
3. A. Noticing      B. Detecting      C. Warning      D. Perceiving
4. A. those      B. its      C. their      D. this
5. A. attached      B. attacked      C. attracted      D. attained
6. A. dangerous      B. endangered      C. dangerously      D. in danger
7. A. equal      B. same      C. corresponding      D. twin
8. A. to      B. at      C. with      D. by
9. A. complicated      B. complicate      C. complicating      D. complication
10. A. same      B. such      C. like      D. so
11. A. in      B. for      C. to      D. on
12. A. early      B. opening      C. first      D. advance
13. A. switched      B. returned      C. replaced      D. changed

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

1. There has never been a more successful entertainment programme than Pop Idol.

- A. Pop Idol is the most successful entertainment programme ever.
- B. Pop Idol can be a more successful entertainment programme.
- C. Pop Idol is one of the most successful entertainment programmes.
- D. Pop Idol had never been more successful than it is now.

2. He couldn't stand being eliminated from the contest.

- A. Because he stood, he was eliminated from the contest.
- B. He was eliminated from the contest because he was unable to stand.
- C. He was unable to accept the failure in the contest.
- D. He didn't believe that he was thrown out from the contest.

### ĐÁP ÁN

1A; 2C; 3D; 4A; 5B; 6B; 7B; 8C; 9C; 10C; 11B; 12C; 13B; 14C; 15A; 16B; 17A; 18D; 19C; 20A; 21B; 22C; 23A; 24D; 25C; 26A; 27B; 28D; 29A; 30B; 31D; 32A; 33C; 34A; 35C

9. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 10 số 8

**TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN TRÂN  
ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 10**

**Năm học 2021 - 2022**

**Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 10**

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

1. A. sick    B. second    C. service    D. sure
2. A. angry    B. needy    C. supply    D. country
3. A. handicapped    B. interested    C. dedicated    D. excited
4. A. hungry    B. community    C. mutual    D. studuent
5. A. charity    B. school    C. childless    D. teacher

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

1. Luckily, I got some \_\_\_\_ advice on how to make a presentation on 'For a better community' from my class teacher.
  - A. useless
  - B. useful
  - C. usefulness
  - D. uselessness
2. These \_\_\_\_ children encounter many problems and really need our help.
  - A. disadvantaged
  - B. advantaged
  - C. disadvantage
  - D. advantage
3. Fundraising for charity is a \_\_\_\_ thing for everyone to do to help the community.
  - A. meant
  - B. meaningful
  - C. meaningless
  - D. meaning
4. They were so \_\_\_\_ about joining the local volunteer group that they couldn't sleep last night.
  - A. excite
  - B. excitement
  - C. exciting

D. excited

**5. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that all the students in class 10A choose to do a project on 'Helping the needy'.**

A. surprising

B. surprised

C. surprise

D. surprisingly

**6. Volunteers become well \_\_\_\_\_ of the problems facing the world.**

A. aware

B. concerned

C. helpful

D. interested

**7. English teaching is considered a good example of a volunteer job which often turns \_\_\_\_\_ a career.**

A. off

B. up

C. on

D. into

**8. Mahatma Gandhi fought for the rights of coloured people in general and the Indians \_\_\_\_\_.**

A. in time

B. in particular

C. in contrast

D. in fact

**9. A/an \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who needs others to take care of him/her, because of illness that he/she had for a long time.**

A. patient

B. martyr

C. invalid

D. addict

**10. Mr. Chen is more \_\_\_\_\_ because he has finally agreed to allow his daughter to join an overseas volunteer organisation in Africa.**

A. single-minded

B. narrow-minded



C. absent-minded

D. open-minded

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

**1. Last Sunday, our volunteer team \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of food packages to homeless people in the flood-hit region.**

A. were bringing

B. brought

C. have brought

D. had brought

**2. I \_\_\_\_\_ Maria for the first time at the Heart-to-Heart Charity Office.**

A. saw

B. was seeing

C. was seen

D. has seen

**3. We \_\_\_\_\_ the roof for Mrs. Smith, an elderly childless woman, when it \_\_\_\_\_ with rain.**

A. were mending - was pouring

B. mended - poured

C. mended - was pouring

D. were mending - poured

**4. When we were on a voluntary tour, we \_\_\_\_\_ to public places to collect rubbish every day.**

A. were going

B. went

C. have gone

D. had gone

**5. The phone was engaged when I called. Who \_\_\_\_\_ to?**

A. were you talking

B. were you talked

C. did you talk

D. have you talked

**6. We \_\_\_\_\_ in silence when he suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ me to help him.**

A. were walking - was asking

B. were walking - asked

- C. walked – asked
- D. walked - was asking

7. I \_\_\_\_ my report when my boss \_\_\_\_ the hall.

- A. made - was entering
- B. made - entered
- C. was making - was entering
- D. was making - entered

8. I \_\_\_\_ near the fence when suddenly I \_\_\_\_ the voices.

- A. stood – heard
- B. stood - was hearing
- C. was standing – heard
- D. was standing - was hearing golf.

