

Trọn bộ câu hỏi trắc nghiệm Tiếng Anh 11 Unit 7: Further Education có đáp án. Cung cấp tài liệu tham khảo miễn phí và hữu ích dành cho các em học sinh, quý thầy cô giáo, chuẩn bị tốt cho các kì thi quan trọng sắp tới.

## BỘ câu hỏi trắc nghiệm Tiếng Anh 11 Unit 7: Further Education

Bài tập trắc nghiệm Unit 7: Phonetics and Speaking

**Bài 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

**Question 1:**

- A. degree
- B. doctorate
- C. graduate
- D. kindergarten

**Question 2:**

- A. bachelor
- B. chapter
- C. chemistry
- D. teacher

**Question 3:**

- A. culture
- B. student
- C. institution
- D. university

**Question 4:**

- A. appreciate

- B. psychology
- C. programme
- D. respectively

**Question 5:**

- A. academic
- B. apply
- C. apology
- D. achieve

**Bài 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

**Question 6:**

- A. biology
- B. geography
- C. education
- D. relationship

**Question 7:**

- A. broaden
- B. provide
- C. pursue
- D. succeed

**Question 8:**

- A. college
- B. degree
- C. language

D. subject

**Question 9:**

A. analytical

B. opportunity

C. qualification

D. university

**Question 10:**

A. bachelor

B. diploma

C. internship

D. scholarship

**Question 11:**

A. phonetic

B. dynamic

C. climatic

D. atmospheric

**Question 12:**

A. commentator

B. prehistory

C. preferable

D. practicable

**Question 13:**

A. mandate

B. promote

C. address

D. pursue

**Question 14:**

A. insecure

B. scenario

C. inaccurate

D. infrequent

**Question 15:**

A. property

B. surgery

C. vacation

D. nitrogen

▶▶ **ĐÁP ÁN:**

1 - C 2 - C 3 - A 4 - B 5 - A

6 - C 7 - A 8 - B 9 - C 10 - B

11- D 12 - B 13 - A 14 - A 15 - C

Bài tập trắc nghiệm Unit 7: Vocabulary and Grammar

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**Question 1:** It is not easy at all to get a good job without any \_\_\_\_\_ qualifications.

A. academic

B. social

C. great

D. favourite

**Question 2:** At the \_\_\_\_\_ level, you can join three-year or four-year colleges.

- A. primary
- B. secondary
- C. postgraduate
- D. undergraduate

**Question 3:** Hugh is quite worried because he hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ for the end-of-term test.

- A. examined
- B. researched
- C. studied
- D. read

**Question 4:** Any pupil caught \_\_\_\_\_ was made to stand at the front of the class.

- A. misbehave
- B. misbehaved
- C. misbehaviour
- D. misbehaving

**Question 5:** They \_\_\_\_\_ sacrifices so that their only child could have a good education.

- A. made
- B. did
- C. provided
- D. lent

**Question 6:** . A university is an institution of higher education and research, which grants \_\_\_\_\_ degrees at all levels in a variety of subjects.

- A. secondary
- B. optional
- C. academic

D. vocational

**Question 7:** Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ his homework, but he \_\_\_\_\_ it yet.

A. has been doing/hasn't been finishing

B. has done/hasn't finished

C. has been doing/hasn't finished

D. has done/hasn't been finishing

**Question 8:** . Pete \_\_\_\_\_ at Midfield Secondary School since 2006, but he \_\_\_\_\_ music in his lessons twice.

A. has been teaching/has only played

B. has been teaching/has only been playing

C. has taught/has only been playing

D. has taught/has only played

**Question 9:** I \_\_\_\_\_ the biography of Robbie Williams, but I'm on page 50.

A. have read

B. have been reading

C. had read

D. was reading

**Question 10:** Jimmy can go out when he \_\_\_\_\_ for the exam.

A. has been studying

B. has been studied

C. has studied

D. studied

**Question 11:** I \_\_\_\_\_ the latest Harry Potter book all day. I'm dying to know what happens in the end!

A. am reading

B. have been reading

C. have read

D. had read

**Question 12:** So far I \_\_\_\_\_ any of the exams at school.

A. haven't been failing

B. hadn't failed

C. didn't fail

D. haven't failed

**Question 13:** We \_\_\_\_\_ our classroom for the upcoming Teachers' Day, but there's still a lot to do.

A. are decorating

B. decorated

C. have been decorating

D. have decorated

**Question 14:** Margaret \_\_\_\_\_ in the school marathon for charity before.

A. has never run

B. never runs

C. never ran

D. has never been running

**Question 15:** My brother graduated from Hong Kong University of Science and Technology last month and \_\_\_\_\_ for a job since then.

