

REVISION OF 1ST TERM – E11 - 2324
ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA HỌC KÌ 1
NĂM HỌC 2023-2024- TIẾNG ANH LỚP 11

I. TÓM TẮT LÝ THUYẾT.

UNIT 1: A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE

VOCABULARY

1. Antibiotic /,æntibai'ɒtɪk/ (n) thuốc kháng sinh → (a) kháng sinh
2. Bacteria /bæk'tɪəriə/ (số nhiều) vi khuẩn → (số ít bacterium)
3. Balanced /'bælənst/ (a) cân bằng, cân đối → balance (n,v)
4. Cut down on : cắt giảm
5. Diameter /daɪ'æmɪtə[r]/ (n) đường kính
6. Disease /di'zi:z/ (n) bệnh, bệnh tật = sickness (n) = illness(n) = ailment /'eɪlmənt/
7. Energy /'enədʒi/ sinh lực, nghị lực, năng lượng
8. Examine /ɪg'zæmɪn/ xem xét, nghiên cứu, khám bệnh, kiểm tra (trình độ, kiến thức...)
9. Fitness /'fɪtnɪs/ (n) sự mạnh khỏe, sự sung sức → fitness for something (to do something): sự phù hợp, sự thích hợp
10. Food poisoning (n) ngộ độc thức ăn
11. Germ (n) vi trùng
12. Give up : từ bỏ
13. Infection (n) /ɪn'fekʃən/ bệnh lây nhiễm, sự lây nhiễm
14. Ingredient /ɪn'ɡri:diənt/ thành phần
15. Life expectancy : tuổi thọ = life span= longevity
16. Muscle(n) /'mʌsl/ sức mạnh cơ bắp

17. Nutrient (n) /'nju:triənt/ /'nu:triənt/ chất dinh dưỡng
18. Organism /'ɔ:gənɪzəm/ sinh vật, thực thể sống
19. Press-up: động tác chống đẩy
20. Properly (adv) /'prə:pə-li/ một cách điều độ, hợp lí
21. Recipe /'resəpi/ cách nấu nướng, công thức chế biến (món ăn, bánh trái...)
22. Regular /'regjulə[r]/ đều, đều đặn → [as] regular as clockwork: đều đặn như một cái máy [đồng hồ]
23. Spread /spred/ (n) sự truyền bá, sự lan truyền → spread one's wings: tung hoành; mở rộng phạm vi hoạt động; mở rộng phạm vi quan tâm
24. Star jump (np) : động tác nhảy dang tay chân
25. Strength (n) /streŋθ/ sức mạnh, sức → from strength to strength: thành công ngày càng tăng
26. Suffer (+from): chịu đựng
27. Treatment /'tri:tmənt/ sự điều trị; cuộc điều trị; thuốc điều trị
28. Tuberculosis /tju:,bɜ:kju'ləʊsɪs/ /tu:bɜ:kju'ləʊsɪs/ (n) bệnh lao
29. Virus (n) vi-rút
30. Work out: tập thể dục

GRAMMAR

1. Phân biệt cách sử dụng Thì hiện tại hoàn thành và Thì quá khứ đơn

HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH	QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN
Hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng có thể còn kéo dài tới hiện tại và tương lai Eg: I have learnt English for 10 years. (Tôi học tiếng Anh được 10 năm rồi.)	Hành động đã xảy ra và đã kết thúc trong quá khứ Eg: I learnt English 10 years ago. (Tôi đã học tiếng Anh 10 năm trước – và tôi không còn học nữa.)
Hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng còn ảnh hưởng tới hiện tại Eg: I have broken my leg. (Tôi đã bị gãy chân – nên bây giờ tôi nằm ở bệnh viện.)	Hành động đã xảy ra và không còn liên hệ gì với hiện tại Eg: 10 years ago, I broke my leg once. (10 năm trước, tôi đã bị gãy chân một lần)

2. Cấu trúc Thì hiện tại hoàn thành và Thì quá khứ đơn

	HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH	QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN
(+)	S + have/ has + VpII Eg: I have watched “Iron Man” several times.	* Tobe: S + was/ were + * Verb: S + Ved + Eg: I watched “Iron Man” yesterday.

REVISION OF 1ST TERM – E11 - 2324

	(Tôi đã xem Người Sắt vài lần.)	(Hôm qua tôi đã xem Người Sắt.)
(-)	<i>S + have/ has + not + VpII</i> Eg: She hasn't come up to now. (Đến giờ cô ấy vẫn chưa đến.)	<i>* Tobe: S + wasn't/ weren't + * Verb: S + didn't + Vinf + Eg: She didn't go to school last week. (Tuần trước cô ấy đã không đi học.)</i>
(?)	<i>(Từ để hỏi) + have/ has + S + VpII?</i> Eg: How long have you lived there? (Bạn sống ở đó bao lâu rồi?)	<i>* Tobe: (Từ để hỏi) + was/ were + S +? * Verb: (Từ để hỏi) + did + S + Vinf +? Eg: When did you buy that book? (Bạn đã mua cuốn sách đó khi nào vậy?)</i>

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết Thì hiện tại hoàn thành và Thì quá khứ đơn

HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH	QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN
• Since + mốc thời gian • For + khoảng thời gian • Already (rồi) • Yet (chưa) • Before (trước đây) • Just (vừa mới) • So far (cho đến bây giờ) • Recently, lately (gần đây) Eg: He has just flown from New York. (Anh ấy vừa mới bay từ New York.)	• last night/ year/ month • yesterday • ... ago • in + năm Eg: She bought the bike 2 years ago. (Cô ấy mua chiếc xe đạp 2 năm trước.)

UNIT 2. THE GENERATION GAP

VOCABULARY

1. Generation gap /dʒenə'reiʃn ɡæp / khoảng cách giữa các thế hệ
2. Adapt /ə'dæpt/ (n): làm cho hợp với, sửa cho hợp với
3. Argument /'ɑ:gjʊmənt/ (n): sự tranh luận, sự bàn cãi = dispute (n)
4. Characteristic /,kærəktə'ristik/ (a): đặc thù, đặc trưng, riêng = typical
5. Conflict /kən'flikt/ (n): sự mâu thuẫn, sự đối lập = discord /'diskɔ:/ ➔ Apple of discord : mồi bất hòa
6. Curious /'kjʊəriəs/(a): ham hiểu biết; tò mò, hiếu kỳ
7. Digital native /'didʒɪtl 'neitiv / người được sinh ra ở thời đại công nghệ và Internet
8. Experience /ik'spiəriəns (v,n): trải nghiệm
9. Extended family : gia đình đa thế hệ, đại gia đình
Nuclear family /'nju:kliə[r]/ /'nu:kliər / : gia đình hạt nhân, gia đình nhỏ gồm 1-2 thế hệ
10. Freedom /'fri:dəm/ sự tự do; quyền tự do
11. Hire /'haɪə[r]/ thuê, mướn = recruit = employ
12. Honesty /'ɒnisti/tính trung thực, tính chân thật
⇒ in all honesty: thành thực mà nói

13. Individualism /,indi'vidʒʊəlɪzəm/ chủ nghĩa cá nhân
14. Influence /'ɪnfluəns/ (v) gây ảnh hưởng = impact = affect
15. Limit /'limit/ giới hạn
➔ limitation /limi'teɪʃn/ sự hạn chế, sự giới hạn, mặt hạn chế, nhược điểm
➔ within limits: trong chừng mực nào đó, có mức độ
without limits: không có giới hạn, tha hồ
16. Screen time : thời gian sử dụng thiết bị điện tử
17. Social media: phương tiện truyền thông mạng xã hội
18. Value /'vælju:/ (n,v): giá trị, coi trọng
19. View (n) quan điểm = point of view = viewpoint= perspective
20. Bridge the gap /brɪdʒ ðə ɡæp/ (idiom): giảm thiểu sự khác biệt
21. Curfew/'kə:fju:/ (n.) lệnh giới nghiêm
22. Attitude /'ætɪtju:d/ towards (n.) thái độ
23. Burden /'bɜ:dn/ (n.) gánh nặng
24. Mature /mə'tʃʊə(r)/ (a) trưởng thành, chín chắn = old enough

25. Norm /nɔ:m/ (n.) chuẩn mực
 26. Obey /ə'bei/(v.) vâng lời, tuân thủ → obedience (n)
 27. Financial burden /faɪ'nænʃl 'bɜ:dən/ (compound n.) gánh nặng tài chính
 28. Follow in one's footsteps /'fɒləʊ ɪn wʌnz 'fɒtsteps/ (idiom) theo bước, nối nghiệp
 29. Multi-generational /'mʌlti ˌdʒenə'reɪʃənl/ (a) đa thế hệ, nhiều thế hệ

30. Objection /əb'dʒekʃən/ (n.) sự phản kháng
 → object to + v-ing.
 31. Open-minded /'əʊpən 'maɪndɪd/(a) cởi mở
 32. Impose ... (on sb) /ɪm'pəʊz/ (v. phr.) áp đặt cái gì vào ai
 33. Elegant /'elɪɡənt/ (a) thanh lịch, tao nhã
 34. Flashy /'flæʃi/ (a) diện, hào nhoáng

GRAMMAR REVIEW

Modal Verbs: Must vs. Have to, Should vs. Ought to

I. Giới thiệu chung về động từ khuyết thiếu

1. Cách sử dụng

Động từ khuyết thiếu được dùng để nêu lên khả năng thực hiện hành động, sự bắt buộc, khả năng xảy ra của sự việc, vv.

