ĐỀ THI HỌC KÌ 2 – ĐỀ SỐ 4 MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 12 CHƯƠNG TRÌNH MỚI



I. Listen to a talk about lifelong learning.	Decide whether the following	statements are true	(T), false (F) ,
or not given (NG).			

- 1. We will soon be left behind if we do not keep our knowledge and skills sharp and up-to-date in this fascinating world.
- **2.** Lifelong learning, or LLL, sharpens our mind and improves our memory.
- 3. Thanks to LLL, people are more confident in their ability to learn, to work, and to share information.
- **4.** Lifelong learners damage their relationships and decrease their ability to communicate with people.
- **5.** LLL offers individuals better opportunities to make more money.
- **6.** Lifelong learners can have more opportunities for career growth and promotion.

II. Choose the word	l whose underlined wo	rd is pronounced diffe	rently from the others.	
7. A. de <u>s</u> ire	B. pur <u>s</u> uit	C. persuade	D. compul <u>s</u> ory	
8. A. graduation	B. education	C. proce <u>d</u> ure	D. stu <u>d</u> y	
III. Choose the wor	d whose stress pattern	is different from that	of the others.	
9. A. requirement	B. overcome	C. obedient	D. career	
10. A. machine	B. robot	C. human	D. fiction	
IV. Choose the best	option A, B, C or D to	complete the sentence	? .	
11. If a person is, they are capable of hard work and effort without the need for encouragement				
A. self-motivated	B. self-employed	C. self-absorbed	D. self-controlled	
12. Critical thinking skills enable students toinformation.				
A. evaluate	B. value	C. acquire	D. analyse	
13. Computers offer a great degree ofin the way work is organized.				
A. capability	B. qualification	C. opportunity	D. flexibility	
14. The	_speed of technologic	cal development make	s it necessary for individuals to learn new	
skills and keep impr	oving them through the	eir lives.		
A. astonishment	B. astonished	C. astonishing	D. astonishingly	
15. If there	a sufficient amou	nt of rain this spring, th	nereenough grass for the farm	
animals to eat now.				
A. hadn't been/ wou	ıldn't be	B. wasn't/ wouldn't		
C. hadn't been/ wou	ldn't have been	D. hadn't been/ would be		
16. Scientists are trying to out the ways to reduce pollution from aircraft.				
A. break	B. call	C. turn	D. work	
17. Astronomers hav	ve a new plane	t outside our galaxy.		

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A. invented	B. unearthed	C. developed	D. discovered		
18. Once they've finished the extension to the, there'll be room for them to take on a lot more workers.					
A. factory	B. industry	C. manufacturing	D. trade		
19. Some of my work	is interesting, but a lot	t of it is just			
A. habit	B. practice	C. tradition	D. routine		
V. Use the correct for	m of the words in bra	ckets to complete the s	entences		
20. The World Wild Fund for Nature has been involved in since its foundation in 1961. (<i>conserve</i>)					
21. Economic growth and tourism force some species to the brink of (<i>extinct</i>)					
22. Many companies a	re now using genetic e	ngineering to create ne	w and betterof plants, increasing		
the quality and quantit	y of the world's food	supply. (vary)			
VI. Identify one under	rlined part in each sei	ntence that needs corr	ecting.		
23. Next year's auction	ns should be advertised	d until 90 percent of the	e objects will have been sold. This year we		
stopped publishing add	s too <u>early</u> .				
A. should be advertise	d	B. will have been sold			
C. publishing	D. too early				
24. Robots are used to	replace humans in da	nger and repetitive job	S.		
A. are used	B. to replace	C. danger	D. repetitive		
25. My mother <u>told</u> me	e to watch the milk and	d don't let it boil over.			
A. told	B. to watch	C. don't let	D. over		
VII. Read the following	ng passage and mark	the letter A, B, C, or	D to indicate the correct word or phrase		
that best fits each of the	he numbered blanks.				
Disruptive technologic	es are now dictating	our future, as new in	nnovations (26) blur the lines		
between physical, dig	ital and biological rea	alms. Robots are alrea	dy in our operating rooms and fast-food		
restaurants; we can no	ow use 3D imaging an	nd stem-cell (27)	grow human bones from a patient's		
own cells; and 3D prin	ating is creating a circu	ılar economy in which	we can use and then reuse raw materials.		
This tsunami of technological innovation will continue to (28) change how we live and work, and					
how our societies operate. In (29) is now called the Fourth Industrial Revolution, technologies that					
are coming of age - including robotics, nanotechnology, virtual reality, 3D printing, the Internet of Things,					
artificial intelligence and advanced biology - will converge. And as these technologies continue to be					
developed and widely adopted, they will (30) radical shifts in all disciplines, industries and					
economies, and in the way that we produce, distribute, consume and dispose of goods and services.					
26. A. increased	B. increasing	C. increasingly	D. increase		
27. A. creation of	B. addition to	C. introduction	n to D. extraction to		
28. A. similarly	B. profoundly	C. thoroughly	D. appositely		
29. A. what	B. that	C. how	D. whom		
30. A. bring back	B. bring aroun	d C. bring about	D. bring down		

