**Đề thi học kì 1 Tiếng A[[1]](#footnote-1)nh 7 Global Success - Đề số 5**

**II. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.**

**A.** help **B.** benefit **C.** elderly **D.** garden

**A.** kitchen **B.** charity **C.** machine **D.** sandwich

**A.** control **B.** bottle **C.** volunteer **D.** concentrate

**A.** finished **B.** reported **C.** landed **D.** succeeded

**III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete these sentences.**

He ate a lot of fried food, so he fat quickly.

**A.** got **B.** get **C.** gets **D.** will get

**11.** you like to go to the movies with me? - Yes, I’d love to.

**A.** Will **B.** Would **C.** Are **D.** Could

My sister is very good Literature, so she always gets good marks.

**A.** in **B.** at **C.** of **D.** on

My sister likes beef. It’s her favourite .

**A.** meat **B.** drink **C.** vegetable **D.** fruit

Viet Duc High School in Ha Noi is one of the oldest schools in Viet Nam. They it in 1897.

**A.** built **B.** got **C.** made **D.** did

I want to pass the test, I’m studying hard.

**A.** but **B.** because **C.** so **D.** although

The person who directs the performance of an orchestra is the .

**A.** conductor **B.** director **C.** composer **D.** musician

**17.** We have rice and fish for lunch.

**A.** some

**B.** any

**C.** a

**D.** an

**IV. Complete each sentence below by filling in each blank with the correct form of the word provided.**

My dad enjoys stamps, and he has a big stamp collection. (COLLECT)

Having a pet helps children take on more . (RESPONSIBLE)

vegetables are very good for your health. (COLOUR)

Did you read books to the in the nursing home last Sunday? (ELDER)

At this school fair, you can exchange paper for notebooks. (USE)

# Find the mistake and correct it.

1. There are **(A)** any oranges **(B)** on the **(C)** table in **(D)** the kitchen. We need to buy some.
2. How much **(A)** sandwiches do **(B)** you want to buy **(C)**? – Just **(D)** two.

# Read the passage, then choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

English is my mother tongue. Besides, I can speak French and Spanish. I studied the two languages when I was at high school. Now, I am still learning Spanish at the University. As for me, mastering a foreign language is not easy. After studying a language, practice is very necessary and useful. Travelling to the country where the target language is spoken is very helpful, but if you cannot speak the language well enough you will certainly have troubles. I also frequently go to the movies, watch television, listen to the radio in the language I am trying to learn. Reading is another good way to learn. Books are good, but I personally think newspapers and magazines are better. However, getting some knowledge of the language is the most important thing. Grammar and vocabulary should be mastered first.

1. How many languages can the writer speak?

**A.** 1 **B.** 2 **C.** 3 **D.** 4

1. The writer has learnt Spanish .
   1. in Spain **B.** at high school **C.** in other countries **D.** at home
2. Travelling may cause troubles if .
   1. you cannot speak the language well enough.
   2. you can speak the language well enough.
   3. you can speak the language bad enough.
   4. you can communicate in the target language.
3. Some useful ways to practise your target language are
   1. listening to the radio and watching TV in the language.
   2. reading books in the language.
   3. seeing films in the language.
   4. all are correct.
4. According to the writer, what should be mastered first?
   1. Vocabulary **B.** Vocabulary and grammar **C.** Writing skill **D.** Reading skill

**Fill in each blank with one suitable from the box to complete the passage. There are some extra words.**

English is my mother tongue, you’ll love this story! Last month, my Mum bought me a recipe book. The recipe looked very easy, **(30)** I decided to make pizza for dinner one evening.

I bought the **(31)** and then I started to make the bread for the pizza. I **(32)** flour, salt and water in a bowl. I was listening to music **(33)** the radio. It was very loud, so I didn’t hear my brother come into the kitchen. He shouted my name and scared me. I **(34)** the bowl. The flour and water went all over the table, the floor and my trousers.

**Rewrite the following sentences in a way that their original meanings do not change.**

**35.** What is the price of the bicycle?

=> How much ?

***on – eggs – my – dropped – ingredients – mixed – so – in***

1. The Louvre in Paris is the largest art museum in the world.

=> No other art museum in the world is as .

1. This film is not like the others: It is educational and informative.

=> This film is different .

1. Collecting and trying recipes from foreign countries is one of Jane's interests. Jane is .
2. Because of the heavy rain, they didn't go camping yesterday. Because it .
3. I much prefer country life to city life.

I think living in the country is .

# ------------------THE END------------------

**Đề thi học kì 1 Tiếng Anh 7 Global Success - Đề số 4**

# Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently.

1. **A.** umbrella **B.** focus **C.** under **D.** mushroom
2. **A.** cough **B.** enough **C.** through **D.** laugh
3. **A.** started **B.** washed **C.** wanted **D.** visited
4. **A.** sunburnt **B.** sculpture **C.** service **D.** sugar
5. **A.** usually **B.** composer **C.** leisure **D.** version

# Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete these sentences.

1. People in the countryside have less stress, they usually live longer.
   1. so **B.** and **C.** but **D.** or
2. Vietnamese has some kinds of traditional such as “*Cheo*” or “*Cai luong*”.
   1. music **B.** opera **C.** play **D.** instrument
3. Last Sunday, Tuan participated in funds for street children.
   1. making **B.** taking **C.** raising **D.** gathering
4. -“Would you like me to turn off your computer? - “ . I’ll do it myself.”