2. Hình thức

- Theo sau chủ ngữ và đứng trước động từ nguyên thể không có “to”
- Không chia theo chủ ngữ (trừ trường hợp “have to”)
- Thêm “not” phía sau khi ở dạng phủ định (trừ trường hợp “have to”)

Ví dụ: I must go. (Tôi phải đi rồi.)

He should not disturb her now. (Anh ta không nên làm phiền cô ấy lúc này.)

II. So sánh must và have to

1. Dạng khẳng định

- **Must:** Diễn tả sự cần thiết hay bắt buộc mang tính chủ quan (do người nói quyết định)

S+ must + V

Ví dụ: I must finish the exercises. (Tôi phải hoàn thành bài tập.)

Tình huống: I'm going to have a party. (Tôi có ý định đi dự tiệc.)

- **Have to:** Diễn tả ý bắt buộc mang tính khách quan (do luật lệ, quy tắc hay người khác quyết định)

S+ have to/ has to/ had to/ ... + V

Ví dụ: I have to finish the exercises. (Tôi phải hoàn thành bài tập.)

Tình huống: Tomorrow is the deadline. (Ngày mai là hạn cuối.)

2. Dạng phủ định

- **Must not:** Diễn tả ý cấm đoán

S+ must not (mustn't) + V

Ví dụ: You must not eat that. (Bạn không được phép ăn cái đó.)

Tình huống: It's already stale. (Nó đã bị thiu rồi.)

- **Not have to:** Diễn tả ý không cần phải làm gì

S+ do not (don't)/ does not (doesn't) did not (didn't)/ will not (won't)/ ... + have to + V

Ví dụ: You do not have to eat that. (Bạn không cần phải ăn thứ đó.)

Tình huống: I can see you dislike that. (Mình có thể thấy rằng bạn không thích nó.)

III. So sánh should và ought to

1. Dạng thức

1.1 Dạng khẳng định:

S+ should + V

S+ ought to + V

Ví dụ: You should see a doctor if your cough gets worse. (Ông nên đi khám bác sĩ nếu bị ho nặng hơn.)

You ought to see a doctor if your cough gets worse. (Ông nên đi khám bác sĩ nếu bị ho nặng hơn.)

1.2 Dạng phủ định:

S+ should not (shouldn't) + V

S+ ought not to (oughtn't to) + V

Ví dụ: Mrs. Smith shouldn't keep complaining. (Bà Smith không nên tiếp tục phàn nàn nữa.)

Mrs. Smith oughtn't to keep complaining. (Bà Smith không nên tiếp tục phàn nàn nữa.)

Lưu ý: Dạng thức phủ định của “ought to” không được sử dụng phổ biến bằng dạng thức phủ định của “should”

1.3 Dạng nghi vấn:

Should + S + V

Ought + S + to + V

Ví dụ: Should we care about the environment? (Chúng ta có nên quan tâm tới môi trường không?)

Ought we to care about the environment? (Chúng ta có nên quan tâm tới môi trường không?)

Lưu ý: Dạng thức nghi vấn của “ought to” không được sử dụng phổ biến bằng dạng thức nghi vấn của “should”

2. Cách sử dụng

2.1 Điểm giống: Cả “should” và “ought to” được sử dụng khi hỏi và đưa ra lời khuyên hoặc gợi ý.

Ví dụ: You should learn English every day. (Bạn nên học tiếng Anh hàng ngày.)

You ought to learn English every day. (Bạn nên học tiếng Anh hàng ngày.)

2.2 Điểm khác: Giữa “should” và “ought to” có sự khác biệt nhỏ trong sắc thái của lời khuyên.

Should	Ought to
Dùng cho lời khuyên mang tính chủ quan, thể hiện quan điểm cá nhân của người nói	Dùng với những lời khuyên mang yếu tố khách quan, tức là có sự tác động của ngoại cảnh như luật lệ, bổn phận hay quy tắc
Ví dụ: Linda should go to bed early. (Linda nên đi ngủ sớm.)	Ví dụ: Emily ought to finish the report by 10 a.m. (Emily nên hoàn thành bản báo cáo trước 10 giờ sáng.)

UNIT 3: CITIES OF THE FUTURE

VOCABULARY

1. Article /'ɑ:tɪkl/(n) bài báo

⇒ (+ to, with) cho học việc theo giao kèo với

2. Card reader : thiết bị đọc thẻ

3. City dweller /'sɪti - 'dwelə(r)/(n) người sống ở đô thị, cư dân thành thị

4. Cycle path : làn đường dành cho xe đạp

5. Efficiently /i'fɪʃntli/ [một cách] có năng suất, [một cách] có hiệu suất cao = effectively (adv)

6. High-rise (a) cao tầng, có nhiều tầng

7. Infrastructure /'ɪnfəstrʌktʃə(r)/(n) cơ sở hạ tầng

8. Interact /,ɪntər'ækt/ tác động qua lại

9. Liveable /'lɪvəbl/ đáng sống

10. Neighborhood (n) khu dân cư

11. Operate /'ɒpəreɪt/ hoạt động, vận hành, chạy (máy)

12. Pedestrian /pi'destriən/ (n) người đi bộ, khách bộ hành

13. Privacy /'prɪvəsi/ /'praɪvəsi/(n) sự riêng tư

14. Roof garden: vườn trên sân thượng

15. Sense of community (np): ý thức cộng đồng

16. Sensor /'sensə[r]/ cảm biến

GRAMMAR

Stative verbs (Động từ chỉ trạng thái)

Động từ chỉ trạng thái là gì?

Động từ chỉ trạng thái (Stative verbs) là một trong những yếu tố quan trọng giúp cấu tạo nên câu chuẩn ngữ pháp tiếng Anh. Đây là các động từ gắn với những giác quan của con người hoặc thể hiện suy nghĩ, tình cảm, nhận thức

17. Skyscraper /'skaɪskreɪpə[r]/ nhà chọc trời

18. Smart city: thành phố thông minh

19. Sustainable /səs'teɪnəbl/ (a) có thể chịu đựng được = endurable /ɪn'dʒʊərəbl/

20. Urban centre: khu đô thị, trung tâm đô thị

21. Upgrade /'ʌpgreɪd/ (v) nâng cấp

22. Urban planner /'z:bən 'plænə(r)/(n) người / chuyên gia quy hoạch đô thị

23. Optimistic /,ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/ (adj) lạc quan

24. Overcrowded /,əʊvə'kraʊdɪd/ (adj) chật ních, đông nghẹt

25. Pessimistic /,pesɪ'mɪstɪk/ (adj) bi quan

26. Quality of life /'kwɒləti əv laɪf/ (n) chất lượng sống

27. Renewable /rɪ'nju:əbl/ (adj) có thể tái tạo lại

28. Inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ (n) cư dân, người cư trú

29. Detect /dɪ'tekt/ (v) dò tìm, phát hiện ra

30. Metropolitan /,metrə'pɒlɪtən/ (a) [thuộc] thủ đô; ở thủ đô

31. Cosmopolitan /,kɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/ (a) gồm người từ nhiều nước, gồm người tứ xứ

hoặc trạng thái của con người. Nói cách khác, động từ chỉ trạng thái nói về các trạng thái, hoạt động của chủ thể trong câu.

Động từ chỉ trạng thái có thể được chia theo các tiêu chí phân loại thành các nhóm chính như sau:

Động từ trạng thái chỉ tình cảm: want, like, dislike, hate,...

Động từ trạng thái chỉ quan điểm, suy nghĩ: know, understand, agree, think,...

Động từ trạng thái sở hữu: belong, own, include, lack,...

Động từ trạng thái chỉ cảm nhận của giác quan: seem, sound, look, smell,...

Phân biệt động từ chỉ trạng thái và động từ hành động

1. Sự khác biệt giữa động từ chỉ trạng thái và động từ hành động

Trong ngữ pháp tiếng Anh, động từ hành động có thể được chia ở mọi dạng thức (tiếp diễn, đơn, hoàn thành).

