

**ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA GIỮA KÌ II**  
**MÔN TIẾNG ANH E10**  
**Năm học 2025-2026**

**I. NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP**

**Unit 6: Healthy living**

**Từ vựng (Vocabulary):** parts of the body, words connected with health, idioms connected with health and illness

**Ngữ pháp (Grammar):**

- Zero, first, second and third conditionals
- Unless, as long as, provided/providing (that), in case
- I wish/If only

**Viết (Writing):** write a for-and-against essay

**Unit 7: Creative arts**

**Từ vựng (Vocabulary):** music and film, media habits, compound nouns and adjectives

**Ngữ pháp (Grammar):**

- Reported speech - statements
- Reported speech - questions
- Reported speech - other reporting verbs
- Reported speech - other reporting structures

**Viết (Writing):** write a review

**II. ĐỀ KIỂM TRA**

- Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút.

- Hình thức làm bài: 80% trắc nghiệm (trắc nghiệm chọn đáp án đúng, điền từ, đúng/sai, nối, sắp xếp câu) gồm 40 câu và 20% tự luận gồm 1 câu (Writing).

- Các câu hỏi từ đơn giản đến nâng cao đòi hỏi HS phải có kiến thức cơ bản và cập nhật với khả năng trình bày logic.

**III. LƯU Ý**

- HS chủ động xây dựng đề cương lí thuyết nếu cần; tự ôn bài, đọc bài trong Student's Book, Workbook và tìm kiếm tư liệu liên quan để có thể có kiến thức phong phú.

- HS không dùng bút chì, bút xóa trong quá trình làm bài. Bài làm trình bày rõ ràng, ngắn gọn, viết sạch sẽ, đầy đủ thông tin cá nhân.

**IV. TƯ LIỆU HỖ TRỢ**

**1. Ôn tập**

- HS tự ôn tập, sử dụng các tài liệu do giáo viên cung cấp bao gồm đề cương, giáo trình Student's

book, Workbook, bài tập phát tay. Tất cả các tài liệu này đã được đăng trên Google classroom.

## 2. Ví dụ mẫu

### A. TRẮC NGHIỆM

#### I. Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer A, B, or C.

1. My mum has been ill for a couple of weeks, but she \_\_\_\_\_ it now.  
A. is getting over                      B. is putting over                      C. is sleeping over
2. She tried to kick the ball, but she fell over and hurt her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bone                                      B. ankle                                      C. artery
3. In the 1970s, film studios started to focus on making more films for young people, with \_\_\_\_\_ action and lots of special effects.  
A. appealing                              B. intriguing                              C. fast-moving
4. Blockbusters are expensive to make and if they fail at the \_\_\_\_\_ there can be serious consequences for the film studios.  
A. box office                              B. ATM                                      C. cashpoint
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the film wasn't very well-known – I can't remember his name.  
A. role                                      B. scene                                      C. star

#### II. Grammar

Choose the correct answer A, B, or C.

1. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early last night so I wouldn't be so tired now.  
A. I went                                      B. I had gone                                      C. I go
2. If I had known how much coursework there would be, I \_\_\_\_\_ this subject.  
A. wouldn't have taken                      B. will take                                      C. would take
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a serious mistake, I'm sure you'll do well in the exam.  
A. Provided you don't make  
B. Provided that you hadn't made  
C. Providing you didn't make
4. My mum offered \_\_\_\_\_ me a subscription to a Spanish newspaper.  
A. buying                                      B. to buying                                      C. to buy
5. A number of famous musicians have accused secondary sales websites \_\_\_\_\_ exploiting music fans.  
A. for                                      B. to                                      C. of

#### III. Reading



A test that's all about you!

- A. When you apply for a job or attend a job interview, you may have to take a psychometric test. These tests, which may involve answering lots of multiple choice questions, are designed to assess

your ability or skill to do certain tasks and your personality as well as how you behave in certain situations.

B. Psychometric tests began to appear in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In France, three psychologists, Alfred Binet, Victor Henri and Théodore Simon, developed a test that aimed to identify children with mental problems. The test was developed over 15 years. It assessed the speaking skills and mental ability of children. It might be surprising to hear that it is still used to identify children who have problems with their mental development today.

C. Other early forms of psychometric testing included phrenology and graphology. Phrenology works by assessing someone's mental abilities and personality by measuring the size and shape of their head. It was very popular in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. However, once scientists had begun to study it, they soon realised that there was no relationship between the shape of someone's head and either their intelligence, abilities or personality.

