

Trọn bộ câu hỏi trắc nghiệm Tiếng Anh 12 Unit 4: School Education System có đáp án. Cung cấp tài liệu tham khảo miễn phí và hữu ích dành cho các em học sinh, quý thầy cô giáo, chuẩn bị tốt cho các kì thi quan trọng sắp tới.

Bộ 70 câu hỏi trắc nghiệm Tiếng Anh 12 Unit 4: School Education System

Mời các bạn theo dõi chi tiết tại đây:

Bài tập trắc nghiệm Unit 4: Phonetics and Speaking

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1.

- A. reluctance
- B. attendance
- C. performance
- D. utterance

Question 2.

- A. apologize
- B. application
- C. optimistic
- D. pessimistic

Question 3.

- A. elegance
- B. expansion
- C. dangerous
- D. educate

Question 4.

- A. representative

- B. substantial
- C. technology
- D. redundancy

Question 5.

- A. equality
- B. originate
- C. appropriate
- D. vegetarian

Question 6.

- A. ancestor
- B. surrender
- C. accurate
- D. gallery

Question 7.

- A. interpret
- B. internal
- C. interval
- D. interior

Question 8.

- A. television
- B. intelligent
- C. ecology
- D. embarrassing

Question 9.

- A. territory
- B. librarian
- C. respectable
- D. victorious

Question 10.

- A. penalty
- B. vertical
- C. tsunami
- D. childbearing

Question 11.

- A. voluntary
- B. orphanage
- C. comfortable
- D. advantage

Question 12.

- A. overcome
- B. participate
- C. volunteer
- D. understand

Question 13.

- A. museum
- B. disaster
- C. literacy
- D. minority

Question 14.

- A. support
- B. suffer
- C. suggest
- D. succeed

Question 15.

- A. handicapped
- B. campaign
- C. performance
- D. donation

▶▶ ĐÁP ÁN:

1.D 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.D 6.B 7.C 8.A 9.A 10.C 11.C 12.B 13.A 14.B 15.A

Bài tập trắc nghiệm Unit 4: Vocabulary and Grammar

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

Question 1. In Britain, it is compulsory to go to school between the ages of five and sixteen.

- A. legal
- B. required
- C. voluntary
- D. comprehensive

Question 2. Although it is now redundant, the church continues to be used occasionally for worship.

- A. old-fashioned
- B. reproduced
- C. unnecessary

D. quaint

Question 3. Polish artist Pawel Kuzinsky creates satirical paintings filled with thought-provoking messages about the world.

A. inspirational

B. provocative

C. stimulating

D. universal

Question 4. She was brought up in the slums of Leeds.

A. downtown area

B. industrial area

C. poor area

D. rural area

Question 5. The Freephone 24 Hour National Domestic Violence Helpline is a national service for women experiencing domestic violence, their family, friends, colleagues and others calling on their behalf.

A. in the same country

B. in the same family

C. in the same office

D. in the same school

Question 6. She's a down-to-earth woman with no pretensions.

A. ambitious

B. creative

C. idealistic

D. practical

Question 7. It is crucial that urban people not look down on rural areas.

- A. evil
- B. optional
- C. unnecessary
- D. vital

Question 8. These projects have proved to be very effective in dealing with global climate change, which was considered an insoluble problem in the first 30 years of this century.

- A. hard
- B. challenging
- C. unsolvable
- D. unbearable

Question 9. There's a real mix of people in Brighton. It has a very cosmopolitan feel to it.

- A. busy
- B. hectic
- C. multi-cultural
- D. diversified

Question 10. People who hold optimistic view believe that cities of the future will increase the general well-being of individuals and societies.

- A. health state
- B. quality of life
- C. level of development
- D. growth rate

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

Question 11. My parents are glad ____ my success in finding a job after graduation.

- A. to see
- B. seeing

C. see

D. saw

Question 12. It isn't ____ for him to take charge of the financial burden on his family.

A. boring

B. expensive

C. easy

D. mind

Question 13. My teacher always gives me advice ____ suitable career in the future.

A. choosing

B. to choose

C. choose

D. not to choose

Question 14. We're ____ to announce that you were selected to be our new faculty manager.

A. happily

B. unhappy

C. happiness

D. Happy

Question 15. It is unnecessary for ____ to do this task. It's not ours.

A. we

B. us

C. they

D. our

▶▶ **ĐÁP ÁN:**

1.B 2.C 3.A 4.C 5.A 6.D 7.D 8.C 9.C 10.B 11.A 12.C 13.B 14.D 15.B

Bài tập trắc nghiệm Unit 4: Reading

Read the following passage and then choose the best answer.

It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

Question 1. In the passage, the expression "children interrupt their education to go to school" mostly implies that

- A. schooling prevents people discovering things
- B. schooling takes place everywhere
- C. all of life is an education
- D. education is totally ruined by schooling

Question 2. What does the writer mean by saying "education quite often produces surprises"?