Trong khi đó, động từ chỉ trạng thái có thể chia ở dạng đơn và hoàn thành, nhưng lại không chia ở dạng tiếp diễn (V-ing). Dưới đây là ví dụ cụ thể trong một câu:

Động từ hành động	Động từ chỉ trạng thái
Oliver runs every day. He's running on a 30-mile road. So far, he has run 15 routes (Oliver tập chạy mỗi ngày. Cậu ấy đang chạy trên đoạn đường dài 30 dặm. Tính đến bây giờ, cậu ấy đã chạy được 15 chặng rồi)	- He is liking running a lot Sai - He likes running a lot Đúng (Cậu ấy rất thích tập chạy)

UNIT 4: ASEAN AND VIET NAM

VOCABULARY

1. Apply (for) /ə'plai/: xin việc, ứng cử
2. Celebration(n) /,seli'breiʃn/: sự kỷ niệm, lễ kỷ niệm
3. Community (n)/kə'mju:nəti/: cộng đồng
4. Cultural exchange(np): sự trao đổi văn hóa
5. Current (a) /'kʌrənt/: hiện hành, đang lưu hành
6. Eye-opening(a) /'ai,əʊpəniŋ/: mở mang tầm mắt
7. Honour (n) /'ɒnə[r]/ danh dự
⇒ have the honour of something: được vinh dự, được đặc huệ (làm cái gì đó)
8. Issue (n)/'isju:/ vấn đề = problem
9. Leadership skill(np) /'li:dəʃip skil /: kỹ năng lãnh đạo
10. Live-stream (v) phát sóng trực tiếp
11. Politics (n) /'pɒlitiks/ chính trị
12. Promote (v) /prə'məʊt/ thúc đẩy, khuyến mại, quảng bá
13. Proposal(n) /prə'pəʊzl/ sự đề nghị
⇒ propose(v): đề xuất
14. Qualify(v) /'kwɒlifai/: đủ tiêu chuẩn, đủ khả năng
15. Region (n) /'ri:dʒən/ : vùng, miền = area (n)
⇒ regional /ri:dʒənl/ (adj.) (thuộc) khu vực, vùng
⇒ in the region of: vào khoảng
16. Relation(n) /ri'leiʃn/: mối quan hệ; mối liên quan

17. Representative(n) /repri'zentətiv/: người đại diện
18. Strengthen (v) /'streŋθn/: củng cố; tăng cường
19. Support(v) /sə'pɔ:t/ ủng hộ = upheld (v)
20. Volunteer (v,n) /,vɒlən'tiə[r]/ : tình nguyện, tình nguyện viên
21. Youth (n) /ju:θ/ : tuổi trẻ, tuổi thanh niên, tuổi niên thiếu
⇒ the days of youth: thời niên thiếu
22. Interference /,ɪntə'fɪərəns/ (n.) sự can thiệp
23. Maintain /meɪn'teɪn/ (v.) duy trì
- 24 Principle /prɪnsəpl/ (n.) nguyên tắc
25. Scholarship /'skɒləʃɪp/ (n.) học bổng
26. Solidarity /,sɒlɪ'dærəti/ (n.) sự đoàn kết
27. Stability /stə'bɪləti/ (n.) sự ổn định
28. Internal /ɪn'tɜ:nl/ (adj.) ở trong, bên trong
29. Motto /'mɒtəʊ/ (n.) khẩu hiệu, phương châm
30. Official /ə'fɪʃl/ (adj.) chính thức
31. Sponsor/'spɒnsə(n)/ (n.) nhà tài trợ
32. Vision /'vɪʒn/ (n.) tầm nhìn
33. Conference /'kɒnfərəns/ (n.) hội nghị
34. Constitution /,kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃn/ (n.) hiến pháp
35. Dispute /dɪ'spju:t/ (n.) cuộc tranh luận, cuộc tranh chấp
36. Bloc /blɒk/ (n.) khối
37. Graceful /'ɡreɪsfl/ (adj.) duyên dáng, yêu kiều

GRAMMAR

DANH ĐỘNG TỪ GERUND (V + ING)

1. Subject of a sentence

REVISION OF 1ST TERM – E11 - 2324

Ex: Reading the story of Kieu is interesting.

2. Complement of to Be after Subject of Thing + To Be

Ex: My hobby is fishing.

3. After Prepositions

Ex: She is interested in learning English.

4. After some verbs: Verbs + Gerund

Admit , avoid appreciate, defer / delay /postpone/ put off , deny, detest/ dislike, discuss, consider, enjoy, escape, finish, give up/ quit, imagine, keep, not mind, miss , practise, suggest, prevent, can't help, can't stand/ can't bear, resist, resist, ceaseetc.

I always avoid making noise in class.

I don't mind doing a lot of homework.

Have you finished writing the report?

He can't stand working ten hours a day.

Anne practised playing the piano at an early age

When did you give up smoking, Bill ?

5. VERB+PREPOSITIONS + GERUND:

Approve of, argue about, complain about, concentrate on, depend on, decide on, feel like, forget about, Look forward to, insist on, keep on , object to, plan on , rely on , succeed in, think about , worry about

I'm interested in listening to music on the radio.

Many overweight people try to lose weight by going on a diet.

He's bored with staying at home day after day.

Don't forget to turn off the gas before going out

Some people are afraid of driving in rush hours.

6. ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION + GERUND:

Accustomed to afraid of , ashamed of, capable of, bored with ,disappointed in / with, fond of, hopeful of, intent on, interested in, opposed to, proud of, responsible for, sorry about, successful in, surprised at, tired from, tired of, worried about, be used to.....

Police soon get accustomed to arresting criminals.

The driver was intent on passing the other car.

Are you capable of completing the work within an hour?

The treasurer is responsible for keeping the books

Eli Whitney is famous for inventing the cotton gin

7. After some Verbs + Object Combinations

Ex: We saw the thief entering the house.

Or He spent five hours doing his task.

8. In some other structures:

It's no good / use, there is no point, what's the point of, what about, be worth, be busy, look forward to, be used to / be accustomed to / get used to, can't help, can't bear, can't stand

It is no use saying that

I am used to getting up early.

THE INFINITIVE (TO + VERB)

1. Subject of the sentence

Ex: To help her is my duty.

2. Verbs + to - Infinitive

Agree, afford, appear, arrange, attempt, ask, choose, decide, demand, expect, fail, happen,, hope, learn, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, threaten, want, wish, would like, intend, tend , claim, desire, hope, hesitate ...etc.

I decide to study engineering at University

We can't afford to build a new house.

She's expecting to get a reply from the company.

Bob refused to lend me his car.

Do you agree to join us for the holiday?

You manage to get some tickets for the pop concert on Saturday.

Mary learned to swim when she was young

3. Verbs + O + to - *nitive

Want, ask, tell, request, order, beg, remind, invite, advise, warn, promise , encourage

He tells me to send this letter.

The teacher encouraged Lan to join English club.

4. Be/ look/ seem/ feel + ADJECTIVE + TO infinitive:

Afraid, ashamed, considerate , disappointed , eager , foolish , fortunate , happy , lucky , pleased , proud, , ready , sorry , surprised , angry,prepared , glad, proud

I'm afraid to drive alone at night.

Citizens ought to feel lucky to be able to vote.

Were you disappointed not to win the race?

He was not at all surprised to hear the news.

The actress seems eager to go on stage.

I'm looking for someone qualified to type a thesis.

The parents are proud to have a healthy child.

The party is ready to serve.

I'm glad to see you again.

5. After the verb TO BE

Ex: We are to pass the next exam.

REVISION OF 1ST TERM – E11 - 2324

My purpose is to win the next English competition.

6. After Noun (Infinitive of Purpose): **TO / IN ORDER TO / SO AS TO + V** (bare infinitive)

Ex: There are lots of things **to do** today.

Ex: He studies hard **so as to pass** the entrance examination.

I. **BARE - INFINITIVE**

1. After modal verbs: **can, may, must, ...**

EX: I **must go** home now.

2. After **had better, would rather, do nothing but.**

EX: He did nothing but **complain** about his life.

You'd better **stay** at home today.

3. Make

Let + O + V (bare-inf.)

EX: The clowns made them **laugh** a lot last night.

II. **VERB FOLLOWED BY EITHER INFINITIVE OR GERUNDS**

➤ **Without changing in meaning: Start, begin, continue, intend, like, love, hate, prefer**

It **began to rain** when I went to school.

When did you **start learning** English?

It **began raining** heavily.

Does Pam **continue writing** to you?

He **intended making** a film for children

It **began raining** when I went to school

When did you **start to learn** English?

It **began to rain** heavily.

Does Pam **continue to write** to you?

He **intended to make** a film for children.

or

➤ **VERBS + GERUND or INFINITIVE**

Stop doing st	He stopped smoking three years ago. (He doesn't smoke any more now.)
Stop to do st	He stopped to smoke a cigarette. (He stopped working in order to smoke).
try doing st	You should try taking these tablets, (try = thử)
try to do st	You should try to study harder. (try = cố gắng)
forget/ remember doing st	I remember sending a postcard to my parents yesterday. He remembers meeting you when he was in France. (He met you).
forget/remember to do st	Don't forget to wash the dishes. Remember to sent me a letter when you arrive in Ho Chi Minh city. (you will send.)
regret doing st	She regretted not coming your birthday party. So she felt bored
regret to do st	I regret to inform you that you've failed your exam.
need to do st	You need to practise English every day.(= You have to practise English every day).
need doing st =need to be done	Your shirt needs washing . It smells. (= Your shirt needs to be washed).
go on doing = to continue doing st	The teacher introduced herself and went on to explain the course.
go on to do	The teacher told everyone to be quiet, but they just went on talking .
like doing	I like fishing
like to do	I like to do my job well.

Notes:

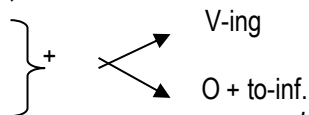
➤ **would like + to- inf; feel like + V-ing** = wish for

➤ **ALLOW, PERMIT, ADVISE, RECOMMEND**

Allow = permit

Advise = recommend

I **permit** you **to go out**.