D. Graphology also first became popular in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It analyses a person's handwriting to assess their personality and psychological state at the time they are writing. While its supporters believe that it is accurate and useful, especially when trying to find the right person for a job, there is little to no evidence to show that it works. Having said that, it is still used today by some employers when they are trying to employ new staff.

E. The most famous psychometric test is probably the Myers-Briggs test. It was invented by mother and daughter Katharine Cook Briggs and Isabel Briggs Myers in the US in the 1940s. The test is based on the work of the Swiss psychiatrist, Carl Jung. Jung had suggested that people experience the world using four psychological functions and one of these functions is the most used by a person for most of the time. The test, which took more than 20 years to develop, involves answering almost a hundred questions. The results are then used to put a person into one of 16 personality types. These days over million people take the test each year, often when they are applying for a job, and even as a way to find a suitable boyfriend or girlfriend!

F. These days, many experts believe psychometric testing is not accurate. For example, one person can do the same test two weeks in a row and end up with completely different results. There is also the concern that they can do more harm than good. For example, a test may be good at choosing which people are not suitable for a job, but it also may turn down people who are very suitable and would be excellent. Having said that, psychometric testing is here to stay. The business of testing is worth billions of euros each year and testing companies are constantly working to improve their tests. So, the best advice for anyone who is applying for a job soon is simple: practise and prepare.

**Read the article about psychometric testing and complete the sentences (1–6) with the correct paragraph (A–F).**

1. Paragraph \_\_\_\_\_ talks about a very well-known test.
2. Paragraph \_\_\_\_\_ mentions a test that looks closely at a person's head.

3. Paragraph \_\_\_\_\_ explains what a psychometric test is.
4. Paragraph \_\_\_\_\_ looks at some of the criticism of the tests.
5. Paragraph \_\_\_\_\_ talks about the origins of the psychometric test.
6. Paragraph \_\_\_\_\_ talks about a test that looks at how people write.

**Read the text again and choose the best answers (A, B or C).**

1. Psychometric tests can be used ...
  - A. to find out how intelligent someone is.
  - B. to see how people act in different situations.
  - C. to find out why people behave like they do.
2. Binet, Henri and Simon's test ...
  - A. looked at children's ability to speak and think.
  - B. was only used for a short time.
  - C. could tell which children in a class were the cleverest.
3. Scientists found that phrenology ...
  - A. was a useful way of studying someone's ability.
  - B. showed that people with larger heads were generally more intelligent.
  - C. had no evidence to support it.
4. In order to find the best person for a job, some companies today use ...
  - A. phrenology.
  - B. graphology.
  - C. Binet, Henri and Simon's test.
5. The Myers-Briggs test ...
  - A. can be used to tell someone what their personality type is.
  - B. uses evidence from a previous researcher.
  - C. is rarely used today.
6. According to the writer, one criticism of psychometric tests is that ...
  - A. they can end up suggesting unsuitable people for a job.
  - B. they can prevent talented people from getting a job.
  - C. they can be repeated and offer the same results.

#### **IV. Listening**

**☞ Listen to a radio interview with a woman about a trip.**

**Choose the best answers (A, B or C).**

1. Eva managed to travel to a number of countries ...
  - A. without spending any money.
  - B. without spending much money.
  - C. by splashing out.
2. Eva joined the pet sitting website ...



- A. before she went travelling.
  - B. when she was travelling.
  - C. when she was in Italy.
3. How was Eva able to afford to stay in Rome?
- A. She found a cheap, but dirty hostel.
  - B. She looked after someone's house.
  - C. She got a job in exchange for food and accommodation.
4. With regards to ride sharing ...
- A. Eva thinks it's something everyone should try.
  - B. Eva didn't feel comfortable with it.
  - C. Eva appreciated the information on the website.
5. Eva travelled cheaply on public transport by ...
- A. travelling at unpopular times of the day.
  - B. booking her tickets months in advance.
  - C. travelling with friends.
6. Eva saved money in Oxford by ...
- A. visiting in the evening.
  - B. visiting on a Friday.
  - C. visiting with a student.

**Listen again. Complete the sentences with one or two words in each gap.**

1. Eva has recently been travelling in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In France, Eva looked after \_\_\_\_\_ while they were away.
3. In Rome, she cleaned \_\_\_\_\_ in exchange for somewhere to live.
4. Eva only used the ride sharing website because she was able to read about \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A couple of the people she met using the ride sharing website became \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Eva found out that on Friday evenings, people under 26 years old can visit the Louvre Museum for \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. TỰ LUẬN**

**V. Writing**

You have been discussing healthy lifestyles in your English class and now your teacher has asked you to write an essay with this title:

