

THẢO NGUYÊN - NGUYỄN BÁ

670

Câu Trắc Nghiệm

Tiếng
Anh 9

(Tái bản
lần thứ hai)



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM

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670 CÂU TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH

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(Tái bản lần thứ hai)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM

UNIT 1. A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

- Malaysia is divided two regions.
A. to B. on C. in D. into
- She often goes to the to pray because her religion is Islam.
A. church B. pagoda C. temple D. mosque
- Mary was really by the beauty of Hanoi.
A. impress B. impression C. impressive D. impressed
- The United States has a of around 250 million.
A. population B. separation C. addition D. introduction
- Mathematics and Literature are subjects in high schools.
A. adding B. compulsory C. optional D. religious
- It's very kind you to say so!
A. in B. to C. for D. of
- Can you tell me how many chapters this book consists?
A. of B. to C. with D. in
- Don't forget to add sugar to the mixture. This is important.
A. add B. addition C. additional D. additionally
- Vietnamese people are very and hospitable.
A. friend B. friendless C. friendly D. friendship
- They were welcomed by friendly in Vietnam.
A. air B. matter C. impression D. atmosphere

II. Match each word or phrase in column A to its definition in column B.

A	B
1. climate	a. an area of land that belongs to a country
2. compulsory	b. to stop being together, divide
3. territory	c. that must be done by law, rules

4. friendliness	d. showing kindness and pleasantness
5. separate	e. that you can choose or not choose
6. comprise	f. the normal weather conditions of a particular region
7. impress	g. to consist of
8. optional	h. to make somebody feel admiration and respect

1. 2. 3. 4.
5. 6. 7. 8.

III. Supply the correct word form.

1. She was really by the beauty of the city. (impress)
2. She made a deep on the members of her class. (impress)
3. Their made me happy. (friendly)
4. Many come to Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum every day. (visit)
5. We enjoyed the atmosphere in Hanoi. (peace)
6. Hanoi is not from Kuala Lumpur. (difference)
7. The girls went to see places in HCMC. (fame)
8. The language in Malaysia is Bahasa Malaysia. (nation)
9. In Malaysia, is free. (educate)
10. What is the main language of at that school? (instruct)

IV. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition.

1. Maryam was really impressed the beauty of Hue.
2. It seems difficult me to meet her now.
3. He doesn't depend his parents.
4. If you have any trouble, ask help.
5. This guidebook is full useful information.
6. We still keep in touch each other although we live away each other.
7. He will go to China the end this week.
8. She went out saying a word.
9. What do you often do the weekends.
10. She was born September 15th.

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. I wish Susan harder for her examination.
A. will work B. worked C. has worked D. works
2. What were you doing when he?
A. comes B. to come C. came D. coming
3. A good letter needs perfect
A. introduce B. introduction C. introducing D. introductory
4. It seems difficult for us abroad at the moment.
A. go B. to go C. went D. gone
5. There used a movie theater here, but it closed a long time ago.
A. be B. to be C. being D. been
6. I come from Vietnam so I am not used to on the left.
A. drive B. drove C. driven D. driving
7. Although we are far away from each other, we still
A. keep in touch B. say hello C. keep together D. keep on
8. Music and painting are subjects.
A. option B. optional C. optionally D. optioning
9. The children are playing in the schoolyard.
A. happy B. happily C. happier D. happiness
10. I wish they here tomorrow.
A. will come B. would come C. come D. came

II. Use "used to" or "be used to".

1. They *are used to* / *used to* go to Dalat in summer.
2. They *are used to* / *used to* playing soccer in the park.
3. I *am used to* / *used to* getting up early.
4. Tom *is used to* / *used to* do his homework in the evening.
5. Lan *is used to* / *used to* writing to Maryam.
6. He *is used to* / *used to* work at night.
7. Do they *use to* / *Are they used to* watching T.V?
8. *Is she used to* / *Did she use to* playing badminton?
9. My father *is used to* / *used to* come home late.
10. She *is used to* / *used to* go swimming in the afternoon.

III. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. They used to swimming in the afternoon. (go)
2. He wishes he a doctor. (be)
3. Is Lan used to to Maryam? (write)
4. They their work yet. (not finish)
5. I wish they here tomorrow. (be)
6. I would rather you the test well. (do)
7. It's time we the bus. (catch)
8. Is Lan used to to Maryam? (write)
9. I wish they here next time. (be)
10. It's time we (go)

C. SPEAK

* Choose A, B, C or D to complete the dialogue.

Peter : Do you have any friends (1) the new school yet?

Mary : Actually, I don't.... Do you think you can help me (2) one?

Peter : Hmm. What kind (3) guys do you like?

Mary: Oh, I like guys who are (4), active and has (5) sense of humor. You know ... like you!

Peter : OK. What else?

Mary : Well, I (6) someone to whom I can talk (7).....

Peter : I think I know just the (8) for you. Nick Walker. Do you know him?

Mary : No, I (9) think so.

Peter : Let me arrange for you (10) him, and you can tell me what you think.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. on | B. of | C. to | D. at |
| 2. A. finded | B. find | C. found | D. finding |
| 3. A. in | B. for | C. of | D. into |
| 4. A. friend | B. friendless | C. friends | D. friendly |
| 5. A. well | B. good | C. better | D. best |
| 6. A. like | B. liked | C. likes | D. likely |

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------|
| 7. A. ease | B. easily | C. easy | D. easier |
| 8. A. girl | B. guy | C. girls | D. guys |
| 9. A. am | B. do | C. don't | D. doesn't |
| 10. A. meet | B. meeting | C. met | D. to meet |

D. READ

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

SINGAPORE

Singapore is an island city of about three million people. It's a beautiful (1) with lots of parks and open spaces. It's also a very (2) city.

Most of the people (3) in high-rise flats in different parts of the island. The business district is very modern with (4) of high new office buildings. Singapore also has some nice older sections. In China town, there (5) rows of old shop houses. The Government buildings in Singapore are very (6) and date from the colonial days.

Singapore is famous (7) its shops and restaurants. There are many good shopping centers. Most of the (8) are duty free. Singapore's restaurants (9) Chinese, Indian, Malay and European food, and the (10) are quite reasonable.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. district | B. town | C. city | D. village |
| 2. A. large | B. dirty | C. small | D. clean |
| 3. A. live | B. lives | C. are living | D. lived |
| 4. A. lot | B. lots | C. many | D. much |
| 5. A. is | B. will be | C. were | D. are |
| 6. A. beauty | B. beautiful | C. beautify | D. beautifully |
| 7. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. for |
| 8. A. good | B. goods | C. goodness | D. goody |
| 9. A. sells | B. selling | C. sell | D. sold |
| 10. A. priced | B. price | C. prices | D. pricer |

II. Read the passage carefully and complete the following sentences.

GLASGOW

Glasgow 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 big engineering plants and textile factories in the city.

1. Glasgow is
 - a. a small city in Great Britain.
 - b. the third largest city in Canada.
 - c. the largest city in UK. (Great Britain)
 - d. the third largest city in UK. (Great Britain)
2. The university of Glasgow
 - a. was founded in the 14th century.
 - b. was named by James Watt in 1450.
 - c. was born in the 15th century.
 - d. was founded by a famous writer.
3. Glasgow grows into a large city because
 - a. Scottish is very rich.
 - b. Scotland has lots of coals and irons.
 - c. Scotland is very friendly and hospitable.
 - d. Scotland is a beautiful city.

III. Fill in each gap in the following text with ONE suitable word from the box.

*industries – population – pleased – shopping
university – bridges – important – countryside*

I was born in Newcastle, a city in the northeast of England. Newcastle is on the bank the River Tyne. It is quite big, with a (1)..... of

about 200,000 people. There is a cathedral and a (2)..... There are five (3) over the River Tyne, which link Newcastle to the next town Gateshead, where there is one of the biggest (4) centers in the world, the Metro Center.

A few years ago, the main (5) were ship building and coal mining, but now the chemical and soap industries are more (6).....

I moved from Newcastle ten years ago, but I often return. I miss the people who are so warm and friendly, and I miss the wild, beautiful (7)..... near the city, where there are so many hills and streams.

People who are born near the River Tyne have a special name. They are called "Geordies". I am very (8) to be a "Geordie"!

E. WRITE

I. Make sentences with "I wish..." based on the given situation.

1. What a pity! You aren't here with us now.

→

2. The naughty boys always draw on the wall.

→

3. I'd like my father to give up smoking.

→

4. He doesn't help his mother with housework.

→

5. I can't swim.

→

6. My friends often go on a camping trip without me.

→

7. I must go now.

→

8. He always goes to school late.

→

9. My brother is too short to play basketball.

→

10. I don't have enough money to help you.

→

II. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. John smoked a lot a year ago, but now he doesn't smoke any more.

→ John used

2. It's time for you to go to school.

→ It's time you

3. How long is it since you saw Tom?

→ When

4. Please keep silent in the classroom.

→ I'd rather you

5. He can't pass the examination.

→ He wishes.....

6. We can't go out because of heavy rain.

→ We wish

7. I don't like you to come to class late.

→ I'd rather you

8. What a pity! He can't come here.

→ I wish

9. They often went to Vung Tau at weekends.

→ They used

10. I'm sorry, I can't help you.

→ I wish

III. Make a complete letter.

1. I / arrive / Hanoi / 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

2. I / staying / nice hotel / not far / city center.

3. I / already see / Uncle Ho's Mausoleum / some places of interest here.

4. Tomorrow / going on a trip / Ha Long Bay.

UNIT 2. CLOTHING

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. clothes do you prefer, T-shirt or pullover?
A. What B. How C. Which D. Where
2. My uncle was a He had a large collection of musical instruments.
A. music B. musical C. musically D. musician
3. Vietnamese women prefer to wear modern clothingwork.
A. at B. in C. to D. with
4. Peter got quickly and went to school.
A. dress B. dressed C. dressing D. dresses
5. It's to call anyone at night.
A. convenience B. inconvenience C. convenient D. inconvenient
6. The Ao dai is the dress of Vietnamese women.
A. beautiful B. traditional C. casual D. baggy
7. have fashion designers done to modernize the Ao dai?
A. How B. What C. Why D. Where
8. The word Jeans comes a kind of material that was made in Europe.
A. in B. at C. from D. on
9. The national dress of Japanese women is
A. Kimono B. Ao dai C. Sari D. Jeans
10. Nguyen Du is considered a famous Vietnamese
A. poetry B. poem C. poet D. poetic

II. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

fashionable – especially – cotton – inspiration
unique – wear – designer – generation

1. Poets are normally inspired with beauty. They write a lot of beautiful poems thanks to this

2. We attended the fashion show of a leading New York
3. What will you at Mary's birthday party?
4. It's becoming to wear short skirts and faded jeans again.
5. These clothes are fashionable and
6. Vietnamese women usually wear the Ao dai, on special occasions.
7. In the 18th century, jean cloth was made completely from
8. Young is fond of wearing Jeans.

III. Underline and rewrite the incorrect words.

1. The Ao dai consists of a long silk tunic that is slit on the sides and worn over lose pants.
→
2. Wearing uniforms helps students fall equal in many ways.
→
3. Paul is a poet. He has written a lot of beautiful poem.
→
4. She describes herself as a fashion design.
→
5. They are always pround of their country.
→

IV. Supply the correct word form.

1. Some young people today have a very strange (appear)
2. Her clothes look very modern and (fashion)
3. Many designers took from Vietnam's ethnic minorities. (inspire)
4. What a T.shirt! (color)
5. He always wears a shirt. (stripe)
6. She likes to wear Jean cloth. (fade)
7. In the 18th century, Jean cloth was made from cotton. (complete)

8. I don't like to wear (paint) and
Jeans. (embroider)
9. They have just a new style of jeans in the USA.
(introduction)
10. Some designers have the Ao dai by printing
lines of poetry on it. (modern)

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. Mary write to me last year.
A. uses to B. used to C. is used to D. was used to
2. She describes herself a fashion designer.
A. by B. as C. in D. from
3. He with friends in an apartment in HCMC since last week.
A. living B. has lived C. lived D. live
4. I wish you here tomorrow.
A. come B. came C. will come D. would come
5. I English here since I graduated from university.
A. teach B. taught C. have taught D. am teaching
6. Wearing uniform helps students equal in many ways.
A. fall B. feel C. fell D. felt
7. It's dangerous in this river.
A. swim B. to swim C. swimming D. swam
8. Millions of Christmas cards last month.
A. were sent B. sent C. send D. are sent
9. Marie Curie the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.
A. award B. awarded C. was awarded D. has awarded
10. He hates being at.
A. look B. looking C. to look D. looked

II. Supply the correct verb form.

1. She (often take) to the theatre by The Greens.
2. My car (repair) yesterday.
3. your house (rebuild) next year?

4. Can this car (repair)?
5. Must this test (finish) on time?
6. Water can't (find) here.
7. He used to (take) to school by his mother.
8. English (learn) all over the world?
9. My car (not repair) yet.
10. I (invite) to her party last night.

C. SPEAK

I. Read the dialogue and fill in the gap with suitable sentences.

- a. *that color suits you.*
- b. *The fitting room is behind here...*
- c. *If you want anything*
- d. *You couldn't pass me the green colored one*
- e. *Can I help you?*
- f. *I'll take this cream one.*
- g. *Have you got this in a large one?*
- h. *Yes, it fits perfectly, actually ...*

Shop assistant: (1) ?

Customer: No, I'm just looking. Thanks

Shop assistant: Well, (2), just give me a call.