I **permit** **going out**

➤ **See, smell, notice, observe, taste, feel, overhear, hear, watch + O + Verb: the whole process**

➤ **See, smell, notice, observe, taste, feel, overhear, hear, watch + O + Verb – ing: action is happening**

I **saw** someone **get** into Tom's house yesterday.

She **heard** him **playing** guitar. It's really great, but she must go away.

UNIT 5: GLOBAL WARMING

VOCABULARY

1. Global warming: sự nóng lên toàn cầu
2. Atmosphere /'ætməsfɪə[r]/: khí quyển
3. Balance /,bæləns/: sự cân bằng, sự cân đối
⇒ keep (loose) one's balance: giữ (mất) thăng bằng
4. Carbon dioxide (n) khí cacbonic
5. Coal /kəʊl/(n): than đá
6. Consequence /'kɒnsɪkwəns/ (n) : hậu quả
7. Cut down: chặt, đốn (cây)
8. Deforestation /di:'fɒrɪ'steɪʃn/ (n): sự phá rừng; sự phát quang
9. Emission /i'mɪʃn/ (n) : sự phát ra, sự bốc ra, sự tỏa ra
10. Environment /in'veɪərənmənt/ (n) : môi trường
11. Farming /'fɑ:mɪŋ/(n): nghề nông
⇒ Farmland: đất chăn nuôi, trồng trọt
12. Fossil fuel /'fɒslfju:əl/ : nhiên liệu hóa thạch (như than đá, dầu mỏ)
13. Heat-trapping (a): giữ nhiệt
14. Human activity: hoạt động của con người
15. Impact /'ɪmpækt/ (n) sự tác động, ảnh hưởng = influence (n,) =effect (n)
16. Leaflet /'li:flət/(n): tờ quảng cáo rời
17. Methane /'mi:θeɪn/(n): metan
18. Pollutant /pə'lu:tənt/ (n): chất [gây] ô nhiễm
19. Release /ri'li:s/(v): giải thoát = emit
20. Renewable /ri'nju:əbl/(a): có thể gia hạn được
21. Sea level : mực nước biển
22. Soil /sɔɪl/(n): đất trồng
23. Soot /sut/ (n): bồ hóng, nhọ nồi, muội
24. Temperature /'temprətʃə[r]/(n): nhiệt độ
⇒ have (get; run) a temperature: [lên cơn] sốt
⇒ take somebody's temperature: đo (lấy) nhiệt độ cho ai
25. Waste /weist/(n): đồ phế thải, rác
⇒ go (run) to waste: bị lãng phí
26. Campaign /kæm'peɪn/(n): chiến dịch
27. Biodiversity /,baɪəʊdaɪ'vɜ:səti/ (n): đa dạng sinh học
28. Vulnerable /'vʌlnərəbl/ (a): dễ bị tổn thương, dễ gặp nguy hiểm
29. Habitat /'hæbɪtæt/ (n): môi trường sống
30. Extinct /ɪk'stɪŋkt/ (a): tuyệt chủng
➔ Extinction /ɪk'stɪŋkʃn/ (n): sự tuyệt chủng
31. Conservation /,kɒnsə'veɪʃn/ (n): sự bảo tồn
32. Survive /sə'veaɪv/ (v): sống sót
➔ Survival /sə'veaɪvl/ (n): sự sống sót

LÝ THUYẾT VỀ HIỆN TẠI PHÂN TỪ VÀ QUÁ KHỨ PHÂN TỪ

1. Phân từ

Phân từ (Participle) - hay còn gọi là phân động từ là từ do động từ tạo ra và có đặc điểm như một tính từ

Các loại phân từ:

A. PHÂN TỪ HIỆN TẠI

Phân từ hiện tại hay còn gọi là hiện tại phân từ được tạo ra bằng cách thêm đuôi –ing vào phía sau động từ nguyên mẫu.

Ví dụ: write ⇒ writing

Cách dùng:

- Đi sau động từ “to be” để tạo thành thì hiện tại tiếp diễn:

Ví dụ: She is listening to radio. (Cô ấy đang nghe đài).

- Sử dụng như một tính từ để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ:

Ví dụ: She told me an amusing story. (Cô ấy đã kể cho tôi nghe một câu chuyện vui)

- Thay thế, rút gọn mệnh đề:

+ Khi hai hành động có cùng chủ ngữ, xảy ra đồng thời hoặc hành động thứ 2 là một phần hoặc kết quả của hành động thứ nhất, ta có thể rút gọn như sau:

Ví dụ: Before I left, I sent an email for her. ⇒ Before leaving, I sent an email for her.

+ Rút gọn mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian:

Ví dụ: Because I fail the exam, I don't want to come back home.

⇒ Failing the exam, I don't want to come back home.

+ Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ:

Ví dụ: The boy who stands opposite us is a millionaire.

⇒ The boy standing opposite us is a millionaire.

- Sử dụng sau các động từ chỉ giác quan: smell, hear, taste, feel,...

REVISION OF 1ST TERM – E11 - 2324

Ví dụ: I feel uncomfortable seeing him. (Tôi cảm thấy khó chịu khi thấy anh ta)

- Sử dụng sau các động từ: catch (bắt gặp), find (thấy, bắt gặp), leave (để cho ai làm gì) với cấu trúc:

Catch/find/leave + O + V.ing

Ví dụ: I find him dating with her. (Tôi bắt gặp anh ta đang hẹn hò với cô ấy)

- Sử dụng sau các động từ: go, spend, waste, be busy, come.

+ Go + V.ing: nói đến các hoạt động

Ví dụ: go shopping (đi mua sắm), go fishing (câu cá),...

+ Spend/waste + time/money + V.ing: dành/tiêu tốn thời gian/tiền bạc làm gì

Ví dụ: I spent 10 dollars buying this shoes. (Tôi đã dành 10 đô la để mua đôi giày này).

+ Be busy + V.ing: bận rộn làm việc gì

Ví dụ: Jane is busy cleaning her house. (Jane đang bận dọn nhà).

- Sử dụng sau các liên từ: when, if, although, while, once

Ví dụ: Once working at the office, you don't have to go out during office hours.

B. PHÂN TỪ QUÁ KHỨ

Phân từ quá khứ hay còn gọi là quá khứ phân từ được tạo ra bằng cách thêm đuôi –ed vào cuối động từ nguyên mẫu.

Ví dụ: watch ⇒ watched

Cách dùng:

- Đứng sau “to be” để thành dạng bị động:

Ví dụ: The book was bought last week. (Quyển sách đã được mua vào tuần trước).

- Đứng sau have/had để tạo thành thì hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc quá khứ hoàn thành:

Ví dụ: I have studied English for 10 years. (Tôi học tiếng Anh đã được 10 năm).

- Sử dụng như một tính từ để chỉ cảm xúc của một người đối với sự vật, sự việc.

Ví dụ: I was surprised about the party. (Tôi đã ngạc nhiên về buổi tiệc này).

- Sử dụng như một tính từ hoặc trạng từ có nghĩa tương đương như bị động.

Ví dụ: The police find the stolen car. (Cảnh sát đang tìm cái xe bị mất).

- Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ ở thể bị động.

Ví dụ: Half of the people who were invited to the party left. ⇒ Half of the people invited to the party left. (Một nửa khách được mời đã về)

- Sử dụng trong các câu cầu khiến bị động:

Ví dụ: She gets the house repaired. (Cô ấy sai người sửa lại nhà)

II. PRACTICE

REVIEW 1

I. PHONETICS

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>e</u> xpert | B. <u>e</u> xperience | C. <u>e</u> xciting | D. <u>e</u> xam |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> tand | B. <u>i</u> nstall | C. <u>s</u> ugar | D. <u>s</u> olve |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> afety | B. <u>n</u> ative | C. <u>r</u> eplace | D. <u>t</u> ransport |
| 4. A. <u>h</u> ealthy | B. <u>i</u> ncrease | C. <u>w</u> ealthy | D. <u>l</u> eather |
| 5. A. <u>i</u> mprove | B. <u>p</u> roduct | C. <u>d</u> octor | D. <u>s</u> trongly |

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.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. exercise | B. holiday | C. mineral | D. career |
| 2. A. provide | B. adopt | C. happen | D. inspire |
| 3. A. result | B. region | C. river | D. robot |
| 4. A. introduce | B. delegate | C. marvelous | D. currency |
| 5. A. develop | B. conduction | C. partnership | D. potato |

II. VOCABULARY

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 sentences.

REVISION OF 1ST TERM – E11 - 2324

1. The government should improve the infrastructure of big cities to **boost** the economy.
A. increase B. rise C. lift D. elevate
2. People living in **high-rise** buildings have to obey the safety rules and regulations strictly.
A. very smart B. very old C. very big D. very high
3. As each generation is strongly **influenced** by changes in society, parents and children may see the world differently.
A. provided B. affected C. suffered D. moved
4. Different lifestyles make it difficult for parents and their children to **fully** understand each other.
A. completely B. frequently C. fluently D. ideally
5. My parents respect my career choice so I mustn't **follow in their footsteps**.
A. draw the same pictures as them. B. buy the same things as them.
C. have the same jobs as them. D. do differently from the other.

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 sentences.

