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| SỞ GD & ĐT BẮC GIANG **TRƯỜNG THPT LẠNG GIANG SỐ 1** -------------------- *(Đề thi có 04 trang)* | **ĐỀ KIỂM TRA GIỮA HỌC KÌ II NĂM HỌC 2022 - 2023 MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 12** *Thời gian làm bài: 45 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)* |

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| Họ và tên: ............................................................................ | Số báo danh: ............ | **Mã đề 306** |

***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.** watched **B.** cooked **C.** lived **D.** laughed

**Question 2: A.** idea **B.** kite **C.** victory **D.** kind

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

**Question 3:** I’m becoming increasingly forgetable. Last week I locked myself out of the house twice.

**A.** I’m becoming **B.** myself **C.** the **D.** forgetable

**Question 4:** Tom’s jokes are inappropriate but we have to put up with it just because he’s the boss.

**A.** because **B.** it **C.** inappropriate **D.** the

**Question 5:** The man is invited to the Clambake by Mary last night.

**A.** by **B.** to the **C.** is **D.** the

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges***

**Question 6:** A student is asking the librarian to help her to fax a report.

- Student: “Could you help me to fax this report?”

- Librarian: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** Certainly, what’s the fax number?

**B.** It’s very kind of you to say so.

**C.** Sorry, I have no idea.

**D.** What rubbish! I don’t think it’s helpful.

**Question 7:** Tim and Peter had a quarrel last week and now Tom is giving Tim advice.

- Tom: “I think the best way to solve that problem is to keep silent.”

- Tim: “\_\_\_\_\_\_. Silence may kill our friendship.”

**A.** That’s a great idea **B.** That’s not a good idea

**C.** Yes, I think much **D.** I’m not wrong

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

**Question 8:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ players are not allowed to interfere with the opponent’s movements unless the player is holding the ball.

**A.** Defender **B.** Defensively **C.** Defense **D.** Defensive

**Question 9:** A lot of research in medical science has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to improve human health.

**A.** given off **B.** carried out **C.** made up **D.** taken up

**Question 10:** Many students work to earn money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their parents are rich

**A.** however **B.** despite **C.** because of **D.** although

**Question 11:** The more she practices, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she becomes.

**A.** more confidently **B.** the more confident

**C.** the most confident **D.** the greater confidence

**Question 12:** Richard will look for a job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** before he passed his exams **B.** after he had passed his exams

**C.** while he was passing his exams **D.** as soon as he passes his exams

**Question 13:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the instruction, she started to do the assignment.

**A.** Having read **B.** Being read **C.** Read **D.** Being done

**Question 14:** When I last saw him, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the living room

**A.** was sitting **B.** is sitting **C.** has been sitting **D.** sitting

**Question 15:** Richard Byrd was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first person in history to fly over the North Pole.

**A.** no article **B.** a **C.** an **D.** the

**Question 16:** Clearing forests for timber has resulted \_\_\_\_ the loss of biodiversity

**A.** with **B.** in **C.** for **D.** at

**Question 17:** He went to Hanoi yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** does he **B.** didn’t he **C.** did he **D.** doesn’t he

**Question 18:** She worked her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the bone in order to send her children to school.

**A.** fingers **B.** toes **C.** hands **D.** feet

**Question 19:** It is high time we had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some measures to protect endangered animals.

**A.** hold **B.** take **C.** use **D.** bring

**Question 20:** Tomatoes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before they are completely ripe.

**A.** should be picking **B.** needn't pick **C.** can pick **D.** can be picked

***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***

Successful students often do the followings while studying. First, they have an overview before reading. Next, they look for important information and pay greater attention to it (which often needs jumping forward or backward to process information). They also relate important points to one another. Also, they activate and use their **prior** knowledge. When they realize that their understanding is not good, they do not wait to change strategies. Last, they can monitor understanding and take action to correct or “fix up” mistakes in comprehension.

Conversely, students with low academic achievement often demonstrate ineffective study skills. They tend to assume a passive role, in learning and rely on others (e.g., teachers, parents) to monitor their studying, for example, low-achieving students often do not monitor their understanding of content; they may not be aware of the purpose of studying; and they show little evidence of looking back, or employing “fix-up” strategies to fix understanding problems. Students who struggle with learning new information seem to be unaware that they must extent effort beyond simply reading the content to understand and remember it. Children with learning disabilities do not plan and judge the quality of their studying. Their studying may be disorganized. Students with learning problems face challenges with personal organization as well. They often have difficulty keeping track of materials and assignments, following directions, and completing work on time. Unlike good studiers who employ a variety of study skills in a flexible yet purposeful manner, low-achieving students use a restricted range of study skills. **They** cannot explain why good study strategies are important for learning; and they tend to use the same, often ineffective study approach for all learning tasks, ignoring task content, structure or difficulty.