Customer: Err... this jumper (3)?

Shop assistant: No, we've only got the small and the medium but the sizes are quite big. Try it on. (4)
There you are.

Customer: Thanks.

Shop assistant: Does it fit OK?

Customer: (5).....

Shop assistant: Yes, it does. It looks really good on you. (6)

Customer: Hmm, I don't know about the color myself. This cream's going to be very dirty (7)

Shop assistant: I'm afraid I've only got that in the small. The brown one looks very nice on. We've got that in the medium.

Customer: Hmm. No. (8)
 I like it ... How much was it? \$11.99?
Shop assistant: That one's... \$ 13.99 actually.
Customer: Oh, well. Can you wrap it up for me?
Shop assistant: Sure. I'll wrap it up for you.

II. Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

Tom: Hello, John. Have you been here long?
John: No, I've just arrived.
Tom: Did you have a good flight?
John: Yes, it was fine. Thanks.
Tom: Here, let me take your case.
John: Thank you.
Tom: Have you ever been to London before?
John: No, this is my first visit.
Tom: Well, what would you like to see?
John: I don't mind. I haven't really thought about it.
Tom: Well, let's go to the Tower of London.
John: That sounds fine.
Tom: OK, well. I'll pick you up at about three o'clock.

* Questions:

1. Has John just arrived there?
 →
2. How was the flight?
 →
3. How long has John been in London?
 →
4. Where do they intend to go?
 →
5. When will Tom pick John up?
 →

D. READ**I. Fill in the blanks with proper words, then answer the following questions.**

finally – secondary – uniform – firstly
disadvantages – secondly – styles – clothes

In many (1) schools in Britain, wearing school (2)..... is compulsory. Some schools argue that there are many (3) to this system. Most students don't agree with school uniform. (4) when you have to wear the same (5) as everyone else you don't have a chance to develop personal taste in the way you dress. (6)....., people who look scruffy usually look scruffy in their uniforms too and you can always tell the people who come from poor homes because their uniforms are not as new or don't fit properly. (7)....., the main reason why most students don't like school uniforms is because most schools choose such colors and (8)..... that don't suit young people at all.

*** Questions:**

1. Do most students agree with school uniform?

→

2. Does wearing casual clothes make students feel comfortable and self-confident?

→

3. What is the main reason that most students don't like school uniforms?

→

II. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following passage.

CLOTHES

Clothes can tell a lot (1) a person. Some people like very colorful clothes because they want everyone (2) at them and they want to be the center of things. (3)..... people like to wear nice clothes, but their clothes are not (4) or fancy. They do not like people (5)..... . Clothes today are very different (6)..... the clothes of the 1800s. One difference is the way they look. For example, in the 1800s, all women (7) dress. The dresses all had long skirts. But today, women do not always wear dresses with long skirts. Sometimes they wear short skirts. Sometimes they wear pants. Another difference between 1800 and today is the (8)..... In the 1800s, clothes (9) natural kinds of cloth. They were made from cotton, wool, silk or linen. But today, there are (10) kinds of man made cloth. A lot of clothes are now made from nylon, rayon or polyester.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. about | B. at | C. with | D. on |
| 2. A. look | B. to look | C. looked | D. looking |
| 3. A. each other | B. another | C. others | D. other |
| 4. A. color | B. colorfully | C. colorful | D. colored |
| 5. A. to look at them | B. to looking at them | | |
| | C. looking at them | | |
| | D. looked at them | | |
| 6. A. at | B. to | C. from | D. in |
| 7. A. wear | B. worn | C. wore | D. wearing |
| 8. A. cloth | B. clothing | C. clothe | D. clothes |
| 9. A. were made only by | B. were made only of | | |
| | C. were made only in | | |
| | D. were made only from | | |
| 10. A. many | B. much | C. any | D. a little |

III. Read this announcement carefully, then answer the following questions.

Attention, please. Here is a special announcement. A little girl is reported missing. She was last seen 20 minutes ago near the main entrance to the Car Fair. Her name's Mary and she is 3 years old. She has dark,

short hair. She is wearing shorts, the blue shorts and a long-sleeved blouse. She is wearing a pair of shoes, the brown shoes. She may be carrying a large doll.

If you see Mary, please bring her to the Information Desk. Her father is waiting for her there. Thanks.

*** Questions:**

1. How old is Mary?

→

2. Where does she lose her way?

→

3. What is she wearing?

→

4. Where is Mary's father waiting for her?

→

E. WRITE

I. Rewrite the following sentences so that the second sentence means nearly exactly the same as the first one.

1. We have learnt English for 4 years.

We started

2. My father started to give up smoking last year.

My father has

3. They have worked in that factory since 2001.

They started

4. Lan hasn't written to Maryam for a month.

Lan didn't

5. He has lived in Hanoi since he was 12.

He started

6. I haven't seen her for a long time.

I didn't

7. How long have you learnt French?

How long ago ?

8. When did you start to listen to classical music?

How long

9. I last saw her 10 years ago.

I haven't

10. How long have you bought this car?

When did

II. Turn into Passive.

1. He finished his exercises on time.

→

2. People plant rice in those fields.

→

3. They use cars and trucks to carry food to market.

→

4. This boy broke my window yesterday.

→

5. They have known him well.

→

6. We will meet him at the station.

→

7. Did you do your test perfectly?

→

8. Why didn't you learn this lesson?

→

9. How long have they done their work?

→

10. No one could help him.

→

III. Turn into Active.

1. The gate is painted once a year.

→

2. Food can't be sold on the sidewalk.

→

3. She will be taken to Ha Long Bay next month.

→

4. The flowers shouldn't be cut in this garden.

→

5. Rice isn't planted in that country.

→

6. Some chairs are put by the window.

→

7. Are the lessons learnt carefully?

→

8. When was this car bought?

→

9. Why isn't she taken to the cinema with them?

→

10. Who was she invited to the party by?

→

IV. Write correct sentences to make a complete letter.

Dear Mary,

Thank you very much for inviting me to your birthday party.

1. I / be afraid / not be able / come.

→

2. I / many things to do / this week.

→

3. I wish / can go / party.

→

4. I / offer / embroider / Jeans / as a gift.

→

5. I hope / like it.

→

I wish you many happy returns.

Yours,

Peter

UNIT 3. A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. They often go to that to pray.
A. market B. hotel C. hostel D. shrine
2. We have some students for the program.
A. exchange B. exchanged C. to exchange D. exchanging
3. Are you a stamp?
A. collecting B. collector C. collect D. collection
4. Cattle and sheep are grazing in the
A. bridges B. rivers C. fields D. meadows
5. Getting to the village is a very journey.
A. interesting B. interested C. interest D. interests
6. The weather is nice. Shall we mountains this morning?
A. go B. travel C. come D. climb
7. My village lies near the of the mountain and by the river.
A. foot B. leg C. feet D. legs
8. He is considered one of the greatest of the country.
A. heroes B. heroin C. heroines D. heroic
9. What do you think about his of coins?
A. collect B. collector C. collection D. collective
10. There is a small bamboo at the entrance to the village.
A. forest B. forestation C. forest ranger D. forestry

II. Choose the correct preposition to complete each sentence.

1. We will go a picnic next week.
A. in B. at C. on D. to
2. My village is about 100 kilometers..... the south of HCMC.
A. in B. at C. to D. for
3. There is a shrine the top of the mountain near my uncle's house.
A. on B. in C. at D. to

4. We often go for a walk the weekends.
A. in B. at C. on D. to
5. They will come here 11:30 AM.
A. in B. at C. on D. to
6. She took many pictures to show the trip her parents.
A. of B. for C. to D. with
7. There is a meeting 9 AM and 2 PM.
A. on B. between C. till D. at
8. He was born 15th, January.
A. in B. of C. at D. on
9. We have lived in Hanoi 4 years.
A. in B. since C. for D. at
10. She has come here yesterday.
A. in B. since C. for D. on

III. Supply the correct word form.

1. He is a famous stamp (collect)
2. He has a fine stamp (collect)
3. They me to join their family to Hue last year. (invitation)
4. It is an journey. (interest)
5. He is in playing soccer. (interest)
6. It was an day. (enjoy)
7. She sings very (beautiful)
8. The accident happens because of driving (care)
9. You should for an hour. (relaxation)
10. There is a lot near my house. (park)

IV. Match a word in A with its meaning or equivalent in B.

A	B
1. grocery store	a. bring into one place or group
2. collect	b. arrive at a place
3. entrance	c. give food to eat

4. part time	d. bring things together
5. reach	e. where people buy food, small things
6. shrine	f. way from a place to another
7. gather	g. shorter or less than standard time
8. feed	h. place where sacred things are kept
9. sightseer	i. where you go into a place
10. route	j. person who goes around to see objects or places of interest

→ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

- I wish you us someday.
A. visit B. will visit C. visited D. would visit
- He used to full time, but now he is a part time worker.
A. work B. working C. worked D. word
- Let's somewhere for a drink!
A. go B. do C. going D. doing
- I wish you me with my work.
A. help B. will help C. helped D. would help
- The stamp collection made him famous in the country.
A. be B. to be C. been D. being
- They in that house for several months.
A. live B. lived C. have lived D. are living
- It rains heavily I can't go to the movie with you.
A. and B. but C. because D. so
- My father teaching in a small village 10 years ago.
A. starts B. started C. has started D. is starting
- Minh wishes he a new bike.
A. would have B. has C. had D. will have

10. I wish you it again.

- A. don't do B. won't do C. didn't do D. wouldn't do

II. Supply the correct tense for the verbs in brackets.

1. They used to swimming in the afternoon. (go)
2. He wishes he a doctor. (be)
3. Is Lan used to to Maryam? (write)
4. I wish they here tomorrow. (be)
5. I would rather you the test well. (do)
6. It's time we the bus. (catch)
7. He used to to the cinema on the weekends. (go)
8. I wish they here next time. (be)
9. She would rather he here on time. (come)
10. It's time we (go)

III. Put the interchanges in the box in order to have the meaningful sentences.

- a. *so I have to stay up late.*
 - b. *so he practices running every day.*
 - c. *so I wanted to go there again.*
 - d. *so we got home after midnight.*
 - e. *so she went to bed early.*
 - f. *so the teacher punished him.*
 - g. *so we have to take our umbrellas.*
 - h. *so he was imprisoned.*
 - i. *so she didn't have time for breakfast.*
 - j. *so she is going to the market now.*

1. Nga was tired after her trip,
2. Mrs. Brown has to cook dinner,
3. I have a lot of homework to do,
4. He was too poor to pay his debt,
5. The place was beautiful,

6. Na woke up late,
7. The bus was late,
8. It is raining heavily,
9. He wants to be a good runner,
10. Jack didn't do his homework,

C. SPEAK

I. Supply the correct tenses for the verbs in brackets and then rearrange the sentences to complete the conversation.

Hello, Peter! I (1) (not see) you for a long time.
How are you?

For 5 years. I really (2) (enjoy) it. Anyway, what about you?

How long (3) you (work) in advertising?

That sounds very interesting.

I'm OK. What (4) you (do) since I last (5) (see) you?

Hi, Jane. I'm fine, thanks. And you?

Well, I'm still writing books. I (6) (write) a couple of novels and for the past year I (7) (research) a book on local history.

Well, I (8) (start) a new job last month. It's still advertising, but in a new company.

II. Give the questions for the following answers.

- a. *What are you going to do on your vacation?*
- b. *What is your hometown like?*
- c. *Who lives there?*
- d. *How far is it from here to your home?*
- e. *How do you usually get to your home?*
- f. *How often do you go to your home?*
- g. *Do you love your hometown?*
- h. *Which one do you prefer, the country or the city?*

1. ?
I usually travel by train.
2. ?
I'm not sure. I think it's about 850 km.
3. ?
I'm going home.
4. ?
I prefer the country.
5. ?
Oh yes, I really love it.
6. ?
It's a small beautiful village.
7. ?
My grandparents, my parents.
8. ?
Twice a year.

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D. READ

I. Fill in the gaps with the words given in the box, then answer the following questions.

asleep – stations – through – looking – journey
while – trouble – of – relax – although

(1) I have a car, I prefer to travel by train, especially if I have to make a long (2) As the train travels at speed (3) the countryside, I can (4), drink a cup of coffee, read a book or just gaze out (5) the window. Sometimes, the movement of the train makes me fall (6), something you couldn't do (7) driving a car. The (8) is that I hate waiting on cold (9) and I get angry when I have to waste time (10) for a taxi or a bus at the beginning or end of my journey.

*** Questions:**

1. What can the writer do when sitting on the train?

→

2. Does the writer like traveling by train?

→

3. What makes the writer fall asleep?

→

4. What's the trouble when traveling by train?

→

5. Which transportation do you like best? Why?

→

II. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the paragraph.