1. If you want to **maintain** a healthy weight, you shouldn't have snacks between meals.
A. better B. develop C. continue D. quit
2. I'm taking up yoga. I feel a bit **stressed** these days.
A. relaxed B. upset C. angry D. bored
3. Lots of women in the past had to stay at home, **look after** their children and do all the housework.
A. care B. grow C. ignore D. protect
4. This only makes the gap wider and causes their children to lose **confidence** in themselves.
A. certainty B. courage C. weakness D. hesitation
5. After a hard-working day, parents feel **exhausted** and have little time with their children.
A. energetic B. tired C. lazy D. weak

Give the correct forms of words in brackets.

1. They continue (HEALTH) _____ habits such as smoking and drinking.
2. Smart devices make our lives more (CONVENIENCE) _____ because we don't have to spend a lot of time on housework.
3. Using a mobile app, you can (LOCK) _____ bikes from one station and return them to any other station in the system.
4. Living in a big city has many (ADVANTAGE) _____ besides the benefits.
5. These features will make future cities more (LIVE) _____ and will provide a high quality of life to city dwellers.

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

1. Having a balanced diet and _____ regularly are good ways to stay healthy.
A. working out B. speaking out C. taking out D. hanging out
2. You should _____ sugar and eat more vegetables if you want to be healthy.
A. take in B. keep on C. cope with D. cut down on
3. _____ transport system will help to solve traffic problems in big cities.
A. Private B. Individual C. Public D. National
4. People are not worried about security in this area because _____ are installed everywhere.
A. smart cities B. smart sensors C. smartphones D. smart cars
5. People of different generations often _____ conflict with one another.
A. keep up with B. care about C. come into D. interact with
6. Young people now are true _____. They grow up with technology and start using a computer at an early age.
A. digital natives B. critical thinkers C. book lovers D. players
7. Some countries aim to replace old high-rise buildings with sustainable _____.
A. mountains B. skyscrapers C. supermarkets D. houses
8. One of the problems for many city _____ is the high cost of living.
A. villagers B. employers C. leaders D. dwellers
9. _____ the new technology, his health has improved quickly.
A. Due to B. Provided that C. Thanks to D. Because
10. Many parents _____ their children's screen time to less than two hours per day.
A. limit B. lock C. manage D. keep
11. To build up the muscle _____ you need to lift weights.
A. strong B. strength C. strengthen D. strongly
12. Cultural _____ are often different in each generation and make a gap between generations.
A. jobs B. genders C. changes D. values
13. Young people are _____ and often open to learn new things to change themselves.
A. create B. creative C. creation D. creativity
14. Some people are known as _____ because they get higher levels of education than others.

REVISION OF 1ST TERM – E11 - 2324

- A. digital natives B. curious people C. critical thinkers D. decision-makers
 15. In some green cities, we can't see any _____ vehicles on the roads.
 A. private B. public C. common D. special

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

1. I don't think parents should compare their children to other's. They will become less confidence in their abilities.
 2. Antibiotics are often used to kill infections caused by bacteria.
 3. One way to prevent the width of diseases by viruses is using vaccines.
 4. Electric means of transport will produce less greenhouse gas emit.
 5. I'm making room about a pond of fish and water lily flowers.

III. GRAMMAR

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

1. It _____ this winter. The weather is hotter than last year.
 A. did snowed B. wasn't snow C. wasn't snowed D. didn't snow
 2. My uncle likes travelling a lot. He often visits different countries. He _____ already _____ to 35 countries so far.
 A. has / been B. have / visited C. hasn't / visited D. hasn't / been
 3. She _____ up the phone, _____ her sister, and _____ her about the exciting news.
 A. had picked / called / told B. picked / called / had told C. picked / called / told D. was picking / called / told
 4. She _____ the control of the car and _____ the wall.
 A. loses / hit B. lost / hit C. was lost / was hit D. was lose / was hit
 5. " _____ he _____ to Mexico yet?" - "Yes, he _____. He went there two years ago."
 A. Did / go / has B. Has / gone / did C. Has / been / has D. Have / go / did
 6. She _____ a lot of mistakes in the exam so she _____ pass the class.
 A. made / didn't B. made / don't C. make / wasn't D. was make / wasn't
 7. The teacher _____ the students about the school trip.
 A. tell B. told C. was tell D. was told
 8. "Where is your uncle now?" - "He _____ in Heligoland, small islands near Germany."
 A. already went B. has just arrived C. have been D. will have been
 9. She _____ very tired so she _____ the dishes last night.
 A. feels / didn't wash B. didn't feel / didn't washed C. felt / didn't wash D. was felt / wasn't washed
 10. It _____ rainy but she _____ an umbrella with her yesterday.
 A. was / brings B. is / isn't bring C. can / brought D. wasn't / brought
 11. "Would you like a cup of coffee?" - "Thank you. I _____ one."
 A. am having B. have just had C. did have D. had
 12. I am afraid she _____ typing the letters yet.
 A. didn't finish B. hasn't finished C. isn't finished D. wasn't finishing
 11. The weather _____ nice so she _____ her kids to the park.
 A. were / takes B. did / did take C. was / took D. is / take
 12. He usually _____ to school by his car but this morning he _____ because his car _____ broken.
 A. went / walked / did B. goes / walked / was C. go / walks / was D. did go / walked / was
 13. The children _____ their homework, _____ some games, and then _____ to bed early.
 A. have finished / played / went B. finished / played / went C. had finished / were playing / went D. finished / played / were going
 16. I _____ Paris recently, and it was an unforgettable experience.
 A. had visited B. have visited C. visited D. was visiting
 17. The swimming pool _____ clean enough, so he _____.
 A. wasn't / didn't swim B. weren't / swam C. didn't / swam D. was / wasn't
 18. John: _____ you ever _____ anywhere with him? Adam: Yes, last year, we _____ to China together.
 A. Did / visit / went B. Have / gone / gone C. Has / gone / go D. Have / travelled / went
 19. He _____ his room for weeks.
 A. haven't tidied B. didn't tidied C. hasn't tidied D. wasn't tidied
 20. Arthur _____ London. He is still there.
 A. has gone to B. went C. did go to D. have gone to

Fill "should / shouldn't / must / mustn't / have to / don't have to" in the blanks.

1. All workers _____ wear uniforms at work because it is a rule.
 2. I _____ finish my homework before I go to bed.
 3. This drink isn't good for your health. You _____ drink it too much.
 4. I think you _____ do exercise regularly in order to stay healthy.
 5. I will lend you the book, but you _____ pay it back to me next week.

6. Those visitors _____ show their tickets before entering the zoo.
7. The children _____ spend too much time playing computer games.
8. The museum is free for kids under 6 years old, so you _____ pay money for your son.
9. All people _____ have a passport, even a visa when travelling to some countries.
10. You _____ pick up flowers here.

Give the correct forms of verbs in brackets.

1. I (think) _____ of buying a new car.
2. It (get) _____ colder and colder. We can't go out in such weather.
3. I (believe) _____ everything will go well if we do it together.
4. This food (taste) _____ delicious. I love it.
5. You (remember) _____ your former teacher at high school?
6. He (understand) _____ what we say but he can't speak.
7. Their family (have) _____ a great time in Da Nang. They've been there for 3 days.
8. My sister (have) _____ two cats and a dog.
9. I (not think) _____ they will come to our party.
10. These flowers [smell] _____ good. They (look) _____ nice as well.

IV. SPEAKING

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

1. *Lan is talking to Minh.* Lan: Do you mind if I open the window? I need some fresh air. Minh: _____.
 A. I don't think so. B. Feel free to do that. C. That's a shame. D. I'm not sure about it.
2. *Lan is talking to Minh.* Lan: Do you think we can get that scholarship? Minh: _____.
 A. Sounds great B. I can't agree with you more. C. I don't know for sure. D. It's my pleasure.
3. *Lan is talking to Minh.* Lan: Is there anything I can do for you? Minh: _____.
 A. Don't mention it. B. You are too busy. C. No problem. D. Thanks but I think I'm fine.
4. *Lan is talking to Minh.* Lan: Is it OK if you move right a bit? Minh: _____.
 A. Sure. B. I got it. C. No. That's too bad. D. You made it.
5. *Lan is talking to Minh.* Lan: Do you think the entrance test is difficult? Minh: _____.
 A. I know it well. B. It's a piece of cake. C. There's no doubt about it. D. I think it's good.

V. READING

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 10.

The generation gap, which refers to a significant difference between different generations, particularly between young people and their parents, often (1) _____ to numerous conflicts. These family conflicts can pose a serious threat to the relationship between parents and children.

It is a well-known fact (2) _____ parents tend to view their children as young and incapable of protecting themselves or (3) _____ wise decisions, (4) _____ of their age. Consequently, parents often make a great effort to expose their children to the outside world. (5) _____, they fail to recognize that as children grow up, they desire more independence and strive to develop their own unique identity by forming their own opinions, thoughts, styles, and values in life.

One common issue that causes conflicts is the choice of clothing for teenagers. While teenagers are enthusiastic (6) wearing trendy clothes that align with current youth fashion, parents, who value more traditional attire, believe that such clothing (7) _____ societal rules and norms. Tensions escalate further when the branded and expensive clothes preferred by teenagers exceed the parents' financial (8) _____.