9. Jim \_\_\_\_ his leg when he \_\_\_\_ golf.

- A. broke - was playing
- B. broke - played
- C. was breaking - was playing
- D. was breaking - broke

10. While I \_\_\_\_ for him to call up, he \_\_\_\_ a good time in the bar.

- A. waited - was having
- B. was waiting - was having
- C. was waiting – had
- D. was waited - was waiting

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

1. “Why don’t we visit the Happy Mind Charity Centre this weekend?” – “ \_\_\_\_ ”

- A. Because it is so useful.
- B. That’s a good idea!
- C. I’ll tell you about this centre.
- D. Until next time.

2. “Hello, I’m Minh, the leader of Dream Sky volunteer team.” - “ \_\_\_\_ ”

- A. Nice to meet you. I’m John, from Volunteer Bolivia.
- B. It's nice of you so say so, I'm John, from Volunteer Bolivia.
- C. Fine, see you again soon, Minh.

D. Don't mention it. I'm John, from Volunteer Bolivia.

3. "Thank you very much for helping the disadvantaged children here!" - "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. What a pity!
- B. It's our pleasure.
- C. Sorry, we don't know.
- D. That's nice of you!

4. "Take care! Have a safe trip back!" - "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. Thanks for coming.
- B. Sounds good.
- C. Thanks, bye.
- D. Good luck next time.

5. "Well, I think volunteering will bring some useful experience for our future job." - "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. That's also what I think.
- B. I'm sorry, but I have to agree
- C. I don't think so, either.
- D. That's unbelievable!

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

I didn't even notice him. It was a chilly November evening in New York City, and my daughter and I were walking up Broadway. I was thinking, "Milk, dry cleaners, home". Was I supposed to notice a guy sitting inside a cardboard box next to a newsstand? No, but Nora did. She wasn't even four, but she pulled at my coat sleeve and said. "That man's cold, Daddy. Can we take him home?"

I don't remember my reply - probably something like, "That wouldn't really be helping him". Maybe I made her feel better by giving her an apple. I don't know. But I do remember a sudden heavy feeling inside me. I had always been **delighted at** how much my daughter noticed in her world, whether it was birds in flight or children playing. But now she was noticing suffering and poverty.

A few days later, I saw an article in the newspaper about volunteers who delivered meals to elderly people. The volunteers went to a nearby school on a Sunday morning, picked up a food package, and delivered it to an elderly person. It was quick and easy. I signed us up. Nora was excited about it. She could understand the importance of food, so she could easily see how valuable our job was. When Sunday came, she was ready, but I had to push myself to leave the house. On the way to the school. I fought an urge to turn back. The Sunday paper and my coffee were waiting at home. Why do this? Still, we picked up the package and phoned the elderly person we'd been assigned. She invited **us** right over. And that day Nora and I paid a visit to her **depressing** flat. After saying goodbye, I walked home in tears.

Professionals call such a visit a “volunteer opportunity”. Indeed, the poverty my daughter and I helped lessen that Sunday afternoon was not the old woman's alone it was in our lives, too. Nora and I regularly serve meals to needy people and collect clothes for the homeless. Yet, as I've watched her grow over these past four years. I still wonder which of us has benefited more?

**1. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?**

- A. A Lesson in Caring
- B. Volunteer Opportunities
- C. An International Voluntary Organisation
- D. A Beautiful Sunday

**2. The phrase “delighted at” in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.**

- A. very bored with
- B. very pleased at
- C. very disappointed with
- D. very surprised at

**3. Which of the following is true about Nora, the author's daughter?**

- A. She was a naughty schoolgirl.
- B. She didn't care for anyone around her.
- C. She was not interested in doing charity.
- D. She is over four years old now.

