

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP CUỐI KỲ II (2023-2024) – MÔN TIẾNG ANH 10 (CĂN BẢN)

REVIEW: UNIT 8, 9

I. LISTENING

1. Nghe một đoạn hội thoại khoảng 1-1.5 phút thuộc các chủ đề liên quan Unit 8, 9 và trả lời câu hỏi True / False.
2. Nghe một đoạn độc thoại khoảng 1.5-2 phút và trả lời câu hỏi trắc nghiệm.

II. LANGUAGE

1. Phonology

- Phát âm của từ vựng trong Unit 8, 9.
- Nhận biết được trọng âm của các từ đã học trong bài.

2. Grammar

- Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định và không xác định
- Câu tường thuật
- Các thì

3. Vocabulary:

- Nhận biết được từ loại và nghĩa của từ vựng liên quan đến các chủ đề.
- Kết hợp từ quen thuộc.

III. READING

1. Cloze test

Đọc một đoạn văn về một chủ đề liên quan đến chủ đề đã học có độ dài khoảng 150 -180 từ.
Chọn từ/cụm từ/ mệnh đề cho sẵn điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn.

2. Reading comprehension

Đọc một văn bản có độ dài khoảng 250 từ về chủ đề đã học. Trả lời câu hỏi bằng cách lựa chọn đáp án đúng nhất

IV. WRITING

1. Error identification

Nhận biết từ và cụm từ được gạch chân cần phải sửa để tạo thành 1 câu hoàn chỉnh về ngữ nghĩa và ngữ pháp.

2. Sentence transformation

Viết lại câu sử dụng từ cho trước, sử dụng từ gợi ý.

3. Thematic writing:

Viết một bài khoảng 120 từ sử dụng các từ/ ý gợi ý cho sẵn về chủ đề đã học.

V. SPEAKING

1. Self- introduction

Trả lời thông tin cơ bản như tên, tuổi, sở thích cá nhân...

2. Theme speaking

Trình bày 1 bài nói cá nhân (đã có thời gian chuẩn bị) về 1 trong số những chủ đề sau:

- *Describe an electronic device you use often. (how long you have had it, how often you have used it, what you have used it for, explain why you use it so often)*
- *Do you think electronic devices have changed your school life?*
- *Are there any environmental problems in your neighbourhood? What should we do to protect the environment?*

SAMPLE TEST

I. Choose the incorrect underlined part A, B, C or D in the following sentences.

1. Lan wanted to know where would she stay during the summer holiday.

A B C D

2. Mumps is a very common disease, that usually affects children.

A B C D

II. Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.

3. A. focus B. control C. solution D. protect

III. Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

4. I will never forget the day _____ we first met.

A. which B. when C. that D. where

5. The stories _____ my grandmother often told us help me a lot in my study.

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

6. One benefit of _____ is that you can learn anytime and anywhere.

A. blended learning B. face-to-face learning C. online learning D. traditional learning

7. If _____ continues, there is a danger that the polar ice-cap will start to melt.

A. global warming B. ozone layer C. solar power D. wildlife

8. The MP asked _____ the Prime Minister was aware of the growing social problem.

A. that B. him C. if D. what

9. He said he had come back home _____.

A. yesterday afternoon B. the day before C. last week D. the day before yesterday

10. _____ combines online videos with traditional classroom methods.

A. Blended learning B. Face-to-face learning C. Online learning D. Homeschooling

11. People worried that whales will become _____.

A. endangered B. extinct C. ecological D. boring

IV. Choose the correct answers, A, B, C or D to complete the passage.

If you find yourself learn better by making notes during the lecture, or when the teacher uses a new word, you want to see it written immediately, then you are very likely to be a more visual ____ (12). You prefer to see the written words. You learn by _____ (13). Visual learners often think in pictures. If you find

a particular task or text difficult, look for sources that will suit your learning style, e.g. sources with illustrations, charts, tables, or videos.

If you prefer recording the lecture and listening again ____ (14), or you memorize something by repeating it aloud instead of writing it out several times, you are probably a more auditory learner. You prefer to learn by listening and speaking. Auditory learners often learn best from lectures, discussions, by reading aloud, and by listening to audio material.

