

ĐỀ THI HỌC KÌ 1 – ĐỀ SỐ 2

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 12 FRIENDS GLOBAL

BIÊN SOẠN: BAN CHUYÊN MÔN LOIGIAIHAY.COM

PART 1. LISTENING

Listen to Paul and Vivian talking about the cultural differences between the UK and the US and decide whether the following statements are T (True) or F (False).

Tải audio [tại đây](#)

1. Different from the British, Americans generally prefer hugging to shaking hands.
2. Halloween originally came from the US.
3. Eating a Christmas pudding is quite unusual in the US.
4. Jokes are correctly understood in both the US and the UK.
5. Similar celebrations in both countries are quite different.

A scientist is talking about air pollution in Vietnam. Listen and choose the best option for each of the questions.

Tải audio [tại đây](#)

6. Air Quality Index level was _____ in Hanoi in the early 2022.
 - A. 122
 - B. 169
 - C. 178
 - D. 85
7. Air pollution _____.
 - A. can affect people's daily life
 - B. can have a serious impact on factories
 - C. can create solid waste
 - D. can cause serious health effects
8. According to the talk, the main cause of air pollution in urban areas is _____.
 - A. transportation
 - B. construction sites
 - C. industrial factories
 - D. solid waste treatment
9. One of the government's solutions which has already taken place is _____.
 - A. banning motorbikes and cars
 - B. applying carbon tax throughout the country
 - C. banning outdated machinery
 - D. installing emission treatment systems in industrial parks

10. The citizens in Hanoi don't agree with the motorbike ban because _____.

- A. they cannot commute in the city
- B. public transport is unreliable
- C. motorbikes are common in Vietnam
- D. employees have to travel by motorbike

PART 2. READING

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

(11) _____ in central Việt Nam, Hue is one of Việt Nam's most beautiful cities. A trip to Huế should definitely include a visit to the Citadel (Kinh Thành). It is one of Hue's top attractions. The Citadel was built 200 years ago and is quite large. (12) _____ entire site will take about a day to see. It was originally designed to protect the Vietnamese royal family and has a deep moat and 10 gateways of thick stone. Nearby the citadel are the Royal Tombs which tourists (13) _____ enjoy as well.

Another historical place worth (14) _____ is the Forbidden Purple City. This was a private space for the royal family and their servants. Make sure to see the Emperor's Reading Room. It has beautiful walls and roofs which are still well-preserved.

You should also visit the Royal Theatre. Every day it offers cultural dances and plays for tourists. The trip to Hue is not complete without a visit to the Thiên My Pagoda. One of Việt Nam's (15) _____ famous pagodas, it is located next to the Perfume River. It has a 21-metre-tall tower constructed in 1844. It is a favorite place for visitors, (16) _____ it does get a bit overcrowded with people.

11.

- A. It is located
- B. Located
- C. Locating
- D. To be located

12.

- A. The
- B. a
- C. an
- D. ∅

13.

- A. must
- B. should
- C. may
- D. need

14.

- A. visit
- B. to visit
- C. visited
- D. visiting

15.

- A. as
- B. more
- C. most
- D. much

16.

- A. so
- B. yet
- C. and
- D. or

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

We all argue with our friends and family. Sometimes we say bad things loudly or do things that can hurt the others' feelings. It's great when all that doesn't happen, but when it does, (17) _____. It's a very simple something, but it can also feel like the most difficult thing in the world. That something is the act of saying sorry (and it's something the English do a lot – about eight times a day!).

Experts report that saying sorry is good for our relationships and our mental health. It reduces our stress levels by stopping us from getting worried too much. (18) _____.

In most cases, saying sorry makes a bad situation better. (19) _____. By doing this, the listeners understand that we know what hurts them but want to put things right, and it repairs relationships. Sometimes we make ourselves say sorry although deep inside us, we feel otherwise. This often doesn't work well because it's not an honest 'sorry'.

Saying sorry might not make everything right, (20) _____. The other person may not accept what we have to say (and that's okay, too), but that shouldn't stop us from doing it. It can be difficult, but if we say sorry often, and mean it, then it becomes a habit. (21) _____, saying sorry is truly a great habit to have.

17.

- A. we can't do anything about it
- B. we need to do something about it
- C. it's impossible to do anything about it
- D. it will be better if we do nothing

18.

