

UNIT 1

MY NEW SCHOOL



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

School and school activities

Phonetics:

Sounds /əʊ/ and /ʌ/

Grammar:

Review: the present simple and the present continuous

Vocabulary:

Words to describe school activities

Verb + noun (*study, have, do, play + noun*)

Skills:

Talking about and describing school and school activities

PRACTICE

I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. homework | B. judo | C. compass | D. overseas |
| 2. A. show | B. snow | C. bowl | D. now |
| 3. A. notebook | B. love | C. above | D. Monday |
| 4. A. activity | B. creative | C. continuous | D. international |
| 5. A. surround | B. counting | C. country | D. about |

II. Single-underline all the words having sounds /əʊ/ and double-underline the words having sound /ʌ/ in the following talk.



Duong: Hello, Frankie. Come here.
 Frankie: What is it, Duong?
 Duong: Look out of the window. It's great fun.
 Frankie: No, I'm going to sleep.
 Duong: Don't go to sleep. Look at the snow.
 Frankie: Snow? But it's only October.
 Duong: Come over the window. There's some snow.
 Frankie: You're joking. There's no snow, I know.
 Duong: OK, Frankie. I'll put on a coat and go out and make snowballs ...

III. Write the names of these things under the pictures.

Example:



calculator



1.

2.

3.



4.



5.



6.

IV. Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple tense.

At a Physics Lesson



At the Physics lesson the teacher (1. ask) _____ the children about the influence of heat and cold on the body.

"Heat (2. make) _____ thing bigger and cold (3. make) _____ things smaller", answers a boy.

"Quite right", (4. say) _____ the teacher. "Can you (5. give) _____ an example".

"In summer, when it's hot, the days (6. be) _____ longer, but in winter, when it's cold, the days (7. be) _____ shorter, (8. answer) _____ the boy.

V. Use the correct tense of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. We (have) English lessons on Tuesday and Friday.

2. - Where is Phong?

- I think he (read) in the library.

3. Chau usually (listen) to the teacher in class, but she is not listening now; she (look) out of the window.

4. If the pupils do well at school, they (receive) scholarships.

5. Who (play) music upstairs? It's really noisy.
 6. It (start) raining on our way home, but luckily I had my umbrella in my bag.
 7. I wasn't sure of the answer, so I (guess) and I (be) right!
 8. I (do) my exercise now, but I can come and help you later.

VI. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.

1. - "..... class are you in?" - "Class 6B."
 A. Which B. Where C. When D. Whose
 2. In many schools in Vietnam students have to wear a
 A. clothing B. suit C. uniform D. coat
 3. Trung: "Why do you think most people learn English?"
 Phong: "....."
 A. All of them are B. I hear it is very good
 C. Because it's useful to them D. Because I like it
 4. When my friend misses the lessons, I always him my notes.
 A. takes B. send C. borrow D. lend
 5. That is the laboratory we do all our experiments.
 A. which B. where C. when D. that
 6. I'm absolutely no good at all any kind of sport.
 A. with B. on C. at D. for
 7. - "How's your class this year?"
 - "Great. forty-seven students, and they are good friends."
 A. It's B. They're C. There's D. There're
 8. It is necessary for students to listen to their teacher
 A. attentive B. attentively C. attention D. attending
 9. Children will work hard if the lessons are
 A. nice B. pleasant C. disappointing D. interesting
 10. I'm always nervous when I'm an exam.
 A. taking B. making C. working D. writing

VII. Complete each of the sentences by using the correct form of a verb in each gap.

Example: - How do you spell your name, please?
 - H-I-E-N.

1. Sometimes we a dictation in English.
 2. Mick does not do very well in the class because he doesn't hard.
 3. I'm sorry I cannot any musical instruments.
 4. The science teacher always sets a lot of homework for us to
 5. You are old enough to after yourself; Don't ask your parents to everything for you.
 6. The teacher says that I only a few mistakes in my writing this time.
 7. - "Would you something to drink, Linh?"
 - "No, thanks."
 8. Dave overweight, but he doesn't like it when his classmates him "Fatty".

VIII. Fill each blank with a word to finish the passage.

My name is Hoa. I'm in the sixth (1) at Nguyen Binh Khiem Secondary School. I like to learn Mathematics because it (2) me to develop my thinking. I spend much of my time (3) Maths exercises. I often (4) mark 9 and 10 in Maths tests. I don't (5) English because remembering English words and structures (6) very difficult for me. But I think I have to work harder at English. My teacher encourages me a lot. She (7) me some English books, and she shows me how to remember words better. I hope that my (8) will be better in the second semester.

IX. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentences.

Example: Knowing English well is very (use) _____.

→ useful

- Children look very (excite) _____ while playing games during break time.
- The (long) _____ of the experiment is 20 minutes.
- My aunt works as a (chemistry) _____ at a university.
- Pupils are very interested in outside class (act) _____.
- Some people play sport to be (health) _____, not because they like it.
- Sometimes we are bored and (sleep) _____ with his long lectures.
- Students of our school are (friend) _____ with one another.
- When foreigners talk to him, he can speak English (easy) _____ with them.
- Be (care) _____! The ground is very wet and slippery.
- I like the fried chicken in our school canteen: it's really (taste) _____.



X. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question.

School of the Air

Many of us may be surprised to hear the name "School of the air", but there are over ten of **them** in Australia. Alice Springs School of the Air is one of these in the Northern Territory. The school provides an educational services for about 120 children living in Central Australia.



Students of this school live far from each other, so they don't have normal lessons in classrooms, but they study at their homes. They get lessons from their teachers through post or e-mail. They have to work five or six hours a day, five days a week. They send their work to the teachers and discuss it over the Internet. They can borrow books from the school library, and the books arrive by post. They also take part in outside classroom activities such as sports and games.

- Alice Springs School of the Air teaches children in _____.
A. Central Australia
B. Northern Australia
C. all Australia
- Students get their lessons from their teachers _____.
A. through post or e-mail
B. through TV network
C. in classrooms
- Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Students don't have lessons at weekends.
B. Students can read books in the library.
C. Students can play sports and games.
- The word "them" in the first paragraph refers to _____.
A. many of us
B. schools in general
C. schools of the air
- What is the passage mainly about?
A. Schools in Australia
B. A special kind of school
C. A good way of learning

XI. Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

- Is there a computer room at your school?

Does?

2. Both Maths and English are interesting to him.

He is

3. Hoa's school has more than 500 students.

There

4. Janet doesn't like watching sports on TV.

Janet is not keen

5. How much time do you spend learning English every day?

How long does?

XII. Write a paragraph of about 80 words on the advantages of wearing uniform to school, using the following, or/ and your own ideas.

- students don't have to waste time choosing clothing before school
- no differences between rich and poor students
- good behaviour
- students feel proud of their school

GAME: Try to find the names of eight school subjects in the box.

C	H	D	B	J	L	I	T	E	R	A	T	U	R	E
G	O	F	A	T	O	P	H	D	K	Z	R	O	R	I
E	D	T	Y	T	M	U	S	C	I	E	N	C	E	S
O	U	J	P	M	H	G	E	O	L	O	T	H	Z	Q
G	O	O	J	A	C	E	N	G	L	I	S	H	I	R
R	R	L	R	T	T	A	M	U	W	Q	T	L	W	E
A	R	P	E	H	I	S	T	O	R	Y	A	T	Q	O
P	L	S	W	S	Y	K	R	S	T	J	R	E	P	H
H	G	W	G	W	G	W	E	S	L	I	L	R	L	N
Y	Q	E	F	B	I	O	L	G	C	W	C	A	J	F
A	D	S	L	F	G	J	W	O	R	I	E	T	T	R
S	S	T	W	V	E	V	R	P	H	Y	S	I	C	S
F	W	B	I	O	L	O	G	Y	H	Y	S	F	K	E

UNIT 2

MY HOME



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Houses, rooms and furniture

Phonetics:

Sounds /z/, /s/, /iz/

Grammar:

- Review: *There is/ There are*
- Prepositions of place

Vocabulary:

- Words to describe types of houses
- Words to describe rooms and furniture

Skills:

- Talking about and describing houses, rooms and furniture
- Reading and writing e-mails and informal letters

PRACTICE

I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. chairs | B. sofas | C. rooms | D. sinks |
| 2. A. lamps | B. halls | C. desks | D. lights |
| 3. A. vases | B. fridges | C. dishes | D. tables |
| 4. A. houses | B. pictures | C. wardrobes | D. bookshelves |
| 5. A. bag | B. family | C. bath | D. fan |

II. Read the conversation below. Underline the final s/es in the words and write /z/ or /s/.

Van: Do you live in town, Tom?

Tom: Yes, I live in an apartment with my parents.

Van: How many rooms are there in your apartment?

Tom: There are four rooms: a living room, a kitchen, two bedrooms and two toilets.

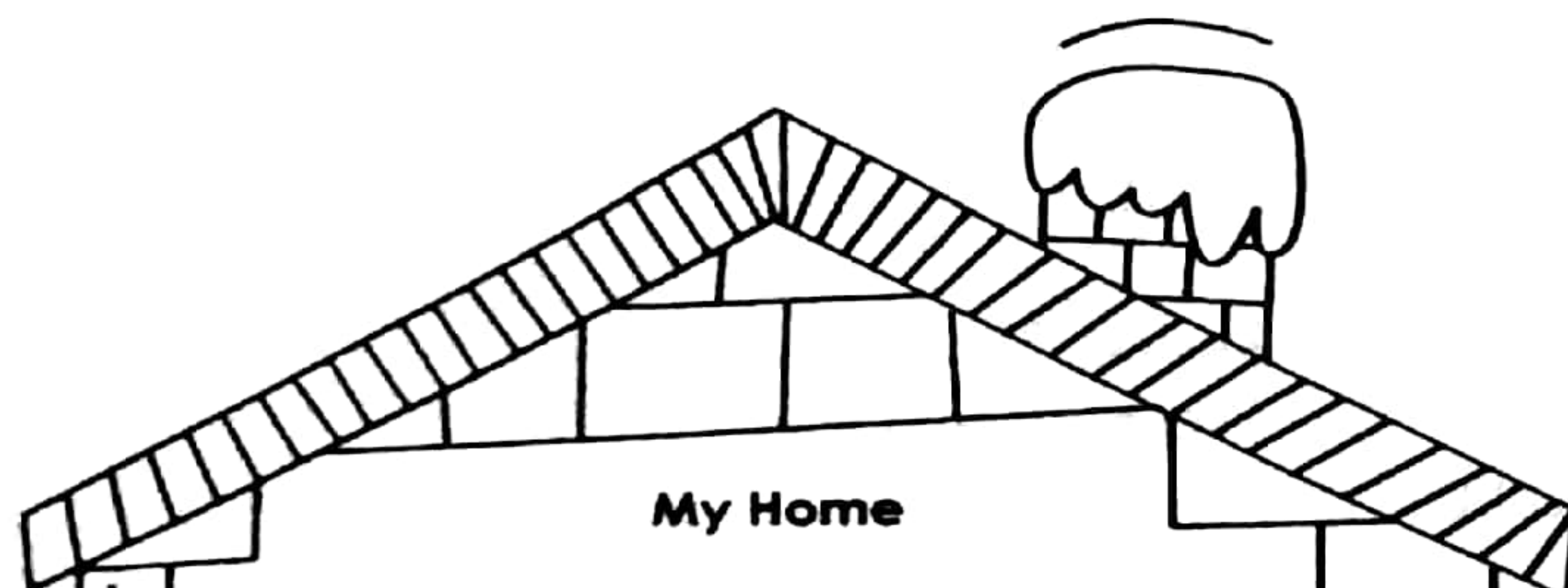
Van: Is there a supermarket near the apartment?

Tom: Yes, there are also two banks, three restaurants and two hotels.

Van: Are there any shops near it?

Tom: Yes, there are two bookshops, two bakeries and some small convenient shops.

III. Answer the following questions to describe your home.



My Home

(a) warm, _____, _____
(Use three adjectives to describe your home.)

(b) _____
(Which room is your favourite room?)

(c) _____
(Name the furniture in your favourite room.)

(d) _____
(What do you do there?)

(e) _____
(Why do you like this room?)

IV. Look at the pictures and choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

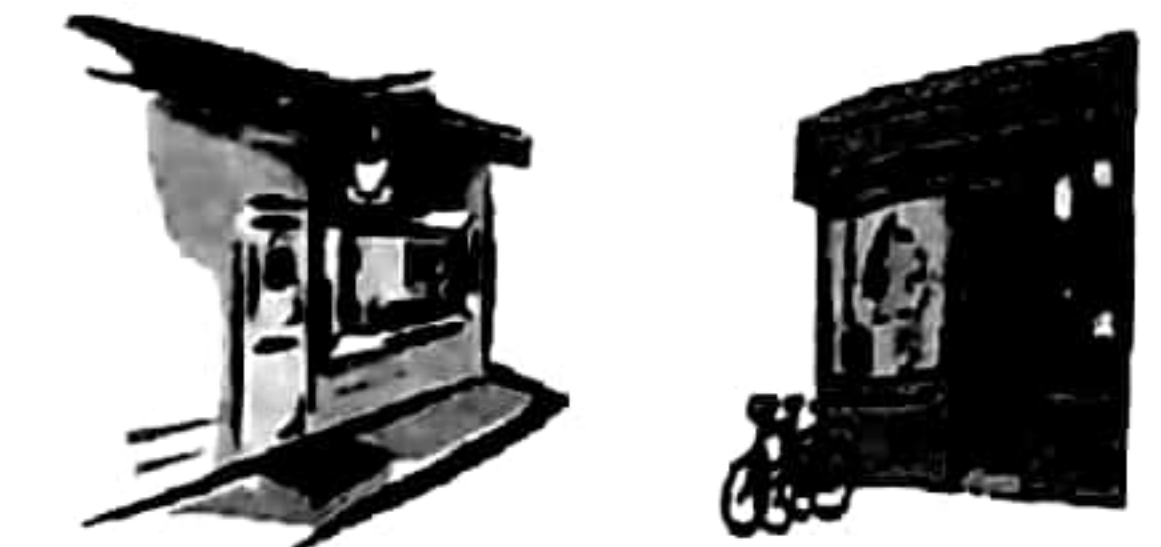
1. There is a table _____ the sofa.

- A. next to
- B. in front of
- C. to the left
- D. behind



2. There is a sports shop _____ the café.

- A. behind
- B. opposite
- C. next to
- D. to the right



3. There is a ball _____ the box.

- A. in front of
- B. opposite
- C. behind
- D. to the right



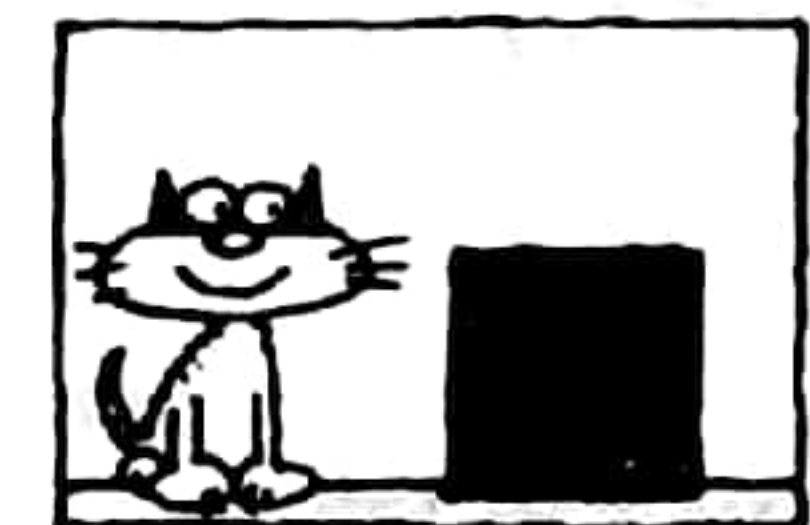
4. Bertha is _____ Liza.

- A. to the left
- B. to the right
- C. in front of
- D. behind



5. The cat is _____ of the box.

- A. to the left
- B. to the right
- C. in front of
- D. behind



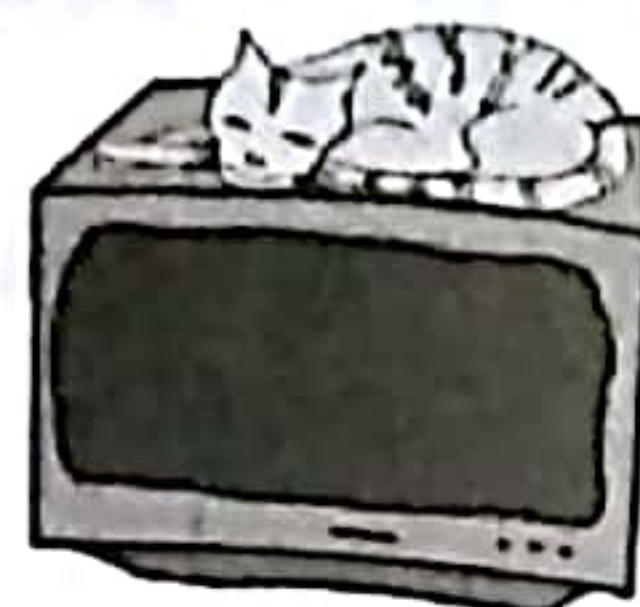
6. The man is _____ the tree.

- A. on
- B. next to
- C. in
- D. under



7. The cat is _____ the television.

- A. on
- B. in
- C. in front of
- D. behind



8. The telephone is _____ Mary.

- A. to the right of
- B. behind
- C. near
- D. to the left of



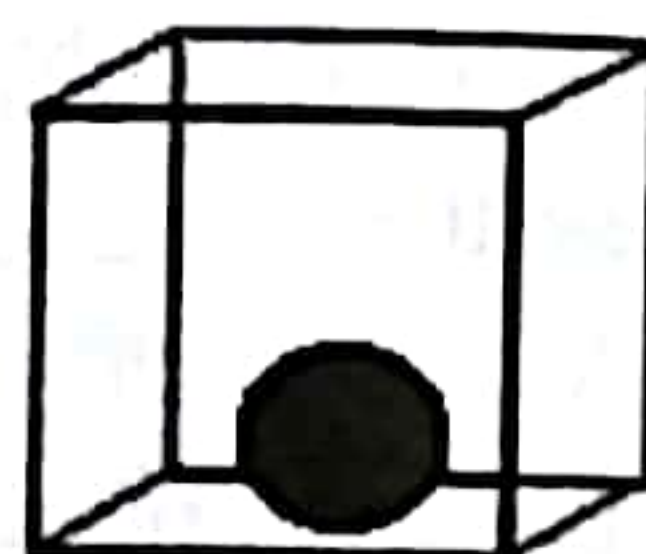
9. Peter is _____ his father and his mother.

- A. in front of
- B. behind
- C. opposite
- D. between



10. The ball is _____ the box.

- A. in
- B. on
- C. under
- D. next to



V. Look at each picture and use the structure "Is there ..." and "Are there...." to make question then give answers (add plural if necessary).

Example:

0. a / table / room

- Is there a table in the room?

- Yes, there is.

1. two / bus / road

.....



2. six / chair / dining room

.....



3. ten / picture / wall

.....



4. vase / table

.....



5. three / lamp / room

.....



VI. Match the items in A with their partners in B.



A

1. My friend is reading a book
2. Mary is cleaning the living room
3. Can Peter and Mary sing
4. I've got two lamps in my bedroom,
5. We are playing a game
6. What do you do every afternoon?
7. Do they watch TV in the evening?
8. Where is the school garden?
9. When do you have Maths?
10. How often do you play computer games?

B

- A. and Tom is helping her.
- B. or dance well?
- C. but they aren't.
- D. and I am, too.
- E. but one of them is broken.
- F. On Monday and Saturday.
- G. I do my homework.
- H. Once a week.
- I. It is behind the laboratory.
- J. Yes, they do.

VII. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

My name is Phong. I'm 11 years old and I'm in grade 6. I live in a house (1)_____ a lake in the countryside. There is a rice paddy opposite my house, too. There is a small yard (2)_____ of my house. There are tall trees behind my house. (3)_____ the tall trees, there are mountains. To the (4)_____ of my house, there is a well. To the left of my house, there is a big garden. There (5)_____ flowers in the garden.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. A. next | B. near | C. under | D. on |
| 2. A. in front | B. opposite | C. in opposite | D. front |
| 3. A. Opposite to | B. Front | C. Behind | D. Next |
| 4. A. front | B. left | C. near | D. right |
| 5. A. is | B. are | C. have | D. has |

VIII. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Linda is my classmate and she lives in the city with her family. On her street, there are two bookshops, a bakery, a restaurant and a police station. Her house is next to a bookshop. The bakery is between the bookshop and the restaurant. The police station is to the right of the restaurant.

In the neighbourhood, there is a company, a cinema, a museum and a temple. Linda's parents work in the company. Her brother works in the museum.

1. Who does Linda live with?

.....

2. Where is the bakery?

.....

3. Where is the police station?

.....

4. Is there a bookstore in her neighbourhood?

.....

5. Where does her mother work?

.....

IX. Use the words in the box to complete the following passage. Each word is used only once.

big	bookshelf	chairs	clothes	dictionary
near	newspapers	opposite	right	wall

This is Nam's room. His room is not very (1)_____. There are two (2)_____, a table, a bed, a wardrobe and a (3)_____ in his room. The table is (4)_____ the window. There is an ink-pot, some books and an English-Vietnamese (5)_____ on the table. The bed is on the (6)_____ of the room. There are also some books and (7)_____ on the bed. The wardrobe is (8)_____ the bed. Nam has many (9)_____. His clothes are all in the wardrobe. The bookshelf is on the (10)_____. There are many books on it.

X. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

Example:

0. There isn't two chairs in the living room.

A B C D

Answer: 0. A (aren't/ are not)

1. The cat is among the lamp and the bed.

A B C D

2. There are a cupboard, a dishwasher and a table in the kitchen.

A B C D

3. Is there a television front of the microwave?

A B C D

4. There are two bookshelf in my sister's bedroom.

A B C D

5. I can see there is a vase behind of the light.

A B C D

XI. Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2 - 5 words in total).

Example:

0. My house has a small garden.

is There in my house.

Answer: 0. is a small garden

1. The lamp is behind the computer.

of The computer the lamp.

2. There is an air conditioner and a ceiling fan in our living room.

has Our living room ceiling fan.

3. Peter's house isn't far from the station.

near Peter's house station.

4. The dog is to the left of the sofa and to the right of the wardrobe.

between The dog the wardrobe.

5. Tom's bedroom has two bookshelves.

in There Tom's bedroom:

XII. Write an e-mail of about 80 words to your friend. Tell him/her about your favourite room in the house. Use the following guidance.

- What is the favourite room in your house? (living room, bedroom, dining room, kitchen)
- Describe it.
- Why is it your favourite room?

.....

.....

.....

.....

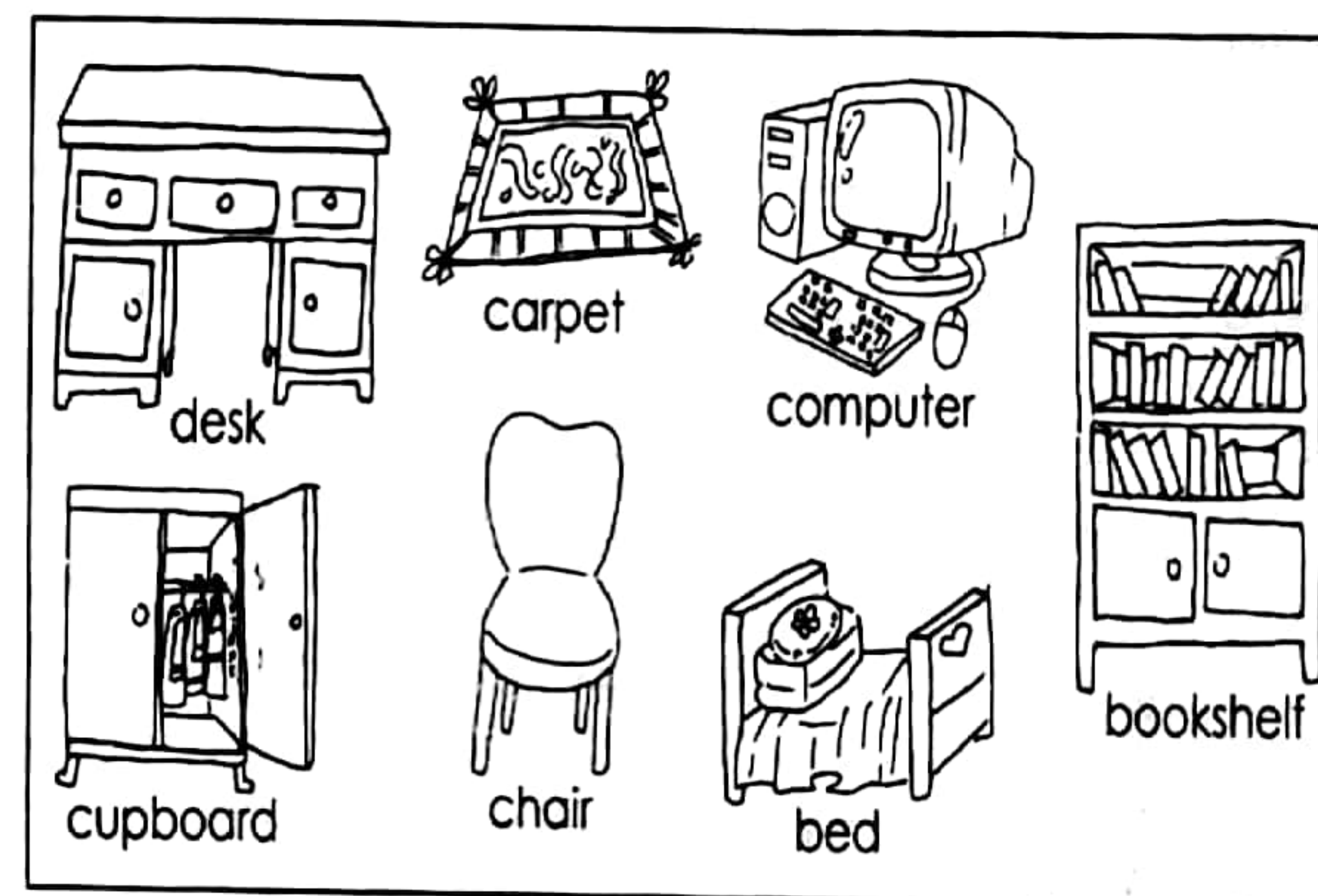
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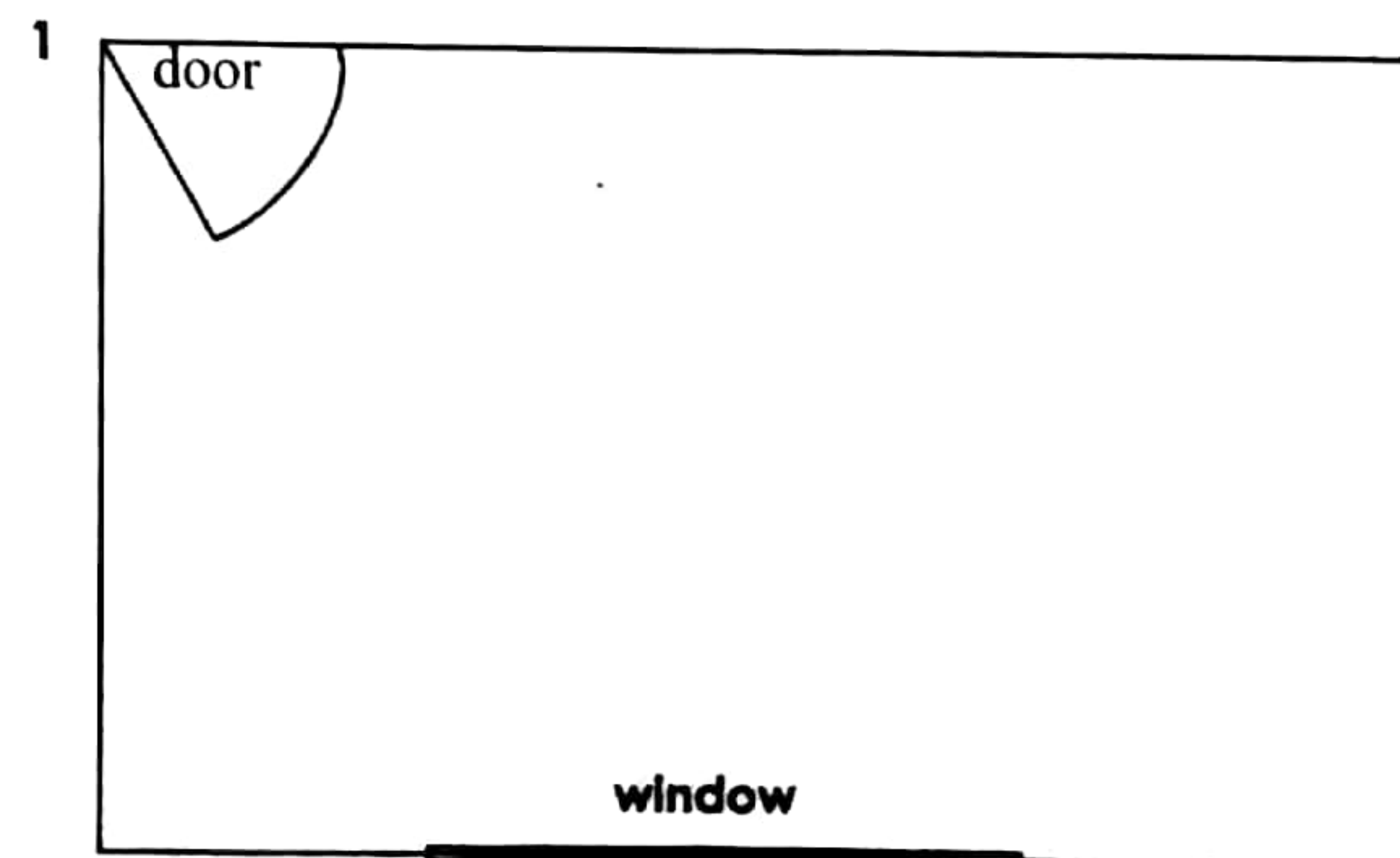
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GAME: Your family is moving into a new apartment and you will have your own room. Look at the following objects. Decide where you would place them (use the helping words), and draw the objects in the space.

in front of behind beside in the middle of against



This is my room



Example:

0. bed

My bed is beside the window.

1. bed

2. desk

3. chair

4. computer

5. bookshelf

6. cupboard

7. carpet

UNIT 3

MY FRIENDS



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Friends and things to do with friends

Phonetics:

Sounds /p/ and /b/

Grammar:

- Verbs *be* and *have* for description
- The present continuous for future

Vocabulary:

- Words to talk about appearance and personality
- Adjectives for personality

Skills:

- Describing appearance and personality of friends
- Reading e-mails and advertisements

PRACTICE

I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

1. A. temple

B. prett

C. depend

D. pencil

2. A. elbow

B. bowl

C. blow

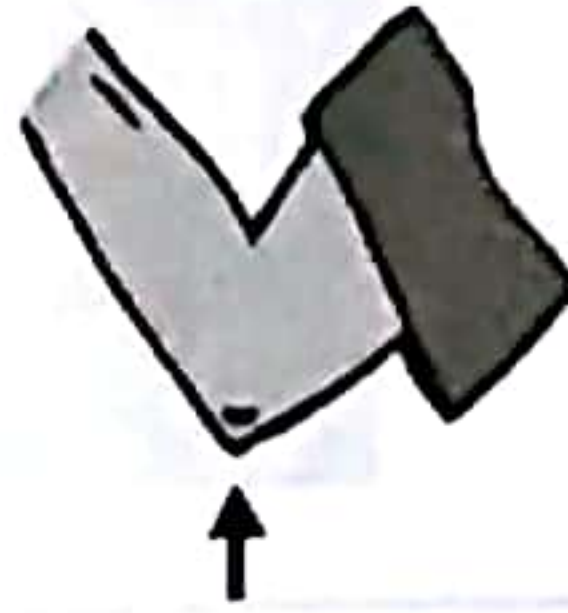
D. cow

3. A. psychology B. positive C. patient D. present
 4. A. brilliant B. barbecue C. climbing D. neighbour
 5. A. blonde B. ponytail C. body D. potter

II. Reorder the letters under each picture to make a meaningful word then say it aloud.



1. cinpci _____



2. belwo _____



3. topylina _____



4. tepyrt _____



5. tipucer _____



6. sibutcis _____



7. ndab _____



8. lypa _____



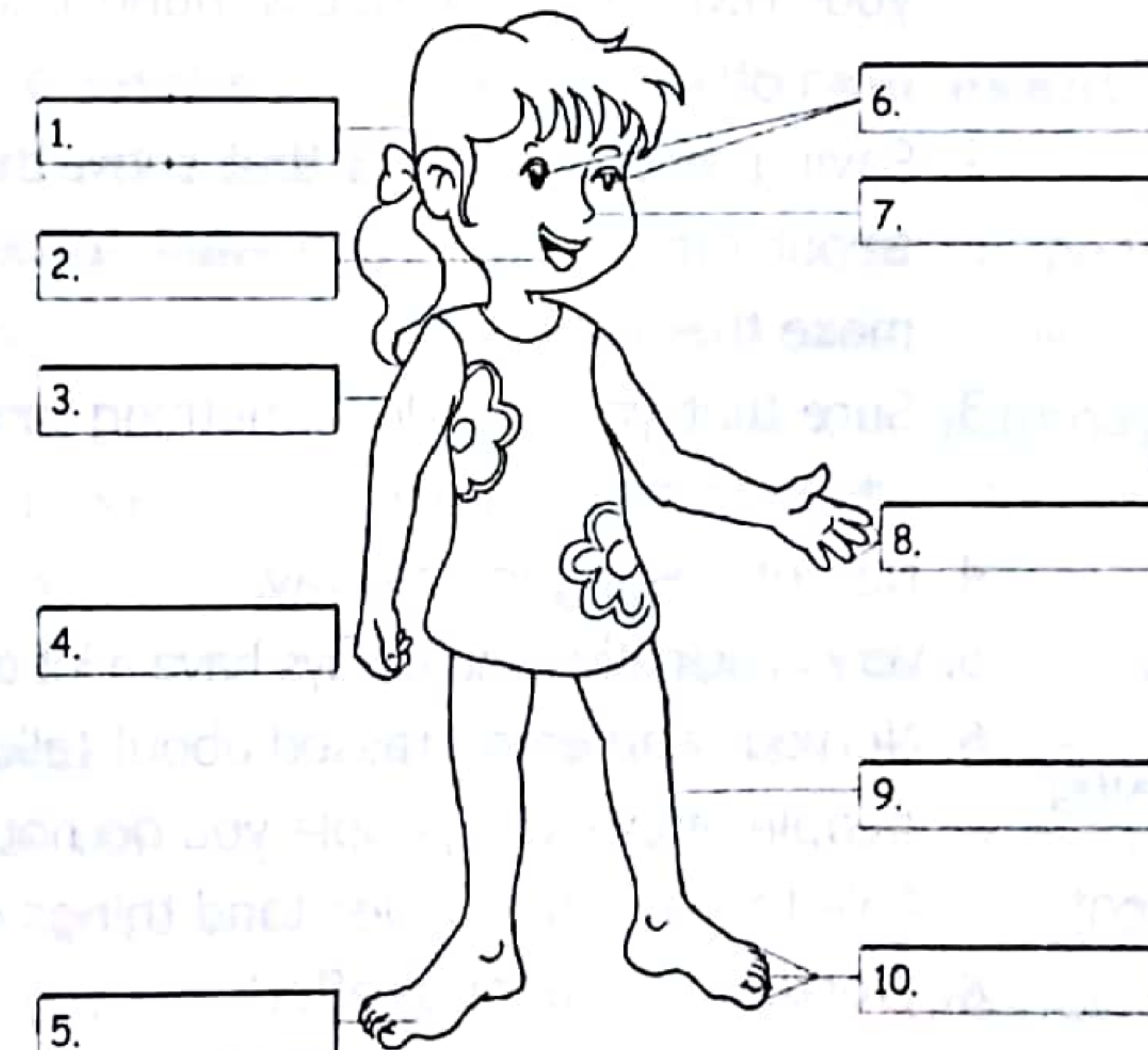
9. dabnimnot _____



10. arepp _____

III. Fill in the boxes with the correct words from the list.

nose toes hair hand fingers
 foot arm leg eyes mouth



IV. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box. Use each word only once.

