# ĐỀ ÔN TIẾNG ANH 12

# ĐỀ SỐ 02

**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.**

**Câu 1: A.** material **B.** crucial **C.** partial **D.** financial

**Câu 2: A.** reign **B.** leisure **C.** neighbor **D.** vein

# 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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

**Câu 3: A.** equip **B.** vacant **C.** secure **D.** oblige

**Câu 4: A.** prevention **B.** implement **C.** fertilize **D.** enterprise **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.**

**Câu 5:** It is believed that in the near future robots will be used to doing things such as cooking.

**A.** It **B.** the near future **C.** be used to doing **D.** such as

**Câu 6:** It is becoming extremely difficult to grow enough to feed the worlds rapidly increased population

**A.** It **B.** extremely difficult **C.** to feed **D.** increased population

**Câu 7:** Jack had to skip breakfast; otherwise, he will be late for class.

**A.** skip breakfast **B.** otherwise **C.** will be **D.** for class

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

**Câu 8:** I decided to go to the library as soon as I .

**A.** would finish what I did **B.** finished what I did

**C.** finished what I was doing **D.** finish what I did

**Câu 9:** The restaurant has a very menu. Every day there are several delicious dishes to choose from.

**A.** variable **B.** variegated **C.** various **D.** varied

**Câu 10:** It seems that you have to cope with the stresses and strains of the job, ?

**A.** doesn’t it **B.** don’t you **C.** isn’t it **D.** haven’t you

**Câu 11:** Do you know who the fact that sound travels in waves?

**A.** invented **B.** discovered **C.** developed **D.** found

**Câu 12:** I always enjoy our school to France.

**A.** excursion **B.** journey **C.** trip **D.** travel

**Câu 13:** Most people prefer at home rather than out on rainy days.

**A.** stay - go **B.** staying - go **C.** to stay - go **D.** staying – going

**Câu 14:** You can go to the party tonight you are sober when you come home.

**A.** as long as **B.** as far as **C.** as soon as **D.** as well as

**Câu 15:** wait for no man.

**A.** Tide and fire **B.** Time and tide **C.** Time and fire **D.** Tide and time

**Câu 16:** I usually buy my clothes . It’s cheaper than going to the dress maker.

**A.** on the house **B.** off the peg **C.** in public **D.** on the shelf

**Câu 17:** In most developed countries, up to 50% of population enters higher education at some time in their lives.

**A.** Ø / Ø **B.** the / Ø **C.** Ø / the **D.** the / a

**Câu 18:** Prices quoted in this package include hours of Internet access for one month.

**A.** unwarranted **B.** uncontrolled **C.** unlimited **D.** unrecoverable

**Câu 19:** The school was closed for a month because of serious ………… of fever.

**A.** outcome **B.** outburst **C.** outbreak **D.** outset

**Câu 20:** Marie Curie, , was awarded a Nobel Prize for her work.

**A.** was the scientist who discovered radium **B.** the scientist who discovered radium

**C.** whose scientific discovery of radium **D.** whose scientific discovery of radium

**Câu 21:** Since Elizabeth Barrett Browning’s father never approved of Robert Browning, the couple eloped to Italy where they lived and wrote.

**A.** her to marry **B.** her marrying to **C.** her getting married to **D.** her to getting married **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.**

**Câu 22:** Peter: “Thanks a lot for your wonderful gift.” – Mary: “ ”

**A.** You are welcome **B.** Thank you **C.** Cheers **D.** Have a good day

**Câu 23:** “Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?” – “ ”

**A.** Sorry, the seat is taken. **B.** No, thanks.

**C.** Yes, I am so glad **D.** Yes. You can’t sit here. Go away.

# 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.

**Câu 24:** The new laws to conserve wildlife in the area will come into force next month

**A.** protect **B.** eliminate **C.** pollute **D.** contaminate

**Câu 25:** The farmers removed some underdeveloped trees to improve the growth of the rest.

**A.** eliminated **B.** fertilized **C.** planted **D.** transferred

# 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.

**Câu 26:** He was asked to account for his presence at the scene of the crime.

**A.** complain **B.** exchange **C.** explain **D.** arrange

**Câu 27:** When being interviewed, you should concentrate on what the interviewer is saying or asking you.

**A.** be related to **B.** be interested in **C.** express interest to **D.** pay all attention to

# 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.

**Câu 28:** If it hadn’t been for his carelessness, we would have finished the work.

1. He was careless because he hadn’t finished the work.
2. If he weren’t careful, we would finish the work.
3. If he had been more careful, we would have completed the work.
4. Because he wasn’t careless, we didn’t finish the work.

**Câu 29:** The hostess made every effort to see that her guests got the food and drinks they wanted.

1. The hostess was reluctant to offer her guests food and drinks.
2. The hostess did her best to please her guests.
3. The guests refused the food and drinks prepared by the hostess.
4. Neither the guests nor the hostess had food or drinks.

**Câu 30:** “If I were you, I would not choose to write about such a sensitive topic,” the teacher said.

1. The teacher advised me against writing about such a sensitive topic.
2. The teacher advised me on writing about such a sensitive topic.
3. I was ordered by the teacher not to write about such a sensitive topic.
4. I was blamed for writing about such a sensitive topic by the teacher.

# 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.

**Câu 31:** He felt very tired. However, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

1. He felt so tired that he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.
2. Feeling very tired, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.
3. As the result of his tiredness, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.
4. Tired as he might feel, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

**Câu 32:** She heard the news of the death of her father. She fainted.

1. On hearing the news of her dead father, she fainted.
2. On hearing the news of her father’s death, she fainted.
3. She fainted so she heard the news of the death of her father.
4. She fainted and then she heard the news of the death of her father.