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VIII. 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.

SCIENCE FLYING IN THE FACE OF GRAVITY

It looked just like another aircraft from the outside. The pilot told his young passengers that it was built in 1964, a *Boeing KC-135* refueling tanker, based on the 707. But appearances were deceptive, and the 13 students from Europe and the USA who boarded the aircraft were in for the flight of their lives.

Inside, the area that normally had seats had become a long white tunnel. Heavily padded from floor to ceiling; it looked a bit like a lunatic asylum. There were almost no windows, but lights along the padded walls **eerily** illuminated it. Most of the seats had been taken out apart from a few at the back, where the young scientists quickly took their places with a look of apprehension.

For 12 months, science student from across the continents had competed to win a place on the flight at the invitation of the *European Space Agency*. The challenge had been to suggest imaginative experiments to be conducted in weightless conditions. For the next two hours, the Boeing's flight resembled that of an enormous bird which had lost its reason, shooting upwards towards the heavens before hurtling towards Earth. The intention was to achieve weightlessness for a few seconds.

The aircraft took off smoothly enough, but any feelings that I and the young scientists had that we were on anything like a scheduled passenger service were quickly dismissed when the pilot put the plane into a 45-degree climb which lasted around 20 seconds. Then the engine cut out and we became weightless. Everything became confused, and left or right, up or down no longer had any meaning. After 10 seconds of free-fall descent, the pilot pulled the aircraft out of its nosedive. The return of gravity was less immediate than its loss, but was still sudden enough to ensure that some students came down with a bump.

After two hours of going up and down in the plane doing experiments, the predominant feeling was one of exhilaration rather than nausea. Most of the students thought **it** was an unforgettable experience and one they would be keen to repeat.

- **31.** What does the writer say about the plane?
- A. It had no seats.

B. It had no windows.

C. The inside was painted white.

- D. The outside was misleading
- **32.** What does the word "eerily" in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. badly
- B. brightly
- C. clearly
- D. strangely

- **33.** What did the pilot do with the plane?
- A. He climbed and made the plane turn over.
- B. He climbed and made the plane fall slowly.
- C. He quickly climbed and stopped the engines.
- D. He took off normally and then cut the engines for 20 seconds.
- **34.** What does the word **it** in the last paragraph refer to?
- A. the exhilaration
- B. the opportunity
- C. the plane
- D. the trip

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35. Why was this passage written?
A. To encourage young people to take up science.
B. To describe the outcome of scientific competition.
B. To describe the outcome of scientific competition.C. To report on a new scientific technique.D. To show scientists what young people can do.
D. To show scientists what young people can do.
IX. Complete the new sentence so that it means the same as the given one.
36. Mike failed his university exams so he needs to retake them.
=> If
37. He bought lots of books. He didn't know where to put them. (<i>sothat</i>)
=>
38. "Don't forget to join in the contest tomorrow morning, Robin," Jessica said. (reminded)
=>
39. The joke is good. The laughter is loud.
=> The better
40. "I can't let you use the mobile phone," his mother said to him. (prevented)
=>
THE END
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