**HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH 11 (MỚI)**

**TUẦN 6 (Từ 9/3 đến 15/3/2020)**

***Students review******unit 6: Global warming and unit 7: Further education*** *by doing exercises to review the vocabulary, grammar, reading and writing.*

**TEST YOURSELF**

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

1. It is not easy at all to get a good job without any \_\_\_\_ qualifications.

A. academic B. social C. great D. favourite

2. At the \_\_\_\_ level, you can join three-year or four-year colleges.

A. primary B. secondary C. postgraduate D. undergraduate

3. Hugh is quite worried because he hasn't \_\_\_\_ for the end-of-term test.

A. examined B. researched C. studied D. read

4. Any pupil caught \_\_\_\_ was made to stand at the front of the class.

A. misbehave B. misbehaved C. misbehaviour D. misbehaving

5. They \_\_\_\_ sacrifices so that their only child could have a good education.

A. made B. did C. provided D. lent

6. A university is an institution of higher education and research, which grants \_\_\_\_ degrees at all levels in a variety of subjects.

A. secondary B. optional C. academic D. vocational

7. You have to be highly \_\_\_\_ to do well in these subjects.

A. competitive B. competitor C. competition D. competed

8. I can't cope well \_\_\_\_ all the homework I've got to do!

A. on B. of C. about D. with

9. \_\_\_\_ education normally provides undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training.

A. Intermediate B. Primary C. Secondary D. Tertiary

10. You'll find plenty of books on the \_\_\_\_ of business studies in the library.

A. lesson B. subject C. curriculum D. schedule

**II. Read the text and choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow.**

The system of higher education had its origin in Europe in the Middle Ages, when the first universities were established. In modern times, the nature of higher education around the world, to some extent, has been determined by the models of influential countries such as France and Germany.

Both France and Germany have systems of higher education that are basically administered by state agencies. Entrance requirements for students are also similar in both countries. In France, an examination called the *baccalauréat* is given at the end of secondary education. Higher education in France is free and open to all students who have passed this *baccalauréat*. Success in this examination allows students to continue their higher education for another three or four years until they have attained the first university degree called a *licence* in France.

Basic differences, however, distinguish these two countries' systems. French educational districts, called *académies*, are under the direction of a rector, an appointee of the national government who is also in charge of universities in each district. The **uniformity** in curriculum throughout the country leaves each university with little to distinguish itself. Hence, many students prefer to go to Paris, where there are better accommodations and more cultural amenities for them. Another difference is the existence in France of prestigious higher educational institutions known as *grandes écoles*, which provide advanced professional and technical training. Most of these schools are not affiliated with the universities, although they too recruit **their** students by giving competitive examinations to candidates. The *grandes écoles* provide rigorous training in all branches of applied science and technology, and their diplomas have a somewhat higher standing than the ordinary *licence*.

In Germany, the regional universities have autonomy in determining their curriculum under the direction of rectors elected from within. Students in Germany change universities according to their interests and the strengths of each university. In fact, it is a custom for students to attend two, three, or even four different universities in the course of their undergraduate studies, and the majority of professors at a particular university may have taught in four or five others. This high degree mobility means that schemes of study and examination are marked by a freedom and individuality unknown in France.

France and Germany have greatly influenced higher education systems 20cd the world. The French, either through colonial influence or the work of missionaries, introduced many aspects of their system in other countries. The German the first to stress the importance of universities as research facilities, and they also created a sense of them as **emblems** of a national mind.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The nature of education around the world in modern times.

B. Systems of higher education in France and Germany.

C. The origin of higher education system in Europe.

D. The influence of France and Germany on educational systems of other countries.

2. The word “**uniformity**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

A. proximity B. discrepancy C. similarity D. uniqueness

3. The word "**their**" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_.

A. schools B. universities C. examinations D. branches

4. Which of the following about grandes écoles in France is NOT stated in paragraph 3?

A. Most of them have no connection with universities.

B. They have a reputation for advanced professional and technical training.

C. Their degrees are better recognized than those provided by universities.

D. They offer better accommodations and facilities than universities.

5. According to the passage, a regional university rector in Germany is elected by \_\_\_\_.

A. the staff of the university B. the national government officials

C. the regional government officials D. the staff of other universities

6. According to paragraph 4, what makes it possible for students in Germany to attend different universities during their undergraduate studies?

A. The university staff have become far more mobile and occupied.

B. The university's training programs offer greater flexibility and freedom of choice.

C. University tuition fees are kept at an affordable level for all students.

D. Entry requirements to universities in Germany are made less demanding.

7. The word “**emblems**” in the final paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. representatives B. directions C. structures D. delegates

8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Studying in France and Germany is a good choice for people of all ages and nationalities.

