

Colegio Bilingüe En Computación San Bernabé

11th Grade English

1st Quarter, Exam 1

Name: _____

Code: _____

Date: _____

I. Match the Vocabulary Words with Their Definitions.

Write the letter of the definition on the right column with its corresponding vocabulary word on the left column.

1. _____ Appeal
2. _____ Arrive
3. _____ Compromise
4. _____ Daringly
5. _____ Familiar
6. _____ Guide
7. _____ Majority
8. _____ Mix
9. _____ Rely
10. _____ Secure
11. _____ Subjective
12. _____ Suggestion

- A. To come to a place or reach a destination.
- B. A mutual agreement to settle differences.
- C. To be dependent on someone or something for support.
- D. Most of a group or population.
- E. To make something safe or protected.
- F. Boldly or courageously.
- G. Well-known or easily recognized.
- H. To combine or blend two or more things together.
- I. To attract or be of interest.
- J. An idea or recommendation for consideration.
- K. Based on personal feelings or opinions rather than facts.
- L. A person who shows others the way or leads.

II. Complete the Sentences with the Correct Vocabulary Word.

Use the following words to complete the sentences below. Each word may be used only once.

appeal, arrive, compromise, daringly, familiar, guide, majority, mix, rely, secure, subjective, suggestion

1. It is important to always _____ your belongings when traveling.

2. The _____ of the voters supported the new school policy.
3. The teacher gave a _____ to help the students improve their writing.
4. After weeks of debate, both sides reached a _____ that satisfied everyone.
5. This place looks _____; have we been here before?
6. Please _____ the guests to their seats before the event begins.
7. Some decisions are _____ and depend on personal opinions.
8. She _____ climbed the steep mountain without any equipment.
9. Children _____ on their parents for food and shelter.
10. The program aims to _____ traditional and modern teaching methods.
11. We are waiting for the guests to _____ before starting the meeting.
12. The advertisement was designed to _____ to a younger audience.

III. Reading Comprehension

Reading Passage 1

The Future of Space Exploration

Space exploration has fascinated humans for centuries. From Galileo's early observations of the stars to the Apollo moon landings, the desire to explore the unknown has driven some of humanity's most remarkable achievements. Today, space exploration is entering an exciting new era, marked by advances in technology and growing collaboration between nations and private companies.

One of the most significant developments in recent years is the rise of private space companies like SpaceX, Blue Origin, and Rocket Lab. These companies have not only reduced the cost of launching spacecraft but also made space travel more accessible. SpaceX, for instance, has developed reusable rockets, which significantly lower the cost of missions. This innovation has allowed more countries and organizations to participate in space exploration.

Another focus of modern space exploration is the search for life beyond Earth. Scientists are studying Mars and the icy moons of Jupiter and Saturn for signs of microbial life. Missions such as the Perseverance rover on Mars and the planned Europa Clipper are designed to investigate whether these celestial bodies could support life. The discovery of extraterrestrial life, even in its simplest form, would fundamentally change our understanding of the universe and our place within it.

Additionally, space exploration aims to address challenges on Earth. Satellites monitor climate change, track natural disasters, and improve communication systems. Researchers are also exploring the potential of mining asteroids for rare minerals and using space-based solar power to meet energy demands on Earth. These endeavors could have significant economic and environmental benefits.

Despite these advancements, space exploration is not without challenges. Funding remains a critical issue, as space missions are expensive. Ethical questions have also arisen, such as whether humans have the right to alter other planets or exploit their resources. Furthermore, the increasing amount of space debris in Earth's orbit poses risks to satellites and future missions.

As humanity continues to push the boundaries of what is possible, space exploration remains a testament to human curiosity and ingenuity. By working together, nations and private companies can unlock the mysteries of the universe while addressing critical issues here on Earth.

Questions

1. What is one major achievement of private space companies?
 - a. Increasing the number of satellites in orbit.
 - b. Making space travel more affordable with reusable rockets.
 - c. Replacing government-led space programs entirely.
 - d. Eliminating the need for astronauts.
2. What is one goal of the Perseverance rover?
 - a. To colonize Mars.
 - b. To find signs of microbial life on Mars.
 - c. To study asteroid mining.
 - d. To send astronauts to the moon.
3. Why are icy moons like Europa being studied?
 - a. They have large amounts of gold.
 - b. They may contain conditions suitable for life.
 - c. They are easier to explore than planets.
 - d. They are closer to Earth than Mars.
4. How do satellites help with climate change?
 - a. By collecting data to monitor environmental changes.
 - b. By directly reducing global warming.
 - c. By creating renewable energy.
 - d. By replacing fossil fuels.
5. What is one economic benefit of space exploration mentioned in the passage?
 - a. Lowering costs for tourism.
 - b. Mining asteroids for rare minerals.
 - c. Building new space stations.
 - d. Selling reusable rockets.
6. What ethical question arises from space exploration?
 - a. Who owns the planets in our solar system?
 - b. Whether humans should alter other planets.
 - c. How much money should be spent on space travel.
 - d. Whether private companies should lead exploration.
7. What is a potential risk associated with space exploration?
 - a. The loss of Earth's atmosphere.
 - b. The increasing amount of space debris.
 - c. The extinction of human astronauts.
 - d. The lack of private investment.
8. What does the passage suggest about international cooperation?
 - a. It has been replaced by private companies.
 - b. It is essential for the success of space exploration.
 - c. It has slowed down the progress of space exploration.
 - d. It is unnecessary with current technology.
9. What role does space-based solar power play in the passage?
 - a. It helps meet Earth's energy demands.
 - b. It replaces fossil fuels entirely.

