TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN NGỌC HIỂN TỔ TIẾNG ANH

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA CUỐI KÌ 2 MÔN TIẾNG ANH KHỐI 12 - NĂM HỌC: 2022 - 2023

Thời gian làm bài: 45 phút

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Mark the letter A, B, C, or three in pronunciation in a			differs from the other
Question 1: A. academic	B. <u>a</u> pply	C. <u>a</u> pology	D. <u>a</u> chieve
Question 2: A. achieve	B. machine	C. <u>ch</u> airman	D. <u>ch</u> anging
Mark the letter A, B, C, position of the primary stre			the other three in the
Question 3: A. confide	B. gather	C. divide	D. maintain
Question 4: A. committee	B. volunteer	C. entertain	D. engineer
Mark the letter A, B, C, o the following questions.	r D to indicate the u	nderlined part that needs	correction in each of
Question 5: He didn't mee	t her even one time sin	nce they said good bye tog	gether.
A. didn't meet	B. even	C. one time	D. said
Question 6: <u>Today's</u> studer <u>days</u> .	nts <u>also</u> appear <u>more fo</u>	ormerly dressed and conse	ervative- looking these
A. Today's days	B. aslso	C. more formerly dressed	(formally)D. these
Mark the letter A, B, C, or questions.	r D to indicate the an	swer that best completes	each of the following
Question 7: The number of	f unemployed people _	recently.	
A. is increasing	B. has increased	C. have increased	D. increase
Question 8: Women no lor	nger have to do hard w	ork nowadays as they use	ed to,?
A. are they	B. aren't they	C. do they	D. don't they
Question 9: All students an	re required the	course in order to be eligi	ble for a certificate.
A. attending	B. attended	C. to attend	D. attend
Question 10: The book that Viet Nam.	at last week	is her first novel about a	World Heritage Site in
A. was publishing published	B. was published	cd C. to published	D. to be

Question 11: They ar	e university professors wh	o in the history of the F	Russian empire.		
A. special specialization	B. specially	C. specialize	D.		
Question 12: I turned	d on the fanthe roo	om was hot.			
A. due to	B. despite	C. even though	D. because		
Question 13: Walkin	g into the room, I could sr	nell something burning.			
A. Walk into the ro	oom	B. Walked into the room			
C. Walking into th	e room	D. Be walking into the roor	n		
Question 14: We live	in a big house in	middle of the village.			
A. the	B. a	C. an	D. no article		
Question 15: Driving	a car is flying.				
A. more dangero dangerous than	us as B. as dangero	us than C. as dangerous as	D. most		
Question 16: When the	he factory closed, over a h	undred people were redun	dant.		
A. made	B. given	C. taken	D. done		
Question 17: I intend sleeping lie.	ed to ask my lover about h	ner ex-boyfriend, but I found it l	better to let		
A. pig	B. cow	C. sheep	D. dog		
Question 18: We shenvironment.	nould participate in the	movements to cor	serve the natural		
A. organizing organize	B. organized	C. to organize	D. which		
Question 19: If Bill l	oses his job, at least they h	ave Mary's income to	on.		
A. fall behind	B. fall for	C. fall back	D. fall under		
Question 20:	_, she will buy her parents	a new TV.			
A. When she recei	ves her salary	B. Once she received her sa	alary		
C. Until she received her salary		D. After she had received h	D. After she had received her salary		
Question 21: Success	in this industry depends a	lot luck!			
A. with	B. from	C. at	D. on		

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.

Question 22: The atmosphere at work was so bad that Brian eventually decided to <u>hand in his notice</u>.

A. notify the boss better job	B. apply for another job	C. give up his jo	D. be given a	
Question 23: Seconda	ary education is now compu	ılsory nationwide.		
A. optional mandatory	B. selec	tive C. pr	imary D.	
Mark the letter A, B,	C or D to indicate the word	l(s) OPPOSITE in m	eaning to the underlined	
word(s) in each of the	following questions.			
Question 24: The tea while.	cher asked us to get on wi	th the next exercise	and he would be back in a	
A. finish doing	B. start doing	C. continue doing	D . stop doing	
Question 25: Well, I want to go straight to university, but I'm also thinking of applying for a <u>temporary</u> job in the summer.				
A. part-time	B. full-time	C. permanent	D. seasonal	
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 26: Tom: "How's your new car?" Bob: ""				
A. More fast than r	ny old one.	B. As fast as possi	ble.	
C. Much faster than	n my old one.	D. Most fast so far	r.	
Nam:	nat do you think about lifelo bout lifelong learning. long learning?	ong learning?		
C. Lifelong learning helps us to improve our job prospects.				
D. What is the definition of lifelong learning, do you think?				
Read the following passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to be used for each of the blanks to complete the following passage.				
It can take a long time to become successful in your chosen field, however (28) you are. One thing you have to be aware of is that you will face criticism along the way. The world is full of people (29) would rather say something negative than positive. If you've made up your mind to achieve a certain goal, such as writing a novel, don't let the negative criticism of (30) prevent you from reaching your target, (31) let constructive criticism have positive				

effect on your work. If someone says you're totally lacking in talent, ignore them. That's negative criticism.

