## SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO HÀ NỘI TRƯỜNG THPT NGÔ QUYỀN – ĐÔNG ANH

## ĐỀ KIỂM TRA GIỮA HỌC KÌ 1 NĂM HỌC 2023-2024 Môn: TIẾNG ANH Lớp 11

MÃ	Đ <b>Ē: 107</b>	Thời gian làm b <u>ài: 45 phút, không kể thời gian phát đ</u> ề		
(Đề thi gồm c Mark the letter A,	có 03 trang) B, C, or D to indicate the v	vord whose underlined p	oart differs from the	
other three in pron	unciation in each of the fol	llowing questions.		
<b>Question 1.</b> A. $l\underline{i}v$	reable <b>B.</b> climate	C. discussion	<b>D.</b> c <u>i</u> ty	
Question 2. A. foo	cus <b>B.</b> $designer$	C. <u>s</u> olar	<b>D.</b> infrastructure	
	B, C, or D to indicate the v	word(s) OPPOSITE in m	neaning to the underlined	
, ,	the following questions.	and constannation among	g the city's housewives	
<b>A.</b> deliberation	wer failure at dinnertime cau <b>B.</b> calm			
		C. anxiety	<b>D.</b> dismay	
_	ved home safe and <b>sound</b> .			
<b>A.</b> dissound	<b>B.</b> healthy	C. unsound	<b>D.</b> insound	
the following senter	B, C, or D to indicate the v nces. the dishes <u>yesterday</u> , but I <u>h</u>	_		
A. have not had	<b>B.</b> yesterday	C. today	<b>D.</b> wash	
	•	•		
_	ef tasted the meat cautiously	-		
<b>A.</b> before	<b>B.</b> cautiously	C. presenting	<b>D.</b> tasted	
_ = _ ·	<u>broke down</u> yesterday, <u>so</u> I		ffice.	
<b>A.</b> broke down	<b>B.</b> catch	C. must	<b>D.</b> so	
*	B, C, or D to indicate the v		ne other three in the	
Question 8. A. fut	ture <b>B.</b> effect	C. impact	<b>D.</b> lightning	
Question 9. A. ign	nore <b>B.</b> detect	C. forecast	<b>D.</b> design	
	B, C or D to indicate the w	vord(s) CLOSEST in mea	aning to the underlined	
Question 10. Now t	hat Jean's got a job, she's fi	nancially <b>independent</b>		
A. self-collected	<b>B.</b> self-confident	C. self-determin	ing <b>D.</b> self-confessed	
Question 11. The w	ind farm may be able to gen	nerate enough electricity/p	power for 2,000 homes.	
A. light	<b>B.</b> afford	C. produce	<b>D.</b> manufacture	
A. light	passage and mark the lett	C. produce	<b>D.</b> manufacture	

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Green spaces above our heads

Roof gardens, or gardens built on the top of city buildings, have become very popular in recent years, particularly in developed cities. It is even predicted that they will be the future of city architecture. This is because lack of space and overpriced land in cities makes it difficult to

increase the number of parks and other green areas. So, what makes these 'green roofs' so attractive to city dwellers?

Roof gardens can improve air quality in cities. Plants take in and keep heat and light, and help to cool the environment around them. This way, green roofs help reduce greenhouse gas emissions related to heating and cooling buildings. They also help decrease dust pollution and the formation of smog, a mixture of smoke and fog, which is common in big cities.

Moreover, green roofs can provide new habitats for wildlife. They can help reduce the impact of urban development on habitat loss. For example, the City Hall in Chicago, the USA, has become home to more than 20,000 plants of over 150 different kinds. The living roof of Vancouver Convention Centre in Canada hosts 400,000 plants and 60,000 bees. Roof gardens also attract birds and insects, which increases the biodiversity in the area.

In summary, roof gardens can reduce pollution and improve human interaction with nature by introducing green space into the built environment. Connecting with nature is beneficial to our physical and mental health, and can increase quality of life.

**Question 12.** Which of the following is **NOT true** about roof gardens?

- **A.** They reduce dust pollution.
- **B.** City dwellers think they are a waste of space.
- **C.** They improve air quality.
- **D.** They are built on the top of buildings.

Question 13. The word 'overpriced' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. valuable B. overdue C. too expensive D. reasonable

Question 14. According to paragraph 2, smog is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a combination of heat and fog B. a mixture of heat and light

C. a mixture of smoke and fog D. a combination of smoke and heat

Question 15. According to the text, by providing more green space, roof gardens help people

**A.** stop urban development

**B.** save wildlife

C. interact with nature

**D.** learn about nature

**Question 16.** What is the text mainly about?

- A. Importance of green initiatives.
- **B.** How green spaces increase biodiversity.
- C. Advantages of roof gardens.
- **D.** The future of smart gardens.

## Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following sentences.

**Question 17.** no places / people / suffer / the lack of food and accommodation.

- **A.** There will be no places where people have to suffer the lack of food and accommodation.
- **B.** In no places, where people have to suffer the lack of food and accommodation.
- **C.** As there are no places, people will suffer the lack of food and accommodation.
- **D.** They are no places that people will have to suffer the lack of food and accommodation.

**Question 18.** Unemployment rate is high. This makes many children move back to their parents' house.

- **A.** Moving back to their parents' house suggests that the unemployment rate is high.
- **B.** High unemployment rate forces many children to move back to their parents' house.
- **C.** It is necessary to move back to your parents' house if unemployment rate is high.
- **D.** Many children move back to their parents' house, which makes high unemployment rate.

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Mark the letter A, B, C or	D to indicate the co	orrect answer to each of the follow	lowing questions.
Question 19. This drink isn't	beneficial for healt	h. You drink it too much.	
A. ought to	<b>B.</b> mustn't	C. ought to not	<b>D.</b> shouldn't
Question 20. The fish tastes	I won	't eat it.	
<b>A.</b> more awfully	<b>B.</b> awful	C. as awful	<b>D.</b> awfully
Question 21. Ithat			
<b>A.</b> am thinking	<b>B.</b> think	C. is thinking	<b>D.</b> am thought
	_ system here is also	o innovative. There are no rubbis	h trucks or waste
bins in the street.		G	<b>~</b>
	<b>B.</b> dump		<b>D.</b> disposal
Question 23. Tom sounded _	when I	spoke to him on the phone	<b>T</b> D '1
		C. to be angry	<b>D.</b> angrily
		on the Tet holiday last year?	
_	•	C. did - went	_
		refused to eat saying that he was	
A. worse	<b>B.</b> good		<b>D.</b> well
Question 26. Your English i		etting	<b>D.</b> much well
A. clearly	<b>B.</b> good	C. well	<b>D.</b> much well
<b>Question 27.</b> Start by looking vitamins and minerals	ng at food labels, pa	ying attention to ingredients and	l such as
A. nutrients	<b>B.</b> features	C. drinkables	<b>D.</b> types
Question 28. She	_ two miles and a ha	alf, and now she feels exhausted.	
A. has been running	B. has run	C. was running	<b>D.</b> ran
exchanges.		orrect response to each of the f	_
more enjoyable than it is tod			
A. No, I don't think so.		<b>B.</b> You can't be right.	
C. Not exactly.		<b>D.</b> Yes, I agree.	
Question 30. "Most cities ar		ve, are they?" – " "	
A. No, I'm afraid. There a	are always what they	y call 'no-go areas'.	
<b>B.</b> Well, the opposite is tr	ue. There are always	s what they call 'no-go areas'.	
C. Yes, they are. There ar	e always what they	call 'no-go areas'.	
<b>D.</b> On the contrary. There	are always what the	ey call 'no-go areas'.	

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