

FIRST TERM REVISION - GRADE 11 – NEW TEXTBOOK

TOPIC

1. The generation gap
2. Relationships
3. Becoming independent
4. Caring for those in need
5. Being part of ASIA

LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Modal verbs: should, ought to; must vs. have to
2. Linking verbs: be seem, verbs of perception
3. Cleft sentences: It is/ was that
4. To-infinitives after certain adjectives and nouns
5. The past simple and the present perfect
6. Gerunds
7. State verbs in continuous forms

VOCABULARY

1. Words and phrases related to the generation gap and family rules
2. Compound nouns
3. Words and phrases related to relationships
4. Words and phrases related to people with disabilities and how to support them
5. Words and phrases related to being independent
6. Words and phrases related to ASIAN, its aims, member states and activities

EXERCISES

I. Pick out the word whose stress is placed differently from that of the rest

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. believe | B. decide | C. discuss | D. conflict |
| 2. A. together | B. decision | C. understand | D. appearance |
| 3. A. interesting | B. relationship | C. traditionally | D. discussion |
| 4. A. relate | B. viewpoint | C. belief | D. extended |
| 5. A. independent | B. ability | C. appropriate | D. determine |
| 6. A. solution | B. decisive | C. reliable | D. confident |
| 7. A. protect | B. provide | C. household | D. develop |
| 8. A. effort | B. attempt | C. receive | D. fulfill |
| 9. A. enquire | B. manage | C. assistant | D. become |
| 10. A. stability | B. political | C. fundamental | D. continue |
| 11. A. confident | B. important | C. together | D. exciting |
| 12. A. curfew | B. conflict | C. control | D. homestay |
| 13. A. charity | B. talented | C. dominate | D. contribute |
| 14. A. enquire | B. enroll | C. donate | D. donor |
| 15. A. protective | B. contribute | C. motivate | D. priority |

II. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. conf <u>id</u> ed | B. contin <u>u</u> e | C. forg <u>i</u> ve | D. inv <u>o</u> lve |
| 2. A. shock <u>e</u> d | B. talen <u>t</u> ed | C. stop <u>p</u> ed | D. laugh <u>e</u> d |
| 3. A. t <u>u</u> tor | B. n <u>u</u> clear | C. disc <u>u</u> ss | D. stud <u>e</u> nt |
| 4. A. m <u>o</u> od | B. f <u>o</u> od | C. sch <u>o</u> ol | D. g <u>o</u> od |
| 5. A. t <u>a</u> ste | B. d <u>a</u> te | C. relat <u>i</u> onship | D. rom <u>a</u> ntic |
| 6. A. decis <u>i</u> on <u>s</u> | B. way <u>s</u> | C. rais <u>e</u> s | D. skill <u>s</u> |
| 7. A. privac <u>y</u> | B. confid <u>e</u> nt | C. enquir <u>e</u> | D. lifestyl <u>e</u> |
| 8. A. permiss <u>i</u> on | B. communicat <u>i</u> on | C. informat <u>i</u> on | D. decis <u>i</u> on |
| 9. A. childc <u>a</u> re | B. privac <u>y</u> | C. mat <u>u</u> re | D. eleg <u>a</u> nt |
| 10. A. compass <u>i</u> on | B. progress | C. discuss <u>i</u> on | D. pressur <u>e</u> |
| 11. A. <u>a</u> chievement | B. <u>a</u> ppearance | C. enthus <u>i</u> astic | D. initiat <u>i</u> ve |
| 12. A. <u>e</u> ngage | B. achiev <u>e</u> ment | C. confid <u>e</u> nce | D. permiss <u>i</u> on |
| 13. A. pot <u>e</u> ntial | B. psychol <u>o</u> gist | C. oppos <u>e</u> | D. chor <u>e</u> |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 14. A. initiative | B. confidence | C. enthusiastic | D. tension |
| 15. A. reaction | B. achievement | C. matchmaking | D. enthusiastic |

III. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. He expects me (answer) _____ by return but I have no intention of (reply) _____ at all.
2. I (have) _____ this toy since my birthday.
3. Before (give) _____ evidence you must swear (speak) _____ the truth.
4. I _____ (work) for big companies like this before. I know how they operate.
5. The last time I (go) _____ to HN was in May
6. (she get) _____ married last year?
7. (you meet) _____ him before? – No, never.
8. I am very pleased (know) _____ more about how to use this machine.