(9) _____ factor contributing to conflicts is the difference in career paths or educational choices between parents and teenagers. Young people are often told that the world is their (10) _____, with numerous opportunities awaiting them. However, their parents may try to impose their own preferences for university or career paths, disregarding their children's desires.

(The Generation Gap in Antiquity)

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. turns | B. gets | C. directs | D. leads |
| 2. A. who | B. that | C. which | D. where |
| 3. A. making | B. thinking | C. doing | D. getting |
| 4. A. in terms | B. instead | C. regardless | D. in place |
| 5. A. But | B. However | C. Therefore | D. Moreover |
| 6. A. of | B. with | C. for | D. about |
| 7. A. violates | B. involves | C. inviolates | D. invades |
| 8. A. incomes | B. salaries | C. means | D. modes |
| 9. A. Another | B. Other | C. Others | D. The others |
| 10. A. ocean | B. hand | C. sky | D. oyster |

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

I find it really exhilarating to think about the future. Technology is advancing so quickly that in 40 years, who knows what amazing things we'll be able to do? Scientists say that by 2050, there will be over ten billion people in the world, and technology will have improved so much that we'll have a lot more information about diseases and maybe even cures. We'll all be living in eco-friendly houses, no longer burdened by **exorbitant** electricity bills. And can you imagine? We might even be able to go on vacations to Mars!

Our daily lives will be filled with new technologies that help us with things we hate doing now. We'll probably have robots in our homes called "House Robo's" that will help us with household chores like taking out the trash, cooking, and cleaning the house. Even our kitchen gadgets like the fridge, cooker, microwave, and dishwasher will be "robotic" and send us emails or texts when food is expired or running low. The fridge will even have a camera inside, so when we're at the store, we can check what we need to buy.

They say that by 2050, we'll have regular health check-ups at home using digital devices. These devices will scan our bodies to check if we're sick or if anything is wrong. If **they** find something, a "virtual doctor" in the machine will figure out what it is and give us treatment right away. If we need medicine, it will be ordered and sent to us automatically. If the health check shows that someone is overweight, it will send a message to the household computer to change their diet and schedule gym sessions. With such **swift** intervention, people will live significantly longer, as diseases and cancers will no longer pose existential threats. Moreover, rare medical conditions of today will be better understood and readily curable.

(Adapted from scarlettlondon.com / what-will-life-be-like-in-2050)

11. What is the possible title of the passage?
 - A. The Exciting Future of Technology
 - B. Living in Eco-Friendly Houses: A Dream Come True
 - C. How Will Our Cities Look Like in The Future?
 - D. The Impact of Robots on Daily Life
12. The word "**exorbitant**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. prohibitive
 - B. priceless
 - C. worthless
 - D. exclusive
13. The word "**they**" in the last paragraph refers to _____.
 - A. digital devices
 - B. our bodies
 - C. health check-ups
 - D. home
14. The word "**swift**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. sluggish
 - B. prompt
 - C. unexpected
 - D. abrupt
15. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. Technology will provide more information about diseases and possible cures.
 - B. By 2050, the world's population will be nearly ten billion.
 - C. People will no longer face high electricity bills in eco-friendly houses.
 - D. House robots will assist people with household chores.
16. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 - A. The advancements in technology will make life more complicated.
 - B. Vacations to Mars will become a reality by 2050.
 - C. The use of digital devices for health check-ups will eliminate the need for doctors.
 - D. Human life will be improved in the future thanks to the development of technology.
17. What is the author's overall tone in the passage?
 - A. Cynical and skeptical
 - B. Critical and dismissive
 - C. Indifferent and neutral
 - D. Optimistic and enthusiastic

REVIEW 2

I. PHONETICS

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation

1. A. with B. think C. through D. throw
2. A. combine B. current C. carbon D. certain
3. A. wood B. soot C. cool D. cook
4. A. rubbish B. reduce C. sunlight D. lucky
5. A. impact B. provide C. intend D. limit

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

1. A. farming B. planet C. methane D. amount
2. A. allow B. increase C. question D. release
3. A. century B. pollutant C. disaster D. solution
4. A. global B. level C. substance D. effect
5. A. serious B. incomplete C. natural D. powerful

II. VOCABULARY

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

REVISION OF 1ST TERM – E11 - 2324

1. The main goal of the club is **promoting** youth volunteering. Young people have chances to help other people.
A. providing B. selecting C. preventing D. enhancing
2. He **takes part in** some activities at school. He wants to spend more time doing useful things.
A. joins B. participates C. follows D. subscribes
3. The museum showcases artwork from different artists **in a variety** of styles.
A. some types B. many same types C. many different types D. a few types
4. They **represent** their countries at the international event. Not many people have got that honored task.
A. are important for B. are a combination of
C. are a symbol of D. are representative of
5. In an event, taking part in fun games is also the best way to **break the ice** so that participants know about each other.
A. make newcomers more relaxed B. find a way
C. travel on ice D. cut the ice into pieces

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

1. Lunar New Year is a time for people to **get together** with family and friends.
A. agree to meet B. arrange to gather
C. keep away D. make a decision
2. Greenhouse gases **trap** too much of the sun's heat, and they stop it from escaping back into space.
A. absorb B. remain C. keep D. release
3. Renewable energy is an energy that can be replaced without being **used up**. People can have it as much as they want.
A. made up B. filled up C. taken up D. cheered up
4. Natural **balance** in which greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere are at the same amount as those removed from it is one of the issues discussed in COP.
A. difference B. importance C. productivity D. inequality
5. Methane is a greenhouse gas that is **more powerful** than CO₂ at warming the earth. It is responsible for nearly one-third of current warming from human activities.
A. having more effect B. having less strength
C. having less effect D. having more strength

Give the correct forms of words in brackets.

1. Methane is a greenhouse gas that is much more (DANGER) _____ than carbon dioxide.
2. There are some positive signs that farmers can meet the (ENVIRONMENT) _____ challenges.
3. Renewable energy comes from sources like wind, rain, waves and sunlight, and is replaced (NATURE) _____.
4. (FLOOD) _____ rice fields also make it easier for soil bacteria to produce greenhouse gases.
5. New Year's (CELEBRATE) _____ in some ASEAN countries are in April.

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

1. Talking to young volunteers was an/a _____ experience.
A. eye-opening B. live-streamed C. eye-catching D. well-qualified
2. The burning of rubbish and _____ waste in open fires harms the environment.
A. original B. productive C. organic D. non-renewable
3. When we burn waste, soot which has a strong warming effect _____ the earth is produced.
A. in B. on C. from D. about
4. _____, such as climate change and land use, in the region are sometimes discussed by the countries' leaders.
A. Common behaviours B. Special events
C. Serious damages D. Current issues
5. One of the best ways to reduce greenhouse gas _____ is using renewable energy.
A. emission B. production C. action D. preservation
6. My dad bought a coal-burning stove that _____ up our home quickly.
A. heats B. cools C. slows D. burns
7. Young people need to improve some skills and knowledge to be able to make a _____ to the economy.
A. attraction B. contribution C. delivery D. development
8. I don't know that _____ farm animals is one of the main causes of the greenhouse effect.
A. raised B. to raise C. raise D. raising
9. The manger's _____ skills decide the way an organization works and grows.
A. communication B. teamwork C. apprenticeship D. leadership
10. _____, such as carbon dioxide and methane called greenhouse gases, are damaging the earth.
A. Pollute B. Pollutants C. Pollution D. Polluted
11. Now new farming methods have allowed rice to grow well in drier fields and _____ the amount of greenhouse gases.
A. prevent B. provide C. limit D. emit

REVISION OF 1ST TERM – E11 - 2324

12. Feeling confident about her English, she decided to participate in the English-speaking _____ at her school.
A. compete B. competitive C. competitors D. competition
13. That people _____ or burn forests for farm fields and land for feeding animals releases tonnes of carbon dioxide.
A. cut down B. throw away C. use up D. run out
14. Fossil fuels which are non-renewable energy, are being _____.
A. made up B. bought up C. used up D. taken up
15. ASEAN has helped its members to achieve _____ growth.
A. economy B. economic C. economical D. economically

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

1. We shouldn't burn plastic bags in the open fires if we want to increase the amount of greenhouse gas in the atmosphere.
2. World leaders need to work together to solve big health and environmentalist problems.
3. Some tall trees fell down yesterday, injured two people.
4. He is responsible of preparing the quest list for all conferences.
5. They agreed on reduce CO₂ emissions and ending deforestation at the COP.