B. It normally takes longer to complete a university course in France than in Germany.

C. Universities in Germany can govern themselves more effectively than those in France.

D. The level of decentralization of higher education is greater in Germany than in France.

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

1. I \_\_\_\_ English for five years. I study it at school.

A. have been learning B. have learnt C. learnt D. am learning

2. You can have your book back now. I \_\_\_\_ it.

A. have been reading B. have read C. had read D. read

3. You look upset. \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_?

A. Are – crying B. Do - cry

C. Have - been crying D. Have - cried

4. How many times \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ that international conference?

A. did – attend B. do - attend

C. have - been attending D. have - attended

5. I \_\_\_\_ for my math textbook all day, but I \_\_\_\_ it yet.

A. have been looking/haven't found B. have looked/haven't found

C. have been looking/haven't been finding D. have looked/haven't been finding

6. Mum \_\_\_\_ all morning. She \_\_\_\_ lots of Christmas presents.

A. has shopped/has bought B. has been shopping/has bought

C. has been shopping/has been buying D. has shopped/has been buying

7. Kevin \_\_\_\_ his homework, but he \_\_\_\_ it yet.

A. has been doing/hasn't been finishing B. has done/hasn't finished

C. has been doing/hasn't finished D. has done/hasn't been finishing

8. Peter \_\_\_\_ at Midfield Secondary School since 2006, but he \_\_\_\_ music in his lessons twice.

A. has been teaching/has only played B. has been teaching/has only been playing

C. has taught/has only been playing D. has taught/has only played

9. I \_\_\_\_ the biography of Robbie Williams, but I'm on page 50.

A. have read B. have been reading C. had read D. was reading

10. Jimmy can go out when he \_\_\_\_ for the exam.

A. has been studying B. has been studied C. has studied D. studied

**IV. 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.**

1. When you sit for the exam tomorrow, try to stay calm and relaxed.

A. answer B. take C. make D. write

2. If the examiner can't make sense of what your essay is about, you'll get the low mark.

A. declare B. estimate C. communicate D. understand

3. If you want to get a high mark on a test, review the material carefully beforehand.

A. performance B. score C. figure D. note

4. Some students only cram for tests when there is little time left, so their results are not satisfactory.

A. prepare in a short period B. prepare in a long time

C. prepare well D. prepare badly

5. My application for the scholarship has been turned down because the transcript of marks is not satisfactory enough.

A. cancelled B. postponed C. reduced D. rejected

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

1. Students also have the opportunity to choose from a wide range of optional courses in the university.

A. mandatory B. selective C. free D. limited

2. Tom did miserably on the final test, which caused a shock to everyone in the class.

A. took B. sat for C. failed D. passed

3. Schools are more relaxed nowadays as discipline is less tough than before.

A. accurate B. severe C. strict D. loose

4. Well, Mrs Baker, you'll be pleased to hear that George has made a dramatic improvement in geography.

A. meaningful B. important C. insignificant D. steady

5. Most of the students in our country are interested in pursuing higher education to get bachelor's degrees.

A. following B. giving up C. trying D. interrupting

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

1. My brother has applied for that scholarship for months, but he has never succeeded yet.

 A B C D

2. I have been unable to make out what the lecturer was saying because we were right at the back of the hall. A B C D

3. I have found a lot of informations about the history of English language teaching recently.

 A B C D

4. Although there were a number of significant differences between the two systems, both countries

 A B C

share a commitment to high quality education.

 D

5. I have never been understanding why such a lot of people want to study abroad.

 A B C D

6. It is the first time the Internet has ever applied in English teaching and learning in this remote district.

 A B C D

7. Due to the geographical barrier, he has been deciding to choose distance education in order to get his

 A B C D

university degree.

8. Lily couldn't answer any questions in the end-of-term examination this morning, but she thinks she

 A B C

has failed.

 D

**VII. 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.**

**EXAM OR CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT?**

How do you feel when you sit an exam? Do you always succeed in getting all your ideas down on paper, or do you sometimes feel that you're (1) \_\_\_\_ a mess of it? (2) \_\_\_\_ from those lucky few who sail through exams, most secondary school pupils find them very stressful. Many teachers are (3) \_\_\_\_ of the problems their students face and use a different method for measuring their progress: continuous. With continuous assessment, students are given (4) \_\_\_\_ tasks to do throughout the year. All their marks are added together to produce a total mark (5) \_\_\_\_ the end of the year. Students have to (6) \_\_\_\_ more responsibility for their education because they can't rely on doing well on just one day. Also, they have more time to think over their work, meaning that they are able to do their best.

