

NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA ĐỊNH KỲ HỌC KÌ 2
MÔN ANH - LỚP 11

A. HÌNH THỨC KIỂM TRA

- * Hình thức kiểm tra : Trắc nghiệm hoàn toàn 40 câu/ mỗi câu 0.25đ, thời gian làm bài 50 phút
- * Giới hạn chủ đề đọc hiểu và từ vựng ở các **Unit 9,10** (bám sát Student book, Work book và đề cương ôn tập)

B. NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP

1. Nghe (Listening): 6 câu (nằm trong chủ đề 2 Unit 9,10)
2. Bài đọc hiểu (Guided-Close): 5 câu dạng thức Phrase or Clause (nằm trong chủ đề 2 Unit 9,10)
3. Bài đọc hiểu (Advertisement or Announcement): 3 câu
 - 1 câu Word form
 - 1 câu preposition
 - 1 câu ngữ nghĩa
4. Bài đọc hiểu (Reading & Comprehension): 5 câu (nằm trong chủ đề 2 Unit 9,10)
5. Bài đọc hiểu (Reading & Comprehension): 7 câu (nằm trong chủ đề 2 Unit 9,10)
 - 1 câu đồng nghĩa
 - 1 câu trái nghĩa
 - 5 câu theo ngữ cảnh
6. Từ vựng: 10 câu (nằm trong chủ đề 2 Unit 9,10) (Theo tỉ lệ 5 - 5)
7. Sắp xếp (Rearrangement): 4 câu theo dạng thức sau:
 - a – b – c - d; a –b –c – d - e; a – b – c – d- e – f (2 câu)

C. CÂU HỎI ÔN TẬP HOẶC ĐỀ ÔN TẬP

TIẾNG ANH 11 GLOBAL SUCCESS

UNIT 9: SOCIAL ISSUES
PRACTICE TEST 1

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

Living in a big city can offer many advantages, such as access to diverse cultures, job opportunities, and vibrant social scenes. However, it also comes with its fair share of social problems. One **prevalent** issue is homelessness. In big cities, the high cost of housing and limited affordable options makes it challenging for some individuals and families to secure a stable place to live. This leads to a significant homeless population, often struggling to meet their basic needs and facing difficulties in finding employment or accessing social services. Another social problem in big cities is the increased crime rates. The density of population and anonymity can contribute to higher levels of criminal activity. Theft, vandalism, and assaults are more common in urban areas, causing concerns for residents' safety and well-being. Additionally, social inequality and poverty are prevalent in big cities. While these areas offer many opportunities, they also widen the gap between the rich and the poor. The stark contrast in living conditions and access to resources can create social divisions and lead to feelings of marginalization among certain communities.

Addressing these social problems requires a collective effort from both the government and the community. Implementing affordable housing initiatives, providing support services for the homeless, and promoting inclusive policies can help alleviate the issue of homelessness. Similarly, investing in community policing, enhancing public safety measures, and implementing programs aimed at reducing poverty and inequality can contribute to a safer and more equitable city. It is essential for residents to come together; support local organizations, and actively participate in initiatives that tackle these social problems. By working collaboratively, big cities can strive towards creating a more inclusive and thriving environment for all.

(Adapted from Edutopia)

1. **Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?**
 - A. Challenges Faced in Big Cities
 - B. The Advantages of Living in a Big City
 - C. Social Problems and Solutions in Urban Areas
 - D. The Impact of Social Inequality in Big Cities
2. **According to paragraph 1, what are some social problems in big cities?**
 - A. Lack of job opportunities and cultural diversity.
 - B. High cost of housing and limited affordable options.
 - C. Decreased crime rates and improved safety measures.
 - D. Increased social equality and reduced poverty.
3. **The word "prevalent" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.**
 - A. fashionable
 - B. rare
 - C. frequent
 - D. Widespread
4. **Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?**
 - A. Homelessness is a prevalent issue in big cities.
 - B. The density of the population and anonymity can contribute to higher crime rates.
 - C. The availability of affordable housing options in big cities is sufficient.
 - D. Social inequality and poverty are prevalent in urban areas.

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

5. The programme makers reject the notion that seeing _____ on television has a harmful effect on children.
 - A. bullying
 - B. violence
 - C. overpopulation
 - D. crime
6. I don't know why he _____ with Phong because they've got nothing in common.
 - A. hangs out
 - B. grow up
 - C. give up
 - D. stay up
7. Our survey indicates that one in four children is _____ at school.

