

REVISION FOR THE MID-SECOND TERM TEST-GRADE 11 (N05)

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently.

1. A. <u>ill</u> ness	B. <u>clim</u> ate	C. <u>imp</u> act	D. <u>emis</u> sion
2. A. <u>hab</u> it	B. <u>bal</u> ance	C. <u>chan</u> ge	D. <u>atm</u> osphere
3. A. <u>threa</u> t	B. <u>heal</u> th	C. <u>wea</u> ther	D. <u>trea</u> t
4. A. <u>lev</u> el	B. <u>dec</u> ide	C. <u>deg</u> ree	D. <u>pre</u> fer
5. A. <u>docto</u> rate	B. <u>know</u> ledge	C. <u>post</u> graduate	D. <u>col</u> lege
6. A. <u>ben</u> efit	B. <u>elig</u> ible	C. <u>credi</u> t	D. <u>experi</u> ence
7. A. <u>camp</u> us	B. <u>ma</u> jor	C. <u>man</u> age	D. <u>lang</u> uage
8. A. <u>fo</u> cus	B. <u>glob</u> al	C. <u>absor</u> b	D. <u>ecos</u> ystem

II. Choose the word whose stress is placed in different position from that of the rest.

9. A. ecosyste <u>m</u>	B. ecol <u>o</u> gy	C. infec <u>tious</u>	D. environment
10. A. amo <u>un</u> t	B. sta <u>bl</u> e	C. substan <u>ce</u>	D. footprint
11. A. facto <u>ry</u>	B. diox <u>ide</u>	C. contribu <u>te</u>	D. attendance
12. A. surround <u>ing</u>	B. atmosph <u>er</u> e	C. disaster	D. disrupted
13. A. disappearance	B. increas <u>ingly</u>	C. situation	D. economic
14. A. harvest	B. worldwide	C. transport	D. severe
15. A. analytical	B. educational	C. university	D. qualification
16. A. scholarship	B. practical	C. computer	D. bachelor

III. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

17. Global warming also has _____ impact on water supplies.
A. stable B. severe C. infectious D. easy

18. A(n) _____ disease is an illness that can be passed from one person to another.
A. dangerous B. chemical C. man-made D. infectious

19. A gas or other substance which is sent out into the air is _____.
A. emission B. greenhouse gas C. carbon footprint D. disease

20. Global warming leads _____ climate change.
A. in B. to C. on D. from

21. We'll focus _____ the effects _____ global warming ____ people's health and life on Earth in general.
A. on/in/on B. on/ of/in C. on/of/on D. in/of/on

22. Using chemical _____ for farming is one of the causes of global warming.
A. deforestation B. fertilisers C. heat-related D. water supplies

23. Global warming is an increase in the average _____ of the earth's atmosphere.
A. climate B. balance C. temperature D. vehicle

24. Air _____ is threatening the health of older people and children.
A. pollution B. acid rain C. deforestation D. global warming

25. The ozone layer helps _____ us from the sun's rays.
A. change B. reduce C. protect D. release

26. Many countries have signed up to international agreements which aim to reduce the negative _____ of climate change.
A. disease B. illness C. emission D. impact

27. A(n) _____ student allows a course of study that leads to a bachelor's degree.
A. exchange B. undergraduate C. postgraduate D. highschool

28. _____ courses should teach practical skills in addition to critical thinking.
A. Academic B. Vocational C. Analytical D. Primary

29. When people finish a postgraduate course, they can get a _____.
A. baccalaureate's degree B. bachelor's degree
C. master's degree D. doctorate

30. _____ means education at a university or college.
A. Higher education B. Futher education
C. Primary Education D. Secondary education

31. _____ skills help us analyze a problem scientifically.
A. Academic B. Vocational C. Analytical D. Practical

32. When a student enters a college or university, he/she has to choose a main subject of study, which is called _____.
A. primary B. training C. major D. curriculum

33. _____ the desalination plant, the company could offer an effective solution to the problem of water scarcity.
A. To bulid B. Having built C. Being built D. Having beeen built

34. The public praised the local farmers for _____ milions of trees on the surrounding hills.
A. plant B. being planted C. being planting D. having planted

35. All of the disasters resulted from _____ will continue have a devastating effect on socio-economic development.
A. floods B. climate change C. ecological balance D. carbon footprint

36. Jonathan _____ in God since he was a child
A. believed B. has believed
C. has been believing D. have been believing

37. I _____ the book, you can have it back
A. has been reading B. have been reading
C. have read D. reading

38. Why are your hands so dirty? – I _____ my bike
A. repaired B. have been repaired
C. has been repaired D. have been repairing

39. We _____ around Scotland for 8 years
A. travelled B. have travelled

40. How long is your medical _____ in this hospital?
A. internship B. scholarship C. graduation D. major

IV. Read the passage and choose the best answers.

In 1988, for the first time in British history, a National Curriculum was introduced. The National Curriculum tells pupils which subjects they have to study, what they must learn and when they have to take assessment tests.

Between the ages of 14 and 16, pupils study for their GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exams. Pupils must take English Language, Maths and Science for GCSE, as well as a half GCSE in a foreign language and Technology. In addition, they must also be taught Physical Education, Religious Education and Sex Education, although they do not take exams in these subjects.