1. A. doing B. having C. making D. taking

2. A. Apart B. According C. Except D. But

3. A. aware B. intelligent C. recognisable D. knowledgeable

4. A. variety B. various C. vary D. variably

5. A. at B. on C. in D. from

6. A. do B. get C. make D. take

**VIII. Rewrite the sentences, using perfect gerunds or perfect participles**

1. Someone had started a fire in the forest. Tom admitted that he had done it.

→ Tom admitted ……………………………………………………………………

2. In the Tree Planting Competition, the students in Group 11G planted the most trees in the schoolyard. They were praised for that.

→ The students in group 11G ……………………………………………………………………………..

3. After we made all necessary preparations, we put our plan into action.

→ Having ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

4. After I watched the documentary about wildlife, I made a donation to an environment society.

→ Having ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. After I ate my evening meal, I decided to go for a walk.

→ Having ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

6. Someone had cut down the oldest tree in the park. The police suspected Mike of doing it.

→ The police suspected …………………………………………………………………………………...

7. He had dumped lots of rubbish onto the beach. He denied it.

→ He denied ………………………………………………………………………………………………

8. You had save the lives of hundreds of wild animals. Thank you for that.

→ Thank you ………………………………………………………………………………………………

------ **The end** -------

**ANSWERS FOR THE TEST YOURSELF**

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

1. It is not easy at all to get a good job without any \_\_\_\_ qualifications.

**A. academic**  B. social C. great D. favourite

2. At the \_\_\_\_ level, you can join three-year or four-year colleges.

A. primary B. secondary C. postgraduate **D. undergraduate**

3. Hugh is quite worried because he hasn't \_\_\_\_ for the end-of-term test.

A. examined B. researched **C. studied**  D. read

4. Any pupil caught \_\_\_\_ was made to stand at the front of the class.

A. misbehave B. misbehaved C. misbehaviour **D. misbehaving**

5. They \_\_\_\_ sacrifices so that their only child could have a good education.

**A. made** B. did C. provided D. lent

6. A university is an institution of higher education and research, which grants \_\_\_\_ degrees at all levels in a variety of subjects.

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9. \_\_\_\_ education normally provides undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training.

A. Intermediate B. Primary C. Secondary **D. Tertiary**

10. You'll find plenty of books on the \_\_\_\_ of business studies in the library.

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Both France and Germany have systems of higher education that are basically administered by state agencies. Entrance requirements for students are also similar in both countries. In France, an examination called the *baccalauréat* is given at the end of secondary education. Higher education in France is free and open to all students who have passed this *baccalauréat*. Success in this examination allows students to continue their higher education for another three or four years until they have attained the first university degree called a *licence* in France.

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2. The word “**uniformity**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

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**A. schools**  B. universities C. examinations D. branches

4. Which of the following about grandes écoles in France is NOT stated in paragraph 3?

A. Most of them have no connection with universities.

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C. the regional government officials D. the staff of other universities

6. According to paragraph 4, what makes it possible for students in Germany to attend different universities during their undergraduate studies?

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8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

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B. It normally takes longer to complete a university course in France than in Germany.