- A. It helps us sleep at night without waking up and thinking about our problems

- B. But it makes us wake up at night and keep thinking about the problems
- C. So waking up at night and thinking about our problems can't avoid
- D. Although we can sleep sleep at night without waking up and thinking about our problems

19.

- A. We don't need to say exactly what we did wrong
- B. Admitting that we did wrong is unacceptable
- C. It's important that we say exactly what we did wrong
- D. We can blame the mistakes on the others

20.

- A. so we can't always do that
- B. yet it's the best way
- C. which we should stop saying to much
- D. but it is a step in the right direction

21.

- A. Unlike arguing all the time or not talking to your friends when they upset you
- B. It's similar to arguing all the time or not talking to your friends as they upset you
- C. Despite arguing all the time, we should talk to our friends whenever they upset you
- D. Upset with your friends, you keep arguing all the time or not talking to them

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

A new study, conducted by scientists from Oxford University, the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and the Chinese Center for Disease Control, has warned that a third of all men currently under the age of 20 in China will eventually die prematurely if they do not give up smoking.

The research, published in The Lancet medical journal, says two-thirds of men in China now start to smoke before 20. Around half of those men will die from the habit, it concludes.

In 2010, around one million people in China died from tobacco usage. But researchers say that if current trends continue, that will double to two million people - mostly men - dying every year by 2030, making it a "growing epidemic of premature death".

But co-author Richard Peto said there was hope - if people can be persuaded to quit. "The key to avoid this huge wave of deaths is cessation, and if you are a young man, don't start," he said.

In many parts of China, meals often fit a comfortable pattern. After putting down their chopsticks, men commonly push their chairs back from the table and light cigarettes. No wonder China has struggled to impose a smoking ban in public places. Here, relationships are often built amid clouds of smoke.

Expensive brands of cigarettes, often decorated with gold detailing on the cartons, are given as gifts. And ordinary brands are affordable to all but the very poor, costing just 2.5 yuan (\$0.4; £0.25) a pack.

In a country where smoking is so ingrained in daily life, few understand the harmful effects of tobacco use. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), only 25% of Chinese adults can list the specific health hazards of smoking, from lung cancer to heart disease.

Perhaps it should come as no surprise, then, that only 10% of Chinese smokers quit by choice. Instead, most are forced to give up their cigarettes because they're too sick to continue.

While smoking rates have fallen in developed countries to less than one in five in the US - they have risen in China, as cigarettes have become more available and consumers richer.

Authorities have shown concern over the rise, with Beijing even introducing a public smoking ban. But efforts have been **hampered** by the habit's popularity, and its usefulness as a source of tax – the government collects about 428 billion yuan (£44 billion, \$67 billion) in tobacco taxes each year.

Globally, tobacco kills up to half of its users, according to the World Health Organization.

22. How many Chinese men start to smoke before the age of 20?

- A. one-third
- B. two-thirds
- C. half
- D. all of them

23. What does the word "**those men**" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Men who smoke under the age of 20
- B. Men who smoke above the age of 20
- C. Men who give up smoking
- D. Men who smoke in public

24. By 2030, how many men in China may die from smoking every year?

- A. one million
- B. two million
- C. three million
- D. four million

25. In many areas of China, when do men usually smoke?

- A. Before a meal
- B. After a meal
- C. Before they go to sleep
- D. When they get up

26. According to WHO, only _____ of Chinese adults can list bad effects of smoking.

- A. one-third
- B. one-fourth
- C. one-fifth
- D. a half

27. "Beijing" refers to _____.

- A. China
- B. The city of Beijing
- C. The Chinese government
- D. People who live in Beijing

28. What is Richard Peto's attitude toward smoking in China?

- A. He doesn't believe that people will give up smoking
- B. He is disappointed with the Chinese government.
- C. He thinks that people possibly stop smoking if they see reasons.
- D. He is sure about the rise of future deaths in China.

29. Which of the following words does the word "*hamper*" have closest meaning to?

- A. basket
- B. assist
- C. prohibit
- D. restrict

30. What is the writer's purpose?

- A. To argue over smoking policy in China
- B. To support smoking in China
- C. To warn and prevent smoking in China
- D. To report the result of a research paper

31. What does the writer imply about Chinese government?

- A. They do not want to stop people from smoking.
- B. They have tried to stop people from smoking in public but with little success.
- C. They have tried to close tobacco companies.
- D. They do not care about smoking.

