

Name: _____

Class: _____

BÀI TẬP PTNL ENGLISH GRADE 10

END-OF-TERM TEST 2

End-of-term Test 2

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 1:** A. cosmonaut B. poverty C. strategy D. souvenir
Question 2: A. officer B. persuasive C. quality D. consequence
Question 3: A. competitive B. immediately C. ecosystem D. undoubtedly
Question 4: A. uneducated B. university C. personality D. curiosity

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Question 5:** Everyone should _____ fairly in the workplace.
 A. be treated B. treat C. treated D. be treating
Question 6: Computers now are much _____ than they used to be.
 A. small B. smallest C. smaller D. the small
Question 7: What's _____ time of year to visit Phu Quoc?
 A. better B. the best C. best D. the better
Question 8: I study in that school _____ we can see from here.
 A. which B. who C. whose D. whom
Question 9: Amelia Earhart is the woman _____ flew solo across the Atlantic Ocean.
 A. who she B. she C. which D. who
Question 10: They asked me to stay quiet because the babies _____.
 A. are sleeping B. sleep C. slept D. were sleeping
Question 11: I am wondering _____ in their company the day before.
 A. whom did they meet B. whom they met
 C. whom they have met D. whom they meet
Question 12: I am sure if he had a car, he _____ it to you. He is very generous.
 A. will lend B. has lent C. would lend D. lends
Question 13: Though Linda was _____, she behaved quite well.
 A. well-educated B. educating C. education D. uneducated
Question 14: The _____ impact of the reforms might be felt in the near future.
 A. positive B. confident C. right D. hopeful



Question 15: Human activity has led to rising sea levels, deforestation, and climate _____.
A. transition B. variety C. innovation D. change

Question 16: Because of Covid-19, _____ learning is becoming a new normal.
A. blending B. blended C. blend D. blends

Question 17: We need to _____ better educational opportunities for girls.
A. build B. lead to C. create D. develop

Question 18: All the children _____ in the Christmas party.
A. took part B. came out C. kept up D. set up

Question 19: In many places, women are still the easy victims of _____ violence.
A. internal B. private C. native D. domestic

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 20: As global warming becomes a serious problem, our central **focus** will shift to it.
A. awareness B. attention C. opinion D. solution

Question 21: Although the causes of gender inequality are uncovered, we do not have any **practical** ways to stop it.
A. easy B. traditional C. available D. effective

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 22: The thought that the earth is damaged by climate change is really **upsetting** us.
A. worrying B. confusing C. comforting D. disturbing

Question 23: He is such a highly **original** writer with many unique and different ideas.
A. traditional B. clever C. imaginative D. creative

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 24:

Tourist: Hello, is it possible to book a tour around the city here?

Agent: Of course. _____

- A. When would you like to take the tour?
- B. What do you like about the tour?
- C. Why do you like to go around the city?
- D. Is there anything else I can help you with?



Question 25:

Lan: I think we should talk about eco-friendly activities in our Natural Earth project.

Nam: _____.

A. Yes, that's right!

B. Yes, that's not a bad idea.

C. Yes, I am happy for you.

D. Yes, that's a relief!

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international organization which was founded in 1961. One of the many things that WWF does is to help people and nature prepare for the impacts that changing climate is (26) _____. WWF believes that human beings can fight the (27) _____ threat and build a safer and healthier future for people and nature. WWF works with communities and governments to understand and prepare for climate change. Its researchers have studied how ecosystems and wildlife (28) _____ by people's responses to climate change. The organization also provides financial support to developing countries so they can transit to clean energy sources like wind and solar. (29) _____, WWF creates funds to properly manage forests and end illegal logging. To reduce industrial emissions, it is combining its (30) _____ with companies and factories to transform their businesses to more environment-friendly chains.

Question 26: A. creating B. doing C. increasing D. having

Question 27: A. danger B. dangerous C. endangered D. dangerously

Question 28: A. may affect B. may be affected C. affects D. be affected

Question 29: A. Although B. While C. However D. In addition

Question 30: A. programs B. jobs C. efforts D. activities

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

Investing in girls' education transforms communities, countries, and the entire world. Girls who receive an education are more likely to lead healthy and productive life. Girls' education strengthens economies and reduces inequality. But education for girls is about more than access to school. It's also about girls feeling safe in classrooms and supported in subjects and careers they choose to pursue.

Despite evidence demonstrating how essential girls' education is to development, a huge gender gap in education remains. All around the world, 129 million girls are out of school. 42 percent of countries have achieved gender equality in lower secondary but in upper secondary, the percent drops to 24 percent.

The reasons are many: poverty, child marriage, and violence. Poor families often favor boys when investing in education. In some places, schools do not meet the safety and hygiene needs of girls. In others, where teaching and learning is cut short by conflicts, girls are more than twice likely to be out of school than those living in non-affected countries.

In order to remove the barrier to girls' education, communities should be offered budgets that address gender gaps in learning and promote social protection measures. Schools need to focus on **gender-responsive** programs and methods which reflect female's perspectives, see the differences between girls and boys and empower girls.

Question 31: According to the passage, providing education for girls is beneficial to _____.

- A. the whole world
- B. some countries
- C. only healthy girls
- D. the economies

Question 32: When it comes to higher education levels, _____.

- A. 129 millions girls are out of school
- B. the gender gap in education widens
- C. there is more evidence for the need of girl education
- D. less than 24% of schools accept girls

Question 33: Which of the following is NOT the reason for the wide gender gap in education?