(Source: Adapted from Study Skills: Managing Your Learning — NUI Galway)

**Question 21: What is the topic of the passage?**

**A.** Successful learners and their learning strategies

**B.** Successful and low-academic achieving students

**C.** Study skills for high school students

**D.** Effective and ineffective ways of learning

**Question 22:** The word “**prior**” in the first paragraph is closest meaning to ?

**A.** forward **B.** important **C.** good **D.** earlier

**Question 23: According to the passage, what can be learnt about passive students?**

**A.** They know the purpose of studying.

**B.** They are slow in their studying.

**C.** They depend on other people to organize their learning.

**D.** They monitor their understanding.

**Question 24:** Which statement is TRUE, according to the passage?

**A.** Students with learning problems often find it hard to keep track of materials and assignments.

**B.** Low-achieving students can explain why good study strategies are important for learning.

**C.** Good studiers use a restricted range of study skills.

**D.** Successful students have trouble in following directions and completing work on time.

**Question 25:** The underlined pronoun “**They**” in the last sentence refers to .

**A.** good studiers **B.** study strategies

**C.** low-achieving students **D.** study skills

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.***

**Question 26:** Marie didn’t turn up at John’s birthday party. I feel so sorry for that.

**A.** I wish Marie had turned up at John’s birthday party.

**B.** I wished Marie wouldn’t turn up at John’s birthday party.

**C.** It’s a shame Marie had turned up at John’s birthday party.

**D.** If only Marie turn up at John’s birthday party.

**Question 27:** He had just entered the house. The police arrested him at once.

**A.** The police immediately arrested him before he entered the house.

**B.** No sooner had he entered the house than the police arrested him.

**C.** No sooner had he entered the house when the police arrested him.

**D.** Hardly he had entered the house when the police arrested him.

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

**Question 28: A.** generate **B.** evolution **C.** quality **D.** vulnerable

**Question 29: A.** commit **B.** protect **C.** digest **D.** legal

***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 30:** After a **tie**, there are two overtime periods of three minutes each.

**A.** goal **B.** penalty **C.** score **D.** draw

**Question 31:** The saola is also indirectly threatened by insufficient attention to and investment in its **conservation**.

**A.** induction **B.** protest **C.** production **D.** protection

***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 32:** Let's **clear up** this rubbish and put it in the bin.

**A.** mess up **B.** clean off **C.** clear away **D.** tidy

***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 33:** Mike said: “We have bought these books today.”

**A.** Mike said they had bought those books today.

**B.** Mike said they have bought those books that day.

**C.** Mike said they bought those books that day.

**D.** Mike said they had bought those books that day.

**Question 34:** Walking on the grass in the park is not permitted.

**A.** We do not have to walk on the grass in the park.

**B.** People like walking on the grass in the park.

**C.** You can walk on the grass in the park if you want to.

**D.** We must not walk on the grass in the park.

**Question 35:** The last time I played the piano was 10 years ago.

**A.** I have not played the piano since 10 years .

**B.** I have not played the piano for 10 years.

**C.** I have not played the piano for 10 years ago.

**D.** I did not play the piano since 10 years.

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

Species become endangered for a wide (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of reasons. By analyzing and grouping many individual cases, however, we find the same broad causes appearing again and again. They are Habitat Destruction, Exotic Species, and Overexploitation. Among other factors threatening particular species are limited: distribution, disease, and pollution. Limited distributions are often a consequence of other threats: populations confined to one or a few small areas because of habitat loss for example, may be disastrously affected by random factors. Diseases can have severe (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on species lacking natural genetic protections against particular pathogens, like the rabies and canine distemper viruses (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are currently devastating carnivore populations in East Africa. Domestic animals are usually the reservoirs of these and other diseases affecting wild population, showing once again that human activities lie at the root of most causes of (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Pollution has seriously done harm to number of terrestrial species, (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ species living in freshwater and marine ecosystems are also suffering.

**Question 36: A.** commerce **B.** destruction **C.** extinction **D.** variety

**Question 37: A.** absorption **B.** infection **C.** impact **D.** interest

**Question 38: A.** who **B.** that **C.** whom **D.** what

**Question 39: A.** endangered **B.** endanger **C.** endangerment **D.** endangering

**Question 40: A.** in spite of **B.** although **C.** because of **D.** however

***------ THE END ------***