**A.** No, thanks **B.** Yes, please **C.** Don’t do it **D.** Of course

1. ***Liz:*** I am afraid that I am putting on weight. - ***Tony:*** .
   1. Wash your hands more **B.** Eat less junk food

**C.** Sleep more **D.** Sunbathe less

1. My father loved horse-riding when he was young.
   1. doing **B.** going **C.** playing **D.** taking
2. He can teach me to cook some popular dishes. He has free time today.
   1. any **B.** a lot of **C.** many **D.** some
3. We can borrow books and magazines from the .
   1. school library **B.** school garden **C.** computer room **D.** school yard
4. When I saw Hoa, she was holding a pocket English dictionary her hands.
   1. at **B.** in **C.** on **D.** from
5. This painting is prettier, but it is not the other one.
   1. as expensive than **B.** expensive than

**C.** as expensive as **D.** much expensive as

1. The lemonade isn't very sweet. I'll add some more .
   1. salt **B.** pepper **C.** sugar **D.** lemon
2. Turn the TV off. The show is .
   1. exciting **B.** peaceful **C.** tiring **D.** boring

# Read and use the five words in the box to fill in the text. There is one extra word you don't need to use.

***food more less riding calories a lot***

We need **(23)** or energy to do the things we do every day such as walking, **(24)** a bike and even sleeping! We get calories from the **(25)** we eat. If we eat too many, we can get fat. If we don't eat enough we feel tired and weak.

People should have between 1,600 and 2,500 calories a day to stay in shape. Sports and activities like riding a bike and running use **(26)** of calories. Sleeping and watching TV use **(27)** . Do you think you are eating more or less calories than you need?

1. **Find a mistake (A, B, C, or D) in each of the following sentences and correct it.**
2. Although this motorbike is more expensive as that one, many people prefer to buy it.
   1. Although **B.** motorbike **C.** as **D.** prefer
3. Mai asked me: "How are you going to school every day?"
   1. asked **B.** are you going **C.** to **D.** every
4. The English summer course will start at June 2nd and finish in August.
   1. The **B.** will **C.** at **D.** in
5. There was a lot of people trying to enter the stadium to see the football match.
   1. was **B.** people **C.** to enter **D.** the

# ------------------THE END------------------

**Đề thi học kì 1 Tiếng Anh 7 Global Success - Đề số 3**

**Exercise 2: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others’.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **9. A.** huge | **B.** general | **C.** group |
| **10. A.** science | **B.** sure | **C.** Spanish |
| **11. A.** voluntary | **B.** conclusion | **C.** compare |
| **12. A.** charity | **B.** much | **C.** machine |
| **13. A.** information | **B.** forget | **C.** born |
| **14. A.** watch | **B.** chapter | **C.** chemical |

# Exercise 3: Choose the best option to complete each sentence. Circle A, B, or C.

1. Phan Boi Chau high school is for students in the province.
   1. secondary **B.** present **C.** gifted
2. A: How much yogurt do you need to buy? - B: .
   1. two tablespoons **B.** four cartons **C.** five bars
3. A: What would you like for the ?

B: I’d like the roasted fish, spring rolls, stir-fried vegetables and a bowl of *canh chua,* please!

* 1. starter **B.** main course **C.** dessert

1. *Mona Lisa* is a famous masterpiece, which was by Leonardo da Vinci.
   1. painted **B.** composed **C.** directed
2. I cannot watch movies. They’re so scaring!
   1. action **B.** animated **C.** horror
3. The eight-year-old Charlie Chaplin became a professional entertainer as a .
   1. actor **B.** dancer **C.** author
4. A: are we visiting Quoc Hoc Hue? - B: Next weekend.
   1. What **B.** When **C.** Where
5. Have you received any special gift Christmas?
   1. at **B.** in **C.** on
6. When you visit my school, you can see many modern facilities the classrooms.
   1. at **B.** in **C.** on
7. she wants to stay in shape, she tries to eat a healthier diet and do more exercise.
   1. Because of **B.** Although **C.** As

# Exercise 4: Find a mistake (A, B, C or D) in each of the following sentences.

1. Breakfast is the most important meal in a day but you should eat many nutritious foods.
   1. most **B.** in **C.** but **D.** eat
2. I would like to making chicken and mushroom soup tonight. Do you want to come over for dinner?
   1. making **B.** tonight **C.** to come **D.** dinner
3. I usually go jogging in the early morning but today I stay at home because of the cold weather.
   1. usually **B.** in **C.** stay **D.** because of
4. Do we have some potatoes left in the kitchen? I’d like to make some French fries.
   1. some **B.** left **C.** in **D.** to make

# READING

**Exercise 5: Read the passage.**

A school meal or school lunch is a meal provided to students and sometimes teachers at a school, typically in the middle or beginning of the school day. Countries around the world offer various kinds of school meal programs. Because it is important for children to eat nutritious and healthy food, school lunches around the world become one essential topic to discuss.

# Japan

This country is a world-wide known place of healthy eating. According to the teacher of English in one of the Japanese districts, students in Japan usually eat a bowl of rice, some fish, a salad made from pickles, some sort of soup and tofu added with vegetables and fruits. Japanese students are also given a bottle of milk for every school lunch. This variety of products is traditional for the Japanese people and represents quite a healthy and nutritious range of foods.

# The United States

The typical school lunch in the USA is burger and chips, which is not as nutritious as expected. It leads to such health problems as obesity and overweight in the later years of life. However, recently, the American government has passed an act according to which school lunches should comprise of more nutritious and healthy foods. Hopefully, such measures will help to improve the quality of school lunches in the US.

