



Name:		Date:	
Subject:	English Language Unit 2 Exam	Mark:	
Grade:	11 th grade	Time:	

Section A – Reading Comprehension (Bright ... Terrifying!)

Read the text and answer the following questions (1–10). Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Text Excerpt:

In many ways, human life on this planet is better than it's ever been. Crime has been dropping, and extreme poverty has fallen to around ten percent. Technology is making life safer, e.g., driverless cars may save lives. Advances in AI may reduce available jobs. By 2050, young people will have been trying, and failing, to get jobs. Life expectancy is increasing, and within 20 years, water shortages are expected. By 2075, the population will rise to over nine billion, creating challenges for food production. Scientists are developing alternatives such as insects and synthetic protein.

Questions (1–10):

- Which text describes a dystopian vision of the future?
A) Life is improving in many ways
B) Driverless cars will make driving safer
C) Many people will struggle to find work due to AI
D) The population will grow slowly
- What evidence is given that life has improved in recent decades?
A) Fewer people live in extreme poverty
B) Everyone has a job
C) Water shortages are decreasing
D) People live shorter lives
- Why might driverless cars save lives?
A) They can drive faster than humans
B) Human error causes most accidents
C) They replace buses and taxis
D) They reduce pollution
- Which prediction uses the **future perfect continuous**?
A) Such cars are going to become more common
B) By 2050, young people will have been trying to get a job
C) People are likely to live until 100
D) Crime has been dropping steadily

5. Which prediction uses evidence available now?
 - A) A few lucky people will be rich
 - B) Such cars are already a reality and are going to become more common
 - C) Life expectancy will continue to rise
 - D) Water shortages will worsen
6. What is the main concern about future employment?
 - A) People will have too many jobs
 - B) AI and robotics will reduce job opportunities
 - C) All jobs will become creative
 - D) Students will stop studying
7. Why are water shortages expected in the future?
 - A) Overpopulation
 - B) Global warming
 - C) Lack of technology
 - D) Increased crime
8. Which phrase expresses a prediction about eating habits?
 - A) "Technology is making our lives easier"
 - B) "Our eating habits will be eating change"
 - C) "Crime has been dropping steadily"
 - D) "Life expectancy is higher than it's ever been"
9. What solution is suggested for producing enough protein?
 - A) Importing meat from other planets
 - B) Eating insects and synthetic protein
 - C) Reducing population
 - D) Expanding oceans
10. Which phrase indicates a future problem for society?
 - A) "Many countries have reduced crime"
 - B) "Few lucky people will be rich and the rest of us will be poor"
 - C) "Driverless cars may save huge numbers of lives"
 - D) "Population growth will slow"

Section B – Grammar: Future Forms and Predictions (11–20)

Choose the correct option.

11. By 2050, software _____ predict traffic jams.
 - A) will be able
 - B) will have been able
 - C) are going to
 - D) can
12. Tablets won't exist anymore. They _____ replaced by smartwatches.
 - A) will be
 - B) will have been
 - C) are
 - D) are being

13. By the time today's young people retire, they _____ working for 70 years.
A) will be
B) will have been
C) are
D) have
14. I don't think we _____ passwords, as computers will recognise faces.
A) will need
B) are going to need
C) will have needed
D) need
15. In a few decades, everyone _____ growing their own food.
A) will be
B) will have been
C) are
D) have
16. By 2075 the population of the world _____ to more than nine billion.
A) will be
B) will have risen
C) is
D) has
17. This _____ that we will need more land for housing.
A) is likely to mean
B) is unlikely
C) will mean
D) will have to
18. Our eating habits _____ change.
A) is likely to
B) will be eating
C) will have
D) are
19. "I'm going to turn the denim into shorts." Which form is used?
A) Arrangement
B) Plan already decided
C) Timetabled event
D) Official instruction
20. "Send me the details ... I'll take a look." Which form is used?
A) Arrangement
B) Timetabled event
C) Decision made at the moment
D) Plan already decided

Section C – Vocabulary: Cause & Effect (21–23)

21. This may be due _____ better education.
A) as a consequence of
B) give rise to
C) result in
D) cause

22. As a result of better medicine, people are likely to live until 100.
A) cause
B) as a consequence of
C) result in
D) give rise to
23. Global warming is certain to lead to water shortages.
A) give rise to
B) as a consequence of
C) result from
D) cause

Section D – Compound Nouns (24–37)

Choose the correct second word.