- c. It powers missions to the moon.
 - d. It eliminates the need for satellites.
10. What is the overall message of the passage?
- a. Space exploration is too costly to pursue.
 - b. Space exploration is essential for scientific and practical advancements.
 - c. Space exploration should be limited to government programs.
 - d. Space exploration should focus only on finding extraterrestrial life.

Reading Passage 2

The Evolution of Modern Cities

Cities have been centers of human activity for thousands of years, evolving from small settlements to sprawling metropolises. The first cities emerged in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley around 5,000 years ago, where advances in agriculture allowed populations to grow and concentrate in urban areas. These early cities were hubs of trade, culture, and governance, and many laid the foundation for the development of modern civilization.

As time progressed, cities grew larger and more complex. During the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries, urbanization accelerated dramatically. Factories and industries were established in cities, attracting workers from rural areas. This rapid urban growth, however, brought challenges such as overcrowding, poor sanitation, and inadequate housing. Cities like London and New York struggled to meet the needs of their growing populations, leading to social reform movements that improved living conditions and infrastructure.

In the 20th century, the automobile transformed cities, allowing for greater mobility and the expansion of suburban areas. Highways and public transportation systems connected urban centers to their outskirts, creating sprawling metropolitan regions. At the same time, technological advances and global trade reshaped city economies, making them centers of finance, technology, and culture.

Today, cities face new challenges and opportunities. The rise of smart cities is a response to the growing need for sustainable urban living. Smart cities use technology to improve energy efficiency, reduce waste, and enhance public services. For example, sensors and data analytics can optimize traffic flow, manage energy consumption, and monitor pollution levels. Cities such as Singapore and Copenhagen are leading the way in integrating these technologies to improve quality of life for residents.

However, urbanization also poses significant challenges, particularly in rapidly growing cities in developing countries. Issues such as housing shortages, traffic congestion, and pollution remain pressing concerns. In addition, climate change has created new risks for cities, including rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and increased heat. Coastal cities like Miami, Dhaka, and Tokyo are particularly vulnerable to these threats. As cities continue to grow and evolve, urban planners and policymakers must find ways to balance development with sustainability. By embracing innovation and investing in resilient infrastructure, cities can adapt to the challenges of the future while remaining vibrant centers of human activity.

Questions

1. Where did the first cities emerge?
 - a. In Europe and Asia
 - b. In Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley
 - c. In North and South America
 - d. In coastal regions only
2. What key factor allowed the first cities to develop?
 - a. Advances in agriculture
 - b. The invention of the wheel
 - c. Access to international trade routes
 - d. The discovery of electricity

3. What was one major consequence of the Industrial Revolution for cities?
 - a. A decrease in urban populations
 - b. Rapid urbanization and overcrowding
 - c. The elimination of social reform movements
 - d. The creation of suburban areas
4. How did automobiles impact cities in the 20th century?
 - a. They replaced public transportation entirely.
 - b. They allowed for the development of suburban areas.
 - c. They reduced pollution in urban centers.
 - d. They made cities less dependent on technology.
5. What is a defining feature of smart cities?
 - a. The use of advanced technology to improve urban living
 - b. The restriction of urban development to small areas
 - c. The elimination of all traffic congestion
 - d. The focus on rural expansion
6. Which cities are most vulnerable to climate change?
 - a. Cities located in mountainous regions
 - b. Cities with high population densities
 - c. Coastal cities like Miami, Dhaka, and Tokyo
 - d. Cities with limited access to technology
7. How are cities like Singapore and Copenhagen addressing urban challenges?
 - a. By limiting population growth
 - b. By integrating smart technologies to enhance sustainability
 - c. By building more highways
 - d. By focusing solely on reducing traffic
8. What is one ongoing challenge for rapidly growing cities in developing countries?
 - a. Increasing global trade
 - b. Expanding access to education
 - c. Addressing housing shortages and pollution
 - d. Transitioning from agriculture to industry
9. How can cities adapt to future challenges?
 - a. By reducing investments in infrastructure
 - b. By embracing innovation and sustainable development
 - c. By restricting urbanization entirely
 - d. By focusing on suburban expansion
10. What is the overall message of the passage?
 - a. Urbanization is no longer sustainable in modern times.
 - b. Cities must balance growth and sustainability to thrive.
 - c. Smart cities are the only solution to urban challenges.
 - d. The history of cities shows that urban living is too problematic.