IV. Give the correct form of the word in brackets:

1. Teenagers ought to live _____. It is impossible to rely on their parents all times. (**DEPEND**)
2. You shouldn't use words like 'dumb' or 'deaf'. It's _____. (**RESPECT**)
4. I will try my best to realize my _____. (**AMBITIOUS**)
5. You need to gain _____ in your ability to perform before public. (**CONFIDENT**)
6. Time-management skills will also help you to perform your daily tasks, including your _____ at school and at home. (**RESPONSIBLE**)
7. In the past, when boys and girls were not allowed to be in the same school, people had to attend _____ schools. (**SINGLE**)
8. All my classmates are really kind, _____, and sympathetic. (**CARE**)
9. My grandmother finds it hard to accept changes, especially in the traditional values of society. She is really _____. (**MIND**)
10. Living under the same roof with three or four generations can be frustrating because of the lack of space, _____ and privacy. (**DEPEND**)
11. Students with _____ impairment at Nguyen Dinh Chieu School for Blind Children use _____ kits. (**VISION - EDUCATION**)
12. The school provides early _____ for children with learning _____. (**INTERVENE — DIFFICULT**)
13. The school also supplies talking book _____. (**PRODUCE**)
14. Thuan An Center for hearing-impaired children in Lai Thieu serves as a _____ school for university students from Ho Chi Minh City University of Education. (**PRACTICE**)
15. In addition, Vietnamese _____ massage courses are provided for blind adults in the city. (**TRADITION**)
16. Those _____ children have many problems and they really need our help. (**ADVANTAGE**)
17. There are more and more youngsters who are _____ in doing volunteer work (**INTEREST**)
18. I got some _____ advice from my teacher. It was really helpful (**USE**)
19. The _____ rate has doubled in the past five years, placing a heavy burden on the national budget. (**EMPLOY**)
20. He was very _____ about this film because the main character motivated him to be more confident (**EXCITE**)

V. Choose the best answer

1. High _____ rate, part-time work and low-paid jobs have forced young adults to move back with their parents.
A. employed B. unemployed C. employment D. unemployment
2. It's important to try to understand **viewpoints** we disagree with.
A. opinions B. thoughts C. ideas D. beliefs
3. This is such a beautiful T-shirt that I'd like to **try on** immediately.
A. buy B. see C. wear D. fit
4. Each culture develops its own social _____.
A. norms B. normal C. normalization D. normalize
5. I left the cake here but it's gone. The children _____ it.
A. must have eaten B. must eat C. should have eaten D. should eat

