

GRADE 11: REVISION FOR THE 1ST MID- TERM TEST

SCHOOL YEAR: 2023-2024

PART A. THEORY

UNIT 1 :

1. THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

a. FORM

TO BE	ORDINARY VERBS
(+) : I/ She/ He/ It + was+... You/ We/ They+ were+....	(+) : S + V-ed/ V2
(-) : S + was/ were+ not + ...	(-) : S + did not+ V-ed/ V2
(?) : Was/ Were + S+?	(?) : Did+ S+ V-ed/ V0?

b. ADVERBS :

- yesterday, the day before yesterday
- last night (week, month, year...)
- ago (2 days ago, a month ago ...)
- in 2006, in the 19th century, in the past

2. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE :

a. FORMS :

- (+) : S +have/has + P.P
- (-) : S + have/has + not + P.P
- (?) : Have / Has + S + P.P?

b. ADVERBS :

Just, recently, for ages, for a long time, lately, ever, never, already, not...yet, since, for, several times, so far, until now, up to now, up to the present, in the last/past two years ...

E.g. 1. John has lived in the same house for 20 years.

2. I have just finished my assignment on chemistry.

UNIT 2 : MODAL VERBS: *Must, Mustn't, Have to, Should, Shouldn't*

1. Match each modal verb in column A with its usage in column B.

Modal Verbs	Usage
1. Should / Shouldn't	a. necessary to do something.
2. Must	b. give advice or OR make recommendations.
3. have to	c. expressing obligation.

2. Notes:

- **Must, Mustn't, Have to, Should, Shouldn't + bare infinitive**
- When “**must**” expresses obligation, the **past form** is “**had to**” and the negative is “**didn't have to**”.
Ex: When we were kids , we **had to** go to bed early.
- Mustn't” means “**obliged not to**” or “**be not allowed**”.
- Shouldn't” means “give advice or make suggestions **not** to do something.

UNIT 3 : STATIVE VERBS

- Stative verbs describe a state rather than an action. They aren't usually used in the present continuous form.

Eg : 1. Today, I **feel** so **uncomfortable**. (**Not** : Today, I **am feeling** so uncomfortable)

2. I **don't know** the answer. (**Not** : I **'m not knowing** the answer)

- Stative verbs often relate to :

+ **thoughts and opinions:** *think, believe, know, understand, remember, imagine, guess, recognise, doubt, mean, suspect.*

+ **feelings and emotions:** *dislike, hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish*

+ **senses and perceptions:** *appear, be, feel, hear, look, see, seem, smell, taste*

+ **possession and measurement:** *belong, have, measure, own, possess, weigh.*

PART B. PRACTICE

I. LANGUAGE:

1. PRONUNCIATION:

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose stress is different from that of the other words:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. lifestyle | B. frequent | C. routine | D. balance |
| 2. A. robot | B. sensor | C. impress | D. urban |
| 3. A. feature | B. sustain | C. predict | D. produce |
| 4. A. footprint | B. allow | C. limit | D. modern |
| 5. A. behave | B. differ | C. argue | D. follow |
| 6. A. fitness | B. illness | C. muscle | D. disease |
| 7. A. suffer | B. treatment | C. virus | D. adapt |
| 8. A. conflict | B. native | C. device | D. traffic |
| 9. A. belong | B. special | C. exist | D. allow |
| 10. A. eyesight | B. worry | C. respect | D. limit |

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A. dw <u>ell</u> er | B. s <u>en</u> sor | C. e <u>ne</u> rgy | D. r <u>ed</u> uce |
| 2. A. de <u>si</u> gn | B. i <u>mp</u> act | C. pu <u>bl</u> ic | D. tra <u>ff</u> ic |
| 3. A. ex <u>pe</u> ct <u>ed</u> | B. su <u>stai</u> ned | C. co <u>ntro</u> ll <u>ed</u> | D. i <u>nstal</u> l <u>ed</u> |
| 4. A. <u>ch</u> aracteristics | B. <u>te</u> chnology | C. r <u>ea</u> ch | D. <u>ar</u> chitect |
| 5. A. ex <u>h</u> ibit | B. <u>h</u> ousing | C. v <u>eh</u> icle | D. <u>h</u> onest |
| 6. A. g <u>a</u> p | B. g <u>en</u> eration | C. g <u>ra</u> ndparents | D. g <u>re</u> at |
| 7. A. he <u>al</u> th | B. e <u>nth</u> usiasm | C. str <u>eng</u> th | D. w <u>ith</u> out |
| 8. A. g <u>a</u> p | B. a <u>pp</u> lication | C. v <u>al</u> ue | D. beh <u>av</u> ior |
| 9. A. i <u>ng</u> redient | B. nu <u>tri</u> ent | C. v <u>it</u> amin | D. m <u>in</u> eral |
| 10. A. sp <u>a</u> ce | B. r <u>an</u> ge | C. n <u>at</u> ure | D. g <u>ar</u> den |