My village is about 50 kilometers (1) the city center. It is a very beautiful and (2) place where people (3) flowers and vegetables only. It's very famous for its pretty roses and picturesque (4) The air is quite (5); however, the smell of the roses makes people (6) cool. In spring, my village looks like a carpet with plenty of (7) Tourists come to visit it so often. Nowadays, with electricity, it doesn't take the (8) much time to water the roses. And even at night, people can (9) along the path and enjoy the fresh smell (10) the flowers.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. on | B. for | C. from | D. since |
| 2. A. peace | B. peaceful | C. peacefully | D. quite |
| 3. A. grow | B. buy | C. grew | D. bought |
| 4. A. scenery | B. sneecs | C. sceens | D. scenes |
| 5. A. cool | B. fresh | C. clear | D. clean |
| 6. A. felt | B. to feel | C. feel | D. feeling |
| 7. A. colors | B. colorful | C. spots | D. styles |
| 8. A. villages | B. towns | C. villagers | D. city-dwellers |
| 9. A. waked | B. walked | C. walk | D. walking |
| 10. A. on | B. of | C. in | D. at |

**III. Fill in each blank space with the most suitable word from the box.
Make any changes in the form if necessary.**

run – pick – wait – stop
turn – drop – cross – collect

At 6:30 in the morning, the bus (1) Ba and his family from their home. After (2) up everyone, the bus continued North on the highway number 1. It (3) the Dragon bridge and (4) at the gas station to get some more fuel. Then, it left the highway and turned left onto a small road westward. This road (5) between green paddy fields, so the people on the bus could see a lot of cows and buffaloes. The road ended before a big store beside a pond. Instead of (6) left towards a small airport, the bus went in the opposite direction. It didn't stay on that road for very long, but turned left onto a road which went across a small bamboo forest. Finally, the bus (7) everyone at the parking lot ten meters from a big old Banyan tree. It would park there and (8) for people to come back in the evening.

IV. Read this paragraph carefully, then answer the following questions.

Last Sunday, Nam went on excursion to Oxford. He got up early and took a bus, so he arrived there on time. In the morning, he visited the National Gallery, Big Ben and the Hyde Park. In the afternoon, he bought a dictionary and a small disc with the words "Oxford University". He met some English students in the bookshop. He was happy to practice speaking English with many foreigners. Although he felt a bit tired, he had a nice day.

*** Questions:**

1. Where did Nam go last Sunday?

→

2. How did he go there?

→

3. What did he visit?

→

4. Where did he meet some English students?

→

5. What did he do with some foreigners?

→

6. Was he tired after the trip?

→

E. WRITE

I. Rewrite the following sentences so that the second sentence means exactly the same as the sentence before it.

1. I like playing soccer and that's why I spend a lot of time on that game.

→

2. Because the weather was cold, they had to cancel their picnic.

→

3. They studied very hard and that was why they passed the examination.

→

4. They couldn't help you because they were not here.

→

5. I can't go out because it is raining.

→

6. This book is interesting enough for me to read many times.

→

7. This car is too old for me to buy.

→

8. He is too young to go to school alone.

→

9. You must be careful because he is very strict.

→

10. The test was so long that I couldn't finish it in an hour.

→

II. Make sentences from the words and phrases provided.

1. I / live / 12 Van Phuc village / Bac Ninh province.

→

2. It / be far / town / so / life / quiet / peaceful.

→

3. Every day / get up early / about 5:30.

→

4. I / clean / teeth / wash / face / have / quick breakfast / walk to school.

→

5. It / take / half an hour / get there.

→

6. I / usually / have / lessons / morning / so / often / home late / 12:30.

→

7. I / study hard / school / because / not have / time / study / home.

→

8. I / help / parents / work / farm / afternoon.

→

9. Summer vacation / parents / often let me / grandfather / Nha Trang.

→

10. It / be / great time / because / I spend / all / time / there / go swimming.

→

11. Although / life / countryside / still hard / I / love / very much.

→

12. That / be / motherland.

→

UNIT 4. LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

- This year the only award for the student belongs to him.
A. good B. well C. better D. best
- The restaurant has the for serving some of the finest food.
A. repute B. reputation C. reputed D. reputable
- aspects of learning English do you find the most difficult?
A. What B. Where C. When D. Why
- We think that with our solidarity we can this difficulty.
A. overdo B. overgo C. overtake D. overcome
- They couldn't pass the final
A. exam B. examine C. examining D. examination
- We have many well..... teachers here.
A. qualify B. quality C. qualified D. qualification
- This shirt costs 88,000VND
A. approximative B. approximately
C. approximation D. approximate
- If you study at The Brighton Language Center – UK, you can live in on campus.
A. dormitory B. mobile room C. hotel D. private room
- I saw your school's in today's edition of the Vietnam News.
A. advertise B. advertisement C. advertiser D. advertising
- I can complete a English test if you want.
A. speak B. spoke C. spoken D. speaking

II. Word form.

- He is a strict (examine)
- I want to at course. (attendance)
- This school has excellent (repute)
- We often take part in many activities at school. (culture)

5. If you want to your English, we can help you. (improvement)
6. Please phone this number for more (inform)
7. I want to for selling my house. (advertisement)
8. He is an of this newspaper. (edition)
9. This book is not (avail)
10. He answered these questions (exact)

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. She said that she learning English with you.
A. like B. liked C. liking D. to like
2. The government supplied the victims food and water.
A. to B. with C. on D. for
3. She asked me where I from.
A. come B. came C. to come D. coming
4. What aspect of English do you find difficult?
A. study B. studied C. learnt D. learning
5. If you want to attend the course, you pass the examination.
A. have to B. has to C. had to D. could
6. She me whether I liked classical music or not.
A. ask B. asks C. asked D. asking
7. He asked me who the editor of this book?
A. is B. are C. was D. were
8. He told me he leave the city the following day.
A. will have to B. would have to C. has to D. had to
9. He wants to know whether I back tomorrow.
A. come B. will come C. would come D. came
10. I wonder why he love his family.
A. doesn't B. don't C. didn't D. hasn't

II. Supply the correct verb form.

1. She asked me where I (buy) that car.
2. She asked him where he (be) from.
3. They said that they (sell) their house.
4. I asked them if they (pass) the final exam.
5. I asked him if he (can) help me.
6. She said to me that she (sell) that car the following day.
7. He asked me where I (go) the previous day.
8. The teacher asked her why she (not do) the test.
9. I asked her if she (pass) the final exam.
10. They asked him if he (must) go then.

III. Complete the sentences, using the modal verbs in brackets and the information in the box.

- a. *stay in bed*
- b. *study harder*
- c. *give you a lift*
- d. *help you carry them*
- e. *go on a diet*
- f. *do exercises every morning*
- g. *not do the test well*
- h. *play basketball*
- i. *brush your teeth*
- j. *finish your homework*



1. If you want to be better, you (should)
2. If the suitcases are too heavy, I (can)
3. If you want to pass the next exam, you (must)
4. If you want to lose weight, you (should)
5. You after each meal if you want to have healthy teeth. (have to)
6. You if you want to be healthy. (ought to)
7. If you don't learn the lessons carefully, you (can)
8. If you want to go to town, I (can)
9. You if you want to play computer games. (must)
10. If he is taller, he (can)

IV. Rewrite each sentence, beginning with the words provided.

1. "I have something to show you now," he said to me

→ He told me

2. "I'm leaving here for Hue tomorrow," she said.

→ She said

3. "I'll come with you as soon as I am ready," Tom said to her.

→ Tom said

4. "I must go now," the father said to us.

→ The father said

5. "Who puts the salt in my cup of coffee?", asked Peter.

→ Peter asked

6. "Why do you come here late?", she asked me.

→ She asked

7. "Can you play the piano?", he asked the girl.

→ He asked the girl

8. "I'm having a good time here," said Maryam.

→ Maryam said

9. "Do you like pop music?" Hoa told Maryam.

→ Hoa asked Maryam

10. "Where do you live, the boy?" asked the man.

→ The man asked

C. SPEAK*** Complete the conversation.**

a. *At New Method College.*

b. *Two years ago.*

c. *Yes, I am. Probably next year.*

d. *Ahmed, Alison and Victor.*

e. *Yes, I do.*

f. *English.*

g. *I heard it was very good.*

h. *Yes, they have to read some science books in English.*

i. *It's easy to get a better job.*

j. *My parents speak English a lot at home.*

Peter: What are you studying?

Daisy: (1)

Peter: Why do you think most people learn English?

Daisy: (2)

Peter: Do you like learning English?

Daisy: (3)

Peter: Are you going to visit Britain?

Daisy: (4)

Peter: When did you start learning English?

Daisy: (5)

Peter: How did you learn to speak English so well?

Daisy: (6)

Peter: Who else is in your English class?

Daisy: (7)

Peter: Are they learning English for their studies?

Daisy: (8)

Peter: Where are you studying?

Daisy: (9)

Peter: Why did you choose that college?

Daisy: (10)

D. READ

I. Fill in each gap with ONE suitable preposition.

Dear Sir,

I saw your advertisement (1)..... English classes (2).....
Sunflowers magazine and I am interested (3) coming (4).....
your Foreign Language Center this summer.

I have learnt English (5) 2 years but I have never been (6) England and I feel that it is now necessary, especially to improve my pronunciation. Could you please send me more information (7) your courses and an application form? I would also like some information about accommodation. I can do your tests (8) attending your course if necessary.

I look forward (9) hearing (10) you as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully, J.B.John.

II. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions below it.

People who know Salley Ride say she is intelligent and confident. She also thinks deeply about things, but she is not always serious. She is fun and enjoys humor but she is in a hurry to get on to more important things.

At high school she became interested in science. At university she studied English and Physics. After completing her studies at Stanford University, she worked as a researcher. In 1977, she was one of the 1,000 women and 7,000 men who applied for the astronaut training program when she was 25. She was one of the 35 women who were accepted to start the program in 1978. As part of her training, she learnt to be a jet pilot and a flight engineer. She married during her training. Her husband, Havley, is also an astronaut. They do not plan to have any children yet.

1. How old is Salley Ride now?

→

2. Is she a pleasant woman? How do you know?

→

3. Who did she marry?

→

4. What did she do in 1977?

→

5. Have they got any children?

→

6. Give the fact from the text to prove that Salley Ride is intelligent.

→

III. Fill in each gap with one suitable word. There are three extra words you do not need to use.

*knows – understanding – things – subjects – written
many – to – know – friendship – in – what*

English is a very useful language. If we (1) English, we can go to any countries we like. We will not find it hard to make people understand (2) we want to say. English also helps us to learn all kinds of (3) Hundreds of books are (4) in English every day in (5) countries. English has also helped to spread ideas and knowledge (6) all corners of the world. Therefore, the English language has helped to spread better (7) and (8) among countries of the world.

IV. Read the information about someone who wants to attend a language course. Fill in the information on the Course Application Form.

Mary is twenty five and comes from Scotland. She can speak Spanish and Italian very well and now she wants to learn Vietnamese for her job. She has never learnt it before, so she would like to go on a course for beginners. She would like to learn Vietnamese three times a week in the morning.

COURSE APPLICATION FORM

- | | |
|---|------------|
| • Name: | : (1)..... |
| • Nationality: | : (2)..... |
| • Age | : (3)..... |
| • Which foreign language can you speak? | : (4)..... |
| • Which language do you want to learn? | : (5)..... |
| • Which course? | : (6)..... |
| • How often do you want classes? | : (7)..... |
| • When? | : (8)..... |

E. WRITE

I. Put into indirect speech.

1. He said to me, "I can't do this test"
→ He said to me
2. They said to him, "We are learning English now"
→ They told him
3. She said to me, "I will go to China next week"
→ She said to me
4. They asked him, "Do you like to play this game?"
→ They asked him
5. He said to me, "I must finish these works on time"
→ He told me
6. She asked me, "Why do you have to do this work?"
→ She asked me
7. They asked him, "Shall we go to the stadium tomorrow?"
→ They invited him
8. He said to me, "Do this test again, please!"
→ He requested me
9. The teacher said to them, "Don't make noise in class!"
→ The teacher told them
10. Mary said to me, "Can I borrow you some money? I want to buy this shirt"
→ Mary asked me

II. Make sentences based on the given cues. You must arrange the sentences in a suitable order. The first sentence has been given.

1. Students / said / they / not / happy / hear / news.
2. The teacher said / students / have / follow / school plan.
3. They / had / work / hard / during / Christmas.
4. She / said / she / not / ready / examination.
5. teacher / told / students / there / examination / following week.
6. Other students / said / they / happier / if / teacher / delay / exam.

7. The teacher said / time/ not / changed.
8. All students / made / sad / news.
9. One of / students / told / teacher / it / Christmas / following week.

→

1. The teacher told the students that there would be an examination the following week.

2.

.....

3.

.....

4.

.....

5.

.....

6.

.....

7.

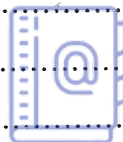
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8.

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UNIT 5. THE MEDIA

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. Who told you of the news? The may not be correct.
A. inform B. information C. informational D. informative
2. I have sent you a lot of letters but you have never been
A. responsively B. response C. respond D. responsive
3. She thinks chatting on the Internet is time.....
A. consume B. consumer C. consuming D. consumption
4. The cost of is very high in big cities.
A. live B. living C. lived D. life
5. We believe the new program will be to everyone.
A. beneficially B. benefic C. beneficial D. beneficiary
6. By learning English, you can get access to the world's
A. develop B. developing C. development D. developed
7. You can see a lot of commerce going in this commercial city.
A. in B. on C. to D. at
8. Can you tell me who this kind of machine?
A. invented B. invention C. inventor D. inventive
9. The next stage in the development of television is TV.
A. interact B. interaction C. interactive D. interactively
10. Remote controls are used to with TV.
A. interact B. interaction C. interactive D. interactively

II. Complete each sentence with a word from the list.

*consuming – magazines – benefit – website – channels
available – the Internet – criers – computer – information*

1. Kien Thuc Ngay Nay is one of the most popular
2. Nobody can deny the of the Internet in our life.
3. The Internet is in our city, so we can easily get access to it.
4. has developed and become part of our daily life.
5. I think that watching TV is time
6. We can see many international programs on different
7. The internet is a very fast to get
8. I don't like playing games.
9. I don't know which is useful for me.
10. The businessmen of ancient Egypt hired to shout about the things they wanted to sell.