6. David _____ very happy now. He has just been promoted at work.
A. may be B. will be C. can be D. must be
7. Last week, we had an interesting discussion _____ family values.
A. on B. with C. about D. for
8. His classmates usually _____ fun of him regarding his funny appearance.
A. create B. tell C. make D. play
9. Finally, Peter's parents gave him _____ to take up basketball.
A. permit B. permission C. permissive D. permissively
10. My mother looked _____ on hearing that my father would arrive home late.
A. angry B. anger C. angrily D. angerly
11. His uncle appeared extremely _____ when being kept waiting for him for 30 minutes.
A. annoyed B. annoying C. annoyedly D. annoyingly
12. _____ true friendship that people all want to build up in their lives.
A. It was B. It is C. There is D. There was
13. He became successful _____ a writer at the age of 30.
A. like B. as C. such D. alike
14. In my class, the girls are on good _____ with all the boys.
A. relationships B. terms C. friendship D. relations
15. Effective _____ skills help you break each project down into the achievable tasks.
A. time-keeping B. time-consuming C. time-management D. time-line
16. It's hard for people to _____ the feeling of loneliness when living abroad.
A. overcome B. have C. understand D. get
17. Please tell me about the course as soon as possible so that I can _____ early.
A. learn B. enjoy C. take part D. enroll
18. If you have so many things to do in a day or a week, you need to _____ your activities.
A. categorize B. prioritize C. distinguish D. make
19. Good time-management skill helps you to build your confidence and _____.
A. self-confident B. self-reliant C. self-esteem D. self-centered
20. Linh _____ many of the organization's campaigns lately.
A. supported B. has supported C. have supported D. is supporting
21. She also _____ art activities for students with hearing impairments last year.
A. organized B. has organized C. had organized D. was organizing
22. In June, we _____ to start a recycling campaign in our neighborhood.
A. will decide B. have decided C. decided D. decide
23. With a "To Do" list, you are less _____ to forget to do tasks.
A. like B. alike C. likely D. likely than
24. John _____ at a school for disabled students.
A. never volunteered B. is never volunteering C. had never volunteered D. has never volunteered
25. Last semester, my wheelchair broke down, so my best friend _____ me on his back to school.
A. had carried B. carried C. has carried D. carries
26. The Asian Charter came _____ force on December 2008.
A. up with B. into C. out of D. up
27. ASEAN would rank as the eighth _____ economy in the world if it were a single country.
A. the largest B. more largest C. larger D. largest
28. He kept beeping the bus horn _____ and the other drivers got _____.
A. Loudly/annoying B. loud/annoying C. Loud/annoyed D. loudly/annoyed
29. I highly recommend _____ Ha Long Bay, one out of the world Seven Wonders.
A. to visit B. visited C. visiting D. to visiting
30. My mother _____ about going on summer holiday in Thailand next year
A. thinks B. is thinking C. thought D. was thinking
31. The impact of hearing _____ can cause delays in receiving learning material.
A. missing B. removal C. loss D. theft

32. Many volunteers have taken part in our programme since the campaign was launched. The underlined word has the **CLOSEST** meaning to _____.
- A. introduced B. broadcast C. produced D. instructed
33. _____ is a group of countries or parties with similar political interests.
- A. Association B. Motto C. Bloc D. Constitution
34. In developing countries, there are many children _____ cognitive impairments.
- A. in B. with C. of D. about
35. _____ is a word or group of words often used in campaigns to attract people's attention.
- A. Involve B. Support C. Charter D. Slogan
36. If you are _____, you are capable of doing or deciding by yourself, rather than depending on other people for help.
- A. well-informed B. determined C. self-reliant D. reliable
37. You need to read newspapers and watch the news to keep _____ on current topics.
- A. reliable B. well-informed C. decisive D. independent
38. The ability to be independent comes _____ to a person when he grows up.
- A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. unnatural
39. There are some specific strategies that are useful in teaching a group which includes students with physical _____.
- A. lacks B. shortages C. impairments D. deaths
40. Vietnam always desires to work with its partners on the basis of the _____ of respect for independence, equality and mutual benefit.
- A. principle B. maintenance C. community D. stability

VI. Identify one underlined word/phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct

- Necessary (A) life skills will need to be (B) acquired in order (C) to become an (D) happy and successful adult.
- Linh was so surprised (A) received (B) a big bunch of (C) flowers from (D) her boyfriend.
- Linda made (A) a great effort to accomplish (B) all homework after (C) the deadline but it was in (D) vain.
- When you are living on (A) your own, you may need someone who (B) is supportive (C) of you and helps you lead a life of independent. (D)
- Her fail (A) to obey (B) the school rules upsets (C) her parents very much (D).
- The new machinery has been operating within (A) six months, but (B) that is not enough time to see (C) any increase in production (D).
- Volunteers will be (A) trained and placing (B) according to (C) the current needs (D).
- Last month, the Youth Union in (A) our school had a meeting and have decided (B) to start a voluntary campaign to (C) collect (D) wastes in the neighborhood areas.
- These days, voluntary (A) work became (B) more popular to (C) teenagers than (D) ever before.
- There should be (A) mutually (B) trust and understanding (C) between (D) parents and children.
- Expensive brand (A) name clothes can lead (B) to financial (C) burden with (D) their parents.
- Some parents (A) impose still (B) their interests (C) on their children (D).
- In Vietnam, the number of multi-generational households (A) with more than three generations living (B) under the same roof have (C) increased over the past (D) few years.
- People believe (A) that young children can benefits (B) much from living (C) in an extended (D) family.
- Trains in Japan arrive (A) so punctual (B) that you can set (C) your watch by them (D)
- When conflicts happen (A), we sit together and discuss (B). We need understanding (C) each other (D) better.
- Friends advised her to stop (A) doing (B) the housework (C) because (D) her old age.
- The (A) heavy rain made it (B) possible (C) for us to (D) have our picnic.
- We all (A) know that (B) we have to work hardly (C) to support (D) the family.
- It's (A) high (B) time we (C) should study (D) for the examination.