# India

Schools in India do not provide school lunches. Therefore, children in India typically eat lunch at home. There is also a service of providing fresh meals and delivering them to school. The containers from school lunches are then picked up by the servicemen. A typical school lunch in India comprises of flat bread known as “roti” and a meat or vegetable curry. Such lunch can be considered a nutritious option being beneficial for the health of children.

# South Korea

People in this country care much about school lunch. The country’s government has actually banned the fast food advertisements because they might not be good for children and make them eat unhealthy foods. The typical school lunch in South Korea consists of “kimchi”, tofu, soybean sprouts and rice. Such lunch is absolutely healthy for children and sometimes look alike Japanese school lunches. South Koreans are known for taking much care about health and nutrition. So their school lunches definitely stand out compared to other countries.

# Circle the best answer A, B, or C to each of the questions.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
   1. Students in different countries
   2. Meals in different countries
   3. School lunches in many countries
2. When is school lunch typically served?
   1. in the beginning of the school day
   2. in the middle of the school day
   3. both A&B
3. Why do people all around the world dicuss about school lunches?
   1. Because eating healthy food is very essential for children
   2. Because both teachers and students need to eat at school
   3. Because the food in some schools are good and healthy
4. “Roti” is a food in school lunches.
   1. American **B.** Indian **C.** Japanese
5. According to the passage, which country has unhealthy school lunches?
   1. India **B.** The United States **C.** South Korea

# Decide the statements below are True (T) or False (F).

1. Japanese students usually eat seafood, salad and vegetable soup with rice and fruits.
2. What students in England often have for their school lunches are burgers and chips.
3. Eating too much fast food at lunch can lead to obesity among American children.
4. Many Indian children eat lunch at home, or have their lunches delivered to school by the servicemen.
5. Korean students rarely eat *kimchi,* tofu, soybean sprouts and rice for lunch.

# WRITING

**Exercise 6: Complete the second sentence, using the words in brackets.**

1. Her favourite movies are not like mine. **(from)**

Her .

1. Minh is a better singer than Huyen. **(as)**

Huyen can’t .

1. The music festival this year is not very good. Last year’s was better. **(as)**

The music festival this year last year’s.

1. No other art museum in the world is as large as The Louvre in Paris. **(the)**

The Louvre in Paris .

1. You shouldn’t stay up too late. **(good for)**

Staying .

# -----THE END-----

**Đề thi học kì 1 Tiếng Anh 7 Global Success - Đề số 2**

**LISTENING**

# Exercise 1: Listen to two friends Jamie and Sally ordering food in a restaurant.

* 1. **Decide these statements below are True or False.**
     1. The customers want two tables.
     2. The two customers order the same starter.
     3. Both of them order the Thai chicken for their main course.
     4. The customers order juice and mineral water.
     5. Both customers order a dessert.

# Fill in each blank with ONE SUITABLE WORD.

1. A table two, please.
2. Are you to order?
3. What would you for your starter?
4. I’d like French onion \_ , please.
5. I’ll have a orange juice.

# LANGUAGE FOCUS

**Exercise 2: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others’.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **A.** vision 2. **A.** social | **B.** pleasure  **B.** city | **C.** impression  **C.** center |
| **13. A.** want | **B.** walk | **C.** water |
| **14. A.** pop | **B.** bottle | **C.** roll |
| **15. A.** chemical | **B.** teacher | **C.** character |
| **16. A.** generation | **B.** magic | **C.** grab |

# Exercise 3: Choose the best option to complete each sentence. Circle A, B, or C.

1. The famous singer’s newest album is not as her old one.
   1. expensive **B.** more expensive **C.** expensive as
2. I don’t think my grandmom cooked this dish. The taste is so from her usual recipe.
   1. different **B.** same **C.** as
3. My best friend is a big fan of Imagine Dragons. He bought CDs, posters and albums.
   1. a **B.** any **C.** a lot of
4. A: I’m hungry! - B: Would you like to eat pasta?
   1. some **B.** a lot of **C.** any
5. Trinh Cong Son is one of Viet Nam’s greatest .
   1. singers **B.** scientists **C.** composers
6. The fruit tea is too sour. Let me add some .
   1. flour **B.** salt **C.** sugar
7. The grade 9 students have to excellently the entrance exam to enter this gifted school.
   1. perform **B.** pass **C.** study
8. What do you usually do the summer holiday?
   1. at **B.** in **C.** on
9. A: What is your address?

B: It’s 30 Tran Hung Dao Street.

* 1. at **B.** in **C.** on

1. You can see the music room the second floor of the building over there.
   1. at **B.** in **C.** on

# Exercise 4: Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Watch out! You (put) too much salt into the soup.
2. There (be) a lot of chili sauce in my *banh mi.* It’s too much for me!
3. This weekend, we (visit) my dream high school. I can’t wait!
4. I’m going to the supermarket now. Do you want me (buy) anything for dinner?

# READING

**Exercise 5: Read the passage. Circle the best answer A, B, or C to each of the questions.**

There are many different ways for people to discover and listen to music. British teenagers can enjoy listening to music on the Internet, on TV or they can go outside and enjoy live performances.

The O2 in London is the second largest live music arena in Europe. There you can see world-famous bands such as One Direction, Justin Bieber, Scissor Sisters, Prince, The Rolling Stones, Elton John, and Take That. This massive stadium has space for 20,000 people. It also has 548 toilets! Tickets are not cheap. You can pay more than £50 to see a concert at The O2.

What about free live music? There are music festivals across Britain every year that are completely free of charge. Last year more than 150,000 people went to the Tramlines free music festival in Sheffield in the north of England. The two-day festival is held every July. Last year there were nine hundred performances in total including local bands as well as music from all over the world.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
   1. The expensive tickets in The O2
   2. The parks where British people can watch music performances
   3. Two ways for British people to enjoy live music
2. According to the passage, is the place where some world-famous bands performed.
   1. The O2 **B.** Tramlines **C.** Sheffield
3. How many people can enjoy the live music performances in the O2 stadium?

