## TRƯỜNG THPT TIÊN LỮ TỔ NGOẠI NGỮ

## ĐỀ ÔN TẬP SỐ 1 MÔN: TIẾNG ANH

		•		nose underlined part differs from
		ion in each of the followed		D. played
Question	2: A. change	B. champagne	C. cook <u>ed</u> C. <u>ch</u> annel	<b>D.</b> play <u>ed</u>
Question	2. A. change	<b>D.</b> <u>ch</u> ampagne	C. cnamer	<b>D.</b> <u>cn</u> oice
Mark the	letter A R C or D	on vour answer sheet	to indicate the word t	hat differs from the other three in
		s in each of the follow		
			C. capture	<b>D.</b> pleasure
Ouestion	4: A. museum	<b>B.</b> position	C. commitmer	nt <b>D.</b> recommend
		Ι		
Mark the	letter A, B, C or D	on your answer sheet	to indicate the correc	ct answer in each of the following
questions.	,	•		, ,
Question	5: Never say that ag	ain,?		
<b>A.</b>	won't you	<b>B.</b> will you	C. do you	<b>D.</b> don't you
			nem by the	
			C. to clean	
			d my cha	
Α.	for	<b>B.</b> at	C. about	<b>D.</b> in
Question	<b>8:</b> The more often I	practise English,	I can speak to C. the more fluently	his language.
Α.	fluently	<b>B.</b> more fluently	<b>C.</b> the more fluently	<b>D.</b> most fluently
		table in my bedro		_
Α.	a square wooden ol	d	<ul><li>B. an old square wood</li><li>D. an old wooden squ</li></ul>	len
C.	a wooden old squar	e	<b>D.</b> an old wooden squ	are
		ne home, Jack		<b>5</b>
				<b>D.</b> has been watching
				problem very clearly.
		_	C. Because of	-
			n as we	
A.	finished what we did	ana daina	<b>C.</b> would finish what a <b>D.</b> finished what we d	we did
Question Bay.	13: IN 19	37, the Golden Gate B	riage spans the channe	el at the entrance to San Francisco
•	Completed	R Completing	C. Being completed	D. To be completed
			es but none of them	
_			C. impressive	
A. Ouestion	15. There was a high	snowstorm in Rirmin	gham. It	a lot of flights
Question A.	held up	<b>B</b> . postponed up	C. delayed up	D. hung un
				hen they are at high school.
			<b>C.</b> prepared	
Ouestion	17: Some day of res	st may help to	the pressure of wo	rk.
		<b>B.</b> increase		<b>D.</b> reduce
				or a long time, so I'm out of (the)
_	with recent develop	-		<i>,</i> = (4.5)
			C. touch	<b>D.</b> question
			e in the capital to prote	
Α.	security	<b>B.</b> environmental	<b>C.</b> transportation	<b>D.</b> scientific

underlined word(s) in each of			
<b>Question 20</b> : Whenever problem			
11.5			<b>D.</b> happen
Question 21: Unselfishness is			
A. important part	<b>B.</b> difficult part	C. romantic part	<b>D.</b> interesting part
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D	on your answer shee	et to indicate the word	(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the
underlined word(s) in each o			-
Question 22: Adverse weather			ne.
		C. comfortable	
			nt exchange and hope to cooperate
more in the future.		1 .9	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T
	ver <b>B.</b> express disappr	oval of <b>C</b> , find favor	with <b>D.</b> voice opinions on
			uitable response to complete each
of the following exchanges.	on your answer siece	to thateate the most st	unable response to complete each
Question 24: Jane is talking t	o Rilly about the meet	inσ	
Jane: "Is everybody ha			,,
<b>A.</b> That sounds like fu		<b>B.</b> Yes, it is certainly.	
		<b>D.</b> Not really.	
C. No, have you?		3	_
Question 25: Peter and Mary			
		ne transportation to pro	otect our environment?"
Mary: "		TD XX7 11 (1 (2)	
A. Of course not. You	bet.	<b>B.</b> Well, that's very su	irprising.
C. There is no doubt a			
		•	swer sheet to choose the word or
phrase that best fits each other	v		
			resisted, or even banned, their
			turning to cell phones in order
			e should be limited to situations
where the technology genuine			
makes them ideal for 2 1st cer	ntury lessons. For exar	nple, many schools use	e the devices to poll students in
class via text message.			
Some schools encoura	ge students to use their	r phones Cameras to si	nap pictures for use as inspiration
in an classes. Others allow stu	idents to capture photo	graphs of a post-lectur	re whiteboard. In seconds, kids car
grab a detailed image of a tea	cher's notes on the boa	ard and email it themse	elves, resulting(28)
incredible study tool.			
On field (29) ,	students can participat	te in scavenger hunts b	y snapping pictures of items on a
			on. Teachers might ask students to
	-		o presenting the information via
_	*	*	by searchers are(30) more
engaging, increasing the adds		_	(-1)
			<b>D.</b> few
•			<b>D.</b> While
Question 28. A. of			<b>D.</b> from
Question 29. A. vacation			<b>D.</b> trips
Question 30. A. potentially		C. potentialise	
	-	•	•
		B, C or D on you answ	ver sheet to indicate the correct
answer to each of the questio	•		
The UK has a vast variety of higher education opportunities to offer students with over 100 universities offering various degree programs for students from the UK and ground the world. In the UK			
universities offering various degree programs for students from the UK and around the world. In the UK			
about one-third of all students go on to some form of higher education and this number is well over 50% for students from Scotland. This makes competition for places very <b>fierce</b> and so it is advised to apply early for			
students from Scotland. This	makes competition for	places very <b>fierce</b> and	iso it is advised to apply early for