III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verbs in the box.


look – make – write – say – meet
play – smoke – come – swim – see

1. Could you please stop so much noise?
2. She enjoys letters.
3. Why do you keep on at me like that?
4. is unhealthy, but a lot of people find it difficult to stop.
5. We're looking forward to you.
6. every day is a good way of keeping fit.
7. I'm tired of to the same place every week.
8. She left without goodbye.
9. Do you enjoy people from other countries.
10. She practices the piano 2 hours a day.

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. Your teacher writes poems or stories, she?
 A. don't B. won't C. didn't D. doesn't

2. Going swimming in the summer is very interesting, it?
A. is B. isn't C. are D. aren't
3. Let's dance together,? The party is so wonderful.
A. shall we B. shan't we C. will you D. won't you
4. Don't talk in class,you? The teacher is explaining the lesson.
A. do B. don't C. will D. won't
5. He laughs a lot because her funny face.
A. in B. at C. on D. of
6. I remember her somewhere.
A. see B. seeing C. saw D. to see
7. Excuse me. Can I in this area?
A. smoke B. smoking C. smoked D. to smoke
8. We don't allow passengers in this part of the building.
A. smoke B. smoking C. smoked D. to smoke
9. Don't forget the letter for me! . I won't.
A. post B. posted C. posting D. to post
10. He thinks that on the Internet is a waste of time.
A. chat B. chatting C. chatter D. to chat

II. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. She must *start* / *starting* / *to start* the job as soon as possible.
2. I stopped *read* / *to read* / *reading* my book and went to bed.
3. Let me *to pay* / *paying* / *pay* for the meal.
4. I asked my younger brother *buying* / *buy* / *to buy* some stamps.
5. Have you finished *writing* / *to write* / *write* that letter yet?
6. They enjoyed *play* / *playing* / *to play* football after school.
7. Tom used to *live* / *living* / *lived* in the house at the end of this street.
8. What were you *doing* / *are you doing* / *did you do* when I came to your office yesterday?

III. Supply the correct form for the verbs in brackets.

1. It took me 2 hours (do) this work.
2. When did you finish (paint) the kitchen?

3. I began (learn) English when I was seven.
4. Some people like (have) breakfast in bed, but I don't.
5. Don't forget (post) my letter!
6. What do you want (do) tonight?
7. I love (listen) to pop music.
8. She continued (talk) during the whole meal.
9. They spent all morning (learn) the lessons.
10. I am fond of (go) to the movie on Sundays.

IV. Complete the following sentences with the correct tag questions.

1. You don't like tea,?
2. Ann will be here soon,?
3. Peter plays soccer very well,?
4. Her father goes to work at 6 AM,?
5. This picture is yours,?
6. They will go to HCMC next week,?
7. You don't use the Internet very often,?
8. He never goes to school late,?
9. Let's go somewhere for a drink,?
10. Open the door,?

C. SPEAK

* Put the conversation in the correct order.

- (a) Do you know what two new forms of new media appeared in the early 20th century?
- (b) When did television become commercially viable can you guess?
- (c) In the mid and late 1990s.
- (d) What is the assignment about?
- (e) It first appeared in the 7th or 8th century AD, in China.
- (f) Perhaps it was in the late 19th century.
- (g) It was in 1950s.

- Chau:** Dad, I'm doing an assignment. Can you help me with the information?
- Chau's father:** (1).....
- Chau:** It's about the important dates of the media. Where and when did the first printed newspapers appear, Dad?
- Chau's father:** (2).....
- Chau:** And when was the telegraph invented?
- Chau's father:** (3).....
(4).....
- Chau:** Radio and newsreels?
- Chau's father:** Excellent! And (5)
- Chau:** In the 1940s?
- Chau's father:** No, (6).....
- Chau:** When did the Internet become a major force in journalism?
- Chau's father:** (7).....
- Chau:** Thank you, Dad. Now I can answer all the questions for my assignment.

D. READ

I. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

The Internet has rapidly developed and become part of our daily life. It's a very fast and convenient (1) to get information. People (2) the Internet for many purposes: education, communication, (3) and commerce. The (4) helps people communicate with friends and relatives by (5) of email or chatting.

However, the Internet has limitations. It is time. (6) and costly. It is also dangerous because of (7) and bad programs. On the other hand, the Internet (8) sometimes have to suffer various risks such as spam or electronic junk mail, and personal information leaking. So, while enjoying surfing, be alert!

II. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the passage.

Television is one of man's most (1) means of communication. It brings events and sounds (2) around the world into millions of homes. A person with a television set can sit in his house and watch the President making a (3) or visit a foreign country. He can see a war being (4) and watch statesmen try (5) about peace. Through television, home viewers can see and learn about people, places, and things all over the world. TV even takes its (6) out of this world. It brings them coverage of America's astronauts as the astronauts explore outer space.

In (7) to all these things, television brings its viewers a steady stream of programs that are (8) to entertain. In fact, TV provides (9) entertainment programs than any other kind. The programs include action-packed dramas, light comedies, (10) events and motion pictures.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. importance | B. important | C. unimportance | D. unimportant |
| 2. A. from | B. at | C. in | D. to |
| 3. A. speak | B. speaking | C. speech | D. spoken |
| 4. A. fight | B. find | C. found | D. fought |
| 5. A. bring | B. brought | C. bringing | D. to bring |
| 6. A. viewers | B. seers | C. lookers | D. watchers |
| 7. A. add | B. edit | C. addition | D. editor |
| 8. A. made | B. designed | C. did | D. built |
| 9. A. many | B. much | C. more | D. most |
| 10. A. sport | B. sporting | C. sported | D. sportier |

III. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions below it.

The word "telephone" means hearing the sounds produced at a distance, just as we see distant objects through a "telescope" or we see things happening miles away through "television". The telephone was invented more than one hundred years ago by Alexander Graham Bell, an American. It is now very extensively used everywhere. In Vietnam, most of the people have their own telephones in their homes. It makes us possible to talk to our friends far away without all the way to their homes.

In actually working it appears to be simple. It has a transmitter into which you speak and a receiver at which you hear; and these two are now combined in the same small instrument, one at each end. The two persons who want to speak have each an instrument. There is a connecting wire and electric battery by the side of each, or there is a common connecting station. It is the electric current that enables the sound vibrations to be reproduced at the other end, and the person at the end hears the talk of his friend.

Its working is marvelous, though simple. Two persons can now carry on a conversation with each other while both are lounging on their easy chairs. There is thus no need now to leave your house to talk to a friend on any business. It saves time, trouble and expense.

*** Questions:**

1. What does the word "telephone" mean?
→
2. Who invented the telephone?
→
3. When was the telephone invented?
→
4. Why do they like using the telephone?
→
5. Do most of the Vietnamese have their own telephones in their homes?
→

IV. Fill in the blanks with proper words.

marvel – inventions – children – wires
educational – distance – message – promptly

The radio is one of the wonders of modern (1) It is a novel system of sending news like telephone or telegraph but without (2)

Marconi, an Italian scientist invented the radio. In 1896, the first wireless (3) was sent across Penrith and Weston through an apparatus he invented.

The receiving sets catch the sounds, which are then, broadcast. The more powerful a receiving set is, the greater it can catch broadcast sounds from a long (4)

The invention of wireless or the radio is a (5) in this world. One can know everything instantly through a radio set. Programs from distant countries can be heard (6) The radio is also a source of cheap amusement and entertainment. Besides news and messages, there are entertainment programs like music, dialogues and (7)..... items for (8)

E. WRITE

I. Rewrite each of the sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. People have used the Internet all over the world.

→ The Internet has
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2. I think it would be a good idea to take the train.

→ I suggest
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3. She went out, but she didn't say a word.

→ She went out without

4. It is interesting to go out with friends at weekends.

→ Going out

5. I often go to bed late.

→ I am used

6. What about going to the cinema tonight?

→ Shall we ?

7. "Why don't you go with me ?", he asked me

→ He asked me why.....

8. She enjoys going swimming.

→ She is interested in

9. Does he spend most of his free time playing video games?

→ Does it take ?

10. Does it take you 3 hours to do this task?

→ Do you spend ?

II. With the cues given, write a letter to your penpal. You should put them in the correct order first, then begin to write.

1. I / be interested in / learn English.

2. I / would like / information / your Institute.

3. I / want / improve / reading / writing.

4. Could you please / information / length of the courses and fees / beginners?

5. I see / Institute's advertisement / Today's TV program.

6. I / complete / spoken English test / necessary.

7. I look forward / hear / you.

8. Sincere. / Helen.

→ *Dear Sir,*

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UNIT 6.

THE ENVIRONMENT

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. This newspaper is every day. It's a daily newspaper.
A. publishing B. published C. to publish D. publish
2. He shouted and looked at me when I broke the vase.
A. angry B. angrier C. angrily D. angrily
3. He is tired he stayed up late watching TV.
A. so B. because C. but D. and
4. We are talking about the preservation of resources.
A. natural B. naturally C. nature D. naturalize
5. Is he really that you can't come there?
A. disappoint B. disappointed C. disappointing D. to disappoint
6. I think most children are creative enough to write poems.
A. beauty B. beautiful C. beautifully D. beautify
7. It is our policy to forests and increase forestation.
A. protect B. protecting C. to protect D. protected
8. Everyone must take part in deforestation.
A. prevent B. preventing C. to prevent D. prevented
9. I suggest to the movies.
A. go B. to go C. going D. went
10. They made their living by fish in the ocean every day.
A. catch B. catching C. to catch D. caught

II. What is the name for each one?

dump – air – pesticide – dynamite
waste matter – faucet – trash – bottle

1. You can put your rubbish in it.
2. You must put it in a rubbish bin.
3. Factories produce it.
4. We can control the flow of water with it.
5. Crops are sprayed with it.
6. We can't breathe without it.
7. It's a powerful explosive.
8. You can hold water in it

III. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the words in parentheses.

1. The air in the city is very (pollute)
2. Please listen to the lecture (care)
3. The accident happened because of driving (care)
4. He is going to all the bags. (collection)
5. She has provided a picnic lunch for us. (kind)
6. We'll make this beach clean and again. (beauty)
7. If the continues, what will happen? (pollute)
8. He was that they were not coming (disappoint)
9. Air and water can make people fall ill. (pollute)
10. A large number of inhabitants have made on how to protect the environment. (suggest)

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. I will be if she manages to sell that motorbike at a high price.
A. surprise B. surprised C. surprising D. to surprise
2. Unless you understand, I explain it again to you.
A. am B. was C. will D. would
3. If you know where she lives, please let me
A. know B. knew C. known D. to know
4. If he a student, he will get a discount.
A. is B. was C. were D. will be

5. you are interested in this film, don't go to see it at any cost.
A. If B. Unless C. Because D. So
6. If you like that book, I will give it you as my present.
A. for B. from C. at D. to
7. If you live in this small town, you earn much money.
A. aren't B. couldn't C. can't D. didn't
8. If you have money, you can travel abroad this summer.
A. a lot of B. many C. lot of D. a lots
9. If you are a student, you can get a discount books.
A. on B. in C. at D. for
10. I won't go unless you me the money back.
A. to pay B. paid C. paying D. pay

II. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable words. You can change the form of words if necessary.

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simply – dirt – health
importance – quick – poison

We are all destroying the earth. The seas and rivers are too (1) to swim in. There is so much smoke in the air that it is (2) to live in many of the world's cities. In one well-known city, for example, (3) gases from cars pollute the air so much that policemen have to wear oxygen masks. We have cut down so many trees that there are now vast areas of wasteland all over the world. As a result, farmers in parts of Africa can not grow enough to eat. In certain countries in Asia there is so little rice. Moreover, we do not take enough care of the countryside. Wild animals are (4) disappearing. For instance, tigers are rare in India now because we have killed too many for them to survive. However, it isn't so (5) to talk about the problem. We must act now before it is too late to do anything about it. Join us now. Save the Earth. This is too (6) to ignore.

III. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition.

1. The pupils were divided small groups.
2. Can you provide accommodation forty people?
3. You should do something the environmental pollution.
4. She found the letters a pile of books.
5. Please tell your teacher the reason your absence yesterday?
6. I received an encouraging response my letter of application that company.
7. My former teacher has complained the students the noise.
8. He died a wound.

C. SPEAK

* Write the expressions from the list in the correct places in the dialogue.

- a. *We can reduce car exhaust fumes, can't we?*
- b. *How can we reduce air and water pollution?*
- c. *It's a serious problem that our local authorities are trying to solve.*
- d. *What should we do to protect our environment?*
- e. *That's a good idea!*

A: (1)

B: I think we should reduce water and air pollution.

A: (2)

B: How about reducing the amount of garbage we produce?

A: Well! (3)

B: Why don't we persuade people to use public buses instead of motorbikes and cars?

A: In this way, (4)

B: Yes, that's right. Say, don't you think smokes from industrial factories pollute the air?

A: Why not? (5)

B: Well, it would be better if those factories were built far away from living areas.

D. READ

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete this passage.

These days it is impossible to open a newspaper (1) reading about the damage we are doing to the environment. The earth is being threatened (2) the future looks bad. (3) can each of us do?

We cannot clean (4) our polluted rivers and seas overnight. Nor can we stop the (5) of plants and animals. But we can stop adding to the problem (6) scientists look for answers.