**A.** 548 **B.** 20,000 **C.** 150,000

1. How long does the Tramlines free music last every July?
   1. 1 week **B.** 2 days **C.** 2 months
2. How many performances in Tramlines festival last year?

**A.** 500 **B.** 90 **C.** 900

# Exercise 6: Complete the reading passage with the words or phrases in the box.

**raise than Remember much heart problems**

People who eat a lot of fruit and vegetables are less likely to have (36) . You should eat at least

five portions of fruit and vegetables a day. One portion is e.g. a banana, an apple, one slice of melon or pineapple or two plums. (37) that potatoes are not included on that list.

Eating too much salt can (38) your blood pressure. And people with high blood pressure are three times more likely to develop heart disease or have a stroke (39) people with normal blood pressure. 75% of the salt we eat is already in the food we buy, such as breakfast cereals, soups, sauces. So you could easily be eating too (40) salt without realising it.

# WRITING

**Exercise 7: Complete the second sentence, using the words in brackets.**

1. I think hip hop music is more exciting than jazz music. **(as … as)**

I think jazz music is not .

1. The poster in Jack’s room is not different from the poster in the store. **(like)**

The poster in the store .

1. Baking cakes is Jane’s hobby. **(interested)**

Jane .

1. Because of the heavy rain yesterday, they did not go to school on time. **(Because)**

Because .

1. Eating too much sugary food is not good for your health. **(should)**

You .

# -----THE END-----

**HƯỚNG DẪN GIẢI**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. F | 6. for | 11. C | 16. C | 21. C | 26. C | 31. C | 36. heart problems |
| 2. F | 7. ready | 12. A | 17. C | 22. C | 27. are putting | 32. A | 37. Remember |
| 3. T | 8. like | 13. A | 18. A | 23. B | 28. is | 33. B | 38. raise |
| 4. F | 9. soup | 14. C | 19. C | 24. B | 29. are visiting | 34. B | 39. than |
| 5. F | 10. fresh | 15. B | 20. A | 25. A | 30. to buy | 35. C | 40. much |

1. as exciting as hip hop music.
2. is like the poster in Jack’s room.
3. is interested in baking cakes.
4. it rained heavily yesterday, they did not go to school on time.
5. should not eat too much sugary food.

# HƯỚNG DẪN GIẢI CHI TIẾT

1. **F**

**Kiến thức:** Nghe hiểu

**Giải thích:** Các vị khách muốn đặt hai bàn.

**Thông tin:** Jamie: Hi. A table for two, please.

**Tạm dịch:** Jamie: Xin chào. Cho tôi một bàn cho hai người nhé! Đáp án F.

# F

**Kiến thức:** Nghe hiểu

**Giải thích:** Hai vị khách cùng gọi món khai vị giống nhau. **Thông tin:** Waiter: What would you like for your starter? Jamie: I’d like French onion soup, please.

Sally: And I’ll have a tomato salad, please.

**Tạm dịch:** Bồi bàn: Bạn muốn gọi gì cho món khai vị? Jamie: Tôi muốn gọi súp hành Pháp nhé.

Sally: Tôi muốn gọi món salad cà chua nhé. Đáp án F.

# T

**Kiến thức:** Nghe hiểu

**Giải thích:** Cả hai người gọi món gà kiểu Thái cho món chính.

**Thông tin:** Waiter: And for your main course?

Jamie: Mmm, I’m not sure. I don’t know whether to have the steak or Thai chicken. Sally: Oh, I’d like the Thai chicken and rice, please.

Jamie: OK, me too.

Waiter: So that’s two Thai chicken and rice.

**Tạm dịch:** Bồi bàn: Còn món chính thì sao?

Jamie: Hmm. Tôi không chắc. Tôi đang phân vân nên ăn bít-tết hay món gà kiểu Thái. Sally: Oh, tôi gọi gà kiểu Thái và cơm nhé.

Jamie: Được, tôi cũng vậy.

Bồi bàn: Vậy là hai suất gà kiểu Thái và cơm. Đáp án T.

# T

**Kiến thức:** Nghe hiểu

**Giải thích:** Các người khách gọi nước ép và nước khoáng.

**Thông tin:** Jamie: I’ll have a fresh orange juice and ... Sally: I’d like some mineral water, please.

**Tạm dịch:** Jamie: Tôi gọi một nước cam ép tươi và … Sally: Cho tôi một nước khoáng nhé.

Đáp án T.

# F

**Kiến thức:** Nghe hiểu

**Giải thích:** Cả hai người khách đều gọi đồ tráng miệng. Không có thông tin này => hai người không gọi.

Đáp án F.

# for

**Kiến thức:** Nghe hiểu

**Giải thích:** A table **for** two, please!

**Tạm dịch:** Cho tôi một bàn cho hai người nhé! Đáp án for.

# ready

**Kiến thức:** Nghe hiểu

**Giải thích:** Are you **ready** to order?

**Tạm dịch:** Các bạn đã sẵn sàng gọi món chưa? Đáp án ready.

# like

**Kiến thức:** Nghe hiểu

**Giải thích:** What would you **like** for your starter?

**Tạm dịch:** Bạn muốn gọi gì cho món khai vị? Đáp án like.

# soup

**Kiến thức:** Nghe hiểu

**Giải thích:** I’d like French onion **soup**, please.

**Tạm dịch:** Jamie: Tôi muốn gọi súp hành kiểu Pháp nhé. Đáp án soup.

# fresh

**Kiến thức:** Nghe hiểu

**Giải thích:** I’ll have a **fresh** orange juice. **Tạm dịch:** Tôi gọi một nước cam ép tươi. Đáp án fresh.

# Audio script:

Waiter: Hello!