VII.

A. Read the following passage and complete the tasks.

HOW TRUE FRIENDS MAKE YOU FEEL

True friends make you feel good about yourself. Your friends don't have to agree with everything you've done, but your friendship should make you feel good about who you are as a person. They make the time fly and the world feel conquerable. If every time you say goodbye to your friends, you feel like you made a mistake, upset your friends, or you're a worse person, then you have a problem. If your friends are putting you down to make themselves feel better, then you have a problem.

True friends make you feel valuable. If being involved with your "friends" makes you feel uncertain about your importance in your friends' life, then they shouldn't be important in your life. True friends always makes you feel deeded, important, and indispensable. They ask your advice and listen to it, and don't leave your side as soon as their "cool" friend walks in the room, Fake or casual friends might make your feel great in private, but won't even know you exist at parties or in public. They **dismiss** your advice or thoughts leave you out of group plans.

True friends make you happy. It seems so simple and obvious, doesn't it? That's what makes it so important to remember. Plain and simple, true friends are those you're happy to be around. If you're less happy hanging out with your friends than you are when you're alone, then you might as well be alone and these people are a happiness suck. If you don't look forward to hanging out with your friends, keep them away from your other friends or family, or feel burdened to be with them, then they're not really true friends. This time, however, it is up to you to politely excuse yourself.

1. The word "**dismiss**" in paragraph two can be replaced by:

- A. ignore B. consider C. value D. get

2. Which of the following sentences is not mentioned in the text?

- A. A true friend always stands by your side. B. A true friend gives you whatever you want.
C. A true friend makes you happy to be around. D. true friend makes you feel needed.

3. According to the text, when you are with your true friend, time _____

- A. goes slowly B. is long C. flies D. is lengthened

4. A person who only cares about you in person but ignores you in crowd is called....

- A. true friend B. fake friend C. casual friend D. either B or C

5. A true friend is the one _____

- A. you look forward to hanging out with
B. you keep away from your other friends and family
C. leaves you side as soon as their "cool" friends come
D. puts you down to make himself/herself feel better

B. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have two children, Lara 10 and Peter is 16. Mrs. Nelson first discovered that Peter was getting into trouble when school rang her to say that he hadn't turned up that day, or the day before. She realized right away that he had been truanting.

Peter's behaviour was causing conflict in the house and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were both concerned. They had different views of how they should deal with Peter's behaviour and this led to rows that upset the whole family. They decided to prevent Peter from going out with his friends, but this just made him more stubborn and he would continue to miss school and stay outside his curfew.

Over the coming weeks, family life became more and more difficult. Mr. and Mrs. felt that they could no longer do this on their own and asked the school to help. The arranged for Peter to talk to someone he trusted, and they made an agreement for him gradually attending school again. He was also given some time to catch up with the work he had missed.

As he started to talk it through, Peter realized that he had been unhappy at school for a while. He admitted that he had felt lonely since his best friend moved away and another group had persuaded him to skip school. As he missed more and more school, it became harder to go back.

