



THE SECOND TERM TEST

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

1. A. flood B. wood C. book D. cook
2. A. overcrowded B. house C. country D. town
3. A. health B. heat C. meat D. seat
4. A. pavement B. travel C. imagine D. transport
5. A. footprint B. shoot C. smooth D. toothache

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

6. A. petrol B. chimney C. future D. hotel
7. A. overcrowded B. population C. uncomfortable D. celebration
8. A. eco-friendly B. environment C. renewable D. abundantly
9. A. underwater B. supersonic C. malnutrition D. intelligent
10. A. spacious B. comfort C. traffic D. resource

III. Find which word does not belong to beach group.

11. A. cycle B. drive C. ride D. fly
12. A. coal B. gasoline C. wind D. natural gas
13. A. plentiful B. short C. abundant D. unlimited
14. A. convenient B. comfortable C. enjoyable D. difficult
15. A. save B. recycle C. conserve D. waste

IV. Choose the correct answer.

16. Driverless cars have already _____, and they look so cool.
A. gone B. travelled C. exist D. existed
17. If I have a jet pack. I will use _____ to fly anywhere easily.
A. my B. mine C. his D. their
18. I think teleportation is only _____.
A. imagine B. imaginary C. imaginable D. imagining
19. Do we need much _____ to park that kind of vehicles?
A. land B. ground C. soil D. space
20. Do you think it will be (an) _____, green way to travel?
A. convenient B. inconvenience C. polluting D. polluted



21. I think in the future cities will be more crowded and the traffic will get _____.
A. good B. well C. worse D. worst
22. Which is the best _____ of transport for the future?
A. mean B. means C. traffic D. ways
23. Sidewalks are _____ to moving walkways in airports.
A. familiar B. similar C. different D. same
24. We are looking for cheap, clean, _____ sources of energy.
A. polluting B. harmful C. expensive D. effective
25. We should try to reduce energy _____ as much as possible.
A. production B. producers C. consumption D. consumers
26. Solar energy is _____ and it can be replaced easily.
A. new B. renew C. renewable D. non-renewable
27. For many people living in rural areas, biogas is a cheap energy _____ available.
A. method B. production C. supply D. consumption
28. Nuclear energy can provide enough electricity for the world's needs, but it is very _____.
A. risk B. risky C. endanger D. endangered
29. Alternative sources of energy are _____ and safe.
A. enough B. not enough C. short D. abundant
30. Sources of energy will be used more _____ for our future.
A. effective B. efficient C. effectively D. efficiently
31. A sky safety system will stop everyone _____ crashing in the sky.
A. at B. from C. through D. for
32. _____ regular light bulbs with low energy light bulbs, which use less energy.
A. Turn B. Replace C. Place D. Put
33. Without good insulation, the _____ in our houses goes out through the windows, the doors, etc.
A. ice B. atmosphere C. amount D. heat
34. A(n) _____ station will be built in the North of the country next decade.
A. hydropower B. water C. hydroelectricity D. energy
35. We can _____ the problem of energy shortage by using solar energy.
A. carry out B. get C. recover D. solve
36. Don't forget to _____ the lights when leaving a room or going to bed.



- A. turn B. turn on C. turn off D. turn out**

37. What should we do to _____ our electric bills?

- A. fall B. cut down C. drop D. reduce**

38. The use of biogas for cooking _____ in the countryside.

- A. will increase B. will be increasing C. will be increased D. will have increased**

39. The digital camera belongs to Nick. That camera is _____.

- A. him B. he C. his D. one**

40. Is this schoolbag _____?

- A. you B. your C. yours D. them**

41. The city is working on a project _____ the slums with clean water.

- A. providing B. provide C. to provide D. to providing**

42. In that country, over 30% of the population live in _____.

- A. poor B. poorer C. poverty D. the poor**

43. Children who _____ malnutrition can have a lot of diseases.

- A. suffer from B. avoid C. gain D. obtain**

44. There are more problems in the slums than in the _____ areas.

- A. wealth B. richness C. wealthy D. country**

45. _____ is quite popular in an overcrowded city where you can see people sleeping in a park or under a bridge.

- A. Homeless B. The homeless C. Homelessly D. Homelessness**

V. Complete the sentences, using the correct possessive form of the words in brackets.

46. This schoolbag is _____. (I)

47. These books are _____. (we)

48. Those books are _____. (they)

49. This raincoat is _____. (Nick)

50. _____ is light blue, but my hat is red. (she)

51. This is my pen, and that one is _____. (you)

52. Our flat has four rooms, and _____ has five rooms. (they)

53. This notebook is _____. (you)

54. These pencil are _____. (Ann)

55. Our car is a Chevrolet, but _____ is a Toyota. (they)

VI. Write questions for the underlined parts.

56. We are looking for cheap, clean, and effective sources of energy.

57. Solar panels are used to produce energy in that area.

58. We learn to reuse some daily products like empty bottles to save money.

59. People from the countryside move to cities to find work and a better standard of living.

60. People like using urban transport pods because they are very convenient and safe

VII. Read the following passage, and then tick the correct answers: true (T), or false (F).

Most of the world's energy comes from the sun. The sun's energy is in wood, oil, and other things that people use for energy.

People use many sources of energy. Ancient people used only their arms, hands and simple tools until they discovered fire. Later, people learned to use the energy of the wind to sail ships. Then they learned to use animals to do work. In the 18th and 19th centuries, people began to use machines. The first machines used steam. They burned coal to heat water. The hot water turned into steam, and the steam engine did the work. Later, people began to use the gasoline engine, and today people are using nuclear energy.