____ (15), it is probably that you, like most people, learn through a mixture of styles. Sometimes you may prefer to learn by reading, at other time by listening. ____ (16) for the particular task you are doing.

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 12. | A. teacher | B. learner |
| | C. tutor | D. instructor |
| 13. | A. reading and writing | B. speaking and writing |
| | C. reading and speaking | D. Speaking and Reading |
| 14. | A. to taking notes | B. than taking notes |
| | C. to take notes | D. than take notes |
| 15. | A. However | B. Therefore |
| | C. Moreover | D. So |
| 16. | A. Ask yourself which is the best style | B. Ask your parents which is the best style |
| | C. Ask your friends which is the best style | D. Ask your siblings which is the best style |

V. Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 17. A. digital | B. classroom | C. climate | D. advice |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-----------|

VI. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to each of the following questions.

A Better Way to Learn?

It is easy to forget that public education is a relatively new phenomenon. Even in the US, which has a relatively developed education system, public schools only started flourishing in the early 19th century. Before that, most education of children took place within the family and the community.

The laws regarding homeschooling can be complex and vary widely from country to country. In some countries, such as France, England, Indonesia, and the United States, homeschooling is permitted by law. In other countries like Japan or Spain, laws are not so clear; homeschooling goes on but isn't formally permitted by existing laws. Other countries, including Germany and Brazil, ban homeschooling altogether.

Many psychologists see the home as the most natural learning environment, since it is supportive and has no distraction. Parents can monitor their children's education more closely. Children can also choose what and when to study, thus enabling **them** to learn at their own pace. Advocates of homeschooling point out that homeschooled students do just as well or better than those who are classroom-taught, and a striking number gain admission to prestigious universities.

In the US, some American high schools have opened their doors to homeschoolers on a part-time basis, allowing these children to attend classes once or twice a week, or to take part in activities such as playing football or doing ballet. This enables homeschooled children to enjoy the extra benefits of peer interaction and involvement in sports or clubs.

Whatever the arguments for or against, homeschooling is a growing trend. There are now websites and support groups that help parents to assert their rights and enabled them to learn more about educating their children. Once the last resort for troubled children, homeschooling is now embraced as an accepted alternative to the public educational system.

18. In the US before the early 19th century, there was little _____.
 A. bullying B. websites C. support groups D. public school system
19. In which country will parents find the most support for homeschooling?
 A. England B. Brazil C. Spain D. Germany
20. All the following are advantages of homeschooling EXCEPT that _____.
 A. parents can monitor their children's study better
 B. children are taught with the most current curriculum
 C. children can follow their own way and pace
 D. homeschooled children seem to have better academic levels
21. The word "**them**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. parents B. children C. psychologists D. universities
22. According to the passage, homeschooling _____.
 A. is a threat to public education
 B. is difficult to adopt
 C. is becoming more popular
 D. is the best way of learning

VII. Mark the letter A, B, C. or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

23. He said to me(A) that his father has worked(B) for(C) that company for 20 years(D).

VIII. Rewrite these sentences with the same meaning. Write NO MORE THAN 5 WORDS.

24. I can't remember the name of the garage. It is decorated with a unique color.

=> I can't remember the name _____ decorated with a unique color.

25. She asked "How many students are there in your class, Henry?"

=>She asked Henry _____ in his class.

LISTENING

IX. You will listen to a conversation and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F)

26. Learning is not one of the most important things we do in life. _____
27. Learning is a lifelong process. _____
28. We learn a language when we are two. _____
29. Our childhood years do everything but learning. _____
30. The speaker thinks a lot of learning happens outside school. _____

X. Listen to the tape and choose the best correct answer A, B, C or D.

31. Climate change is one of the most _____ things for our planet.
 A. interesting B. warming C. worrying D. boring
32. Climate change is changing the _____ forever.
 A. Earth B. hurricane C. animal D. fish
33. The ice caps in the Arctic and Antarctica are _____.
 A. smelling B. melting C. slowing D. getting warmer
34. Climate change makes our weather become _____.
 A. cool B. warmer C. rainy D. windless
35. We all need to do simple things to protect our planet like _____.
 A. doing nothing but planting trees B. turning on lights and recycling paper
 C. cutting down trees and turning off lights D. turning off lights and recycling paper

