

SEMESTER 1 TEST

LISTENING (2.0 POINTS)

Listen to a conversation on a radio show. Write **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 The snowstorm was in 1978.
- 2 The weather became worse after the snowstorm.
- 3 Ann didn't hear any announcement about the snowstorm.
- 4 Ann was prepared for the snowstorm with food and drinks.
- 5 There were no cars on the street on the days of the snowstorm.



PRONUNCIATION (1.0 POINT)

Circle the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- 6 A pickss B coughs C protects D destroys
- 7 A practice B culture C skating D hometown

Circle the word that has a stress pattern different from the others.

- 8 A affect B pollute C poison D repair
- 9 A disaster B tourism C tsunami D committee

USE OF ENGLISH (3.0 POINTS)

Circle the best options (A, B, C or D).

- 10 My village is quite small, and there isn't much _____ for more people to move in.
A nature B noise C space D air
- 11 Susan has _____ homework to do. She can't hang out with me tonight.
A too many B a lot C not enough D too much
- 12 Electricity is a type of _____ that powers such devices as machines, computers, and televisions.
A disease B energy C damage D transport
- 13 In last night's _____, the ground shook terribly, causing much damage to roads and buildings.
A earthquake B typhoon C tsunami D wildfire
- 14 I really enjoy the lively lion dance and fascinating street _____ at the festival.
A performer B performing C performance D perform
- 15 My mother doesn't throw the plastic bottles away. She says we can _____ them later.
A reduce B save C waste D reuse
- 16 The storm _____ 10,000 people without a home and _____ millions of dollars of damage.
A leaves / causes B left / caused C left / cause D leaving / caused
- 17 During a wildfire, you should close doors and windows to keep smoke _____ of your house.
A inside B outside C near D in
- 18 If the air quality _____ to get worse, it _____ tourism and people's health.
A continues / will affect B continue / affects
C continued / affected D will continued / will affect
- 19 Sam: "What should we do in flood?" – Alex: "_____"
A Get under a desk or table. B Move important things to a high place.
C Get out of the house immediately. D Make sure your car has enough gas.



Give the correct forms of the words in brackets.

- 20 These _____ tips guide you on how to stay safe in a wildfire. (SAFE)
21 Scientists say that the growth of _____ causes pollution on this island. (TOUR)
22 Building factories harms the _____ habitats of wildlife animals. (NATURE)

Give the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 23 When _____ Typhoon Tip _____ (happen)? – In 1979.
24 If we _____ (help/clean up) the lake, local people _____ (have) clean water to drink.
25 Andy _____ (prefer/stay) in a quiet village on vacation. He _____ (not/like) crowded cities.

Circle the underlined part (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting.

- 26 My dad never goes jogging because he thinks it is good for his health.
A B C D
27 We don't have any plans from 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. this weekend.
A B C D
28 She doesn't like to move to the countryside because there are enough facilities there.
A B C D
29 In my village, young kids love to play folk games and picking up flowers.
A B C D
30 How much people died in the Yangtze-Huai River floods? – Over 400 thousand people .
A B C D

READING (2.0 POINTS)

Read the passage about how to help the environment. Choose the best options (A, B, C or D).

There are many simple steps we can take to 31) _____ the environmental impact of pollution. One of the most significant things we can do is to use less single-use plastics. Carrying a 32) _____ water bottle, bringing our shopping bags, and avoiding products with excessive packaging can help us achieve this. Another step is to conserve energy by turning off lights and electronics 33) _____ not in use, using energy-efficient appliances, and reducing water consumption. We can use more renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind power 34) _____ we can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, we can contribute to environmental protection by encouraging many green ideas like bike lanes and public transportation. By making these changes 35) _____ our daily lives, we can help to ensure a healthy planet for future generations.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 31 A create | B gain | C raise | D reduce |
| 32 A useless | B reusable | C useful | D usable |
| 33 A when | B while | C which | D why |
| 34 A because | B as | C so that | D but |
| 35 A of | B at | C on | D in |

Read the text about disasters. Choose the best answers (A, B, C or D).

A disaster is an event that causes widespread destruction, damage, and loss of life. Disasters can occur naturally, such as earthquakes and tsunamis, or they can be man-made, such as oil spills, nuclear accidents, and industrial fires. Regardless of the cause, disasters have a profound impact on people, and their effects can last for years.

One of the most devastating natural disasters in recent history was the earthquake in Haiti in 2010. The 7.0 magnitude quake caused widespread destruction, killing over 200,000 people and leaving hundreds of thousands homeless. The disaster severely impacted the infrastructure of Haiti, making it difficult for relief and aid organizations to reach those in need.

Man-made disasters can also have severe effects. For example, the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010 was the largest marine oil spill in history. The spill caused significant damage to marine and wildlife habitats, as well as the local fishing and tourism industries. It took months to control the spill, and its effects are still being felt today.

Disasters can also have long-lasting effects on those who experience **them**. Loss of loved ones, homes, and possessions can have a significant impact on a person's mental health. Also, the disruption of normal daily life can make it difficult for people to regain a sense of normalcy. While we can not always avoid disasters, it is important to be prepared and to work together after the disasters to help those in need and to begin the recovery process.

36 What is the main cause of a disaster?

- A earthquakes and tsunamis
- B natural events
- C man-made events
- D natural and man-made events

37 Which is NOT true about the earthquake in Haiti in 2010?

- A It caused widespread destruction.
- B It killed over 200,000 people.
- C It left 200,000 people homeless.
- D It was difficult to reach those in need.

38 Which of the following was NOT impacted by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill?

- A the local fishing
- B the local infrastructure
- C the local tourism
- D the local marine and wildlife habitats

39 Which of the following does the word **them** in paragraph 4 refer to?

- A disasters
- B effects
- C homes
- D possessions

40 What can be a long-lasting effect of disasters?

- A affecting people's physical health
- B affecting people's mental health
- C increasing sense of normalcy
- D slowing down the recovery process



WRITING (2.0 POINTS)

Rearrange the given words to make complete sentences.

41 extinguishers / in / place. / safe / Keep / fire / a

42 this / tennis / Do / play / you / want / Saturday? / to / table

43 bottles, / should / we / electricity. / reuse / shouldn't / We / glass / and / waste

Make complete sentences using the prompts.

44 He / have / soccer practice / 3 p.m. / this afternoon.

45 The students / not have / enough / time / finish the test.

Combine the sentences using the words in brackets.

46 My sister likes to play tug of war. My sister doesn't like to jump rope. (BUT)

47 We should recycle trash. We can reduce land pollution. (SO THAT)

48 People use so many cars and motorbikes. Air pollution gets worse. (IF)

Make questions for the underlined words.

49 Susan enjoys playing bamboo jacks and tug of war.

50 My family visits the countryside every month.