<i>bones</i>	<i>kick</i>	<i>bend</i>	<i>feet</i>	<i>cheeks</i>
<i>carry</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>hair</i>	<i>clap</i>	<i>legs</i>

1. I can _____ my elbows and knees.
2. I can _____ with my ears.
3. There are _____ inside my body.
4. I can _____ with my hands.
5. I can use my hands to _____ things.
6. I use my _____ to jump and run.
7. I can _____ a ball with my foot.
8. My _____ turn red when I feel shy.
9. I comb my _____ every day.
10. I wear socks and shoes on my _____.



V. Match each adjective on the left with the appropriate definition on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| _____ boring | 1. Confident and able to do things by yourself in your own way, without wanting help or advice from other people. |
| _____ clever | 2. Saying or doing things that show that you care about other people and want to help them or make them happy. |
| _____ confident | 3. Sure that you can do something or deal with a situation successfully. |
| _____ creative | 4. Not interesting in any way. |
| _____ curious | 5. Very imaginative and always have a lot of new ideas. |
| _____ hard-working | 6. Nervous and embarrassed about talking to other people, especially people you do not know. |
| _____ independent | 7. Able to learn and understand things quickly. |
| _____ kind | 8. Working with a lot of effort. |

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| _____ patient | 9. Able to wait calmly for a long time or to accept people's annoying behavior without becoming angry. |
| _____ shy | 10. Wanting to know about something. |

VI. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. It's nice meeting such a _____ person. FRIEND
2. Lan is very _____. She's always on the phone, TALK chatting to friends.
3. Huy is very _____. He's not controlled in any DEPEND way by other people or things.
4. I think Jane is very _____. She is easily hurt by SENSE the small things.
5. Viet is very _____. He always has a lot of new ideas. CREATE
6. You must be _____ when you open that door. CARE
7. I think you look very _____ in that hat. FUN
8. Tom is the most _____ person I've ever met. BORE
9. I'm _____ about the book she's supposed to CURIOSITY be writing.
10. You can trust John. He is very _____. RELY

VII. Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple tense or present continuous tense.

1. Phong often (play) _____ football on the weekend.
2. We (visit) _____ our grandparents this weekend.
3. They (not go) _____ to work on Saturdays and Sundays.
4. Mr. Ninh (not work) _____ in the office tomorrow.
5. Mary (have) _____ short hair?
6. I (meet) _____ my uncle and aunt this evening.
7. You (have) _____ dinner with Mr. Bean tonight?
8. Bob (not like) _____ to listen to rock music.
9. The guests (leave) _____ at 9 a.m. next Wednesday.
10. I (not go) _____ to the party tomorrow afternoon.

VIII. Complete each sentence by using the appropriate verbs in the box in present continuous tense for future.

buy	eat	have	kick	listen
play	take	travel	wash	watch



1. The boy the ball.



2. John a hamburger.



3. We tennis.



4. They breakfast.



5. Mary a video.



6. I the dishes.



7. Mr. Smith a house.



8. My brother to music.



9. Julia a taxi.



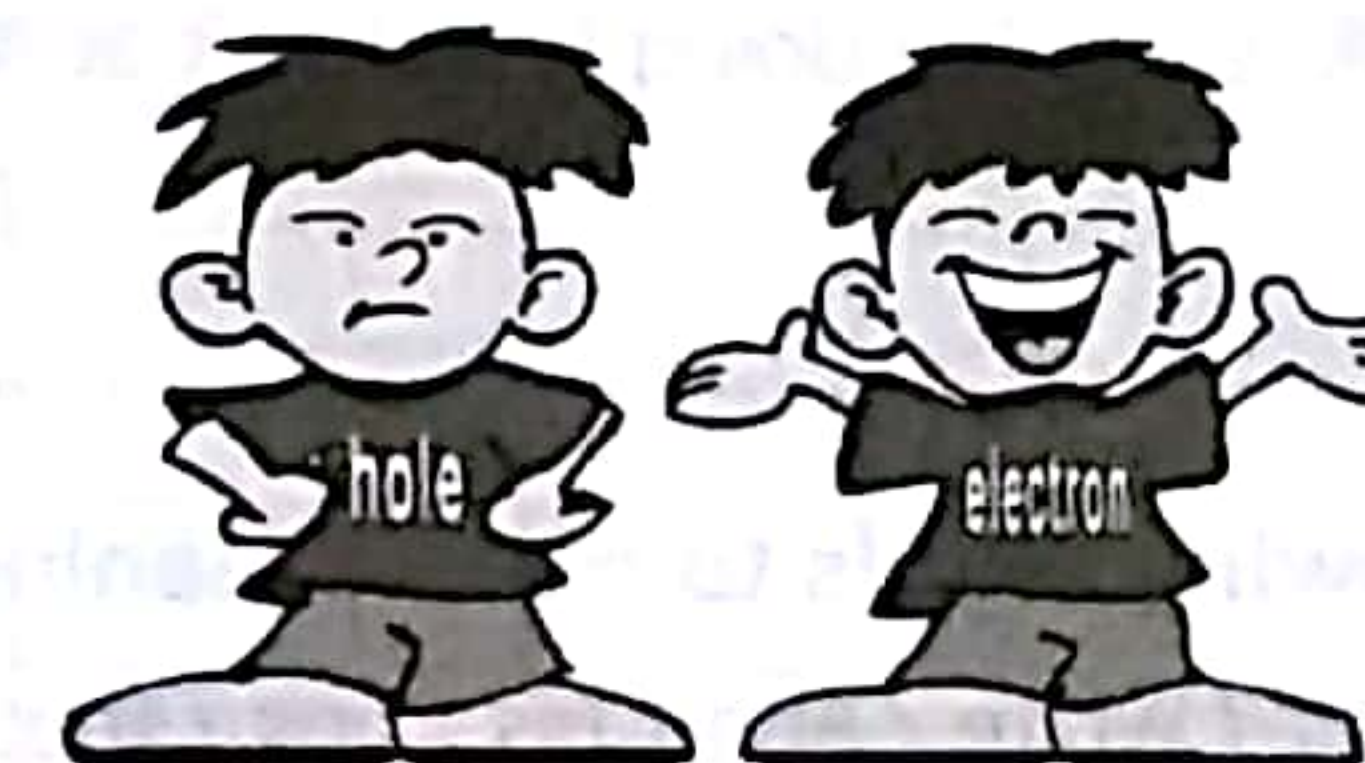
10. The Pikes

IX. Read four paragraphs below and write A, B, C or D in appropriate statements. A statement can describe more than one person.

A	She is small and thin. She has fair hair and blue eyes. Her hair is short. She has thin lips.	B	She is young. She has long dark hair and round face. Her eyes are dark. She has a flat nose and full lips.
C	He is old. He has gray hair. His face is round. His eyes are black and big. He has a big nose.	D	He is tall. His hair is short and black. He has big round eyes. He is strong and good-looking.

0. She/ He is thin.A.....
00. Her/ His hair is short.A,D.....
1. She/ He has blue eyes.
2. She/ He is good-looking.
3. Her/ His eyes are dark.
4. She/ He has gray hair.
5. She/ He has big eyes.
6. Her/ His lips are thin.
7. Her/ His hair is long.
8. She/ He has round face.
9. Her/ His nose is flat.
10. She/ He is old.

X. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.



Hello! My name is Henry. I have a twin brother, Greg. We are like two peas in a pod. The only feature that makes Greg different from me is the tiny brown mole on the left side of his neck. We may look very much alike in appearance but we have very different personalities.

An introvert, Greg prefers indoor activities such as reading and listening to music. **His presence is hardly noticed** as he is as quiet as a mouse. I am the total opposite. I am an active person. I love all outdoor activities especially swimming and hiking. Many of my friends and relatives feel that I am as talkative as a magpie. However, I am not bothered by this comment. I feel that my chatty nature makes up for Greg's quietness.

Greg and I do have something in common. Our eyes brighten up with delight whenever mother bakes our favorite snack – chocolate chip cookies. Enjoying this treat is perhaps the only thing we do together.

1. What are the two differences between Henry and Greg?

.....

.....

2. What does phrase "His presence is hardly noticed" in paragraph 2 mean?

.....

.....

3. Why isn't Henry annoyed or angry when people say that he is talkative?

.....

.....

4. Pick out a set of opposite words from the second paragraph.

.....

.....

5. Who do you think will enjoy doing handicraft at home? Why?

.....

.....

XI. Reorder the following words to make meaningful sentences.

1. small / thin / sister / white / and / his / lips / teeth / has //

.....

2. part / cooking / Sunday / Linda / in / this / a / taking / competition / is //

.....

3. arms / fingers / the / are / ten / two / in / body / and / there //

.....

4. your / volleyball / week / are / brother / next / you / playing / and / beach //

.....

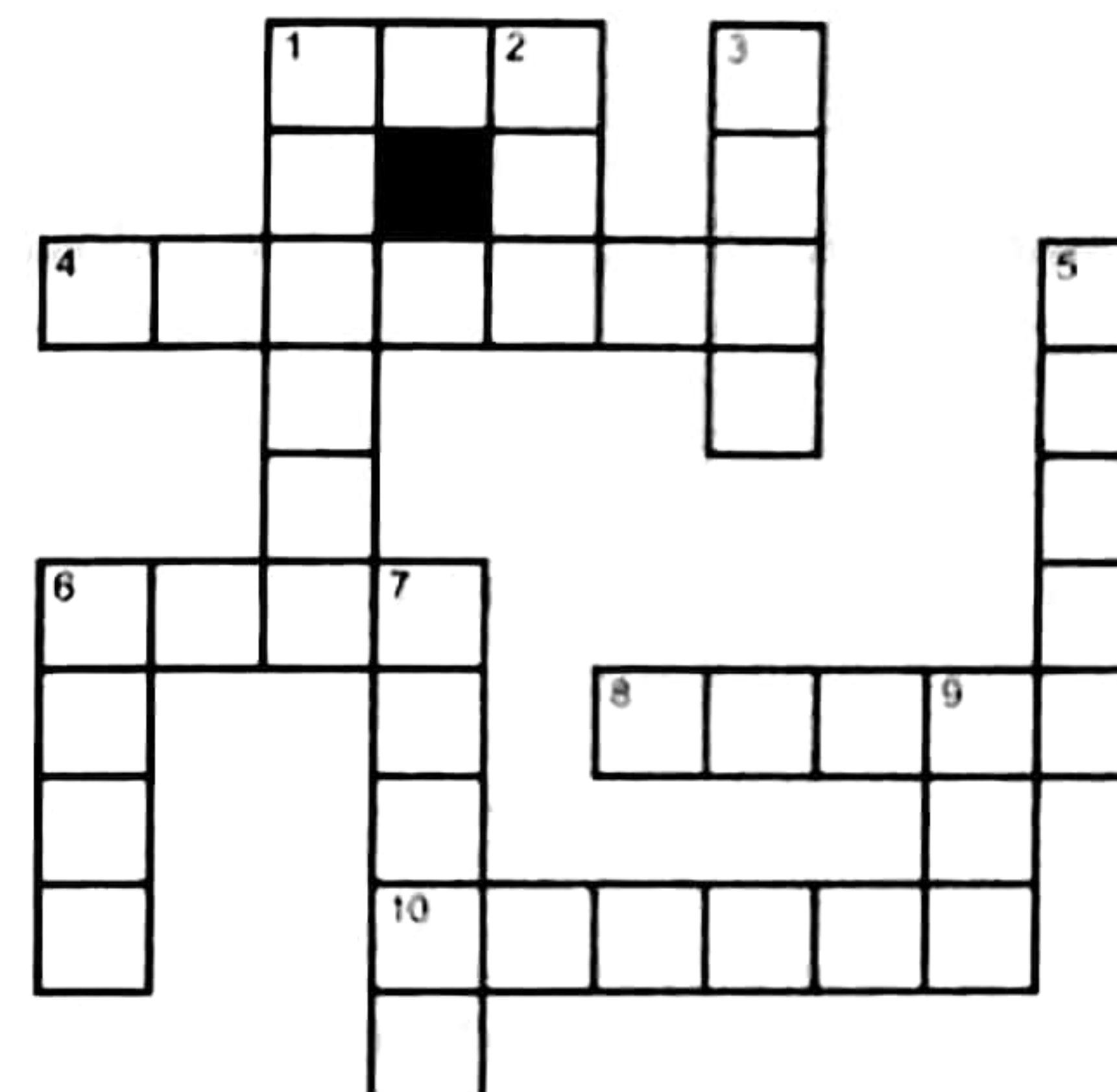
5. hair / face / eyes / has / a / round / short / blue / black / Mr. Pike / and //

.....

XII. Use the following guidance to write about Mr. Viet.

- job: engineer
- tall and thin; not weak
- hair: short, black
- face: round
- eyes: black
- nose: big
- lip: full
- good-looking

GAME: Do the crossword below.



Across

1. How many eyes do people have?
4. What do you use to touch things?
6. What do you use to see things?
8. Where is your tongue?
10. I _____ to music.

Down

1. What do you use to taste things?
2. How many noses do people have?
3. What do you use to smell things?
5. I _____ TV.
6. What do you use to hear things?
7. I _____ a flower.
9. How many fingers do people have?



MID-TERM TEST

Time allotted: 60 min.

I. Choose the word which has different sound in the part underlined. (1 p)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>both</u> | B. <u>honey</u> | C. tele <u>ph</u> one | D. no <u>b</u> ody |
| 2. A. <u>child</u> | B. sun <u>sh</u> ine | C. <u>d</u> ine | D. <u>d</u> inner |
| 3. A. tea <u>ch</u> er | B. <u>ch</u> alk | C. ma <u>ch</u> | D. <u>ch</u> emistry |
| 4. A. <u>h</u> omeland | B. <u>h</u> ousehold | C. <u>h</u> ourly | D. <u>h</u> owever |
| 5. A. <u>che</u> eks | B. <u>h</u> ands | C. el <u>b</u> ows | D. <u>f</u> ingers |

II. Use the correct form of a suitable verb to complete the following conversation. (2 p)

Peter: What are you doing this weekend, Cuong?

Cuong: I'm very busy indeed. On Saturday morning I (1) to my judo class.

Peter: Are you? Do you (2) every Saturday?

Cuong: Yes, I (3)

Peter: What (4) you on Saturday afternoon?

Cuong: I (5) a guitar lesson at the music club.

Peter: And on Sunday?

Cuong: I (6) football with my team. We will (7) a game with Vo Thi Sau School. Then I (8) a rest in the afternoon.

Peter: Do you ever (9) TV on Sunday?

Cuong: Yes, I usually (10) at home and watch TV.

III. Put a preposition in each gap to finish the passage. (1 p)



My house

I live in a house at the foot of a hill. It's an old house, and it's not very large. There are two bedrooms (1) the first floor. There's a living room and a lovely fireplace downstairs. There's also a bathroom (2) the kitchen. There's a garden (3) the house. The garden is colourful (4) a lot of flowers. There are also vegetables (5) the garden all the year round. I love my house: the garden, the flowers in summer, the fire in winter. But what I like best is the view from my bedroom window.

IV. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences. (2 p)

1. "Will you _____ me your pen for my examination this afternoon?"

- A. borrow B. lend C. allow D. permit

2. A library in Washington D.C, America, _____ over 100 million books.

- A. has B. reads C. gets D. borrows

3. Basketball is a popular after-school _____ in the U.S.

- A. play B. thing C. activity D. doing

4. We sometimes _____ experiments in physics class.

- A. make B. work C. do D. get

5. Duong: "I'm hungry now, Mum!"

Mother: "_____"

A. Would you like to go out?

B. Let's cook dinner now.

C. Why are you so hungry?

D. Here is some bread and butter for you.

6. Students can learn a lot about living things in _____ class.
A. Chemistry B. Mathematics C. Geography D. Biology
7. "_____ is it to the bookshop, please?"
A. How much B. How often C. How long D. How far
8. Hien feels very _____ because she lives far from her parents and friends.
A. unhappy B. uncomfortable C. bored D. tired
9. My friend, Addison, is a tall boy _____ fair hair and blue eyes.
A. being B. having C. getting D. making
10. My friend's family live _____ 83 Tran Quoc Hoan Rd., Ha Noi.
A. in B. on C. at D. for

V. Kim is talking to Phil, a student from Sydney University, who is in Da Nang on holiday. Read the conversation and choose the correct answers. (1 p)

Kim: Hello, Phil. You're at university, right?

Phil: Yes, I'm a second year student. I'm studying economics, so I'm very busy. What about you? What grade are you in?

Kim: I'm in grade 6. I have classes all day, five days a week.

Phil: Really? When does your lesson start?

Kim: It starts at seven in the morning, so I have to get up at six.

Phil: Wow. I don't get up until eight. I get to university, then I have breakfast. And I'm ready for class at nine.

Kim: I have breakfast before I go. And I have lunch at school.

Phil: And when do you finish school?

Kim: Well, school finishes at 4 p.m. After that I usually go to play football for about an hour. Sometimes I go swimming.

Phil: And what do you do in the evening?

Kim: I do my homework for an hour, then I watch TV, or draw some pictures.

1. Phil is _____.
A. a school boy B. an economist C. a university student

2. Phil usually gets up _____.
A. at 6 o'clock B. at 8 o'clock C. at 9 o'clock
3. Kim usually has breakfast _____.
A. at school B. at home C. at university
4. How often does Kim exercise? _____.
A. Always B. Sometimes C. Nearly every day.
5. We can see that Kim likes _____.
A. drawing B. reading C. playing the piano

VI. Fill each gap with a suitable word to complete the following passage. (1 p)

Parents and friends

We can choose our friends, but we cannot choose our relatives. That does not mean that members of our (1) _____ cannot also be our friends. Many children have a very (2) _____ relationship with their parents, and they see them as friends. Of course when you are a teenager, there are times (3) _____ you do not get on very well with your parents, or they can get angry with you. That's only natural. There are times when you want to be independent and decide things by (4) _____. After all, nobody is perfect, and we all (5) _____ mistakes. But your parents understand that. When you grow up, you will see that you have many things in common with your mum and dad, and you will become closer to them.

VII. Give the opposite of the underlined words in the following sentences. (1 p)

1. My new flat has got a large kitchen. →
2. Samantha is a tall girl with blue eyes. →
3. Are these exercises too easy for them? →
4. He closed the door and began to read. →
5. Adam was the first to enter the classroom. →

VIII. Rewrite the sentences, so that their meaning stays the same, using the beginning given for each. (1 p)

1. Opposite our school there is an art gallery.
→ The art gallery
2. There is a living room, a bathroom and a bedroom in my house.
→ My house
3. Phong likes science most.
→ Phong's favourite
4. Phuong always gets to school on time.
→ Phuong never
5. What's your address, Ngoc?
→ Where

UNIT 4 MY NEIGHBOURHOOD



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Neighbourhood and directions

Phonetics:

Sounds: /ɪ/ and /i:/

Grammar:

Comparative adjectives: *smaller, more expensive ...*

Vocabulary:

- Places
- Directions
- Adjectives

Skills:

- Describing a neighbourhood
- Asking for and giving directions

PRACTICE

I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. A. hill | B. ship | C. kite | D. chip |
| 2. A. cheap | B. great | C. peace | D. meal |

3. A. evening B. extreme C. scene D. excite
 4. A. garage B. village C. message D. shortage
 5. A. field B. movie C. quiet D. piece

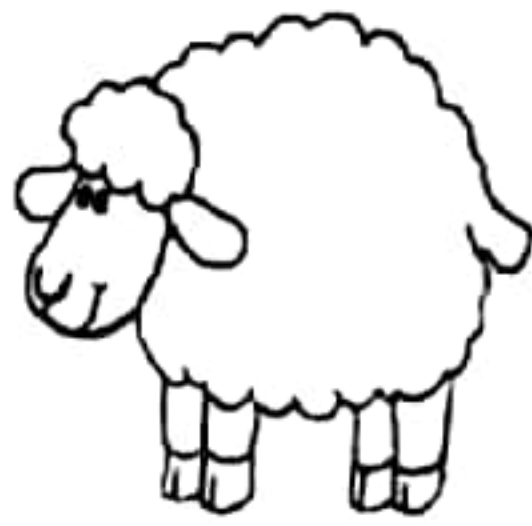
II. Give the names of the following, then read the words aloud
 (the first letter of each word is given).



1. m _____



2. m _____



3. s _____



4. s _____



5. s _____



6. s _____



7. b _____



8. b _____



9. ch _____



10. ch _____

III. Look at the pictures and choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. There is a _____ in our neighbourhood.

- A. square
- B. statue
- C. palace
- D. temple



2. This is a picture of a _____.

- A. memorial
- B. square
- C. palace
- D. temple



3. Go straight on and you'll see the _____ on your left.

- A. art gallery
- B. cathedral
- C. statue
- D. supermarket



4. Is that a _____?

- A. square
- B. railway station
- C. cathedral
- D. statue



5. Shall we go to the _____?

- A. art gallery
- B. restaurant
- C. railway station
- D. memorial



IV. Complete each sentence with the opposite of the word in brackets. Choose from one of the words in the box. Use each word once only.

<i>artificial</i>	<i>easy</i>	<i>even</i>	<i>expensive</i>	<i>modern</i>
<i>peaceful</i>	<i>public</i>	<i>rough</i>	<i>shallow</i>	<i>small</i>

1. We live in a very _____ neighbourhood. (noisy)
2. The sea is very _____ in this season. (calm)
3. The houses with _____ numbers are on this side. (odd)
4. Are the flowers in that window _____? (real)
5. The water is quite _____ around here. (deep)
6. I think this is a _____ footpath. (private)
7. We are now living in a _____ area of the city. (historic)
8. It's _____ to get a job in this town. (difficult)
9. The food in that restaurant is very _____. (cheap)
10. They live in a _____ house in the country. (big)

V. Complete the following sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.



David's car



Peter's car

1. David's car is _____ than Peter's car. (new)

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

2. The first calculation is _____ than the second calculation. (easy)



3. Our neighbourhood is _____ than yours. (peaceful)



Ha Noi 35°C



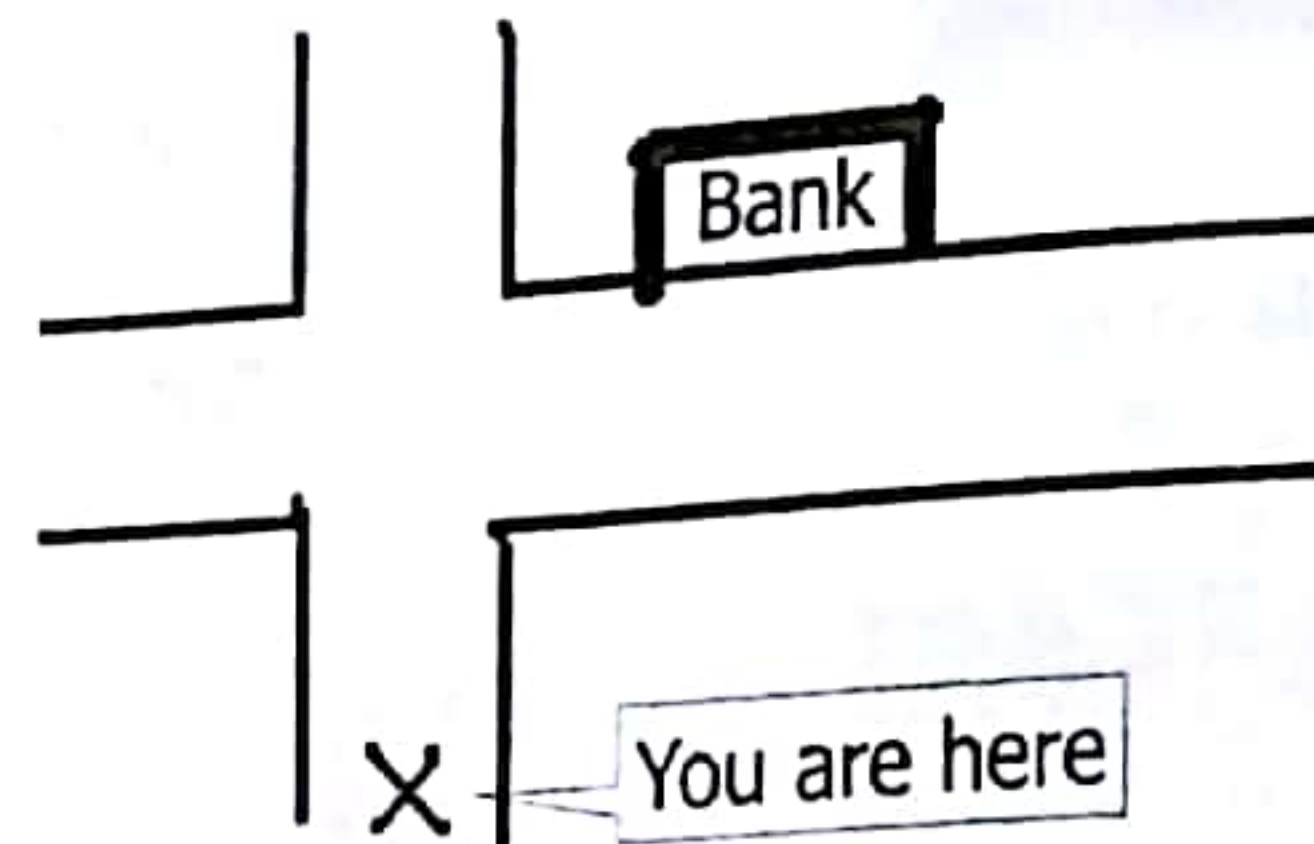
Lai Chau 27°C

4. It is _____ in Ha Noi than in Lai Chau. (hot)



5. The service in shop 1 is _____ than that in shop 2. (good)

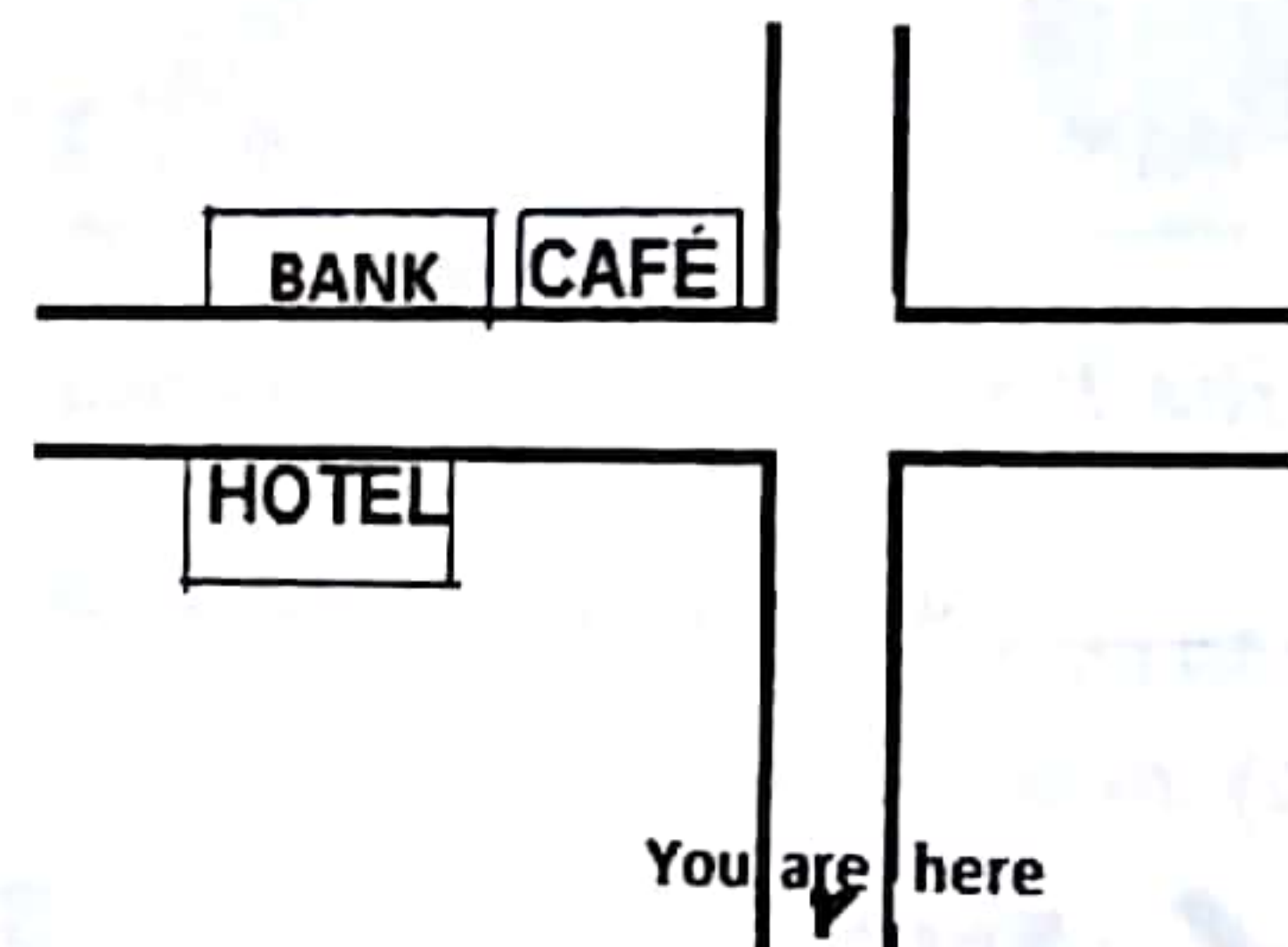
VI. Look at the pictures and choose the best answer to complete each sentence.



1. – “Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the bank?”

– “_____.”

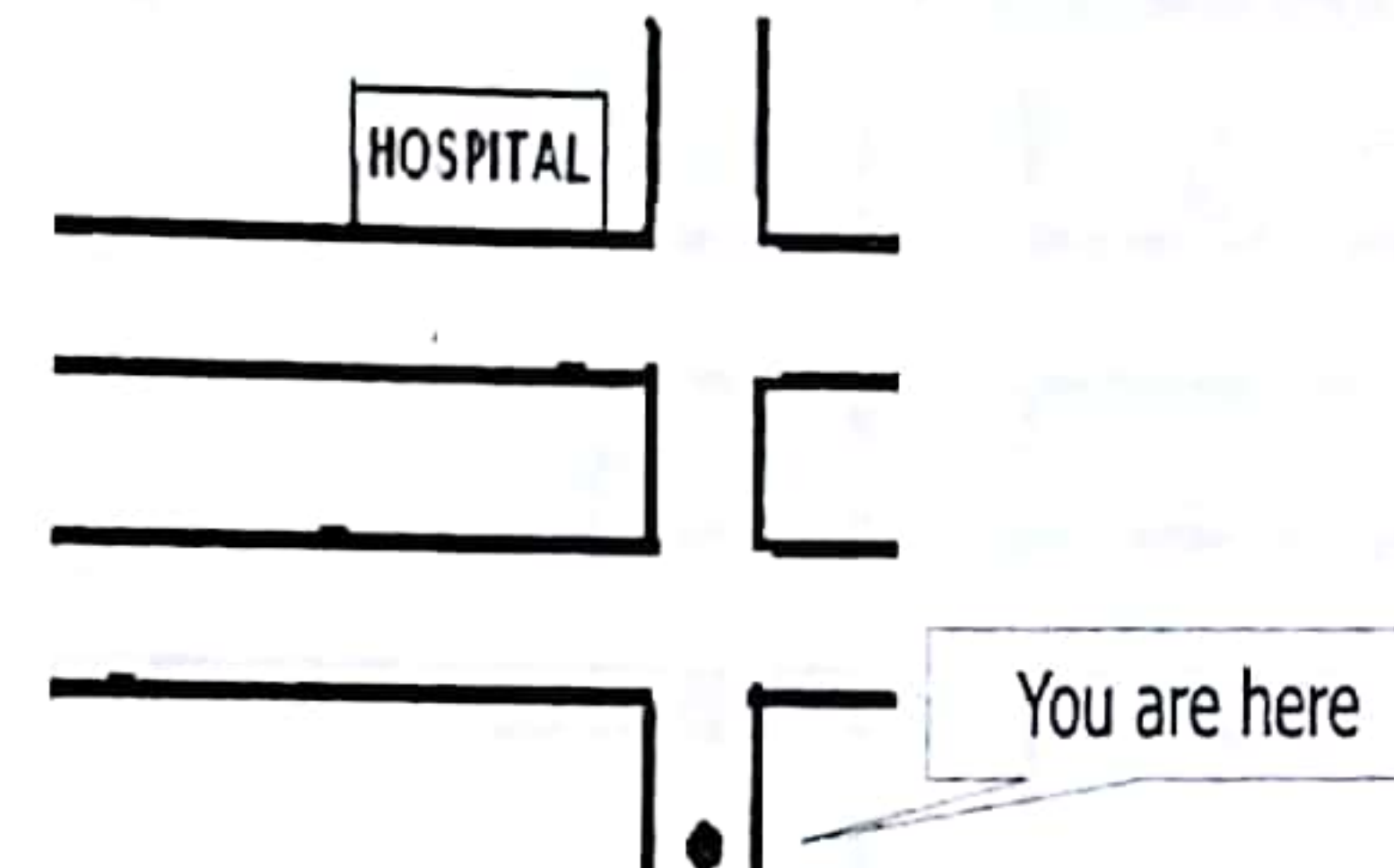
- A. Go straight. Then turn left. It's on your left.
- B. Go straight. Then turn right. It's on your right.
- C. Go straight. Then turn left. It's on your right.
- D. Go straight. Then turn right. It's on your left.