It may not be easy to change your lifestyle (7) but some steps are easy to take: cut down the amount of driving you do, or use as little plastic as possible. It is also easy to save (8), which also (9) household bills. We must all make a personal decision to work for the future of our planet if we want to ensure a better world (10) our grandchildren.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. with | B. without | C. and | D. but |
| 2. A. and | B. however | C. so | D. moreover |
| 3. A. Where | B. When | C. Why | D. What |
| 4. A. up | B. to | C. on | D. in |
| 5. A. appear | B. appearance | C. disappear | D. disappearance |
| 6. A. when | B. during | C. while | D. within |
| 7. A. complete | B. completeness | C. completely | D. to complete |
| 8. A. water | B. energy | C. money | D. health |
| 9. A. adds | B. decreases | C. reduces | D. supplies |
| 10. A. from | B. for | C. to | D. in |

II. Fill in the blanks with proper words, then answer the following questions.

scientists – pollution – serious – factories
exhaust – reduce – require – percentage

Everyone wants to reduce (1) But the pollution problem is as complicated as it is (2) It is

complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. For example, (3) from automobiles causes large (4) of air pollution. But the automobile provides transportation to millions of people. (5) discharge much of the material that pollutes air and water, but factories give employment to a large number of people.

Thus, to end or greatly (6) pollution immediately, people would have to stop using many things that benefit them. Most people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can be gradually reduced in several ways. (7) and engineers can work to find ways to lessen the amount of pollution that such things as automobiles and factories cause. Governments can pass and enforce laws that (8) businesses and individuals to stop, or cut down on certain polluting activities.

* Questions:

1. Do things that benefit people bring about pollution?

→

2. Is it complicated to reduce pollution? Why or why not?

→
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3. Who can find ways to lessen the amount of pollution?

→

4. What can the Government do to reduce pollution?

→

E. WRITE

I. Make sentences from the words and phrases provided.

1. If you / late again / you / lose / job.

→

2. I / not see / anything / because / it / be / dark.

→

3. His parents / be happy / because / he / get / good job.

→

4. My dog / always bark / if / hear / strange sound.
→
5. She / be late / work / because / miss / bus.
→
6. She / not work / hard / because / be / old
→
7. If / homework / not be / long and difficult / I / finish / on time.
→
8. She / not read / books / because / not have / enough time.
→
9. We / not go / a walk / because / it / rain / heavy.
→
10. If / people / stop / use dynamite / fishing / sea creatures / be well preserved.
→

II. Rewrite these sentences by using BECAUSE.

1. He couldn't meet you because of being busy.
→
2. She went to bed early because of her sickness.
→
3. Nobody can do this test because of its difficulty.
→
4. Two cars can't pass each other because of the narrow road.
→
5. We spent the whole day in the garden because of lovely weather.
→
6. He can't go to school today because of his toothache.
→
7. I can't play basketball because of my height.
→
8. She must stay in bed because of her illness.
→

9. We can't swim in this part of the river because of highly polluted water.

→

10. They couldn't keep on clearing the beach because of heavy rain.

→

III. Rewrite these sentences by using BECAUSE OF.

1. She can't work hard because she is very old..

→

2. He likes her because of she is very beautiful.

→

3. He couldn't go to school because he was very poor.

→

4. I can't buy this bike because I don't have enough money.

→

5. He broke the vase because he was careless.

→

6. He failed the exam because he didn't learn the lessons carefully.

→

7. We can't go for a walk because it rains heavily.

→

8. He left school because his life was hard.

→

9. She was very happy because she was given a new bike.

→

10. I went to bed early because I felt tired.

→

IV. Write correct sentences to make a complete letter.

1. I / write / you / bad situation / affect / lake / school.

2. As you know / lake / school / be beautiful.

3. However / it / become / polluted.

4. People / electricity / fish.

5. A lot / fish / die / float / water surface.



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UNIT 7.**SAVING ENERGY****A. VOCABULARY****I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.**

1. Can you turn the light? It's too dark.
A. on B. off C. in D. for
2. What are you looking ? . My picture book. I've lost it.
A. on B. off C. in D. for
3. There are saving methods and inventions to use solar energy.
A. energetic B. energize C. energy D. energetics
4. I had to pay much money this month for the international
A. calls B. calling C. to call D. called
5. A new air-conditioner will be this morning.
A. to install B. installed C. installing D. install
6. Scientists are looking for an way to reduce energy consumption.
A. effect B. effection C. effective D. effectively
7. We can easily in the daylight.
A. to read B. reading C. readed D. read
8. She won't take all these suitcases she likes to travel light.
A. so B. but C. because D. therefore
9. They are completely short of water now. A number of people have died because of this
A. shortage B. short C. shorten D. shortly
10. What can we do to spend less lighting?
A. in B. on C. about D. of

II. Match a word in A with its definition or meaning in B.

<i>environment – necessities – plumber – luxury</i> <i>enormous – reduce – resources – consumer – atmosphere</i>

1. person who puts in and repairs water pipes, baths, sinks
2. the air, water and land in which we live
3. to make something less
4. very large, very great
5. the air surrounding the Earth
6. person who buys things or uses services.
7. wealth, goods or products people can use
8. great comfort and pleasure
9. needs

III. Complete each sentence by using the correct phrasal verbs given in the box. Put the verbs into the correct tense form.

*look after – get over – see off – turn over – looks up
take over – look forward – take up – turn off – take off*

1. Every Vietnamese to President Ho Chi Minh.
2. He difficulties to reach the success.
3. She finds someone to the dog and plants because she is going on holiday next week.
4. My father me at the station last night.
5. Hanoi was in 1954.
6. Remember to the lights before going out.
7. He was by the police.
8. I was very nervous as the plane
9. I am to hearing from you.
10. He has the business to his friend.

IV. Supply the correct form of the words in parentheses.

1. There is a faucet in your kitchen. (drip)
2. We can protect the environment by air pollution. (reduction)
3. I'm very because they use electricity to catch fish. (worry)

4. I want to see the of environment from the local authority. (protect)
5. She was pleased that she got the exam. (extreme)
6. The old man walked to the park. (slow)
7. Don't forget to drive (care)
8. That's ! I'm pleased that you work very hard. (wonder)
9. He is one of the most famous in the world. (environment)
10. If we go on littering, the environment will become
..... polluted (serious)

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. She is very tired; she has to finish her homework.
A. moreover B. so C. and D. however
2. Is he an actor a singer? . An actor.
A. and B. or C. with D. so
3. He was tired, he took a rest before continuing the work.
A. so B. and C. but D. if
4. She forgot off the gas before going out.
A. turn B. turning C. to turn D. turned
5. I suggest money for the poor people in our neighborhood.
A. save B. to save C. saving D. saved
6. Who looks your children when you are away from home?
A. for B. at C. after D. to
7. Why doesn't she go with her university study?
A. in B. at C. to D. on
8. After coming home, she cleaned the floor cooked dinner.
A. but B. however C. moreover D. and
9. They didn't understand the matter;, they didn't ask for help.
A. but B. however C. moreover D. and
10. He got wet he forgot his umbrella.
A. because of B. because C. but D. and

II. Complete the sentences using AND / BUT / SO / OR / BECAUSE.

1. I like Mary very much I don't like her brother.
2. I'd like to live somewhere by the Mediterranean I love the Sun.
3. We enjoy learning English we find it very difficult.
4. I can't go out tonight I am short of money.
5. She went to the theatre last night had a wonderful time.
6. They can't walk home it is very dark.
7. Would you like to drink milk coffee?
8. It's raining heavily, I can't go out.
9. He did the tests well I did, too.
10. His life was hard he studied very well.



C. SPEAK

I. What do you suggest to the following people?

1. He uses plastic bags to wrap food.
→ I suggest
2. She always turns on the lights when going to bed.
→ I suggest
3. His motorcycle uses too much gas.
→ I suggest
4. They use electricity to catch fish.
→ I suggest
5. There are many cracks in your pipes.
→ I suggest
6. I don't want to watch TV for recreation.
→ I suggest
7. They use many ordinary 100.watt light bulbs.
→ I suggest
8. He is having a toothache.
→ I suggest

9. He wants to go to Australia for studying.

→ I suggest

10. They use too much coal, gas and oil.

→ I suggest

II. Write the expressions from the list in the correct places in the dialogue.

a. *Take showers instead of faucets.*

b. *To save electricity.*

c. *By taking showers instead of faucets.*

d. *That's a good idea!*

e. *Because it is important in everyone's life.*

f. *The roof of the house.*

A : Why should we save energy?

B : (1)

A : How about going to the movies tonight?

B : (2)

A : What should I do to save water?

B : (3)

A : When can solar panels be placed?

B : (4)

A : What's the purpose of using energy-saving bulbs?

B : (5)

A : How can we save water?

B : (6)

III. Make a speech.

1. *How to save energy in your house*

- using energy saving bulbs.
- turning off the unwanted lights.
- preparing food before turning on the stove.

- using solar energy.

→ *Good morning, ladies and gentlemen,*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. *How to reduce air pollution.*

- using public buses or bicycles.
- not leaving of garbage.
- putting different kinds of waste in different places.
- keeping personal hygiene and public health.
- using solar energy instead of coal, gas and oil.

→ *Good morning, ladies and gentlemen,*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

D. READ

I. Fill each gap with a suitable word.

In Western (1) electricity, gas and water are not luxuries but (2) Companies now realize that (3)

..... want products that will not only work effectively, but also save money.

For most North American households, (4) accounts for 10 percent to 15 percent of the electricity bill. However, this amount can be reduced (5) replacing an ordinary 100.watt light bulb (6) an energy saving bulb. These bulbs use a quarter of the electricity of standard bulbs and last eight times longer. Therefore consumers can save about US\$7 to US\$21 per bulb.

In Europe, there is a labeling (7) for refrigerators, freezers, washing machine and tumble dryers. The label tells the consumer how energy efficient each model is, compared (8) other appliances in the same category.

Ultimately, these innovations will (9) money as well as conserving the Earth's (10)

II. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the passage.

In humankind's millions (1)years (2) Earth, many types (3) energy resources have been utilized. However, (4) the last ninety years, petroleum has become (5) far the most important. Accounting (6) over 50 percent of all energy consumed, it is so essential that, without petroleum, we could be faced (7) economic disaster. Of course, the earth's supply (8) petroleum will not last forever, and (9) fact, it will disappear sooner than most people believe. (10) the current rate of consumption, the world's proven oil reserves may be exhausted within forty or fifty years.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. A. to | B. of | C. in | D. for |
| 2. A. on | B. in | C. with | D. of |
| 3. A. of | B. since | C. for | D. to |
| 4. A. for | B. of | C. at | D. in |
| 5. A. in | B. between | C. by | D. for |
| 6. A. at | B. for | C. during | D. in |
| 7. A. on | B. of | C. with | D. at |
| 8. A. with | B. to | C. since | D. of |
| 9. A. on | B. in | C. for | D. at |
| 10. A. At | B. For | C. To | D. With |

III. Fill in the blanks with proper words, then answer the following questions.

power – effective – nuclear – advanced – pollution
heat – stored – electricity – energy – panels

Are you looking for a cheap, clean, (1) source of power that doesn't cause (2) or waste natural resources? Look no further than solar (3) from our Sun.

At present, most of our (4) comes from the use of coal and gas, oil or (5) power. This power could be provided by the Sun. One percent of the solar energy that reaches the Earth is enough to provide (6) for the total population.

Many countries are already using solar energy. Solar (7) are placed on the roofs of a house and the Sun's energy is used to (8) water. The energy can be (9) for a number of days, so on cloudy days you can use solar energy, too.

Sweden has an (10) solar energy program. There, all buildings will be heated by solar energy and cars will use solar power instead of gas by the year 2015.

* Questions:

1. Is the solar energy an efficient source of power?

→

2. Where are the solar panels placed?

→

3. How long can the energy be stored?

→

4. Is the solar energy used in Vietnam now?

→

E. WRITE

I. Rewrite the following sentences so that the second sentence means exactly the same as the sentence before it.

1. Although she was not beautiful, she took part in a beauty contest.

→ She wasn't beautiful but

2. It was raining, so we decided to postpone our camping.

→ Since

3. She wants them to sing a song.

→ She suggests they

4. She couldn't come to class because of her illness.

→ As

5. She couldn't join us because she was busy.

→ She was busy, so

6. Because of having a lot of difficulties, she managed to sell the house.

→ As

7. Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

→ What about

8. They requested us to leave the place at once.

→ They suggested we

9. I stay at home because it is raining.

→ As

10. She was tired and therefore wanted to go home.

→ She wanted to go home because

II. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the passage.

