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| **Baitaptracnghiem.Net**  **ĐỀ 14** | **ĐỀ THI HỌC KỲ II**  **Môn: Tiếng Anh Lớp 10**  *Thời gian: 45 phút* |

**Choose the word whose underlined part pronounced is differently from that of the others.**

1. A. blood B. cook C. wood D. book
2. A. brown B. cow C. town D. snow
3. A. ride B. wildlife C. fill D. time
4. A. send B. return C. let D. bed
5. A. lovely B. complain C. wonderful D. month

**Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were taken to the nearest hospital by an ambulance.

A. injures B. injured C. injury D. injuring

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_car are you driving? – “ My father’s”

A. Who B. Whose C. Which D. How many

1. My parents prefer tea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_coffee.

A. than B. more C. to D. rather

1. This program must be new. I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_seen it before.

A. ever B. never C. since D. yet

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_television a lot but now I don’t any more.

A. was watching B. are used to watch C. used to watch D. am watching

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_does it take you to go to school? – “About half an hour”.

A. How many B. How far C. How much D. How long

1. I’m interested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_chess but I’m not very good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it.

A. in - in B. in - for C. about - for D. in - at

1. John is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on climbing mountains.

A. fond B. interested C. keen D. pleased

1. Everyone likes him, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. doesn’t he B. doesn’t she C. don’t they D. don’t you

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Christmas, the weather has been quite good.

A. From B. Since C. On D. For

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_answer the questions correctly, you won’t pass the exam.

A. won’t B. shouldn’t C. don’t D. aren’t

1. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee?” – “Oh, that is very kind of you.”

A. Do you feel like B. Why don’t you C. Would you like D. Can you

1. Look! The sun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_again.

A. is shining B. shining C. shines D. shine

1. By the time he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he had driven six hundred miles.

A. stops B. had stopped C. stopped D. has stopped

1. It is too hot, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_makes me tired.

A. which B. who C. what D. that

**Choose the underlined part that needs correction.**

1. Tell me your plan, Lan. What will you do this Saturday evening?

A B C D

1. I’d rather to stay at home than go out tonight?

A B C D

1. I’m glad hearing that you are going to have your first picnic with your classmates.

A B C D

1. This is the boy who sister studied with me at high school.

A B C D

1. I like to learn English the best because it is an international language.

A B C D

**Choose the word (a, b, c or d) that best fits each of the blank spaces.**

People are fascinated by robots. Science fiction books and movies feed people’s imagination, making them wonder about the possibilities of robots living and (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_ with them. Is it possible for robots to look like people, work like people, and (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_ like people? In the future, anything is possible. Already today, there are tens of thousands of robots doing work all over the world.

Robot is the name (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_ to any machine that can do a certain job automatically. These machines come in any shapes and sizes. It is possible to build a robot in the shape of a person, but most look like machines built for specific purposes. They can controlled by computers. The computers tell the robot what to do and how to do it. People write the (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_ for computers that control the robots. Robots can sense the environment around them and respond (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. They can complete several steps in a process and can try other methods if one does not work. Ordinary machines cannot do these things. ***(feed: provide)***

1. A. work B. worked C. works D. working
2. A. thinking B. thought C. think D. thinks
3. A. given B. gives C. gave D. give
4. A. computer B. program C. programs D. computers
5. A. at B. to C. on D. for

**Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.**

My village was never a big village, nor was it particularly successful or well-known. It was a place where simple people worked on their land, tending citrus groves and running poultry farms. The most exotic plantation grew avocados, and a palm tree nursery was something of an attraction. ***(tend: take care of, grove: small forest, poultry: gia cầm, exotic: ngoại lai, avocado: lê tàu)***

The village was established by a group of Greek immigrants in 1937 in what was then known as British-controlled Palestine. When we first moved here, one could still hear some Greek in the street, the local store sold original Greek delicacies and from time to time we were invited to sit on a neighbor’s porch and share some ouzo at the end of a working day. ***(delicacy: đồ mỹ vị, porch: hành lang, ouzo: rượu hồi)***

In the last few years, my village has changed dramatically. Very few people work in agriculture now; they can no longer support their families growing oranges and chickens. As a result, they must find their income outside the village and rent out their land or sell their little family farms altogether. Some of the land is still used for agriculture, but no longer for the family farms. Now it is the agriculture of luxuries.

1. What was true about the writer’s village?

A. It was a big village. B. It was successful.

C. It was famous. D. It was established by the Greek.

1. According to the passage, what did the people in the village NOT do?

A. Worked on their land. B. Tended citrus groves.

C. Raised animals on the farms. D. Grew avocados.

1. The founders of the village were immigrants from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Palestine B. Greece C. Britain D. family farms

1. What can best describe the change of the village recently?

A. The change is very fast. B. The change is very slow.

C. The change is normal. D. There is not much change.

1. How do the villagers earn their living now?

A. They grow oranges and chicken. B. They run family farms.

C. They work in the outside villages. D. They hire out their land and sell their farms.

**Rewrite as directed.**

1. *After John had washed his clothes, he began to study.*

🖎 Before

1. *It is ages since he last came here*.

🖎 He hasn’t

1. *We will miss the train if we don’t hurry up.*

🖎 Unless

1. *Bill didn’t go to school because of his illness.*

🖎 Because

1. *There will be a shortage of water unless it rains.*

🖎 If

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