- A. bullied B. admitted C. revised D. approved
8. I _____ his friendship more than I can ever say.
A. affect B. pretend C. value D. persuade
9. It was brave of her to _____ to those bullies.
A. wear out B. take off C. hang out D. stand up
10. There are many risks attached to social media sites, and _____ is one of the largest risks.
A. appearance B. survey C. depression D. cyberbullying
11. Youth in the behavioural risk group were more likely to report negative _____ than were youth in the optimal group.
A. self-confidence B. peer pressure C. body shaming D. social issue
12. Ageing is simultaneously an academic problem, a pressing _____ and an urgent personal concern.
A. social issue B. peer pressure C. awareness D. body shaming
13. _____ is criticizing yourself or others because of some aspect of physical appearance.
A. Violence B. Social issue C. Peer pressure D. Body shaming
14. Reducing speed limits has _____ to fewer deaths on the motorways.
A. led B. grown C. given D. flown
15. We need to focus public attention _____ this social issue.
A. on B. out C. with D. up
16. Public _____ of the problem will make politicians take it seriously.
A. social issue B. pressure C. perspective D. awareness

UNIT 9: SOCIAL ISSUES

PRACTICE TEST 2

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

Millions of people are using cellphones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cellphones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a means of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected. The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's blamed doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about. As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often.

1. The most suitable title for the passage could be _____.

- A. Technological Innovations and Their Price B. The Importance of Mobile Phones

C. Mobile Phones: A Must of Our Time

D. Advantages and Disadvantages of

Mobile Phones

2. According to the passage, cellphones are especially popular with the youth because _____.

- A. they keep the users in alert all the time
- B. they are integral in daily communication
- C. they are the only effective means of communication
- D. they make them look more stylish

3. According to the passage, the changes possibly caused by the cellphones are mainly concerned with _____

- A. the smallest units of the brain
- B. the central unit of the brain
- C. the structure of the brain
- D. the long-term memory

4. The words “**negative publicity**” in paragraph 2 most likely means _____.

- A. information on the lethal effects of cellphones
- B. the negative public use of cellphones
- C. widespread opinion about bad effects of cellphones
- D. constructive ideas about the effects of cellphones

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

5. _____ is criticizing yourself or others because of some aspect of physical appearance.

- A. Violence
- B. Social issue
- C. Peer pressure
- D. Body shaming

6. I don't say no to _____ because I want to try the things that my friends are doing.

- A. self-confidence
- B. peer pressure
- C. body shaming
- D. social issue

7. The police found out that the taxi driver had drunk _____ before the accident.

- A. water
- B. soft drink
- C. alcohol
- D. vinegar

8. In Britain, half of all violent _____ is committed by people who have been drinking alcohol.

- A. crime
- B. criminal
- C. punishment
- D. resistance

9. Avoid using _____ language, which may hurt people.

- A. offensive
- B. violent
- C. pressure
- D. confident

10. Victims of _____ often feel angry, helpless, and afraid.

- A. challenging
- B. pressuring
- C. responsible
- D. bullying

11. Peer _____ can have positive or negative effects on teenagers.

- A. pressure
- B. stress
- C. influence
- D. anxiety

12. _____ bullying includes using offensive language to embarrass or upset another person.

- A. Physical
- B. Cyber
- C. Mental
- D. Verbal

13. Not many people are brave enough to stand _____ bullies.

- A. in with
- B. in on
- C. up with
- D. up to

14. We should raise people's awareness _____ these social issues.

- A. with
- B. in
- C. on
- D. of

15. In many cases, peer pressure can lead to _____, low self-confidence, distance from family and poor school performance.

- A. vocation
- B. depression
- C. confidence
- D. crime

16. Those bullies should be ashamed _____ themselves for hurting innocent victims.

- A. with
- B. to
- C. of
- D. about

UNIT 9: SOCIAL ISSUES

PRACTICE TEST 3

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

Device-centred communication has become almost universal over the past twenty years. More than three quarters of people in the world now own a mobile device, and more than half communicate via social networking.

It is now hard to imagine a world without mobile devices consisting of such things as mobile phones, laptops and tablets. **They** allow us to stay in touch with a large network of friends, no matter where they are. But many experts say that communicating with a device is nothing like talking with someone in person. "Body language, eye contact and tone of voice can tell us so much," psychologist Mary Peters says. "And none of those exist on a device. Even video chat removes many subtle clues."

We don't know to what extent these technologies will permanently change the way people interact. People will always want to **meet up** with others in small and large groups. Indeed, it is fair to say that social media makes it easier than ever before for people to organise social events. However, there is still a danger that device-centred communication may have a negative long-term impact on the way people interact with each other on a day-to-day basis.