1. He is going to the post office he wants to send a letter.

A. because B. but C. and D. moreover

2. She bought potatoes cabbage at the market.

A. although B. and C. however D. but

3. They learn English they intend to go abroad.

A. and B. or C. so D. because

4. His hobbies are playing soccer collecting stamps.
A. and B. but C. however D. although
5. I'd love to play volleyball I must complete my homework.
A. since B. moreover C. but D. and
6. I wear a hat I don't want to be sick.
A. because B. but C. therefore D. and
7. I am going to the supermarket I want to buy some food.
A. therefore B. because C. but D. however
8. Do you want to have coffee tea ?
A. and B. or C. although D. but
9. She studies well she is busy.
A. because B. since C. although D. and
10. They went to school it was raining hard.
A. however B. and C. therefore D. although

III. Use Connectives to combine each pair of the sentences.

1. He is very tired. He has to finish his homework. (but)
→
2. The room is very small. It's quite comfortable. (although)
→
3. They went for a walk. The weather was bad. (but)
→
4. Our teacher didn't arrive late. The traffic was terrible. (although)
→
5. I like watching TV. I like going to the cinema. (and)
→
6. She wears glasses. She wants to see better. (because)
→
7. He got wet. He forgot his umbrella. (therefore)
→
8. We learn hard. We hope to pass the exam. (and)
→

9. They whispered. They didn't want us to hear them. (because)

→

10. We are saving money. We want to buy a new house. (so)

→

IV. Put the sentences in the correct order, then write a complete letter of complaint.

1. I / suggest / the local authorities / stop / move it / the countryside.

2. I / write / you / terrible smell / sea – product factory / my neighborhood.

3. Sincere / the people around this factory.

4. When / factory / produce / it / have / smell and lots of flies.

5. I / look forward / see / answer.

Dear Mr. President,



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UNIT 8. CELEBRATIONS

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. Can you tell me the reasons for the Mother's Day?
A. celebrating B. celebration C. celebrate D. celebrated
2. We think that Mother's Day should be celebrated
A. nationhood B. nation wide C. nationality D. nation
3. We are going to the anniversary of our 50th wedding.
A. to celebrate B. celebrated C. celebrating D. celebrate
4. She cried with when she heard the news. It was her time.
A. joy / joyful B. joyful / joy C. joyfully / joy D. joy / joyfully
5. There used to be a military in Red Square on 1st May.
A. parade B. festival C. party D. celebration
6. What activities do you want to in at school and at the club?
A. taking part in B. taken part in C. take part D. took part
7. The lady gave her new friend a hug before they said goodbye.
A. gentleness B. gently C. gentled D. gentle
8. He is a generous man. He is known for his generosity.
A. well B. good C. better D. best
9. It's very nice you to say so!
A. in B. on C. of D. at
10. Passover is celebrated in Israel and by all people.
A. English B. Vietnamese C. Japanese D. Jewish

II. Supply the correct word form.

1. There are many throughout the year. (celebrate)
2. He wants to his room. (decoration)
3. Tet is a festival of the Vietnamese people. (joy)
4. I'm very of my father. (pride)

5. We often go to the town house. (culture)
6. She isn't happy with her for Tet. (prepare)
7. Easter is a joyful festival which is in many countries in the world. (celebration)
8. People crowded the streets on (nation) Day to watch parades. (color)
9. He is the of our string band. (compose)
10. He is the and pride of his mother. (joyful)

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. Last night we came to the show late the traffic was terrible.
A. although B. despite C. and D. because
2. I lived in Dalat, is one of the most beautiful cities of Vietnam.
A. who B. which C. whom D. whose
3. The people live in Greece speak Greek.
A. which B. whom C. where D. who
4. Auld Lang Syne is a song is sung on New Year's Eve.
A. which B. who C. whom D. when
5. Peter, can compose many pieces of music, sings very well.
A. which B. whom C. who D. whose
6. he likes chocolate, he tries not to eat it.
A. As B. Though C. Since D. Despite
7. Do you know the man you met yesterday?
A. who B. whom C. which D. whose
8. The men and animals you saw on TV were from China.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that
9. Tet is a festival occurs in late January or early February.
A. who B. which C. whom D. when
10. The car he has just bought is very expensive.
A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

II. Use 'ALTHOUGH' to combine each pair of these sentences.

1. He often tells lies. Many people believe him.

→

2. She didn't eat much. She was hungry.

→

3. He is over 60. He doesn't wear glasses.

→

4. It got dark. They continued to work.

→

5. She kept on studying. It was noisy.

→

6. He ate all the fruits. They were green.

→

7. We could do the test. It was very difficult.

→

8. He is very strong. I'm not afraid of him.

→

9. The plane took off. The weather was bad.

→

10. He didn't stop his car. The traffic lights turned red.

→

III. Combine each pair of sentences into one by using a suitable Relative Pronouns.

1. Have you ever spoken to the people? They live next door.

→

2. It's a book. It will interest children of all ages.

→

3. The people keep having all night parties. They live next door.

→

4. These are the keys. They open the front door and back door.

→

5. Here's an article. It might interest you.

→

6. Where are the eggs? They are in the fridge.

→

7. Have you got something? It will get ink out of the carpet.

→

8. Where's the girl? She sells the tickets.

→

9. Half of the people didn't appear. They were invited.

→

10. The festival is called Easter. It is in late March or early April.

→

C. SPEAK

* Complete the dialogue with the sentences from the list. There is one extra sentence that you don't need to use.

a. *I like it very much.*

b. *That shop called "Zed".*

c. *Oh, thanks.*

d. *Do you want it?*

e. *It looks good on you.*

A: Oh, I like your scarf. Is that new?

B: (1) Yes, I got it last Saturday.

A: Oh, I really like the color. (2)

B: Thank you. (3)

A: Where did you get it?

B: (4)

A: Oh, yes. I know it. It's lovely.

D. READ**I. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.**

Tet or the Lunar New Year holiday is the (1) ^{most} important (2) in Viet Nam. Tet is a (3) festival (4) occurs in late January or early February. It (5) a time for families to clean and decorate their houses, wear new (6) and enjoy special (7) such (8) sticky rice cakes. Family members (9) live apart try to be together (10) Tet.

II. Fill in the blanks with proper words, then answer the following questions.

of – up – from – with
on – for – to – after

St. Valentine's Day is a celebration (1) romance and love. This holiday comes (2) an ancient Roman festival called the Feast of Lupercalia (3) a Roman called St. Valentine who was martyred (4) refusing to give (5) Christianity. He died (6) February 14th, and the date was set aside to honor him. St. Valentine was named the patron saint of lovers and February 14th became the date for exchanging love letters or messages and for sending flowers (usually red roses), and chocolate candy (7) a loved one. St. Valentine's Day colors are red and white. School children have classroom parties (8) Valentine candy and pass out Valentine cards to each other.

*** Notes:**

- . martyr (v): giết chết hay hành hạ ai vì lí do tín ngưỡng
- . Christianity (n): đạo Thiên Chúa, đạo Cơ Đốc
- . patron saint (n): thần hộ mệnh

1. Is St. Valentine's Day a celebration of romance and love?

→

2. Where does this holiday come from?

→

3. Why is St. Valentine's Day celebrated on February 14th?

→

4. What do people do on this day?

→

5. List the two colors of St. Valentine's Day?

→

6. How do school children hold St. Valentine's Day?

→

III. Read the passage carefully, then answer the following questions.

In the United States, people celebrate Mother's Day and Father's Day. Mother's Day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. On this occasion, mother usually receives greeting cards and gifts from her husband and children. The best gift of all for an American Mom is a day of leisure. The majority of American mothers have outside jobs as well as housework, so their working days are often very hard. The working mother enjoys the traditional Mother's Day custom of breakfast cooked by her family and served to her on a tray in bed. Later in that day, it's also traditional for the extended family group to get together for dinner, either in a restaurant or in one of their homes.

Flower is an important part of Mother's Day. Mothers are often given a plant for the occasion, particularly if they are elderly.

Father's Day is celebrated throughout the United States and Canada on the third Sunday in June. The holiday customs are similar to Mother's Day. Dad also receives greeting cards and gifts from his family and enjoys a day of leisure.

* Questions:

1. When do American people celebrate Mother's Day and Father's Day?

→

2. What kinds of gifts does the mother often get from her family members?

→

3. What kinds of gift does she love most?

→

4. Why are mother's working days often very hard?

→

5. Where do the family members have their dinner party on this occasion?

→

6. What are the similar things that the father gets on Father's Day?

→

E. WRITE

I. Change these sentences using the expressions in brackets.

1. Tom will not pass the examination even though he studied well. (despite)

→

2. Despite not having enough money, we decided to hold a party. (though)

→

3. He took a lot of photographs even though the sky was dark. (despite)

→

4. Despite his hard life, he studied very well. (though)

→

5. In spite of living in poverty, they were always admired. (although)

→

6. He passed the final examination even though he was frequently absent from class. (in spite of)

→

7. She is still fat even though she has been on a diet for 2 years. (despite)

→

8. Although she doesn't earn much money, she spends like a millionaire. (in spite of)

→

9. He went to bed early even though he didn't finish his lessons. (despite)

→

10. Remember to treat him well even though you don't like him. (in spite of)
→

II. Join the sentences. Use Relative Clauses.

1. The pupil gets the scholarship. He is very poor.
→
2. She is the nurse. She took care of me.
→
3. My teacher punished the pupil. That pupil was naughty.
→
4. Is this the book? You want me to read it?
→
5. He is the only person. He can solve this difficult problem.
→
6. I bought some pencils. They are in different colours.
→
7. This is the dictionary. I bought it at that bookstore.
→
8. She ate a peach. The peach was still green.
→
9. The teacher can't come to class today. He teaches us English.
→
10. The girl has just gone out. Do you know her?
→

III. Make these sentences from the following words and phrases.

1. It / be / necessary / have a day / celebrate / our parents.
→
2. Children / have / special day / express / feelings, memories and love / their parents.
→
3. We have / opportunity / enhance / family traditions.
→

4. Members of families / have / chance / get together.

→

5. Sunday / a day off / so everybody / free / work / study.

→

6. Children / give / parents / flowers / send / cards / bring / special cake.

→

7. Children / serve / parents / food / they like best.

→

8. I believe / idea / be supported

→

9. It / be celebrated / nationwide

→

10. Everybody / love / parents / want / be happy.

→

IV. Put the sentences in the correct order, then write a complete letter.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					F									
					E									
					S									
					T									
R	E	L	A	T	I	V	E	C	L	A	U	S	E	S
					V									
					A									
					L									
					S									

1. You can celebrate your date of birth on that day.
2. It is on March, the eighth.
3. It is on April, the first.
4. It is at 12 PM on December, the thirty-first.
5. It is on December, the twenty-fourth.
6. FESTIVAL
7. It is in late March or early April.
8. It is on November, the twentieth.
9. C
10. It is in late January or early February.
11. It is on May, the first.
12. U
13. S
14. You can express your feelings to your mother on that day.
15. It happens at around the same time as Passover.



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UNIT 9. NATURAL DISASTERS

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. According to the weather, it will be raining tonight.
A. forecast B. forecaster C. forecasted D. forecasting
2. Yesterday a hurricane hit the of Vung Tau city.
A. coaster B. coast C. coasting D. coastal
3. The can know when a volcano will erupt nowadays.
A. science B. scientific C. scientists D. scientifically
4. A tropical storm which reaches 120 meters per hour is called a in North and South America.
A. typhoon B. cyclone C. hurricane D. tornado
5. The tsunami in December 2004 in South East Asia killed more than 160,000 people.
A. disaster B. disastrous C. disastrously D. disasterring
6. We must find a shelter now because of the storm.
A. forecast B. forecaster C. forecasted D. forecasting
7. The roof under the weight of snow last night.
A. collapse B. collapsing C. collapsed D. collapses
8. He warned me of the in the forest.
A. dangers B. dangerousness C. dangerously D. dangerous
9. Pompeii was completely in AD 79 by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
A. to destroy B. destroy C. destroyed D. destroying
10. Many people become because of the natural disasters every year.
A. homeland B. homesick C. homeless D. homework

II. Fill in each gap with a suitable word in the box.

hurricane – earthquakes – forecast – tornado
typhoon – waves – thunderstorm – funnel – volcano

1. According to the weather forecast..... HCMC will be sunny tomorrow.
2. Ninety per cent of earthquakes..... occur around the Pacific Rim known as the "Ring of Fire".
3. A hurricane..... is a tropical storm which reaches 120 km per hour.
4. In Italy in 1981, a tornado..... lifted a baby sleeping in the baby carriage into the air and put it down safely 100 meters away!
5. Tornadoes are funnel..... shaped storms which pass overland below a thunderstorm.
6. Tidal waves..... are the result of an abrupt shift in the underwater movement of the Earth.
7. Mount Pinatubo, a Volcano..... in the Philippines erupted in 1991.
8. The word "Typhoon" which comes from the Chinese means "big wind".



III. Fill in each gap with a correct preposition.

1. Daddy, it's the weather forecast TV.
A. in B. to C. on D. at
2. Don't worry, everything is control.
A. under B. without C. in D. at
3. Please hurry. We need these documents delay.
A. under B. without C. in D. at
4. We thought the two films were very similar a great extent.
A. to B. with C. at D. in
5. Police officers don't have to wear uniform when they are duty.
A. on B. in C. of D. off
6. Hue will have temperatures 23°C and 27°C.
A. at B. between C. in D. with
7. I am preparing for the picnic my friends tomorrow.
A. at B. to C. in D. with
8. Please bring some raincoats just case.
A. in B. at C. on D. to

9. It snowed in Lang Son the winter 2002.
 A. in / of B. of / in C. at / for D. for / at
10. Kangaroos, which come Australia, have long tails.
 A. to B. in C. from D. for

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. Mount Pinatubo, is a volcano in the Philippines, erupted in 1991.
 A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
2. Tornadoes or funnel-shaped storms can suck up anything is in their path.
 A. who B. whom C. that D. whose
3. We since we left school.
 A. don't meet B. didn't meet C. won't meet D. haven't met
4. I'll bring some raincoats just in case. I hope my friends laugh at me.
 A. didn't B. won't C. don't D. haven't
5. In 1995, a huge earthquake the city of Kobe in Japan.
 A. strike B. struck C. striking D. striked
6. Tidal waves the result of an abrupt shift in the underwater movement of the Earth.
 A. are B. were C. is D. was
7. I can't hear what you are saying. Can you the radio?
 A. turn on B. turn off C. turn up D. turn over
8. Neil Armstrong, walked on the moon, lived in the USA.
 A. which B. whom C. who D. whose
9. Marie Curie, is one of the greatest women in our time, discovered radium.
 A. whom B. whose C. which D. who
10. The men and the elephants you saw on TV last night are from Africa.
 A. which B. that C. whom D. who

II. Combine each pair of sentences into one, using a suitable Relative Pronoun.

1. This is the newspaper. I want you to buy it.
→
2. Have you ever spoken to the people? They live next door.
→
3. It's the book. It will interest children of all ages.
→
4. The Pikes keep having all-night parties. They live next door.
→
5. Where are the eggs? They are in the fridge.
→
6. People live longer. They take physical exercise.
→
7. Have you got something? It will get ink out of the carpet.
→
8. Tom and Peter didn't come. They were invited.
→
9. Paris is the city. I've always wanted to visit it.
→
10. Mrs. White has just had her second baby. She's been married for 4 years.
→

III. Fill in each blank with an appropriate relative pronoun.

1. He is the man I met yesterday.
2. He is the man was helped last night.
3. The bicycle was painted red is mine.
4. That is the book he bought last night.
5. Easter is a festival occurs in late March or early April.
6. Has he found the key he lost yesterday?
7. The city we visited last year was very beautiful.
8. She has a friend is the manager of this company.
9. What is the picture you want to buy?
10. My children, have an opportunity to go to the zoo, always look very excited.