XI. Write a short paragraph (about 100 words) about online learning.

You can write about its benefits and drawbacks

KEY:

1. B	11. B	21. B	31. C
2. C	12. A	22. C	32. A
3. A	13. A	23. B	33. B
4. B	14. A	24. of the garage which is	34. B
5. D	15. A	25. how many students there were	
6. C	16. A	26. F	35. D
7. A	17. D	27. T	
8. C	18. D	28. F	
9. B	19. A	29. F	
10. A	20. B	30. T	

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP CUỐI KỲ II (2023-2024) – MÔN TIẾNG ANH 10 (CHUYÊN)**I. LISTENING**

1. Nghe một đoạn hội thoại khoảng 1-1.5 phút thuộc các chủ đề được nhắc đến trong Unit 6-10 và trả lời câu hỏi True/false
2. Nghe một đoạn độc thoại khoảng 1.5-2 phút và trả lời câu hỏi trắc nghiệm.

II. LANGUAGE**1. Phonology:**

- Nhận biết được trọng âm của các từ đã học trong bài.
- Nhận biết được dấu nhấn các từ có nhiều hơn 3 vần

2. Grammar:

- Các loại câu điều kiện
- Câu tường thuật
- So sánh hơn và so sánh nhất của động từ khiếm khuyết
- Dạng bị động của động từ khiếm khuyết.
- Động từ bàng thái cách (Subjunctives)
- Từ nối (connectors)
- Mạo từ (Articles)
- Câu phức

3. Vocabulary: liên quan các chủ đề liên quan Unit 6-10**III. READING**

1. Học sinh đọc một đoạn văn về một chủ đề liên quan đến chủ đề đã học trong sách giáo khoa bài 6-10 có độ dài khoảng 150 đến 180 từ và chọn từ, cụm từ, mệnh đề, câu thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống.
2. Học sinh đọc một văn bản có độ dài khoảng 250 từ về những chủ đề đã học trong sách giáo khoa từ bài 6-10 và trả lời các câu hỏi có liên quan,

IV. WRITING**1. Error identification**

Nhận biết từ và cụm từ được gạch chân cần phải sửa để tạo thành 1 câu hoàn chỉnh về ngữ nghĩa và ngữ pháp.

2. Sentence transformation

Viết lại câu sử dụng từ cho trước, sử dụng từ gợi ý sao cho nghĩa không đổi

3. Thematic writing:

Viết một bài luận/đoạn văn khoảng 150-180 từ về một trong các chủ đề trong sách giáo khoa.

V. SPEAKING

1. Trình bày 1 bài nói cá nhân (đã có thời gian chuẩn bị) về 1 trong số những chủ đề liên quan đến trong sách giáo khoa từ bài 6-10.

Example questions:

- What measures should be taken to bridge the gender pay gap?
- How can students make use of smartphones to maximize their academic performance?
- What measures should be taken to reduce global warming?
- Propose some ideas to develop ecotourism in Phu Yen.

2. Trả lời 2-3 câu hỏi của giáo viên về chủ đề vừa trình bày

SAMPLE TEST

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction.

1. Intolerance and irritability certainly come to the surface when someone hasn't slept properly or has skipped a meal, and any intake of caffeine can make things worst.

- A. properly B. come to C. worst D. intake

2. Language acquisition usually refers to first-language acquisition, that studies infants' acquisition of their native language.

- A. their B. native C. to D. that

II. Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

3. A. original B. intelligence C. authority D. ordinary
4. A. promote B. enjoy C. include D. service

III. Choose the word with a different way of pronunciation in the underlined part.

5. A. increase B. easy C. release D. threat
6. A. session B. progrogress C. discussu D. fossil

IV. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

7. Susan will graduate in June _____ she submits her dissertation on time.
A. unless B. supposing C. provided D. otherwise
8. Far _____ it from me to teach you your job, but don't you think you should have been more careful?
A. to be B. to have been C. be D. being
9. If the local people _____ the necessary skills to participate in the eco-tourism industry or interact with foreign tourists, the government may provide job training and education.

