

HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA CUỐI KÌ 1 LỚP 11 NĂM HỌC 2023-2024

1. Phần từ vựng : Unit 1 đến Unit 5 (Language)
2. Phần nghe : Nghe các chủ đề thuộc Unit 1, Unit 5
3. Ngữ Pháp: Các điểm Ngữ Pháp Unit 1 đến Unit 5
4. Phần thi nói: Các chủ đề thuộc Unit 1, Unit 3, Unit 4

PART A. THEORY: GRAMMAR

UNIT 1 :

1. THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

a. FORM

TO BE	ORDINARY VERBS
(+) : I/ She/ He/ It + was+... You/ We/ They+ were+.... (-) : S + was/ were+ not + ... (?) : Was/ Were + S+?	(+) : S + V-ed/ V2 (-) : S + did not+ V0 (?) : Did+ S+ V0?

b. ADVERBS :

- yesterday, the day before yesterday
- last night (week, month, year...)
- ago (2 days ago, a month ago ...)
- in 2006, in the 19th century, in the past

2. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE :

a. FORMS :

- (+) : S +have/has + P.P(Ved/V3)
- (-) : S + have/has + not + P.P
- (?) : Have / Has + S + P.P?

b. ADVERBS :

Just, recently, for ages, for a long time, lately, ever, never, already, not...yet, since, for, several times, so far, until now, up to now, up to the present, in the last/past two years ...

E.g. 1. John **has lived** in the same house for 20 years.

2. I **have just finished** my assignment on chemistry.

UNIT 2 :

MODAL VERBS: *Must, Mustn't, Have to, Should, Shouldn't*

1. Usage

Modal Verbs	Usage
1. Should / Shouldn't	Đưa ra lời khuyên hoặc lời đề nghị
2. Must	Thể hiện sự bắt buộc phải làm gì
3. have to	Thể hiện sự cần thiết phải làm gì do yếu tố khách quan(Nội quy, Luật,...)

2. Notes:

- **Must, Mustn't, Have to, Should, Shouldn't + bare infinitive**
- Khi “**must**” thể hiện sự bắt buộc, **quá khứ của nó** dùng “**had to**” và phủ định dùng “**didn't have to**”.
Ex: When we were kids, we **had to** go to bed early.
- Mustn't” có nghĩa như “**obliged not to**” / “**be not allowed**”.

UNIT 3 :

STATIVE VERBS

- Động từ tình thái miêu tả trạng thái hơn là miêu tả hành động. **Không dùng thì tiếp diễn** với động từ tình thái

Eg : 1. Today, I **feel** so **uncomfortable**. (**Not** : Today, I **am feeling** so uncomfortable)

2. I **don't know** the answer. (**Not** : **I'm not knowing** the answer)

- Động từ tình thái gồm :

- + **Suy nghĩ và quan điểm:** *think, believe, know, understand, remember, imagine, guess, recognise, doubt, mean, suspect.*
- + **Cảm xúc và tình cảm:** *dislike, hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish*
- + **Tri giác và nhận thức:** *appear, be, feel, hear, look, see, seem, smell, taste*
- + **Sở hữu, đo lường:** *belong, have, measure, own, possess, weigh.*

UNIT 4:

GERUNDS (DANH ĐỘNG TỪ)

Hình thức: V- ing (có chức năng như một danh từ)

Cách dùng:

1. Là chủ ngữ trong câu

Eg: Entering university is a wonderful experience.

2. Là bổ ngữ sau động từ BE

Eg: Her dream job is teaching English.

3. Là 1 tân ngữ sau các động từ như: avoid, consider, dislike, enjoy, finish, forgive, imagine, involve, practise, suggest, mind, encourage, permit, risk, recommend, regret ...

Eg: My parents suggested studying abroad.

4. Là 1 tân ngữ sau các động từ + giới từ: agree with, apologise for, concentrate on, depend on, dream of, insist on, rely on, succeed in, focus on, carry on ...