**4. After reading the newspaper article about volunteers who helped the elderly, the writer \_\_\_\_.**

- A. paid no attention
- B. went to work
- C. signed him and his daughter up
- D. took his daughter to school

**5. The word “us” in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_.**

- A. the writer and his daughter
- B. the writer and the elderly person
- C. the volunteers
- D. the writer, his daughter and the elderly person

### ĐÁP ÁN

1D; 2C; 3A; 4A; 5B; 6B; 7A; 8B; 9D; 10A; 11A; 12D; 13B; 14C; 15D; 16B; 17A; 18D; 19B; 20A; 21B; 22D; 23C; 24A; 25B; 26B; 27A; 28B; 29C; 30A; 31A; 32B; 33D; 34C; 35A

**10. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 10 số 9**

**TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN THÁI HỌC**  
**ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 TIẾNG ANH 10**

Năm học 2021 - 2022

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 10

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.**

1. A. dedicate      B. fortunate      C. practical      D. volunteer
2. A. ensuring      B. protecting      C. providing      D. widening
3. A. donate      B. apply      C. provide      D. study
4. A. successful      B. announcement      C. ignorant      D. experience
5. A. disadvantaged      B. environment      C. advertisement      D. unfortunate

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

**1. I got the teaching job in the Happy Child Charity Centre just by chance.**

- A. accidentally
- B. purposefully
- C. easily
- D. immediately

**2. Every month, the volunteer group go to remote and mountainous areas to help those in need.**

- A. empty
- B. faraway
- C. crowded
- D. poor

**3. Mother Teresa devoted herself to caring for the sick and the poor.**

- A. spent
- B. contributed
- C. gave up
- D. dedicated

**4. Our top priority is to clean and protect the environment in our neighbourhood.**

- A. hobby
- B. job
- C. preference
- D. idea

5. Young people are now getting more and more concerned about environmental problems.

- A. worried
- B. nervous
- C. hopeless
- D. uneasy

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Many people who do volunteer work think they are more fortunate than others.

- A. lucky
- B. blessed
- C. unlucky
- D. uncomfortable

2. Public service announcement is a special advertisement for the community, normally about health or safety matters.

- A. Open
- B. Private
- C. Secret
- D. Popular

3. Economically disadvantaged students often drop out of school, choosing a low-paying job to earn money.

- A. leave
- B. attend
- C. accept
- D. reject

4. We are looking for camp helpers who are hard-working, energetic, and able to organise activities for young children.

- A. active
- B. dynamic
- C. passive
- D. reluctant

5. Volunteering also means getting to meet people with a similar passion.

- A. alike
- B. identical

- C. common
- D. distinct

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

*Orbis* is an organisation which helps blind people of everywhere. It has built an eye hospital inside an aeroplane and flown it all over the world with an international medical team. Samantha Graham, a fourteen-year-old schoolgirl from England, went with the plane to Mongolia. Samantha tells the story of the Eukhtuul, a young Mongolian girl.

'Last year, when Eukhtuul was walking home from school, she was attacked by boys with sticks and her eyes were badly damaged. Dr. Duffey, an *Orbis* doctor, said that without an operation she would never see again. I thought about all the things I do that **she** couldn't, things like reading schoolbooks, watching television, seeing friends, and I realised how lucky I am.'

'The *Orbis* team agreed to operate on Eukhtuul and I was allowed to watch, together with some Mongolian medical students. I prayed the operation would be successful. The next day I waited nervously with Eukhtuul while Dr. Duffey removed her bandages. "In six months your sight will be back to normal," he said. Eukhtuul smiled, her mother cried, and I had to wipe away some tears, too!'

Now Eukhtuul wants to study hard to become a doctor. Her whole future has changed thanks to a simple operation. We should all think more about how much our sight means to us.'

**106. What information can be learned from this passage?**

- A. the best way of studying medicine
- B. the international work of some eye doctors
- C. the difficulties for blind travellers
- D. the life of schoolchildren in Mongolia

**107. The word "she" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_.**

- A. the writer
- B. the nurse
- C. Eukhtuul
- D. the medical student

**108. After meeting Eukhtuul, Samantha felt \_\_\_\_.**

- A. angry about Eukhtuul's experience
- B. grateful for her own sight
- C. proud of the doctor's skill
- D. surprise by Eukhtuul's ability

**109. What is the result of Eukhtuul's operation?**

- A. After some time she will see as well as before.

- B. Before she recovers, she needs another operation.
- C. She can see better but can never have normal eyes.
- D. She can't see perfectly again.