Question 28: A. mixed	B. invested	C. talented	D. workable
Question 29: A. whom	B. when	C. which	D. who
Question 30: A. others	B. other	C. another	D. the others
Question 31: A. or	B. and	C. so	D but.

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.

Learning means acquiring knowledge or developing the ability to perform new behaviors. It is common to think of learning as something that takes place in school, but much of human learning occurs outside the classroom, and people continue to learn throughout their lives.

Even before they enter school, young children learn to walk, to talk, and to use their hands to manipulate toys, food, and other objects. They use all of their senses to learn about the sights, sounds, tastes, and smells in their environments. They learn how to interact with their parents, siblings, friends, and other people important to their world. When they enter school, children learn basic academic subjects such as reading, writing, and mathematics. They also continue to learn a great deal outside the classroom. They learn which behaviors are likely to be rewarded and which are likely to be punished. They learn social skills for interacting with other children. After they finish school, people must learn to adapt to the many major changes that affect their lives, such as getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job.

Because learning continues throughout our lives and affects almost everything we do, the study of learning is important in many different fields. Teachers need to understand the best ways to educate children. Psychologists, social workers, criminologists, and other human-service workers need to understand how certain experiences change people's behaviors. Employers, politicians, and advertisers make use of the principles of learning to influence the behavior of workers, voters, and consumers.

Learning is closely related to memory, which is the storage of information in the brain. Psychologists who study memory are interested in how the brain stores knowledge, where this storage takes place, and how the brain later **retrieves** knowledge when we need it. In contrast, psychologists who study learning are more interested in behavior and how behavior changes as a result of a person's experiences.

There are many forms of learning, ranging from simple to complex. Simple forms of learning involve a single stimulus. A *stimulus* is anything perceptible to the senses, such as a sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste. In a form of learning known as classical conditioning, people learn to associate two stimuli that occur in sequence, such as lightning followed by thunder. In operant conditioning, people learn by forming an association between a behavior and its consequences (reward or punishment). People and animals can also learn by observation - that is, by watching others perform behaviors. More complex forms of learning include learning languages, concepts, and motor skills.

(Extracted from Microsoft® Student 2009 – DVD Version)

Question 32: According to the passage, which of the following is learning in broad view comprised of?

A. Knowledge acquisition outside the classroom development

B. Knowledge acquisition and ability

C. Acquisition of academic knowledge skills

D. Acquisition of social and behavioral

Question 33: Getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job are mentioned in paragraph 2 as examples of _____.

A. the changes to which people have to orient themselves

- B. the areas of learning which affect people's lives
- C. the situations in which people cannot teach themselves
- D. the ways people's lives are influenced by education

Question 34: The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A. practical examples of learning inside the classroom
- B. application of learning principles to formal education

C. general principles of learning

D. simple forms of learning

Question 35: Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Psychologists are all interested in memory as much as behaviors.
- B. Psychologists studying memory are concerned with how the stored knowledge is used.
- C. Psychologists studying learning are interested in human behaviors.
- D. Psychologists studying memory are concerned with the brain's storage of knowledge.

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 36: Walking on the grass in the park is not permitted.

- A. You can walk on the grass in the park if you want to.
- B. People like walking on the grass in the park.
- C. We must not walk on the grass in the park.
- D. We do not have to walk on the grass in the park.

Question 37: The last time I saw her was three years ago.

A. I have not seen her for three years.

B. About three years ago, I used to meet her.

C. I have often seen her for the last three years. D. I saw her three years ago and will never meet her

Question 38: Tom said: "Why do you keep staring at me, Janet?"

- A. Tom asked Janet why did she keep staring at him. B. Tom asked Janet why she keeps staring at him.
- C. Tom asked Janet why she had kept staring at him.

 D. Tom asked Janet why she kept staring at him.

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 39: He's just so flexible. He'll adapt to any situation.

- A. Flexible as he is, he cannot adapt to any situation. B. He's too flexible to adapt to any situation.
- C. He's enough flexible to adapt to any situation.

 D. He's so flexible that he'll adapt to any situation.

Question 40: The master of ceremonies has a very soft voice. Everyone listens to her attentively whenever she appears on the stage.

A. As long as the master of ceremonies hadn't had a very soft voice, everyone wouldn't listen to her attentively whenever she appears on the stage.

- B. So soft is the voice of the master of ceremonies that everyone listens to her attentively whenever she appears on the stage.
- C. Only after everyone listens to the master of ceremonies attentively henever she appears on the stage does she have a very soft voice.
- D. But for a very soft voice, everyone would listen to her attentively whenever she appears on the stage.