III. GRAMMAR

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

1. He is expecting _____ a trip to Ha Long Bay.
A. make B. to make C. making D. made
2. Students stopped _____ noise when the teacher came in.
A. make B. to make C. making D. made
3. She couldn't bear _____ tears when she saw the film "Romeo and Juliet".
A. shed B. to shed C. shedding D. sheds
4. Ann likes _____ but she hates _____ up.
A. cook/washing B. to cook/wash C. cooking/washed D. cooking/washing
5. I enjoy _____ to classical music.
A. listening B. to listen C. listens D. listen
6. I really regret _____ your feeling when I asked you such a silly question.
A. hurt B. to hurt C. hurting D. hurts
7. He'll try _____ the same mistake again.
A. not make B. to not make C. not making D. not to make
8. Would you mind _____ me a newspaper?
A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. bought
9. Would you like _____ the next dance with me?
A. to have B. having C. has D. had
10. Did you remember _____ Ann? - Oh, no. I completely forgot about it.
A. phone B. to phone C. phoning D. phoned
11. Does the city government intend _____ anything about pollution?
A. do B. to do C. doing D. did
12. Do you know the man _____ with your father over there?
A. talking B. to talk C. talk D. talked
13. _____ is a bad habit which is harmful to your health.
A. To smoke B. Smoking C. Smoke D. To smoking
14. They finished _____ and then they wanted _____ out for pleasure.
A. learn/to go B. to learn/go C. learnt/goes D. learning/to go
15. _____ from the long journey, Peter decided to rest at the hotel.
A. Exhausting B. Exhausted C. Exhaust D. To exhaust
16. They postponed _____ an Element School for the lack of finance.
A. built B. to build C. building D. build
17. It's no use _____ him. He never allows anybody _____ him advice.
A. advise/give B. to advise/to give C. advising/giving D. advising/to give
18. _____ in huge amounts, carbon dioxide causes air pollution and climate change.
A. Produced B. Producing C. To produce D. Being produced
19. He always avoids _____ me in the streets.
A. meet B. to meet C. met D. meeting
20. My parents decided _____ a taxi because it was late.
A. take B. to take C. taking D. took

Rewrite the sentences using gerunds or participle clauses.

1. If you use the machine in this way, you can keep it for a long time.
→ _____, you can keep it for a long time.
2. It is convenient to travel by our own cars.
→ _____ is convenient.
3. They finished the plan and started doing the first task.
→ _____, they started doing the first task.
4. She usually plays sports in her free time.
→ Her habit _____.
5. Clare takes responsibility for preparing snacks for the meeting.
→ Clare is responsible for _____.
6. The teacher came on the stage and started talking about the greenhouse effect in Vietnam.
→ The teacher came on the stage, _____.
7. He was congratulated on achieving the scholarship, so he thanked his teacher for that.
→ _____, he thanked his teacher for that.
8. Because she took charge of operating machines, she had to sit in front of them all day.
→ _____, she had to sit in front of them all day.

IV. SPEAKING

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

1. Lan is talking to Minh. Lan: Your writing about global warming is so informative and interesting. Minh: _____
A. You did the best job. B. I'm glad you like it. C. It's excellent. D. It's a bit late.
2. Lan is talking to Minh. Lan: It's amazing. You are so good at that sport. Minh: _____
A. I don't have much time. B. Sports are good for your health. C. I appreciate the compliment. D. You are good at it.
3. Lan is talking to Minh. Lan: Watch out! The wall is going to fall. Minh: _____
A. Don't worry. B. It feels good. C. Oh. It's a pity. D. Never mind.
4. Lan is talking to Minh. Lan: I wouldn't stand by the stove if I were you. Minh: _____
A. I'll see it. B. I'll be careful. C. You're welcome. D. It's a warning.
5. Lan is talking to Minh. Lan: I must warn you about the dangers of burning waste. Minh: _____
A. Thanks for your help. B. Thanks for listening to me. C. Thanks for the warning. D. Thanks for telling me the truth.

V. READING

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each gap.

In order to advance political and economic cooperation as (1) _____ as regional stability, in 1967, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand founded the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). (2) _____ gaining its independence from the United Kingdom in 1984, Brunei joined. Vietnam became ASEAN's seventh member in 1995. In July 1997, as ASEAN celebrated its 30th anniversary, Laos and Myanmar were granted full membership. In 1999, Cambodia joined ASEAN as its tenth member. The ASEAN Declaration in 1967, considered ASEAN's founding document, formalized the principles of peace and cooperation to (3) _____ ASEAN is dedicated. The ASEAN Charter entered into (4) _____ on 15 December 2008. With the entry into force of the ASEAN Charter, ASEAN established its legal identity as an international organization and (5) _____ a major step in its community-building process.

(Adapted from asean.org/the-founding-of-asean)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. soon | B. long | C. well | D. far |
| 2. A. Only after | B. Soon after | C. Only by | D. Soon before |
| 3. A. which | B. when | C. whom | D. what |
| 4. A. power | B. weight | C. strength | D. force |
| 5. A. made | B. did | C. took | D. brought |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to the questions from 6 to 10.

Global warming is a phenomenon that refers to the long-term increase in Earth's average temperature. It is primarily caused by the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide and methane. These gases act like a blanket, trapping heat from the sun and preventing it from escaping back into space. As a result, the Earth's temperature gradually rises, leading to a range of environmental and climatic changes.

The main contributors to global warming are human activities. The burning of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and gas, for energy production and transportation, releases large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Deforestation, which involves the clearing of forests for various purposes, also adds to the problem. Trees play a crucial role in absorbing carbon dioxide through photosynthesis, so when forests are destroyed, there are fewer natural mechanisms to remove these greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

The consequences of global warming are wide-ranging and can be seen around the world. Rising temperatures lead to the melting of ice caps and glaciers, resulting in a rise in sea levels. This poses a **notable** threat to coastal areas and low-lying regions, increasing the risk of flooding and the loss of land. Extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, droughts, and heatwaves, are becoming more frequent

REVISION OF 1ST TERM – E11 - 2324

and severe, causing damage to infrastructure, agriculture, and human lives. Furthermore, global warming disrupts ecosystems and biodiversity, endangering many plant and animal species.

(Adapted from epa.gov/climatechange-science/basics-climate-change)

6. Which of the following titles best represents the passage?
 - A. The Effects of Global Warming on Human Health
 - B. The Causes and Consequences of Climate Change
 - C. Steps to Mitigate Environmental Pollution
 - D. Getting to Know Global Warming
7. According to the passage, what are the main contributors to global warming?
 - A. Natural occurrences and processes
 - B. Solar radiation
 - C. Activities carried out by humans
 - D. Natural greenhouse gas emissions
8. The word "it" in the first paragraph refers to _____.
 - A. Global warming
 - B. Earth's average temperature
 - C. the long-term increase
 - D. a phenomenon
9. The word "notable" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. intangible
 - B. useless
 - C. negligible
 - D. significant
10. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. Global warming is primarily caused by the accumulation of greenhouse gases.
 - B. Deforestation contributes to global warming by releasing carbon dioxide.
 - C. Rising temperatures lead to a decrease in sea levels.
 - D. Human activities, such as burning fossil fuels, contribute to global warming.

END-OF-TERM 1 TEST

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. pick <u>e</u> d | B. inv <u>e</u> nted | C. eliminat <u>e</u> d | D. decid <u>e</u> d |
| 2. A. h <u>u</u> nting | B. c <u>u</u> lture | C. s <u>u</u> gar | D. st <u>u</u> dy |

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 3. A. prosper <u>i</u> ty | B. creat <u>i</u> ve | C. imm <u>e</u> diate | D. confid <u>e</u> nce |
| 4. A. memor <u>i</u> al | B. simil <u>a</u> rity | C. encourag <u>e</u> d | D. biogr <u>a</u> phy |

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

5. If you want to keep fit, you should _____ regularly.
 - A. work out
 - B. take out
 - C. check out
 - D. speak out
6. Although we are sisters, we have nothing in _____.
 - A. commonly
 - B. together
 - C. altogether
 - D. common
7. The most impressive thing about this town is that the local people are _____ to visitors.
 - A. enjoyable
 - B. hospitable
 - C. comfortable
 - D. familiar
8. Experts believe that a good _____ transport system will help to solve a part of traffic problems in big cities.
 - A. public
 - B. private
 - C. individual
 - D. national
9. The children need a _____ environment so that they receive enough love to become good citizens.
 - A. growing
 - B. protecting
 - C. caring
 - D. setting
10. She is writing a letter to _____ a complaint about the noise in the building recently.
 - A. do
 - B. make
 - C. have
 - D. put
11. Young people and old people often come into _____ with one another because of the smallest things.
 - A. support
 - B. belief
 - C. agreement
 - D. conflict
12. It rained heavily last night. It _____ now.
 - A. was raining
 - B. is raining
 - C. isn't raining
 - D. has rained
13. He _____ to continue studying a master's course at Oxford University.
 - A. decides
 - B. is deciding
 - C. decided
 - D. has just decided
14. Thanks _____ the new technology, our life expectancy now is much higher than before.
 - A. to
 - B. on
 - C. in
 - D. at
15. _____ their work in the field, the farmers went home when the sun was hiding behind the mountain.
 - A. To finish
 - B. Finish
 - C. Having finished
 - D. Had finished
16. The high cost of living is a problem for many city _____.
 - A. farmers
 - B. dwellers
 - C. workers
 - D. doctors
17. If you want to maintain your weight, you _____ have snacks between meals.
 - A. don't have to
 - B. needn't
 - C. mustn't
 - D. shouldn't
18. The traffic _____ worse. What _____ we should do?

REVISION OF 1ST TERM – E11 - 2324

- A. is getting/do you think
 C. is getting/are you thinking
 19. People living in the high building _____ obey the safety rules and regulations strictly.
 A. shouldn't B. have to C. mustn't D. must

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.