Eg: He concentrates on preparing for the exam

5. Là tân ngữ sau các cụm từ: can't help, can't stand, feel like, be worth, no use, no good, no point ...

Eg: It's worth taking a gap year before university.

1. can't help + Ving (ko thể tránh / nhịn được)	6. to be (not) worth + Ving (đáng/ không đáng làm gì)
2. can't stand + Ving (ko thể chịu đựng đc) = can't bear + Ving (ko thể chịu đựng đc)	7. it's no use = it's no good + Ving: vô ích khi làm gì...
3. would you mind + Ving (có làm phiền...k)	8. there's no point (in) + Ving: k có lý do đê...
4. to be/ get used to + Ving (quen với) = to be / get accustomed to + Ving (dần quen với)	9. to have difficulty/ fun / trouble (in) + Ving
5. to be busy + Ving (bận rộn)	10. TO GO + Ving

UNIT 5:

I. PRESENT PARTICIPLE CLAUSES : (Mệnh đề phân từ hiện tại)

Hình thức : V- ing có các chức năng sau :

1. Dùng trong thì tiếp diễn .

Eg : Mary is reading a book.

2. Dùng như một tính từ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ chỉ sự vật, sự việc, con người (mang nghĩa chủ động)

Eg : English is an interesting subject.

3. **Thay thế cho MĐQH khi động từ mang nghĩa chủ động.**

Eg: The boy (**who**) **sits** next to me is the monitor.

→ The boy sitting next to me is the monitor.

4. **Thay thế cho mệnh đề phụ chỉ lí do/ mệnh đề thời gian khi 2 mệnh đề cùng chủ ngữ.**

Eg : a. He asked for a glass of water when finishing the lunch.

b. Finding the door unlocked, the boy went into the room.

5. **Sau một số động từ : have , catch , find, leave, waste, spend, go... hoặc động từ chỉ nhận thức : see , hear, smell, watch, notice, watch..... + O + V – ing .**

Eg: a. They **caught** the boy climbing over the wall.

b. She **smelt** something burning in the kitchen.

II. PAST PARTICIPLE CLAUSES : (Mệnh đề phân từ quá khứ)

Hình thức : V₃ / V_{ed} có các chức năng sau :

1. **Dùng với ý nghĩa tương tự như câu điều kiện:**

Ex : Taught properly, teenagers can become useful citizens.

(If teenagers are taught properly, they can become useful citizens)

2. **Thay thế cho một mệnh đề phụ chỉ lí do/ mệnh đề thời gian khi 2 mệnh đề cùng chủ ngữ**

Ex : Disappointed by the students' performance, the headmaster fired the teacher.

(Because the headmaster is disappointed by the students' performance, he fired the teacher)

Ex : Admitted by Hanoi University, Andy will start his first semester next month.

(After Andy is admitted by Hanoi University, he will start his first semester next month)

PART B. PRACTICE

I. PHONETICS:

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>e</u> xpert | B. <u>e</u> xperience | C. <u>e</u> xciting | D. <u>e</u> xam |
| 2. A. we <u>s</u> ite | B. <u>i</u> nterview | C. <u>v</u> isit | D. <u>d</u> ifficult |
| 3. A. im <u>p</u> rove | B. <u>p</u> roduct | C. <u>d</u> octor | D. <u>s</u> trongly |
| 4. A. <u>c</u> onfident | B. <u>o</u> fficially | C. <u>c</u> urrent | D. <u>c</u> ulture |
| 5. A. <u>g</u> ases | B. <u>g</u> lobal | C. <u>e</u> nergy | D. <u>g</u> reenhouse |

2. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. arg <u>u</u> ment | B. cur <u>i</u> ous | C. dig <u>i</u> tal | D. int <u>e</u> ract |
| 2. A. ex <u>a</u> mine | B. con <u>d</u> ition | C. regu <u>l</u> ar | D. inf <u>e</u> ction |
| 3. A. poll <u>u</u> tant | B. neg <u>a</u> tive | C. en <u>e</u> rgy | D. seri <u>o</u> s |
| 4. A. qual <u>i</u> fied | B. rel <u>a</u> tion | C. diff <u>e</u> rent | D. int <u>e</u> rvuew |
| 5. A. dev <u>e</u> lop | B. aw <u>a</u> reness | C. imp <u>o</u> rtant | D. volun <u>t</u> eer |

II. VOCABULARY:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

1. The government should improve the infrastructure of big cities to boost the economy.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|------------|
| A. increase | B. rise | C. lift | D. elevate |
|-------------|---------|---------|------------|

2. The law of conservation of energy states that energy cannot be created or destroyed.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. protest | B. protection | C. production | D. induction |
|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|

3. As each generation is strongly influenced by changes in society, parents and children may see the world differently.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| A. provided | B. affected | C. suffered | D. moved |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

4. If you want to maintain a healthy weight, you shouldn't have snacks between meals.
A. better B. develop C. continue D. quit
5. I'm taking up yoga. I feel a bit stressed these days.
A. relaxed B. upset C. angry D. bored
6. Viet Nam and Laos will closely cooperate to strengthen the solidarity of ASEAN and enhance the vital role of the group in regional security structure.
A. agreement B. cooperation C. separation D. friendship

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following sentences.

7. Having a balanced diet and _____ regularly are good ways to stay healthy.
A. working out B. speaking out C. taking out D. hanging out
8. People of different generations often _____ conflict with one another.
A. keep up with B. care about C. come into D. interact with
9. Young people now are true _____. They grow up with technology and start using a computer at an early age.
A. digital natives B. critical thinkers C. book lovers D. players
10. The main goals of this organization are promoting youth volunteering and helping the _____ of the ASEAN community.
A. develop B. developing C. developed D. development
11. One of the problems for many city _____ is the high cost of living.
A. villagers B. employers C. leaders D. dwellers
12. Sometimes international events are great chances for countries to strengthen their _____ with other ones.
A. tradition B. relations C. interactions D. expectations
13. To become an AYVP _____, students must be qualified for the programme.
A. volunteer B. volunteers C. voluntary D. voluntarily
14. The aim of the meeting is to discuss _____ issues such as climate change and pollution.
A. peaceful B. successful C. current D. emerging
15. Joining WTO has helped Vietnam _____ its economic growth.
A. provide B. promote C. prevent D. predict
16. Vietnam has also become more attractive to foreign _____.
A. investors B. invest C. investment D. investor
17. Communicating with people and managing teamwork well are important _____.
A. cultural exchange B. current issues C. leadership skills D. community projects
18. A green city is designed to reduce its negative impact _____ the environment.
A. by B. in C. with D. on
19. Global warming is the _____ in the earth's temperature caused by greenhouse gases.
A. balance B. pollution C. increase D. heat
20. Ending deforestation will be an _____ way to limit global warming.
A. useful B. unusual C. equal D. effective
21. Young people have contributed _____ the development of an ASEAN community.
A. to B. in C. for D. at
22. In some green cities, we can't see any _____ vehicles on the roads.
A. private B. public C. common D. special

III. GRAMMAR: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following sentences.

1. My friends suggested _____ about Vietnamese traditional culture for our team project.
A. present B. presented C. to present D. presenting