2. VOCABULARY:

- A well- _____ diet is the key to a happy and healthy life.
A. balanced B. informed C. preserved D. mannered
- Cut down _____ fatty foods if you want to lose weight.
A. for B. with C. at D. on
- The screens _____ blued light that can prevent you from sleeping well.
A. give away B. give out C. give in D. give off
- You can change your eating habits and lead a healthier _____.

- A. health B. development C. lifestyle D. muscles
5. Check the _____ of all food products to understand what you are eating.
A. energy B. ingredients C. menus D. parts
6. It is impossible to avoid daily _____ when you live with your extended family.
A. arguments B. views C. attitudes D. characteristics
7. We should respect the _____ that have been passed down from the previous generations.
A. family conflicts B. cultural values C. common behaviours D. generational differences
8. Gen Zers are very _____ as they always come up with new ideas or things.
A. experienced B. curious C. creative D. traditional
9. Future cities are likely to be more _____ advanced and densely populated than they are today.
A. technology B. technological C. technique D. technologically
10. If you take this medicine, you will **recover** quickly.
A. get well B. get on C. get up D. get in
11. The doctor **warned** his patient not to take too much sugar.
A. shouted B. threatened C. punished D. cautioned
12. He doesn't want to follow in his father's _____ as a doctor.
A. attitude B. privacy C. tradition D. footsteps
13. They may also be more sustainable, with green spaces and _____ energy sources.
A. nuclear B. renewable C. traditional D. non-renewable
14. The cities of the future will be 'smarter' and more sustainable to _____ a growing population and improve people's lives.
A. cope with B. face with C. suffer from D. make up
15. The _____ refers to the difference in attitudes or behavior between a younger generation and the older one.
A. argument B. generation gap C. conflict D. disagreement
16. I live in a/an _____ with my parents and my elder sister in the coastal area.
A. extended family B. nuclear family C. extended house D. nuclear house
17. As people will care more _____ the environment, most cities will use renewable and clean energy.
A. about B. for C. of D. with
18. Eco-friendly public transport will produce less carbon dioxide or waste, and will be _____ by computers.
A. predicted B. impressed C. reduced D. controlled
19. Modern infrastructure will also be more _____. Electric buses and trains will produce less greenhouse gas emissions.
A. ecological friendly B. eco-friendly
C. environment friendly D. environmental friend
20. _____ for both men and women has improved greatly in the past 20 years.
A. Life work B. Life force C. Life expectancy D. Life skills
21. Have you been _____ by the doctor yet?
A. examined B. fixed C. investigated D. repaired
22. More than fifty percent of it is made up _____ green areas.
A. on B. from C. of D. for
23. The modern infrastructure of the city looks beautiful. I'm really _____ with the high-rise buildings.
A. impress B. impressed C. impressive D. impressionable
24. In my opinion, family members are responsible for _____.
A. the housework B. the chores C. homework D. A and B
25. Different _____ in a family often result in interesting debates and occasional disagreements.
A. viewpoints B. hairstyles C. burdens D. trends