2. – “Excuse me. Where is the hotel?”

– “Go straight ahead. _____.”

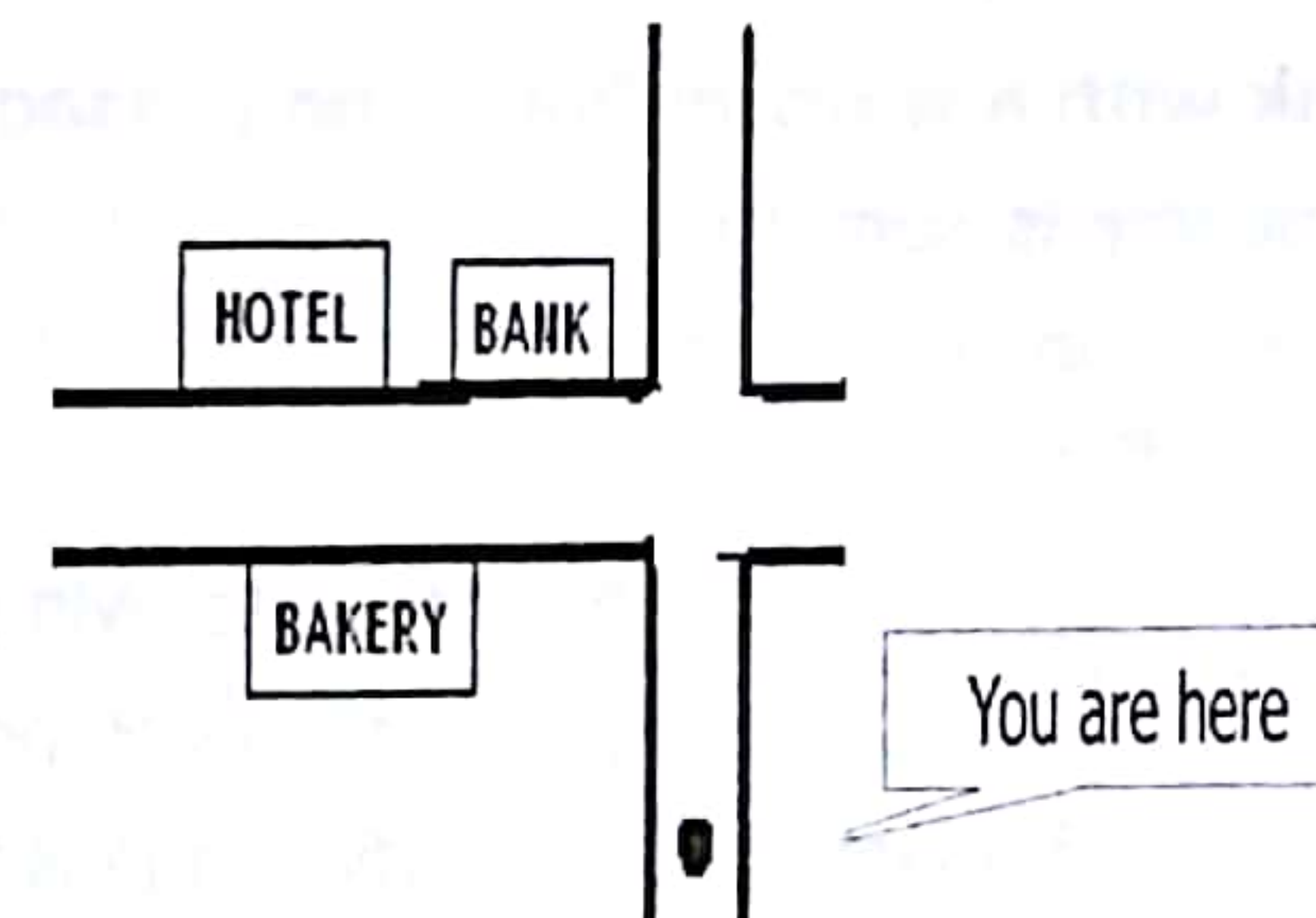
- A. Then turn left. It's opposite the bank.
- B. Then turn right. It's next to the bank.
- C. Then turn left. It's next to the bank.
- D. Then turn right. It's opposite the bank.



3. – “Could you tell me the way to the hospital?”

– “Go straight on. _____.”

- A. Then take the first turning on the right.
- B. Then take the first turning on the left.
- C. Then take the second turning on the right.
- D. Then take the second turning on the left.



4. – “Excuse me. How can I get to the bakery?”

– “Go straight ahead. _____.”

- A. Then turn left. It's on your right.
- B. Then turn right. It's on your left.
- C. Then turn left. It's on your left.
- D. Then turn right. It's on your right.



5. – “Can you tell me the way to the market?”

– “Go straight. _____.”

- A. Then take the first turning on the left. It’s on your left.
- B. Then take the first turning on the right. It’s on your right.
- C. Then take the second turning on the left. It’s on your right.
- D. Then take the second turning on the right. It’s on your left.

VII. Fill each blank with a word to finish the passage.

Living in the country is something that people from the city often dream about. However, in reality, it has _____(1) its advantages and disadvantages.

There are certain _____(2) advantages to living in the country. First of all, you can enjoy peace and quiet. Moreover, people tend to be friendlier and _____(3) open. A further advantage is that there is less traffic, so it is safer _____(4) young children.

On the other hand, there are certain drawbacks to life _____(5) the city. Firstly, because there are fewer people, you are likely to _____(6) fewer friends. In addition, entertainment is _____(7) to find, particularly in the evening. Furthermore, the fact _____(8) there are fewer shops and services means that it is harder to _____(9) work. As a result, you may have to travel a long way to _____(10), which can be extremely expensive.

VIII. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question.

If you are the type of person who loves to meet many different people from different cultures and social status, then the city life is better for you. The city is where people from all different background and status come to work and live because everything is so centralized in the city. The city's population is also more concentrated, so you also have a higher chance of meeting people. In the country, the distance between other people is harder, so it is less convenient to meet other people. Hence, if you want a busy social life, the city is better.

If you have asthma or you are really sensitive to pollution, then the country lifestyle is best for you. In the country there is much less pollution because there are less cars, traffic and industrial **plants** in the country. There are also more trees, rivers and other natural scenery. If you want your kids to run around in open and safe environments, then the country is also much better.

1. You should live in the city if _____.

- A. you have asthma
- B. you have problems with breathing diseases
- C. you want to meet people from social status
- D. you want your children to run around in open environments

2. The country life is better for you if _____.

- A. you love to meet people from different cultures
- B. you want a busy social life
- C. you would like to work for international companies
- D. you are really sensitive to pollution

3. There is much less pollution in the country than in the city because _____.

- A. everything is so centralized in the city
- B. there are not as many cars in the country as in the city

- C. the distance between other people is harder
D. there are much more trees in the city
4. The word "plants" in the passage means _____.
A. factories B. trees C. buildings D. restaurants
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. The population in the city is concentrated.
B. You have higher opportunities of meeting people in the city.
C. There is more traffic in the country than in the city.
D. The environment in the country is safer than in the city.

IX. Each sentence below contains an error. Underline it and write the correct answer in the space provided.

Example

0. There are an art gallery in our neighbourhood. 0/____ is ____

1. The seafood here is more delicious as the seafood in my hometown. 1/____
2. The air in the country is more clean than the air in the city. 2/____
3. Can you telling me the way to the railway station? 3/____
4. Take the one left and the market is on your right. 4/____
5. Ho Chi Minh City is crowder than Da Nang City. 5/____

X. Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. The Blue Hotel is cheaper than the Green Hotel.
→ The Green Hotel
2. The square in Hoi An is smaller than the square in Ha Noi.
→ The square in Ha Noi
3. Let's go out and have an ice cream.
→ Shall

4. Can you tell us the way to the bus stop?
→ How
5. Our neighbourhood is quieter than your neighbourhood.
→ Your neighbourhood

XI. Write the full sentences. Use the words given.

1. people / your / city / friendly / and / open / than / many / other / place //.
→
2. one / think / not like / new neighbourhood / that / it / very / noisy //.
→
3. weather / here / hot / and / dry / than / your / country //?
→
4. One / good / things / live / neighbourhood / that / food / cheap //.
→
5. There / be / many / new / shop / near / here / so / streets / busy / day //.
→

GAME: Do the following crossword

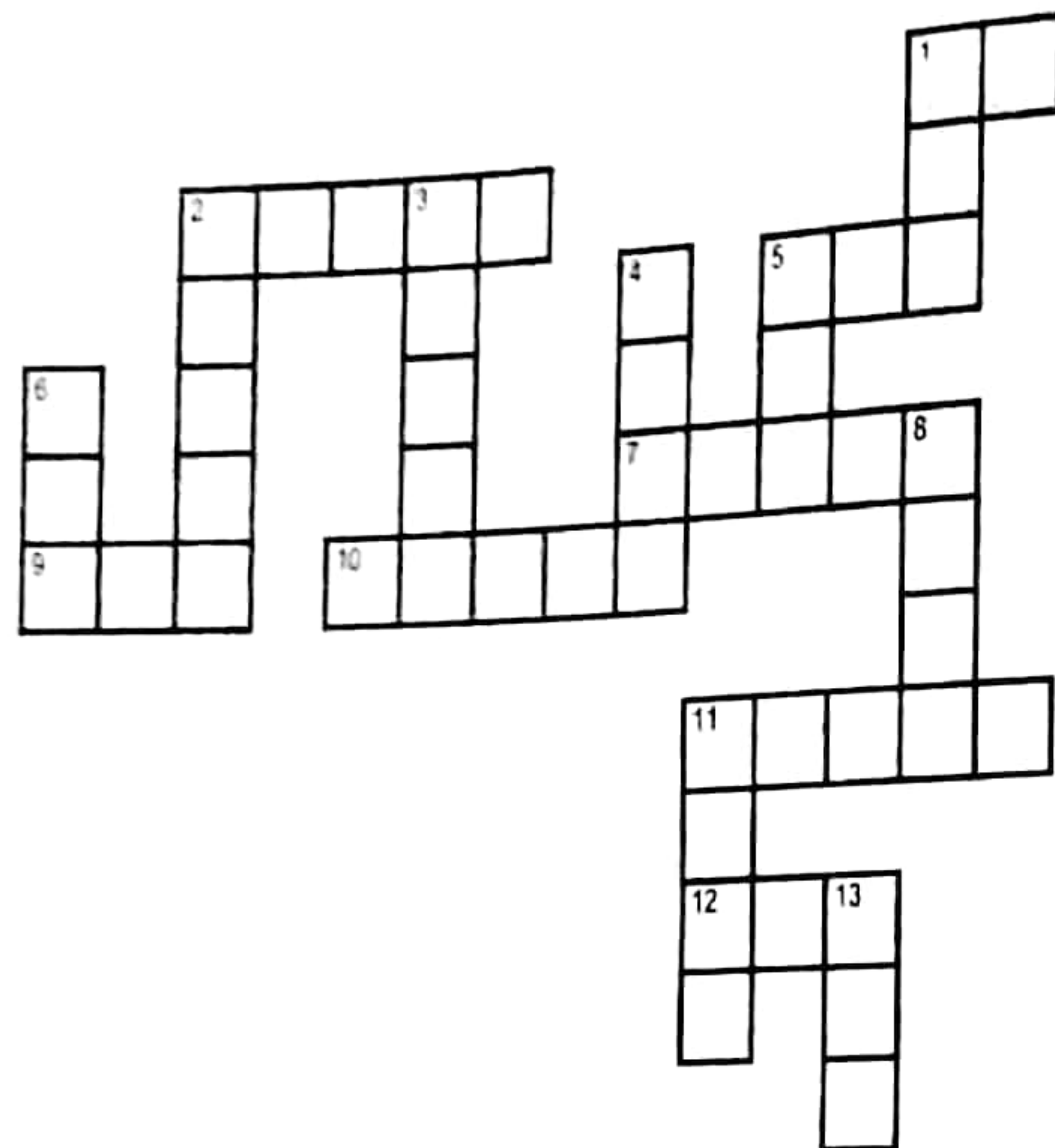
Opposite Crossroad

Across

1. The opposite of off
2. The opposite of tall
5. The opposite of good
7. The opposite of heavy
9. The opposite of dry
10. The opposite of sit
11. The opposite of back
12. The opposite of happy

Down

1. The opposite of new
2. The opposite of stop
3. The opposite of left
4. The opposite of hot
5. The opposite of little
6. The opposite of high
8. The opposite of fat
11. The opposite of slow
13. The opposite of night



UNIT 5 NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Natural wonders and travelling

Phonetics:

Sounds: /t/ - /st/

Grammar:

- Superlative of short adjectives: *longest, hottest ...*
- Modal verb: *must*

Vocabulary:

- Things in nature
- Travel items

Skills:

- Describing things in nature
- Giving travel advice

PRACTICE

I. Give the names of the following, then read the words aloud (the first letter of each word is given).



1. T.....



2. g.....



3. g.....



4. a.....



5. t.....

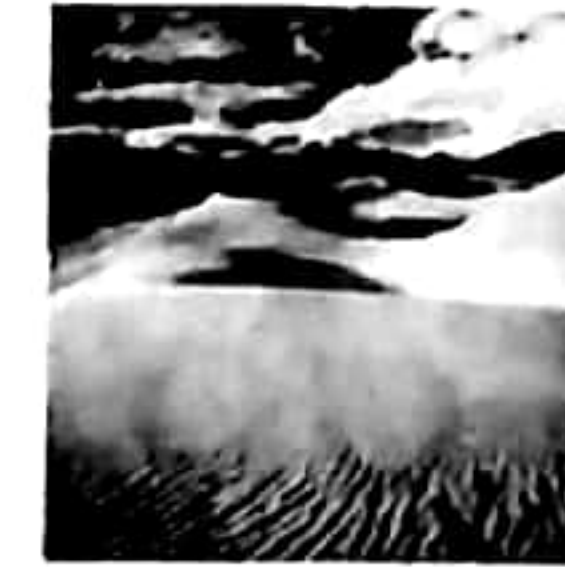
II. Read these sentences correctly, paying attention to the words having sound /t/ and /st/.

1. Look! It's almost eight and we still must wait!
2. I'm against going along the coast by boat.

3. Cutting down rain forests is against the law.
4. Top chopstick shops stock top chopsticks.
5. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

III. Label each of the following pictures with an appropriate word in the box.

<i>compass</i>	<i>desert</i>	<i>island</i>	<i>mountain</i>	<i>plaster</i>
<i>river</i>	<i>scissors</i>	<i>sleeping bag</i>	<i>torch</i>	<i>waterfall</i>



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____

IV. Complete each of the following sentences with superlatives.

- Kangaroos are (familiar) _____ of all Australian grassland animals.
- July is (hot) _____ month of the year.
- This is (nice) _____ T-shirt in the shop.
- The shark is (scary) _____ creature in the sea.
- The lion is one of (fast) _____ animals that live on land.
- Your hometown is (friendly) _____ place of all the towns I've ever visited.
- I think Tom is (good) _____ cook in the city.
- The Nile is (long) _____ river in the world.
- The Mariana Trench is (deep) _____ part of the world's oceans.
- Walking across the desert is (bad) _____ experience I've ever had.

V. Complete each of the following sentences with comparatives or superlatives.

- Siberia is (cold) _____ than South Africa.
- African elephants have the (large) _____ ears of all animals.
- Angel Falls is much (high) _____ than Niagara Falls.
- I think Ben is (bad) _____ than Peter at swimming.
- Are dolphins (intelligent) _____ than sharks?
- White chocolate is (creamy) _____ than dark chocolate.
- This is the (delicious) _____ food I've ever eaten.
- The Pacific Ocean is (big) _____ than the Atlantic Ocean.
- The king is the (kind) _____ man in the kingdom.
- Which is (far) _____, Da Nang City or Hue City?

VI. Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.

- I can't go to the movie tonight because I _____ study for the final exams.
- The soup is too hot. You _____ eat it yet. Wait for it to cool.
- To stay alive, people _____ breathe oxygen.
- If you want to travel to certain countries, you _____ get a visa.
- When the phone rings, you _____ answer it.
- If you have an aquarium, you _____ give your tropical fish too much food or they'll die.
- To be a successful climber, you _____ have a great deal of stamina.
- You _____ play loud music late at night. The neighbours will call the police.
- When you first meet someone, you _____ ask personal questions. For example, it's not polite to ask a person's age.
- Everyone here _____ leave immediately! The building is on fire.

VII. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentences.

- A trip to Fan Si Pan is an (forget) _____ experience.
- You can watch (tradition) _____ when you visit Sa Pa.

3. Many visitors think that the greatest (attract) _____ in Hue is temples.
4. You must take an umbrella because it's (rain) _____ in Mui Ne at this time of year.
5. Hue is near Da Nang, but it's more (interest) _____ than Da Nang.
6. The Perfume River is the most (fame) _____ river in Central Viet Nam.
7. You can join many exciting (act) _____ during the festival.
8. A butterfly is more (colour) _____ than a moth.
9. Nam's brother is a (photograph) _____. He took that picture.
10. Excuse me. I'd like some (inform) _____ about the cruise.

VIII. Fill in each numbered blank of the following passage with a suitable word.

Viet Nam is in the South-East Asia. It has _____(1) of beautiful mountains, rivers and beaches. _____(2) are two long _____(3) in Viet Nam: the Red River in the north and the Mekong River in the _____(4). The Mekong River is the _____(5) river in the South-East Asia and of course it is longer _____(6) the Red River. The Mekong River starts in Tibet and _____(7) to the East Sea. Fansipan is _____(8) highest mountain in Viet Nam. It's 3,143 meters _____(9). Viet Nam also has many nice _____(10) such as Tra Co, Sam Son, Nha Trang, Vung Tau.

IX. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question.

Nha Trang is one of the most important tourist hubs of Viet Nam, thanks to its beautiful beaches with fine and clean sand and the clear ocean water with mild temperatures all year round. There are several resorts - such as Vinpearl, Diamond Bay and Ana Mandara, amusement and water parks, both in the city and on islands off the coast. The possibly most beautiful street of Nha Trang is Tran Phu Street along the seaside, sometimes referred to as the Pacific Coast Highway of Viet Nam.

Lying off Nha Trang is the Hon Tre Island (Bamboo Island), with a major resort operated by the Vinpearl Group. The Vinpearl Cable Car, a gondola lift system, links the mainland to the five-star resort and theme park on Hon Tre Island.

1. Why is Nha Trang one of the most important tourist hubs of Viet Nam?
 - A. Because it has beautiful beaches and fine clean sand.
 - B. Because it has clear ocean water and mild temperatures.
 - C. Because it has beautiful beaches and clear water.
 - D. Because it has fine clean sand and mild temperatures.
2. Diamond Bay is the name of a/an _____.
 - A. resort
 - B. amusement park
 - C. island
 - D. water park
3. Where are resorts and parks?
 - A. In the city only
 - B. In the city and on islands
 - C. On islands only
 - D. On islands and off the coast
4. The Pacific Coast Highway of Viet Nam refers to _____ in Nha Trang.
 - A. Hon Tre Island
 - B. Vinpearl Group
 - C. Ana Mandara Resort
 - D. Tran Phu Street
5. The Vinpearl Cable Car is a _____.
 - A. five-star resort
 - B. gondola lift system
 - C. theme park
 - D. mainland link

X. Find the mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

1. The Great Wall of China is the world's longer structure.

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---
2. Traveling by tram is most convenient than traveling by car in this city.

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---
3. You must taking off your shoes before entering this room.

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

4. Do you think there is another mountain highest than Mount Everest?
A B C D
5. Ha Long Bay is the more beautiful natural wonder of Viet Nam.
A B C D

XI. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given and other words if necessary. Do not change the form of the given word.

Example

0 There are five rooms in our house. **HAS**
Our house has got five rooms.

1. No lake in the world is deeper than Lake Baikal. **DEEPEST**
→
2. Travelling to the beach is more interesting than travelling to the mountain. **BORING**
→
3. It's very important for you to arrive on time. **MUST**
→
4. Tra Co Beach is the longest beach in Viet Nam. **THAN**
→
5. Lang Son is often colder than Ha Noi in winter. **WARMER**
→

XII. Use the words given to complete the following paragraph.

- Great Barrier Reef / be / largest / coral reef / world //
- It / be / close / coast / Queensland / Australia //
- It / be / 2,600 / kilometre / long //
- It / make up / nearly 3,000 / coral reef / and / over 600 / island //
- It / list / important / World Heritage Site / UNESCO //
- Great Barrier Reef / be / largest / structure / make / living things //
- It / can / see / outer space //

GAME

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Which is the largest ocean?

- ☐ Pacific
☐ Atlantic
☐ Indian
☐ Arctic



2. Which is the longest river?

- ☐ Mississippi
☐ Amazon
☐ Mekong
☐ Nile



3. Which is the fastest animal?

- ☐ Cheetah
☐ Lion
☐ Zebra
☐ Deer



4. Which of the followings is the smallest?

- ☐ Andorra
- ☐ Monaco
- ☐ Vatican City
- ☐ Malta



5. Which is the most spoken language?

- ☐ Spanish
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ English
- ☐ Portuguese



UNIT 6

OUR TET HOLIDAY



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Tet holiday and things to do at Tet

Phonetics:

Sounds: /s/ and /ʃ/

Grammar:

- **Should & shouldn't** for advice
- **Will/ won't** to talk about intentions

Vocabulary:

Things and activities related to Tet

Skills:

- Talking about and describing Tet activities and traditions
- Giving advice
- Talking about intention

PRACTICE

I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> ofa | B. <u>s</u> ummer | C. <u>s</u> ugar | D. <u>s</u> ound |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> ity | B. <u>s</u> pecial | C. <u>b</u> icycle | D. <u>c</u> enter |
| 3. A. <u>ch</u> icken | B. <u>m</u> achine | C. <u>ch</u> ef | D. <u>p</u> arachute |

4. A. decoration B. tradition
5. A. promise B. noise

- C. intention
C. sense

- D. question
D. purpose

II. Read the conversation. Then single-underline the words with sound /s/ and double-underline the words with sound /ʃ/.

Alice: Does this shop sell sewing machines?
Shop Assistant: Yes, this is a new brand of sewing machine.
Alice: Is it Japanese?
Shop Assistant: No, it's Chinese.
Alice: Please show me how it sews.
Shop Assistant: OK. I'll show you. Look. It sews nicely and smoothly.
Alice: But the machine shouldn't shake like that.
Shop Assistant: Sewing machines should shake a little. Do you wish to buy this one?
Alice: I'm not sure now. I'll think about it.

III. Label each of the following pictures with an appropriate word in the box.

<i>bells</i>	<i>calendar</i>	<i>envelope</i>	<i>fireworks</i>	<i>flowers</i>
<i>fruits</i>	<i>pagoda</i>	<i>plants</i>	<i>presents</i>	<i>rooster</i>



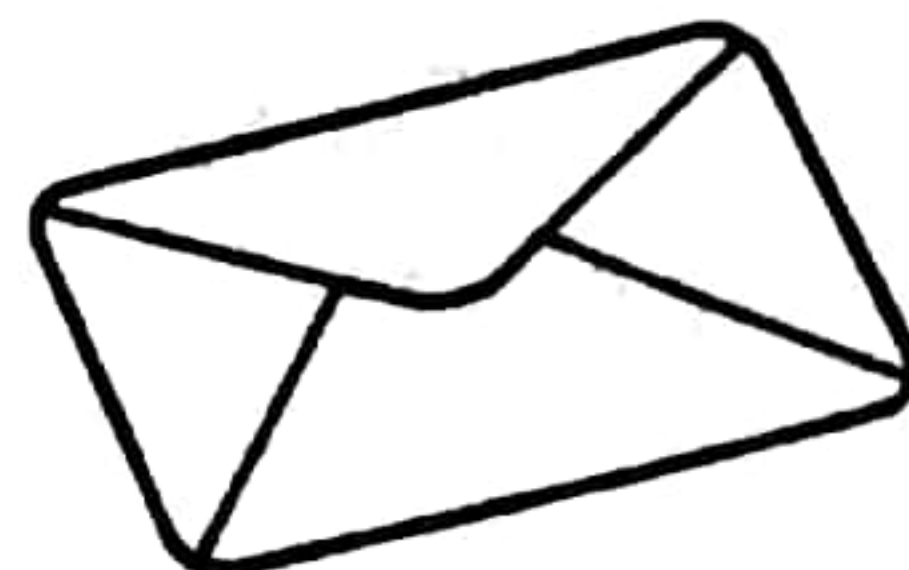
1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____

IV. Match each of the verbs in column A with a suitable noun/ phrase in column B. Use each word only once.

Column A	Column B
1. buy	a. a calendar
2. cook	b. cards
3. decorate	c. the house
4. do	d. lucky money
5. give	e. to a pagoda
6. go	f. peach blossoms
7. hang	g. relatives
8. make	h. the shopping
9. play	i. special food
10. visit	j. a wish

V. Look at the pictures and write what the following persons will or won't (will not) do. Use the words in the box.

clean the furniture drink wine play cards go shopping
watch fireworks plant a tree eat fruits do the cooking
go to a pagoda buy a present

Peter & Mary



Tom



Mrs Brown



Mr Hoang



Minh



VI. Fill in *should* or *shouldn't* to complete each of the following sentences.

1. If it's rainy, you _____ take an umbrella.
2. Tom _____ eat so many lollipops. It's bad for his teeth.
3. Anna doesn't feel well. She _____ see a doctor.
4. They have a test tomorrow. They _____ stay at home and study!
5. - "Vinh is always tired in the morning."
- "He _____ stay up so late."
6. If you want to lose weight, you _____ do some exercise.
7. You always go to school on an empty stomach. You _____ leave without having breakfast.
8. Your room is really messy, you _____ tidy it immediately.
9. We _____ leave too late tomorrow if we want to reach the beach before lunch.
10. You _____ always knock on the door before entering. This is a private office.