A. has been looking

B. has looked

C. was looking

D. had looked

▶▶ ĐÁP ÁN:

- 1 - A 2 - D 3 - C 4 - D 5 - A  
 6 - C 7 - C 8 - A 9 - B 10 - C  
 11 - B 12 - D 13 - C 14 - A 15 - A

Bài tập trắc nghiệm Unit 7: Reading

**Bài 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

As viewed from space, Earth's distinguishing characteristics are its blue waters and white clouds. Enveloped by an ocean of air consisting of 78% nitrogen and 21% oxygen, the planet is the only one in our solar system known to harbor life. Circling the Sun at an average distance of 149 million kilometers (93 million miles), Earth is the third planet from the Sun and the fifth largest planet in the solar system.

Our planet's rapid spin and molten nickel-iron core give rise to an extensive magnetic field which, coupled the atmosphere, shields us from nearly all of the harmful radiation coming from the Sun and other stars. Earth's atmosphere protects us from meteors as well, most of which burn up in the Earth's atmosphere before they can strike the surface. The planet active geological processes have left no evidence of the ancient pelting it almost certainly received soon after it formed about 4.6 billion years ago. The Earth has a single natural satellite – the moon.

**Question 1:** Approximately how much of the Earth's atmosphere is nitrogen?

- A. One-fourth
- B. One-half
- C. Three-fourths
- D. All of it

**Question 2:** Which of the following helps to create the Earth's magnetic fields?

- A. Its blue waters
- B. Its nitrogen atmosphere
- C. Its molten metal core
- D. The moon

**Question 3:** What two factors help protect the Earth from radiation?



- A. Magnetic field and atmosphere
- B. Blue waters and white clouds
- C. Rapid spin and molten nickel-iron core
- D. The Sun and the Moon

**Question 4:** The word consisting most nearly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hardening
- B. withholding
- C. containing
- D. shortening

**Question 5:** The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Earth is predominantly water.
- B. There are life-supporting characteristics on Earth
- C. Earth is the only planet with a moon
- D. Earth has no common characteristics with other planets

**Question 6:** The word distinguishing as it is used in this selection means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. elevating in nature
- B. characteristics like all other planets
- C. devastating in nature
- D. characteristics that set it apart from other planets

**Question 7:** It's probable that the next paragraph would discuss \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people on planets
- B. the solar system as a whole
- C. rings around Saturn
- D. the Earth's natural satellite – the moon

**Bài 2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions**

Do you think education is better now than it was in your grandparents' time? Many older people in the UK believe the opposite. "Schools were better in our day," they complain. "There isn't enough discipline these days. Kids don't work as hard as we did, either. The syllabus isn't as challenging, so clever students aren't being stretched enough. They need to study things in greater depth. Exams are much, much easier now as well."

Were schools better years ago? Some British teenagers travelled back in time to a 1950s boarding school. They got a big surprise! The first shock came when the teenagers met their new teachers. Dressed in traditional black gowns, they look so frosty and uncaring! They were really **authoritarian**, too, so anyone caught breaking the rules - talking in classes, mucking about in the playground or playing truant – was in big trouble! Punishments included writing 'lines' or staying after class to do detention. The naughtiest kids were expelled.

Things were just as bad after class. At meal times the students had to endure a diet of plain, non-nonsense, healthy food. Homework was **obligatory** and it took ages! Copying essays off the Internet wasn't an option, as personal computers didn't exist in the 1950s!

At the end of 'term' everyone sat 1950s-style exams. The old exams were much longer than their twenty-first century equivalents and involved learning huge amounts of facts by heart. History papers were all dates and battles. Maths papers were trickier, too; calculators weren't around in the 1950s, so the students had to memorise multiplication tables and master long division. Our candidates found this really difficult.

The exam results surprised a lot of people. Students predicted to do well in their real-life, twenty-first century exams often got low grades in the 1950s exams. Does this prove modern exams are too easy? Do twenty-first century kids rely too much on modern technology, like calculators and computers?

The TV series of That 'll teach 'em! focused on a 1960s vocational school. UK school-kids study a range of academic subjects these days. But in the 1960s, children judged to be less 'able' went to vocational schools. **These** helped them learn job skills. Boys studied subjects like metalwork, woodwork or gardening. In some classes, they even learned how to milk goats! The girls' timetables included secretarial skills. They also learned to cook, clean and sew - probably not much fun for most girls.

**Question 1:** What criticism is sometimes made about modern education in the first paragraph?

- A. Teachers aren't strict enough.
- B. The syllabus is out of date.
- C. There's too much stress on exams.
- D. The teaching methods are not good enough.