2. You should give up _____ right now if you want _____ longer.
 A. smoke/ lived B. to smoke/ living C. smoking/ to live D. smoked/ live
3. Some studies claim that _____ to heavy metal music is good for your health.
 A. listen B. listening C. be listening D. listened
4. The ASEAN School Tour Programme helps _____ cultural exchanges between Korea and ASEAN countries.
 A. promote B. promoted C. promotes D. promoting
5. I appreciate _____ the opportunity to give a talk about ASEAN at your school.
 A. having B. to have C. have D. had
6. He got good marks at his exams because he spent almost his time _____ his lessons.
 A. revise B. revising C. to revise D. to be revised
7. _____ with people and _____ teamwork well are important leadership skills.
 A. Communicate/ manage B. Communicated/ managed
 C. To communicate/ to manage D. Communicating/ managing
8. _____ that Mai is interested in environmental issues, Mike bought her a book about global warming.
 A. To know B. Know C. Knowing D. Known
9. _____ for his classmates, Tuan made some changes to their presentation on deforestation.
 A. Wait B. Waited C. To wait D. Waiting
10. _____ in open fires, rubbish and organic waste produce a great amount of black carbon.
 A. Burn B. Burnt C. Burning D. To burn
11. _____ research on climate change, Mike became interested in environmental studies.
 A. Doing B. To do C. Did D. Done
12. _____ widely for cooking and heating, sunlight and wind can reduce the use of fossil fuels.
 A. To use B. Used C. Use D. Using

Choose the underlined part A, B, C, or D that needs correcting to make a meaningful sentence:

13. I am seeing your point. but I don't think there's anything we can do at the moment.
 A B C D
14. I am believing that cities of the future should focus on the sustainable development.
 A B C D
15. We think of moving to the city to find a job now.
 A B C D
16. Power plants burn fossil fuels to operate; due to this they produce a variety of different pollution.
 A B C D
17. There are also differences in consumer of health care and social service between the two groups.
 A B C D
18. The high-rise building looks more attraction and becomes a symbol of the city.
 A B C D
19. The air in the city seems more pollute, and many city dwellers are concerned about it.
 A B C D
20. The chef tasted the meat cautious before serving it to his special guests.
 A B C D
21. During summer vacation, the students worked as volunteer to participate in the campaign to help the poor
 A B C D
22. Methane is emission during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil.
 A B C D

IV. READING:

Read the following passage and choose the correct word or phrase that best fits the blanks:

(1) _____ Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an organization of ten Southeast Asian countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. It promotes political, economic, cultural and social cooperation (2) _____ its members. (3) _____ ASEAN works for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, it is not a defence organization.

The members of ASEAN cooperate in such fields as population control, prevention of drug abuse, (4) _____ research and combating terrorism. Teachers, students and artists of the member nations exchange visits. In addition, the organization develops plans to promote tourism in ASEAN countries and to encourage programs of Southeast Asian studies. It works to (5) _____ trade barriers among the members.

Question 1. A. A B. The C. An D. No article

Question 2. A. between B. through C. among D. from

Question 3. A. Although B. But C. Because D. Since

Question 4. A. scientific B. science C. scientist D. scientifically

Question 5. A. increase B. prevent C. develop D. reduce

Global Warming

Every day, light from the sun warms the earth, causing it to release heat. Gases in (1) _____ earth's atmosphere - mostly carbon dioxide (CO₂) - stop some of the heat from escaping (2) _____ space so that the earth is kept warm. For the past 10,000 years, this heat was kept the earth at regular temperatures. (3) _____ , over the past 100 years, (4) _____ have noticed higher levels of carbon dioxide. More carbon dioxide means more heat, which means higher temperatures on Earth. We've already seen some (5) _____ of global warming. Nine of the ten warmest years in history have occurred in the last fifteen years. Ground that has been frozen since the last Ice Age is melting. There are more hurricanes and disastrous storms than ever before.

Question 1. A. A B. The C. An D. No article

Question 2. A. between B. through C. into D. from

Question 3. A. However B. But C. Because D. Since

Question 4. A. scientific B. science C. scientists D. scientifically

Question 5. A. dangers B. risks C. threats D. consequences

Read the text and choose the best answers

The Best Time To Exercise

We all know the importance of exercise as a healthy habit. But what's the best time to exercise? Research has shown that morning, afternoon, or evening workouts have their own benefits. When you work out in the morning, you burn more fat. In fact, those who start their exercise routine on an empty stomach can burn about 20 percent more body fat than those exercising later in the day. Morning exercise also helps many people sleep better at night.