VII. Look at the pictures and write what you *should* or *shouldn't* do. Use the words in the box.

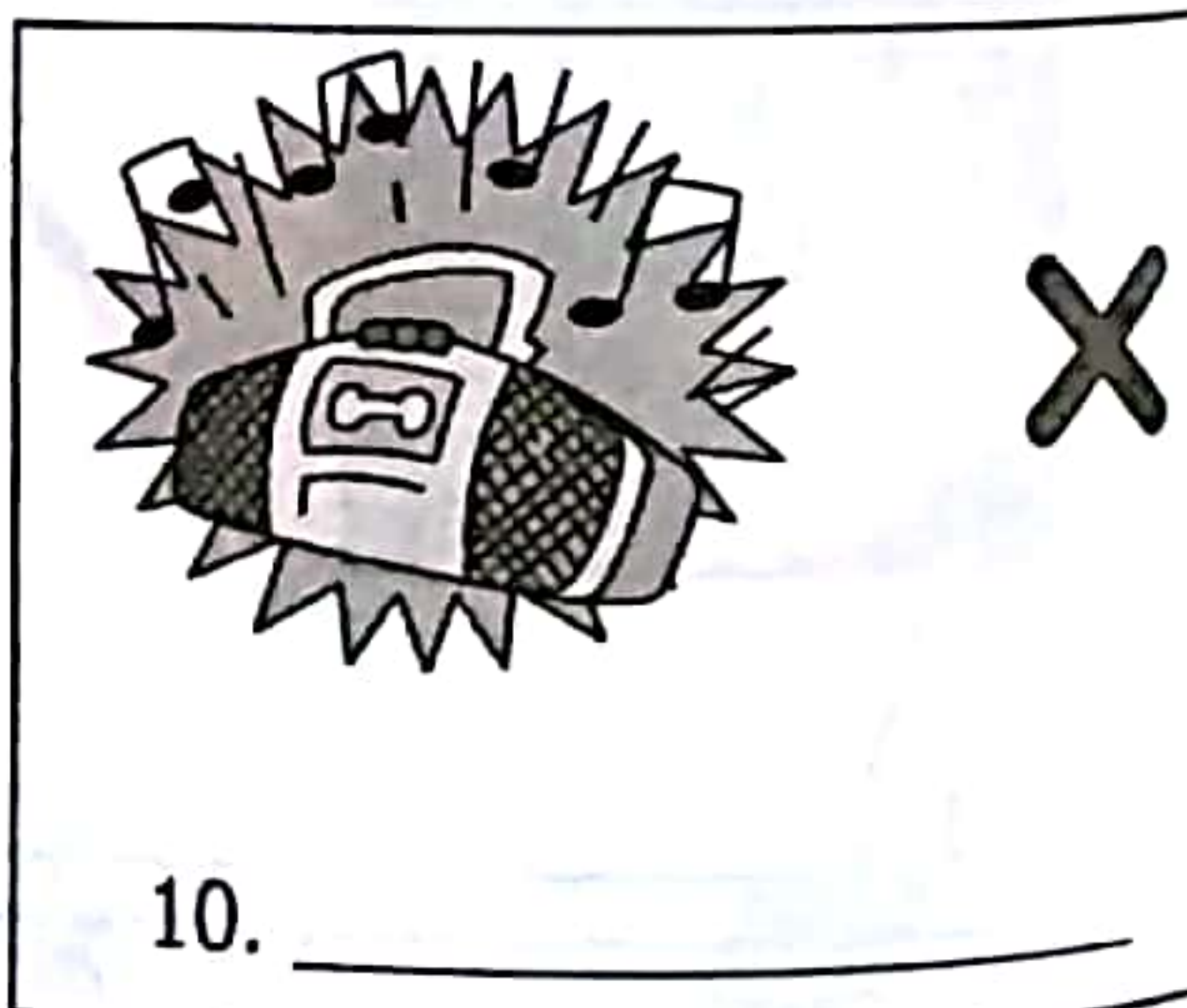
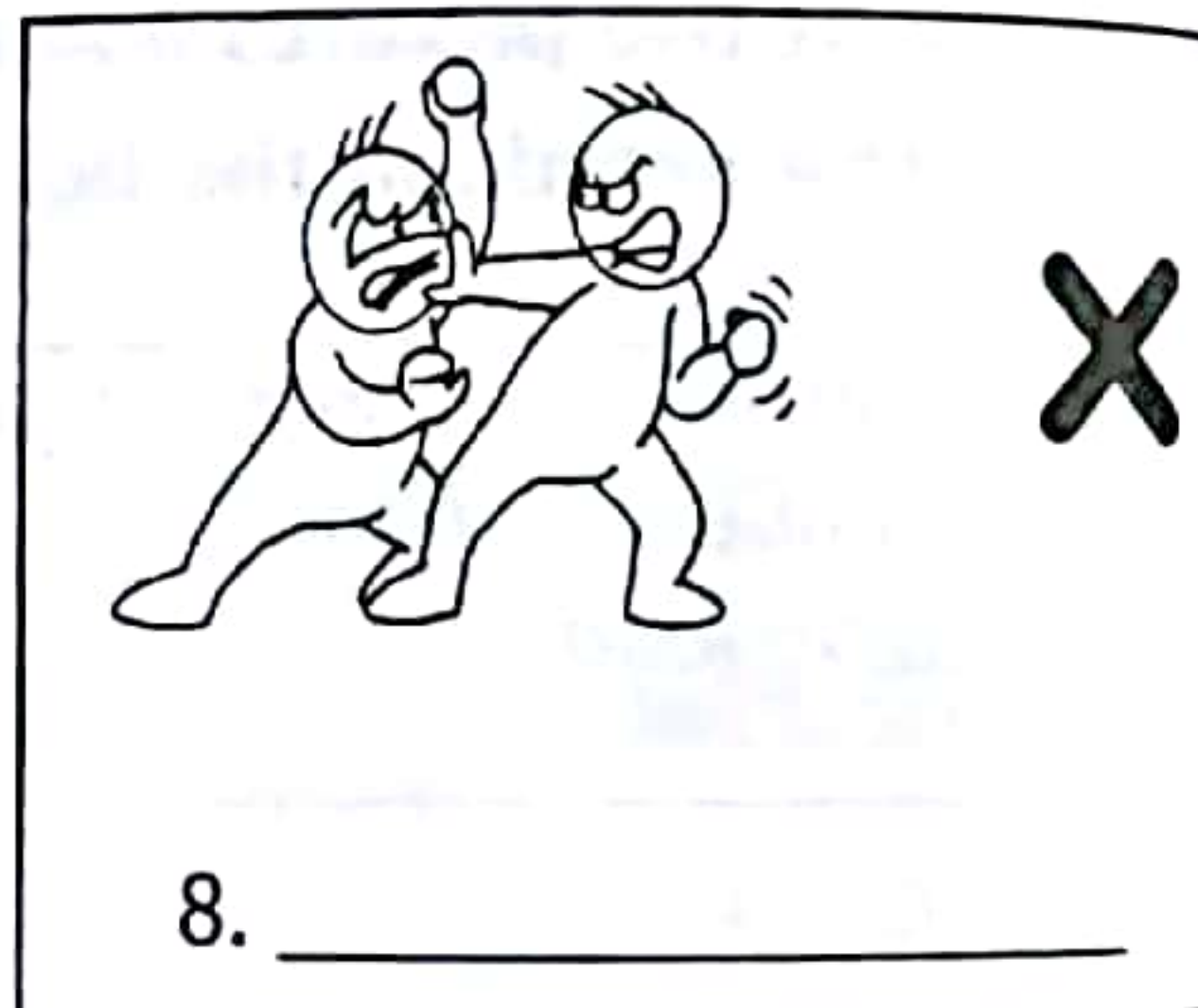
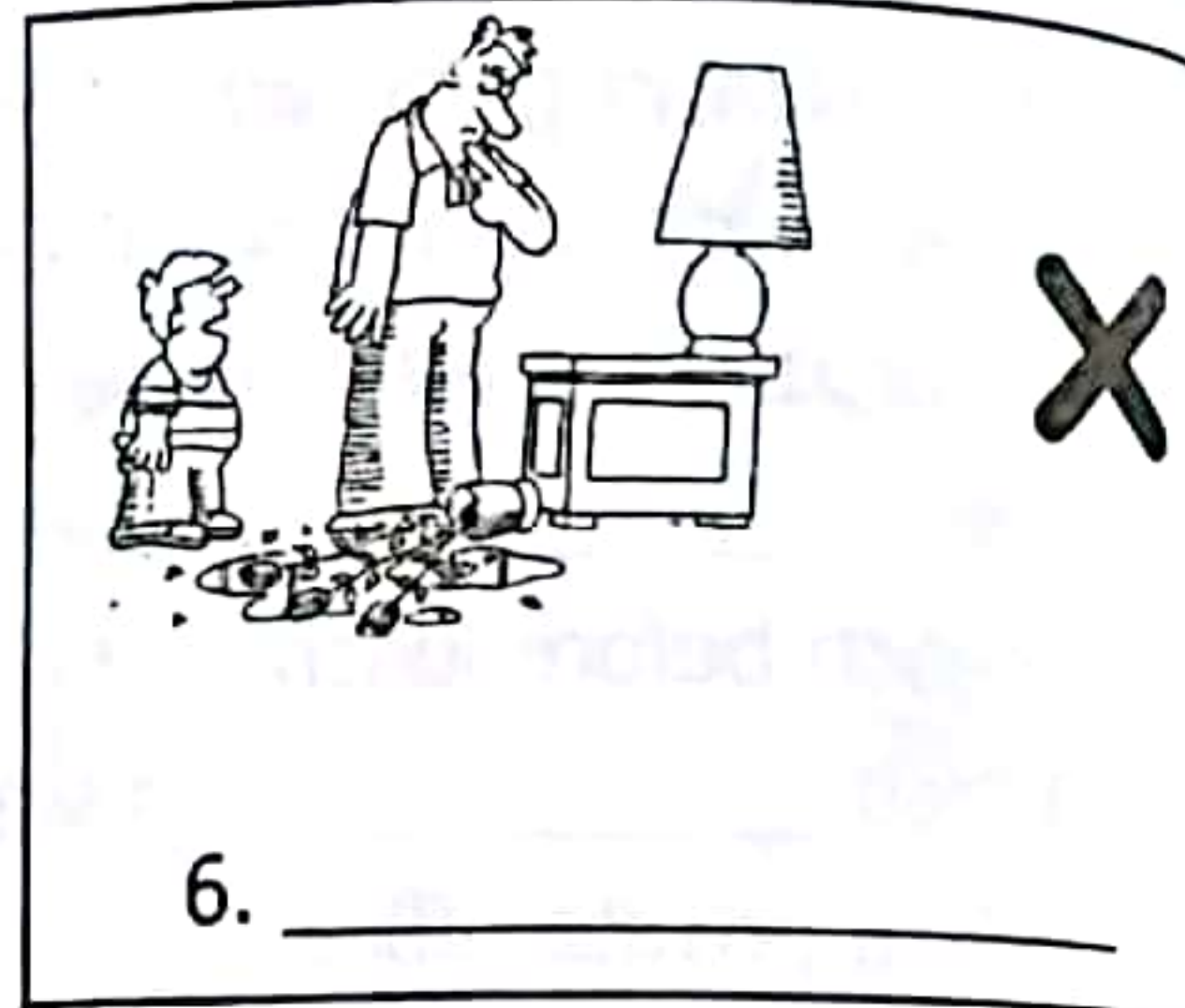
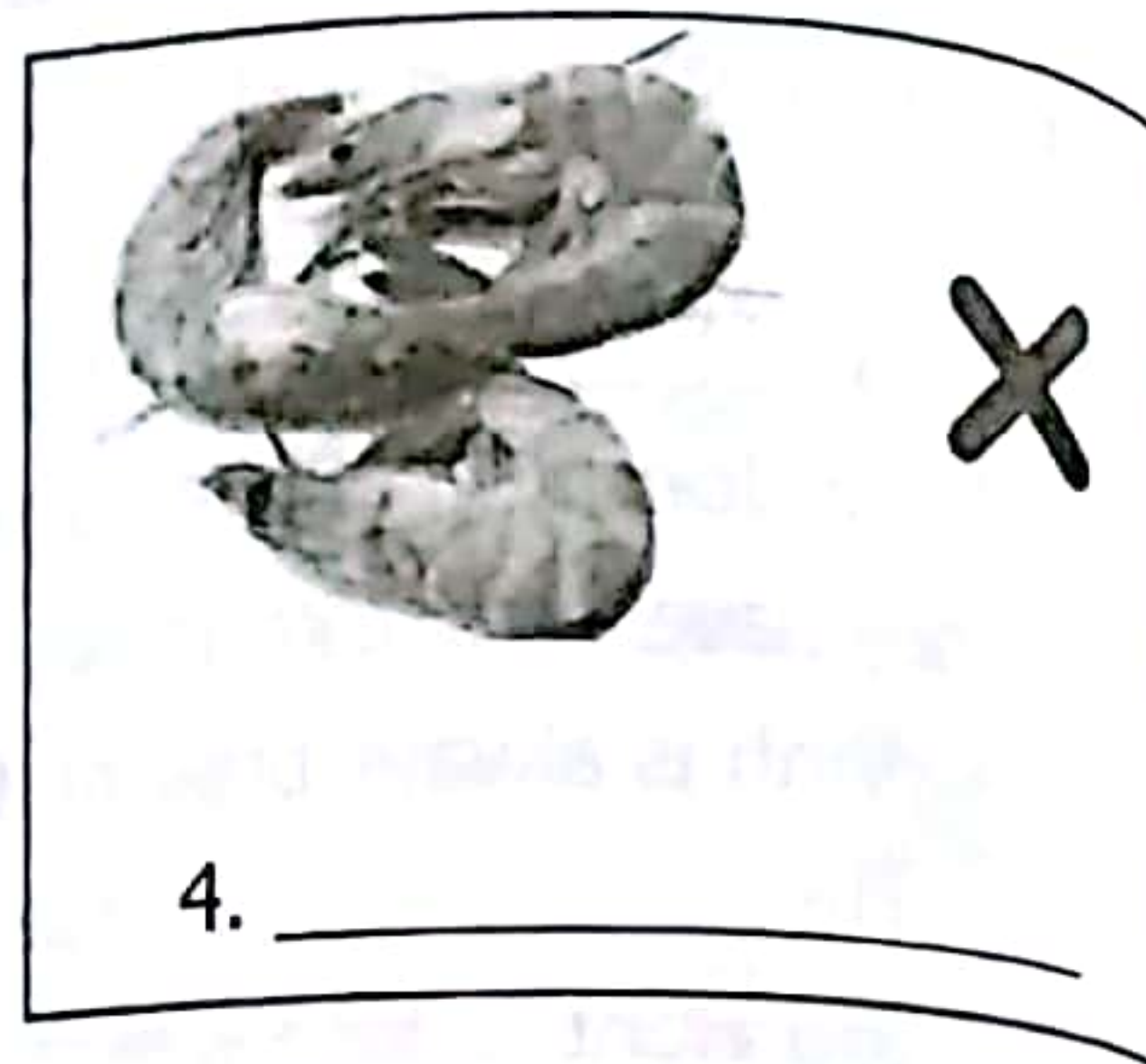
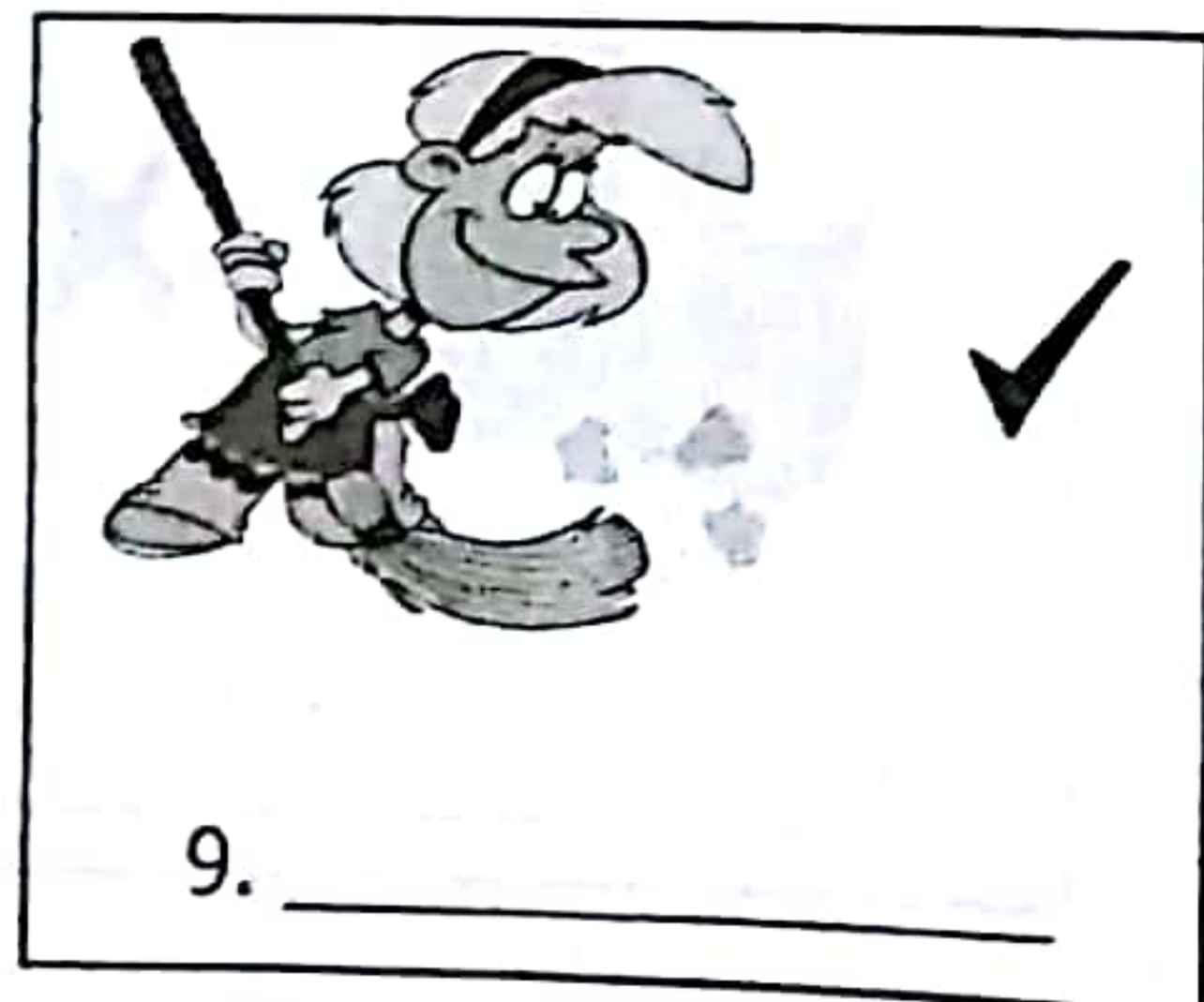
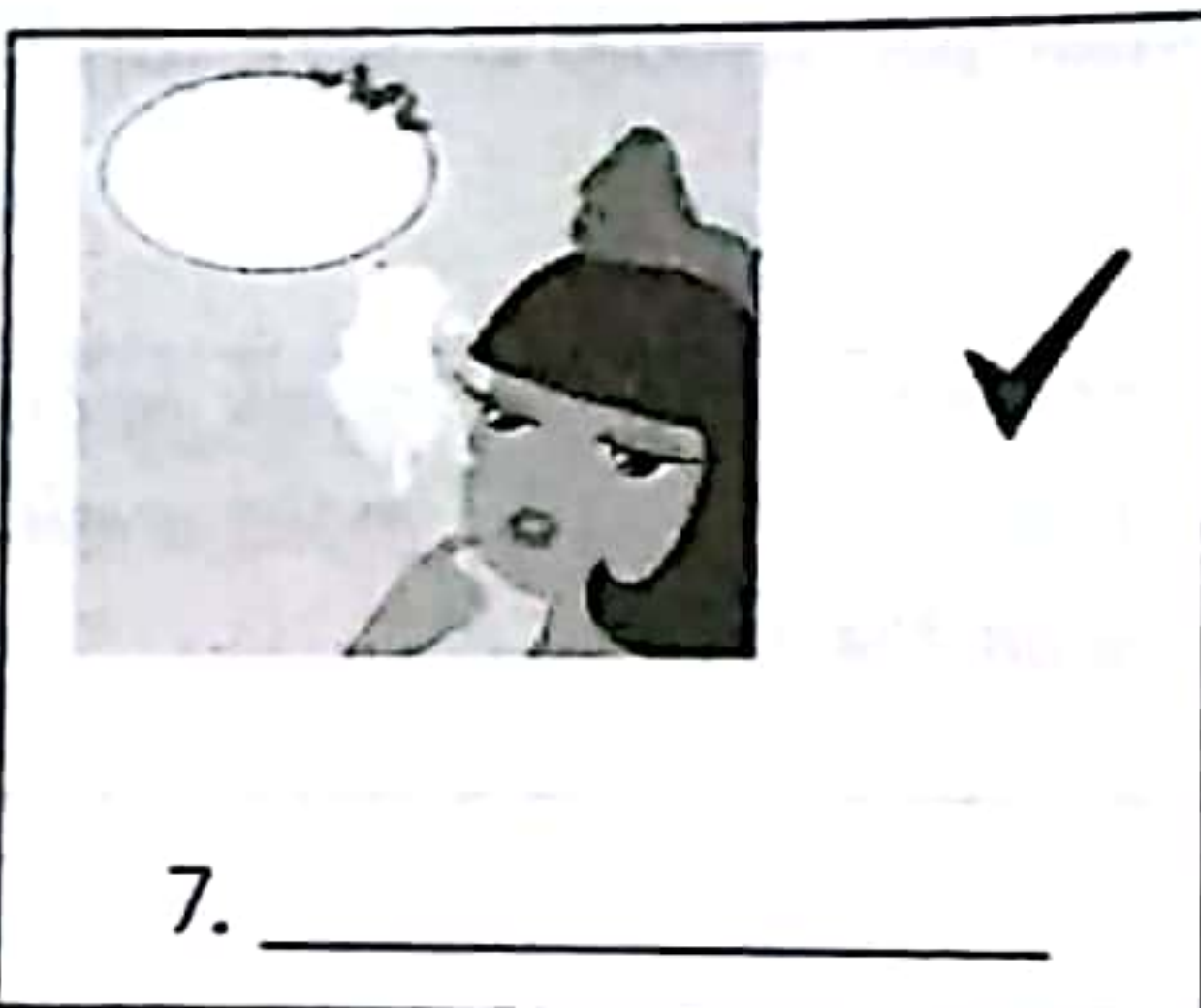
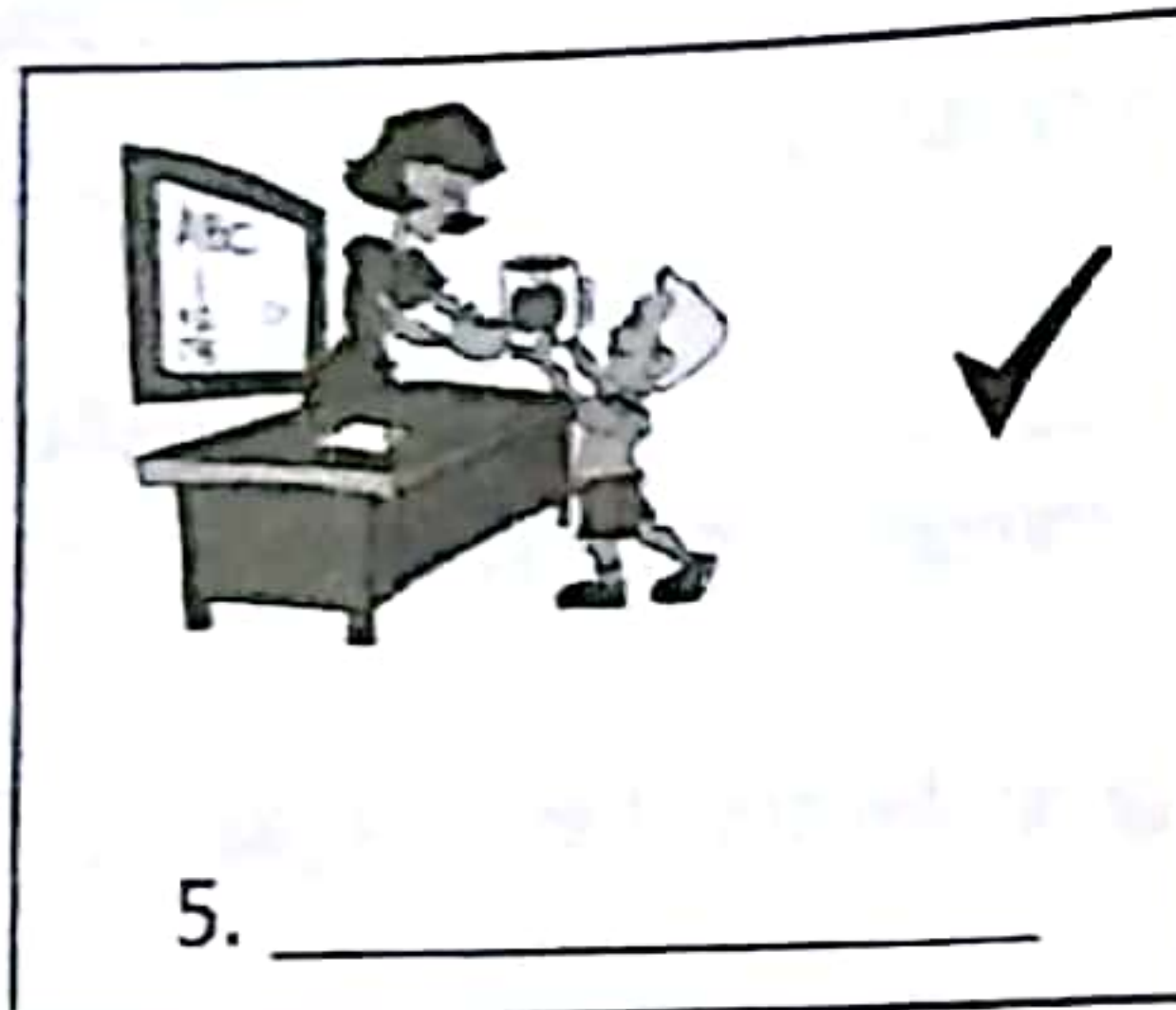
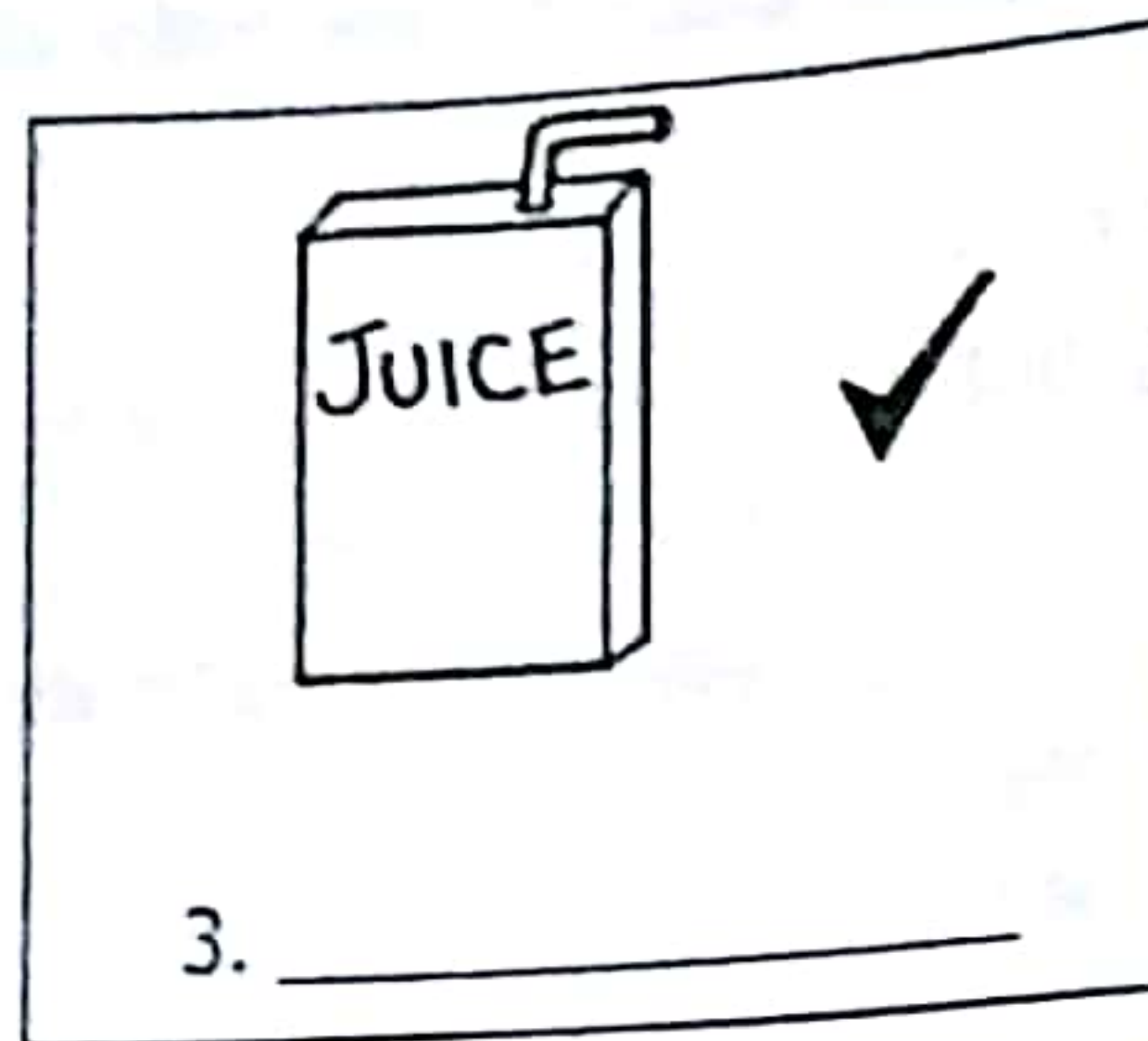
behave well break things present a cat drink juice
eat shrimps fight give rice make a wish
play music loud clean the house



1. _____



2. _____



VIII. Fill in each numbered blank of the following passage with a suitable word.

Tet holiday is celebrated on the first (1)_____ of the Lunar New Year. Some weeks (2)_____ the New Year, the Vietnamese clean their houses and (3)_____ the walls. New clothes are bought for the occasion. One or two days before the festival, people (4)_____ *Banh Chung*, which is the traditional cake, and other goodies.

On the New Year's Eve, the whole family gets (5)_____ for a reunion dinner. Every member of the family should (6)_____ present during the dinner in which many different (7)_____ of dishes are served.

On the New Year morning, the young members (8)_____ the family pay their respects to the elders. In return they (9)_____ lucky money wrapped in red tiny envelopes. Then people go to (10)_____ their neighbours, friends and relatives.

IX. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question.

Hari Raya Puasa is an important celebration in the Muslim calendar. The word "Hari Raya" means "a day of celebration". Many people mistake Hari Raya Puasa for the Muslim New Year but it is not. In actual fact, Hari Raya Puasa is a festival celebrated by the Muslims to mark the end of the one-month fasting.

Prior to Hari Raya Puasa, the Muslims fast for a one-month period. This is known as Ramadan. The fasting time begins at sunrise and ends at sunset. Everyone, including young children, has to fast. Only the sick are excused from fasting.

For this special occasion, the Muslims buy new clothes, give their homes a new coat of paint and buy new furniture. On the morning of Hari Raya Puasa, the Muslims wear their new clothes to the mosque to pray and offer thanks to their God. Then they will seek forgiveness from their elders before visiting friends and relatives.

Unmarried children will receive money placed in green packets from their elders. Many delicious dishes will also be served for this special occasion.

- Hari Raya Puasa is celebrated by the Muslims so as to _____.
A. fast for a month
B. mark the end of fasting for a month
C. welcome the Muslim New Year
D. wait for the sunrise
- Muslims eat _____ during Ramadam.
A. when they are hungry
B. after sunrise and before sunset
C. before sunrise and after sunset
D. only one meal
- Only _____ are excused from fasting.
A. ill people B. elderly people
C. young children D. pregnant women
- Muslims go to the mosque to _____ on the morning of Hari Raya Puasa before visiting their relatives and friends.
A. pray to their parents
B. purchase food and drinks
C. buy clothes for themselves and family members
D. pray and offer thanks to their God
- The children are the happiest lot during Hari Raya Puasa probably because they _____.
A. can seek forgiveness for being naughty
B. have food to eat
C. get a new home
D. receive money from their elders

X. Each sentence below contains an error. Underline it and write the correct answer in the space provided.

- They won't going to the Time Square to welcome the New Year. 1/ _____
- He shouldn't shut the windows because it is raining. 2/ _____
- They are on holiday for two weeks so they will be here tomorrow. 3/ _____
- You should always to tell an adult where you are going. 4/ _____
- You may as well go home now, I won't to be back for hours. 5/ _____

XI. Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2 - 5 words in total).

- It would be a good idea for you to go to a pagoda.
should I think..... a pagoda.
- You can trust me to finish the exercise on time.
will I promise.....on time.
- It's unlikely that we'll do the shopping next week.
probably We.....the shopping next week.
- I'm never going to break things again.
will That's the last time.....things.
- I advise you not to eat lots of sweets.
should You.....sweets.

XII. Write an e-mail to a friend about your Tet holiday. The e-mail should include:

- 3 things you will do;
- 3 things you won't do;
- 3 things people should do;
- 3 things people shouldn't do.

GAME

FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS

Answer the following questions about festivals and holidays in English-speaking countries.

- The animals that Father Christmas use to take him to give children gifts _____
- A kind of food that people in Europe usually eat at Christmas. It is made from a domestic animal. _____
- A kind of cake made with fried fruit that Europeans often eat (usually hot) at Christmas? _____

4. An annual Christian festival that occurs on a Sunday in March or April and celebrates Christ's return to life. In this festival people often give each other chocolate eggs.
5. The date of the Halloween.
6. A celebration with dancing, drinking, colourful clothes and procession on streets, especially in Brazil. It occurs in February and lasts for 5 days.
7. A public holiday in the USA on the 4th Thursday of November, when families have a large meal together and celebrate the origins of their country.
8. Which day of the week does Mother's Day fall on?
9. A festival is held in the USA on October 12th to celebrate a person who discovered America.
10. A day on which people play tricks each other.

FIRST-TERM TEST 1

Time allotted: 60 min.

I. Decide the word which has different sound in the part underlined. (1 p)

1. A. matchese B. paradese C. decidese D. relativese
2. A. clothing B. hold C. poster D. dove
3. A. comb B. climb C. suburb D. bomb
4. A. although B. thinking C. gather D. other
5. A. headline B. heating C. meal D. leave

II. Give the opposite of the underlined words in the following sentences. (1 p)

1. Open the window, please. →
2. The room is very dirty. →
3. This travel agency sells the cheapest tickets. →
4. People say that T.V programmes these days are interesting. →
5. We are going to start our journey next week. →

III. Use the correct tense of the verbs to finish the sentences. (1 p)

1. Why you (look) at me like that? What is the matter?
2. - What are you doing this evening?
- I (do) my homework, and then I (watch) TV.
3. Many people in our street have cars but my parents (not have) one. They (like) to go to work by bus.

IV. Choose the right option A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences. (2 p)

1. John is the _____ in his class.
A. most tall B. taller C. tallest D. more tall
2. In _____ lessons, we learn about writers, poems and write essays.
A. History B. Literature C. Science D. Geography
3. Their house is small. They really want to have a _____ house.
A. smaller B. bigger C. nicer D. cheaper

4. "There is _____ sugar in the jar. Go and buy a kilo, Nguyet."
A. some B. much C. little D. few
5. We _____ go when the traffic lights are red.
A. can't B. needn't C. shouldn't D. wouldn't
6. The temple is the _____ building in our town.
A. elder B. eldest C. older D. oldest
7. - "_____ do the buses run?" - "Every twenty minutes."
A. What time B. How far
C. How often D. How much
8. - "Happy New Year to you!"
- "_____."
A. Thank you, and you too B. I'm very happy, and you, too
C. Have a good time, please D. That's all right, thanks
9. Adults as well as children _____ quarrel during Tet.
A. can't B. needn't C. shouldn't D. mayn't
10. The first exercise is easy but the second one is _____.
A. easy too B. less difficult
C. difficult too D. more difficult

V. Fill each of the gaps in the passage below with one suitable word from the box. There are more words than you need. (2 p)

wishes	prepared	brightly	holiday
crowded	visitor	love	comfortably
fairs	beautify	enjoy	lucky

In Viet Nam, Tet is a national and family (1) _____. It is an occasion for every Vietnamese to (2) _____ a good time while thinking about the last year and the next year. At Tet, spring (3) _____ are organized; streets and public buildings are (4) _____ decorated and almost all shops are (5) _____ with people shopping for Tet. At home, everything is tidied; special food is (6) _____; offerings of good foods, fresh water and flowers are made on the family altar with burning joss-sticks scenting the air.

First-footing is made when the first (7) _____ comes, and children are to be given (8) _____ money wrapped in a red envelope. Tet is also a time for peace and (9) _____. During Tet, children often behave well; and friends, relatives and neighbours give each other their best (10) _____ for the new year.

VI. Complete the conversations with comparative or superlative adjectives. (1 p)

1. *Stranger*: Excuse me. What's (good) ... **the best**... way to get to the city centre?

Tony: Well, the subway is (fast) the bus. But it's easy to walk.

2. *Stranger*: Is it (cheap) to travel by subway or by bus?

Tolstoy: By subway. And it's much (convenient) too.

3. *Francis*: Is the capital the (beautiful) city in your country?

Mexica: Yes, it is. And it is the (large) city, too.

VII. Read the following text and choose the correct answer for each question.

London, the capital of England and the United Kingdom, is the largest city in Europe. It is located on the River Thames and has a history of about 2,000 years. Over eight million people live in London. Hundreds of thousand people travel each day into London to work.

London has an oceanic climate, but generally it is a dry city. However, London is often very cloudy. On average it rains mildly just about every other day. Temperature extremes for all sites in the London area range from 38.1°C at Kew during August 2003, down to -16.1°C at Northolt during January 1962.

London's largest industry is finance. Together with New York, the City of London is one of the world's largest financial centres, making London a major world influence.

However, like many big cities, London has problems with traffic and pollution. Millions of people use the London Underground a day, but there are still too many buses and trams in the streets. The air isn't clean, but it is cleaner than it was 100 years ago.

1. How old is London?
A. About two centuries
B. Approximately twenty centuries
C. About two hundred years
D. Over eight million years
2. In general, the temperatures in London _____.
A. are not high
B. stay the same
C. change greatly
D. change suddenly
3. Which of the following is NOT true about London?
A. It is a very large city.
B. It has so many vehicles.
C. It has an oceanic climate.
D. It rains a lot every day.
4. We can see that compared to New York, London is _____.
A. just as important
B. more industrious
C. much larger
D. the same size
5. What is one of the problems in London?
A. There are too many tourists.
B. The air is dirtier than it was.
C. The population is too large.
D. There are too many buses on the streets.



VIII. Rewrite the sentences, so that their meaning stays the same using the beginning given for each. (1 p)

1. Could you tell me how to get to the City's Exhibition, please?
→ Could you show
2. My room is smaller than your room.
→ Your room
3. Hang is the tallest girl in my class.
→ No girl
4. Do you find it easy to make friends?
→ Are you good
5. I think you should prepare carefully for your journey.
→ I advise you to

FIRST-TERM TEST 2

(Advanced)

Time allotted: 60 min

I. Decide the word which has different sound in the part underlined. (1 p)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. pict <u>u</u> re | B. quest <u>i</u> on | C. furnit <u>u</u> re | D. celebrat <u>i</u> on |
| 2. A. bookc <u>a</u> se | B. tabl <u>e</u> t | C. behav <u>e</u> | D. gam <u>e</u> |
| 3. A. th <u>o</u> ught | B. with <u>o</u> ut | C. theatr <u>e</u> | D. toot <u>h</u> |
| 4. A. f <u>o</u> od | B. go <u>o</u> d | C. to <u>o</u> k | D. cook <u>i</u> ng |
| 5. A. discuss <u>u</u> | B. success <u>u</u> | C. poss <u>e</u> ss | D. classr <u>o</u> om |

II. Choose the right option A, B, C, or D for each blank to finish the sentences. (1 p)

1. - "_____ do you visit your hometown?"
- "Once every two or three months."
A. How long B. How far C. How often D. How much
2. The new instructor at the gym is excellent. He is very _____ with us.
A. confident B. patient C. positive D. careful
3. There may be as _____ as six guests to dinner.
A. much B. many C. many more D. very much
4. - "How long does it take to go to the nearest bus station?"
- "_____"
A. No, it isn't far. B. Yes, it is a long way.
C. I'm sorry, I don't know. D. Why do you ask me?
5. There is no light on in her room - she _____ be at home.
A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. shouldn't
6. Any student who _____ his homework can hardly pass his exams.
A. forgets B. reduces C. refuses D. neglects
7. - "Must you wear uniform to school every day?"
- "No, we _____."
A. mustn't B. needn't C. shouldn't D. can't
8. My sister _____ speak three languages fluently.
A. can B. may C. must D. would

9. I don't feel good. I _____ home from school tomorrow.
 A. am staying B. stay
 C. stayed D. have stayed
10. The bigger the house is, the _____ furniture it needs.
 A. fewer B. bigger C. more D. less

III. Use the correct form of one of these verbs to put in each blank to finish the sentences. (1 p)

- go - celebrate - have - help - carry
 - see - stay - read - visit - decorate

- I will a new film with my friends this weekend.
- Do you often your mother to do the housework?
- Many Vietnamese families their houses with kumquat trees at Tet.
- Where are Tien and Kien?
They are in the library.
- We're to the Museum of Anthropology next Saturday.
- Mr. Binh likes TV every evening.
- She's with her uncle and aunt in the country this weekend.
- Many countries in the world have interesting ways of the New Year.
- Class 6A and class 6B a football match every Saturday.
- They advise that you should your passport with you at all times.

IV. One of the four underlined parts A, B, C, and D in each sentence contains an error. Define them. (1 p)

Example:

Do you know how much does it cost to fly to Australia?

A B C D

Answer: C

- Remember to wash and ironing your own clothes every day.
 A B C D

- They often go to bed early and never get up lately.
 A B C D
- To keep fit and stay healthily, you should exercise regularly.
 A B C D
- It's getting easier for me to write and I make less mistake.
 A B C D
- Play football is one of the most common ways of relaxing.
 A B C D
- John doesn't work so hardly as Peter, but he is much more careful than Peter.
 A B C D
- Each student studying chemistry have to spend at least three hours per week in the laboratory.
 A B C D
- The most problematical of the four major language skills are probably that of writing.
 A B C D
- She wants to go to Ho Chi Minh City to begin her career like a singer.
 A B C D
- Please arrive early so that we can start the meeting at time.
 A B C D

V. Fill each blank with a word/ phrase in the box to complete the sentences. (1 p)

doing	attentively	supports	cannot
older	viewers	expensive	make
tapes	secondary	turn	down

- are people who watch TV.
- We listen to our teachers in class.