20. She **is responsible for** the party preparation and guest list.
 A. pays for B. accounts for C. takes care of D. takes charge of
 21. Using **renewable** energy is the best way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
 A. replaceable B. controllable C. productive D. perfect

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.

22. They **started on** the study excitedly. They had prepared all the needed things for it.
 A. emphasized B. concluded C. included D. summarized
 23. The burning of coal and oil **releases** a lot of carbon dioxide into the air.
 A. produces B. grows C. manages D. traps

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

24. *Tom and Jane are talking to each other.*

Tom: Your voice is so lovely!

Jane: _____.

- A. I'm glad you like it. B. Never mind.
 C. Don't mention that. D. It's all right.

25. *Mary and Mike are talking to each other.*

Mary: Will you be able to come to the match this afternoon?

Mike: _____.

- A. Of course, you will. B. I'm afraid not.
 C. You're welcome. D. I am so sorry not.

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

In our fast-paced and demanding world, the pursuit of a long and healthy life remains a universal desire. (26) _____ the fountain of youth remains elusive, science and accumulated wisdom shed light on the key principles that can contribute to a life well-lived and flourishing.

Central to this quest is the power of nutrition. Across cultures, the wisdom of nourishing the body with a balanced and varied diet echoes (27) _____ the ages. A plethora of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean proteins constitute the cornerstone of a healthful diet. Such wholesome choices not only provide essential vitamins and minerals but also (28) _____ off chronic diseases, bolster the immune system, and maintain an ideal body weight. In embracing the adage "you are what you eat," one unlocks the door to a long and vibrant life.

Exercise emerges as a powerful companion on the journey to longevity. Physical activity, whether it be a brisk walk, yoga, dancing, or swimming, bestows a myriad of benefits. The heart grows stronger, the muscles more (29) _____, and the bones fortified against the passage of time. Beyond the physiological advantages, exercise invigorates the mind, (30) _____ stress, anxiety, and depression. This harmonious integration of body and mind establishes a robust foundation for a thriving existence.

(Adapted from Healthline)

26. A. However B. While C. Because D. Since
 27. A. by B. about C. of D. through
 28. A. set B. call C. stave D. run
 29. A. resilient B. weak C. fragile D. tough
 30. A. reduce B. reduced C. reducing D. being reduced

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.

In every society, the phenomenon of the generation gap has been a persistent thread, weaving its way through the fabric of human interaction. A generation gap occurs when differences in attitudes, beliefs, values, and behaviors emerge between individuals from different age groups. This disparity often gives rise to misunderstandings, conflicts, and a sense of **alienation**. However, it is crucial to recognize that this generational divide can also be an opportunity for growth, learning, and enriching human connections.

In today's fast-paced world, technological advancements and cultural shifts have accelerated the generation gap. The young, often referred to as the "digital natives," grow up with technology as an integral part of their lives, while their elders, the "digital immigrants," grapple with adapting to these rapid changes. These contrasting experiences shape perspectives on communication, social interactions, and even fundamental aspects of life, contributing to the widening gap.

REVISION OF 1ST TERM – E11 - 2324

One of the primary sources of friction between generations is communication. While older generations may prefer face-to-face conversations and more formal modes of interaction, the younger ones find comfort in the digital realm, utilizing social media, instant messaging, and video calls as their primary means of communication. These differing styles of communication can lead to misunderstandings, with the younger generation perceiving the older one as out of touch and the older generation seeing the younger one as disconnected from meaningful human interaction.

Another significant aspect of the generation gap revolves around differing value systems and beliefs. Older generations often prioritize tradition, discipline, and respect for authority, while younger ones may lean towards individuality, self-expression, and a focus on personal development. These differences in values can cause **clashes** over lifestyle choices, career paths, and societal norms, creating a chasm between generations that may be challenging to bridge.

(Adapted from English Reading & Comprehension)

31. What is the central theme of the passage?
- A. Embracing Diversity and Unity
 - B. The Generation Gap: A Persistent Thread in Society
 - C. Communication Challenges Between Generations
 - D. The Impact of Technological Advancements on Human Connections
32. The word "**alienation**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. observation
 - B. attachment
 - C. isolation
 - D. divorce
33. What are the two contrasting groups mentioned in the passage regarding their relationship with technology?
- A. Fast-paced and slow-paced individuals
 - B. Digital natives and digital immigrants
 - C. Social media users and non-users
 - D. Technophiles and technophobes
34. The word "**clash**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. conflict
 - B. agreement
 - C. engagement
 - D. incident
35. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the generation gap?
- A. It occurs due to differences in attitudes, beliefs, values, and behaviors.
 - B. It can lead to conflicts and a sense of alienation.
 - C. The generation gap always hinders growth and learning opportunities.
 - D. Technological advancements and cultural shifts contribute to its acceleration.

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.

Global warming, a phenomenon that has emerged as one of the most **pressing** challenges facing our planet today, refers to the gradual increase in Earth's average surface temperature. This rise in temperature is primarily attributed to human activities, particularly the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. The consequences of global warming are far-reaching and have profound implications for the environment, ecosystems, and human life.

Human activities, such as burning fossil fuels for energy, deforestation, industrial processes, and agriculture, release significant amounts of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), into the atmosphere. These gases create a "greenhouse effect," trapping heat from the sun and preventing it from escaping back into space. As a result, the Earth's temperature gradually rises, leading to global warming.

One of the most evident consequences of global warming is the melting of polar ice caps and glaciers. As temperatures rise, vast ice sheets in Antarctica and Greenland are losing mass at an alarming rate, contributing to rising sea levels. This phenomenon poses a severe threat to low-lying coastal regions and small island nations, increasing the risk of **devastating** floods and displacing millions of people.

The warming climate also disrupts weather patterns, leading to more frequent and intense extreme weather events. Heatwaves, hurricanes, cyclones, and droughts become more common, inflicting considerable damage to ecosystems, agriculture, and infrastructure. The agricultural sector faces challenges in adapting to changing growing conditions, which can result in food shortages and price fluctuations.

Additionally, global warming poses a grave threat to biodiversity. Many plant and animal species struggle to adapt to the rapidly changing climate or face habitat loss due to shifting temperatures. Consequently, some species may become extinct, disrupting delicate ecosystems and affecting the balance of nature.

(Adapted from Bloomberg.com)

36. What is the main focus of the passage?
- A. The Impact of Human Activities on Climate Change
 - B. The Consequences of Global Warming on Polar Ice Caps
 - C. The Threat of Extreme Weather Events Due to Global Warming
 - D. The Implications of Global Warming on Biodiversity
37. The word "**pressing**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. urgent
 - B. neglectable
 - C. stressful
 - D. adaptive
38. Which greenhouse gases are mentioned in the passage as contributing to the greenhouse effect?

REVISION OF 1ST TERM – E11 - 2324

- A. Oxygen (O₂) and Carbon Monoxide (CO)
C. Nitrogen (N₂) and Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)
- B. Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and Methane (CH₄)
D. Hydrogen (H₂) and Ozone (O₃)
39. The word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. greenhouse effect B. heat C. the sun D. threat
40. The word "devastating" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. messy B. profound C. constructive D. destructive
41. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about global warming?
A. Global warming refers to the gradual increase in Earth's average surface temperature.
B. The primary cause of global warming is the emission of greenhouse gases from human activities.
C. Global warming leads to a decrease in sea levels due to melting ice caps.
D. Global warming has far-reaching consequences for the environment and human life.
42. What is the likely outcome for low-lying coastal regions and small island nations due to global warming?
A. These regions will experience reduced rainfall and droughts.
B. The temperatures in these regions will decrease gradually.
C. They will face an increased risk of flooding and displacement of people.
D. The agricultural sector in these regions will become more productive.

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

43. They congratulated him on get the first prize in the writing competition about ASEAN.
A B C D
44. World leaders agreed with reducing CO₂ and ending deforestation.
A B C D
45. Embarrass by all the attention, he thanked everyone for the presents.
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.

46. It would be a great idea for him to find a job and marry a suitable girl before 40.
A. He should find a job and marry a suitable girl before 40. B. He must find a job and marry a suitable girl before 40.
C. He has to find a job and marry a suitable girl before 40. D. He needs to find a job and marry a suitable girl before 40.
47. I haven't talked to him for a long time.
A. I didn't talk to him for a long time. B. The last time I talked to him was a long time.
C. I last talked to him a long time ago. D. I talked to him for a long time.
48. He has never got a mark of 10 in English before.
A. He used to get a mark of 10 in English before. B. This is the first time he got a mark of 10 in English.
C. This is the first time he's got a mark of 10 in English. D. He last got a mark of 10 in English a long time ago.

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

49. She raised her hand high. She wanted to attract the waiter's attention.
A. Because the waiter attracted her, she raised her hand high.
B. To attract the waiter's attention, she raised her hand high.
C. Though she raised her hand high, she could not attract the waiter's attention.
D. She had such a high raising of her hand that she failed to attract the waiter's attention.
50. Some kinds of fish live in freshwater. Others live in seawater.
A. Some kinds of fish live in freshwater, for others live in seawater.
B. Some kinds of fish live in freshwater, and others live in seawater.
C. Some kinds of fish live in freshwater, or others live in seawater.
D. Some kinds of fish live in freshwater, so others live in seawater.