We must not, therefore, lose sight of the need to focus on the actual people around us, and remember that they deserve our real - not virtual attention. The idea of a culture where people always have a screen between them sounds a bit funny, because deep understanding comes when we see the reactions on other people's faces.

1. In paragraph 2, in her statement about the advantages of communicating in person, Mary Peters mentioned all of the following EXCEPT_____.

- A. body language B. eye contact C. handshake D. tone of voice

2. The word meet up in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. come down B. get together C. get away D. come away

3. According to paragraph 4, deep understanding appears when_____.

- A. we communicate through social networking B. we interact with modern technology
C. we see the reactions on the faces of other people D. we care about our virtual friends

4. The passage is mainly about_____.

- A. the development of device-centred communication
B. the impact of device-centred communication
C. the definition of device-centred communication
D. the misunderstanding of device-centred communication

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

5. I don't know why he _____ with Phong because they've got nothing in common.

- A. hangs out B. grow up C. give up D. stay up

6. Our survey indicates that one in four children is _____ at school

- A. bullied B. admitted C. revised D. approved

7. I _____ his friendship more than I can ever say.

- A. affect B. pretend C. value D. persuade

8. It was brave of her to _____ to those bullies.

- A. wear out B. take off C. hang out D. stand up

9. There are many risks attached to social media sites, and _____ is one of the largest risks.

- A. appearance B. survey C. depression D. cyberbullying

10. Youth in the behavioral risk group were more likely to report negative _____ than were youth in the optimal group.

- A. self-confidence B. peer pressure C. body shaming D. social issue

11. Ageing is simultaneously an academic problem, a pressing _____ and an urgent personal concern.

- A. social issue B. peer pressure C. awareness D. body shaming

12. _____ is criticizing yourself or others because of some aspect of physical appearance.

- A. Violence B. Social issue C. Peer pressure D. Body shaming
13. Reducing speed limits has _____ to fewer deaths on the motorways.
A. led B. grown C. given D. flown
14. We need to focus public attention _____ this social issue.
A. on B. out C. with D. up
15. You have to have such a lot of patience when you are dealing _____ kids.
A. in B. for C. of D. with
16. The programme makers reject the notion that seeing _____ on television has a harmful effect on children.
A. bullying B. violence C. overpopulation D. crime

UNIT 10: THE ECOSYSTEM

PRACTICE TEST 1

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

Conservation is the sensible use and protection of natural resources including plants, animals, mineral deposits, soils, clean water, clean air, and fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas to ensure an adequate supply for future generations.

Natural resources are grouped into two categories, renewable and nonrenewable. A renewable resource is one that may be replaced over time by natural processes, such as fish populations or natural vegetation, or is ***inexhaustible***, such as solar energy. The goal of renewable resource conservation is to ensure that such resources are not consumed faster than they are replaced.

Nonrenewable resources are those in limited supply that cannot be replaced or can be replaced only over extremely long periods of time. Nonrenewable resources include fossil fuels and mineral deposits, such as iron ore and gold ore. Conservation activities for nonrenewable resources focus on maintaining an adequate supply of these resources well into the future.

1. **What is the purpose of conservation mentioned in the passage?**
A. To make use of natural resources.
B. To ensure an adequate supply of natural resources for future generations.
C. To replace renewable resource.
D. To maintain an adequate supply of water for future.
2. **The word “*inexhaustible*” in paragraph 2 is similar in meaning to _____.**
A. unlimited B. bottomless C. boundless D. never-ending
3. **Natural vegetation is an example of _____.**
A. nonrenewable resources
B. the resources to feed fish populations
C. the resource that may be replaced by natural processes
D. inexhaustible resources
4. **Gold ore is mentioned as _____.**
A. a kind of mineral B. a renewable resource
C. an example of fossil fuels D. an adequate supply for future

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

5. The motivation for the control policy is to reduce the negative impacts of _____.
A. tropical forest B. planet C. climate change D. natural resource
6. Plants obviously do not have minds; nor do _____ things like tables and rocks.
A. insect B. bacteria C. survival D. non-living
7. Pollution can have disastrous effects on the delicately balanced _____.
A. scenery B. material C. non-living D. ecosystem
8. Tourism is damaging the _____ of the island.