3. She tell her mother that she will be late because the telephone is out of order.
4. - "Clean the blackboard, please."
- "I am it now."
5. Barcelona is the football team that my brother always
6. Education from 6 to 18 is divided into two levels: primary and
7. You understand the problem because you're so much
8. Can you the TV please? It's a bit loud.
9. Please send me the smallest, most recently published, and least dictionary that you have.
10. Some students use a recorder to of their classes so that they can listen to the lectures again.

VI. Fill each gap with a suitable word to complete the passage. (1 p)

The Amazon rainforest, also known as the Amazon Jungle, is a vast tropical rainforest lying next to the Amazon River (1) Brazil and the neighbouring countries. It is one of the natural (2) of the world, and the largest rainforest. If you want to go to a place which has the (3) kinds of plants and animals on Earth, you should go the Amazon Jungle. It contains an amazing number of plants and (4) The region is home to about 2.5 million insect species, tens of thousands of plants, and some 2,000 birds and mammals. Many useful plants (5) in the Amazon rainforest. They provide food, building materials, rubber, medicines, and other products.

VII. Use the correct form of the words given to finish the sentences. (1 p)

1. Saucepans are sold in the (house) goods department.
2. I'm really happy as all of my new neighbours are very (friend)
3. People often find (happy) in simple things.
4. Kay has got a great (person) You'll really like her.
5. You will need a lot of (strong) to lift this heavy cupboard by yourself.

6. Today is an awful day for me. It is the (bad) day of the year.
7. They believe that playing games for too long can be (harm) to their children's health.
8. There is a saying in English: "(Act) speak louder than words."
9. My grandmother is a light (sleep) The (slight) noise can wake her up.

VIII. Read the following two passages and answer the questions. (1 p)



- Many countries all over the world celebrate the New Year holiday. In China it is a very happy time. There are parades in the streets, and families gather for big dinners. At these dinners, children get "lucky money" in red envelopes. Before the New Year, the Chinese people always clean their houses to clean out bad luck. Everything must be fresh and clean. People also make sure they have paid all their bills. It is important to start the New Year without owing anyone money.

- A lot of countries have holidays to bring good luck. In Thailand, people hold "Water Festival". The festival takes place everywhere in Thailand, but especially popular in the north. Water Festival takes place in the middle of April. It is part of the Thai New Year. People throw buckets of water on each other. There are even parades where people throw water. It is especially important to throw water on older people. It shows respect to them.

1. What happens in the streets in China on New Year holiday?
→

2. Why do the Chinese people clean their houses before the New Year?
→
3. What do they try to avoid when they start the New Year?
→
4. When is the Water Festival held in Thailand?
→
5. Why is it important to throw water on older people?
→

IX. Put these words/ phrases in the right order to make sentences. (1 p)

1. for/ butter/ breakfast/ bread/ and/ I/ to/ have/ like.
→
2. to/ visit/ how often/ grandparents/ come/ do/ your/ you?
→
3. your/ brush/ you / to/ usually / teeth / you/ go / do/ bed/ before?
→
4. on/ there/ TV/ tonight/ is/ interesting/ an/ film.
→
5. two weeks/ going/ to/ this summer/ the/ my family/ are/ for/ beach.
→

X. Rewrite the sentences, so that their meaning stays the same, using the beginning given for each. (1 p)

1. My mother is always busy from morning till night.
→ My mother is never
2. The Red River is 1,149 kilometers long. The Nile River is 6,650 kilometers long.
→ The Nile River is much
3. The library lends books to both students and teachers.
→ Both students and teachers can
4. "It would be a good idea to take more exercise".
→ "You"
5. The children like to watch dragon dance in the street at Tet.
→ The children enjoy

UNIT 7

TELEVISION



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Television and favourite TV programmes

Phonetics:

Sounds: /θ/ and /ð/

Grammar:

- Conjunctions: *and, but ...*
- Wh- questions: *what, where, ...*

Vocabulary:

- TV programmes
- People and things related to TV

Skills:

- Exchanging information about TV
- Talking about a favourite TV programme

PRACTICE

I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>both</u> | B. <u>teeth</u> | C. <u>smooth</u> | D. <u>fourth</u> |
| 2. A. <u>weather</u> | B. <u>wealthy</u> | C. <u>clothing</u> | D. <u>bathing</u> |

3. A. though B. thank
 4. A. southern B. neither
 5. A. author B. those

- C. throw
 C. thus
 C. width

- D. thin
 D. third
 D. think

II. Reorder the letters under each picture to make meaningful word then say it aloud.



1. hartete _____



2. etarefh _____



3. humot _____



4. daterh _____



5. gotehret _____



6. terha _____



7. othot _____



8. hrytits _____



9. orthn _____



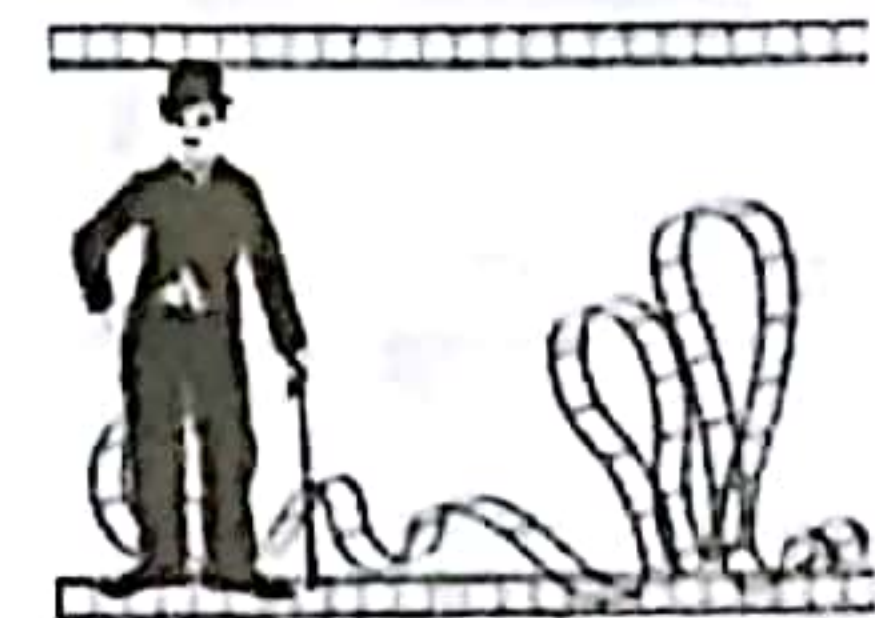
10. hotwr _____

III. Put the correct word in the box under each picture.

animals	cartoon	comedy	education	game show
news	music	science	sports	weather forecast



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



9. _____



8. _____



10. _____

IV. Complete the following sentences with suitable question words.

- _____ is the new weatherman's name?
- _____ of these channels do you like most?
- _____ did you leave before the programme ended?
- _____ does the game show begin? – At 8 p.m. I think.
- _____ does your father watch TV? – Twice a day.
- _____ is your favourite MC?
- _____ does the animal programme last? – About 90 minutes, I think.
- _____ should we place the new TV? – In the kitchen.
- _____ programmes does the local television have?
- _____ does cable TV cost per month?

V. Put questions to the underlined in the sentences.

- My brother watches TV two hours a day.
→
- I like Tu Long best in the Weekend Meeting shows.
→

- The news programme often finishes at eight o'clock.
→
- We watched the late football match on TV last night.
→
- The new television is ten thousand million dong.
→
- Tom put the remote control on the bookshelf.
→
- They go to the English club twice a week.
→
- She missed a week's lessons because of illness.
→
- That newsreader usually gets to work by bus.
→
- The game show lasted for two hours and a half.
→

VI. Complete the sentences with suitable conjunctions in the box.

although because and but so

- I am very excited _____ I am meeting my favourite MC.
- You can watch TV now _____ do not spend too much time on it.
- Xuan Bac was tired, _____ he went to bed.
- They were late _____ they did not miss the beginning of the show.
- Phong wants to watch both the game show _____ the movie.
- _____ I arrived early, there was already a long queue at the TV station.
- The MC was late _____ there was a traffic jam.
- Mary insists on joining the singing competition _____ she cannot sing well.
- David can play the guitar _____ the harmonica at the same time.
- It was a sunny day, _____ we decided to go sightseeing.

VII. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.

1. _____ are you going to invite to your party next week?
A. What B. Who C. Whose D. Where
2. _____ does the movie start? – At 9 o'clock.
A. Where B. What C. Which D. When
3. _____ are you still watching television?
A. Why B. What C. Where D. Who
4. _____ did you spend in Ha Noi? – One week.
A. How many B. How much C. How long D. How often
5. _____ pen is this? Can I borrow it?
A. Whose B. Whom C. Who D. Which
6. Viet has prepared some sandwiches _____ drinks for the picnic.
A. but B. so C. because D. and
7. It was late _____ they continued doing their work.
A. so B. but C. although D. because
8. My mother cooked noodles for me _____ I was hungry.
A. although B. and C. because D. but
9. It started to rain, _____ we went inside and watched TV.
A. and B. although C. because D. so
10. _____ I don't like vegetables, I eat them every day.
A. But B. Although C. So D. Because

VIII. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

TELEVISION

Television is one of man's most important means of communication. It brings pictures and (1)_____ from around the world into millions (2)_____ homes. A person with a television set can sit in his house and watch the President make a (3)_____ or visit a foreign country. He can see a war being fought and watch statesmen try to bring about peace.

Through television, home viewers can see and learn about people, places and things in (4)_____ lands. Television even takes its viewers out of this world. It brings them coverage of America's astronauts (5)_____ the astronauts explore outer space.

1. A. tone B. noise C. voice D. sounds
2. A. of B. for C. in D. about
3. A. writing B. speech C. letter D. speak
4. A. away B. faraway C. far D. off far
5. A. although B. because C. as D. and

IX. Read the passage below and answer the following questions.



Bob the Builder is a British television program for children. It is broadcast on the BBC and around the world. It was first broadcast on 13th January 1999. It is developed by Hit Entertainment for BBC Television.

The show is about the life of a builder named Bob, and his talking vehicles who help him fix things. Bob has a wife named Wendy and a cat named Pilchard. The slogan of the show is "Can we fix it? Yes, we can!".

There are albums of songs from Bob the Builder. Out of these songs, there are 2 number 1 hits, "Can We Fix It" and "Mambo". There is also number 81 hit "Big Fish Little Fish". He also has some video games which are based on and created by Bob the builder.

1. Where is Bob the Builder broadcast?

.....

2. When was it first broadcast?

.....

3. Who helps Bob fix things?

.....

4. What is the name of Bob's cat?

.....

5. What is the slogan of the show?

.....

X. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

1. Although the football game was over, but the fans stayed in their
 A B C D
 seats cheering.

2. What do you compare the time you spend watching TV to the time
 A B C
 you spend on other activities?
 D

3. Hoang didn't win the race because of he ran too slowly.
 A B C D

4. Where performance in the concert was the most interesting?
 A B C D

5. Tom wants to go overseas and he does not have enough money.
 A B C D

XI. Use the conjunctions at the end of each group to combine the pairs of sentences.

1. My father always reads the newspaper in the morning. He always watches the TV news in the morning. (and)

2. Mr. Minh heated some water. He wanted a cup of tea. (so)

3. I called their house. No one answered the phone. (but)

4. The class was so noisy. The teacher couldn't hear the question. (because)

5. I like cartoons. I don't watch them much. (although)

XII. Write the sentences, using the words given.

1. Although / Phong / sleepy / stay up / watch / end / game / TV //.

2. Where / new / remote control / that / I / buy / last week //?

3. I / turn up / TV / because / want / hear / music / clear //.

4. What / kind / TV programme / you / like / watch / most / when / small //?

5. Hoa / like / eat / noodles / but / mother / always / cook / rice / her //.

GAME:

QUIZ ABOUT TELEVISION

1. This scientist, creator of the iconoscope and the kinescope, is widely regarded as one of the 'Fathers of Television':

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ David Sarnoff | ☐ Boris Rosing |
| ☐ Elmer W. Engstrom | ☐ Vladimir Zworykin |

2. Which Scottish inventor was the first to televise actual pictures of things in motion? This person also was the first to publicly broadcast a TV show in 1930.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ James Joyce | ☐ John Logie Baird |
| ☐ Thomas Magill | ☐ Ivan Anderson |

3. RCA's first experimental TV transmissions began in 1929 showing pictures of this cartoon character:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Little Nemo | ☐ Mickey Mouse |
| ☐ Felix The Cat | ☐ Popeye |

4. Television was first introduced to the general public at the 1939 Worlds Fair in:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ☐ New York | ☐ Seattle |
| ☐ St. Louis | ☐ Montreal |

5. Who was the first U.S. President to appear on television:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Calvin Coolidge | ☐ Franklin Roosevelt |
| ☐ Theodore Roosevelt | ☐ Herbert Hoover |

6. NBC broadcast the first sportscast of this game in 1939:
- ☐ Boxing
 - ☐ Wrestling
 - ☐ Baseball
 - ☐ Football
7. The first television commercial was aired in 1941 for this product:
- ☐ Real Estate
 - ☐ Coffee
 - ☐ Automobiles
 - ☐ Wristwatches
8. Satellite television began July 10, 1962, a day after the launch of this:
- ☐ Intelsat
 - ☐ Anik I
 - ☐ Telstar
 - ☐ Syncom
9. What was invented in 1948, simultaneously in Oregon and Pennsylvania, by television store owners looking to sell more TV sets?
- ☐ Broadband
 - ☐ Microwave
 - ☐ Cable
 - ☐ Public access
10. When was the first color television broadcast?
- ☐ 1948
 - ☐ 1950
 - ☐ 1954
 - ☐ 1960

UNIT 8

SPORTS AND GAMES



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Sports and games

Phonetics:

Diphthongs: /eə/ and /iə/

Grammar:

- The past simple
- Imperatives

Vocabulary:

Nouns and verbs related to sports and games

Skills:

- Talking about sports and games you like
- Talking about sportspeople

PRACTICE

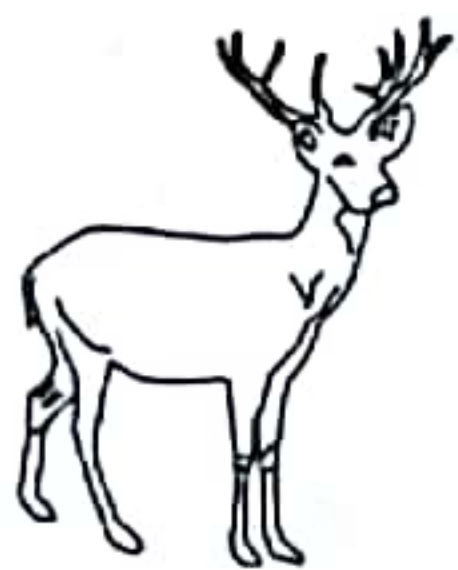
- I. Give the names of the following, then read the words aloud (the first letter of each word is given).



1. b _____



3. e _____



5. d _____



7. b _____



9. p _____



2. c _____



4. p _____



6. h _____



8. t _____



10. s _____

II. Read the conversation. Then single-underline the words with sound /eə/ and double-underline the words with sound /iə/.

- Mary: I've lost two small hairbrushes, Claire. They're a pair.
 Claire: Have you looked carefully everywhere?
 Mary: Yes. They're nowhere here.
 Claire: Have you looked upstairs?
 Mary: Yes. I've looked everywhere upstairs and downstairs. They aren't anywhere.
 Claire: Hm! Are they square, Mary?
 Mary: Yes. They're square hairbrushes. Have you seen them anywhere?
 Claire: Well, you're wearing one of them in your hair, near your right ear!
 Mary: Oh dear! Then where's the other one?
 Claire: It's over there under the chair.

III. Label each of the following pictures with correct name of the sports and games. Use the words in the box.

<i>fishing</i>	<i>cycling</i>	<i>tennis</i>	<i>skiing</i>	<i>volleyball</i>
<i>swimming</i>	<i>badminton</i>	<i>football</i>	<i>running</i>	<i>table tennis</i>



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



7. _____



9. _____



6. _____



8. _____



10. _____

IV. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

- Stories about _____ people in the world of sports are often very interesting. **FAME**
- When you open a newspaper, you'll always find _____ about some games. **INFORM**
- Huy's brother is a _____ football player, isn't he? **PROFESSION**
- Please listen to the _____ carefully. **INSTRUCT**
- Did you join the sports _____ last week, Tom? **COMPETE**
- _____! Your team won the first prize. **CONGRATULATE**

- The _____ in this gym is very modern. **EQUIP**
- I think sports and games are very _____. **USE**
- The football fans cheered _____ for their side. **LOUD**
- I did many sports last week and was _____. **EXHAUST**

V. Put the verbs in brackets into suitable tenses.

- When my brother and I (be) _____ small, we (go) _____ swimming every weekend.
- Minh (not go) _____ jogging yesterday; she (stay) _____ at home and (do) _____ aerobics.
- Owen is a football coach but he (not work) _____ at the moment.
- You (watch) _____ the tennis match on TV last night?
- Quang (not play) _____ any sports. He (like) _____ collecting stamps.
- My father (take) _____ me to the National Stadium five days ago.

VI. Complete each sentence by using the appropriate verbs in the box in the past simple tense.

<i>begin</i>	<i>buy</i>	<i>eat</i>	<i>get up</i>	<i>play</i>
<i>take</i>	<i>visit</i>	<i>walk</i>	<i>watch</i>	<i>write</i>



- My brother TV all day yesterday.



2. We to school last week.



3. Mr. Pike a big hamburger for breakfast.



4. Mary her grandparents.



5. Peter to me two days ago.



6. John chess with his friend.



7. Mr. Smith a new house.



8. The tennis match at half past nine.



9. Julia some photos.



10. Vinh late this morning.

VII. Choose the suitable imperatives in the box to finish sentences.

- Please fill it out.
- Please don't open the window.
- Don't eat candy, and get more exercise.
- Don't clean my room.
- Please don't wake him up.
- Go straight for two blocks.
- Please bring me a glass of water.
- Please say that again.
- Please take it to the post office.
- Call me in twenty minutes.

1. - "How can I lose weight, Doctor?"
- "_____."
2. - "_____"
- "Ok! Is that all?"
3. It's cold in here! _____
4. Where's Dad? - He's taking a nap. _____
5. The package is ready. _____
6. I'm sorry. I didn't hear you. _____
7. Here's the hotel registration form. _____
8. - "Maria, it's almost time to leave."
- "I'm not ready. _____."
9. Excuse me, where's the travel agency? - _____
10. _____. I'll do it myself.

VIII. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.

1. You have to throw the ball into the net when you play _____.
A. basketball B. football C. tennis D. badminton
2. Quang is a good badminton player. I cannot _____ him.
A. win B. defeat C. control D. hit
3. Karate is a form of martial _____.
A. fighting B. skill C. sports D. arts

4. This small _____ is used to play table tennis.
A. racket B. stick C. bat D. hoop
5. You must learn the _____ of the game before playing.
A. rules B. laws C. agreements D. sayings
6. We _____ to Ho Chi Minh City for our last summer vacation.
A. go B. went C. goed D. will go
7. _____ Liz buy a lot of souvenirs for her friends?
A. Did B. Do C. Were D. Is
8. John _____ return to America last week.
A. doesn't B. isn't C. didn't D. wasn't
9. Last weekend Phong and Lan _____ their grandparents.
A. visit B. is visiting C. will visit D. visited
10. All of us _____ at home yesterday evening.
A. were B. was C. did D. are

IX. Fill in each blank with a suitable word to complete the following passage.

Along with jogging and swimming, cycling is (1)_____ all-round form of exercise. It can help to (2)_____ your strength and energy, giving you (3)_____ efficient muscles and a stronger heart. But increasing your strength is (4)_____ the only advantage of cycling. Because you (5)_____ not carrying the weight of your body on your feet, it's a good (6)_____ of exercise for people with painful feet or backs. However, (7)_____ all forms of exercise, it's important to start slowly and build up gently. Doing (8)_____ much, too quickly can damage muscles that aren't used to working. If you have (9)_____ doubt about taking up cycling for health reason, talk to your doctor and ask (10)_____ his advice.

X. Read the following conversation and choose the best answer for each question.

Nam: Hello, Viet. Do you hear about the new sports centre?
Viet: No, Nam. Where is it?

Nam: In Thang Long Road. You know, near Xuan Thuy Street, behind the station.

Viet: Oh. Is it good?

Nam: Yes, it's great! You can do a lot of sports. I played table tennis and volleyball last week. My brother usually plays badminton there.

Viet: What about tennis?

Nam: Not yet. They're going to build some tennis courts next year.

Viet: Is it expensive?

Nam: Not really, Viet. It's 100,000 dong a month if you're 15 to 18, and 70,000 dong if you're under 15.

Viet: Oh, that's good because I'm still 12.

Nam: And on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday it stays open late – till 10 o'clock.

Viet: Oh, great. How did you get there?

Nam: I got the number 16 bus. It's only 10 minutes from the bus station. Do you want to go next week?

Viet: OK. Any day except Thursday.

Nam: Well, why don't we go on Friday? Then we can stay late.

Viet: Yes, OK. Let's meet after school.

- What sport CAN'T you do at the sports centre at the moment?
A. Tennis B. Table tennis C. Volleyball D. Badminton
- How much must Viet pay?
A. 15,000 dong a month B. 50,000 dong a month
C. 70,000 dong a month D. 100,000 dong a month
- How many days a week is the sports centre open late?
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
- Which bus goes to the sports centre?
A. number 60 B. number 10
C. number 6 D. number 16
- When will Viet and Nam go to the sports centre?
A. Tuesday B. Thursday C. Friday D. Sunday

XI. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts A, B, C, or D of each sentence and correct it.

- Last summer my parents buyed me a lot of different gifts.
A B C D
- There was many people standing on the street.
A B C D
- I ate noodles for dinner but I wasn't eat anything for lunch.
A B C D
- The food was delicious, but most things didn't cheap.
A B C D
- Did your uncle took you to watch the football match last week?
A B C D

XII. Use the words given to complete the following paragraph.

Football / seem / most popular game / England //. Young / old / all / fond / watch / it //. Important matches / place / weekends //. As soon / game / begin / people / start / shout / cheer / one side / other //. Some even / begin / throw / thing / and / fight //. Stop / do / things / game / finish //.

GAME

Label each of the following pictures with the correct name of the sports and games, then write it in the suitable column. Use the words in the box.

boxing	baseball	cricket	snooker	rugby	ice-skating
squash	basketball	badminton	chess	hockey	table tennis



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____

8. _____

9. _____



10. _____

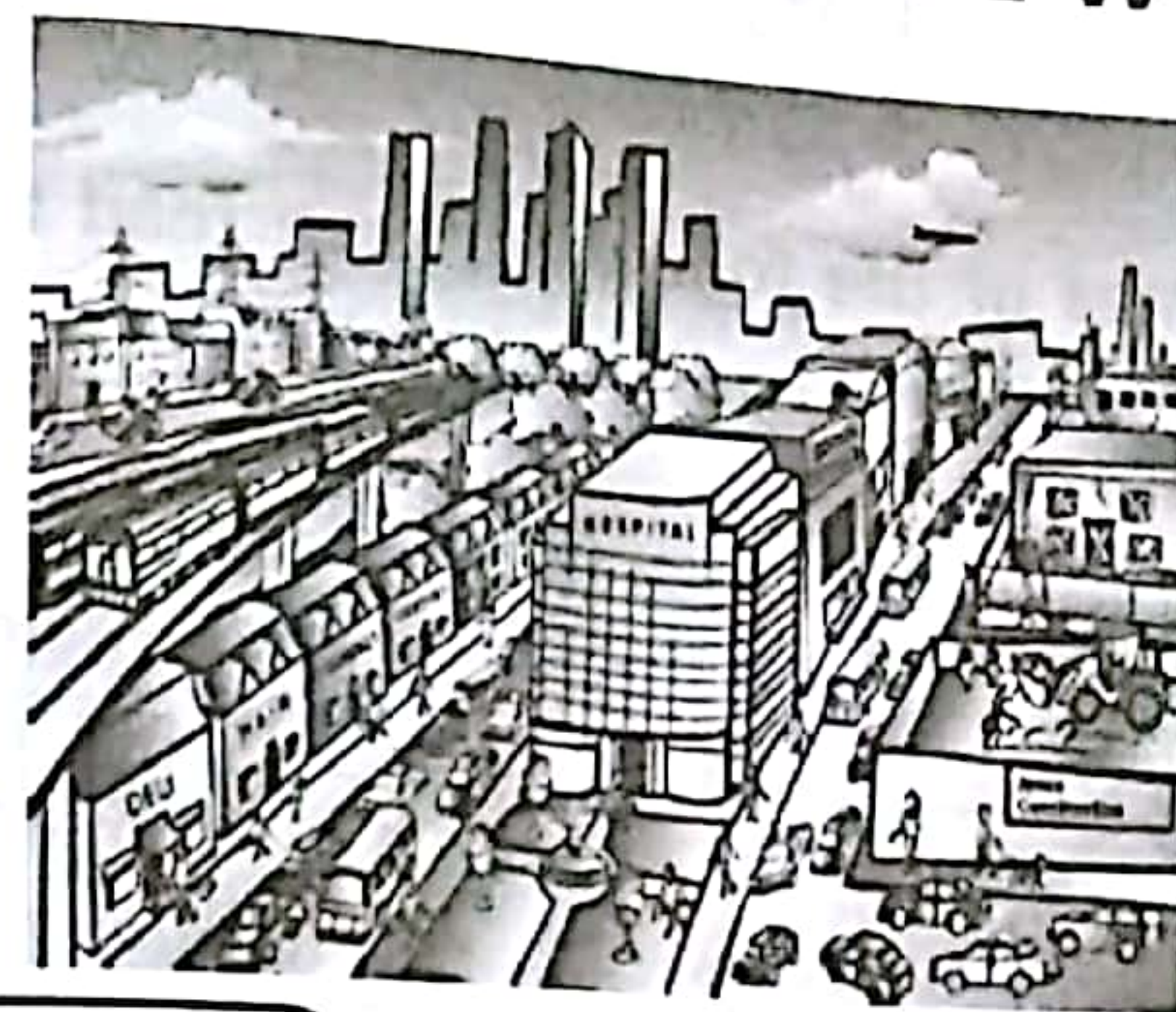
11. _____

12. _____

Individual - usually done alone	Needs 2 or 4 people	Needs a team

UNIT 9

CITIES OF THE WORLD



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Cities and landmarks of the world

Phonetics:

Diphthongs: /əu/ and /aɪ/

Grammar:

- Present Perfect
- Superlatives of long adjectives

Vocabulary:

- Adjectives
- Words related to continents, countries and cities

Skills:

- Talking about famous cities
- Describing experiences
- Writing a postcard

PRACTICE

I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

1. A. cold B. shop C. sold D. most

2. A. smile B. time C. kite D. miss
 3. A. broad B. coast C. soap D. boat
 4. A. reply B. shy C. worry D. dry
 5. A. know B. cow C. slow D. show

II. Give the names of the following, then read the words aloud
 (the first letter of each word is given).



1. r _____



3. n _____



5. b _____



7. o _____



2. w _____



4. s _____



6. d _____



8. b _____



9. k _____



10. t _____

III. Complete each sentence by using the appropriate verbs in the
 box in present perfect tense.

read	eat	see	play	drink
wake up	walk	travel	cook	watch



1. The boy an ice cream.



2. Tom and Mary a book.



3. Lan football.



4. We Big Ben Clock Tower.



5. Mr. Quang in the rain many times.



6. Jane and her grandmother TV.



7. Hoa water.



8. My father a meal.



9. They to the city centre by bus.



10. Huong

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into a suitable tense.

1. My aunt and uncle (visit) Tokyo last Tuesday.
2. You ever (be) to Paris, Mr. Lam?
3. Vinh usually (go) to school on foot.
4. Mrs. Nhung (not take) the bus to work yesterday.
5. Peter never (see) *High School Musical* before.
6. You (meet) Hoang and Phuong two days ago?
7. They (not open) the shop on Saturdays and Sundays.
8. Nam (not do) his homework yet.
9. You (clean) the room every day?
10. Lien (talk) on the phone to her pen pal.

V. Complete the following sentences with comparatives and superlatives.

1. *Pho* is the (delicious) _____ food I've ever tasted.
2. Ho Chi Minh City is (busy) _____ than Ha Noi.
3. Vatican City is the (small) _____ country in the world.
4. I think Bangkok is (modern) _____ than Manila.
5. Is Tokyo one of the (expensive) _____ cities in the world?
6. The population of London is (big) _____ than that of Paris.
7. It's the (good) _____ service we've ever had in New York.
8. The weather in Cairo is (bad) _____ than that in Berlin.
9. Shanghai is one of the (noisy) _____ cities in the world.
10. Many people say that Hue is the (historic) _____ city in Viet Nam.

VI. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.

1. We _____ to Ho Chi Minh City for our last summer vacation.
A. go B. went C. are going D. have gone
2. My father _____ Kuala Lumpur three times.
A. visit B. will visit C. visited D. have visited
3. The noise in the street usually _____ me awake at night.
A. keeps B. is keeping C. kept D. has kept
4. _____ to a native speaker of English, Phuong?
A. Have you ever talked B. Do you ever talk
C. Did you ever talk D. Are you ever talking
5. We sometimes _____ out when we lived in the city.
A. eat B. will eat C. have eaten D. ate
6. Vinh _____ home for school yet.
A. didn't leave B. hasn't left
C. isn't leaving D. don't leave
7. Amsterdam is one of the _____ cities in the world.
A. peace fullest B. peace fuller
C. most peaceful D. more peaceful

8. I think Seoul is _____ than Jakarta.
A. cleaner B. cleanest C. more cleaner D. most cleanest
9. Eiffel Tower is the most _____ landmark in the world.
A. been B. looked C. designed D. visited
10. Britain's most popular _____ is fish and chips.
A. drink B. place C. food D. film

VII. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentences.

1. New York is an _____ city with many skyscrapers. EXCITE
2. There are many modern _____ in Ho Chi Minh City. BUILD
3. William Shakespeare (1564-1616) is a famous _____ in the world. PLAY
4. Britain's most common leisure _____ are watching TV and films and listening to the radio. ACT
5. Merlion is a _____ with the head of a lion and the body of a fish. CREATE

VIII. Fill each blank with a word to finish the passage.

California is the _____ (1) famous state in the USA. It isn't _____ (2) biggest state; that's Alaska. But it _____ (3) the largest population and it's certainly the most important state _____ (4) the US economy. It's richer _____ (5) most countries in the world. The coast has _____ (6) of the best climates in the USA; _____ (7) is warmer and dryer than most places. Some people would also _____ (8) it's the most beautiful! But California has some _____ (9); Los Angeles has one of the worst crime rates _____ (10) any US city.



IX. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question.

Every year, thousands of people come to Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland, to be part of the Edinburgh Festival. For three weeks every August and September the city is filled with actors and artists from all over the world. They come to Edinburgh for the biggest arts festival in Britain. During this time, the streets of the city are alive with music and dance from early in the morning until late at night. You can even see artists painting pictures on the streets!

Tens of thousands of tourists come to the Festival to see new films and plays and to hear music played by famous musicians. This year, you can see over five hundred performances with actors from more than forty countries.

The tickets for these performances are quite cheap, and it is usually easier to see your favourite star in Edinburgh than it is in London. So come to Edinburgh next summer.

1. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
2. The Edinburgh Festival is a month long.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
3. The Edinburgh Festival is in October.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
4. Actors come to the Edinburgh Festival from lots of different countries.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
5. You can hear music all day.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
6. Edinburgh Festival is the biggest festival in Great Britain.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
7. The artists on the streets only paint pictures of scenery.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
8. More than ten thousand students come to the Edinburgh Festival every year.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say

9. It is expensive to go to the theatre in Edinburgh.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
10. It is usually more difficult to see famous actors in London than in Edinburgh.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say

X. Each sentence below contains an error. Underline it and write the correct answer in the space provided.

1. Many people say that Da Nang is one of the more beautiful cities in the Southeast Asia. 1/ _____
2. Did you ever taste Vietnamese noodles called *Pho*? 2/ _____
3. Nam hasn't visited their grandparents in Hue City last summer. 3/ _____
4. The weather in Dong Hoi City is the most driest in the region. 4/ _____
5. John loves that restaurant and he eats there many times. 5/ _____

XI. Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. It's the first time that I have ever talked to a foreigner.
I have
2. No cities in Viet Nam are more crowded than Ho Chi Minh City.
Ho Chi Minh City is the
3. We've never tasted fish and chips before.
It's

4. Living in Bac Giang is cheaper than living in Hai Phong.

Living in Hai Phong

5. I last saw Peter five months ago.

I haven't

XII. Use the following guides to write a paragraph about Glasgow, a city in Scotland.

- Lot / people / world / know / Glasgow
- Third largest city / Britain
- Lie / river Clyde / Scotland
- Very old city
- University of Glasgow / found / 1450
- Famous English writer / Daniel Defoe / say / cleanest / beautiful / city / Great Britain
- James Watt / study / Glasgow University
- Famous engineer / construct / steam engine
- Scotland / rich / cold / iron / so / Glasgow / grow / large city
- Many / big / engineering plant / textile factory / city

GAME

CAPITAL CITIES OF THE WORLD QUIZ

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What is the capital city of Spain?

- ☐ Paris
- ☐ Lisbon
- ☐ Madrid
- ☐ Berlin



2. What is the capital city of Argentina?

- ☐ Buenos Aires
- ☐ Santiago
- ☐ Bogota
- ☐ Montevideo



3. What is the capital city of Australia?

- ☐ Sydney
- ☐ Melbourne
- ☐ Brisbane
- ☐ Canberra



4. What is the capital city of Canada?

- ☐ Toronto
- ☐ Ottawa
- ☐ Vancouver
- ☐ Winnipeg



5. What is the capital city of Indonesia?

- ☐ Jakarta
- ☐ Kuala Lumpur
- ☐ Rangoon
- ☐ Vientiane



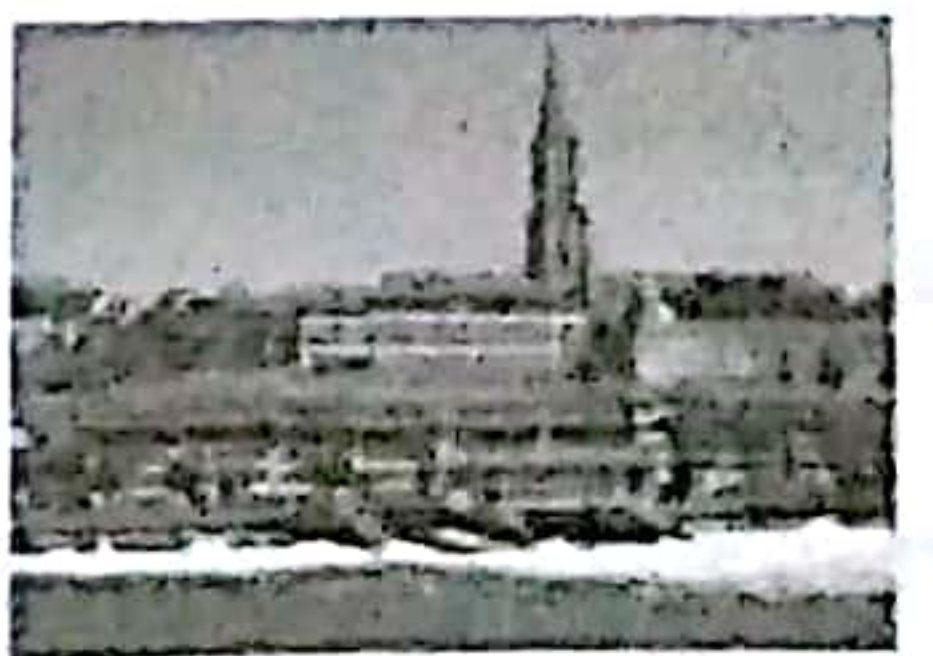
6. What is the capital city of Brazil?