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

Wind, water, air, ice and heat all work to cause erosion. As the wind blows over the land, it often (33) small grains of sand. When these grains of sand strike against solid rocks, the rocks are slowly worn away. In this way, (34) very hard rocks are worn away by the wind.

When particles of rocks or soil became loosened in any way, running water carries them down the hillsides. Some rocks and soil particles are carried into streams and then into the sea.

Land that is covered with trees, grass and other plants wear away very slowly, and so loses very (35) of its soil. The roots of plants help to hold the rocks and soil in place. Water that falls on grasslands runs away more slowly than water that falls on bare ground. Thus, forests and grasslands help to slow down erosion.

Even where the land is (36) covered with plants, some erosion goes on. In the spring, the melting snow turns into a large quantity of water that then runs downhill in streams. As a stream carries away some of the soil, the stream bed gets deeper and deeper. (37) thousands of years of such erosion, wide valleys are often formed.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu 33:** | **A.** clean out | **B.** picks up | **C.** carries out | **D.** holds out |
| **Câu 34:** | **A.** though | **B.** still | **C.** such | **D.** even |
| **Câu 35:** | **A.** much | **B.** few | **C.** little | **D.** large |
| **Câu 36:** | **A.** thickly | **B.** scarcely | **C.** thinly | **D.** strongly |
| **Câu 37:** | **A.** After | **B.** During | **C.** Among | **D.** In |

# 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 from 1 to 5.

A team of Russian scientists has challenged the theory that the **woolly** mammoths became extinct 10,000 years ago at the end of the Ice Age. The scientists have reported that the beasts may have survived until 2000 B.C. on an island off the coast of Siberia, where researchers uncovered 29 fossilized woolly mammoth teeth ranging in age from 4,000 to 7,000 years. The question to be asked now is, how did these prehistoric pachyderms survive in their island environment? One possibility is that they adapted to their confined surroundings by decreasing their bulk. This theory is based on their smaller tooth size, which has led scientists to believe that they were only 6 feet tall at the shoulder compared with 10 feet of their full-sized **counterpart**. But would this be enough to enable them to survive thousands of years beyond that of other mammoths? Researchers are still working to uncover the reasons for this isolated group's belated disappearance.

**Câu 38:** With which topic is this passage mainly concerned?

1. Some scientists have challenged a theory.
2. Some small teeth have been discovered.
3. Some mammoths lived longer than others.
4. Some pachyderms survived on an island.

**Câu 39:** According to the passage, some researchers suggest that mammoths became extinct

**A.** about 2,000 years ago **B.** about 4,000 years ago

**C.** about 7,000 years ago **D.** about 10,000 years ago

**Câu 40:** The word "woolly" as used in line 1 refers to the animal's

**A.** body size **B.** feet size **C.** hair **D.** teeth

**Câu 41:** The author uses the word "counterpart" in line 7 to refer to

**A.** mammoths with more feet **B.** mammoths in an earlier time

**C.** mammoths with smaller teeth **D.** larger mammoths on the island

**Câu 42:** According to the scientists, the woolly mammoths may have managed to survive because they

**A.** shed their hair **B.** grew smaller teeth **C.** became herbivores **D.** decreased in size **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 from 1 to 8.**

As heart disease continues to be the number-one killer in the United States, researchers have become increasingly interested in identifying the **potential** risk factors that **trigger** heart attacks. High-fat diets and "life in the fast lane" have long been known to contribute to the high incidence of heart failure. But according to new studies, the list of risk factors may be significantly longer and quite surprising.

Heart failure, for example, appears to have seasonal and temporal patterns. A higher percentage of heart attacks occur in cold weather, and more people experience heart failure on Monday than on any other day of the week. In addition, people are more **susceptible** to heart attacks in the first few hours after waking. Cardiologists first observed this morning **phenomenon** in the mid-1980, and have since discovered a number of possible causes. An early-morning rise in blood pressure, heart rate, and concentration of heart stimulating hormones, plus a reduction of blood flow to the heart, may all contribute to the higher incidence of heart attacks between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M.

In other studies, both birthdays and bachelorhood have been implicated as risk factors. Statistics reveal that heart attack rates increase significantly for both females and males in the few days immediately preceding and following their birthdays. And unmarried men are more at risk for heart attacks than their married counterparts. Though stress is thought to be linked in some way to all of the aforementioned risk factors, intense research continues in the hope of further comprehending why and how heart failure is triggered.

**Câu 43:** What does the passage mainly discuss?

**A.** risk factors in heart attacks **B.** seasonal and temporal patterns of heart attacks

**C.** cardiology in the 1980s **D.** diet and stress as factors in heart attacks

**Câu 44:** The word "**potential**" could best be re-placed by which of the following?

**A.** harmful **B.** primary **C.** unknown **D.** possible

**Câu 45:** The phrase "**susceptible** to" in line 6 could best be replaced by

**A.** aware of **B.** affected by **C.** accustomed **D.** prone to

**Câu 46:** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a possible cause of many heart attacks?

**A.** decreased blood flow to the heart **B.** increased blood pressure

**C.** lower heart rate **D.** increase in hormones

**Câu 47:** Which of the following is NOT cited as a possible risk factor?

**A.** having a birthday **B.** getting married **C.** eating fatty foods **D.** being under stress

**Câu 48:** The word "**phenomenon**" in line 7 refers to which of the following?

**A.** habit **B.** illness **C.** occurrence **D.** activity

**Câu 49:** word "**trigger**" as used in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?

**A.** involve **B.** affect **C.** cause **D.** encounter

**Câu 50:** Which of the following does the passage infer?

1. We now fully understand how risk factors trigger heart attacks.
2. We recently began to study how risk factors trigger heart attacks.
3. We have not identified many risk factors associated with heart attacks.
4. We do not fully understand how risk factors trigger heart attacks.