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

**TUẦN 5 (Từ 2/3 đến 8/3/2020)**

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

**TEST YOURSELF**

**I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.**

1. A. sale B. serve C. sure D. sort

2. A. age B. altogether C. change D. college

3. A. mercury B. mermaid C. merriment D. servant

4. A. solar B. cost C. knowledge D. impossible

5. A. appear B. measure C. nuclear D. year

**II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. commitee B. scientific C. pagoda D. computer

2. A. lotion B. escape C. prefer D. review

3. A. commerce B. consent C. access D. advent

4. A. mysterious B. historical C. heritage D. particular

5. A. discriminate B. accurate C. transparent D. benevolent

**III. Read a text about common wedding rituals in the USA and answer the questions that follow.**

One of the factors in global warming is carbon monoxide. The more carbon monoxide in the atmosphere, the less the atmosphere is able to clean itself. The result is a warming of the atmosphere, the so-called global warming, and possibly ozone damage.

Earlier, it was found that carbon monoxide was concentrated in the Southern Hemisphere, and could be attributed to deforestation. Huge areas of forest and grasslands in South America and Africa have been burned, putting carbon monoxide into the atmosphere. Recently, however, the Southern Hemisphere has been found to be clean, while the Northern Hemisphere is more polluted than expected.

The latest research was done during the northern winter. The high levels in the Northern Hemisphere could be because of this. In winter carbon monoxide is destroyed more slowly. There are also more fires burned in winter, and possibly industrial processes work harder. It could also reflect the ever-increasing number of cars on the roads. Optimists hope that the reason why the North has overtaken the South as the major area of carbon monoxide is that at last the burning has stopped, or at least slowed down.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A Global warming. B. Carbon monoxide in the atmosphere.

C. The warming of the atmosphere. D. Ozone damage.

2. Which of the following is NOT a reason for carbon dioxide?

A. Ozone damage. B. Burning of forest.

C. Traffic. D. Industry.

3. According to the author which of the following is a reason why in winter there is more carbon-monoxide in the atmosphere?

A. Fewer factories are working.

B. There is a decrease in the amount of traffic on the roads.

C. Central heating means there are fewer fires nowadays.

D. Carbon monoxide is not absorbed so fast.

4. Why are the optimists happy?

A. People are buying more cars.

B. There is more carbon dioxide in the North.

C. They are possibly burning fewer forests in the Southern Hemisphere.

D. Industry must be doing better.

5. What is the attitude of the author towards the new findings?

A. He is biased in favor of the South. B. He is neutral.

C. He agrees with the optimists. D. He is worried about the North.

**IV. Choose the word in the box to complete the text.**

*professional instructions separation distant*

*subject individual systems courses*

Distant education is a rapidly developing approach to (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout the business. The approach has been widely used by business, industrial, and medical organizations. For many years, doctors, veterinarians, pharmacists, engineers, and lawyers have used it to continue their (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

education. Recently, academic instructions have been using (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education to reach a more diverse and geographically disperse audience not accessible through traditional classroom instructions.

The distinguishing characteristics of distant education is the (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the instructor and students during the learning process. The communication of the (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ matter is primarily to individuals rather than groups. As a consequence, the course content must be delivered by instructional media.

The media may be primarily printed, as in the case of traditional correspondence course. Audiocassettes, videotapes, videodiscs, computer-based instructions, and interactive video (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be sent to (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students. In addition, radio, broadcast television, telelectures, and teleconferences are utilized for "live" distant education. The latter two delivery (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allow for interactive instructions between the instructor and students.

**V. Find and correct the mistakes.**

1. How long has you been living here? ………………………………….

2. I has been living here for 2 years. ………………………………….

3. Have they working in this company since 1990? ………………………………….

4. She has been cried all day long. ………………………………….

5. I have waiting for my turn for 20 minutes. ………………………………….

6. She have been cleaning her house for 4 hours. ………………………………….

7. I'm tired because I worked very hard. ………………………………….

8. He has write his letter all the morning. ………………………………….

9. Jane is getting fatter because she has eating too much. ………………………………….

10. My mother has peeling potatoes all the morning. ………………………………….

**VI. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

If you (1) \_\_\_\_ to go to a university, you usually apply during your last year at school, when you are 17-18. You can apply to (2) \_\_\_\_ 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 (3) \_\_\_\_ 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 (4) \_\_\_\_ from your school about your academic (5) \_\_\_\_. If the universities are interested in your application, they will offer you a place.

Any offer, however, is only conditional at this stage. Applications and interviews take (6) \_\_\_\_ 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 (7) \_\_\_\_, 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 (8) \_\_\_\_ the place. It will be offered to someone else and you must apply (9) \_\_\_\_ to another university. You don't have to accept your place immediately. Some students don't want to straight from school to university. (10) \_\_\_\_, after they have taken their A-level, they take a year out to work or travel.