- ☐ Rio De Janeiro
- ☐ San Sebastian
- ☐ San Paulo
- ☐ Brasilia



7. What is the capital city of Switzerland?

- ☐ Bern
- ☐ Zurich
- ☐ Geneva
- ☐ Davos



8. What is the capital city of Egypt?

- ☐ Cape Town
- ☐ Cairo
- ☐ Rabat
- ☐ Dakar

9. What is the capital city of Belarus?

- ☐ Baku
- ☐ Tashkent
- ☐ Kiev
- ☐ Minsk

10. What is the capital city of Hungary?

- ☐ Bucharest
- ☐ Helsinki
- ☐ Budapest
- ☐ Sofia



MID-TERM TEST

Time allotted: 60 min.

I. Decide the word which has different sound in the part underlined. (1 p)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>soul</u> | B. <u>about</u> | C. <u>account</u> | D. <u>sound</u> |
| 2. A. <u>weather</u> | B. <u>than</u> | C. <u>throat</u> | D. <u>feather</u> |
| 3. A. <u>dear</u> | B. <u>wear</u> | C. <u>nearby</u> | D. <u>appear</u> |
| 4. A. <u>changes</u> | B. <u>causes</u> | C. <u>noises</u> | D. <u>articles</u> |
| 5. A. <u>travelled</u> | B. <u>produced</u> | C. <u>played</u> | D. <u>confused</u> |

II. Find a word that does not belong in each line. (1 p)

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. decorate | B. announce | C. underline | D. forgot |
| 2. A. nicely | B. badly | C. lovely | D. angrily |
| 3. A. cycling | B. football | C. volleyball | D. tennis |
| 4. A. rivers | B. mountains | C. oceans | D. plants |
| 5. A. book | B. library | C. dictionary | D. magazine |

III. Rewrite these imperatives so that they have opposite meaning to the originals. (1 p)

Example: Shut the door, Giang!

→ Open the door, Giang!

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Turn on the TV! | → |
| 2. Open your books, everyone! | → |
| 3. Come into the classroom, boys! | → |
| 4. Get off the bus, children! | → |
| 5. Stop writing, please. | → |

IV. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the passage. (2 p)

Thomas Edison (1847 – 1931) was a famous American inventor. When Edison was a boy at school, he (1. ask) a lot of questions. The teacher (2. think) he (3. be) stupid and she (4. send) him home. Edison's mother (5. teach) her son at home and he (6. begin) to carry out a lot of experiments.

He (7. earn) money for his experiments by gardening. Later he (8. work) on a train and continued (9. experiment) there. Unfortunately, in one of his experiments, he (10. set) fire to the train.

V. Read the following passage and answer the questions. (1 p)

Some people think that sports and games are unimportant things. In fact, sports and games can be of great value, especially to people working with their brain most of the day.

Sports and games make our bodies strong and keep us healthy. But these are not their only uses. They give us valuable practice in making eyes, brain, and muscles work together. For example, in tennis, our eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction, and pass this information on to the brain. The brain then has to decide what to do, and send its orders to the muscle of the arms, legs, and so on. So tennis helps train the co-ordination among eyes, brain, arms, and legs.

Sports and games are also useful for character training. In their lessons at school, boys and girls may learn about such virtues as unselfishness, courage, discipline, and love of one's country. In sports and games a pupil can really practise these virtues.

1. What do some people think of sports and games?
→
2. To whom are sports and games especially important?
→
3. What is the most important thing that sports and games do for our bodies?
→
4. How can tennis be good to our body?
→
5. What is one of the ways for pupils to practise good virtues?
→

VI. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences. (2 p)

1. Fish were among the earliest forms of life. Fish _____ on earth for ages and ages.
A. will exist B. are existing
C. existed D. have existed
2. In England, children _____ go to school between the ages of 6 and 18. It is compulsory.
A. should B. need C. may D. must
3. My father is fond of sports. He goes to the Sports Club to watch _____ every Saturday.
A. racing horses B. race horse
C. horse races D. horsing race
4. I'm meeting Tom tonight; it will be the first time I _____ him since Christmas.
A. saw B. had seen
C. have seen D. see
5. Teddy is excited about his new laptop. That's all he _____ about lately.
A. talks B. talked
C. is talking D. has talked
6. My mother has been busy _____ all afternoon.
A. cook B. cooking C. to cook D. cooked
7. Mrs. Nga doesn't have _____ experience of working as a librarian.
A. much B. many C. an D. the
8. The Chinese often drink _____ tea.
A. some B. a lot of C. a few D. many
9. When you are going mountain climbing, you _____ check the weather forecast first.
A. should B. need C. may D. can
10. The exam was quite easy - we expected it to be _____.
A. as easy B. easier
C. difficult D. more difficult

VII. Read the passage and put a suitable word in each blank. (1 p)
 Luang Prabang is a small city located in north central Laos. In the past, the city (1) _____ the royal capital and seat of government of the Kingdom of Laos. It has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1995. The population of the city is (2) _____ 50,000.

In the recent years, more and more foreign tourists are coming to Luang Prabang. It (3) _____ dozens of temples and many other religious sites. One of the major landmarks in the city is a large steep hill on which sits Wat Chom Si. Walking is the (4) _____ option to visit these sites, and the main concentration of temples is in the old quarter. There are many small restaurants in the city, and (5) _____ is really slow and peaceful in Luang Prabang.

VIII. Put questions to the underlined parts in the following. (1 p)

1. Linh is reading books in the library.
 →
2. The boys are playing in the garden.
 →
3. We mustn't drink and eat in the classroom.
 →
4. We sometimes stay up late on Saturday night.
 →
5. Many girls do aerobics at the weekend.
 →

UNIT 10

OUR HOUSES IN THE FUTURE



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

- Types of houses and appliances

Phonetics:

Sounds /dr/ and /tr/

Grammar:

- Modals: *may/ might/ could* for prediction
- *Will* for future

Vocabulary:

- Types of houses in the future
- Home appliances

Skills:

- Talking about houses in the future
- Describing your dream house

PRACTICE

I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

1. A. drive

B. drip

C. drill

D. drink

2. A. travel

B. trap

C. track

D. trace

3. A. dream B. dread C. treat D. stream
 4. A. drunk B. drug C. truth D. trust
 5. A. drop B. stroke C. drossy D. tropical

II. Reorder the letters under each picture to make meaningful word then say it aloud.



1. nitar _____



2. mdur _____



3. daram _____



4. putermt _____



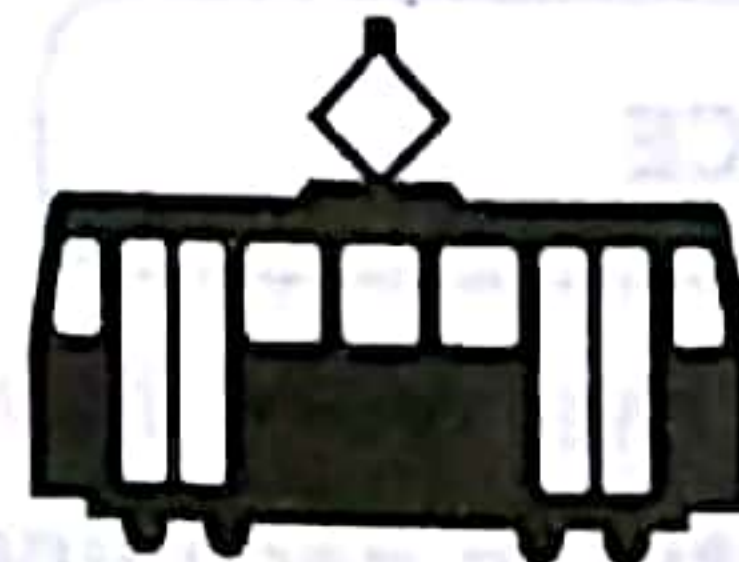
5. rtarcot _____



6. garodn _____



7. lotyrel _____



8. ratm _____



9. gutrohd _____



10. soterusr _____

III. Put the correct word in the box under each picture.

fridge	television	cooker	UFO	swimming pool
robot	helicopter	skyscraper	dishwasher	washing machine



1. _____



2. _____



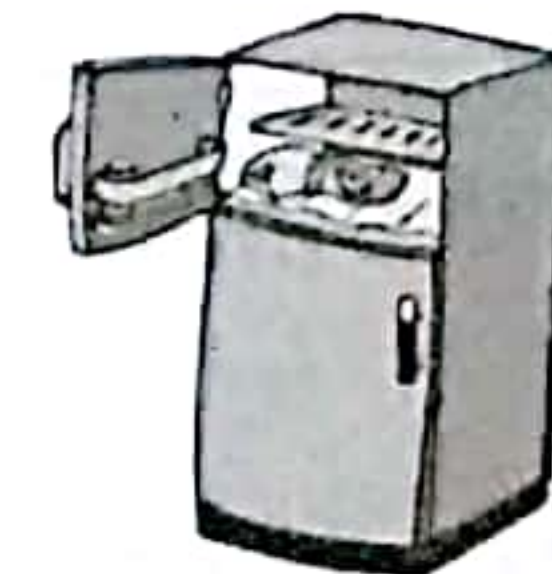
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



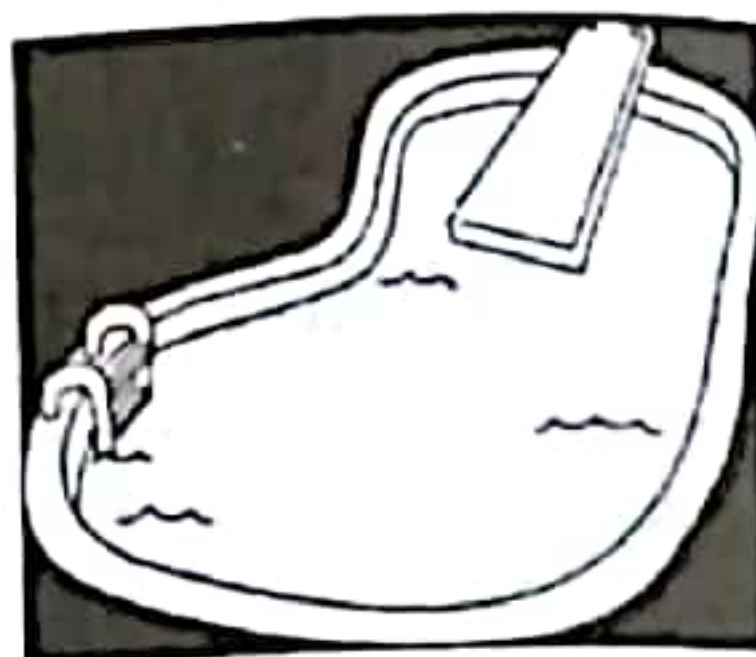
7. _____



9. _____



8. _____



10. _____

IV. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentences.

1. I think the most useful and convenient of all house hold _____ is the microwave oven. APPLY
2. I would like to have a _____ TV in my future house. WIRE
3. She lives in a small village and its _____ are very beautiful. SURROUND
4. Most people want to live in a _____ house. COMFORT
5. Do you think all the cars in the future will run on _____? ELECTRIC

V. Complete each sentence by using the appropriate verbs in the box in the future simple tense.

cook do fly send water



1. In the future robots.....the housework.



2. Linda.....the flowers.



3. Robots.....meals in the future.



4. Ipostcards to my friends.



5. Many people.....into space.

VI. Complete the following sentences with *will* or *won't*.

1. They are on holiday for two weeks, so they _____ be here tomorrow.
2. I don't think Tom _____ pass the exam, he isn't every good.

3. We _____ go to Thailand. We want to go to Viet Nam.
4. They can't fly to Thanh Hoa, so they _____ take the train.
5. I can't speak now. I _____ call you tomorrow.
6. You can buy the bag, but I _____ pay for it.
7. It's Lan's birthday next week. She _____ be thirteen.
8. They _____ let you come with him because they hate him.
9. If the weather is good, the plane _____ leave on time.
10. Hoa _____ go to school tomorrow. She is ill.

VII. Complete each sentence by using *might* and one appropriate verb in the box.

buy	clean	go	snow	stay
-----	-------	----	------	------



1. The weather is not very good. It tomorrow.



2. In the afternoon I.....at home and read books.



3. We.....to work by flying car.



4. Robots.....our houses in the future.



5. We..... a house in the countryside and live there.

VIII. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.

1. Your car is still in the garage; it _____ ready by next Thursday.
A. is B. was C. has been D. will be
2. I'm afraid I can't come to your party; I _____ my grandmother in hospital.
A. will visit B. visited C. am visiting D. have visited
3. A: Do you have any plans for Saturday?
B: I _____ some friends move to their new home.
A. help B. am going to help
C. helped D. will help
4. Do you think he _____ the match?
A. will win B. wins C. is winning D. has won
5. A: Your apartment is so neat! Are you expecting guests?
B: Yes. My aunt and uncle _____ tomorrow for two-day visit.
A. will arrive B. arrived C. are arriving D. have arrived
6. The clouds are leaving, and the sun is coming out. It probably _____ anymore.
A. is raining B. isn't raining C. will rain D. won't rain

7. A: I wonder if he'll get the job.
B: He _____, but I don't think so.
A. might B. must C. ought D. would
8. You _____ be home before dark because it is dangerous to walk home alone at night.
A. might B. may C. ought D. must
9. It is raining. _____ I close the windows?
A. Would B. Might C. Should D. Ought
10. Hoa was worried that we _____ miss the train.
A. can B. might C. shall D. will

IX. Fill in each numbered blank with a suitable word.

What will our future in 2030 be like? Below are some predictions:

- People will not use electricity (1) _____ much, they will prefer solar energy.
- Cars will be smaller and (2) _____ sophisticated than today.
- Robots will do (3) _____ of the housework.
- Plane tickets won't be so (4) _____ and people will travel a lot.
- Children will (5) _____ classes by computer.
- People will (6) _____ hotels on the Moon.
- People will (7) _____ their holidays on the Moon.
- People will (8) _____ in beautiful big houses.
- In the future smart houses will improve our (9) _____ of life.
- People won't worry (10) _____ watering plants.

X. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

The Year 2030

Hi! My name is Nam. In 2030, I will live in Viet Nam, on the one hundred and fifty-second floor of a tall apartment building. It will have a shiny white surface on the outside to reflect the sunlight and to keep it cool. On the inside, I will have central air conditioning. The big screen for me to watch movies will also be a fish tank. When it is switched off, I can see my pet fish swimming happily in it.

I will own a sky restaurant. My restaurant will be in mid air. My customers will take a special lift in a capsule to enter my restaurant. In 2030, Viet Nam will still be a beautiful country. However, the grass and trees are unlike those today. They will be mostly in shades of yellow or brown. Life in this time will not appear too different from today, except that the weather will become hotter.

1. Which floor of the apartment will Nam live?
.....
2. Why will the building have a shiny white surface on the outside?
.....
3. What will Nam have on the inside?
.....
4. How will customers enter Nam's restaurant?
.....
5. What will grass and trees in 2030 be like?
.....

XI. Write the full sentences. Use the words given.

1. I / go / library / last night / and / probably / go / there / tonight / too //
.....
2. There / might / not / meeting / this afternoon / because / director / ill //
.....
3. It / be / holiday / tomorrow / so / parents / not / have to / go / work //
.....
4. Doctor / might / home / by / now / but / it / not / sure / all //
.....
5. Tom / not come / class / today / and / probably / not come / tomorrow / either.
.....

XII. Write a composition of at least 100 words about your future dream house. You may use the following questions to help you.

Paragraph 1

- Where will your future dream house be?
- How will it look on the outside?

Paragraph 2

- How will it look on the inside?
- Who will you want to live with?

Paragraph 3

- Who will do your housework?

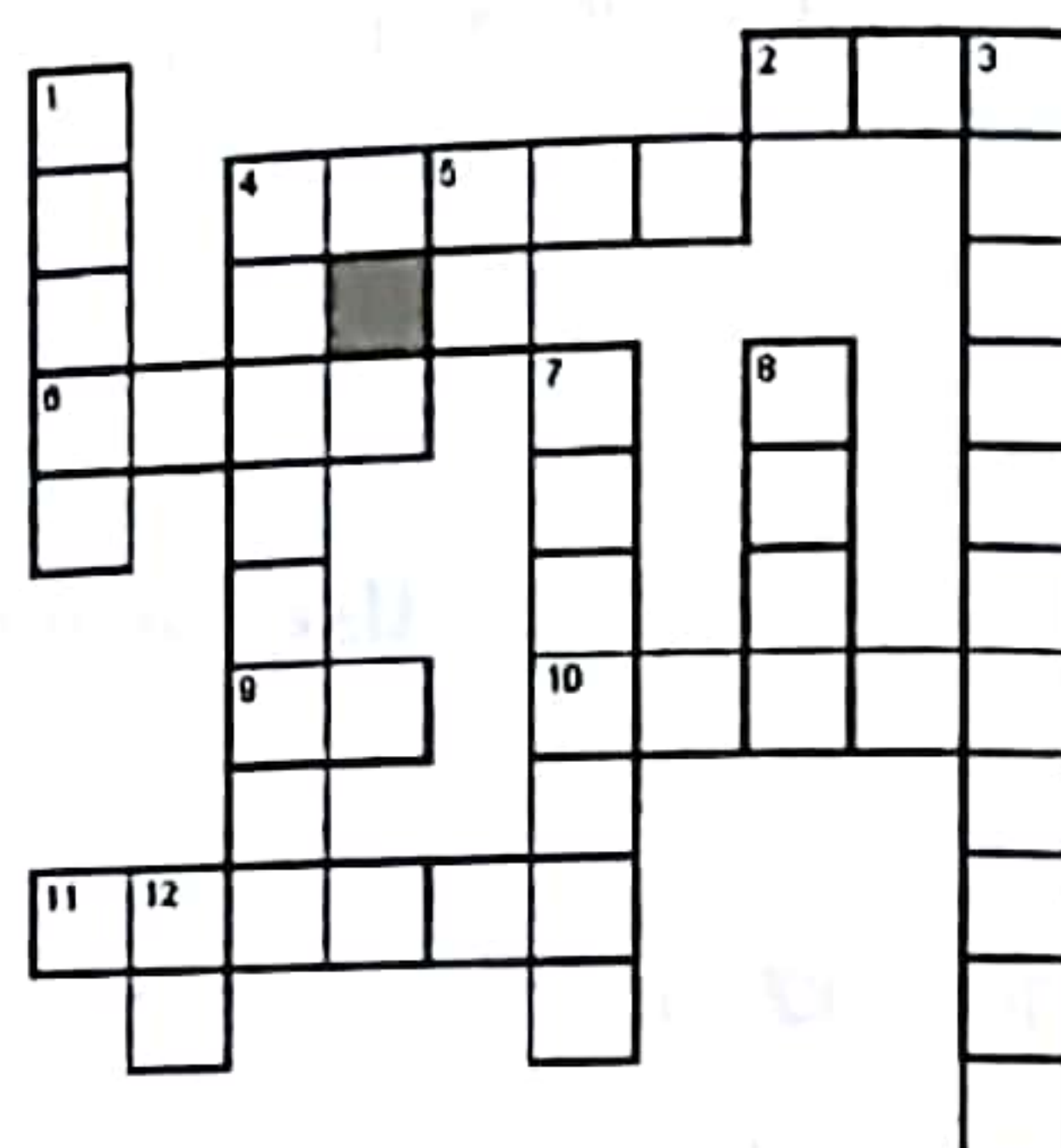
Paragraph 4

- Which part of your house will you like best?
- What will you do there?

GAME: Do the crossword below.

HOUSE CROSSWORD

House



Across

2. Go to ____.
4. You use it to know the time.
6. You use it to see at night.
9. What do you watch?
10. Where do you sit?
11. Where is the car?



Down

1. ____ and chair.
3. Where do you eat dinner?
4. You use it to write email.
5. The book is ____ the desk.
7. Where do you cook?
8. A place to sit down.
12. He is ____ school.



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Saving the environment

Phonetics:

Sounds /a:/ and /æ/ represented by the letter a

Grammar:

- Conditional 1
- Indefinite quantifiers: *much, a lot, a little ...*

Vocabulary:

- Words related to environmental problems and their effects
- Things that can be reduced and recycled

Skills:

- Talking about ways to "go green"

PRACTICE

I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>h</u> appen | B. <u>f</u> amily | C. <u>r</u> apid | D. <u>f</u> ather |
| 2. A. <u>ch</u> aracter | B. <u>a</u> rgue | C. <u>p</u> arty | D. <u>c</u> arbon |
| 3. A. <u>l</u> and | B. <u>m</u> anage | C. <u>g</u> ass | D. <u>h</u> abitat |
| 4. A. <u>h</u> abit | B. <u>p</u> lay | C. <u>a</u> ctive | D. <u>u</u> nderstand |
| 5. A. <u>c</u> lass | B. <u>a</u> nswer | C. <u>f</u> atten | D. <u>f</u> aster |

UNIT 11

OUR GREENER WORLD



II. Give the names of the following, then read the words aloud
(the first letter of each word is given).



1. b _____



2. g _____



3. s _____



4. h _____



5. s _____



6. d _____



7. j _____



8. g _____



9. l _____



10. p _____

III. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following sentences.

1. We can reuse things like _____.

- A. envelopes
- B. plastic bottles
- C. cloth bags
- D. glasses



2. People throw away millions of _____ every year.

- A. old car tires
- B. drink cans
- C. old newspapers
- D. household wastes



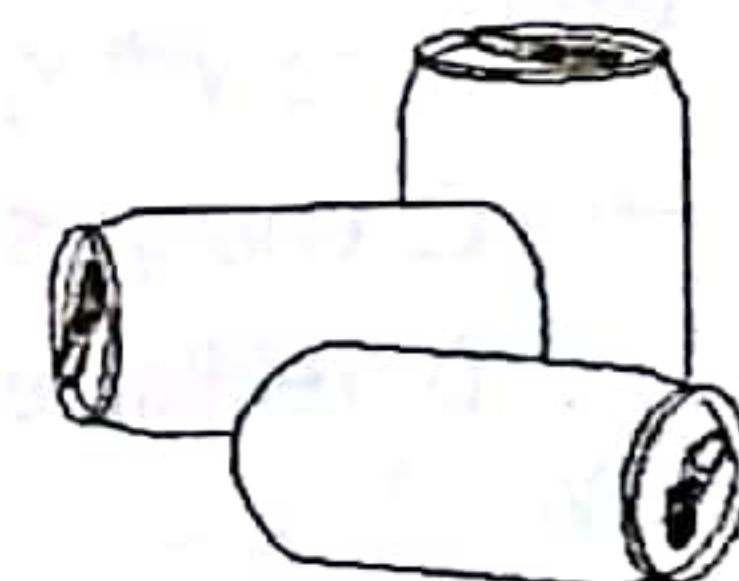
3. Will you _____, please?

- A. open the garbage can
- B. hang the clothes
- C. empty the dustbin
- D. collect the bottles



4. Billions of _____ are thrown away every year all over the world.

- A. cans
- B. bottles
- C. cups
- D. glasses



5. Things like _____ can be reused.

- A. plastic bags
- B. fabrics
- C. paper toys
- D. envelopes



6. We can recycle old clothes and make them into _____.

- A. compost
- B. leather
- C. shopping bags
- D. jogging shoes



7. Don't throw that old _____ away. We can decorate it to make a flower vase.

- A. can
- B. glass
- C. bottle
- D. paper



8. I think you should _____ to save water.

- A. have a bath
- B. go swimming
- C. heat water
- D. have a shower



9. We should _____ to prevent pollution.

- A. use reusable bags
- B. plant more trees
- C. turn off the lights
- D. save electricity



10. We will buy _____ for our class.

- A. water bottles
- B. recycling bins
- C. energy-saving lights
- D. refillable pencils



IV. Match the words in column A with suitable definitions in column B.

Column A	Column B
1. reduce	A. things like gold, oil, coal, water
2. reuse	B. give something to a person and receive something from him/her
3. recycle	C. use things less
4. charity	D. a wonderful natural fertilizer
5. swap	E. things like cows, pigs, buffaloes
6. creative	F. use things again and again
7. compost	G. giving things to people in need
8. natural resources	H. things like vegetables, grass, rice
9. plants	I. don't throw things away; try to find another use for them
10. animals	J. unique and interesting

V. Write the correct form of each verb in brackets.

1. If you (put) _____ the glasses into very hot water, they (crack) _____.
2. If Peter (be) _____ late, we (wait) _____ for him.
3. No one (help) _____ you if you (not help) _____ yourself.
4. If you (boil) _____ water, it (disappear) _____ into the atmosphere as vapor.
5. If it (rain) _____ tonight, I (not go) _____ for walk.

VI. Use the suggestions to make conditional sentences type 1.

0. If ... earth / get warmer

→ If the earth gets warmer, the sea will get warmer.

1. sea / get warmer

→

2. ice / North and South Poles / melt

→

3. sea level / rise

→

4. there / floods / many parts / world

→

5. many people / lose homes and lands

→

VII. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

1. We should use reusable water bottles _____ of plastic ones.

A. because B. instead C. despite D. however

2. Walking to school will help _____ air pollution.

A. refill B. reuse C. recycle D. reduce

3. We should go to school by bike to _____ the energy.

A. save B. protect C. pollute D. spray

4. The prefix re- in the word reuse means _____.

A. again B. none C. for D. against

5. One of the bad things about _____ is that it can make fish die.

A. noise pollution B. soil pollution
C. water pollution D. air pollution

6. We should find creative ways to reuse old items before _____ them away.

A. breathing B. washing C. hearing D. throwing

7. If there is an earthquake, the villagers _____ in the shelter.

A. will stay B. stay C. stayed D. would stay

8. The town will flood if there _____ a downpour.

A. would be B. is C. was D. will be

9. If the weather _____ good, Linh _____ out with us.

A. is - goes B. will be - goes
C. is - will go D. will be - will go

10. The bear _____ you if you _____ it.

A. attacks - provoke B. will attack - provoke
C. attacks - will provoke D. will attack - will provoke

VIII. Fill in each space with a suitable phrase or sentence in the box.

- A. I want to recycle it
- B. it saves water
- C. What for
- D. I'll throw it out
- E. we'll take it to the recycling center
- F. you save fifteen to twenty percent of the water
- G. You can reuse it
- H. just put it in the closet
- I. You put the bottle in the bathroom
- J. fill it with water

Conversation A:

Ba: If you've finished reading the newspaper, (1).....

Lan: No, wait. (2).....

Ba: Recycle the newspaper? That's a good idea.

Lan: Yeah, um, (3)..... When we get a big pile, (4).....

Ba: OK.

Conversation B:

Miss Blake: Uh, don't throw away that plastic bottle. (5).....

Trang: An old plastic bottle? (6).....?

Miss Blake: To save water. You put some rocks in the bottle and (7)..... The rocks and water make the bottle heavy. (8).....ah, in the toilet tank.

Trang: You put it in the toilet tank?

Miss Blake: Yeah, (9)..... Every time you flush the tank (10).....

Trang: It saves that much water? Wow!

IX. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

Paper can be recycled by reducing it to pulp and (1)_____ it with pulp from newly harvested wood. As the recycling process (2)_____ the paper fibers to breakdown, each time paper is recycled its quality decreases. This means that (3)_____ a higher percentage of new fibers must be added, or the paper down cycled (4)_____ lower quality products. Any writing or coloration of the paper must first be removed by deinking, which (5)_____ removes fillers, clays, and fiber fragments.

Almost (6)_____ paper can be recycled today, but some types are harder to recycle (7)_____ others. Papers coated with plastic or aluminum foil, and papers (8)_____ are waxed, pasted, or gummed are usually not recycled (9)_____ the process is too expensive. Gift wrap paper also cannot be recycled (10)_____ to its low quality.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. including | B. combing | C. gathering | D. joining |
| 2. A. makes | B. forces | C. results | D. causes |
| 3. A. either | B. neither | C. both | D. between |
| 4. A. out | B. within | C. into | D. above |
| 5. A. only | B. also | C. even | D. as well |
| 6. A. all | B. some | C. a lot | D. much |
| 7. A. as | B. like | C. than | D. more |

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 8. A. they | B. these | C. those | D. that |
| 9. A. but | B. because | C. so that | D. though |
| 10. A. due | B. apart | C. together | D. in addition |

X. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Most people make about two kilograms of waste every day, and about 7% of this waste is made up of plastic products that can be recycled. Today, plastic can be recycled into products like picnic tables, park benches, and even high-chairs.

First, plastic is collected and taken to a recycling center where it is sorted out. When plastic is sorted out, symbols have to be printed on every recyclable plastic product used. There are two types of plastic: polyethylene or polymer. There are two kinds of polyethylene plastic, too: high density polyethylene (HDPE), and low density polyethylene (LDPE). HDPE plastic is usually used to make furniture, and LDPE plastic is usually used to make things like milk jugs, plastic and grocery bags.

1. Approximately, how much plastic waste does a person make every day?

.....

2. Where is the plastic sorted out?

.....

3. How many kinds of polyethylene plastic?

.....

4. What is HDPE plastic usually used to make?

.....

5. Give an example of product that is made from LDPE plastic?

.....

XI. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

1. If we keep on using more and more cars, we are running out of oil.

A

B

C

D

2. We should reuse and recycling bottles and cans to reduce garbage.

A B C D

3. People collect the broken glass and sending it to the factories.

A B C D

4. If there will be too much exhaust fume in the air, our breathing will

A B C

be badly affected.

D

5. Reusable bags are good because they make of natural materials.

A B C D

XII. Put the following words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

1. people / there / less / pollution / if / recycle / be / air / more / will //.

.....

2. solar energy / save / fossil fuels / resources / instead / we / of / natural / by / can / using //.

.....

3. should / amount / your / uses / the / you / of / family / reduce / electricity //.

.....

4. brush / the dishes / off / you / or / wash / turn / when / your / the tap / teeth //.

.....

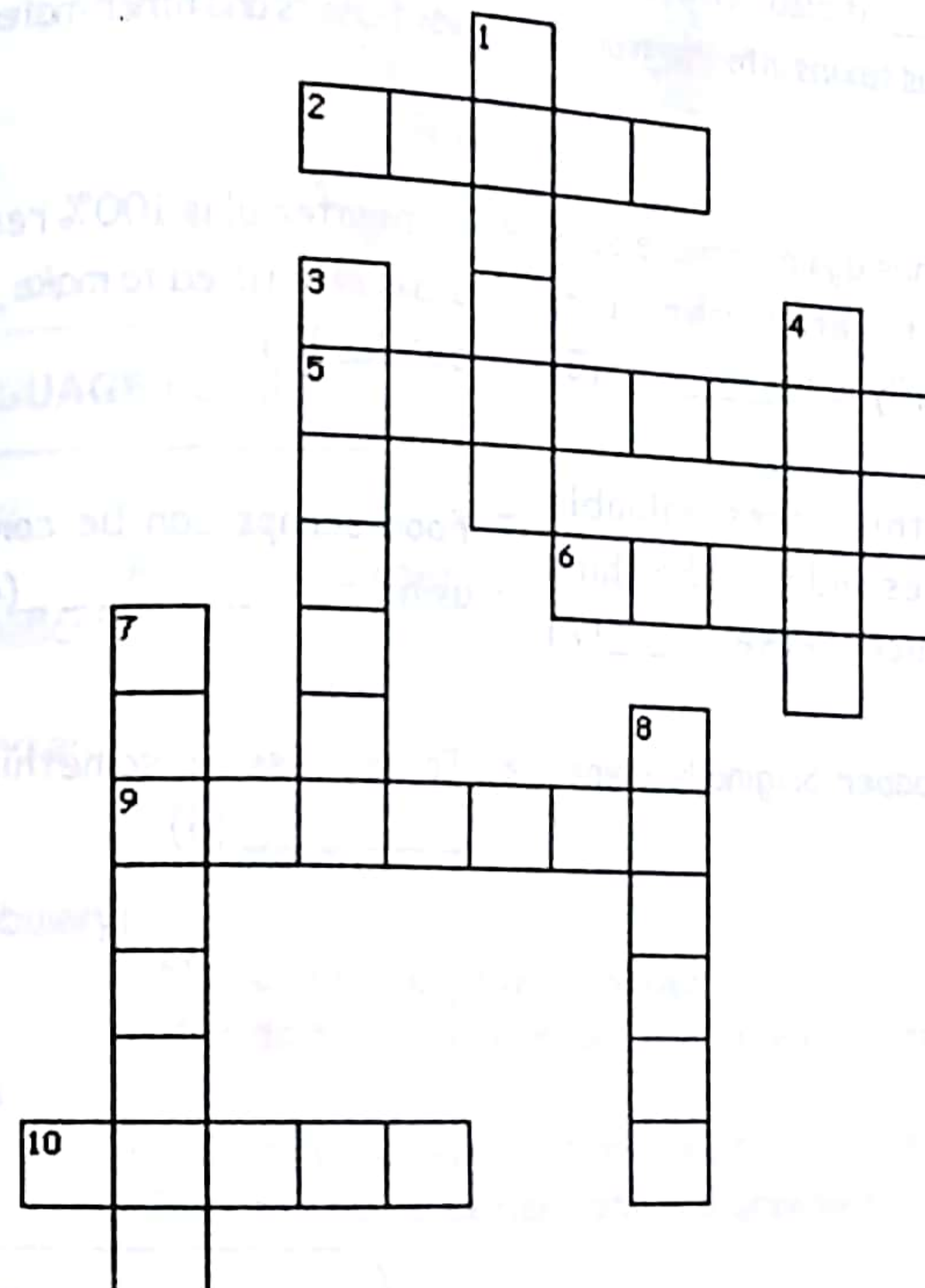
5. recycle / materials / save / students / they / if / energy / will / and / recycled / use //.

.....

GAME

RECYCLING CROSSWORD

Try to find all 10 words in this fun recycling crossword.