courses.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the

In the UK most undergraduate degree programs take three years to finish; however, the "sandwich course" is increasing in popularity, **which** is four years and involves one year in the workplace (normally in your third year). In Scotland, the courses are four years in length for undergraduate programs.

For graduate or masters programs, they are generally shorter in length and undertaken after graduation of your undergraduate program. Some professional degrees like medicine, veterinary, law, etc. have longer programs that can be as much as five years.

From 2007, universities in the UK are allowed to charge students from the UK up to £3,070 per year (depending on the school and location). For students from the EU, you will also only have the pay the same fees as students from the UK, but international students from the of the world will have to pay the full school fees which will vary depending on the school. These fees for international students can range anywhere from £4,000 per year right up to £18,000 per year or more.

Choosing the right school is dependent on a large number of factors such as:

- Location of the school?
- How much it costs?
- Size of the school?
- Access to home comforts? Place of worship, home foods?
- Courses available?

(Source: http://www.intemationalstudent.com/study\_uk)

Question 31. The word "fierce" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. intense B. aggressive C. challenging D. competitive

Question 32. The word "which" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. undergraduate B. popularity C. sandwich course D. degree programs

Question 33. Which of the following is mostly likely the reason why sandwich courses are increasingly popular?

- **A.** The students can do apprenticeship for their career in another country.
- **B.** The courses are shorter, helping international students save money.
- C. The courses help students gain practical work experience upon graduation.
- **D.** The courses are more affordable because students can earn their living.

Question 34. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Half of the students at UK universities are always those from Scotland as stated by laws.
- **B.** School fees for international students at UK universities vary only according to school location.
- C. It takes about eight years for a student of medicine to complete a professional degree.
- **D.** A student from German has to pay £12,000 for his three-year course at a UK university.

**Question 35.** What can be the best title for the passage?

- **A.** UK Higher Education System: A Brief Overview.
- **B.** UK Education in Comparison with the Scotland's.
- C. UK Tertiary Schools: Freedom of Choice.
- **D.** UK Higher Education System: Facts and Figures.

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

Nowadays, most people realize that it's risky to use credit card numbers online. However, from time to time, we all use passwords and government ID numbers on the Internet. We think we are safe, but that may not be true! A new kind of attack is being used by dishonest people to steal IDs and credit card numbers from innocent web surfers. This new kind of attack is called "phishing".

Phishing sounds the same as the word "fishing", and it implies that a thief is trying to **lure** people into giving away valuable information. Like real fishermen, phishers use bait in the form of great online deals or services. For example, phishers might use fake emails and false websites to con people into revealing credit card numbers, account usernames, and passwords. **They** imitate well-known banks, online sellers, and credit card companies. Successful phishers may convince as many as five percent of the people they contact to respond and give away their personal financial information.

Is this really a big problem? Actually, tricking five percent of the online population is huge! Currently, more than 350 million people have access to the Internet, and seventy-five percent of those Internet users live in the wealthiest countries on Earth. It has been estimated that phishers send more than

three billion scam messages each year. Even by tricking only five percent of the people, phishers can make a lot of money.

Since there is so much money to make through this kind of scam, it has caught the interest of more than just small-time crooks. Recently, police tracked down members of an organized phishing group in Eastern Europe, who had stolen hundreds of thousands of dollars from people online. The group created official-looking email messages requesting people to update their personal information at an international bank's website. However, the link to the bank in the message actually sent people to the phishers' fake website. To make matters worse, further investigation **revealed** that this group had connections to a major crime gang in Russia.