1. A. want B. make C. perform D. participate

2. A. lead B. link C. study D. lock

3. A. reply B. ban C. receive D. forward

4. A. problem B. information C. support D. present

5. A. degree B. diploma C. certificate D. record

6. A. out B. place C. in D. after

7. A. attempt B. offer C. secondary D. main

8. A. get B. make C. remind D. inquire

9. A. soon B. again C. against D. much

10. A. So B. But C. Because D. Then

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

1. He said that he would take responsibility for his company's damage to the area. But then he denied that.

A. Having denied his company's damage, he took responsibility for it.

B. He denied having damaged to his company's area.

C. He denied having taken responsibility for the damage to his company's area.

D. He denied having said that he would take responsibility for his company's damage to the area.

2. He donated a lot of money to environmental protection campaigns. He was admired for that.

A. Unless he donated a lot of money to environmental protection campaigns, he was admired.

B. He was admired for having donated a lot of money to environmental protection campaigns.

C. If he had donated a lot of money to environmental protection campaigns, he would have been admired.

D. If he donates a lot of money to environmental protection campaigns, he will be admired.

**VIII. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in the brackets**

1. Having been told about the dangers of chemical fertilisers, they turned to bio - fertilisers. **(Because)**

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2. Having spent the whole day cleaning up my room, I needed to take a shower and have a rest. **(Because)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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3. Having finished all my homework, I watched my favourite film on TV. **(After)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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4. Having watched the documentary about wildlife, I made a donation to an environmental society. **(After)**

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5. Having read the stories about people who reduced their carbon footprint, we started to change our daily consumption habits. **(After)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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6. Having eaten my evening meal, I decided to go for a walk. **(After)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Having managed water resources irresponsibly, the authorities had to deal with water shortages in the region. **(Since)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

**ANSWERS FOR THE TEST YOURSELF**

**I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.**

1. A. sale B. serve **C. sure** D. sort

2. A. age **B. altogether**  C. change D. college

3. A. mercury B. mermaid **C. merriment** D. servant

4. **A. solar**  B. cost C. knowledge D. impossible

5. A. appear **B. measure**  C. nuclear D. year

**II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. commitee **B. scientific**  C. pagoda D. computer

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**V. Find and correct the mistakes.**

1. How long **has** you been living here? → have

2. I **has** been living here for 2 years. → have

3. Have they **working** in this company since 1990? → been working

4. She has been **cried** all day long. → crying

5. I have **waiting** for my turn for 20 minutes. → been waiting

6. She **have** been cleaning her house for 4 hours. → has

7. I'm tired because I **worked** very hard. → have been working

8. He has **write** his letter all the morning. → been writing

9. Jane is getting fatter because she has **eating** too much. → been eating

10. My mother has **peeling** potatoes all the morning. → been peeling

**VI. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

If you (1) \_\_\_\_ to go to a university, you usually apply during your last year at school, when you are 17-18. You can apply to (2) \_\_\_\_ 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 (3) \_\_\_\_ 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 (4) \_\_\_\_ from your school about your academic (5) \_\_\_\_. If the universities are interested in your application, they will offer you a place.

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1. **A. want** B. make C. perform D. participate

2. A. lead B. link **C. study** D. lock

3. A. reply B. ban **C. receive** D. forward

4. A. problem **B. information** C. support D. present

5. A. degree B. diploma C. certificate **D. record**

6. A. out **B. place** C. in D. after

7. A. attempt **B. offer** C. secondary D. main

8. **A. get** B. make C. remind D. inquire

9. A. soon **B. again** C. against D. much

10. **A. So** B. But C. Because D. Then

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

1. He said that he would take responsibility for his company's damage to the area. But then he denied that.

A. Having denied his company's damage, he took responsibility for it.

B. He denied having damaged to his company's area.

C. He denied having taken responsibility for the damage to his company's area.

**D. He denied having said that he would take responsibility for his company's damage to the area.**

2. He donated a lot of money to environmental protection campaigns. He was admired for that.

A. Unless he donated a lot of money to environmental protection campaigns, he was admired.

**B. He was admired for having donated a lot of money to environmental protection campaigns.**

C. If he had donated a lot of money to environmental protection campaigns, he would have been admired.

D. If he donates a lot of money to environmental protection campaigns, he will be admired.

**VIII. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in the brackets**

1. Having been told about the dangers of chemical fertilisers, they turned to bio - fertilisers. **(Because)**

→ Because the farmers had been told about the dangers of chemical fertilisers, they turned to bio - fertilisers.

2. Having spent the whole day cleaning up my room, I needed to take a shower and have a rest. **(Because)**

→ Because I had spent the whole day cleaning up my room, I needed to take a shower and have a rest.

3. Having finished all my homework, I watched my favourite film on TV. **(After)**

→ After I had finished all my homework, I watched my favourite film on TV.

4. Having watched the documentary about wildlife, I made a donation to an environmental society. **(After)**

→ After I had watched the documentary about wildlife, I made a donation to an environmental society.

5. Having read the stories about people who reduced their carbon footprint, we started to change our daily consumption habits. **(After)**

→ After we had read the stories about people who reduced their carbon footprint, we started to change our daily consumption habits.

6. Having eaten my evening meal, I decided to go for a walk. **(After)**

→ After I had eaten my evening meal, I decided to go for a walk.

7. Having managed water resources irresponsibly, the authorities had to deal with water shortages in the region. **(Since)**

→ Since the authorities had managed water resources irresponsibly, they had to deal with water shortages in the region.

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