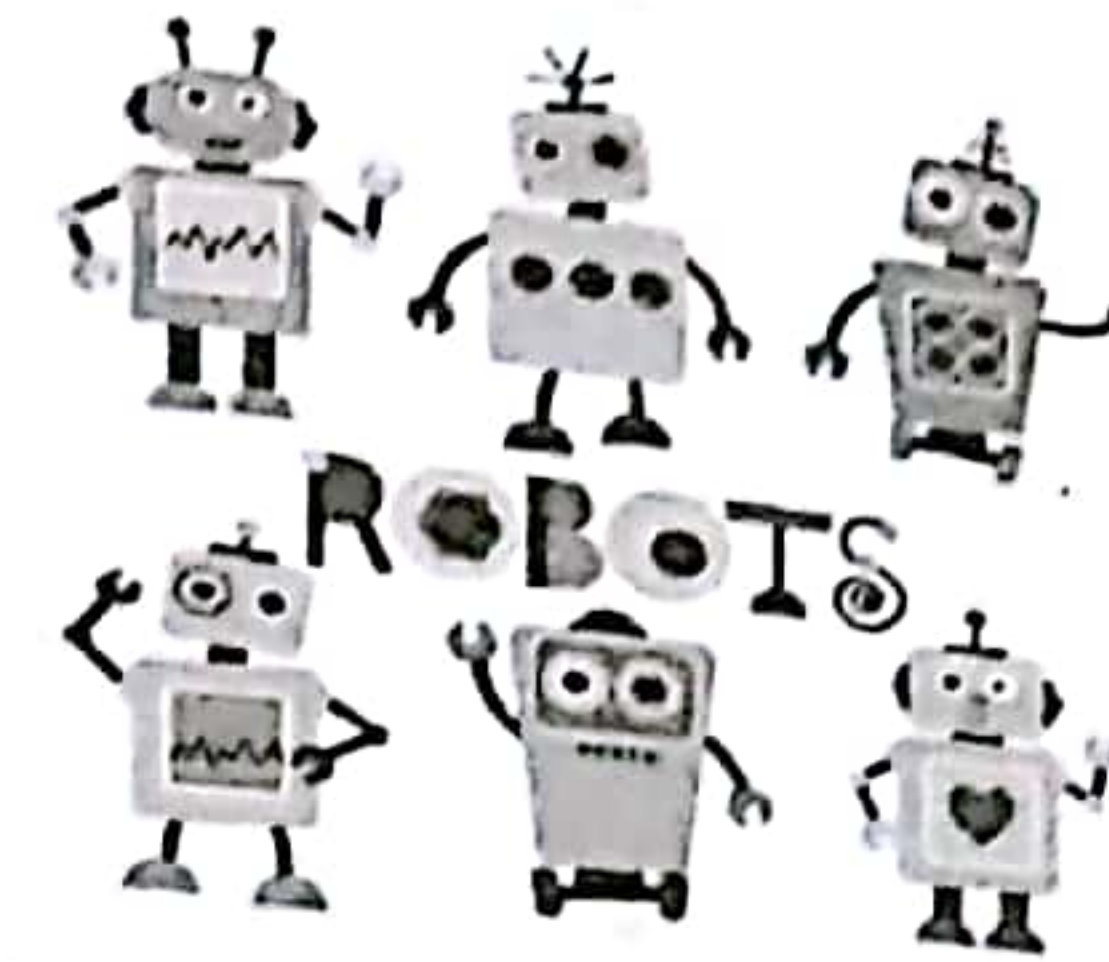


Across

Down

2. The colour associated with recycling and the environment (5)

1. _ _ _ _ _ -hand clothes are a useful way of making sure old clothes get their full use (6)



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Robots and what robots can do

Phonetics:

Diphthongs: /ɔɪ/ and /aʊ/

Grammar:

- Review: *can/ could/ will*
- be able to V

Vocabulary:

- Names of everyday activities
- Words to describe robots and their abilities

Skills:

- Talking about abilities and skills of robots
- Expressing agreement and disagreement

PRACTICE

1. Give the names of the following, then read the words aloud (the first letter of each word is given).



1. h _____



2. n _____

5. A big hole in the ground where we bury our rubbish is called a _____; it also releases lots of poisonous toxins into the ground and air (8)
6. Using things again to make sure they don't get thrown away unnecessarily is to _____ (5)
9. To do this saves valuable resources and it is the third "R": reduce, reuse, _____ (7)
10. Where paper originally comes from (5)
3. This is a man made material that can be recycled and made into new t-shirts and other materials (7)
4. This material is 100% recyclable and is often used to make _____ bottles (5)
7. Food scraps can be composted using a _____ (4,4)
8. To use less of something is to _____ (6)



3. o _____



4. f _____



5. b _____



6. b _____



7. r _____



8. o _____



9. c _____



10. c _____

II. Read the sentences. Then single-underline the words with sound /ɔ:/ and double-underline the words with sound /aʊ/.

1. That boy is shouting too loudly.
2. That toy is very noisy.
3. I've found a mouse in the house.
4. That noise is very annoying.

5. A little round mouse is running around in the lounge.
6. You should low down your voice.
7. Look! Can you see a brown cow?
8. I've found a coin under the couch now.
9. It's the most crowded road in the down town.
10. You can make a choice and enjoy it.

III. Put the correct word in the box under each picture.

cut the hedge
feed the baby
make coffee

do the laundry
guard the house
lift heavy thing
worker robot

doctor robot
look after the baby
teaching robot



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____

IV. Complete the sentences. Use *can*, *can't*, *could*, *couldn't* and the verbs from the box.

cook	come	hear	pass	persuade
beat	play	run	walk	write

- Some robots _____ musical instruments now.
- Tom _____ when he was less than one year old.
- I'm afraid I _____ to your party tonight.
- My brother _____ very well. He is a chef in a French restaurant.
- John was an excellent tennis player. He _____ anybody.
- If you try hard, you _____ your examinations.
- They were so busy that they _____ me a text message.
- This telephone is terrible. I _____ you at all.
- When Tom was 16, he _____ 100 metres in 11 seconds.
- We tried hard but we _____ them to come with us.

V. Complete the sentences. Use *be able to*, *will be able to*, *won't be able to* and the verbs from the box.

answer	attend	build	come	laugh
lift	play	speak	see	write

- Maybe the Smiths _____ a new house next year.
- Even three men working together _____ the car.
- I hope to _____ English very well after this course finishes.
- We _____ to your birthday party tomorrow.
- Do you think you _____ that report by Tuesday? I know you're very busy.
- I'm so sad! I _____.
- To _____ professional tennis, you must be extremely fit.
- I'm afraid I _____ the meeting. I'm on business in Japan.
- I don't think we _____ you next Saturday. We're still on holiday in Nha Trang.
- When you are sure, you _____ the questions.

VI. Fill in the gaps with *can*, *can't*, *could*, *couldn't*, *will be able to* or *won't be able to*.

- They _____ go there. They're too tired.
- Last week we could go swimming, this week we _____.
- I _____ speak to him on the phone for three weeks last month.
- I _____ make a cake if I have all the ingredients.
- When my brother was younger, he _____ stay up late without getting sleepy, but now he always goes to bed early.
- He _____ drive if he is ill.
- Do you think we _____ park over here?
- He _____ do that exercise, it is too difficult.
- _____ you understand what he said?
- Look at that sign! You _____ walk on the grass.

VII. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.

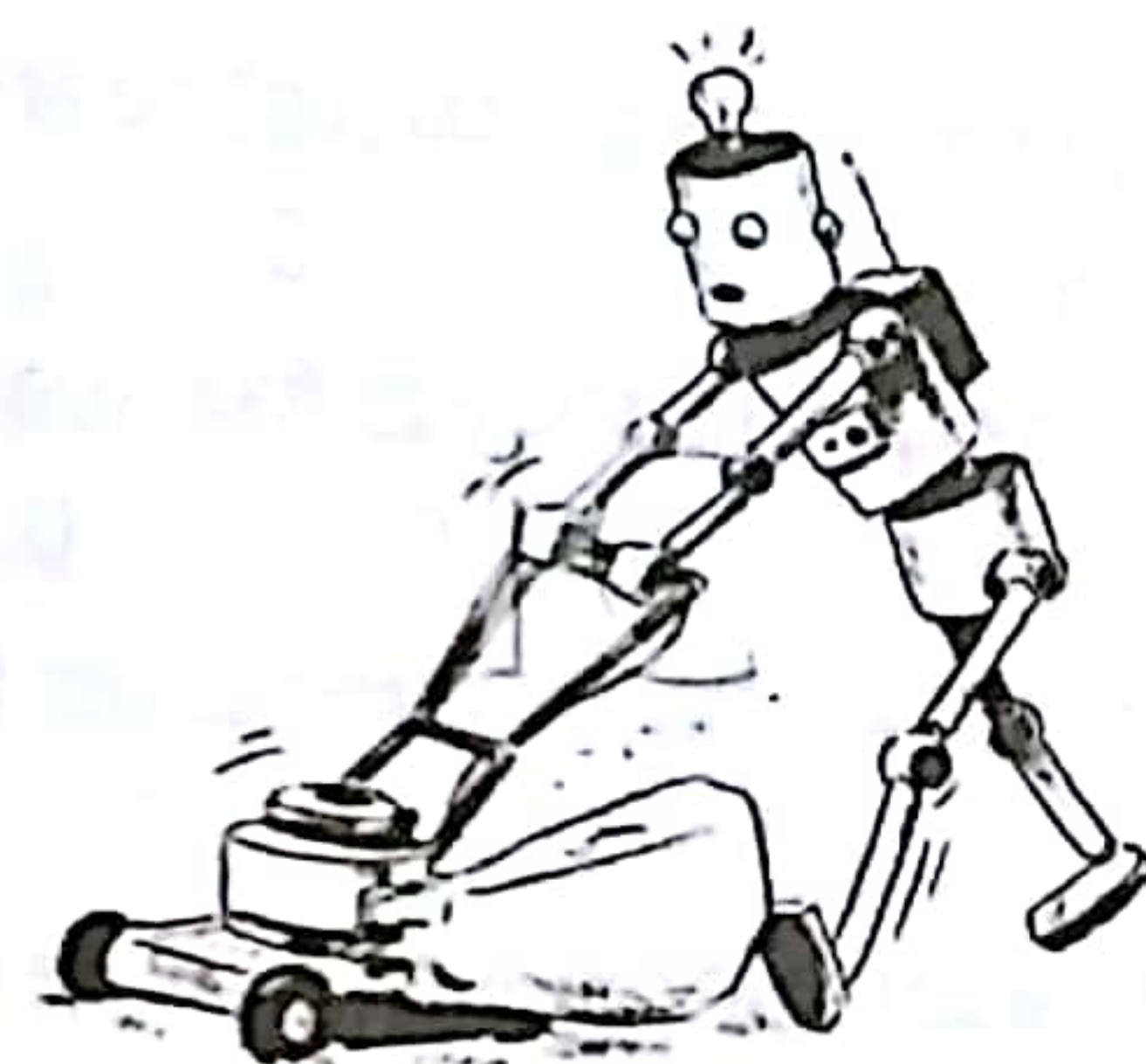
- We _____ go to the party. We're going to a wedding.
A. couldn't B. won't be able to
C. will can't D. want be able to
- A: Can you lend me some money?
B: Sorry. I _____. I haven't got any either.
A. couldn't B. am not able to
C. can't D. won't be able to

3. They _____ go. The weather was too bad.
A. weren't able to B. can't
C. won't be able to D. couldn't
4. She _____ come on holiday next month if her parents give her permission.
A. can't B. will be able to
C. could D. couldn't
5. The fishing boat sank but luckily all the crew _____ save themselves.
A. could B. will be able to
C. were able to D. can
6. Listen! We _____ hear a train in the distance.
A. can B. could
C. will be able D. were able to
7. I don't think he _____ win the next competition.
A. could B. can't
C. won't be able to D. will be able to
8. Michael is very proud to _____ play in a jazz-band.
A. be able to B. can be able
C. will be able to D. could be able
9. When I was five, I _____ swim.
A. can not B. could not
C. am not able to D. will not be able to
10. I have to go to a meeting tomorrow night so I _____ come to the party. I'm very sorry.
A. can't B. wasn't able to
C. couldn't D. can't be able to

VIII. Fill in each numbered blank with a suitable word.

Robots now have many uses. Many factories use robots to (1) _____ lots of hard work quickly and without many mistakes. These (2) _____ 'industrial' robots. The military uses robots to find and get rid of bombs. If a robot (3) _____ a mistake, the robot

is damaged or destroyed, which is better (4) _____ a person being killed. There are also robots that help at (5) _____, to vacuum or cut grass, for example. Such robots must (6) _____ about the area of work. There are two robots on Mars. Because it (7) _____ a long time to send a signal from Earth to Mars, the robots do much of their work alone, (8) _____ commands from Earth. People still think of robots as having a shape (9) _____ a person - two legs, two arms, and a head. ASIMO is one robot that is helping scientists learn (10) _____ to design and program robots. It can walk, which is not easy to program.



IX. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Would you like a robot in your house? It is now generally accepted that in the future robots will take over many of our tasks, especially jobs of a repetitive nature. But it's doubtful if robots will ever be able to do any of the more creative types of work - or indeed if people would want them to. In the home robots would probably be used to do the cleaning, table-laying, scrubbing and washing up, but it's considered unlikely so far that they will be used to do the cooking - at least not in the near future. Robots in the home might not be creative enough to do the cooking, plan the meals, and so on. They would be used as slaves, thereby freeing people to do more of the things they wanted.

1. What kind of job would a robot take over?

.....

2. What would robots do in the home?
.....

3. Can robots do creative work? Why? (Why not?)
.....

4. What would people use robots for?
.....

5. Would you like a robot in your house? Why? (Why not?)
.....

X. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

1. If you don't study your mathematics, you can't be able to do the exercises.

A B C D

2. My niece can read by the time she was four years old.

A B C D

3. Most ants could lift objects that are ten times heavier than their own bodies.

A B C D

4. Tom won't be able working in the shed because he is ill.

A B C D

5. Bob was in an accident, but he won't be able to remember how

A B C

he had hurt himself.

D

XI. Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2 - 5 words in total).

1. I think he can speak Japanese very well.

able I think he very well.

2. Mr. Minh has to wear his glasses to read the newspaper.

cannot Mr. Minh without wearing his glasses.

3. Peter regrets not being able to play tennis well.

could Peter really wisheswell.

4. Despite being unable to swim himself, John is very keen that his children should learn.
can't Although he....., John is very keen that his children should learn.

5. Maria couldn't sing or dance.

unable Besides....., Maria couldn't dance either.

XII. Write the full sentences. Use the words given.

1. future / robots / able / do / many / thing / like / humans //
.....

2. past / robots / cannot / teach / class / but / they / now //
.....

3. robots / able / guard / houses / when / we / be / away //
.....

4. some / year / ago / robots / cannot / move / easy / but / they / able / walk / now //
.....

5. robots / able / do / gardening / but / not / able / play / sports / games / you //
.....

GAME

ROBOT QUIZZES

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. When was the first robot made?

☐ In the 1900s

☐ In the 1800s

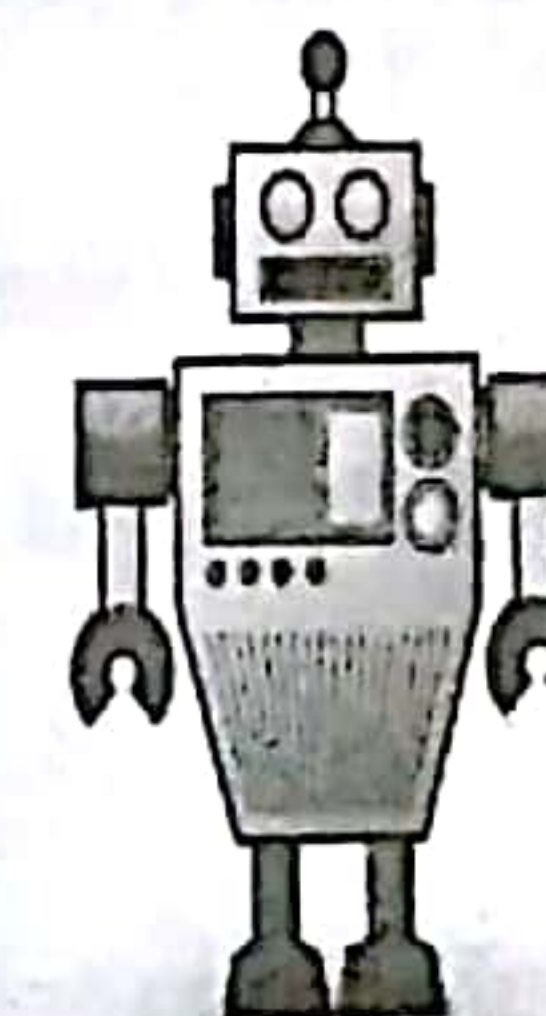
☐ In the 1700s

2. Most robots resemble humans.

☐ True

☐ False

☐ Usually



3. What is an android?

- ☐ A human-shaped robot
- ☐ A dog-shaped robot
- ☐ An angel-shaped robot

4. Which of the following types of robot really exists?

- ☐ Carbots
- ☐ Farmbots
- ☐ Bankbots

5. What jobs are robots often used for?

- ☐ To program computers
- ☐ To train dogs
- ☐ To perform dangerous jobs

6. What is cyborg?

- ☐ Part psychic, part robot
- ☐ Part human, part robot
- ☐ Part horse, part robot

7. What is the hardest for a robot to do?

- ☐ Talk
- ☐ Walk
- ☐ Reach



SECOND-TERM TEST 1

Time allotted: 60 min.

I. Decide the word which has different sound in the part underlined. (1 p)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>fore</u> st | B. <u>em</u> pty | C. <u>en</u> vironment | D. <u>fa</u> stest |
| 2. A. <u>re</u> duce | B. <u>re</u> cognise | C. <u>re</u> gard | D. <u>re</u> move |
| 3. A. <u>plan</u> et | B. <u>tr</u> ash | C. <u>und</u> erstand | D. <u>wa</u> ste |
| 4. A. <u>marath</u> on | B. <u>th</u> erefore | C. <u>weath</u> erman | D. <u>togeth</u> er |
| 5. A. <u>pron</u> ounce | B. <u>ann</u> ounce | C. <u>mo</u> uth | D. <u>enough</u> |

II. Give the opposite of the underlined words in the following sentences. (1 p)

- That is the wrong answer to the question. →
- Sandy swims the best of the class. →
- He asked me to help him, and I agreed. →
- My father is a very patient person. →
- Kate's family live in an ancient city in Italy. →

III. Put the verbs in brackets in their correct form. (1 p)

- If we (not economise) on electricity, there will be power cuts.
- I hope he (finish) his homework before we (get) back.
- If we sit too far away from the screen I (not be) able to see the film.
- Listen to those people! What language they (speak)?

IV. Give the correct form of the words in brackets to finish the letter. (2 p)

Dear Kay,

Isabella and I are having the (1. good) _____ holiday of our life! We are in Vinabliss Resort, one of the (2. lovely) _____ islands in the Eastern Sea. Although it is much (3. small) _____ than Vinaland, there seems to be

(4. much) _____ to do than in Vinaland. Moreover, the people here seem to be (5. friendly) _____ than those on other islands. We are staying in the (6. modern) _____ hotel I have ever seen. It is far (7. comfortable) _____ than any other hotels and it is even (8. big) _____ than the world-famous Calton hotel. The (9. near) _____ beach is (10. little) _____ than a hundred metres away, so we can go swimming a lot. It's really good and I want you to be here with us.

Love,
Maltida

V. Choose a suitable word from the box to put in each blank to finish the passage. (2 p)

from	means	in	waste	possible
wind	should	green	However	who

Much of our waste, especially waste (1) factories, electric-powered stations, the chemical industry and heavy industry, is very dangerous. Fish die (2) the lakes, rivers and seas; forest trees die, too. Much of this dangerous (3) goes into the air and is carried by the (4)..... for great distances.

The Earth is our home. We (5) take care of it, for ourselves, and for our children and grandchildren. This (6) we have to keep our environment (7) and clean. The importance of this task is pointed out by ecologists - the scientists (8) study the relations between living things and the environment. (9), each of us must do everything (10) to keep the land, air and water clean.

VI. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each question. (1 p)

Scientists believe that the smart home may be the home of the future. These homes may be of different shapes and sizes. They may also float on the water.

Scientists have designed the eco houseboat – a kind of house floating on the sea. But the houseboat is **stable** and doesn't rock heavily when there

are big waves. It makes use of wave and solar energy to move it around and provide power. It also has solar panels on the top of the house to generate electricity. And it can recycle all kinds of household waste.

A robot controls everything in the house and does the housework. In the kitchen, smart refrigerators and dish washers can automatically work by themselves. A smart oven can cook your favourite dishes. All these things and other advances will make our life much better.

- The eco houseboat will be _____.
A. in the air
B. on the sea
C. in the ocean
D. on big waves
- The word "stable" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. comfortable
B. not moving
C. not sinking
D. peaceful
- What is special about the kitchen in the houseboat?
A. A robot
B. Special dishes
C. Smart equipment
D. Dish washers
- Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Scientists have built the eco houseboat.
B. The eco houseboat can make power.
C. The houseboat can recycle waste.
D. Our life will be better.
- What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Life in the future
B. Generating electricity in the future
C. Shapes and sizes of houses
D. A special kind of house

VII. Join the pairs of sentences, using the suggestions given in brackets.

- I must ring John. I won't forget, I hope. (I hope I)
- His uncle helped him. He was able to finish his course. (Because)
- I think we should go ahead. No one disapproves of the plan. (As)

4. It was raining heavily. They continued to play tennis. (Although)
5. "Ambulance" is written backwards. You can read it in the mirror. (so)

VIII. Rewrite the sentences, so that their meaning stays the same, using the beginning given for each. (1 p)

1. Our sources of energy will soon end if we don't try to save them.
→ Unless
2. Barbara plays chess better than Mike.
→ Mike doesn't
3. There are too few glasses for everyone to have a drink.
→ We haven't got
4. This is the most beautiful sight I have ever visited.
→ This is the first time
5. It is my sister's eighteenth birthday next week.
→ My sister will

SECOND TERM TEST 2

(Advanced)

Time allotted: 90 min.

I. Decide the word which has different sound in the part underlined. (1 p)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. electric <u>i</u> ty | B. loc <u>a</u> l | C. helic <u>o</u> pter | D. skyscr <u>a</u> per |
| 2. A. ath <u>e</u> lete | B. four <u>th</u> | C. clo <u>th</u> ing | D. the <u>a</u> tre |
| 3. A. s <u>a</u> id | B. p <u>a</u> id | C. l <u>a</u> id | D. w <u>a</u> it |
| 4. A. c <u>a</u> ught | B. <u>a</u> unt | C. <u>a</u> udience | D. bec <u>a</u> use |
| 5. A. cr <u>e</u> ature | B. p <u>e</u> ach | C. b <u>e</u> aten | D. h <u>e</u> althy |

II. Fill each blank with one of the words given to complete the following passage. There are more words than needed. (1 p)

communication	read	variety
numbers	among	use

Libraries form a vital part of man's system of (1) and education. They make available - through books and a (2) of other media - knowledge that has been accumulated through the ages. People in all walks of life, including students, teachers, businessmen, government officials, and scientists, (3) library resources in their work. In addition, large (4) of people turn to libraries to satisfy a desire for knowledge. All in all, the library ranks (5) man's most useful service institutions.

III. Put the verbs in brackets in their correct form. (1 p)

1. It is an awful film. It (be) the worst film that I ever (see)
2. Khanh usually (play) football with his friends after school, but yesterday he (not play) as he was tired.
3. If you (wait) much longer before you make up your mind, it (be) too late.

4. After three days of rain, I'm glad the sun (shine) again today.
5. I know from my experience that (gain) a good knowledge of a foreign language, one must work hard at it every day.
6. I (repaint) the walls. They look great! The room (be) much lighter now.

IV. Fill each blank with a correct preposition. (1 p)

Amanda is very good (1) playing tennis. She often dreams (2) becoming a professional tennis player one day, but she knows that the chance of making a living (3) a professional player is very small, indeed. Even though Amanda is only interested (4) playing tennis all day long, she knows that it is not a pleasant way (5) living if you have to invest all your time (6) practising. Modern methods (7) training are so hard, and take up so much time that you also run the risk (8) missing a lot of time (9) school, and for Amanda, tennis is not a reason (10) leaving school before she has taken her exams.

V. Match each item on the left with its partner on the right. (1 p)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Would you like to come to my party? | A. Oh. What a pity! |
| 2. What's your favourite programme? | B. Don't worry. I can lend mine. |
| 3. I'm afraid I can't come this evening. | C. Good luck! |
| 4. I'm taking my English test tomorrow. | D. Thanks, and you too. |
| 5. What shall we do this Saturday? | E. Yes, several times. |
| 6. Chinese food is the best in the world. | F. I do too. |
| 7. I'm afraid I don't have a pen. | G. Let's go to watch the VIC Cup. |
| 8. Have you ever been to an island? | H. Yes, I'd love to. |
| 9. I hope the weather will get better. | I. Do you really think so? |
| 10. Have a nice holiday! | J. The Best Inventor. |

VI. Choose the correct option to complete each of the following sentences. (1 p)

1. Parents should control what their kids watch _____ television.
A. from B. in C. on D. at

2. We must be quick. There's _____ time left.
A. little B. few C. much D. more
3. We hope that one day robots _____ be able to do most of the things that a human cannot do.
A. will B. can C. need D. must
4. The antique table is very beautiful, but it doesn't fit in with the rest of the furniture, which is _____.
A. old B. modern C. expensive D. recent
5. We _____ do all we can to help the less fortunate children.
A. should B. can C. may D. ought
6. We _____ turn off our lights and other electric equipment during the Earth Hour.
A. can B. should C. need D. ought
7. What time _____ on television?
A. is news B. are news
C. are the news D. is the news
8. Robots make man's work _____.
A. most easy B. easier C. more easy D. easily
9. The neighbourhood is very noisy, _____ we enjoy living there.
A. so B. and C. because D. but
10. To many sportspeople, taking part in the game is more important than _____.
A. win B. to win C. winning D. won

VII. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways by which man pollutes his surroundings. Man dirties the air with gases and smokes, poisons the water with chemicals and other substances, and damages the soil with too many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings in various other ways. For example, people ruin the natural beauty by scattering junk and litter on the land and in the water. They operate machines and motor vehicles that fill the air with disturbing noise.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing mankind today. Air, water, and soil are necessary to the survival of all living things. Badly polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. Pollution of the soil reduces the amount of land that is available for growing food. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to man's naturally beautiful world.

1. How does man pollute the air?

→

2. Is water polluted by chemicals and other substances?

→

3. How does man damage the soil?

→

4. In what way do people ruin the natural beauty?

→

5. How harmful is air pollution to people?

→

VIII. Fill each gap with a suitable word to finish the following passage. (1 p)

Energy saving

Saving energy doesn't have to be expensive or time-consuming. But what can you do to save energy? There is plenty that you (1)_____ do to help the process of energy conservation. You can save energy (2)_____ doing things like making sure that the kettle doesn't contain more water (3)_____ that you need, always washing a full load in the washing (4)_____ rather than a half load, or turning up your air-conditioner by 2°C – this could cut your electricity bill by 10%. Make (5)_____ that hot water taps are not left running and replace washers if your taps drip. (6)_____ work, you can turn off any light and your computer if you are not (7)_____ them. Change to energy-saving light bulbs – these use much less electricity, and often last eight times (8)_____ than an ordinary bulb. Draw back your curtains and (9)_____ off the light during the day. Switching off electrical appliances (10)_____ they are not in use makes a big contribution to energy-saving, too.

IX. Put a correct preposition in each of the blanks. (1 p)

1. Nick used to go to the library from time to time to look articles the subject he was very fond

2. This job would be impossible the help of a computer.

3. At first, my English homework was full mistakes.

4. Please write ink; It is hard to read if you write pencil.

5. If you have a problem, talk the teacher.

6. Going there taxi is more expensive than travelling the bus.

X. Rewrite each of the following sentence, using the word given, keeping its meaning unchanged. (1 p)

1. Charles lives quite near his aunt's house.

DOESN'T →

2. The doctor says that if my father continues to smoke he'll be ill.

UNLESS →

3. Does astronomy interest you?

TAKE →

4. Popular newspapers are cheaper than serious ones.

EXPENSIVE →

5. It is not necessary for you to finish your assignment this evening.

NEED →

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1. MY NEW SCHOOL

I.

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. C

II.

Duong: Hello, Frankie. Come here.

Frankie: What is it, Duong?

Duong: Look out of the window. It's great fun.

Frankie: No, I'm going to sleep.

Duong: Don't go to sleep. Look at the snow.

Frankie: Snow? But it's only October.

Duong: Come over the window. There's some snow.

Frankie: You're joking. There's no snow, I know.

Duong: OK, Frankie. I'll put on a coat and go out and make snowballs...

III.

1. board/ blackboard 2. dictionary 3. computer
4. laboratory 5. library 6. gym/ gymnasium

IV.

1. asks 2. makes 3. makes 4. says
5. give 6. are 7. are 8. answers

V.

1. have 2. is reading 3. listens – is looking 4. receive
5. is playing 6. started 7. guessed – was 8. am doing

VI.

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

VII.

1. write/ have 2. work/ study 3. play 4. do
5. look – do 6. make 7. like 8. is - call

VIII.

1. grade 2. helps 3. doing 4. get
5. like 6. is 7. gives 8. English

1. excited 2. length 3. chemist 4. activities 5. healthy
6. sleepy 7. friendly 8. easily 9. careful 10. tasty
1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B

1. Does your school have a computer room?
2. He is interested in both Maths and English.
3. There are more than 500 students in Hoa's school.
4. Janet is not keen on watching sports on TV.
5. How long does it take you to learn English every day?

XII. Sample writing.

There are good reasons for wearing uniform to school. First, before going to school, students do not have to waste their time choosing suitable clothing for the day. Second, they do not have to worry that their friend will judge the clothes or shoes they are wearing. There is no difference between them. Third, when students wear uniform, they behave better because people know they are from a particular school. They can also feel proud of their school.

GAME: The names of eight school subjects.

C	H	D	B	J	L	I	T	E	R	A	T	U	R	E
G	O	F	A	T	O	P	H	D	K	Z	R	O	R	I
E	D	T	Y	T	M	U	S	C	I	E	N	C	E	S
O	U	J	P	M	H	G	E	O	L	O	T	H	Z	Q
G	O	O	J	A	C	E	N	G	L	I	S	H	I	R
R	R	L	R	T	T	A	M	U	W	Q	T	L	W	E
A	R	P	E	H	I	S	T	O	R	Y	A	T	Q	O
P	L	S	W	S	Y	K	R	S	T	J	R	E	P	H
H	G	W	G	W	G	W	E	S	L	I	L	R	L	N
Y	Q	E	F	B	I	O	L	G	C	W	C	A	J	F
A	D	S	L	F	G	J	W	O	R	I	E	T	T	R
S	S	T	W	V	E	V	R	P	H	Y	S	I	C	S
F	W	B	I	O	L	O	G	Y	H	Y	S	F	K	E

UNIT 2. MY HOME

I.

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C

II.

Van: Do you live in town, Tom?

Tom: Yes /s/, I live in an apartment with my parents /s/.

Van: How many rooms /z/ are there in your apartment?

Tom: There are four rooms /z/: a living room, a kitchen, two bedrooms /z/ and two toilets /s/.

Van: Is there a supermarket near the apartment?

Tom: Yes /s/, there are also two banks /s/, three restaurants /s/ and two hotels /z/.

Van: Are there any shops /s/ near it?

Tom: Yes /s/, there are two bookshops /s/, two bakeries /z/ and some small convenient shops /s/.

III.

1. warm, clean, quiet (Accept any other reasonable answers).
2. My bedroom (Accept any ...)
3. Bed, desk, chair, bookshelf and wardrobe (Accept any other reasonable answers).
4. I study, play and sleep there (Accept any other reasonable answers).
5. Because all my toys are there (Accept any other reasonable answers).

IV.

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

V.

1. Are there two buses on the road?
- Yes, there are.
2. Are there six chairs in the dining room?
- No, there aren't.

3. Are there ten pictures on the wall?

- No, there aren't.

4. Is there a vase on the table?

- No, there isn't.

5. Are there three lamps in the room?

- Yes, there are.

VI.

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. E 5. C
6. G 7. J 8. I 9. F 10. H

VII.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B

VIII.

1. She lives with her family.
2. It is between the bookshop and the restaurant.
3. It is to the right of the restaurant.
4. No, there isn't.
5. She works in the company.

IX.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. big | 6. right |
| 2. chairs | 7. newspapers |
| 3. bookshelf | 8. opposite |
| 4. near | 9. clothes |
| 5. dictionary | 10. wall |

X.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------|
| 1. B (between) | 2. A (is) | |
| 3. C (in front) | 4. B (bookshelves) | 5. D (Ø) |

XI.

1. is in front of
2. **has** an air conditioner and a
3. is **near** the
4. is **between** the sofa and
5. are two bookshelves **in**

XII. Sample writing

From: minh@quickmail.com

To: peter@fastmail.com

Subject: Favourite room

Dear Peter,

Thank you very much for your e-mail. Now I'll tell you about the favourite room in my house.

I like all rooms in my house, but I have got a favourite room. It is the living room.

The living room is in the centre of the house. There are three sofas and a big table in the middle of the room. There is an LCD TV on the wall. There is also a big picture of my family on the wall. There are two bookcases against the wall.