- A. pangolin B. flora and fauna C. biodiversity D. habitat
9. The country can undertake conservation measures to build up or maintain its _____.
A. biodiversity B. species C. delta D. shelter
10. All living _____ have to adapt to changes in environmental conditions.
A. pangolins B. species C. organisms D. deltas
11. That humans overuse natural resources may _____ the loss of biodiversity.
A. invest in B. refer to C. depend on D. lead to
12. Flora refers _____ the plant life present in a particular region or ecosystem.
A. about B. of C. to D. for
13. _____ is a land protected by the government because of its natural beauty or special history.
A. Destination B. Habitat C. Ecosystem D. National Park
14. _____ forest is a thick forest that grows in the hot parts of the world.
A. Tropical B. Warming C. Heating D. Native
15. There are many factors that _____ to global warming.
A. leads B. refer C. mention D. contribute
16. Mountain gorillas are a(n) _____ species.
A. endanger B. endangered C. dangerous D. alive

UNIT 10: THE ECOSYSTEM

PRACTICE TEST 2

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

Tourism will always have an impact on the places that people visit. Sometimes the impact is positive, but most of the time **it** is negative. For example, a large number of visitors in one destination can cause bad effects on the environment. The question is, how can we minimize the problems while still allowing people to travel and visit places?

The main goal of eco-tourism is to limit the bad impact of tourism on the environment and local people. The task is to encourage tourists to think about what they do when they visit an area. There are many key points. Tourists should not litter, should stay on the paths, should not interfere with wildlife and should respect local customs and traditions. Some people consider eco-tourism to be a double-edged sword that has both advantages and disadvantages. They argue that tourism requires infrastructure such as roads and airports. The more tourists visit a destination, the more of infrastructure is necessary so that the tourists can stay and benefit the local community financially. However, it's difficult to **avoid** damaging the environment and develop local tourism at the same time. Eco-tourism can only develop in the right way if governments can deal with the negative effects and make sure that modern improvements benefit the local people and environment, not just the tourists.

In 2002, the United Nations General Assembly celebrated the International Year of Eco-tourism (IYE) to evaluate global eco-tourism experiences. More and more people have chosen eco-holidays over the past 20 years. Eco-tourism truly plays a key role in the tourism industry in many countries like Kenya, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Nepal.

1. **What is the main idea of the text?**
A. Benefits and drawbacks of eco-holidays B. Something that eco-tourists shouldn't do
C. A brief introduction about ecotourism D. Some rules for tourists
2. **What does the word "it" in paragraph 1 refer to?**
A. damage B. impact C. environment D. tourism
3. **According to the text, what does the eco-tourism aim at?**
A. Preventing tourists from traveling B. Stopping ecotourism altogether
C. Reducing the negative effects of tourism D. Finding a new form of tourism
4. **What is the meaning of the word "avoid" in paragraph 2?**

A. present

B. pretend

C. prevent

D. Protest

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

5. The _____ of animals in the wild depends on their ability to adapt to environmental changes.

A. level

B. survival

C. hunt

D. ban

6. The resource of valuable plants can _____ if we do not protect them.

A. cut down

B. run out

C. locate in

D. depend on

7. The host country can undertake conservation _____ to build up or maintain biodiversity.

A. identifies

B. compares

C. determines

D. measures

8. The country has vast oil reserves and _____ deposits of other minerals.

A. wealthy

B. rich

C. full

D. plentiful

9. Deforestation of the area was stopped by the local community's _____ efforts.

A. conservation

B. ecotourism

C. pressure

D. anxiety

10. Conserving natural resources can help prevent the _____ of biodiversity on our planet.

A. challenge

B. loss

C. resource

D. bullying

11. There are many different types of _____ around the world from forests to deserts and from small lakes to the open sea.

A. pressure

B. stress

C. influence

D. habitats

12. _____ not only cool the earth's surface, but also provide us with food and water.

A. Tropical forests

B. Warming

C. Heating

D. Native

13. Scientists estimate that 25 per cent of all marine species live in and around _____.

A. insects

B. reptiles

C. coral reefs

D. carnivores

14. A _____ describes how each living thing gets food, and how energy and nutrients are passed from one creature to another.

A. species

B. food chain

C. regions

D. types

15. It is believed that there are more than five million _____ of insects, but only one million have been found and described.

A. pangolins

B. species

C. organisms

D. deltas

16. Oil drilling can bring about radical impacts on wildlife habitat because it _____ the process of breeding and nesting among animal species.

A. alleviates

B. disrupts

C. interfaces

D. embarrasses

UNIT 10: THE ECOSYSTEM PRACTICE TEST 3

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

The oceans are so vast and deep that until fairly recently, it was widely assumed that no matter how much trash and chemicals humans dumped into them, the effects would be **negligible**. Proponents of dumping in the oceans even had a catchphrase: "The solution to pollution is dilution."