24. Acid _____ is harmful to plants and buildings.
A) soil
B) rain
C) fuels
D) emissions
25. Many endangered _____ are at risk of extinction.
A) species
B) turbine
C) gases
D) fuels
26. Exhaust _____ from cars pollutes the air.
A) loss
B) fumes
C) layer
D) scarcity
27. Fossil _____ are the main energy source for most countries.
A) turbine
B) fuels
C) species
D) water
28. Global _____ affects temperature worldwide.
A) warming
B) rain
C) erosion
D) layer
29. Greenhouse _____ contribute to climate change.
A) gases
B) soil
C) water
D) emissions
30. Animal and plant _____ are disappearing rapidly.
A) scarcity
B) species

- C) erosion
- D) turbine
- 31. Ozone _____ protects the Earth from UV rays.
 - A) layer
 - B) emission
 - C) rain
 - D) loss
- 32. Renewable _____ sources like wind and solar are eco-friendly.
 - A) fuels
 - B) energy
 - C) waste
 - D) erosion
- 33. Soil _____ is caused by deforestation.
 - A) erosion
 - B) loss
 - C) warming
 - D) emission
- 34. Toxic _____ from factories must be carefully stored.
 - A) gases
 - B) waste
 - C) species
 - D) rain
- 35. Vehicle _____ from cars contributes to air pollution.
 - A) emissions
 - B) layer
 - C) energy
 - D) turbine
- 36. Water _____ can damage buildings and ecosystems.
 - A) erosion
 - B) rain
 - C) scarcity
 - D) loss
- 37. Wind _____ can power homes using turbines.
 - A) energy
 - B) erosion
 - C) warming
 - D) loss

Section E – Pronunciation Stress (38–41)

Choose which word the stress falls on:

- 38. Greenhouse gas – stress on:
 - A) Greenhouse
 - B) Gas
- 39. Industrial waste – stress on:
 - A) Industrial
 - B) Waste

40. Climate change – stress on:
A) Climate
B) Change
41. Swimming pool – stress on:
A) Swimming
B) Pool

Section F – Endangered Species (42–50)

Read the text excerpt below.

The WWF symbol is a giant panda. Cute animals attract funding, while less popular creatures like invertebrates get little attention. The blobfish is unattractive but survives deep in oceans due to high pressure. Pangolins are hunted for scales, causing a 90% population drop. The aye aye is a nocturnal primate often killed because it is perceived as ugly.

42. Which paragraph mentions creatures that get the least funding?
A) Giant panda
B) Blobfish
C) Pangolin
D) Invertebrates
43. Which animal's body is useful to humans?
A) Blobfish
B) Aye aye
C) Pangolin
D) Giant panda
44. Which animal survives extreme pressure in the ocean?
A) Blobfish
B) Pangolin
C) Aye aye
D) Giant panda
45. Which animal is a nocturnal primate?
A) Aye aye
B) Pangolin
C) Blobfish
D) Giant panda
46. Which animal helps raise funding for conservation?
A) Aye aye
B) Pangolin
C) Giant panda
D) Blobfish
47. Animals at risk of extinction are called _____.
A) natural
B) extinct
C) critically endangered
D) rare
48. Top predators with no natural enemies are called _____.
A) extinct

- B) critically endangered
 - C) natural
 - D) rare
49. Animals like orangutans and black rhinos are _____ endangered.
- A) critically
 - B) natural
 - C) extinct
 - D) rare
50. Tiny eyes, big mouth, and slimy pink body describe which creature?
- A) Aye aye
 - B) Blobfish
 - C) Pangolin
 - D) Giant panda

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Answer Key

Section A – Reading Comprehension:

1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. B | 6. B | 7. B | 8. B | 9. B | 10. B

Section B – Grammar / Future Forms:

11. A | 12. B | 13. B | 14. A | 15. A | 16. B | 17. A | 18. B | 19. B | 20. C

Section C – Vocabulary / Cause & Effect:

21. A | 22. B | 23. A

Section D – Compound Nouns:

24. B | 25. A | 26. B | 27. B | 28. A | 29. A | 30. B | 31. A | 32. B | 33. A | 34. B | 35. A | 36. B | 37. A

Section E – Pronunciation Stress:

38. A | 39. B | 40. A | 41. B

Section F – Endangered Species:

42. D | 43. C | 44. A | 45. A | 46. C | 47. C | 48. C | 49. A | 50. B