PART 3. WRITING

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make meaningful paragraphs/ letters in each of the following questions.

32.

- a. Or you can go swimming in one of the hotel's beautiful pools and watch the monkeys and birds in the trees above you.
 - b. There are two excellent restaurants and after dinner you can go for a drink in one of four treetop bars.
 - c. Ariau Amazon Towers is one of the most incredible hotels I've ever stayed in.
 - d. What makes it so special is that most of the hotel is up in the trees- 30 meters above the ground!
 - e. It's in the middle of the Amazon rainforest in Brazil, about 60 kilometres from Manaus, the nearest city.
- A. b – d – e – c – a

B. c – e – d – b – a

C. c – d – b – e – a

D. b – c – e – d – a

33.

a. With so much to think about, it's not surprising many people prefer going on holiday in their own countries – or you might decide to stay at home!

b. If so, don't forget to take off your shoes.

c. And if you visit an Arab family's home, remember that it's polite to drink three cups of coffee.

d. Also try not to admire anything valuable because your Arab host will feel he should give it to you as a present.

e. If you're travelling in Asia, someone might invite you to visit them at home.

A. e – b – c – d – a

B. c – e – a – b – d

C. a – e – b – d – c

D. c – d – e – b – a

34.

a. Some citizens believed that perhaps there were evil spirits in the town causing the illness.

b. In return, Guan Yu drove out the evil spirits plaguing the town.

c. Hence, the fireworks display, held every February, is an event to honor and thank Guan Yu.

d. According to legend, in the 17th century a terrible plague had been making the people of Yanshuei ill for years and no one could find a cure.

e. People then decided to ask the war god, Guan Yu, for help, impressing him with a massive fireworks display.

A. c – e – b – a – d

B. d – e – b – a – c

C. d – a – e – b – c

D. a – d – e – b – c

35.

a. Not only did Martin provide us with intriguing information of popular sights but he also took us to many hidden places that were worth a visit.

b. He used to be a university lecturer, and now works as a local tour guide who will offer you an enjoyable time around the city.

c. We, a group of exchange students, had an amazing time last summer when booking a city break guided by him.

d. It is obvious that the best way to explore a city is with a friend who is courteous, humorous, and well-informed.

e. Failing that and if it is London you are visiting, then the next best thing may well be Martin Priestly.

- A. c – b – e – a – d
- B. d – c – b – a – e
- C. e – b – c – a – d
- D. d – e – b – c – a

36.

- a. Despite booking a table in advance, we had to wait 45 minutes before being seated.
- b. Additionally, the food was cold and not up to the usual standard we had expected from your restaurant.
- c. I hope you can address these issues to prevent future occurrences.
- d. I am writing to express my dissatisfaction with the service I received at your restaurant on May 25th.
- e. The overall experience was disappointing and far below expectations.

- A. d – a – b – e – c
- B. d – b – a – e – c
- C. c – d – a – b – e
- D. e – a – c – d – b

PART 4. SPEAKING

Choose the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange in each of the following questions.

37.

- a. Kevin: That's interesting. Have you noticed any differences between the generations?
- b. Kevin: Ly, do you live with your extended family?
- c. Ly: Yes, I do. I live with my grandparents, my parents, and my younger sister.

- A. b – c – a
- B. b – a – c
- C. a – c – b
- D. a – b – c

38.

- a. Mark: Mai, which human activity is the main cause of global warming?
- b. Mark: Why do you think so?
- c. Mai: I think it's cutting down or burning forests.

- A. b – c – a
- B. a – c – b
- C. a – b – c
- D. b – a – c

39.

- a. Andy: Thank you. Could you tell me if I can get a second card?
- b. Anna: Sure. Just swipe your card slowly.
- c. Andy: Could you tell me how to use the thing to open the door?
- d. Anna: Yes, but a second card costs extra.

- A. c - d - b - a
- B. a - b - c - d
- C. c - d - b - a
- D. c - b - a - d

40.

- a. Cindy: Cool. What's the national costume?
- b. Phong: It's Hanoi. It's a stunning city.
- c. Cindy: Do you mind if I ask you some questions about Vietnam?
- d. Phong: Sure!
- e. Cindy: Thanks. What's the capital city of Vietnam?

- A. e - b - a - d - a
- B. a - d - e - b - a
- C. c - d - e - b - a
- D. c - d - a - b - e

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