3. GRAMMAR:

1. He has gone to the UK for further education since he _____ upper- secondary school.

- A. finished B. is finishing C. will finish D. finish
2. Hung used to go swimming during summer months when he _____ young.
A. is B. has been C. had been D. was
3. "How's Peter doing?" "I don't know. I _____ from him for months."
A. have to hear B. haven't heard C. didn't hear D. don't hear
4. When she came into the hall, she _____ her arms to the audience, smiled and bowed deeply.
A. opened B. had opened C. was opening D. is opening
5. Many of the diseases that can be cured today _____ likely to cause death in the past.
A. are B. have been C. were D. will be
6. I have received treatment for my health problem _____.
A. just B. ago C. since D. recently
7. Listen! Her story _____ interesting.
A. sounds B. is sounding C. sound D. was sounding
8. Your parents appear _____ with you, but also very fair.
A. strictly B. strict C. strictness D. open-minded
9. My sister had a stomachache, so she _____ to see the doctor last week.
A. has gone B. has been to C. went D. goes
10. At present, I _____ calm.
A. remain B. remained C. is remaining D. was remaining
11. The street appears _____ now because there are so much traffic in the rush hour.
A. quiet B. noisy C. noisily D. quietly
12. He _____. What is wrong with him?
A. looks so worriedly B. is looking so worried C. looks so worried D. is looking so worriedly
13. His girlfriend _____ gentle and independent.
A. acts B. seems C. says D. look
14. I have never played badminton before. This is the first time I _____ to play it.
A. try B. tried C. have tried D. am trying
15. The noise from the trains _____ me terribly last night.
A. was annoyed B. annoyed C. has annoyed D. had annoyed

II. READING :

1. Read the following passage and choose the correct word or phrase that best fits the blanks:

Generation Gap

Generation gap is a popular term used to describe the wide differences between members of younger generation and their older. A generation gap exists when older and younger people (1) _____ each other because of their experiences, their opinions, habits, behaviour and life conditions.

Firstly, there are some different opinions between parents and children of their career, education and love. People live in the old (2) _____ always think they should arrange everything for their children from selections of primary school to job, and then finding a wife or a husband for their children. There are many things children want but their parents think (3) _____ are unnecessary. That causes misunderstanding and makes gaps.

Second, the older generation has more (4) _____ than the younger: they know what is right, what is wrong but the younger will comment, deny everything without any experiences. (5) _____, in some cases, the young generation makes foolish mistakes because of having no experiences.

1. A. don't understand B. didn't understand C. haven't understood D. hadn't understood
2. A. social B. sociable C. society D. socialize
3. A. where B. what C. whose D. those
4. A. experiences B. changes C. lifestyles D. comments
5. A. Although B. Therefore C. However D. Because

2. Read the following passage and choose the correct word or phrase that best fits the blanks:

What will cities of the future look like? There is not just one good answer.

Cities of the future (1) _____, without a doubt, the ones where people will share transportation methods such as cars, motorbikes or scooters. Electric vehicles and public transports are becoming more popular every year, but transport systems and their infrastructure should be improved to keep up with the (2) _____ transports.

And, if we want future cities to be smart cities, we need to consider smart high-rise buildings. The buildings (3) _____ we work and live release a lot of greenhouse gas emissions on the planet. Smart buildings are designed with sustainable development. This means we need to consider different aspects of sustainable development such as low-energy houses, natural materials, renewable energy use, or (4) _____ reduction.

In cities of the future, smart devices must be able to communicate between each other, (5) _____ decisions can be made. Authorities and city officials must join hands to develop network operators throughout the city and ensure proper communication.

(Source: <https://www.pluginandplaytechcenter.com>)

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. is | B. are | C. has been | D. have been |
| 2. A. increase | B. increases | C. increasing | D. increased |
| 3. A. which | B. where | C. what | D. this |
| 4. A. waste | B. vehicle | C. urban | D. pedestrian |
| 5. A. but | B. and | C. or | D. so |

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

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 the 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 widows. **They** can help reduce the impact of urban development on habitat loss. For example, the City Hal 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.

1. Which of the following is NOT true about roof gardens?
- | | |
|---|---|
| A. City dwellers think they are a waste of space. | B. They are built on the top of buildings |
| C. They improve air quality. . | D. They reduce dust pollution. |
2. According to paragraph 2, smog is ____.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. a combination of heat and fog | B. a combination of smoke and heat |
| C. a mixture of smoke and fog | D. a mixture of heat and light |
3. 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

4. The word **They** in paragraph 3 refers to ____.

A. emissions B. green roofs C. habitats D. animals

5. What is the text mainly about?

A. How green spaces increase biodiversity. C. Importance of green initiatives

B. Advantages of roof gardens. D. The future of smart gardens.

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

Almost everyone's exercise habits changed when the Covid-19 started. Data from more than 400,000 users of smartphone step-counting apps concluded that around the world, average daily steps declined by about 27 percent by the end of the first month. The more dramatic drop in the time people spent working out was observed among those who had been the most active before the pandemic.

After the lockdowns were lifted, most people began exercising again. However, in general, only those older than 65 **exceeded** the previous minutes of taking part in physical activities. On average, they added 20 minutes more to the time they had usually spent on regular exercise. Older people probably had more free time for exercise than younger adults who are trying to deal with child care, work and many other responsibilities. Moreover, with old age as a condition of Covid-19 cases and deaths, it stands to psychological reason that older people might have worried more about their general health, motivating them to get up and do activities that improve their fitness.