Peter was encouraged to tell his parents how much he missed his friend and that he to spend time with his dad playing football or fishing. Mr. Nelson thought he had grown out of that a long time ago but was pleased to spend time with Peter again.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson tried to notice every day when Peter achieved his goal of attending being on time and remembering to do his homework. It took a little longer for Peter's friendship to return

to normal and Peter has had to learn to prove himself trustworthy to his parents , but gradually Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are learning to trust Peter again.

1. The conflict in the Nelsons was due to the fact that-----.

- A. Peter had been truanting at school B. Peter was getting into trouble at school.
- C. they paid too much attention to Lara. D. they didn't agree on the solution to Peter's problem.

2. When Mr. and Mrs. Nelson applied severe punishment to Peter-----

- A. Peter stopped going out with his friends B. it had no effect and made the situation worse
- C. he missed his friends and stayed outside his curfew D. the family didn't know how to deal with his behaviour

3. The school applied all the following things to help Peter EXCEPT that-----

- A. they helped the Nelsons solve the problem on their own
- B. they agreed to allow him to come back to school
- C. they helped him to catch up with his study
- D. they tried to make his communication with his friends better.

4. The reason why Peter got into trouble was that

- A. it became harder for him to miss school
- B. he couldn't talk about his problem at home and at school
- C. some of his friends had negative impact on him
- D. he wanted to move away with his best friend

5. The best solution to Peter's problem was that

- A. he went fishing with his dad again
- B. the school and family have helped and trusted him
- C. he could do his homework and go to school on time
- D. it took him a longtime to have normal friendship again

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

Generation gap refers to the difference in the ways of thinking and perception in the people of two different generations which results in behavioral differences, and sometimes, (1)----- between them. In other words, it is the difference in the thinking of the people of older and younger generations that creates the (2)----- of understanding between them. The most common example of generation gap is seen in the family between parents and their children. It is not only because of the gap in age but also because of the way parents (3) -----to a particular situation.

Advancement technology has led to the generation gap in this modern world. Children tend to spend most of their time with their digital devices and busy with social media that they do not discuss their problems with their parents. The Internet (4) -----solutions to most of the problems that children needn't ask their own parents for help, (5) -----the communication and leading to a generation gap.

Generation gap occurs not only between parents and children but also between teachers and students. Students are likely to enjoy the classes of an open-minded teacher, who shows mutual (6) - ----- to the students. The teachers, who tend to keep their students under unnecessary strict disciplines and practise hard ways to make them obey the orders, are usually disliked by the students. This narrow minded thinking, especially (7)----- in the teachers of the older generation, eventually creates a gap between the students and teachers.

Another difference is the use of technology. Young teachers tend to use more digital devices in class for their lessons that has a good (8) -----on the students. Students take more interest and participate actively in the class discussion. An old teacher has (9)----- - frequent use of electronic devices that makes lessons boring, which is not enjoyed by the students and it creates a gap between them.

To (10) -----the generation gap, parents or teachers must be close to their children. They should show interest and give time to the children, have open communication, and allow the child to feel free in all the situations.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. opposition | B. wars | C. conflicts | D. sympathy |
| 2. A. lack | B. shortage | C. failure | D. miss |

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 3. A. behave | B. react | C. change | D. experience |
| 4. A sets | B. allows | C. shows | D. provides |
| 5. A. reduce | B. to reduce | C. reducing | D. being reduced. |
| 6. A. respect | B. politeness | C. benefit | D. friend |
| 7. A. watched | B. met | C. seen | D. considered |
| 8. A. impact | B. force | C. power | D. act |
| 9. A fewer | B. more | C. less | D. much |
| 10. A. give up | B. reduce | C. make | D. leave |

IX. Rewrite the following sentences without changing its meaning

1. My husband waters the flowers every day. (*cleft sentence*)

-> _____

2. I was surprised when I saw that my friend could do a magic. (*ability*)

.....