A. lack for B. lack in C. lack of D. lack

10. Those in ____ of banning laptops in classrooms like to demonstrate how handwritten notes lead to better learning compared to notes taken on a computer.

A. view B. light C. favour D. search

V. 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.

The issue of equality for women in British society first attracted national attention in the early 20th century, when the suffragettes won for women the right to vote. In the 1960s feminism became the subject of intense debate when the women's liberation movement encouraged women to reject their traditional supporting role and to demand equal status and equal rights with men in areas such as employment and pay.

Since then, the **gender gap** between the sexes has been reduced. The Equal Pay Act of 1970, for instance, made it illegal for women to be paid less than men for doing the same work, and in 1975 the Sex Discrimination Act aimed to prevent either sex having an unfair advantage when applying for jobs. In the same year the Equal Opportunities Commission was set up to help people claim their rights to equal treatment and to publish research and statistics to show where improvements in opportunities for women need to be made. Women now have much better employment opportunities, though they still tend to get less well-paid jobs than men, and very few are appointed to top jobs in industry.

In the US the movement that is often called the "first wave of feminism" began in the mid 1800s. Susan B. Anthony worked for the right to vote, Margaret Sanger wanted to provide women with the means of contraception so that they could decide whether or not to have children, and Elizabeth Blackwell, who had to fight for the chance to become a doctor, wanted women to have greater opportunities to study. Many feminists were interested in other social issues.

The second wave of feminism began in the 1960s. Women like Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem became associated with the fight to get equal rights and opportunities for women under the law. An important issue was the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which was intended to change the Constitution. Although the ERA was not passed, there was progress in other areas. It became illegal for employers, schools, clubs, etc. to discriminate against women. But women still find it hard to advance beyond a certain point in their careers, the so-called glass ceiling that prevents them from having high-level jobs. Many women also face the problem of the second shift, i.e. the household chores.

In the 1980s, feminism became less popular in the US and there was less interest in solving the remaining problems, such as the fact that most women still earn much less than men. Although there is still discrimination, the principle that it should not exist is widely accepted.

11. The phrase "**gender gap**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. the visible space between men and women B. the social distance between the two sexes
C. the social relationship between the two sexes D. the difference in status between men and women

12. Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, and Elizabeth Blackwell are mentioned as _____.

- A. American women who were more successful than men
- B. American women with exceptional abilities
- C. American women who had greater opportunities
- D. pioneers in the fight for American women's rights

13. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The British government passed laws to support women in the early 20th century.
- B. The US movement of feminism became the most popular in the late 20th century.
- C. The movement of feminism began in the US earlier than in Britain.
- D. The women's liberation movement in the world first began in Britain.

14. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. women in Britain and the US still fight for their equal status and equal rights
- B. the belief that sex discrimination should not exist is not popular in the US
- C. the British government did not approve of the women's liberation movement
- D. women do not have better employment opportunities despite their great efforts

15. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Opportunities for Women Nowadays B. Women and the Right to Vote
- C. The Suffragettes in British Society D. Feminism in Britain and the US

VI. Choose the correct answers, A, B, C or D to complete the passage.

Data overload

It's never been easier to get information - it's quite literally at our fingertips and it's become normal to know more about strangers on the Internet than you do about your family. We seem (16) _____ to plug into the overwhelming information the digital age has to offer us too. But it's also one of the biggest irritations of modern life. We're clearly experiencing a 'data overload', feeling stressed by the reams of information we're (17) _____. The eternal battle of the inbox, the constant connection to social media, (18) _____. The majority of us say that the need to keep track of information from too many sources is a major concern in our daily lives. This digital culture is also thought to be affecting our sleep and relationships, (19) _____ to restlessness, anxiety or an inability to relax. For some the only answer is to switch off their devices to avoid checking them. (20) _____, there's a different solution: less text, more pictures. Research has proven that by visually presenting information, data processing demands on the brain can be reduced. Then long text-based emails and documents may soon become a thing of the past

