TRƯỜNG THPT TIÊN LŨ
TỔ NGOẠI NGŨ̃

ĐỀ ÔN TẬP SỐ 1<br>MÔN: TIẾNG ANH

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.
Question 1: A. dissolved
B. blamed
C. cooked
D. played
Question 2: A. change
B. champagne
C. channel
D. choice

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main strees in each of the following questions.
Question 3: A. ensure
B. picture
C. capture
D. pleasure
Question 4: A. museum
B. position
C. commitment
D. recommend

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer in each of the following questions.
Question 5: Never say that again, $\qquad$ ?
A. won't you
B. will you
C. do you
D. don't you

Question 6: My teeth were a little yellow so I had them $\qquad$ by the dentist.
A. cleaned
B. clean
C. to clean
D. cleaning

Question 7: I gave the waiter a $\$ 50$ notes and waited $\qquad$ my change.
A. for
B. at
C. about
D. in

Question 8: The more often I practise English, $\qquad$ I can speak this language .
A. fluently
B. more fluently
C. the more fluently
D. most fluently

Question 9: There is $\qquad$ table in my bedroom.
A. a square wooden old
B. an old square wooden
C. a wooden old square
D. an old wooden square

Question 10: When Jenny came home, Jack $\qquad$ TV.
A. watches
B. has watched
C. was watching
D. has been watching

Question 11: $\qquad$ his poor English, he managed to communicate his problem very clearly.
A. Because
B. Even though
C. Because of
D. In spite of

Question 12: We decided to go to the library as soon as we $\qquad$ .
A. finish what we did
C. would finish what we did
B. finished what we were doing
D. finished what we did

Question 13: $\qquad$ in 1937, the Golden Gate Bridge spans the channel at the entrance to San Francisco
Bay.
A. Completed
B. Completing
C. Being completed
D. To be completed

Question 14: We interviewed a number of candidates but none of them $\qquad$ us.
A. impressed
B. impression
C. impressive
D. impressively

Question 15: There was a big snowstorm in Birmingham. It $\qquad$ a lot of flights.
A. held up
B. postponed up
C. delayed up
D. hung up

Question 16: Not all teenagers are well- $\qquad$ for their future job when they are at high school.
A. interested
B. concerned
C. prepared
D. satisfied

Question 17: Some day of rest may help to $\qquad$ the pressure of work.
A. lower
B. increase
C. raise
D. reduce

Question 18: I haven't read any medical books or articles on the subject for a long time, so I'm out of (the)
$\qquad$ with recent developments.
A. reach
B. condition
C. touch
D. question

Question 19: Strict $\qquad$ measures are in force in the capital to protect it from terrorism.
A. security
B. environmental
C. transportation
D. scientific

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.
Question 20: Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.
A. apply
B. encounter
C. arrive
D. happen

Question 21: Unselfishness is the very essence of friendship.
A. important part
B. difficult part
C. romantic part
D. interesting part

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.
Question 22: Adverse weather conditions made it difficult to play the game.
A. favorable
B. bad
C. comfortable
D. severe

Question 23: Both universities speak highly of the programme of student exchange and hope to cooperate more in the future.
A. resolve a conflict over B
B. express disapproval of
C. find favor with
D. voice opinions on

Mark the letter $A, B, C$, or $D$ on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.
Question 24: Jane is talking to Billy about the meeting.
Jane: "Is everybody happy with the decision?" - Billy: " $\qquad$ $"$
A. That sounds like fun.
B. Yes, it is certainly.
C. No, have you?
D. Not really.

Question 25: Peter and Mary are talking while they are waiting for the bus.
Peter: "Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?"
Mary: " $\qquad$ ."
A. Of course not. You bet.
B. Well, that's very surprising.
C. There is no doubt about it.
D. Yes, it's an absurd idea.

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 other numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

Since mobile phones' explosion in popularity, many schools have resisted, or even banned, their use in the classroom. Yet an increasing $\qquad$ (26) $\qquad$ of educators are now turning to cell phones in order to bolster student engagement and learning. $\qquad$ (27) $\qquad$ mobile-phone use should be limited to situations where the technology genuinely enhances instruction, the advanced functionality of today's cell phones makes them ideal for 21 st century lessons. For example, many schools use the devices to poll students in class via text message.

Some schools encourage students to use their phones Cameras to snap pictures for use as inspiration in an classes. Others allow students to capture photographs of a post-lecture whiteboard. In seconds, kids car grab a detailed image of a teacher's notes on the board and email it themselves, resulting $\qquad$ (28) $\qquad$ incredible study tool.

On field $\qquad$ (29) $\qquad$ , students can participate in scavenger hunts by snapping pictures of items on a teacher-supplied list. Mobile phones can also help facilitate class discussion. Teachers might ask students to run a Google Search for information on a particular topic. An alternative to presenting the information via lecture or having students read it from a textbook, discussion-integrated Web searchers are $\qquad$ (30) $\qquad$ more engaging, increasing the adds that students will retain the information.
Question 26. A. number
B. amount
C. lot
D. few
Question 27. A. Despite
B. Therefore
C. Because
D. While
Question 28. A. of
B. in
C. with
D. from
Question 29. A. vacation
B. excursions
C. journeys
D. trips
Question 30. A. potentially
B. potential
C. potentialise
D. potentiality

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on you answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

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 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 fierce and so it is advised to apply early for courses.

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 $\qquad$ _.
A. intense
B. aggressive
C. challenging
D. competitive

Question 32. The word "which" in paragraph 2 refers to $\qquad$ .
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.
Question 36. 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.
D. A new type of internet attack.

Question 37. What does the word "lure" in paragraph 2 mostly means $\qquad$ ?
A. attract
B. entice
C. avert
D. obviate

Question 38. The word "they" in paragraph 2 refers to $\qquad$ .
A. fake emails and false websites
B. phisher
C. credit card number
D. people

Question 39. According to paragraph 3, why are only $5 \%$ of online users tricked a big problem?
A. Because these $5 \%$ of internet users are the wealthiest people among online population.
B. Because the number of scam messages sent to these users is more than three billion.
C. Because the number of online population is myriad and three fourths of them live in rich nation.
D. Because the personal information these people are tricked is financial.

Question 40. The word "revealed" in paragraph 4 mostly means $\qquad$ .
A. determined
B. concealed
C. suppressed
D. 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. Be cautious with any email without the name sender.
C. Ask your bank or company if you receive any upsetting or exciting email.
D. 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 A B C easily among the population.

D
Question 44: Passing a driver's test is a necessity requirement for all people wishing to drive a motor $\begin{array}{llll}\text { A } & \text { B } & \text { C }\end{array}$ vehicle.

Question 45: For thousand of years, man has used rocks as main materials for building houses, made fences, A B C pavements or even roofs for houses.

## D

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 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. <br> 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.