**110. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?**

- A. to describe a dangerous trip
- B. to explain how sight can be lost
- C. to report a patient's cure
- D. to warn against playing with sticks

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

**A YEAR WITH OVERSEAS VOLUNTEERS**

I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV) for a year after leaving university, and I was sent to an isolated village in Chad, about 500 kilometres from the capital N'Djamena. Coming from a (119) \_\_\_\_ country, I got quite a shock, as conditions were much harder than I had expected. But after a few days I got used to (120) \_\_\_\_ there. The people were always very friendly and helpful, and I soon began to appreciate how beautiful the countryside was.

One of my jobs was to supply the village (121) \_\_\_\_ water. The well was a long walk away, and the women used to spend a long time every day (122) \_\_\_\_ heavy pots backwards and forwards. So I contacted the organisation and arranged to have some pipes delivered. (123) \_\_\_\_ these pipes were not really perfect, they still made a great difference to the villagers.

All in all, I think my time with OV was a good experience. Although it was not paid, it was well worth doing and I would recommend it to anyone (124) \_\_\_\_ was considering working for a charity.

1. A. rich      B. comfortable      C. well-paid      D. luxurious
2. A. lived      B. living      C. lived      D. lively
3. A. for      B. on      C. with      D. from
4. A. carrying      B. wearing      C. holding      D. drinking
5. A. If      B. Because      C. When      D. Although
6. A. which      B. when      C. where      D. who

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

**1. Volunteerism is on the rise in the United States, especially among retired persons.**

- A. More and more American people, especially the retired, do volunteer work.
- B. The number of volunteers in the United States is increasing faster and faster.
- C. More retired people in the United States start doing charity work.
- D. More American people, especially the retired, refuse to be voluntary.



**2. It is meaningful to save some pocket money for charity work.**

- A. Nobody thinks it is meaningless to lose money for charity work.
- B. Saving some pocket money for charity work is a meaningful thing to do.
- C. It means that we have to save some pocket money for charity work.
- D. We mean to save some pocket money for charity work.

**3. Our children are interested in giving away their old books to needy people.**

- A. Our children find it interesting to give away their old books to needy people.
- B. For our children, it is interesting for needy people to give away their old books.
- C. One of the most interesting things that our children do is to give away old books to needy people.
- D. Giving away old books to needy people is one of our children's hobbies.

**4. Mary is disappointed with the volunteer work in this charity organisation.**

- A. The volunteer work in this charity organisation is disappointed at Mary.
- B. Mary found the volunteer work in this charity organisation disappointing.
- C. The volunteer work in this charity organisation makes Mary disappointing.
- D. Mary found it disappointed to do volunteer work in this charity organisation.

**ĐÁP ÁN**

1D; 2D; 3D; 4C; 5A; 6A; 7B; 8D; 9C; 10A; 11C; 12B; 13B; 14C; 15D; 16B; 17C; 18B; 19A; 20C; 21A; 22B; 23C; 24A; 25D; 26D; 27A; 28B; 29A; 30B

**11. Đề thi giữa HK1 môn Tiếng Anh 10 số 10**

**TRƯỜNG THPT TĂNG BẠT HỒ**

**ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 Tiếng Anh 10**

**Năm học 2021 - 2022**

**Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 10**

**I. LISTENING (2 Ms):**

**A. Listen to these conversations and mark the correct answer to the man's question. The first one is done for you as an example (1M):**

What's Sarah's favourite sport?