C. Universities in Germany can govern themselves more effectively than those in France.

**D. The level of decentralization of higher education is greater in Germany than in France.**

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

1. I \_\_\_\_ English for five years. I study it at school.

**A. have been learning** B. have learnt C. learnt D. am learning

2. You can have your book back now. I \_\_\_\_ it.

A. have been reading **B. have read** C. had read D. read

3. You look upset. \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_?

A. Are – crying B. Do - cry

**C. Have - been crying** D. Have - cried

4. How many times \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ that international conference?

A. did – attend B. do - attend

C. have - been attending **D. have - attended**

5. I \_\_\_\_ for my math textbook all day, but I \_\_\_\_ it yet.

**A. have been looking/haven't found**  B. have looked/haven't found

C. have been looking/haven't been finding D. have looked/haven't been finding

6. Mum \_\_\_\_ all morning. She \_\_\_\_ lots of Christmas presents.

A. has shopped/has bought **B. has been shopping/has bought**

C. has been shopping/has been buying D. has shopped/has been buying

7. Kevin \_\_\_\_ his homework, but he \_\_\_\_ it yet.

A. has been doing/hasn't been finishing B. has done/hasn't finished

**C. has been doing/hasn't finished** D. has done/hasn't been finishing

8. Peter \_\_\_\_ at Midfield Secondary School since 2006, but he \_\_\_\_ music in his lessons twice.

**A. has been teaching/has only played** B. has been teaching/has only been playing

C. has taught/has only been playing D. has taught/has only played

9. I \_\_\_\_ the biography of Robbie Williams, but I'm on page 50.

A. have read **B. have been reading** C. had read D. was reading

10. Jimmy can go out when he \_\_\_\_ for the exam.

A. has been studying B. has been studied **C. has studied** D. studied

**IV. 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.**

1. When you sit for the exam tomorrow, try to stay calm and relaxed.

A. answer **B. take**  C. make D. write

2. If the examiner can't make sense of what your essay is about, you'll get the low mark.

A. declare B. estimate C. communicate **D. understand**

3. If you want to get a high mark on a test, review the material carefully beforehand.

A. performance **B. score** C. figure D. note

4. Some students only cram for tests when there is little time left, so their results are not satisfactory.

**A. prepare in a short period**  B. prepare in a long time

C. prepare well D. prepare badly

5. My application for the scholarship has been turned down because the transcript of marks is not satisfactory enough.

A. cancelled B. postponed C. reduced **D. rejected**

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

1. Students also have the opportunity to choose from a wide range of optional courses in the university.

**A. mandatory**  B. selective C. free D. limited

2. Tom did miserably on the final test, which caused a shock to everyone in the class.

A. took B. sat for C. failed **D. passed**

3. Schools are more relaxed nowadays as discipline is less tough than before.

A. accurate B. severe C. strict **D. loose**

4. Well, Mrs Baker, you'll be pleased to hear that George has made a dramatic improvement in geography.

A. meaningful B. important **C. insignificant**  D. steady

5. Most of the students in our country are interested in pursuing higher education to get bachelor's degrees.

A. following **B. giving up**  C. trying D. interrupting

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

1. My brother **has applied** for that scholarship for months, but he has never succeeded yet.

  **A** B C D

2. I **have been** unable to make out what the lecturer was saying because we were right at the back of the hall. **A**  B C D

3. I have found a lot of **informations** about the history of English language teaching recently.

 A **B** C D

4. Although there were a number of significant differences between the two systems, both countries

 **A**  B C

share a commitment to high quality education.

 D

5. I **have never been understanding** why such a lot of people want to study abroad.

 **A** B C D

6. It is the first time the Internet has ever applied in English teaching and learning in this remote district.

 A  **B** C D

7. Due to the geographical barrier, he **has been deciding** to choose distance education in order to get his

 A B  **C** D

university degree.

8. Lily couldn't answer any questions in the end-of-term examination this morning, **but** she thinks she

 A B **C**

has failed.

 D

**VII. 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.**

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How do you feel when you sit an exam? Do you always succeed in getting all your ideas down on paper, or do you sometimes feel that you're (1) \_\_\_\_ a mess of it? (2) \_\_\_\_ from those lucky few who sail through exams, most secondary school pupils find them very stressful. Many teachers are (3) \_\_\_\_ of the problems their students face and use a different method for measuring their progress: continuous. With continuous assessment, students are given (4) \_\_\_\_ tasks to do throughout the year. All their marks are added together to produce a total mark (5) \_\_\_\_ the end of the year. Students have to (6) \_\_\_\_ more responsibility for their education because they can't rely on doing well on just one day. Also, they have more time to think over their work, meaning that they are able to do their best.

1. A. doing B. having **C. making** D. taking

2. **A. Apart**  B. According C. Except D. But

3. **A. aware**  B. intelligent C. recognisable D. knowledgeable

4. A. variety **B. various**  C. vary D. variably

5. **A. at** B. on C. in D. from

6. A. do B. get C. make **D. take**

**VIII. Rewrite the sentences, using perfect gerunds or perfect participles**

1. Someone had started a fire in the forest. Tom admitted that he had done it.

→ Tom admitted ……………………………………………………………………

Tom admitted having started a fire in the forest.

2. In the Tree Planting Competition, the students in Group 11G planted the most trees in the schoolyard. They were praised for that.

→ The students in group 11G ……………………………………………………………………………..

**→ The students in group 11G were praised for having planted the most trees in the schoolyard in the Tree Planting Competition.**

3. After we made all necessary preparations, we put our plan into action.

→ Having ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

**→ Having made all necessary preparations, we put our plan into action.**

4. After I watched the documentary about wildlife, I made a donation to an environment society.

→ Having ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

**→ Having watched the documentary about wildlife, I made a donation to an environment society.**

5. After I ate my evening meal, I decided to go for a walk.

→ Having ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

**→ Having eaten my evening meal, I decided to go for a walk.**

6. Someone had cut down the oldest tree in the park. The police suspected Mike of doing it.

→ The police suspected …………………………………………………………………………………...

**→ The police suspected Mike of having cut down the oldest tree in the park.**

7. He had dumped lots of rubbish onto the beach. He denied it.

→ He denied ………………………………………………………………………………………………

**→ He denied having dumped lots of rubbish onto the beach.**

8. You had save the lives of hundreds of wild animals. Thank you for that.

→ Thank you ………………………………………………………………………………………………

**→ Thank you for having saved the lives of hundreds of wild animals.**

------- **The end** --------