Jamie: Hi. A table for two, please.

Waiter: Of course. Over here, please. Here’s the menu. Sally: Thank you.

Waiter: Are you ready to order? Sally: Yes, we are.

Waiter: What would you like for your starter? Jamie: I’d like French onion soup, please.

Sally: And I’ll have a tomato salad, please. Waiter: And for your main course?

Jamie: Mmm, I’m not sure. I don’t know whether to have the steak or Thai chicken. Sally: Oh, I’d like the Thai chicken and rice, please.

Jamie: OK, me too.

Waiter: So that’s two Thai chicken and rice. What would you like to drink? Jamie: I’ll have a fresh orange juice and ...

Sally: I’d like some mineral water, please. Waiter: OK, thank you.

# Dịch bài nghe:

Bồi bàn: Xin chào!

Jamie: Xin chào. Cho tôi một bàn cho hai người nhé!

Bồi bàn: Dĩ nhiên. Bạn ngồi đằng kia nhé. Đây là thực đơn. Sally: Cảm ơn.

Bồi bàn: Các bạn đã sẵn sàng gọi món chưa? Sally: Rồi nhé.

Bồi bàn: Bạn muốn gọi gì cho món khai vị? Jamie: Tôi muốn gọi súp hành kiểu Pháp nhé.

Sally: Tôi muốn gọi món salad cà chua nhé. Bồi bàn: Còn món chính thì sao?

Jamie: Hmm. Tôi không chắc. Tôi đang phân vân nên ăn bít-tết hay món gà kiểu Thái. Sally: Oh, tôi gọi gà kiểu Thái và cơm nhé.

Jamie: Được, tôi cũng vậy.

Bồi bàn: Vậy là hai suất gà kiểu Thái và cơm. Bạn muốn uống gì? Jamie: Tôi gọi một nước cam ép tươi và …

Sally: Cho tôi một nước khoáng nhé. Bồi bàn: Vâng. Cảm ơn!

# C

**Kiến thức:** Phát âm “s”

# Giải thích:

1. vision /ˈvɪʒn/
2. pleasure /ˈpleʒə®/
3. impression /ɪmˈpreʃn/ Đáp án C.

# A

**Kiến thức:** Phát âm “c”

# Giải thích:

1. social /ˈsəʊʃl/
2. city /ˈsɪti/
3. center /ˈsentə(r)/ Đáp án A.

# A

**Kiến thức:** Phát âm “a”

# Giải thích:

1. want /wɒnt/
2. walk /wɔːk/
3. water /ˈwɔːtə(r)/ Đáp án A.

# C

**Kiến thức:** Phát âm “o”

# Giải thích:

1. pop /pɒp/
2. bottle /ˈbɒtl/
3. roll /rəʊl/

Đáp án C.

# B

**Kiến thức:** Phát âm “ch”

# Giải thích:

1. chemical /ˈkemɪkl/
2. teacher /ˈtiːtʃə(r)/
3. character /ˈkærəktə(r)/ Đáp án B.

# C

**Kiến thức:** Phát âm “g”

# Giải thích:

1. generation /ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn/
2. magic /ˈmædʒɪk/
3. grab /ɡræb/ Đáp án C.

# C

**Kiến thức:** So sánh ngang bằng với “as”

**Giải thích:** Cấu trúc: be + as + adj + as; Dấu hiệu “as”

**Tạm dịch:** Album mới nhất của cô ca sĩ nổi tiếng không đắt bằng album cũ. Đáp án C.

# A

**Kiến thức:** Từ vựng

**Giải thích:** Cụm: different from: khác so với

**Tạm dịch:** Tôi không nghĩ bà tôi đã nấu món này. Vị rất khác so với công thức thường ngày của bà. Đáp án A.

# C

**Kiến thức:** Lượng từ

**Giải thích:** Danh từ “CDs, posters, albums” số nhiều => không dùng với mạo từ “a”

“any” dùng với danh từ đếm được hoặc không đếm được, trong câu phủ định, nghi vấn => loại “any”

**Tạm dịch:** Bạn han của tôi là người hâm mộ của nhóm Imagine Dragons. Cậu ấy mua rất nhiều đĩa đơn, áp-phích và album.

Đáp án C.

# A

**Kiến thức:** Lượng từ

**Giải thích:** “some” dùng với danh từ đếm được/không đếm được, trong câu khẳng định, câu mời, gợi ý “any” dùng với danh từ đếm được hoặc không đếm được, trong câu phủ định, nghi vấn

“a lot of” dùng với danh từ đếm được/không đếm được, nghĩa: nhiều **Tạm dịch:** A: Tôi đói quá! – B: Bạn có muốn ăn một chút mì Ý không? Đáp án A.

# C

**Kiến thức:** Từ vựng

**Giải thích:** Trịnh Công Sơn là một trong vĩ đại nhất Việt Nam.

1. singers: những ca sĩ
2. scientists: những nhà khoa học
3. composers: những nhà soạn nhạc Đáp án C.

# C

**Kiến thức:** Từ vựng

**Giải thích:** Trà hoa quả này chua quá. Để tôi cho vào thêm chút .

1. flour: bột mì
2. salt: muối
3. sugar: đường Đáp án C.