Afternoon or evening workouts can also bring benefits. Remember that your temperature is the highest between 2 p.m and 6 p.m. This temperature helps increase your muscle strength and endurance. In the afternoon or evening, your reaction time is at **its** quickest, while your heart rate and blood pressure are the lowest. Exercising at this time **decreases** your chances of injury while improving your performance. So, depending on your schedule and preferences, you can choose the best time to work out.

Question 1. What of the following is a benefit of a morning workout?

- A. You gain more body fat. B. You put on weight.
C. You have an empty stomach. D. You have a better night's sleep.

Question 2. What of the following is a benefit of an afternoon or evening workout?

- A. You can avoid the risk of injury.

- B. Your reaction time is slow.
- C. Your heart rate and blood pressure are the highest.
- D. Your body temperature is the lowest.

Question 3. The word **its** in paragraph 2 refers to _____

- A. afternoon
- B. reaction time
- C. evening
- D. heart rate

Question 4. The word **decrease** in paragraph 2 mostly mean _____

- A. reduce
- B. boost
- C. increase
- D. enhance

Question 5. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Benefits of morning workouts and injuries.
- B. Workouts at different times and their benefits.
- C. Advantages of evening workouts.
- D. Drawbacks of afternoon workouts.

V. WRITING:

A. Complete each sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one printed before it

1. " Let's go out and enjoy the nice weather " Susan said to her friend.
→ Susan suggested.....
2. Can you give me some advice about this?
→ Do you mind.....?
3. It took Alice 30 minutes to write the report.
→ Alice spent.....
4. When farmers cut down forests to make space for farm animals and crops, they contribute to global warming.
→....., farmers contribute to global warming.
5. Sunlight and wind are used widely for cooking and heating, they can reduce use of fossil fuels.
→....., sunlight and wind can reduce use of fossil fuels.
6. Adria can't forget the trip to some Southeast Asian nations she participated in last month.
→..... was an unforgettable experience for Andria.
7. If parents spend much less time talking to their child, they have to deal with the generation gap later.
→....., parents have to deal with the generation gap later.
8. When fossil fuels are burnt for energy, they release CO2 and other greenhouse gases.
→.....,fossil fuels release CO2 and other greenhouse gases

B. Use the words and phrases below, and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences. Change the verb forms if necessary.

1. Art museum building / look / impressive / a distance.
→.....
2. My parents / think / buy / new / house / outside / city.
→.....
3. Build / smart city / seem / impossible / 50 years / ago.
→.....
4. Become / member of the club / require / particular / skills / experience.
→.....
5. Tom / need / have / strong / leadership skill / manage / this project
→.....
6. programme / about / ASEAN Young Leaders / be / show / on the CTVC Channel.
→.....
7. City dwellers / can easily / book / parking lot / use / a mobile app.
→.....

8. The organisation / make / major contribution / economic development / in / region.

→.....

VI. SPEAKING (2.0 pts)

Phần I. Giới thiệu bản thân: 0.5 điểm

Trình bày các thông tin về bản thân (tên, tuổi, nơi ở, gia đình,..) / sở thích/ về thầy cô, mái trường / môn học yêu thích,...

Phần II. Bốc thăm/ Chọn và nói về 1 trong các chủ đề sau: 1.0 điểm

- 1. Talking about the ways to help people have a long and healthy life.*
- 2. Talking about advantages of living in a smart city.*
- 3. Talking about disadvantage of living in a smart city.*

Phần III. Trả lời câu hỏi mở rộng theo chủ đề đã bốc thăm ở phần II: 0.5 điểm

1. What do you do to have a long and healthy life?
2. How often do you morning exercise?
3. What do you like most about smart cities?
4. What don't you like most about smart cities?