ANH 12 ÔN THI GIỮA KỲ 1
TEST 2 (UNIT 2)

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

1. A. expand	B. centralise	C. densely	D. energy
2. A. migrate	B. scale	C. lasting	D. populated
3. A. fluctuate	B. sanitation	C. established	D. steadily

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

4. A. expand	B. migrate	C. effect	D. double
5.A. initiative	B. necessary	C. discriminate	D. authority

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. High crime rate is considered to be the worst effect of _____.

A. Electrification B. Industrialisation C. Determination D. Urbanisation

7. More and more people are migrating to _____ areas to look for better job opportunities.

A. urban B. rural C. remoted D. outskirts

6. In big cities, sometimes we can see_____ faces of people migrating from the rural areas.

A. wide-ranging B. thought-provoking C. weather-beaten D. never-ending

9. If you don't _____ this opportunity, you might not get another one.

A. catch B. grab C. capture D. hold

10. The talk was long and overloaded with useless information, so I _____.

A. saw off B. put off C. turned it off D. switched off

11.I can't stand _____ people who are not tolerant of new ideas.

A. broad-minded B. narrow-minded C. open-minded D. small-minded

12. He asked reporters to provide him with_____ numbers on urban percentages.

A. day-to-day B. up-to-minute C. out-of-date D. up-to-date

13. Her doctor suggested that she _____ a short trip abroad.

A. will take B. would take C. take D. took

14. It is crucial that urban people _____ rural people.

A. not look down on B. not look forward to C. not look out for D. not look up to

15. Miss Kim recommended that our class _____ into six groups to work on the unit project.

A. divide B. be divided C. divides D. divided

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

16. Government should (A) be used national resources in a (B) more efficient way (C) in order to meet the (D) needs of growing populations.

17. Food prices (A) have raised so (B) rapidly in the past few months (C) that some families have been forced (D) to alter their eating habits.

18. (A) Because of severe asthma (B) attacks, the doctor (C) suggested his patient (D) to stop smoking.

19. It (A) is argued that high costs of living and (B) rising transport difficulties (C) being two of the most serious problems (D) brought about by overpopulation in cities.

20. We attended an (A) in-depth and (B) thought-provoke presentation (C) on urbanisation and (D) its impact on society.

Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

What is Urbanisation?

Urbanization is a process (21) _____ populations move from rural to urban area, enabling cities and towns to grow. It can also be termed as the progressive (22)_____ of the number of people living

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in towns and cities. It is highly (23)_____ by the notion that cities and towns have gained better economic, political, and social (24)_____ compared (25)_____ the rural areas.

Accordingly, urbanization is very common in developing and developed countries as more and more people have the (26) _____ of moving closer to towns and cities to acquire "privileged" social and economic services. These (27)_____ social and economic advantages such as better education. health care, sanitation. housing, business opportunities, and transportation.

A large majority of people move to cities and towns because they (28)_____ rural areas as places with hardship and backward lifestyle. Therefore, as populations move to more developed areas, the immediate (29)_____ is urbanization. This normally contributes to the development of land for use in commercial properties, transportation, and residential buildings. Eventually, these activities (30)_____ several urbanization issues.

21. A. which	B. by which	C. of which	D. in which
22. A. rising	B. increase	C. raise	D. drop
23. A. caused	B. changed	C. influenced	D. altered
24. A. achievements	B. success	C. trends	D. differences
25. A. by	B. to	C. on	D. for
26. A. movement	B. direction	C. tendency	D. progress
27. A. include	B. consist	C. compose	D. contain
28. A. look at	B. think	C. see	D. view
29. A. outcome	B. answer	C. influence	D. achievement
30. A. rise	B. raise	C. stimulate	D. promote

Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

When Mrs. Linh moved her family from their spacious rural house to a tiny rented room in Ha Noi, she hoped her children would be able to get the education she had never had.

Her family is among hundreds of thousands of people moving to Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City every year, part of what the World Bank says is one of the fastest rates of urbanisation in Asia.

But as economic growth accelerates, Viet Nam's cities are struggling to cope with the huge numbers of people abandoning the country life, while only the elderly and the young are villages. Some 70 per cent of the 90-million population still lives on farming in rural areas, but many move to the cities to work in export-orientated manufacturing, often in industrial zones on the outskirts of big urban centres, construction and services. For many of these new arrivals, life is not easy. Viet Nam now has 30 million people living in cities, making it the sixth most urbanised country in East Asia.

Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City have been struggling to build enough infrastructure –roads, water supplies drainage can hardly keep pace with the city's growth. Traffic congestion has become a major issue, while schools and hospitals are overloaded. In Ho Chi Minh City, some 85,000 new pupils enter the schooling system each year and, in some areas, up to half of these may be from other provinces. The new arrivals- mostly students and unskilled workers- bring benefits, but also put pressure on culture, education, traffic, and health care.

31. The reason why Mrs. Linh's family moved to Ha Noi was _____
    A. to abandon the country house
    B to get a decent job to support her children
    C. to further her children's education
    D. to take part in the process of urbanization
32. All of the following are the issues of urbanization EXCEPT that _____
    A. most of them are not very qualified or experienced
    B. the migrants take away jobs from people in cities
    C. there are more pressure on infrastructure

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D. there may not be enough labour force in the countryside

33. Most people moving to the city _____
    A. earn a lot of money because they work hard
    B. try to build enough infrastructure to cope with congestion
    C. still live on farming in rural areas
    D. work in industrial zones, construction and services
34. In Viet Nam, urban population accounts for _____
    A. about 30 per cent B. 90 million C. 70 per cent D. 85,000
35. Urbanization in Viet Nam has made _____
    A. it the sixth most urbanised country in Southeast Asia
    B. infrastructure unable to keep up with the city's growth
    C. only negative effects in the nation and the cities
    D. the city overloaded with schools and hospitals

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

36. There was an upward trend in the demand for labor force.
    A. The demand for labor force declined.
    B. The demand for labor force increased.
    C. The demand for labor force reduced.
    D. The demand for labor force remained stable.
37. Rapid ups and downs in the number of students could be observed in June.
    A. The number of students fluctuated wildly in June.
    B. The number of students changed dramatically in June.
    C. The number of students did not stay the same in June.
    D. The number of students went up and then fell in June.
38. The number of unemployed people doubled between 2005 and 2009.
    A. There were twice as many unemployed people in 2009 as in 2005.
    B. Twice as many people were unemployed in 2005 compared to 2009.
    C. Twice as many people were unemployed in 2009 than in 2005.
    D. There were twice as many unemployed people in 2005 compared to 2009.

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

39. The expenditure of the office remained stable. The profit rose by 25%.
    A. The profit rose by 25% although the stabilization of the office's expenditure.
    B. A The profit rose by 25% as a result of the stabilization of the office's expenditure.
    C. The profit rose by 25% despite the stabilization of the office's expenditure.
    D. The profit rose-by 25% owing to the stabilization of the office's expenditure.
40. Increasing urbanization has led to problems. Cities are centers of civilization and culture.
    A. Although increasing urbanization has led to problems, but cities are centers of civilization and culture.
    B. Despite increasing urbanization has led to problems, but cities are centers of civilization and culture.
    C. In spite of increasing urbanization has led to problems, yet cities are centers of civilization and culture.
    D. Though increasing urbanization has led to problems, cities are centers of civilization and culture.

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