C. SPEAK

* Complete the dialogue with the sentences from the list.

- a. *We like to try and settle claims as soon as possible*
- b. *put some boards over it.*
- c. *I'll write up my report*
- d. *I only phoned two days ago.*
- e. *fallen down right onto the fence.*
- f. *I've come to make a damage report to the house*

A: Good morning, Mr.Minh!

B: Good morning, sir!

A: How do you do. I'm Tuan. I'm from AIA Insurance. (1).....
..... I'm visiting quite a few houses in this area actually. Storm made a lot of damage.

B: Well, you have been quick. (2)

A: I know. (3) Let's start here at the front, shall we? Oh, you've got a lot of tiles missing off the roof.

B: Yes, and the TV receiving antennas fell down. Oh yes, you can see the bedroom window on the left was smashed. I've just (4).....

A: OK. Anything else? _____

B: Yes, the chimney was damaged as well. You can just about see if you look.

A: Ah, some of the bricks have blown off. Right, let's walk round to the back.

B: Here we are.

A: That tree is (5)

B: Yes. It's a real pity. What a lovely tree! The shed roof was damaged too, I'm afraid.

A: Oh yes. Well, that's also covered in your policy.

B: You see, the kitchen window on the right was broken and part of the garden wall collapsed, too.

A: I see. OK! I've got all that.

B: That's about it, I think.

A: OK. (6) and we'll let you have a cheque as soon as possible.

D. READ

I. Read the following sentences carefully, then choose A, B, C or D for each sentence with the disaster it describes.

1. Suddenly the ground shook beneath our feet and the tall building opposite the college began to sway. Windows and doors rattled, and several bookcases in the college library came crashing down.
A. hurricane B. volcano C. tornado D. earthquake
2. Over 50,000 people in Ethiopia have died of starvation last year. Questions are being asked concerning the delay in the supplies of rice and grain, which were recently sent to them.
A. earthquake B. volcano C. famine D. flood
3. Flames swept through the block of offices, burning everything inside. Two hours later only the empty shell of the building remained.
A. fire B. typhoon C. volcano D. famine
4. The river overflowed in several places and huge areas of farming land are now several feet under water. Boats are being used to rescue people in nearby villages.
A. earthquake B. flood C. tsunami D. cyclone
5. The winds have already strengthened considerably and the sea is now rough indeed. As a result, ferries across the harbor have stopped sailing and all large ships have put out to sea.
A. tidal wave B. volcano C. typhoon D. fire
6. Smoke poured out of the crater but no one expected an eruption. A week later, however, red hot lava began to flow down the side of the mountain.
A. tsunami B. volcano C. hurricane D. earthquake

II. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following gaps.

Drought is a condition that becomes (1) the average rainfall for a fertile area drops far (2) the normal amount for a long period of time. In areas which are not irrigated, the lack of (3) causes farm crops to wither and dead. (4) than normal temperatures usually accompany periods (5) drought. They add to the crop damage. Forest (6) start

(7) during drought. The soil of a drought area becomes (8) and crumbles. Often the rich topsoil is blown away by the hot, dry (9) Streams, ponds, and wells often dry up during a drought, and animals suffer and may even die because of the lack of (10)

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. A. when | B. where | C. what | D. who |
| 2. A. under | B. up | C. below | D. down |
| 3. A. wind | B. rain | C. fog | D. storm |
| 4. A. High | B. Highest | C. Higher | D. Height |
| 5. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. of |
| 6. A. fires | B. fogs | C. steams | D. boils |
| 7. A. easy | B. easily | C. ease | D. easiness |
| 8. A. cool | B. cold | C. dry | D. hot |
| 9. A. winds | B. rains | C. fogs | D. storms |
| 10. A. air | B. steam | C. wind | D. water |



III. Fill in each blank with proper word. You can give the correct tenses of the verbs if necessary, then answer the following questions.

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die – kill – prevent – occur – begin
sleep – destroy – cook – break – cause

Almost a hundred thousand people were (1) and half a million homes (2) as a result of an earthquake in Tokyo in 1923. The earthquake (3) a minute before noon when the inhabitants of Tokyo were (4) their midday meals. Thousands of stoves were overturned as soon as the earth began to shake. As a result, small fires (5) out everywhere and quickly spread. The fire engines were (6) from going to help because many of the roads had cracked open. It was impossible to use fire fighting equipment as most of the water pipes had burst. Consequently, over ninety per cent of the damage was (7) by fire rather than by the collapse of the buildings. Most of those who (8) were not killed in the earthquake itself but in the fires, which followed. If the

earthquake had (9) at night while people were (10)....., far fewer would have died.

*** Questions:**

1. When did the earthquake occur in Tokyo?

→

2. How many people died in that earthquake?

→

3. What will happen if the earthquake occurs at night?

→

E. WRITE

I. Combine the two sentences by using a relative clause. Some clauses need commas, some do not.

1. I bought a new typewriter. It cost me a lot of money.

→

2. Tom is one of my closest friends. He is very intelligent.

→

3. That woman over there is a singer. She is talking with your father.

→

4. I went to see a doctor. He saved the life of my son.

→

5. Dr. John lost his position. He hasn't done his job well recently.

→

6. She looked up at the stars. They were twinkling in the sky now.

→

7. I know some people. They live in London.

→

8. Mr. Tan is a teacher of English. He is wearing a blue shirt.

→

9. The man is Mr. Tan. He is wearing a blue shirt.

→

→

It / be / beautiful day. Sun / out, / sky / blue / and / weather / perfect. Hoa / be outside / play / her dog. Sudden / dog / begin acting / strange. It / keep running / in circles. Hoa / run home / her dog / tell / mother / what the dog / be doing. Hoa's mother / say / that / hear / radio / that / there be / typhoon coming. Hoa's mother / gather / family / and tell them / find shelter / house.

All of a sudden / sky / become / dark. Storm / come / strong winds / heavy rain. Family / be scared / but soon / storm / finish / everyone / be glad. What / clever dog! It / save / Hoa's family.

→



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UNIT 10. LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. UFOs mean flying objects.
A. unknown B. unidentified C. unable D. unimaginary
2. Some scientists say that flying saucers might be people's
A. imagination B. imagine C. imaginative D. imaginary
3. Imagine someday you would live without
A. electricity B. electric C. electrician D. electrical
4. Tim is an child.
A. image B. imagine C. imaginative D. imagination
5. There is no that he has been here.
A. evident B. evidential C. evidentially D. evidence
6. The disease was thought to have in Africa.
A. disappeared B. disappearing C. appeared D. appearing
7. The man without trace.
A. disappeared B. disappearing C. appeared D. appearing
8. He is an pilot.
A. experience B. experiment C. experienced D. experient
9. There may be a lot of stones in Mars.
A. preciosity B. preciously C. precious D. preciousness
10. Do you want to plan for some kind of trip?
A. excite B. exciting C. excited D. to excite

II. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the words in parentheses.

1. The story about UFOs caught the of the whole class. (imagine)
2. There are a lot of places in the world. (interest)
3. He is a famous (science)
4. She has many projects. (science)

5. It's a right ! (decide)
6. UFOs are just the of some writers. (imagine)
7. He is in reading picture books. (interest)
8. Most of films are produced for (entertain)
9. That's his story. (mystery)
10. Many reports in newspapers talked a lot about the
..... of UFOs. (appear)

III. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition.

1. I wish I could make a trip the world.
2. The pictures the Earth a spacecraft
look wonderful.
3. Have the passengers gone board yet?
4. It's very cold night the moon.
5. People have talked a lot UFOs many years.
6. What would you do if you met an alien outer space?
7. I don't believe the existence UFOs
Earth.
8. Let me see your collection UFOs.
9. One day the moon lasts two weeks.
10. When you are orbit, you will be able to walk the wall.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the words to complete the passage.

planet – aircraft – objects – sky.
meteor – spacecraft – UFO – balloon

UFOs are strange flying (1) that some people report that they have seen in the (2) and believe to be (3) from another (4) Many scientists do not believe so. They say that if people see a (5), it might be an (6), a weather (7) or a (8) However, there is still evidence for people to believe in the existence of UFOs.

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. My parents do not allow me , so I had to stay at home.
A. go B. to go C. going D. gone
2. There no sounds on the moon.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
3. If there were flying saucers, there traces of their landing.
A. would be B. will be C. are D. is
4. Do you think you will be able a space trip?
A. take B. to take C. taking D. taken
5. He won't be happy if you come!
A. didn't B. haven't C. don't D. won't
6. If I a bird, I would be a dove.
A. am B. is C. are D. were
7. If we became rich, we would travel the world.
A. on B. on C. at D. around
8. She would come to see you if she your address.
A. have B. has C. had D. having
9. Where will you go if you a car?
A. have B. has C. had D. having
10. Where would you go if you a car?
A. have B. has C. had D. having

II. Give the correct forms of these verbs.

1. If he (have) free time, he would go swimming.
→
2. If I had much money, I (buy) a new car.
→
3. He (write) to her if she wrote to him.
→
4. If the weather (be) cool, the bananas wouldn't spoil.
→

5. This car (buy) if it were cheap.

→

6. I (not do) that if I (be) you.

→

7. We (go) swimming if today (be) Sunday.

→

8. If they (know) your address, they (meet) you.

→

9. Where you (go) if you (have) a car?

→

10. If he (do) his homework, he (not worry) about the examination.

→

C. SPEAK

* Complete the dialogue with the sentences from the list.

a. *They both carried space guns.*

b. *and that's perfect for fishing.*

c. *And where was this?*

d. *What did they look like?*

e. *I mean, weren't you surprised that they spoke English?*

f. *I could see it clearly because there was a full moon.*

g. *It happened just over a year ago.*

A : Mr. John, you say that you have seen a UFO. Is that right?

B : Yes, absolutely right. (1)

A : (2)

B : Near my house in Aldershot, in the south of England. I live near the big military base in Aldershot.

A : What time of day was it?

B : It was about one o'clock in the morning. I was out fishing. The weather forecast said it was going to be warm, clear night with no clouds, (3).....

A : And what happened?

B : Well, I saw a bright light coming towards me at about three hundred feet, and then it started to land. It was behind some trees but (4)..... Then I saw two forms coming towards me, and when they were about five feet away, they just stopped and looked at me for a good ten or fifteen seconds.

A : (5)

B : They were quite small, about four feet tall, dressed in green suits from head to foot, and they had helmets of the same of the same color with a red visor, so I couldn't see their faces. (6).....

A : Did they speak to you?

B : Yes. The one on the right said: "Come this way, please."

A : Weren't you frightened? (7)

B : They spoke in a funny accent. It sounded more like a machine talking than a person. No, I wasn't frightened. I don't know why.



D. READ

I. Read the passage carefully, then circle the correct letter A, B, C or D.

Long ago a lot of people thought the moon was a God. Other people thought it was just a light in the sky. And others thought it was a big ball cheese!

The telescopes were made. And men saw that the moon was really another world. They wondered what it was like. They dreamed of going there.

On July 20, 1969, that dream came true. Two America men landed on the moon. Their names were Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin.

The first thing the men found was that the moon is covered with dust. The dust is so thick that the men left footprints where they walked. Those were the first marks a living thing had ever made on the moon. And they could stay there for years and years. There is no wind or rain to wipe them off.

The two men walked on the moon for hours. They picked up rocks to bring back to earth for study. They dug up dirt to bring back. They set up machines to find out things people wanted to know. Then they climbed back into their moon landing craft.

Next day the landing craft roared as the two men took off the moon. They joined Michael Collins in the spaceship that wait for them above the moon. Then they were off on their long trip back to earth.

Behind them they left the plains and tall mountains of the moon. They left the machines they had set up.

And they left footprints that may last forever.