3. Peter invited me to attend his sister's birthday party. (*cleft sentence*)

-> _____

4. They are going to build a park near the river. (*cleft sentence*)

-> _____

5. A hurricane destroyed the small fishing village. (*cleft sentence*)

-> _____

6. I will not turn to others for help when I have to make a decision. I'm proud. (*Adj + to V*)

-> _____

7. Believe in yourself. It's really important. (*Adj + to V*)

-> _____

8. Peter will climb the Fansipan Mount, no one can stop him. He is really determined.

-> Peter is really _____

9. No one can change his mind. It is impossible.

-> It is _____

10. Many teenagers want to live independently. It is not easy.

-> It is not _____

11. Parents can help build a child's independence by encouraging good habits. It's very important.

-> It's very _____

12. We were very impressed when we saw that she tried very hard to overcome difficulties. (*effort*)

-> _____

13. My friends began studying English fifteen years ago. (*Using the present perfect tense*)

-> _____

14. They last wrote to each other five years ago.

-> They haven't _____

15. He started to learn English when he was in grade 6.

-> He has _____

16. I haven't visited the museum for three months.

-> I last _____

17. Tom is ill. He became ill three days ago

-> Tom _____

18. We have worked on this programme for five years. (*Started*)

-> _____

19. Our instructors have taught extra classes for students with learning disabilities since 2008 (*in 2008*)

-> _____

20. We created a resource room for talented students with learning disabilities in 2013 (*have*)

-> _____

X. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

1. Would you mind if I opened the windows? It's too stuffy in here.

- A. Yes, of course. B. No, please do. C. I think it is OK. D. You look so tired.
2. Could you show me how to get to the nearest train station from here?
A. I'm not certain but it's maybe at the end of the street. B. I totally agree with you.
C. Sorry, I never know you. D. I'm busy. now.
3. From my point of view, all family members should share the chores equally.
A. It's a breathtaking view. B. You lied to me.
C. But you're right. D. There's no doubt about it.
4. I've been awarded a scholarship to Harvard University.
A. Just kidding! B. It's up to you. C. Good job! D. Same to you. Thanks!
5. Don't forget to finish your homework before class.
A. I'll do it later. B. Not much. C. It's quite difficult. D. Thank you for reminding me.
6. Thanks a lot for helping me fix the car yesterday.
A. I'd love to. B. You're welcome. C. Of course not. D. I like it.
7. I've seen John at the workshop on communication skills.
A. I see. I'll call him. B. The workshop was very useful.
C. That can't be John because he's in Paris now. D. No, I don't think so.
8. How do I sign up for the psychology course?
A. You need to fill in the online application form first. B. It's not yours.
C. The course was full. D. Your deadline is May 15.
9. What's about going to the waterpark?
A. That's a good idea. B. That's right. C. Of course! D. I'm sorry I can't.
10. Hi, I'd like to buy three tickets for the *Lost in Fear*.
A. How many tickets? B. I'm sorry. They were sold out.
C. We don't like this film. D. You should see other interesting films.
11. Do you enjoy buying souvenirs?
A. No, I don't. B. No, thank you! C. Never mind. D. No, I am not.
12. Which show would you like to watch, madam?
A. Here you are! B. No, thanks. C. I am sorry. D. Pardon?
13. What did you do on Sunday?
A. No way! B. Not much. C. It was great. D. I don't care.
14. I love listening to rock n' roll. How about you?
A. I can't stand it. B. I can't help it. C. I can't do it. D. I can't wait for it.
15. What's wrong with the shirt you bought last week?
A. Oh! What a beautiful shirt! B. I wore it last night.
C. The zip has come off. D. I've the receipt.
16. "Are you ready? The school bus is leaving." – "Yes, just a minute. ____"
A. No longer. B. I'm coming. C. I'd be OK. D. I'm leaving.
17. "Hi, Jenny. Where are you going?" – "Sorry, Mike. I can't stop now. ____"
A. Of course not! B. Oops! C. See you. D. Watch out!
18. "Were you in school yesterday?" – "No, ____"
A. I was not sure. B. I was free. C. I was absent. D. It was boring
19. "Do you mind if I sit next to you?" – "____"
A. Don't mention it. B. My pleasure. C. No, not at all. D. Yes, why not?
20. "Your new dress looks fantastic!" – "Thanks, ____"
A. I bought it at Daisy's. B. I'd rather not. C. It's up to you. D. You can say that again.