- A. Educators often produce surprises.
- B. Informal learning often brings about unexpected result
- C. Success of informal learning is predictable.

D. It's surprising that we know little about other religions

Question 3. Which of the following would the writer support?

- A. Without formal education, people won't be able to read and write.
- B. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
- C. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.
- D. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.

Question 4. According to the passage, the doers of education are

- A. only respected grandparents
- B. mostly famous scientists
- C. mainly politicians
- D. almost all people

Question 5. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Education and schooling are quite different experience.
- B. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.
- C. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.
- D. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.

Question 6. The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to

- A. workings of governments B. newest filmmakers
- C. political problems D. high school students

Question 7. The word "all-inclusive" in the passage mostly means

- A. including everything or everyone
- B. going in many directions
- C. involving many school subjects
- D. allowing no exceptions

Question 8. This passage is mainly aimed at

- A. telling the difference between the meanings of two related words "schooling" and "education"
- B. telling a story about excellent teachers
- C. listing and discussing several educational problems
- D. giving examples of different schools

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.

In my experience, freshmen today are different from those I knew when I started as a counselor and professor 25 years ago. College has always been demanding both academically and socially. But students now are less mature and often not ready for the responsibility of being in college.

It is really too easy to point the finger at parents who protect their children from life's obstacle. Parents, who handle every difficulty and every other responsibility for their children writing admission essays to picking college courses, certainly may contribute to their children's lack of coping strategies. But we can look even more broadly to the social trends of today.

How many people do you know who are on medication to prevent anxiety or depression? The number of students who arrive at college already medicated for unwanted emotions has increased dramatically in the past 10 years. We, as a society, don't want to "feel" anything unpleasant and we certainly don't want our children to "suffer".

The resulting problem is that by not experiencing negative emotions, one does not learn the necessary skills to tolerate and negotiate adversity. As a psychologist, I am well aware of the fact that some individuals suffer from depression and anxiety and can benefit from treatment, but I question the growing number of medicated adolescents today.

Our world is more stressful in general because of the current economic and political realities, but I don't believe that the college experience itself is more intense today than that of the past 10 years. What I do think is that many students are often not prepared to be young "adults" with all the responsibilities of life.

What does this mean for college faculty and staff? We are required to assist in the basic parenting of these students – the student who complains that the professor didn't remind her of the due date for an assignment that was clearly listed on the syllabus and the student who cheats on an assignment in spite of careful instructions about plagiarism.

As college professors, we have to explain what it means to be an independent college student before we can even begin to teach. As parents and teachers we should expect young people to meet challenges. To encourage them in this direction, we have to step back and let them fail and pick themselves up and move forward. This approach needs to begin at an early age so that college can actually be a passage to independent adulthood.

Question 9. According to the writer, students today are different from those she knew in that they are _____.

- A. too ready for college
- B. not as mature
- C. not so academic
- D. responsible for their work

Question 10. The word “handle” in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

- A. deal with
- B. gain benefits from
- C. lend a hand to
- D. point at

Question 11. According to the writer, students’ difficulties to cope with college life are partly due to _____.

- A. the absence of parents’ protection
- B. the lack of parental support
- C. the over-parenting from parents
- D. the lack of financial support

Question 12. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. College faculty and staff are required to help in the parenting of problematic students.
- B. The college experience itself is more intense today than that of the past 10 years.
- C. Our world is more stressful because of the current economic and political situation.
- D. Our society certainly doesn’t want our children to experience unpleasant things.

Question 13. Students who are not well – prepared to be young “adults” with all the responsibilities of life will need _____.

- A. to be assigned more housework from adults

- B. to be given more social responsibilities
- C. to be encouraged to meet challenges
- D. daily coaching from their teachers

Question 14. According to the writer, failure in life and less support from parents will _____.

- A. help students to learn to stand on their own feet
- B. allow students to learn the first lesson in their lives
- C. defeat students from the very beginning
- D. discourage students and let them down forever

Question 15. What is probably the writer's attitude in the passage?

- A. Praising
- B. Indifferent
- C. Humorous
- D. Critical

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subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

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- B. schooling takes place everywhere
- C. all of life is an education
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Question 17. What does the writer mean by saying "education quite often produces surprises"?

- A. Educators often produce surprises.
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Question 19. According to the passage, the doers of education are

- A. only respected grandparents
- B. mostly famous scientists
- C. mainly politicians
- D. almost all people

Question 20. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Education and schooling are quite different experience.
- B. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.
- C. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.
- D. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.

Question 21. The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to

- A. workings of governments
- B. newest filmmakers
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Question 22. The word "all-inclusive" in the passage mostly means

- A. including everything or everyone
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- C. involving many school subjects
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Question 24. According to the writer, students today are different from those she knew in that they are _____.

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- B. not as mature
- C. not so academic
- D. responsible for their work

Question 25. The word "handle" in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

- A. deal with
- B. gain benefits from
- C. lend a hand to

D. point at

Question 26. According to the writer, students' difficulties to cope with college life are partly due to _____.