1. What colour is Ted's new jacket?

**black      blue      green      white**

A      B      C      D

2. Which of these balls is Jane's?

3. How much did Francine pay for her shoes?

**£15      £40      £50      £80**

A      B      C      D

4. What was the weather like in Rome?

5. Where's the best place for fish and chips?

**Ralph's      Jolly Cod      Golden Chip      Smith's Chips**

A      B      C      D

**B. Listen and circle the correct answer (1M):**

**1. Stephanie would like to have \_\_\_\_\_.**

A. brothers      B. Sister      C. cousins      D. two sisters

**2. Donna's brother is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

A. a teacher      B. student      C. professor      D. doctor

**3. Bob's sister \_\_\_\_\_ bosses him around.**

A. never      B. sometimes      C. always      D. rarely

**4. Rosie's friend would like to come from a \_\_\_\_\_ family.**

A. small      B. big      C. medium-size      D. extremely small

**5. Tina is \_\_\_\_\_ child.**

A. an only      B. a lonely      C. one      D. a one

**II. LANGUAGE FOCUS (3 Ms):**

**A. Pronunciation (1M):**

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others

1. A. peasant      B. ready      C. death      D. scream

2. A. subject      B. money      C. worry      D. wrote

3. A. hat      B. many      C. travel      D. package

4. A. seat      B. weather      C. heat      D. meat

**B. Word-form (1M):**

1. On his \_\_\_\_\_, everybody said hello to him (arrive)

2. He had \_\_\_\_\_ before he was taken to hospital (death)

3. What a \_\_\_\_\_ accident ! (tragedy)

4. The problem was \_\_\_\_\_ solved by the boss (science)

**C. Error - Identification (1M):**

1. The World War II began in 1939 and ended in 1945

A      B      C      D

2. He objected to talk noisily in class but others didn't

A      B      C      D

3. Why did he go abroad with his family for ?

A      B      C      D

4. The glasses are so dirty, so you need washing them

A      B      C      D

### III. READING (2Ms):

A. Read the following passage and do the tasks below (1M):

The great English scientist Isaac Newton, whose theory of gravitation is well-known throughout the world, was born in the little village Woolthorpe, not far from his own town of Cambridge, on December 25th, 1642. His father was a farmer who died when Newton was fourteen years old. His mother, uncle and grandmother took care of him. When he was 22 years old, he began studying the theory of gravitation. In 1669 he was appointed professor and began giving lectures on Mathematics at Cambridge. Isaac Newton died in 1727 at the age of 85.

1. What is Isaac Newton famous for?

.....

2. When was he born?

.....

3. When did he begin to study the theory of gravitation?

.....

4. What subject did he teach at Cambridge?

.....

### B. Choose the best option for each blank (1M):

David Evans is a farmer. He does farming on his own land in Wales. The farm has(1)\_\_\_\_\_to his family for generations. The soil is poor. David raises sheep on his land. He doesn't employ (2)\_\_\_\_\_ fulltime workers. His sons help him when they are not (3)\_\_\_\_\_ school. His wife adds the family income by (4)\_\_\_\_\_ eggs which her hens produce.

1. A. belonged    B. depended    C. been      D. lived

2. A. some      B. any      C. few      D. much

3. A. in      B. from      C. for      D. at

4. A. selling    B. to sell    C. sell      D. sells

### IV. LANGUAGE FUNCTION (1M):

1. A: How far is it from your house to school?

B: .....

- A. by bus                                    B. I'm 15 years old  
C. it's about 3 km                        D. oh that's good

2. Peter: "I love my school"

Mary: .....

- A. I do, too                                B. No, I don't  
C. yes, I love                              D. what a pity

3. Nam: "....."

Lan: Once a week.

- A. How do you do?                        B. How old are you?  
C. How often do you go fishing?      D. How much do you want?

4. Quang: let me help you

Hai:.....

- A. Yes, you're welcome                B. Oh, thanks a lot  
C. Good luck                                D. Not, too bad.

### V.WRITING (2Ms):

A. Rewrite each sentence with the words given (1M):

1. In the middle of their dinner, the telephone rang.

While.....

2. Can you open the window, please?.

Would you mind.....

B. Make meaningful sentences with the words given (1M):

1. He manage / go home /in the heavy rain / yesterday.

.....

2. Before / move / Dong Nai , / they / lived / Thanh Hoa for ten years.

.....

### ĐÁP ÁN

I. LISTENING (2Ms):

A. Listen to these conversations and mark the correct answer to the man's question. The first one is done for you as an example.

1. B    2. A    3. B    4. B    5. B

B. Listen and circle the correct answer.

1. A    2. B    3. C    4. B    5. A

II. LANGUAGE (3Ms):

A. 1. D 2. D 3. B 4. B

B. 1 arrival 2. died 3. tragic 4. scientifically

C. 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C

III. READING (2Ms):

A.

1. Isaac Newton is famous for his theory of gravitation.

2. He was born on December 25th, 1642.

3. He began to study the theory of gravitation when he was 22 years old.

4. He taught Mathematics at Cambridge.

B. 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. A

IV. FUNCTION (1M): 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B

V. WRITING (2Ms):

A. Rewrite each sentence with the words given (1M):

1. While they were having dinner, the telephone rang.

2. Would you mind opening the window?

B. Make meaningful sentences with the words given (1M):

1. He managed to go home in the heavy rain yesterday.

2. Before moving to Dong Nai, they had lived in Thanh Hoa for ten years.