

Đáp án

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ KIỂM TRA HỌC KÌ II NĂM HỌC 2021-2022  
MÔN TIẾNG ANH LỚP 11

[DIV]The gap after each sentence in the following exchanges needs the word "rising" or "falling" to indicate the correct intonation. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct intonation pattern.

Question 1:

Jack: Rising temperatures could lead to the extinction of a million species. \_\_\_\_

David: The extinction of a million species? \_\_\_\_  
A. falling/ falling      B. falling/ rising      C. rising/ rising      D. rising/ falling

Question 2:

Would you like to visit the Temple of Preah Vihear \_\_\_\_ or Angkor Wat in Cambodia? \_\_\_\_

A. falling/ falling      B. falling/ rising      C. rising/ rising      D. rising/ falling

Question 3:

Mai: I believe people will have a better life in the future. \_\_\_\_

Lan: Yes, I agree. Life will be more enjoyable than it is today, won't it? \_\_\_\_  
A. falling/ falling      B. falling/ rising      C. rising/ rising      D. rising/ falling

Question 4:

Lan: I've been living here for 20 years. I know every corner in this town. \_\_\_\_

Tung: Great. I'm looking for some books. \_\_\_\_  
A. falling/ falling      B. falling/ rising      C. rising/ rising      D. rising/ falling

[DIV]Fill each blank with an appropriate word from the box (Each word can be used only once. There are more words than needed)

qualifications <sup>6</sup>	environmentally <sup>13</sup>	alternative <sup>9</sup>	pollutants <sup>7</sup>	environmental
insoluble <sup>14</sup>	intact <sup>11</sup>	qualification	in ruin	emission <sup>10</sup>
dwellers <sup>8</sup>	pollution	infrastructure <sup>5</sup>	geological <sup>12</sup>	non-renewable

Question 5: Cities in poorer countries often lack basic \_\_\_\_\_. Without it, they are unable to function properly as cities.

Question 6: The higher education \_\_\_\_\_ gained at UK universities and colleges are recognized worldwide.

Question 7: Many factories still allow \_\_\_\_\_, such as toxic waste, to flow into our rivers.

Question 8: Local authorities should find ways to limit the use of private cars and encourage city \_\_\_\_\_ to use public transport.

Question 9: As fossil fuel resources are running out, it is important for the government to find some types of \_\_\_\_\_ energy.

Question 10: We need to cut down on the \_\_\_\_\_ of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Question 11: A lot of ancient houses in Hoi An remain \_\_\_\_\_ even after several hundred years.

Question 12: Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park can be compared to a huge \_\_\_\_\_ museum.

Question 13: This safe, \_\_\_\_\_ friendly city is like a paradise for its inhabitants who can enjoy the highest quality of life.

Question 14: Air pollution is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ problem in the city.

[DIV]Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in the sentence

Question 15: Most of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long was demolished in the early 20th century.

A. rebuilt      B. destroyed      C. recognized      D. explored

Question 16: If we have solar panels on our roofs, we'll be able to generate our own electricity.

A. afford      B. produce      C. determine      D. disrupt

[DIV]Choose the best option to fill in each blank in the following sentences

Question 17: If you go by air, it takes you around two hours to get to Ho Chi Minh City from Ha Noi.

Question 18: Armstrong was the first astronaut to step onto the moon

Question 19: The patient admitted not having followed his doctor's advice the previous week.

Question 20:

Jane: Are you waiting for someone?

Daisy: Yes, I have been waiting for two hours, but my friend hasn't come yet.

Question 21: Having identified the causes of global warming, we worked out some solutions to reduce its effects.

Question 22: The bridge *designed* by French architects is very nice.  
**[DIV][FIX]Read the passage and choose the best option for each blank**

Almost everything we do nowadays we have to think about sustainable (23) \_\_\_\_\_. It is incredibly important. It's a concept at the heart of the Earth's survival. It's not rocket science. There are so many people and animals (24) \_\_\_\_\_ on Earth but resources are limited. If there are too many people, there (25) \_\_\_\_\_ enough resources to sustain us – to provide us with food, water, shelter and other basics. Experts are trying to figure (26) ~~out~~ <sup>out</sup> how we can develop and sustain the human population. This is tricky. Anyone can see this is difficult. (26) \_\_\_\_\_ can there be enough water, farmland, trees and raw materials (27) \_\_\_\_\_ us to maintain our luxury lives? We can't.

- Question 23: A. develops                      B. development                      C. developed                      D. developers  
 Question 24: A. living                      B. live                      C. to live                      D. to be lived  
 Question 25: A. is                      B. are                      C. will be                      D. won't be  
 Question 26: A. What                      B. Why                      C. How                      D. Which  
 Question 27: A. on                      B. of                      C. out                      D. for

**[DIV]Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the following questions**

If you want to go to a university, you usually apply during your last year at school, when you are 17-18. You can apply to study at any university in Britain and most people choose a university that is not in their own town. So, university students usually live away from home. Students get a grant from the government to study. At the beginning of your last year at school, you receive an application form. On this form you choose up to five universities that you would like to go to. The form is sent to those universities with information from your school about you and your academic record. If the universities are interested in your application, they will ask you to attend an interview. If they are still interested after the interview, they will offer you a place.

Any offer, however, is only conditional at this stage. Applications and interviews take place several months before students do their A-level examinations. These are the exams that you do at the end of your time at school. So, when a university makes an offer, it will tell you the minimum grades that you will have to get when you do your A-level exams. If you don't obtain those grades, then, you will not be able to get the place. It will be offered to someone else and you must apply again to another university. You don't have to accept your place immediately. Some students don't want to go straight from school to university. So, after they have taken their A-level, they take a year out to work or travel.

Question 28: The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how to be accepted to a university                      B. how to take an A-level examination  
 C. studying at a university                      D. what to do after leaving school

Question 29: The maximum number of universities that a student can apply for is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. two                      B. three                      C. four                      D. five

Question 30: If the university is interested in the application, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the student will be offered a place                      B. the student will have to attend an interview  
 C. the student will go straight to the university                      D. the student will take an A-level examination

Question 31: Students do their A-level examination \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at the beginning of their last year at school  
 B. before they send the application forms to the universities  
C. at the end of their time at school  
 D. right after they receive an application form

Question 32: If the student's score is below the minimum grades announced by the university,

- A. the place will be offered to someone else                      B. he must take a year out  
 C. he mustn't apply to another university                      D. he will be able to get the place

**[DIV]Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting**

Question 33: None of your friends really enjoyed themselves at the party, didn't they?  
 A. your friends                      B. enjoyed                      C. themselves                      D. didn't they

Question 34: Amy seems to be a bright student. She's always the first finishing her work.  
 A, seems to be                      B. bright                      C. the first                      D. finishing

Question 35: Having hear the terrible weather forecast, we decided not to travel.

- A. decided                      B. Having hear                      C. weather forecast                      D. not to travel

Question 36: Tom has been finishing his postgraduate studies. He is now teaching at a university.

- A. has been finishing                      B. studies                      C. is now teaching                      D. a university

**[DIV] Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the given one**

Question 37:

They started building a new canteen in June. They are still building it now.

They have *been building a new canteen since June.*

Question 38:

He went to bed after he had done all his homework.

Having *done all his homework, he went to bed*

Question 39:

The house was destroyed during the war. It has now been rebuilt.

The house destroyed *during the war has now been rebuilt.*

Question 40:

Lan is the only person who was given a special gift this morning.

The only person to *be given a special gift this morning is Lan.*