# B

**Kiến thức:** Từ vựng

**Giải thích:** Học sinh lớp 9 phải xuất sắc kì thi chuyển cấp để vào học ở ngôi trường chuyên này.

1. perform: trình diễn
2. pass: vượt qua
3. study: học

# Đáp án B.

1. **B**

**Kiến thức:** Giới từ

**Giải thích:** Cụm “in the summer holiday”: vào kì nghỉ hè

**Tạm dịch:** Bạn thường làm gì vào kì nghỉ hè? Đáp án B.

# A

**Kiến thức:** Giới từ

**Giải thích:** Dùng “at” với địa chỉ có số nhà cố định.

**Tạm dịch:** A: Địa chỉ của bạn là gì? – B: Tôi ở 30 đường Trần Hưng Đạo. Đáp án A.

# C

**Kiến thức:** Giới từ

**Giải thích:** Dùng “on” với số tầng.

**Tạm dịch:** Bạn có thể thấy phòng học âm nhạc ở tầng hai tòa nhà đằng kia. Đáp án C.

# are putting

**Kiến thức:** Thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn

**Giải thích:** Dấu hiệu: Watch out!; Cách dùng: Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói

**Tạm dịch:** Cẩn thận! Bạn đang cho quá nhiều muối vào món súp đấy. Đáp án are putting.

# is

**Kiến thức:** Thì Hiện tại đơn

**Giải thích:** Cách dùng: Diễn tả một sự việc ở hiện tại

Danh từ “chilli sauce” là danh từ không đếm được => dùng “is” **Tạm dịch:** Có nhiều tương ớt trong bánh mì. Quá nhiều đối với tôi! Đáp án is.

# are visiting

**Kiến thức:** Thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn

**Giải thích:** Cách dùng: Diễn tả kế hoạch cho tương lai

**Tạm dịch:** Cuối tuần này, chúng tôi sẽ tới thăm ngôi trường cấp am ơ ước của tôi. Háo hức quá! Đáp án are visiting.

# to buy

**Kiến thức:** To V/ V-ing

**Giải thích:** Cấu trúc: want (sb) + to Vinf: muốn ai làm gì

**Tạm dịch:** Tôi đang đi tới siêu thị. Bạn có muốn tôi mua gì cho bữa tối không? Đáp án to buy.

# C

**Kiến thức:** Đọc hiểu

**Giải thích:** Nội dung chính của đoạn văn?

1. Những vé tham dự đắt đỏ ở sân The O2
2. Những công viên nơi người Anh có thể xem những màn trình diễn âm nhạc trực tiếp
3. Hai cách để người Anh tận hưởng nhạc sống Đáp án C.

# A

**Kiến thức:** Đọc hiểu

**Giải thích:** Dựa vào đoạn văn, là nơi một số ban nhạc nổi tiếng thế giới từng biểu diễn.

1. The O2
2. Tramlines
3. Sheffidld

**Thông tin:** The O2 in London is the second largest live music arena in Europe. There you can see world- famous bands

**Tạm dịch:** The O2 ở London là khu liên hợp âm nhạc trực tiếp lớn thứ hai ở châu Âu. Ở đây, bạn có thể xem những ban nhạc nổi tiếng thế giới

Đáp án A.

# B

**Kiến thức:** Đọc hiểu

**Giải thích:** Có bao nhiêu người có thể xem trực tiếp những màn biểu diễn âm nhạc ở sân vận động O2? A. 548

B. 20,000

C. 150,000

**Thông tin:** This massive stadium has space for 20,000 people. **Tạm dịch:** Sân vận động to lớn này có sức chứa cho 20,000 người. Đáp án B.

# B

**Kiến thức:** Đọc hiểu

**Giải thích:** Lễ hội âm nhạc miễn phí Tramlines diễn ra mỗi tháng bảy kéo dài trong bao lâu?

1. 1 tuần
2. 2 ngày
3. 2 tháng

**Thông tin:** The two-day festival is held every July.

**Tạm dịch:** Lễ hội diễn ra trong hai ngày vào tháng bảy ang năm. Đáp án B.

# C

**Kiến thức:** Đọc hiểu

**Giải thích:** Bao nhiêu người đã đến lễ hội âm nhạc Tramlines vào năm ngoái? A. 500

B. 90

C. 900

**Thông tin:** Last year there were nine hundreds performances in total including local bands as well as music from all over the world.

**Tạm dịch:** Năm ngoái, có tổng cộng 900 màn trình diễn bao gồm cả những ban nhạc địa phương cũng như âm nhạc từ khắp nơi trên thế giới.

Đáp án C.

# Dịch bài đọc:

Có rất nhiều cách khác nhau để mọi người khám phá và nghe nhạc. Thanh thiếu niên nước Anh có thể tận hưởng việc nghe nhạc trên mạng, trên ti-vi hoặc có thể đi ra ngoài và thưởng thức các màn trình diễn trực tiếp. The O2 ở London là khu liên hợp âm nhạc trực tiếp lớn thứ hai ở châu Âu. Ở đây, bạn có thể xem những ban nhạc nổi tiếng thế giới như là One Direction, Justin Bieber, Scissor Sisters, Prince, The Rolling Stones, Elton John, và Take That. Sân vận động to lớn này có sức chứa cho 20,000 người. Nơi này cũng có tận 548 nhà vệ sinh! Vé vào cửa không hề rẻ. Bạn có thể trả nhiều hơn £50 để xem một buổi trình diễn âm nhạc ở The O2. Còn về nhạc sống miễn phí thì sao? Có những lễ hỗi âm nhạc ở khắp nơi ở đảo Anh hàng năm, những lễ hội hoàn toàn miễn phí. Năm ngoái nhiều hơn 150,000 người đi tới lễ hội miễn phí Tramlines ở Sheffield ở phía Bắc nước Anh. Lễ hội diễn ra trong hai ngày vào tháng bảy hàng năm. Năm ngoái, có tổng cộng 900 màn trình diễn bao gồm cả những ban nhạc địa phương cũng như âm nhạc từ khắp nơi trên thế giới.