**Question 2:** The word "authoritarian" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. inexperienced
- B. impolite
- C. unreasonable
- D. strict

**Question 3:** Which of the following statements is TRUE about the food the students ate at school?

- A. It wasn't cooked properly.
- B. It wasn't delicious.
- C. It wasn't nutritious.
- D. There wasn't much of it.

**Question 4:** The word "obligatory" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. compulsory
- B. difficult
- C. long
- D. complicated

**Question 5:** According to the passage, how did exams in the 1950s differ from those in the twenty-first century?

- A. They covered more subjects.
- B. It took students less time to do them.
- C. There was more to remember.
- D. They were less difficult.

**Question 6:** What was surprising about the students' results after taking the 1950s-style exams?

- A. All the students found the exams difficult.
- B. Students didn't do as well as expected.

- C. Students who were predicted to fail did rather well.
- D. Students did better than twenty-first century exams.

**Question 7:** The word “these” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. school-kids
- B. subjects
- C. series
- D. vocational schools

**Question 8:** Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Vocational schools provided poorer children with equipment.
- B. Vocational schools took children who were good at studying.
- C. Vocational schools prepared students for employment.
- D. Vocational schools were a complete waste of time.

**Bài 3. 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

▶▶ ĐÁP ÁN:

**Bài 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

1 - C; 2 - A; 3 - A; 4 - C; 5 - B; 6 - D; 7 - D;

**Bài 2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions**

1 - A; 2 - D; 3 - B; 4 - A; 5 - C; 6 - B; 7 - D; 8 - C;

**Bài 3. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

1 - A; 2 - C; 3 - C; 4 - B; 5 - D;

6 - B; 7 - B; 8 - A; 9 - B; 10 - A;

Bài tập trắc nghiệm Unit 7: Writing

**Exercise 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

### GAP YEAR

In the professional or career world, a gap year is a year before going to college or university and after finishing high school or (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a year off before going into graduate school after completing a bachelor as an undergraduate. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ this time, students may engage in advanced academic courses, extra-academic courses and non-academic courses, such as yearlong pre-college math courses, language studies, learning a trade, art studies, volunteer work, travel,

internships, sports and more. Gap years are sometimes considered a way for students to become independent and learn a great deal of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ prior to engaging in university life.

Australians and New Zealanders have a tradition of travelling overseas independently (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a young age. In New Zealand, this is known as “doing an OE” (Overseas Experience). Sometimes, an OE is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to one year, but often Australians and New Zealanders will remain overseas for three to five years, with many working short-term in service industry jobs to fund their continuing travels. Europe and Asia are popular destinations for doing an OE. In Australia, through exchange programmes and benefits for youth, there are so many opportunities for a young person to broaden their (6) \_\_\_\_\_ through travel in a gap year.

**Question 1.** A. calling B. going C. taking D. turning

**Question 2.** A. During B. When C. While D. By

**Question 3.** A. responsible B. responsibility C. irresponsible D. irresponsibility

**Question 4.** A. at B. on C. in D. for

**Question 5.** A. distributed B. used C. spent D. limited

**Question 6.** A. head B. mind C. brain D. memory

**Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

**Question 7.** It's only her second time in an international conference about further education.

- A. It was the second time she had been in an international conference about further education.
- B. She has only been in an international conference about further education once before.
- C. She has never been to any international conference about further education before.
- D. She has already got used to being in an international conference about further education.

**Question 8.** I started writing this essay hours ago and it's still not right.

- A. I have been writing this essay for hours and it's still not right.
- B. It's hours ago since I last wrote this essay correctly.
- C. The last time I started writing this essay was hours ago, which is still not right.

D. I didn't stop to write this essay hours ago and it's still not right.

**Question 9.** “You'd better work harder if you don't want to retake the exam!” the teacher said to Jimmy.

- A. The teacher advised Jimmy to work harder if he didn't want to retake the exam.
- B. The teacher ordered Jimmy to work harder if he didn't want to retake the exam.
- C. The teacher reminded Jimmy to work harder if he didn't want to retake the exam.
- D. The teacher warned Jimmy to work harder if he didn't want to retake the exam.

**Question 10.** Lisa has never studied abroad before.

- A. It's the first time Lisa has ever studied abroad.
- B. It's the last time since Lisa studied abroad.
- C. It was the first time Lisa had ever studied abroad.
- D. Never before Lisa has studied abroad.

**Question 11.** The last time my friend wrote a letter to me was in February.

- A. I haven't never received a letter from my friend since February.
- B. I last received a letter from my friend in February.
- C. It was in February since I first received a letter from my friend.
- D. My friend last wrote a letter to me when in February.