Today, we need look no further than the New Jersey-size dead zone that forms each summer in the Mississippi River Delta, or the thousand-mile-wide swath of decomposing plastic in the northern Pacific Ocean to see that this "dilution" policy has helped place a once flourishing ocean ecosystem on the brink of collapse.

There is evidence that the oceans have suffered at the hands of mankind for millennia. But recent studies show that degradation, particularly of shoreline areas, has accelerated dramatically in the past three centuries as industrial discharge and run-off from farms and coastal cities have increased.

Pollution is the introduction of harmful contaminants that are outside the norm for a given ecosystem. Common man-made pollutants reaching the oceans include pesticides, herbicides, chemical fertilizers, detergents, oil, sewage, plastics, and other solids. Many of these pollutants collect at the ocean's depths, where **they** are consumed by small marine organisms and introduced into the global food chain.

Many ocean pollutants are released into the environment far upstream from coastlines. Nitrogen-rich fertilizers applied by farmers inland, for example, end up in local streams, rivers, and groundwater and are eventually deposited in estuaries, bays, and deltas. These excess nutrients can spawn massive blooms of algae that rob the water of oxygen, leaving areas where little or no marine life can exist.

Solid wastes like bags, foam, and other items dumped into the oceans from land or by ships at sea are frequently consumed, with often fatal effects, by marine mammals, fish, and birds that mistake them for food. Discarded fishing nets drift for many years, ensnaring fish and mammals. In certain regions, ocean currents corral trillions of decomposing plastic items and other trash into gigantic, swirling garbage patches. One in the North Pacific, known as the Pacific Trash Vortex, is estimated to be the size of Texas.

Pollution is not always physical. In large bodies of water, sound waves can carry undiminished for miles. The increased presence of loud or persistent sounds from ships, sonar devices, oil rigs, and even from natural sources like earthquakes can disrupt the migration, communication, and reproduction patterns of many marine animals, particularly aquatic mammals like whales and dolphins.

(Source: <http://www.oceannationalgeographic.com>)

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Various kinds of harmful pollutants B. Marine pollution and its many forms
C. Noise and its disruptive effects on marine life D. The end of the "dilution" era

2. The word "they" in paragraph 4 refers to

- A. man-made pollutants B. marine organisms C. the oceans D. ocean's depths

3. According to the passage, nitrogen-rich fertilizers _____ .

- A. do not relate to the disappearance of marine life B. are created by massive blooms of algae
C. cause a shortage of oxygen in the ocean water D. cannot be found in land

4. Whales and dolphins are mentioned in the final paragraph as an example of marine creatures that

- A. suffer from loud or persistent sounds at sea
B. can communicate with each other via sound waves
C. can survive earthquakes because of their large bodies
D. are forced to migrate because of water pollution

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

5. A / an _____ species is a population of an organism which is at risk of becoming extinct.

- A. dangerous B. endanger C. endangered D. endangerment

6. 15,589 species (7,266 animal species and 8,323 plant species) are now considered _____ risk _____ extinction.

- A. at / of B. on / in C. for / with D. in / at

7. Many nations have laws offering protection to these species, such as forbidding hunting, restricting land development or creating _____.

- A. agencies B. reserves C. awareness D. challenges

8. The motivation for the control policy is to reduce the negative impacts of _____.

- A. tropical forest B. planet C. climate change D. natural resource

9. _____ is the existence of a wide variety of plant and animal species living in their natural environment. .
A. Biodiversity B. Conservation C. Globe D. Individual
10. Humans, dogs, elephants, and dolphins are all _____, but birds, fish, and crocodiles are not.
A. mammals B. wetland C. mangrove D. forest
11. Pollution can have disastrous effects on the delicately balanced _____.
A. scenery B. material C. non-living D. ecosystem
12. There are many factors that _____ to global warming.
A. leads B. refer C. mention D. contribute
13. All living _____ have to adapt to changes in environmental conditions.
A. pangolins B. species C. organisms D. deltas
14. The government has _____ measures to restore and protect the ecosystem.
A. given B. driven C. taken D. put
15. Reducing the use of fresh water can help to protect marine _____.
A. ecology B. ecosystems C. ecologists D. ecotourism
16. Many species are saved from disappearing by _____ efforts.
A. conserve B. conservative C. conservation D. conservationist

TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 02 tháng 04 năm 2025

HIỆU TRƯỞNG

TỔ TRƯỞNG CHUYÊN MÔN

Vũ Thị Hồng Châu

Nguyễn Trí Khôn