A study has also shown that since the lockdown measures were adopted, many people reached their general practitioners to ask about the appropriate intensity of physical activities that they could do at home. The doctors made a list of light activities that one could do at home and reduce time spent sitting or lying down and break up long periods of not being able to do moderate and high intensity activities. The list contains moving around their home, cleaning and dusting, making the bed and walking at a slow pace.

Question 1. Which of the following is not the conclusion of the research mentioned in paragraph 1?

A. On average, the number of steps people took decreased by about 27% in the first month of lockdown.

B. More than 400,000 people downloaded smartphone step-counting apps so they could join the research.

C. People who had been more energetic before the pandemic became more inactive during the first month of lockdown.

D. People's exercise habits changed after the lockdown measures were implemented.

Question 2. Because age is a factor contributing to the Covid-19 deaths, old adults _____.

A. are driven into improving their health

C. have more time to do exercise

B. don't have so many responsibilities in life

D. no longer want to work

Question 3. According to doctors, _____ are suitable to be done at home during lockdowns.

A. high intensity activities

C. light activities

B. moderate intensity activities

D. none of the listed activities

Question 4. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

A. Why older people tend to do more physical activities after the pandemic lockdowns.

B. How the pandemic is changing old people's exercise habits.

C. What are the appropriate activities to do at home during the pandemic lockdowns.

D. What was the most affected age group when the lockdown measures were used.

III. WRITING :

I. Choose the underlined part A, B, C, or D that needs correcting to make a meaningful sentence:

1. We knew him since we were at school together.

A B C D

2. This warning sign indicates that you shouldn't step on the grass.

A B C D

3. She's been at my house for 8 o'clock this morning.

4. They have widened a lot of streets in our city in 1997.
 A B C D
5. 6. David has collected stamps when he left school.
 A B C D
6. I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I mustn't go to work.
 A B C D
7. Some people think children don't have to interrupt their parents or older people.
 A B C D

II. Rewrite the following sentences, beginning as shown, without changing their meaning.

1. They started preparing for the party 4 hours ago.
→ They have.....
2. I haven't seen Tom since he moved to London.
→ I last
3. They have studied English since they were in grade 3.
→ They began.....
4. She started doing the housework when she got home.
→ She has
5. She hasn't sent me letters since last year..
→ She last

III. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings. Use the correct form of the modal verbs in brackets.

1. Parents are not allowed to leave their young children alone at home. (**MUST NOT**)
→ Parentsat home.
2. It is a good idea for parents to try to understand their teenage children. (**SHOULD**)
→ Parents
3. It is not necessary for young people to go to university. (**NOT HAVE TO**)
→ Young people.....
4. It is compulsory that you wear helmets when you travel by motorbike. (**MUST**)
→ You.....
5. It is advisable that he have a more balanced diet to lose weight. (**SHOULD**)
→ He.....

IV. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings. Use the correct form of the modal verbs in brackets.

1. My / grandfather / do / regular exercise / since / he / young.
→.....
2. He / not do / much exercise / recently / because / he / too busy.
→.....
3. Since / the first driverless railway / open / Japan / 1981, driverless trains / become / popular / world.
→.....
4. Different generations / start / share ideas / values on /regular basis / when / live / together.
→.....
5. Living / extended family provide / opportunity for people / get / understand and respect / generational differences.
→.....

V. Write a paragraph (about 80 - 100 words) about parents should or shouldn't strictly limit teenagers' screen time. Use what the ideas below to help you. (the beginning and the ending are given) (1.0point):

a. Parents should strictly limit teenagers' screen time.

- spend / a lot of time / screens / not have time / learn / finish / homework / take part in outdoor activities.

- bad for health / damage eyesight / cause headaches / lead / weight problems.
- parents need / control / time teenage children / spend / digital devices.
- b. Parents shouldn't strictly limit teenagers' screen time.**
- limit / the use / technology limit / what / teens / benefit from.
- learn / useful knowledge / necessary skills / online educational games / videos.
- the gap / parents / children / become wider. Teenagers / think /their parents / mean / not fair / refuse to /tal
- Teens / benefit / screen activities / encourage / learn/ parents / develop / better relationship children / not control / time / spend / electronic devices.