**Exercise 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.**

**Question 12.** Marie prepared her homework carefully. She could answer all the questions and got good marks.

- A. Although she prepared her homework carefully, Marie could not answer all the questions and got good marks.
- B. Having prepared her homework carefully, Marie could answer all the questions and got good marks.
- C. If she had prepared her homework carefully, Marie could have answered all the questions and got good marks.

D. It was because of her careful preparation for the homework, Marie couldn't answer all the questions and got good marks.

**Question 13.** We have been trying to learn English for years. We haven't succeeded yet.

A. Although we have been trying to learn English for years, we haven't succeeded yet.

B. After we've been trying to learn English for years, we have succeeded.

C. We haven't succeeded yet since we have been trying to learn English for years.

D. We have been trying to learn English for years, so we haven't succeeded yet.

**Question 14.** The teacher was giving the lesson. The lights went out.

A. The lights went out as soon as the teacher started giving the lesson.

B. If the teacher had been giving the lesson, the lights wouldn't have gone out.

C. The teacher was giving the lesson, so the lights went out.

D. While the teacher was giving the lesson, the lights went out.

**Question 15.** Our school started building a new canteen in June. They are still building it now.

A. Our school have started building a new canteen from June till now.

B. Our school have been building a new canteen since June.

C. Our school have built a new canteen now since starting in June.

D. Our school are building the new canteen which started in June.

**Exercise 4: Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

It's only natural that people want to use the latest innovations to better themselves. Smart devices can truly do incredible things and (16) \_\_\_\_\_ simplify our day. They can also enhance our (17) \_\_\_\_\_, arms us with knowledge, and transform themselves to become cyborgs.

Cyborg is a term used to describe a being that is half human and half (18) \_\_\_\_\_. This may sound like something out of science-fiction novels, but some people have already adapted this lifestyle. One is artist Neil Harbisson. He was born completely colour-blind, and could only see black and white images. It seemed that he would never (19) \_\_\_\_\_ colour. After attending a cybernetics talk in college, he met an inventor who agreed to make a special device for him. They designed an eyeborg, a mechanical eye that converted colours into sound frequencies. This enabled Harbisson to hear colour and perceive the world in a different way. He (20) \_\_\_\_\_ going to museums to "hear" classic paintings. In fact, a simple walk in a different way. He started going to museums



to hear classic paintings. In fact, a simple walk down a grocery store filled with colourful products produces some catchy tunes. Harbisson loves his eyborg so much that he rarely takes it (21) \_\_\_\_\_. He now gives talks urging others to consider adding their own mechanical improvements.

In 1998, British scientist Kevin Warwick conducted his own experiment. He implanted a chip inside of his arm, which he used to control lights and other appliances at home. He later expanded the project (22) \_\_\_\_\_

placing electrodes inside his nervous system and linking it to the Internet. This allowed him to control external objects including robotic arms, amplifiers, and loudspeakers. His work remains influential as this example of extended sensory input was the first of its kind.

If you're interested in becoming a cyborg and you're (23) \_\_\_\_\_, a good place to start might be with a pair of Google Glass. Users wear it like ordinary eyeglasses, yet Google Glass is equipped with state-the-art electronics. Using voice (24) \_\_\_\_\_ you can have it take a picture of what you see, see directions right in front of you, or translate your voice into other languages. Hopefully, this experience will help you decide whether becoming a cyborg is right for you, or if you're content to remain a human like the (25) \_\_\_\_\_ us.

- 16. A. help on    B. help to    C. help over    D. help out
- 17. A. jobs    B. perceptions    C. careers    D. offices
- 18. A. model    B. copy    C. representation    D. machine
- 19. A. speak    B. write    C. share    D. experience
- 20. A. started    B. gone away    C. stayed    D. survived
- 21. A. with    B. by    C. off    D. for
- 22. A. by    B. out in    C. out with    D. over
- 23. A. willing    B. asking    C. making    D. doing
- 24. A. causes    B. provides    C. commands    D. transmits
- 25. A. make out    B. made out    C. rest of    D. turn in

▶▶ **ĐÁP ÁN:**

- Ex 1. 1 - C    2 - A    3 - B    4 - A    5 - D    6 - B
- Ex 2. 7 - B    8 - A    9 - A    10 - A    11 - B
- Ex 3. 12 - B    13 - A    14 - D    15 - B
- Ex 4. 16 - B    17 - B    18 - D    19 - D    20 - A
- 21 - C    22 - A    23 - A    24 - C    25 - C

▶▶ **CLICK NGAY** vào nút **TẢI VỀ** dưới đây để tải về Bộ câu trắc nghiệm Tiếng Anh lớp 11 Unit 7: Further Education (Có đáp án) file Word, pdf hoàn toàn miễn phí!