- A. limited school infrastructure
- B. strong preference for boys
- C. limited learning time
- D. early marriage

Question 34: The underlined word **those** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. schools
- B. conflicts
- C. teaching and learning
- D. girls

Question 35: The underlined word **gender-responsive** can be understood as _____.

- A. sensitive to gender topic
- B. based on gender differences
- C. raising awareness of gender equality
- D. focused on girls only

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 42.

For many people, adopting travel practices that have a lower impact on the environment has almost become a habit. Here are some suggestions they offer that will help you make cleaner choices on your adventures.

We are all trying to keep a trip within budget by choosing routes with multiple stopovers to save money. However, with just two times of fuel consumption when taking off and landing, flying direct is a good way to ensure you are minimising your impact. When preparing for your trip, you should decide what stays and what goes. The more you pack, the heavier the aircraft, and hence, the more fuel required. Plus, with many airlines charging to extra luggage, packing smart and small makes economic sense, too.

If you want to find a tour operator, get picky. There are the companies that, while showing you the sights, are also ensuring that local communities benefit from tourism in the region and that cultural and environmental protection are **prioritised**.

When you reach your destination, take the stress out of driving in a potentially unfamiliar place and the pressure off the environment by using public transport. Google Maps is a great on-the-go source for public transport information and you can save a considerable amount of time looking for bus stops or bus routes. If you are able to, walking and cycling as much as possible are an impact-free way to enjoy the sights at your own pace. Part of the joy of discovering a new destination is tucking into fresh regional foods and enjoying flavours and ingredients that may feel – and taste – worlds apart from your dishes at home. And as food doesn't have to travel far before arriving on your plate, it is good for the environment.

One thing we all need to keep in mind is that recreational travel and responsible travel aren't exclusive. When choosing our destination and schedule, let consider travelling for the better and taking active steps to give back. Volunteering for a reforestation programme is one way of getting your hands dirty while still cleaning up your act, for example.

Questions 36: People often choose indirect flights as they want to _____.

- A. go over their budget
- B. reduce their impacts
- C. take safe routes
- D. buy cheap tickets

Questions 37: According to the passage, why is light luggage cost-effective for travellers?

- A. It takes shorter time when deciding what to bring along and what to leave behind.
- B. If the plane is heavy, it will consume more fuel.
- C. Travellers don't have to pay the excess baggage rate.
- D. Light luggage is brighter and more fashionable.

Question 38: The underlined word prioritised in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. focused on
- B. ignored
- C. skipped
- D. forgotten

Question 39: Which of the following is NOT a benefit of using public transport when you travel to a new place?

- A. You can avoid getting lost.
- B. It helps to save the environment.
- C. You can travel at your convenience.
- D. It is time-saving.

Question 40: The underlined word it in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. a new destination
- B. your home
- C. your plate
- D. eating local food

Question 41: What does the writer mean when stating that 'recreational travel and responsible travel aren't exclusive'?

- A. Travellers can include both in one trip.
- B. It's hard for travellers to plan the schedule.
- C. Travellers can have a clean and safe trip.
- D. Working as a volunteer when you travel isn't possible.

Question 42: Which of the following is the suitable title for the passage?

- A. How to use Google Maps when travelling
- B. Ways to be responsible travellers
- C. Helpful voluntary activities
- D. Why local foods are so good

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

Question 43: Digital-run courses offer the chance to study flexibly for students.

- A B C D

Question 44: As the ice melting, it releases water into the sea and raises global sea levels.

- A B C D

Question 45: Over half of my class participate on local volunteer teams.

- A B C D

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

Question 46: Paula doesn't let her children have sweets very often.

- A. Paula's children are not allowed to have sweets very often.
- B. Paula doesn't prevent her children from having sweets very often.
- C. Paula's children are not made to have sweets very often.
- D. Having sweets very often is not Paula's children's duty.

Question 47: Because it is an area of outstanding natural beauty, the offices are not built on it.

- A. Though it is an area of outstanding natural beauty, the offices are not built on it.
- B. If it was not an area of outstanding natural beauty, the offices would be built on it.
- C. Being naturally outstandingly beautiful, the offices are not built on the area.
- D. Naturally, the offices are not built on the area unless it is outstandingly beautiful.

Question 48: No one in the class is more competitive than Martin.

- A. Martin is not competitive like everyone else in the class.
- B. Martin is more competitive than some students in the class.
- C. Martin is the most competitive student in the class.
- D. Other students in the class are as competitive as Martin.

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

Question 49: We try to reduce the planet warming. We will still see its impacts on people on every continent.

- A. Because we have been trying to reduce global warming, we will still see its impacts on people on every continent.
- B. Although we have been trying to reduce global warming, we will still see its impacts on people on every continent.
- C. If we have been trying to reduce global warming, we will still see its impacts on people on every continent.
- D. Any time we have been trying to reduce global warming, we will still see its impacts on people on every continent.

Question 50: Barcelona has the highest traffic density in Europe. The city has faced serious air pollution.

- A. If Barcelona has the highest traffic density in Europe, the city has faced serious air pollution.
- B. Even though Barcelona has the highest traffic density in Europe, it has faced serious air pollution.
- C. In case the city has faced serious air pollution, Barcelona has the highest traffic density in Europe.
- D. With the highest traffic density in Europe, Barcelona has faced serious air pollution.