1. **heart problems Kiến thức:** Từ vựng

**Giải thích:** Người ăn nhiều hoa quả và rau củ ít có nguy cơ gặp **(1) các vấn đề về tim mạch.**

Đáp án heart problems.

# Remeber

**Kiến thức:** Từ vựng

**Giải thích: (2) Hãy nhớ** rằng khoai tây không nằm trong danh sách này. Đáp án Remember.

# raise

**Kiến thức:** Từ vựng

**Giải thích:** Ăn quá nhiều muối có thể khiến huyết áp của bạn **(3) ang lên**. Đáp án raise.

# than

**Kiến thức:** So sánh hơn

**Giải thích:** Dấu hiệu “more” … “than” Đáp án than.

# much

**Kiến thức:** Từ vựng

**Giải thích:** Nên bạn có thể dễ dàng ăn quá **(5) nhiều** muối mà không biết điều đó. Đáp án much.

# Dịch bài đọc:

Người ăn nhiều hoa quả và rau củ ít có nguy cơ gặp các vấn đề về tim mạch. Bạn nên ăn ít nhất 5 khẩu phần hoa quả hoặc rau củ mỗi ngày. Mỗi một khẩu phần có thể là một quả chuối, một quả táo, một miếng dưa hoặc dứa hoặc hai quả mận. Nhớ rằng khoai tây không nằm trong danh sách này.

Ăn quá nhiều muối có thể khiến huyết áp của bạn tăng lên. Và người với lượng đường huyết cao có nguy cơ mắc bệnh về tim mạch hoặc đột quỵ gấp ba lần người bình thường. 75% muối chúng ta ăn đã ở trong đồ ăn

chúng ta mua, ví như là bữa sáng với ngũ cốc, súp, các loại sốt chấm. Nên bạn có thể dễ dàng ăn quá nhiều muối mà không biết điều đó.

**Kiến thức:** Cấu trúc đồng nghĩa

**Giải thích:** Tôi nghĩ hip hop hào hứng hơn nhạc jazz.

= Tôi nghĩ nhạc jazz không hào hứng bằng nhạc hip hop.

# Đáp án as exciting as hip hop music. 42.

**Kiến thức:** Cấu trúc đồng nghĩa

**Giải thích:** Tấm áp-phích trong phòng của Jack không khác tấm áp-phích ở cửa hàng.

= Tấm áp-phích ở cửa hàng giống tấm áp-phích ở phòng của Jack.

# Đáp án is like the poster in Jack’s room. 43.

**Kiến thức:** Cấu trúc đồng nghĩa

**Giải thích:** Nướng bánh là sở thích của Jane.

= Jane thích nướng bánh.

# Đáp án is interested in baking cakes. 44.

**Kiến thức:** Cấu trúc đồng nghĩa

**Giải thích:** Bởi vì hôm qua trời mưa to, họ không đi học đúng giờ.

# Đáp án it rained heavily yesterday, they did not go to school on time. 45.

**Kiến thức:** Cấu trúc đồng nghĩa

**Giải thích:** Ăn quá nhiều đồ ăn nhiều đường không tốt cho sức khỏe.

= Bạn không nên ăn quá nhiều đồ ăn nhiều đường.

# Đáp án should not eat too much sugary food.

**Đề thi học kì 1 Tiếng Anh 7 Global Success - Đề số 1**

**A. LANGUAGE FOCUS**

# Exercise 1: Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others’.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. started | B. washed | C. decided | D. visited |
| **2.** A. cough | B. night | C. flight | D. high |
| **3.** A. away | B. around | C. collection | D. classmate |

**Exercise 2: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others’.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **4.** A. homeless | B. healthy | C. active | D. disease |
| **5.** A. water | B. donate | C. tutor | D. hobby |

# Exercise 3: Choose the best option to complete each sentence. Circle A, B, C or D.

1. - Lisa: “Last summer, we provided food for homeless children in Ha Noi.”

- Kim: “ ”

* 1. Sounds like great work! B. Wonderful!

C. I don’t agree with you. D. A and B are correct.

1. Which word is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word?

*Eating too many sweets and fast food makes you gain weight.*

* 1. put on B. lose C. put off D. spend

1. My family enjoys because we can sell flowers for money.
   1. garden B. to garden C. gardening D. to gardening
2. We vegetables to a nursery school last winter.
   1. donate B. was donate C. did donate D. donated
3. You can help young children by them to do homework before or after school.
   1. helping B. doing C. working D. offering
4. Which is the best advice for the following situation:

*Linda wants beautiful healthy skin.*

* 1. She shouldn’t talk in the class. B. She should eat more fruit and vegetables.

C. She shouldn’t drink much water. D. She should eat more sweets.

1. I have to go to the market now. There isn’t food for our dinner.
   1. some B. any C. few D. lots
2. is an abnormally high body temperature.
   1. Toothache B. Fever C. Sunburn D. Obesity
3. Her new house is not her old one.
   1. as big as B. biger than C. as big than D. bigger as
4. Yesterday, we litter around our area and recycled them.
   1. helped B. donated C. picked up D. sold
5. Which part of the sentence is the underlined part?