At the age of 16, pupils can leave school. If pupils stay on, they usually take A (Advanced) levels, AS (Advanced Supplementary) level or GNVQs (Greater National Vocational Qualifications). It is quite common to combine, for example, two A levels with one AS level, or one A level with one GNVQ.

Pupils taking A levels study traditional subjects, such as French, Physics or History. To go to university, pupils usually need two or three A levels.

AS levels are the same standard as A levels, but only half of the content: AS level German pupils take the A-level German language exam, but do not take the A-level German Literature exam.

GNVQs are vocational qualifications. Pupils usually take on GNVQ in subjects such as Business, Leisure and Tourism, Manufacturing, and Art and Design. One GNVQ (at advanced level) is equal to two A levels.

41. Britain began to have a National Curriculum _____.
A. one hundred years ago B. in the nineteenth century
C. in eighteen ninety eight D. in nineteen eighty eight

42. Which of the following subjects do British students NOT take exams in?
A. Physical Education B. Science C. Maths D. English Language

43. Studying in university requires students to have ____ A levels .
A. one or two B. two or three C. four or five D. five or six

44. Which of the following subjects do pupils NOT take on GNVQ in?
A. Manufacturing B. Business C. Art and Design D. German Literature

45. Pupils normally study for their GCSE between the ages of _____.
A. 15 and 17 B. 14 and 16 C. 12 and 14 D. 16 and 18

V. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to fill in the blanks.

Global warming is the biggest (46) _____ in the world today. Everyone know about it but not everyone is trying to stop it. Many world leaders are more interested in blaming other (47) for the crisis. Countries like China, India and Russia say they will not act unless America takes more action. America says it will not act until other countries (48) _____ more action. It seems a little childish that leaders are acting in this way. The future of our world is (49) _____ risk and governments can only argue with each other. Many presidents and prime ministers tell us that technology is the answer. They say future scientists will find solutions to save the planet. This is a big gamble. I hope they are right. I don't believe them, so I'll continue switching off lights and (50) _____.

46. A. solutions	B. consequences	C. influences	D. problems
47. A. countries	B. organizations	C. companies	D. associations
48. A. give	B. make	C. do	D. take
49. A. on	B. at	C. in	D. to
50. A. recycle	B. recycled	C. recycles	D. recycling

VI. Closest meaning

51. Flood and draft are two major causes of famine
A. family B. obesity C. hygiene D. hunger

52. In the polluted environment, infectious diseases can be passed easily from one person to another.
A. fatal B. safe C. contagious D. immune

53. Some students only cram for tests when there is a little time left, so results are not satisfactory.
A. prepare for a short period B. prepare in a long time
C. prepare well D. prepare badly

54. When you sit for the exam tomorrow, try to stay calm and relaxed.
A. answer B. take C. make D. write

55. The biggest causes of global warming is carbon dioxide emissions from coal burning power plant.
A. fauna B. flora C. trees D. factories

VII. Opposite meaning

56. Cutting down on energy use is the best way to help reduce global warming
A. Shrinking B. Declining C. Decreasing D. Increasing

57. The factory was fined for having dumped a huge amount of rubbish into river.
A. penalized B. levied C. compensated D. punished

58. Schools are more relaxed nowadays as discipline is less tough than before.
A. accurate B. severe C. strict D. loose

59. Students also have the opportunity to choose from a wide range of optional courses in the university.

A. mandatory B. selective C. free D. limited

60. Farmers turned to bio-fertilizers after they had been told about the danger of chemical fertilizers

A. trusted B. disbelief C. counted on D. depended on

VIII. Combine the following sentences by completing the second sentences and using perfect gerunds.

61. Deforestation and overflowing dams have caused worse floods and storms in recent years. Local people in Quang Tri Province blame them for that

→ Local people in Quang Tri Province.....

62. The US government had provided insufficient supplies for the flood victims. Local communities in New Orleans criticized the US government for that.

→ Local communities in New Orleans

63. These big companies had invested in wind and solar energy. The government praised them for that.

→ The government

64. Someone had cut down the oldest tree in the park. The police suspected Mike of doing it.

→ The police suspected

65. The US government caused various diseases and birth defects in Viet Nam with Agent Orange. But the US government denies that.

→ The US government denies.....

IX. Supply the correct verb forms: The present perfect or present perfect continuous:

66. I (wait) for two hours, but she (not come) yet.

.....

67. He (not, be) here since Christmas, I wonder where he (live) since then.

.....

68. He (write) the novel for two years, but he (not finish) it yet.

.....

69. Mary (lose) her hat and she (look) for it until now.

.....

70. I (see) that film several times because I like it.

X. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

71. It started raining at three o'clock.

→ It has

72. We started learning English three years ago.

→ We have.....

73. The last time I talked to John was last Christmas.

→ They haven't.....

74. I haven't written to him since last month.

→ It is

75. It's the first time I have seen that man here.

→ I have

XI. Write meaningful sentences.

76. Mary/do/research project/since/last month.

→

77. It/often take/three year/graduate/college.

→

78. Have talk/ environmentalist/,/ we/ change/ attitude/nature

→

79. As/ global temperatures/rise,/ there/be/ more cases/heat-related illnesses.

→

80. Global warming/have/severe impact/ water supplies/ threaten/food production/ upset/ ecological balance.

→