Energy is one of the basic concepts, or ideas, or physics. It is the ability to do work. Without energy we could not live. We need energy to work, and scientists are always looking for new sources of energy.

	True	False
61. None of the world's energy comes from the sun.	☐	☐
62. Wind, steam, and gasoline are sources of energy.	☐	☐
63. People have never used nuclear energy.	☐	☐

64. Energy is the ability to do work.

☐ ☐

65. We need new sources of energy.

☐ ☐

VIII. Read the text and answer the questions below.

One major issue with a growing population: shortages of both food and water. Crowded cities make wastewater management more difficult. Waste pollutes clean water, making it undrinkable. Even today in some African cities, there are inadequate water supplies because most of the water is lost in pipe leakages.

Today, outdoor air pollution contributes to about two million deaths a year. Indoor air pollution, primarily from cook stoves in developing nations, kills another four million people every year, according to the World Health Organization. As cities continue to crowd, this issue will only grow, according to UN data.

It's also likely that crime and violence will increase along with urban density, the UN reports. Independent studies have found that the warming planet is likely to increase violence worldwide because of the economic pressure caused by heat and drought.

The best solution is to manage growth and to prepare for the cities of the future.

66. Where is the major issue with a growing population?

67. What does waste pollute?

68. What is the effect of outdoor air pollution?

69. What will increase along with urban density?

70. Why is our planet likely to increase violence worldwide?

IX. Read the following passage, and then tick the correct answers: true (T), or false (F).

Electricity is the most common form of energy today. In the modern world, electricity is very available at the touch of a switch. Electricity has many uses. The most common use of electricity is to provide artificial

lighting. In factories, electricity is used to light up the factories. It is also used to operate air-conditioners, computers, and many other machines. Electricity is also used to power the many appliances that we have in our homes. Such appliances include television sets, computers, electric fans, irons, and many others. The list is simply endless. Modern man will most probably be lost without electricity.

	True	False
71.The passage is about a kind of energy.	☐	☐
72.Electricity has a lot of uses.	☐	☐
73.Without electricity, our life will not be affected.	☐	☐
74.Electricity is only useful at the workplace.	☐	☐
75.There are many appliances depended on electricity.	☐	☐

X. Read the text carefully, and then answer the questions below.

Driverless cars

Motorists will be able to read a book, surf the Internet or talk to other drivers without looking at the road by 2030. Britain would become a world leader in driverless cars, with the first tests on Britain's roads by the summer.

The development of fully automated cars will mean that motorists no longer need licenses. It will be good news because 31 per cent of women and 14per cent of men do not hold driving licenses.

The government warns that driverless cars will be the target of hackers because of the high level of computer technology on board. The government will ask manufacturers to ensure all vehicles have 'fail safe' systems in case they are hacked.

There are likely to be two levels of driverless cars as the technology develops. The first, known as "highly automated", will require drivers who hold licenses to take control of the wheel if there are any issues.

The second, known as "fully-automated" cars, will require no involvement from drivers and will be capable of communicating with other vehicles, traffic lights and road signs

76.Which driverless cars, what will motorists be able to do while travelling on the street?

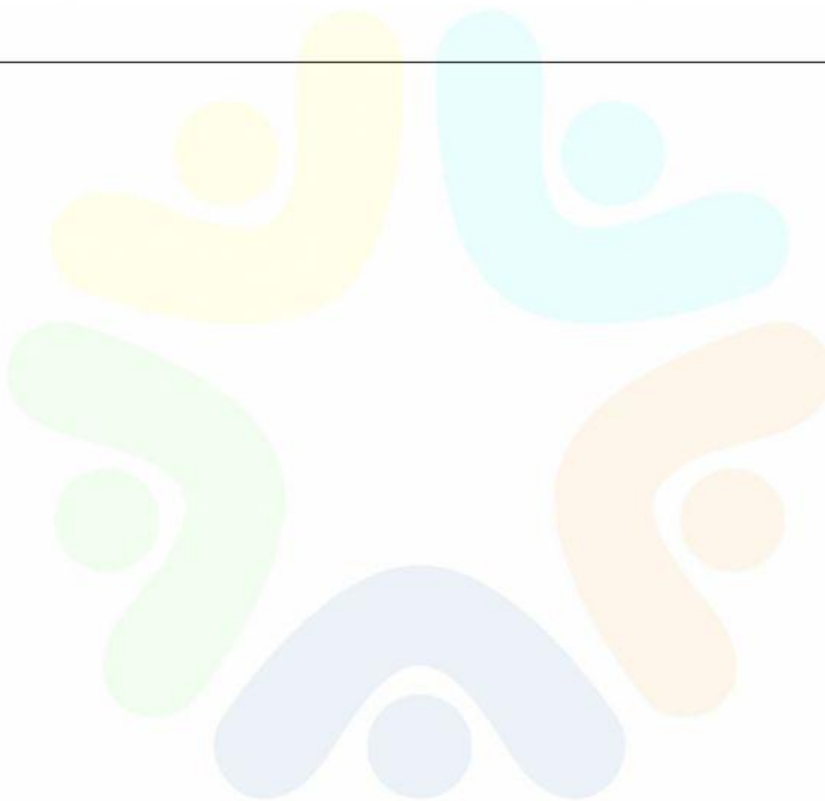
77.Will motorists need driving licenses any more?

78.What is one of the problems for driverless cars?



79. What are two levels of driverless cars?

80. What are the advantages of “fully-automated” cars?



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