

ĐỀ THI HỌC KÌ 2 – ĐỀ SỐ 4

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 11 CHƯƠNG TRÌNH MỚI



BIÊN SOẠN: BAN CHUYÊN MÔN LOIGIAIHAY.COM

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

1. A. stayed B. borrowed C. kissed D. enjoyed
 2. A. illness B. climate C. imact D. distance

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

3. A. disappearance B. increasingly C. situation D. economic
 4. A. scholarship B. practical C. emission D. flexible

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

5. A(n) _____ disease is an illness that can be passed from one person to another.
 A. dangerous B. chemical C. man-made D. infectious
6. Global warming leads _____ climate change.
 A. in B. to C. on D. from
7. Global warming is an increase in the average _____ of the earth's atmosphere.
 A. climate B. balance C. temperature D. vehicle
8. When people finish a postgraduate course, they can get a _____.
 A. baccalaureate's degree B. bachelor's degree C. master's degree D. doctorate
9. 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
10. Ha Long Bay is well-known _____ its beautiful scenery.
 A. on B. in C. of D. for
11. The Temple of Preah Vihear in Cambodia is composed of a series of sanctuaries _____ by a system of pavements and staircases over an 800 metre long axis.
 A. linked B. linking C. to link D. being linked
12. The vegetation layers in Cat Ba Archipelago form spectacular and scenic landscapes and make the site become _____ of all Vietnam's typical ecosystems.
 A. home B. house C. scenery D. basis
13. Her classmates admire her so much because she has a clear _____ mind.
 A. analysis B. analytical C. analytics D. analyze
14. The public praised the local farmers for _____ millions of trees on the surrounding hills.
 A. being planting B. having planted C. being planted D. having been planted
15. Why don't you take a break? You _____ the Internet all day.
 A. are surfing B. surfed C. have surfed D. have been surfing

IV. Give the correct form of the words in the brackets.

16. The lecture is about the of the world heritage sites. (*preserve*)
17. The tour of cave system is the main for tourists in Phong Nha Ke Bang National Park. (*attract*)
18. Scholars believe that there are still relics buried under the tomb and awaiting (*excavate*)
19. New York city is facing with the problem of electricity network. (*age*)
20. Cities will be and traffic will be heavy. (*population*)

V. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

Though called by sweet-sounding names like Firinga or Katrina, tropical cyclones are huge rotating storms 200 to 2,000 kilometers wide with winds that blow at speeds of more than 100 kilometers per hour (kph). Weather professionals know them as tropical cyclones, but **they** are called hurricanes in the Caribbean Sea, typhoons in the Pacific Ocean, and cyclones in the Indian Ocean. They occur in both the northern and southern hemispheres. Large ones have destroyed cities and killed hundreds of thousands of people.

Tropical cyclones begin over water that is warmer than 27 degrees Celsius (80 degrees Fahrenheit) slightly north or south of the earth's equator. Warm, humid air full of water vapor moves upward. The earth's rotation causes the growing storm to start to rotate around its center (called the eye). At a certain height, the water vapor condenses, changing to liquid and releasing heat. The heat draws more air and water vapor upward, creating a cycle as air and water vapor rise and liquid water falls. If the cycle speeds up until winds reach 118 kilometers per hour, the storm qualifies as a tropical cyclone.

Most deaths in tropical cyclones are caused by storm surge. This is a rise in sea level, sometimes seven meters or more, caused by the storm pushing against the ocean's surface. Storm surge was to blame for the flooding of New Orleans in 2005. The storm surge of Cyclone Nargis in 2008 in Myanmar pushed seawater nearly four meters deep some 40 kilometers inland, resulting in many deaths.

It has never been easy to forecast a tropical cyclone accurately. The goal is to know when and where the next tropical cyclone will form. "And we can't really do that yet," says David Nolan, a weather researcher from the University of Miami. The direction and strength of tropical cyclones are also difficult to predict, even with computer assistance. In fact, long-term forecasts are poor; small differences in the combination of weather factors lead to very different storms. More accurate forecasting could help people decide to **evacuate** when a storm is on the way.

21. As stated in paragraph 1, tropical cyclones are storms with winds blowing at speeds of _____.
A. more than 100 kph B. at least 200 kph C. less than 100 kph D. no less than 200 kph
22. The word "**they**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
A. sweet-sounding names B. wind speeds C. tropical cyclones D. weather professionals
23. According to the passage, tropical cyclones are called typhoons in _____.
A. the Indian Ocean B. the Arctic Ocean C. the Atlantic Ocean D. the Pacific Ocean
24. Which of the following comes first in the process of storm formation?

I think I heard somewhere that laughter is the (39) _____. That's so true. I also think a good laugh (40) _____ you healthy. A few people I know belong to a laughter club. They stand around in circles and laugh. Yes, laughter really is one of the best things we do.

-----THE END-----