*We should do physical exercise.*

* 1. Subject B. Verb C. Object D. Adverb

# LISTENING

**Exercise 1: Listen and decide whether the following statements are True or False.**

1. Megan always has milk and bread for breakfast.
2. She has a cheese sandwich, a yogurt and orange juice for lunch.
3. She usually has a snack at school.
4. Megan has a steak and chips with her parents when they eat out.

# Exercise 2: Listen and choose the suitable answer A, B, C or D.

1. Heart to Heart Charity mainly helps in Viet Nam.
   1. orphan B. poor children C. homeless children D. elderly people
2. Last , they had a lot of volunteer activities in Cao Bang and Ha Giang.
   1. June B. week C. July D. month.
3. people donated money to the charity.

A. 50 B. 43 C. 134 D. 15

1. All the money was spent on buying food, and medicine for the children.
   1. clothes B. books C. toys D. souvenirs

# C. READING

**Exercise 1: Read the passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions.**

Baking is one of my favourite hobbies. Baking allows me to be creative and hard-working. First, I can follow the recipe exactly as written, or I can change the recipe by adding new ingredients. The second reason why I like baking is because the entire process of baking brings me a lot of fun. I love to go to the grocery to shop for ingredients, and then combine them all together to make a product that many people enjoy. Being able to share things that I bake is another reason why. I love this hobby. Many of my friends look forward to the tasty treat that I share with them. These are just a few of the reasons why I am fond of baking.

1. It is obvious in the passage that .
   1. the author loves baking for many reasons
   2. the author likes baking because she likes eating delicious food
   3. baking is one kind of kitchen arts
   4. the author enjoys baking because she wants to be a chef
2. Why does the author love baking?
   1. She can change the recipe by adding new ingredients.
   2. She likes going to the grocery for buying ingredients and combining them to make a new product.
   3. She wants to share delicious meals with her friends.
   4. A, B and C are correct.
3. Which statement is NOT true?
   1. The author becomes creative and lazy with cooking.
   2. The author likes shopping for ingredients.
   3. The author loves sharing good meals with her friends.
   4. The author finds baking interesting and funny.
4. We understand from the passage that .
   1. the author loves baking, but she doesn’t like doing other activities
   2. the author loves doing many things
   3. the author not only loves baking but also enjoys painting
   4. baking is one of the author’s hobbies

# Exercise 2: Read the passage and decide whether the statements are True or False.

FOOD FESTIVAL

Sarah works for a local charity organization that gives poor children an opportunity to taste “foreign” food. This year “Wish you were here” has organized a food festival to raise enough money to send to children in Cornwall. They are hoping to attract a lot of visitors and they have already decided that the food festival is popular, so it will take place every year.

There are many things to do and see at the festival. You can buy food from many restaurants and you don’t need to break the bank because meals are expensive. Children are welcome and their meals only cost nothing. Other events at the festival include face-painting and a competition which is open to participants from all age groups. Families will be especially pleased to see in an area when their children can have a meal.

1. The food festival is organized to raise money for children living in Cornwall.
2. This festival is hoped to be held every month.
3. Children attending this festival have to pay for their meal.
4. Parents are happy because they can see their children having a good meal.

# D. WRITING

**Choose the sentence that is made from rearranging the words.**

1. should/ We/ our bodies/ keep/ to/ avoid/ warm/ or/ flu/ cold/.
   1. We should keep our bodies cold to avoid flu or warm.
   2. We should keep our bodies warm to avoid flu or cold.
   3. We should keep our bodies to avoid flu or cold warm.
   4. We should warm keep our bodies to avoid flu or cold.
2. you/ Do/ enjoy/ teddy bears/ collecting/?
   1. Do you enjoy collecting teddy bears?
   2. Do enjoy you collecting teddy bears?
   3. You do enjoy collecting teddy bears?
   4. You enjoy do collecting teddy bears?
3. We/ community/ activities/ join/ a/ twice/ year/.
   1. We join activities community twice a year.
   2. We join twice a year community activities.
   3. We join activities twice a year community.
   4. We join community activities twice a year.
4. often/ He/ reads/ ,/so/ his eyes/ books/ in/ dim light/ hurt/.
   1. His eyes hurt, so he often reads books in dim light.
   2. He often reads books in dim light, so his eyes hurt.
   3. He often reads books, so his eyes hurt in dim light.
   4. His eyes hurt in dim light, so he often reads books.
5. The Japanese work hard, and they exercise regularly.
   1. The Japanese work hard and exercise regularly.
   2. The Japanese don’t work hard, so they exercise regularly.
   3. The Japanese work hard, but they don’t exercise regularly.
   4. The Japanese don’t work hard and exercise regularly.
6. My aunt really loves surfing the Internet in her free time.
   1. My aunt doesn’t like surfing the Internet in her free time.
   2. My aunt adores surfing the Internet in her free time.
   3. My aunt doesn’t mind surfing the Internet in her free time.
   4. My aunt prefers surfing the Internet to listening to music in her free time. Choose the second sentence that has the same meaning with the first.
7. Cindy had a temperature yesterday, but she went to school.
   1. Although Cindy had a temperature yesterday, she went to school.
   2. Cindy had a temperature yesterday because she went to school.
   3. Cindy went to school yesterday, so she had a temperature.
   4. Cindy went to school yesterday, and she had a temperature.
8. Jimmy’s hobby is horse riding.
   1. Jimmy rides horses as a hobby.
   2. Horse riding is not Jimmy’s favourite thing.
   3. Jimmy does not enjoy riding horses.
   4. Jimmy doesn’t mind riding horses.

# -----THE END-----

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)