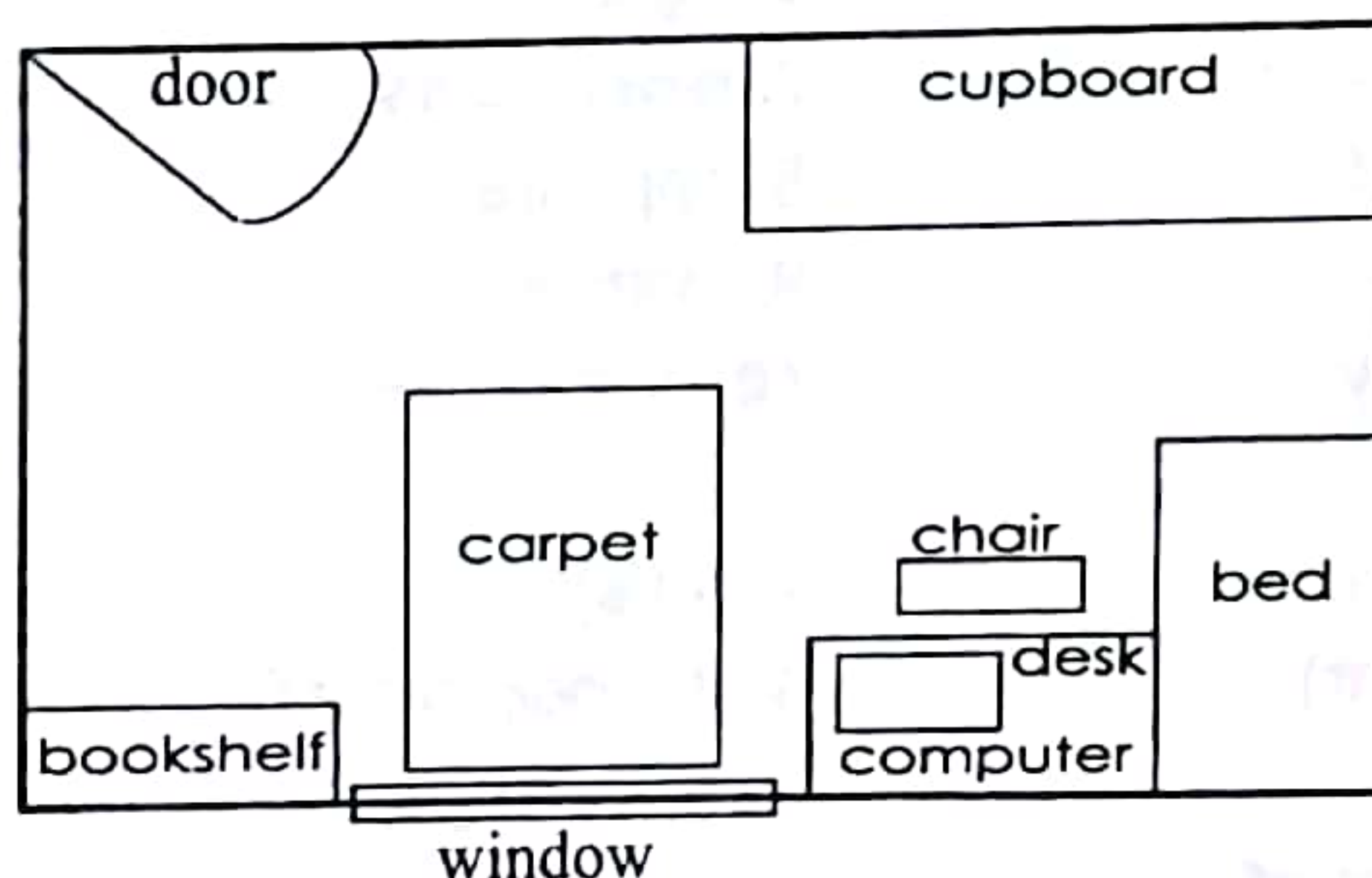
I like the living room best because it is the place where all the members of my family are together. After dinner, we often stay there to watch TV and talk to each other.

What about you? What is your favourite room? Tell me in your next e-mail.

Best wishes,

Minh

Game:



1. My bed is against the wall.
2. My desk is beside my bed.
3. My chair is in front of my desk.
4. My computer is on my desk.

5. My bookshelf is beside the window.
6. My cupboard is against the wall.
7. My carpet is between my desk and the bookshelf.

UNIT 3. MY FRIENDS

- I.
 1. B
 2. D
 3. A
 4. C
 5. B
- II.
 1. picnic
 2. elbow
 3. ponytail
 4. pretty
 5. picture
 6. biscuits
 7. band
 8. play
 9. badminton
 10. paper
- III.
 1. hair
 2. mouth
 3. arm
 4. hand
 5. foot
 6. eyes
 7. nose
 8. fingers
 9. leg
 10. toes
- IV.
 1. bend
 2. hear
 3. bones
 4. clap
 5. carry
 6. legs
 7. kick
 8. cheeks
 9. hair
 10. feet
- V.
 1. independent
 2. kind
 3. confident
 4. boring
 5. creative
 6. shy
 7. clever
 8. hard-working
 9. patient
 10. curious
- VI.
 1. friendly
 2. talkative
 3. independent
 4. sensitive
 5. creative
 6. careful
 7. funny
 8. boring
 9. curious
 10. reliable
- VII.
 1. plays
 2. are visiting
 3. don't go
 4. isn't working
 5. Does Mary have
 6. am meeting
 7. Are you having
 8. doesn't like
 9. are leaving
 10. am not going

VIII.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. is going to kick | 6. am going to wash |
| 2. is going to eat | 7. is going to buy |
| 3. are going to play | 8. is going to listen |
| 4. are going to have | 9. is going to take |
| 5. is going to watch | 10. are going to travel |

IX.

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

X.

- Greg has a mole on the left side of his neck but Henry doesn't have any. Greg is an introvert but Henry is active and talkative.
- It means that Greg is so quiet that you do not realize that he is around.
- Because Henry feels that his talkative nature replaces his brother's quiet nature.
- The set of opposite words is "quiet" and "talkative"/"chatty"; "indoor" and "outdoor".
- Greg will enjoy doing handicraft at home because he is an introvert.

XI.

- His sister has thin lips and small white teeth.
- Linda is taking part in a cooking competition this Sunday.
- There are two arms and ten fingers in the body.
- Are you and your brother playing beach volleyball next week?
- Mr. Pike has short black hair, a round face and blue eyes.

XII. Sample writing

Mr. Viet is an engineer. He is tall and thin but he isn't weak. He has short black hair and a round face. His eyes are black. He has got a big nose and full lips. He is good-looking.

Game:

Across:

- | | | | | |
|--------|------------|---------|----------|------------|
| 1. two | 4. fingers | 6. eyes | 8. mouth | 10. listen |
|--------|------------|---------|----------|------------|

Down:

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. tongue | 2. one | 3. nose | 5. watch | 6. ears |
| 7. smell | 9. ten | | | |

MID-TERM TEST

Time allotted: 60 min.

I. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. D | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. am going | 2. go | 3. do | 4. are you doing |
| 5. am having | 6. am playing | 7. have/play | 8. am having |
| 9. watch | 10. stay | | |

III. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|------------------|---------|-------|
| 1. on | 2. near/next to | 3. before/behind | 4. with | 5. in |
|-------|-----------------|------------------|---------|-------|

IV. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)

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

V. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

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

VI. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1. family | 2. good | 3. when | 4. yourself | 5. make |
|-----------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|

VII. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. small | 2. short | 3. difficult | 4. opened | 5. leave |
|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|----------|

VIII. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

- The art gallery is opposite our school.
- My house has (got) a living room, a bathroom and a bedroom.
- Phong's favourite subject is Science.
- Phuong never gets to school late.
- Where do you live, Ngoc?

UNIT 4. MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. mill | 2. meal | 3. sheep | 4. ship | 5. sit |
| 6. seat | 7. beans | 8. bins | 9. cheeks | 10. chicks |

III.

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A

IV.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. peaceful | 6. public |
| 2. rough | 7. modern |
| 3. even | 8. easy |
| 4. artificial | 9. expensive |
| 5. shallow | 10. small |

V.

1. newer
2. easier
3. more peaceful
4. hotter
5. better

VI.

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B

VII.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. both | 6. have |
| 2. many/ some | 7. difficult/ hard |
| 3. more | 8. that |
| 4. for | 9. find |
| 5. outside | 10. work |

VIII.

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C

IX.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. as | → than |
| 2. more clean | → cleaner |
| 3. telling | → tell |
| 4. one | → first |
| 5. crowder | → more crowded |

- X.
1. The Green Hotel is more expensive than the Blue Hotel.
 2. The square in Ha Noi is bigger/ larger than the square in Hoi An.
 3. Shall we go out and have an ice cream?
 4. How can we go/ get to the bus stop?
 5. Your neighbourhood is noisier than our neighbourhood.

- XI.
1. The people in your city are friendlier and more open than those in many other places.
 2. One thing I don't like about my new neighbourhood is that it is very noisy.
 3. Is the weather here hotter and drier than that in your country?
 4. One of the good things about living in my neighbourhood is that the food is very cheap.
 5. There are many new shops near here so the streets are busy during the day.

Game:**Across:**

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1. on | 2. short | 5. bad | 7. light | 9. wet |
| 10. stand | 11. front | 12. sad | | |

Down:

- | | | | | |
|--------|----------|----------|---------|--------|
| 1. old | 2. start | 3. right | 4. cold | 5. big |
| 6. low | 8. thin | 11. fast | 13. day | |

UNIT 5. NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD

- I.
- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1. T-shirt | 2. ghost | 3. gift | 4. artist | 5. tent |
|------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|

II.

(Students practices themselves).

III.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. desert | 6. compass |
| 2. waterfall | 7. torch |
| 3. mountain | 8. plaster |
| 4. river | 9. sleeping bag |
| 5. island | 10. scissors |

IV.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. the most familiar | 6. the friendliest |
| 2. the hottest | 7. the best |
| 3. the nicest | 8. the longest |
| 4. the scariest | 9. the deepest |
| 5. the fastest | 10. the worst |

V.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. colder | 6. creamier |
| 2. largest | 7. most delicious |
| 3. higher | 8. bigger |
| 4. worse | 9. kindest |
| 5. more intelligent | 10. farther |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. must | 2. mustn't | 3. must | 4. must | 5. mustn't |
| 6. mustn't | 7. must | 8. mustn't | 9. mustn't | 10. must |

VII.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. unforgettable | 6. famous |
| 2. traditions | 7. activities |
| 3. attraction | 8. colourful |
| 4. rainy | 9. photographer |
| 5. interesting | 10. information |

VIII.

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| 1. lots | 6. than |
| 2. There | 7. flows |
| 3. rivers | 8. the |
| 4. south | 9. high |
| 5. longest | 10. beaches/ places |

IX.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. D | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

X.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. D (longest) | 2. B (more) |
| 3. A (take) | 4. D (higher) |
| 5. B (most) | |

XI.

1. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.
2. Travelling to the mountain is more boring than travelling to the beach.
3. You must arrive on time.
4. No beach in Viet Nam is longer than Tra Co Beach / Tra Co Beach is longer than any other beach in Viet Nam.
5. Ha Noi is often warmer than Lang Son in winter.

XII.

The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef. It is close to the coast of Queensland, Australia. It is 2,600 kilometres long. It is made up of nearly 3,000 coral reefs and over 600 islands. It has been listed an important World Heritage Site by UNESCO. The Great Barrier Reef is the largest structure made by living things. It can be seen from outer space.

Game

1. Pacific (165 million kilometers in area)
2. Nile (6,437 kilometers long)
3. Cheetah (101 km/h)
4. Vatican City (44 hectares)
5. Chinese (over 1.2 billion speakers; English has about 800 million speakers)

UNIT 6. OUR TET HOLIDAY**I.**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II.

Alice: Does this shop sell sewing machines?

Shop Assistant: Yes, this is a new brand of sewing machine.

Alice: Is it Japanese?

S.A: No, it's Chinese.

Alice: Please show me how it sews.

S.A: OK. I'll show you. Look. It sews nicely and smoothly.

Alice: But the machine shouldn't shake like that.

S.A: Sewing machines should shake a little. Do you wish to buy this one?

Alice: I'm not sure now. I'll think about it.

III.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. flowers | 6. fireworks |
| 2. plants | 7. calendar |
| 3. presents | 8. rooster |
| 4. envelope | 9. bells |
| 5. fruits | 10. pagoda |

IV.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. f (buy peach blossoms) | 6. e (go to a pagoda) |
| 2. i (cook special food) | 7. a (hang a calendar) |
| 3. c (decorate the house) | 8. j (make a wish) |
| 4. h (do the shopping) | 9. b (play cards) |
| 5. d (give lucky money) | 10. g (visit relatives) |

V.

1. Peter and Mary will watch fireworks. They won't play cards.
2. Tom will plant a tree. He won't buy a present.
3. Mrs Brown will go shopping. She won't go to a pagoda.
4. Mr Hoang will clean the furniture. He won't do the cooking.
5. Minh will eat fruits. He/ She won't drink wine.

VI.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. should | 6. should |
| 2. shouldn't | 7. shouldn't |
| 3. should | 8. should |
| 4. should | 9. shouldn't |
| 5. shouldn't | 10. should |

VII.

1. You should give rice.
2. You shouldn't present a cat.
3. You should drink juice.
4. You shouldn't eat shrimps.
5. You should behave well.
6. You shouldn't break things.
7. You should make a wish.
8. You shouldn't fight.
9. You should clean the house.
10. You shouldn't play music loud.

VIII.

1. day
2. before
3. paint
4. make/ cook
5. together

6. be
7. kinds
8. of
9. receive
10. visit

IX.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

X.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. going | → go |
| 2. shouldn't | → should |
| 3. will | → won't |
| 4. to tell | → tell |
| 5. to be | → be |

XI.

1. you should go to
2. I will finish the exercise
3. probably won't/ will not do
4. I will ever break
5. should not eat lots of

XII.

From: lan@quickmail.com
 To: mary@fastmail.com
 Subject: Tet holiday

Dear Mary,

I feel very excited. Our Tet holiday is coming.

This year I will watch fireworks. I will help my mother cook special food.

I will also visit our relatives.

However, I won't go to a pagoda. I won't cook *Banh Chung*. I won't eat lots of sweets.

At Tet, people should buy some salt. People should invite friends home. People should also plant trees.

However, people shouldn't bring home a black cat. People shouldn't empty out rubbish on New Year's Day. Children shouldn't ask for lucky money.

What about you? Tell me about your New Year.

Best wishes,
 Lan

Game

1. Reindeers
2. Turkey
3. Christmas pudding
4. Easter
5. On October 31st (Children dress like ghosts and witches)
6. Carnival
7. Thanksgiving
8. – In the UK: the 4th Sunday of March
– In the USA and Canada: the 2nd Sunday of May
9. Columbus Day
10. April Fool's Day (April 1st)

FIRST TERM TEST 1

Time allotted: 60 min.

I. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A

II. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. Close 2. clean 3. most expensive
4. uninteresting/ boring 5. end/ finish

III. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. are you looking 2. am doing – am watching
3. don't have/ do not have – like

IV. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)

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

V. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)

1. holiday 2. enjoy 3. fairs 4. brightly 5. crowded
6. prepared 7. visitor 8. lucky 9. love 10. wishes

VI. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. faster than 2. cheaper – more convenient
3. most beautiful – largest

VII. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. D

VIII. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. Could you show me the way to the City's Exhibition, please?
2. Your room is bigger/ larger than mine/ my room.
3. No girl in my class is taller than Hang.
4. Are you good at making friends?
5. I advise you to prepare carefully for your journey.

FIRST TERM TEST 2 (Advanced)

Time allotted: 90 min.

I. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C

II. (10 x 0.1 = 1 p)

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

III. (10 x 0.1 = 1 p)

1. see 2. help 3. decorate 4. reading
5. going 6. to watch 7. staying 8. celebrating
9. have 10. carry

IV. (10 x 0.1 = 1 p)

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

V. (10 x 0.1 = 1 p)

1. Viewers 2. attentively 3. cannot 4. doing
5. supports 6. secondary 7. older 8. turn down
9. expensive 10. make tapes

VI. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. in 2. wonders 3. most 4. animals 5. grow

VII. (10 x 0.1 = 1 p)

1. household 2. friendly 3. happiness 4. personality
5. strength 6. worst 7. harmful 8. Actions
9. sleeper - slightest

VIII. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. There are parades in the streets.
2. They clean their houses to clean out bad luck.

3. They try to avoid owing money.
4. It is held in the middle of April.
5. (It is important to throw water on older people) because it shows respect to them.

IX. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. I like to have bread and butter for breakfast.
2. How often do you come to visit your grandparents?
3. Do you usually brush your teeth before you go to bed?
4. There is an interesting film on TV tonight.
5. My family are going to the beach for two weeks this summer.

X. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. My mother is never free from morning till night.
2. The Nile River is much longer than the Red River.
3. Both students and teachers can borrow books from the library.
4. "You should take more exercise".
5. The children enjoy watching dragon dance in the street at Tet.

UNIT 7. TELEVISION

I.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B

II.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1. theater/ theatre | 6. earth |
| 2. feather | 7. tooth |
| 3. mouth | 8. thirsty |
| 4. thread | 9. north |
| 5. together | 10. throw |

III.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. sports | 6. animals |
| 2. comedy | 7. game show |
| 3. cartoon | 8. news |
| 4. weather forecast | 9. music |
| 5. science | 10. education |

IV.

- | | |
|---------|--------------------|
| 1. What | 2. Which/ What |
| 3. Why | 4. What time/ When |

5. How often
7. How long
9. How many

6. Who
8. Where
10. How much

V.

1. How many hours does your brother watch TV a day?
2. Who do you like best in the Weekend Meeting shows?
3. What time/ When does the news programmes often finish?
4. What did you watch on TV last night?
5. How much is the new television?
6. Where did Tom put the remote control?
7. How often do they go to the English club?
8. Why did she miss a week's lesson?
9. How does that newsreader usually get to work?
10. How long did the game show last?

VI.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|--------|--------|
| 1. because | 2. but | 3. so | 4. but | 5. and |
| 6. Although | 7. because | 8. although | 9. and | 10. so |

VII.

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

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

IX.

1. It is broadcast on the BBC and around the world.
2. It was first broadcast on 13th January 1999.
3. His talking vehicles do.
4. It is Pilchard.
5. It is "Can we fix it? Yes, we can!"

X.

1. C (ϕ)
2. A (How)
3. B (because)
4. A (Which)
5. B (but)

XI.

1. My father always reads the newspaper and watches the TV news in the morning.
2. Mr. Minh wanted a cup of tea, so he heated some water.
3. I called their house, but no one answered the phone.
4. The teacher couldn't hear the question because the class was so noisy.
5. Although I like cartoons, I don't watch them much.

XII.

1. Although Phong was sleepy, he stayed up to watch the end of the game on TV.
2. Where is the new remote control that I bought last week?
3. I turned up the TV because I wanted to hear the music clearly.
4. What kind of TV programme did you like watching most when you were small?
5. Hoa likes eating noodles, but her mother always cooks rice for her.

Game:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Vladimir Zworykin | 6. Baseball |
| 2. John Logie Baird | 7. Wristwatches |
| 3. Felix The Cat | 8. Telstar |
| 4. New York | 9. Cable |
| 5. Franklin Roosevelt | 10. 1954 |

UNIT 8. SPORTS AND GAMES

I.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1. bear | 2. chair | 3. ears | 4. pair | 5. deer |
| 6. hair | 7. beer | 8. tears | 9. pear | 10. square |

II.

- Mary: I've lost two small hairbrushes, Claire. They're a pair.
 Claire: Have you looked carefully everywhere?
 Mary: Yes. They're nowhere here.
 Claire: Have you looked upstairs?
 Mary: Yes. I've looked everywhere upstairs and downstairs. They aren't anywhere.

Claire:

Hm! Are they square, Mary?

Mary:

Yes. They're square hairbrushes. Have you seen them anywhere?

Claire:

Well, you're wearing one of them in your hair, near your right ear!

Mary:

Oh dear! Then where's the other one?

Claire:

It's over there under the chair.

III.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. volleyball | 6. tennis |
| 2. cycling | 7. skiing |
| 3. swimming | 8. table tennis |
| 4. badminton | 9. football |
| 5. running | 10. fishing |

IV.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. famous | 6. Congratulations |
| 2. information | 7. equipment |
| 3. professional | 8. useful |
| 4. instructor(s) | 9. loudly |
| 5. competition | 10. exhausted |

V.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. were – went | 4. Did you watch |
| 2. didn't go – stayed – did | 5. doesn't play – likes |
| 3. isn't working | 6. took |

VI.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. watched | 6. played |
| 2. walked | 7. bought |
| 3. ate | 8. began |
| 4. visited | 9. took |
| 5. wrote | 10. got up |

VII.

1. Don't eat candy, and get more exercise.
2. Please bring me a glass of water.
3. Please don't open the window.
4. Please don't wake him up.
5. Please take it to the post office.

6. Please say that again.
7. Please fill it out.
8. Call me in twenty minutes.
9. Go straight for two blocks.
10. Don't clean my room.

VIII.

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

IX.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. an | 2. increase | 3. more | 4. not | 5. are |
| 6. form | 7. with | 8. too | 9. any | 10. for |

X.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XI.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. B (bought) | 2. A (were) | 3. C (didn't) |
| 4. D (weren't) | 5. B (take) | |

XII.

Football seems to be the most popular game in England. Young and old are all fond of watching it. Important matches often take place at weekends. As soon as the game begins, people start shouting and cheering for one side or the other. Some even begin throwing things and fighting. They only stop doing these things when the game finishes.

Game:

Individual usually done alone	Needs 2 or 4 people	Needs a team
6. ice-skating	1. squash 2. boxing 5. hockey 8. snooker 9. table tennis 10. badminton 12. chess	3. rugby 4. baseball 7. cricket 11. basketball

UNIT 9. CITIES OF THE WORLD

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| I. | 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. B |
| II. | 1. rose | 2. wine | 3. nose | 4. snow | 5. bike/ bicycle |
| | 6. drive | 7. old | 8. boat | 9. kite | 10. throw |

- | | | |
|------|---------------|-------------------|
| III. | 1. has eaten | 6. have watched |
| | 2. have read | 7. has drunk |
| | 3. has played | 8. has cooked |
| | 4. have seen | 9. have travelled |
| | 5. has walked | 10. has waken up |

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|
| IV. | 1. visited | 6. Did you meet |
| | 2. Have you ever been | 7. don't open |
| | 3. goes | 8. hasn't done |
| | 4. didn't take | 9. Do you clean |
| | 5. has never seen | 10. has talked |

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------|
| V. | 1. most delicious | 6. bigger |
| | 2. busier | 7. best |
| | 3. smallest | 8. worse |
| | 4. more modern | 9. noisiest |
| | 5. most expensive | 10. most historic |

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

- | | |
|------|---------------|
| VII. | 1. exciting |
| | 2. buildings |
| | 3. playwright |
| | 4. activities |
| | 5. creature |

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|
| 1. most | 2. the | 3. has | 4. for | 5. than |
| 6. one | 7. it | 8. say | 9. problems | 10. of |

IX.

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

X.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. more | → most |
| 2. Did you ever taste | → Have you ever tasted |
| 3. hasn't visited | → didn't visit |
| 4. most driest | → driest |
| 5. eats | → has eaten |

XI.

1. I have never talked to a foreigner before.
2. Ho Chi Minh City is the most crowded city in Viet Nam.
3. It's the first time (that) we have ever tasted fish and chips.
4. Living in Hai Phong is more expensive than living in Bac Giang.
5. I haven't seen Peter for five months.

XII.

A lot of people in the world know Glasgow. It is the third largest city in Great Britain. It lies on the river Clyde in Scotland. Glasgow is a very old city. The University of Glasgow was founded in 1450. The famous English writer Daniel Defoe said that Glasgow was the cleanest and most beautiful city in Great Britain. James Watt studied at Glasgow University. He became a famous engineer and constructed a steam engine. Scotland is rich in coal and iron, so Glasgow grows into a large city. There are many big engineering plants and textile factories in the city.

Game:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Madrid | 6. Brasilia |
| 2. Buenos Aires | 7. Bern |
| 3. Canberra | 8. Cairo |
| 4. Ottawa | 9. Minsk |
| 5. Jakarta | 10. Budapest |

MID-TERM TEST

Time allotted: 60 min.

I. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

III. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. Turn off the TV!
2. Close your books, everyone!
3. Go out of the classroom, boys!
4. Get on the bus, children!
5. Begin writing, please.

IV. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. asked | 2. thought | 3. was | 4. sent |
| 5. taught | 6. began | 7. earned | 8. worked |
| 9. to experiment/ experimenting | 10. set | | |

V. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. Some people think that sports and games are unimportant.
2. Sports and games are especially important to people working with their brain most of the day.
3. Sports and games make our bodies strong and keep us healthy.
4. Tennis helps train the co-ordination among eyes, brain, arms, and legs.
5. Pupils can practise good virtues by playing sports and games.

VI. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)

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

VII. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

- | | | | | |
|--------|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. was | 2. about | 3. has | 4. best | 5. life |
|--------|----------|--------|---------|---------|

VIII. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. Where is Linh reading books?
2. What are the boys doing in the garden?
3. What mustn't we do in the classroom?
4. How often do you stay up late on Saturday night?
5. When do many girls do aerobics?

UNIT 10. OUR HOUSES IN THE FUTURE

I.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B

II.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. train | 6. dragon |
| 2. drum | 7. trolley |
| 3. drama | 8. tram |
| 4. trumpet | 9. drought |
| 5. tractor | 10. trousers |

III.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. television | 6. fridge |
| 2. dishwasher | 7. washing machine |
| 3. robot | 8. UFO |
| 4. skyscraper | 9. helicopter |
| 5. cooker | 10. swimming pool |

IV.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. appliances | 2. wireless | 3. surroundings |
| 4. comfortable | 5. electricity | |

V.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. will do | 2. will water | 3. will cook |
| 4. will send | 5. will fly | |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. won't | 2. will | 3. won't | 4. will | 5. will |
| 6. won't | 7. will | 8. won't | 9. will | 10. won't |

VII.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. might snow | 2. might stay | 3. might go |
| 4. might clean | 5. might buy | |

VIII.

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

IX.

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| 1. so | 2. more |
| 3. most | 4. expensive |

5. have
7. spend
9. way

6. build
8. live
10. about

- X.
1. He will live on the one hundred and fifty-second/ 152nd floor.
 2. To reflect the sunlight and to keep it cool.
 3. He will have central air conditioning.
 4. They will take a special lift in a capsule.
 5. They will be mostly in shades of yellow or brown.

- XI.
1. I went to the library last night and I will probably go there tonight too.
 2. There might not be a meeting this afternoon because the director is ill.
 3. It is holiday tomorrow so my parents won't have to go to work.
 4. The doctor might be at home by now but it is not sure at all.
 5. Tom didn't come to class today and he probably won't come tomorrow either.

XII.

My Future Dream House

My future dream house will be in Nha Trang. Made of sandstone, it will be close to the sea and built on a little hill with steps leading down to the beach.

The living room will have white marble flooring while the kitchen and bedrooms will have timber flooring. There will be many colourful paintings. My parents and I will live there.

We will have some robots in the house. They will help us do the housework, such as cleaning floors, cooking meals and washing clothes.

The family room will be my favourite place. It will be where we watch television, play board games and spend time together as a family.

Game:

Across:

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|-------|
| 2. bed | 4. clock | 6. light | 9. TV |
| 10. chair | 11. garage | | |

Down:

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| 1. table | 3. dinning room | 4. computer | 5. on |
| 7. kitchen | 8. sofa | 12. at | |

UNIT 11. OUR GREENER WORLD

I.

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C

II.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. bag | 6. dance |
| 2. garage | 7. jacket |
| 3. sandwich | 8. guitar |
| 4. hat | 9. laugh |
| 5. stars | 10. pan |

III.

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

IV.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. F | 3. I | 4. G | 5. B |
| 6. J | 7. D | 8. A | 9. H | 10. E |

V.

1. put – will crack
2. is – will wait
3. will help – don't help
4. boil – will disappear
5. rains – won't go

VI.

1. If the sea gets warmer, the ice at the North and South Poles will melt.
2. If the ice at the North and South Poles melts, the sea level will rise.
3. If the sea level rises, there will be floods in many parts of the world.
4. If there are floods in many parts of the world, many people will lose their homes and lands.
5. If many people lose their homes and lands, they will live in hunger and poverty.

VII.

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

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. H | 4. E | 5. G |
| 6. C | 7. J | 8. I | 9. B | 10. F |

IX.

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

X.

1. He makes about 140 grams (of plastic waste).
2. It is sorted out in a recycling center.
3. There are two kinds (of polyethylene plastic).
4. It is usually used to make furniture.
5. It is milk jugs / plastic bags / grocery bags.

XI.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. C (will run out) | 2. B (recycle) | 3. C (send) |
| 4. A (is) | 5. C (are made) | |

XII.

1. If more people recycle, there will be less air pollution.
2. We can save natural resources by using solar energy instead of fossil fuels.
3. You should reduce the amount of electricity your family uses.
4. Turn the tap off when you brush your teeth or wash the dishes.
5. If students recycle and use recycled materials, they will save energy.

Game

Across

- | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 2. green | 5. landfill | 6. reuse | 9. recycle | 10. trees |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|-----------|

Down

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. second | 3. plastic | 4. glass | 7. worm farm | 8. reduce |
|-----------|------------|----------|--------------|-----------|

UNIT 12. ROBOTS

I.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. house | 6. boil |
| 2. noise | 7. round |
| 3. owl | 8. oil |
| 4. flower | 9. coin |
| 5. boy | 10. cloud |

II.

1. That boy is shouting too loudly.
2. That toy is very noisy.
3. I've found a mouse in the house.
4. That noise is very annoying.
5. A little round mouse is running around in the lounge.
6. You should low down your voice.
7. Look! Can you see a brown cow?
8. I've found a coin under the couch now.
9. It's the most crowded road in the downtown.
10. You can make a choice and enjoy it.

III.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. guard the house | 6. look after the baby |
| 2. feed the baby | 7. lift heavy thing |
| 3. make coffee | 8. teaching robot |
| 4. doctor robot | 9. worker robot |
| 5. cut the hedge | 10. do the laundry |

IV.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. can play | 6. can pass |
| 2. could walk | 7. couldn't write |
| 3. can't come | 8. can't hear |
| 4. can cook | 9. could run |
| 5. could beat | 10. couldn't persuade |

V.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. will be able to build | 6. won't be able to laugh |
| 2. won't be able to lift | 7. be able to play |
| 3. be able to speak | 8. won't be able attend |
| 4. won't be able to come | 9. will be able to see |
| 5. will be able to write | 10. will be able to answer |

VI.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. won't be able to | 6. won't be able to |
| 2. can't | 7. can |
| 3. couldn't | 8. won't be able to |
| 4. will be able to | 9. Could |
| 5. could | 10. can't |

VII.

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

VIII.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. do | 6. learn |
| 2. are | 7. takes |
| 3. makes | 8. without |
| 4. than | 9. like |
| 5. home | 10. how |

IX.

1. It would take over many of our tasks, especially jobs of a repetitive nature.
2. Cleaning, table-laying, scrubbing and washing up.
3. No, they can't. Because they might not be creative enough.
4. They would use robots as slaves, thereby freeing people to do more of things they wanted.
5. Yes, I would. Because it can help do the housework.

X.

1. C (won't)
2. A (could)
3. A (can)
4. B (to work)
5. B (wasn't)

XI.

1. is able to speak Japanese
2. cannot read the newspaper
3. he could play tennis
4. can't swim himself
5. being unable to sing

XII.

1. In the future, robots will be able to do many things like humans.
2. In the past, robots couldn't teach in classes, but they can now.
3. Robots will be able to guard our houses when we are away.
4. Some years ago robots couldn't move easily, but they are able to walk now.
5. Robots will be able to do the gardening, but they won't be able to play sports and games with you.

Game

1. In the 1700s

A Swiss craftsman built – with the help of his son – a mechanical boy who was able to write short notes.

2. True

Robots come in all shapes and sizes. For examples, those used in the ocean look like mini submarines, and car factory machines look like long, metal arms.

3. A human-shaped robot

The word android means “of the species” and “man”, but the term covers both male and female robots.

4. Farmbots

Just as many industries have robots, so do some farms. Among the machines you could find: cow-milking robot, and most recently, a machine that shears sheep!

5. To perform dangerous jobs

Robots are brought in to perform dangerous tasks like deactivating bombs, handling chemicals, and even measuring temperatures in volcanoes where humans can't (or shouldn't).

6. Part human, part robot

A cyborg is a human with robot abilities. Kevin Warwick says he's the world's first cyborg because computer chips implanted in his arm let him open doors and control a wheelchair remotely.

7. Walk

For robots to walk, they have to balance themselves and be able to put their feet down as they step to prevent falls. If a robot gets even a few centimeters off balance, they can tip over.

SECOND TERM TEST 1

Time allotted: 60 min.

I. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. D

II. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)
1. right/ correct
4. impatient

2. worst

5. a new/ a modern

3. disagreed

III. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)
1. don't economise
3. won't be

2. will finish – get

4. are they speaking

IV. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)
1. best
2. loveliest/ most lovely

6. most modern

7. more comfortable

8. bigger

9. nearest

10. less

3. smaller
4. more
5. more friendly

V. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)

1. from

2. in

3. waste

4. wind

5. should

6. means

7. green

8. who

9. However

10. possible

VI. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. B

2. B

3. C

4. A

5. D

VII. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. I hope I won't forget to ring John.

2. Because his uncle helped him, he was able to finish his course./

He was able to finish his course because his uncle helped him.

3. As no one disapproves of the plan, I think we should go ahead./

I think we should go ahead as no one disapproves of the plan.

4. Although it was raining heavily, they continued to play tennis.

5. "Ambulance" is written backwards, so you can read it in the mirror.

VIII. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. Unless we try to save our sources of energy, they will soon end.

2. Mike doesn't play chess as well as Barbara (does).

3. We haven't got enough glasses for everyone to have a drink.

4. This is the first time I have visited such a beautiful sight.

5. My sister will be eighteen next week.

SECOND TERM TEST 2 (Advanced)

Time allotted: 90 min.

I. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D

II. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. communication 2. variety 3. use
4. numbers 5. among

III. (10 x 0.1 = 1 p)

1. is – have ever seen 4. is shining
2. plays – didn't play 5. to gain
3. wait – will be 6. have repainted - is

IV. (10 x 0.1 = 1 p)

1. at 2. of/ about 3. as 4. in 5. of
6. in 7. of 8. of 9. at 10. for

V. (10 x 0.1 = 1 p)

1. H 2. J 3. A 4. C 5. G
6. I 7. B 8. E 9. F 10. D

VI. (10 x 0.1 = 1 p)

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

VII. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. Man pollutes the air with gases and smokes.
2. Yes, it is.
3. Man damages the soil with too many fertilizers and pesticides.
4. People ruin the natural beauty by scattering junk and litter on the land and in the water.
5. It can cause illness and even death.

VIII. (10 x 0.1 = 1 p)

1. can 2. by 3. than 4. machine 5. sure
6. At 7. using 8. more 9. turn 10. when

IX. (10 x 0.1 = 1 p)

1. for – on – of 2. without 3. of
4. in - in 5. to 6. by - on

X. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. Charles doesn't live far from his aunt's house.
2. The doctor says that unless my father stops smoking he'll be ill.
3. Do you take an interest in astronomy?
4. Serious newspapers are more expensive than popular ones.
5. You don't need to finish your assignment this evening.

MỤC LỤC

	Trang
Unit 1	My new school
Unit 2	My Home
Unit 3	My friends
	Mid-term Test 1
Unit 4	My Neighbourhood
Unit 5	Natural wonders of the world
Unit 6	Our Tet holiday
	First-term Test 1
	First-term Test 2 (advanced)
Unit 7	Television
Unit 8	Sports and Games
Unit 9	Cities of the world
	Mid-term Test
Unit 10	Our houses in the future
Unit 11	Our greener world
Unit 12	Robots
	Second-term Test 1
	Second-term Test 2 (advanced)
	Answer key