- 16. A. to be voluntary B. to be needy
- C. to be reluctant D. to be eager
- 17. A. dealt with B. coped with C. struggled with D. faced with
- 18. A. has taken their weight B. have taken burden

C. had taken their charge

D. have taken their toll

19. A. to lead

B. lead

C. led

D. leading

20. A. Given that

B. Having said that

C. Supposing that

D. Provided that

VII. Listen to the following recording and decide whether each of the following statements is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). The recording is played TWICE.

21. An is preparing for a family trip. _____

22. All present tours are eligible for a 25% discount voucher as part of this summer's promotion. _____

23. Ecotourism is not appealing to enthusiastic travelers these days. _____

24. According to the travel agent, 2 destinations are valid for the promotion. _____

25. An asks for further information about the transportation and the cost. _____

VIII. Listen to the following recording and choose the correct option (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. The recording is played TWICE.

26. When Adam initially heard reports about the bear, he felt _____

A. concerned about how local people would react to it.

B. sure it was one that he'd previously studied.

C. intrigued to hear more about it.

D. hopeful that it wouldn't remain in the area.

27. In Adam's opinion, the bear went into the water because _____

A. it was unaware that it had been hit by the dart.

B. it was planning to make its escape across the bay.

C. it was frightened by the attention of onlookers.

D. it was suffering from the effects of the drug.

28. When Adam reached the bear in the water, he realised _____

A. it was already unconscious. B. it was angry at being intercepted.

C. it was trying to save its own life. D. it was about to start attacking him.

29. How did Adam eventually manage to save the bear?

A. By holding its head out of the water until help arrived

B. By enlisting the support of people in a boat

C. By swimming with it towards the shore

D. By dragging it along in shallow water

30. What surprises Adam most about the bears in Florida?

A. the delicate movements they are capable of B. their great physical strength

C. the level of intelligence they demonstrate D. their particularly evocative smell

IX. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

31. Nearly two-thirds of Afghanistan's 40 million population rely on _____ (HUMAN) aid for food and medicine.

32. Still, the president dealt a blow to _____ (ENVIRONMENT) and local native residents, who cited health and environmental concerns.

X. Write a new sentence similar in meaning to the given one, using the word given in the brackets.

Do not alter the word in any way.

33. You will lose more weight if you stop taking sugar with your coffee. (UP)

Give _____ you will lose more weight.

34. It was easier to get a ticket than I had expected. (AS)

It wasn't _____ get a ticket.

35. "Why don't you ever act on my advice?" My mother said to me. (NEVER)

My mother wanted _____ advice.

XI. Write a paragraph (of 150-180 words) to answer the following question:

Some people believe that air travel should be restricted because it causes serious pollution and uses up the world's fuel resources. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

KEY

01. C; 02. D; 03. D; 04. D; 05. D; 06. A; 07. C; 08. C; 09. D; 10. C; 11. D; 12. D; 13. C; 14. A; 15. D; 16. D; 17. D; 18. D; 19. D; 20. B; 21. T; 22. F; 23. F; 24. T; 25. F; 26. D; 27. C; 28. C; 29. C; 30. A; 31. HUMANITARIAN; 32. ENVIRONMENTALISTS; 33. Give up (taking) sugar with your coffee and you will lose more weight. 34. It wasn't so/as difficult as I had expected to get a ticket. 35. My mother wanted to know why I never acted on her advice.

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP CUỐI KỲ II (2023-2024) – MÔN TIẾNG ANH 11 (CĂN BẢN)

I - LANGUAGE

1. Phonology:

- Phát âm của các từ trong bài 8-9

2. Grammar

- Cấu trúc nhấn mạnh: It is/ was....that....
- Các từ, cụm từ nối

3. Vocabulary:

- Nhận biết , thông hiểu được từ loại và ý nghĩa của từ vựng liên quan đến chủ đề:
- + Becoming independent
 - + Social issues

II. READING