A. the absence of parents' protection

B. the lack of parental support

C. the over-parenting from parents

D. the lack of financial support

Question 27. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. College faculty and staff are required to help in the parenting of problematic students.

B. The college experience itself is more intense today than that of the past 10 years.

C. Our world is more stressful because of the current economic and political situation.

D. Our society certainly doesn't want our children to experience unpleasant things.

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C. to be encouraged to meet challenges

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A. Praising

B. Indifferent

C. Humorous

D. Critical

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1.C 2.B 3.B 4.D 5.A 6.D 7.A 8.A 9.B 10.A 11.C 12.B 13.C 14.A 15.D 16.C 17.B 18.B 19.D 20.A
21.D 22.A 23.A 24.B 25.A 26.C 27.B 28.C 29.A 30.D

Bài tập trắc nghiệm Unit 4: Writing

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 1. I last saw him at my twenty-first birthday party.

A. I haven't seen him since my twenty-first birthday party.

B. I didn't see him since my twenty-first birthday party.

C. I haven't had a birthday party for twenty-one years.

D. I had twenty-once birthday parties.

Question 2. I regret drinking so much last night.

A. I wish I wouldn't drink so much last night.

B. I wish I didn't drink so much last night.

C. I didn't drink so much last night.

D. If only I hadn't drunk so much last night.

Question 3. They are going to build a new hospital just outside of town.

A. A new hospital is going to be built just outside of the town.

B. A new hospital is being gone to build just outside of the town.

C. A new hospital just outside of town has gone to be built.

D. A new hospital just outside of town has been gone to built.

Question 4. Working so much will make you tired.

- A. You are tired of working so much.
- B. You are tired because you are working so much.
- C. If you work so much, you'll get tired.
- D. You were tired because you have been working so much

Question 5. Please don't smoke inside the building.

- A. Would you mind not smoking inside the building?
- B. Would you like to smoke outside the building?
- C. People are allowed to smoke in this building.
- D. People don't smoke in this building.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 6. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water. Others live in sea water.

- A. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, for others live in sea water.
- B. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, and others live in sea water.
- C. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, or others live in sea water.
- D. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, so others live in sea water.

Question 7. My mother is very busy with her work at the office. She still takes good care of us.

- A. In spite of being very busy with her work at the office, my mother takes good care of us.
- B. Because my mother is very busy with her work at the office, she takes good care of us.
- C. My mother is so busy with her work at the office that she cannot take good care of us.
- D. My mother is too busy with her work at the office to take good care of us.

Question 8. My sister is good at cooking. My brother is bad at it.

- A. My sister is good at cooking, or my brother is bad at it.
- B. My sister is good at cooking, for my brother is bad at it.

C. My sister is good at cooking, but my brother is bad at it.

D. My sister is good at cooking, so my brother is bad at it.

Question 9. Mai usually helps her classmates with their studies. Her classmates appreciate her.

A. Mai usually helps her classmates with their studies, but they appreciate her.

B. Mai usually helps her classmates with their studies, for they appreciate her.

C. Mai usually helps her classmates with their studies, so they appreciate her.

D. Mai usually helps her classmates with their studies, or they appreciate her.

Question 10. We cut down many forests. The Earth becomes hot.

A. The more forests we cut down, the hotter the Earth becomes.

B. The more we cut down forests, the hotter the Earth becomes.

C. The more forests we cut down, the Earth becomes hotter.

D. The more we cut down forests, the Earth becomes hotter.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

21st century teachers need to serve as a guide or mentor for their students, not as the all-knowing sage providing them with everything they need. Nowadays, with so much access (1)_____ resources of all kinds, children invariably know more than teachers on different topics, step ahead of the technology. Teachers need to be empowered as facilitators for learning, so that they can empower their students in (2)_____. This shift is great news for teachers. Instead of struggling to give kids all the information in areas (3)_____ they know little about, teachers can support students as they make their own steps into different fields. It's about preparing them to go beyond their seniors, ensuring they have the skills to do it, and assisting them along the way.

(4)_____, teachers need to be forward-thinking, curious and flexible. They must be learners: learning new teaching methods, and learning alongside their students. Simply asking questions like "What will my students need dozens of years from now?" or "How can I help give them those skills?" can change teachers' (5)_____, make them a leader, and bring about changes in the classroom, school and community.

Question 11.

A. to

B. with

C. for

D. in

Question 12.

A. sight

B. use

C. line

D. turn

Question 13.

A. what

B. that

C. where

D. whom

Question 14.

A. For instance

B. Therefore

C. In practice

D. Otherwise

Question 15.

A. knowledge

B. prejudice

C. mindset

D. judgement

▶▶ ĐÁP ÁN:

1.A 2.D 3.A 4.C 5.A 6.B 7.A 8.C 9.C 10.A 11.A 12.D 13.B 14.B 15.C