How can innocent people protect themselves? Above all, they have to learn to recognize email that has beensent by a phisher. Always be wary of any email with urgent requests for personal financial information. Phishers typically write upsetting or exciting, but fake, statements in their emails so that people will reply right away.

Also, messages from phishers will not address recipients by name because they really don't know

who the recipients are yet. On the other hand, valid messages from your bank or other companies you
normally deal with will typically include your personal name.
<b>Question 36.</b> Which of the following could best serve as the topic of the passage?
A. Innocent web surfers and online risks.

- **B.** Password and government ID numbers on the Internet
- C. Valuable information shared on the internet.

<b>D.</b> A new type of	internet attack.			
Question 37. What does the word "lure" in paragraph 2 mostly means?				
A. attract	<b>B.</b> entice	C. avert	<b>D.</b> obviate	
Question 38. The word '	<b>Question 38.</b> The word "they" in paragraph 2 refers to			
A. fake emails an	d false websites	<b>B.</b> phisher		
C. credit card nur	mber	<b>D.</b> people		
<b>Question 39.</b> According to paragraph 3, why are only 5% of online users tricked a big problem?				
A. Because these	5% of internet users are	e the wealthiest peop	ple among online population.	
<b>B.</b> Because the number of scam messages sent to these users is more than three billion.				
<b>C.</b> Because the number of online population is myriad and three fourths of them live in rich nation.				
<b>D.</b> Because the personal information these people are tricked is financial.				
<b>Question 40.</b> The word " <b>revealed</b> " in paragraph 4 mostly means				
A. determined	B. concealed	C. suppressed	<b>D.</b> showed	
Question 41. What suggestion is TRUE according to the last paragraph?				
A. Keep calm and be careful with urgent financial messages without your name.				
<b>B.</b> Be cautious with any email without the name sender.				
C. Ask your bank or company if you receive any upsetting or exciting email.				
<b>D.</b> You shouldn't answer any message relate to your personal financial information.				

**Question 42.** What can be inferred from the passage?

- **A.** It's not easy to track down phishers since their website are false.
- **B.** Recognizing the differences between the true and Take messages will help innocent people protect their information.
  - C. Phishers mostly steal personal information of the wealthiest people.
- **D.** Successful phishers may steal people's personal information from false international banks, online sellers and credit card companies.

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

Question 43: What we know about certain diseases are still not sufficient to prevent them from spreading easily among the population.

Question 44: Passing a driver's test is a necessity requirement for all people wishing to drive a motor vehicle.

Question 45: For thousand of years, r	nan has used	rocks as main	materials for building house	es, <u>made</u> fences,
	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	В	_	$\overline{\mathbf{C}}$
pavements or even <u>roofs</u> for houses .				
D				
Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your	answer shee	t to indicate th	e sentence that is closest in	ı meaning to
each of the following questions.				_

- **Question 46.** I'm sure Luisa was very disappointed when she failed the exam.
  - **A.** Luisa could have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.
  - **B.** Luisa must be very disappointed when she failed the exam.
  - C. Luisa must have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.
  - **D.** Luisa may he very disappointed when she failed the exam.

**Question 47.** "Would you mind turning down the TV, Tom? I have a headache." said Jane.

- **A.** Jane has a headache and she would mind Tom turning down the TV.
- **B.** Jane asked Tom turn down the TV and she had a headache.
- **C.** Jane advised Tom to turn down the TV because she had a headache.
- **D.** Jane asked Tom to turn down the TV as she had a headache.

**Question 48.** The last time my friend wrote a letter to me was in February.

- **A.** I haven't never received a letter from my friend since February.
- **B.** I last received a letter from my friend in February.
- **C.** It was in February since I first received a letter from my friend.
- **D.** My friend last wrote a letter to me when in February.

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

**Question 49:** Thanks to your support, I was able to complete the task successfully.

- **A.** If you didn't support me, I would not be able to complete the task successfully.
- **B.** If you had not supported me, I could have completed the task successfully.
- C. Had it not been for your support, I could not have completed the task successfully.
- **D.** Were it not for your support, I would not be able to complete the task successfully.

**Question 50:** Marie prepared her homework carefully. She could answer all the questions and got good marks.

- **A.** Although she prepared her homework carefully, Marie could not answer all the questions and got good marks.
- **B.** Having prepared her homework carefully, Marie could answer all the questions and got good marks.
- C. If she had prepared her homework carefully, Marie could have answered all the questions and got good marks.
- **D.** It was because of her careful preparation for the homework, Marie couldn't answer all the questions and got good marks.

======The end======	
	(Sưu tầm)