

ĐỀ THI HỌC KÌ 2 – ĐỀ SỐ 5

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 11 CHƯƠNG TRÌNH MỚI



BIÊN SOẠN: BAN CHUYÊN MÔN LOIGIAIHAY.COM

I. Choose the word which has the different stress.

1. A. academic B. geological C. secondary D. undergraduate
2. A. intact B. relic C. island D. major

II. Choose the word which has the different pronunciation.

3. A. doctorate B. undergraduate C. appreciate D. Baccalaureate
4. A. flood B. footprint C. look D. wood

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

5. There are no easy ways to learn a foreign language, _____?
A. are they B. aren't they C. aren't there D. are there
6. Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex, _____ as a World Heritage Site, is famous for its cultural value, natural beauty, _____ value, and preservation of heritage.
A. featured/ geological B. recognised/geological
C. dated/cultural D. considered/ scenic
7. Air water and soil are necessary things to our _____.
A. survivor B. survival C. survivalist D. survive
8. UNESCO's World Heritage List can be seen as a celebration of both the _____ of nature and the greatness of culture.
A. greatness B. wonders C. concept D. humankind
9. Many scientists _____ the blame for recent natural disasters on the increase _____ the world's temperatures.
A. give/ of B. have/ by C. take/ to D. put/in
10. The increase in the earth's temperature can cause _____ illness which can be dangerous to people.
A. heat-relation B. heat-relating C. heating-relate D. heat-related
11. The excavation relics _____ from the museum haven't been found yet.
A. stolen B. prevented C. invited D. denied
12. The Citadel gate _____ in the storm has now been repaired.
A. survived B. damaged C. used D. informed
- IV. Read two situations below and choose the best response for each option in A, B, C, or D.**
13. Mr. Black: "What a lovely house you have!" - Mr. John: "_____."
A. No problem B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in
C. Of course not, it's not costly D. I think so

14. John: "Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?" - Mary: "_____."

- A. I don't agree, I'm afraid
B. That would be great
C. You're welcome
D. I feel very bored

V. Supply the correct forms or tenses of the verbs in brackets.

15. Some of the participants _____ (invite) to the conference couldn't come because of the bad weather.

16. Take a short break! You _____ (work) all day.

17. The first book _____ (read) on my summer reading list is "War and Peace".

18. If you try to mix oil and water, the oil _____ (go) to the top and the water to the bottom.

VI. Read the passage and choose the best answer to fill in each gap.

THE KOREAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

The Korean education system basically consists of primary schools, (19) schools, high schools, and colleges or universities, with graduate courses leading to Ph.D degrees. Primary education is compulsory for children aged six to eleven. The basic primary school curriculum is generally divided into eight (20) : the Korean language, social studies, science, (21), ethics, physical education, music and fine arts. Students in secondary schools are required to take a number of additional subjects, such as English, and can take elective, such as technical or vocational courses. Afterwards, students can (22) between general education and vocational high schools. (23) general, high school tends to be strict, as college and university admission is very competitive.

19. A. second B. secondary C. among D. half
20. A. subjects B. courses C. topics D. titles
21. A. mathematician B. mathematics C. mathematically D. mathematical
22. A. choose B. test C. differ D. consist
23. A. On B. In C. Of D. For

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

As the twentieth century began, the importance of formal education in the United States increased. The frontier had mostly disappeared and by 1910 most Americans lived in towns and cities. Industrialization and the bureaucratization of economic life combined with a new emphasis upon credentials and expertise to make schooling increasingly important for economic and social mobility. Increasingly, too, schools were viewed as the most important means of integrating immigrants into American society.

The arrival of a great wave of southern and eastern European immigrants at the turn of the century coincided with and contributed to an enormous expansion of formal schooling. By 1920 schooling to age fourteen or beyond was compulsory in most states, and the school year was greatly lengthened. Kindergartens, vacation schools, extracurricular activities, and vocational education and counseling extended the influence of public schools over the lives of students, many of whom in the larger industrial cities were the children of immigrants.

Classes for adult immigrants were sponsored by public schools, corporations, unions, churches, settlement houses, and other agencies.

Reformers early in the twentieth century suggested that education programs should suit the needs of specific populations. Immigrant women were once such population. Schools tried to educate young women so they could occupy productive places in the urban industrial economy, and one place many educators considered appropriate for women was the home.

Although looking after the house and family was familiar to immigrant women, American education gave homemaking a new definition. In pre-industrial economies, homemaking had meant the production as well as the consumption of goods, and it commonly included income-producing activities both inside and outside the home, in the highly industrialized early-twentieth-century United States, however, overproduction rather than scarcity was becoming a problem. Thus, the ideal American homemaker was viewed as a consumer rather than a producer. Schools trained women to be consumer homemakers cooking, shopping, decorating, and caring for children "efficiently" in their own homes, or if economic necessity demanded, as employees in the homes of others. Subsequent reforms have made these notions seem quite out-of-date.

24. According to the passage, early-twentieth century education reformers believed that _____.

- A. corporations and other organizations damaged educational progress
- B. special programs should be set up in frontier communities to modernize them
- C. different groups needed different kinds of education
- D. more women should be involved in education and industry

25. The word "it" in line 3 in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. education
- B. production
- C. homemaking
- D. consumption

26. The paragraph preceding the passage probably discusses _____.

- A. the formal schooling in the United States in the nineteenth century.
- B. the industrialization and the bureaucratization of economic life the United States in the 19th century.
- C. the most important means of integrating immigrants into American society in the nineteenth century.
- D. the urbanization in the United States in the nineteenth century.

27. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that one important factor in the increasing importance of education in the United States was _____.

- A. an increase in the number of trained teachers
- B. the expanding economic problems of schools
- C. the increased urbanization of the entire country
- D. the growing number of schools in frontier communities

28. According to the passage, one important change in United States education by the 1920's was that _____.

- A. the amount of time spent on formal education was limited
- B. most places required children to attend school

- C. adults and children studied in the same classes
 D. new regulations were imposed on nontraditional education

VIII. Write these sentences as directed.

29. Because the farmers had been told about the dangers of chemical fertilisers, they turned to bio-fertilisers.
 (Combine the two following sentences using perfect participle)

30. The students are copying the words which are written on the board. (Turn the relative clause into participle phrase.)

31. Many animal species/in/danger /extinction/due to/loss/habitat/ inability/adapt/climate change (Use the suggested words or phrases to make a meaningful sentence)

32. Peter said that he would take responsibility for the project. But then he denied that. (Combine the two following sentences using perfect gerund)

33. “Stay here! I can't let you go out tonight,” her mother said to Jane. (asked)

Jane's mother _____

IX. Listen to John Keith, a fitness instructor, talking about four types of physical activity and decide if the following sentences are True (T) or False (F).

- 34.** John Keith has been a fitness instructor about ten years.
35. Studies have shown that it's good for you to do your workout outdoors in the hot and sunny weather.
36. You should also exercise early in the morning when it's not too hot.
37. Cold water can make your blood pressure and heart rate go down.
38. Yoga is completely easy and suitable for people of all ages.
39. The last type of physical activity mentioned is fitness walking.
40. You should drink at least 500 ml for every 15 minutes of walking.

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