1. This story tells
 - A. about the first men to walk on the moon.
 - B. how men found footprints on the moon.
 - C. what the men brought back from their trip to the moon.
 - D. who had left footprints on the moon before the two men landed there.
2. A telescope
 - A. makes balls of light seem brighter.
 - B. turns the moon into another world.
 - C. makes many of men's dream come true.
 - D. makes faraway things seem closer.
3. The men brought rocks and dirt from the moon because
 - A. they wanted something to show they were there.
 - B. people wanted to use them to learn about the moon.
 - C. they wanted to keep them as souvenirs.
 - D. they might sell them to the scientists.
4. The Americans' machines will most likely stay on the moon until
 - A. someone takes them away.
 - B. a storm covers them with dust.
 - C. rain and wind destroy them.
 - D. they become rusty and break to pieces.
5. The next people who go to the moon most likely could
 - A. find that the machines have disappeared.
 - B. leave the first set of footprints on the moon.
 - C. find the places where Armstrong and Aldrin walked.
 - D. find that dust has wiped off the two men's footprints.

II. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

After inventing dynamite, Swedish born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to humanity. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invented, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards, which vary from \$30,000 to \$125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decision. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

* Questions:

1. What is the nationality of Alfred Nobel?

→

2. What did he invent?

→

3. What did he create before he died?

→

4. Originally, how many awards were there? What were they?

→

5. Why weren't awards presented from 1940 to 1942?

→

III. Fill in the blanks with proper words.

brightly – friendly – world – colored
fairly – mountains – temperatures – life

Science has told us so much about the moon that it is (1) easy to imagine what it would be like to go there. It is certainly not a (2)..... place. As there is no air or water, there can be no (3)..... of any kind. There is no variety of scenery either. For mile after mile there are only flat plains of dust with (4)..... around them. Above, the sun and stars shine in a black sky. If you step out of the mountain shadow, it will mean moving from severe cold into great heat. These extreme (5)..... continually break rocks away from the surface of the mountains. The moon is also a very silent (6)..... for sound waves can only travel through air. But beyond the broken horizon you see a friendly sight. Our Earth is shining more (7)..... than the stars. From this distance, it looks like an immense ball, (8)..... blue and green and brown.

E. WRITE

I. Rewrite these sentences, beginning with the given words.

1. Keeping calm is the secret of passing your driving test.
 → If you didn't
2. Water these plants or they will die.
 → Unless you water
3. I'm not rich, so I can't buy that house.
 → If I were.....
4. He works in the evening, so he has no time to play with his children.
 → If he didn't
5. I can't give you a ride because I don't have a motorbike.
 → If I had
6. Hurry up or we'll be late for the concert.
 → If we don't

7. Money doesn't grow on trees. We aren't rich.

→ If money grew.....

8. She goes to school late because she lives very far from school.

→ Unless she lived.....

9. He is too short to play basketball.

→ If he weren't.....

10. The test is so difficult that we can't finish it on time.

→ If the test weren't.....

II. Make the conditional sentences from the facts.

1. I don't understand you. You speak very quickly.

→

2. He is absent now. He doesn't know what to do.

→

3. It is rainy now, so we can't finish our work.

→

4. We can't buy this car because it is very expensive.

→

5. The house is so large that they can't paint it in a week.

→

6. I want to meet Alice but I don't have her address.

→

7. I can't do this test because it is very difficult.

→

8. This shirt is too small for me to wear.

→

9. She doesn't have a bicycle, so she can't go on a camping trip with you.

→

10. They don't take a map, so they will lose their way.

→

REVISION 1

I. Complete the sentences with the most suitable words.

1. She was really by the beauty of the city.
A. impress B. impressed C. impression D. impressive
2. This test must be done
A. carefully B. care C. careful D. careless
3. He is a famous
A. poetry B. poem C. poet D. poetic
4. The Malaysian unit of currency is the
A. ringgit B. baht C. rial D. yen
5. Many come to Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum every day.
A. visit B. visitors C. visitors D. visiting
6. The national language in Malaysia is
A. Chinese B. English C. Malay D. Tamil
7. Vietnamese women today prefer to wear modern clothing at work because it is more
A. convenience B. inconvenience C. convenient D. inconvenient
8. He is an of the Vietnam News office.
A. edit B. editor C. edition D. editorial
9. This school has reputation.
A. excel B. excellently C. excellence D. excellent
10. It was an day
A. enjoy B. enjoyment C. enjoyable D. enjoyably
11. He feeds the chickens and their eggs.
A. collects B. collections C. collective D. collectors
12. They walked half an hour to reach the waterfall.
A. to B. at C. in D. for
13. They will hold SEA GAMES 22 Philippines.
A. from B. in C. at D. on

14. The telephone was invented Alexander Bell.
A. with B. on C. by D. from
15. He will be in Singapore from Monday Thursday.
A. in B. up to C. at D. on
16. The language in Malaysia is Bahasa Malaysia.
A. nation B. national C. internation D. international
17. The word Jeans comes from a kind of material that was made in
A. Asia B. Africa C. America D. Europe
18. Nguyen Du is a famous in Vietnam.
A. musician B. designer C. correspondent D. poet
19. You must be when doing this test
A. carefully B. care C. careful D. careless
20. Jeans all over the world.
A. sell B. sold C. is sold D. are sold
21. It's too to call anyone at midnight.
A. convenience B. inconvenience C. convenient D. inconvenient
22. I can't go to the movies with you if it heavily.
A. rained B. rains C. rain D. raining
23. He wishes he English well.
A. learns B. can learn C. learnt D. will learn
24. You should do morning exercise to good health.
A. enjoy B. enjoyment C. enjoyable D. enjoyably
25. He has a fine stamp
A. collect B. collection C. collective D. collector
26. The of video games become very rich.
A. players B. inventors C. builders D. workers
27. We will be there 5 o'clock early the morning.
A. in/on B. on/in C. at/in D. in/at
28. The telephone was by Alexander Bell.
A. invent B. invented C. to invent D. inventing

29. I wish she next examination.

- A. passed B. will pass C. passes D. would pass

30. We want my English.

- A. to improve B. improving C. improved D. improve

II. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Maryam Hanoi last year. (visit)
2. I wish I a doctor. (be)
3. He used to to the cinema with me. (go)
4. He here yesterday. (not come)
5. This car was last week. (buy)
6. They used to soccer in the evening. (play)
7. He wishes he to Malaysia next year. (go)
8. If you here on time, you can meet him (come)
9. I wish you noise in class. (not make)
10. You must study hard if you to pass the final exam.
(want)

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III. Read the passage. Then answer. True or False? Check (3) in the boxes.

Dong Nai province is at the Eastern approach to Ho Chi Minh City. Its provincial city is Bien Hoa City. The Kinh people account for 82.8% of the total population. The ethnic minority groups are Tay, Kho Mu, Nung, Dao and Ma. This area is famous throughout the Eastern part of South Vietnam for its picturesque landscapes. This is a very suitable destination for Saigonese to make some short picnics.

No.	Content	True	False
1	Dong Nai is at the Western approach to HCM City.		
2	The Kinh people account over 80%.		
3	There are 6 ethnic groups in Dong Nai.		
4	Nobody comes to Dong Nai for recreation.		

IV. Read the information, then answer the questions:

THAILAND

1. <i>Location : South East Asia</i>	5. <i>Unit of currency : baht</i>
2. <i>Area : 513,115 sq. km</i>	6. <i>Capital city : Bangkok</i>
3. <i>Population : over 62 million</i>	7. <i>Official religion : Buddhism</i>
4. <i>Climate : tropical</i>	8. <i>National language : Thai</i>

1. Is the climate in Thailand different from the one in Vietnam?

→

2. What is the official religion in Thailand?

→

3. Name the capital of Thailand?

→

4. What is the population of Thailand?

→

V. Cloze test.

A.

*government – for – instruction – official
of – widely – called – independent*

When Malaysia became (1) Malay language was chosen as the National Language. The reason (2)..... this choice is that it is the language of the Malays who are the natives of Malaysia.

The (3) of Malaysia takes pride in promoting this language among all the races in Malaysia. The Chinese, the Indians and other non-Malay communities have accepted the decision of the government. It is the (4) language (5)..... the country.

In Malaysia, the national language is (6) the Bahasa Malaysia. It is the language of (7) in schools. Since the introduction of Malay in schools, it has become the most (8)..... used language in Malaysia.

B.

took – started – down – until
for – to – at – in

Ba and his friends often go away (1) the weekend. They had to wait at Ben Duc (2) a long time. They (3)..... a boat and it would reach the place (4)..... one hour. They had to walk up the mountain since they left the boat. Ba and his friends were tired, so they rested (5)..... 5 P:M. They (6) to go home after having a short rest at Yen Spring. Ba hurt his foot while he was climbing (7)..... the boat. Liz took a lot of photos during the visit (8)..... Huong Pagoda.

1. What did they visit for that weekend?

→

2. Were they very tired? Why?

→
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V. Rewrite the following sentences, beginning each sentence with the given words.

1. He often played the piano at night.

→ He used to

2. They built this house last month.

→ This house

3. She doesn't go to China with us.

→ We wish

4. People should stop experiments on animals.

→ Experiments on animals

5. She asked him, "What is your name?"

→ She asked him

6. They said to him, "We must finish these works on time"

→ They told him that

7. I asked him, "Why don't you come here to meet her?"

→ I asked him

8. The teacher said to them, "Learn this lesson carefully!"

→ The teacher asked them

9. He said to me, "I will be very busy today".

→ He told me that

10. "Can I borrow you some money?", he said to me, "I want to buy this book"

→ He asked me

11. It's a pity; I can't play the piano.

→ I wish

12. They built the church in 18th century.

→ The church

13. Someone has stolen my bike.

→ My bike

14. "Can you speak English?" Mr. Brown asked.

→ Mr. Brown asked me

15. "What do you usually do in your free time?" The examiner asked.

→ The examiner asked me

REVISION 2

I. Complete the sentences with the most suitable words.

1. I want everybody to listen
A. care B. careful C. careless D. carefully
2. We feel very today.
A. happy B. happiness C. happily D. happen
3. I've looked my new pen everywhere and I can't find it anywhere.
A. at B. for C. up D. on
4. Solar energy doesn't cause
A. pollution B. polluted C. pollute D. pollutant
5. Where you go if you have a car?
A. would B. have C. will D. did
6. is a person who installs and repairs water pipes.
A. electrician B. carpenter C. locksmith D. plumber
7. He is tired he stayed up late watching TV
A. so B. because C. but D. and
8. I suggest to the movies.
A. going B. to go C. go D. went
9. All the classes were painted.
A. bad B. badly C. worse D. good
10. My parents saw me at the railway station.
A. in B. for C. up D. off
11. Her family is aware of saving
A. energy B. energize C. energetic D. energetically
12. What will you do if you the final examination?
A. pass B. passed C. passes D. will pass
13. is a person who makes and repairs wooden objects and pieces of furniture.
A. electrician B. carpenter C. locksmith D. plumber
14. I suggest up the beach.
A. clean B. to clean C. cleaned D. cleaning

15. Passover is celebrated in Israel and by all people.
A. English B. Vietnamese C. Japanese D. Jewish
16. He is the most activist in the town.
A. effect B. effective C. effectively D. effectiveness
17. In Australia, a tropical storm is called a
A. typhoon B. hurricane C. cyclone D. tornado
18. We can usually predict when a volcano will
A. abrupt B. abruptness C. erupt D. eruption
19. He is the man helped me yesterday.
A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
20. The car she has just bought is very modern.
A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
21. are funnel-shaped storms which pass overland below a thunderstorm.
A. earthquakes B. typhoons C. volcanoes D. tornadoes
22. We are saving money we want to buy a new house.
A. so B. because C. but D. and
23. My father has to go to work it is raining hard.
A. though B. but C. because D. and
24. He loves his parents very much and wants them to be.....
A. happy B. happily C. happiness D. happen
25. In Asia, a tropical storm is called a
A. typhoon B. hurricane C. cyclone D. tornado
26. Where are the photos were taken at the Christmas party?
A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
27. She doesn't know the man sent her this letter.
A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
28. Ninety per cent of occur around the Pacific Rim.
A. earthquakes B. typhoons C. volcanoes D. tornadoes
29. Where you go if you have a car?
A. have B. had C. will D. did
30. I'm very that I will go to Dalat tomorrow.
A. excite B. excited C. excitedly D. exciting

II. What do you suggest to the following people?

1. They use many ordinary 100.watt light bulbs.

→

2. He often gets bad marks.

→

3. His electric fan makes a lot of noise.

→

4. They use too much coal, gas and oil.

→

5. Pupils waste garbage around the schoolyard.

→

6. He never drinks coffee in the morning.

→

7. They don't want to watch TV for recreation.

→

8. He failed the final examination.

→

9. The air in Ho Chi Minh City is very polluted.

→

10. They use electricity to catch fish.

→

11. There is a dripping faucet in your bathroom.

→

12. He wants to go to Australia for studying.

→

III. Fill in the blanks with proper words.

A.

*countries – polluted – land – water
rivers – people – garbage – sea*

Our oceans are becoming extremely (1) Most of this pollution comes from the land, which means it comes from

(2)..... First, there is raw sewerage, which is pumped directly into the sea. Many (3), both developed and developing, are guilty of doing this. Secondly, ships drop about 6 million tons of (4) into the sea each year. Thirdly, there are oil spills from ships. A ship has an accident and oil leaks from the vessel. This not only pollutes the (5), but it also kills marine life. Next, there are waste materials from factories. Without proper regulations, factory owners let the waste run directly into the (6), which then leads to the (7) And finally, oil is washed from (8) This can be the result of carelessness or a deliberate dumping of waste.

B.

from – of – after – with – to – near – and

There is a park (1) my house. I usually go there to play (2) my friends. Many people go to the park every day, but it is most crowded on Sundays (3) holidays. People go there to rest on the cement benches. They enjoyed the cool breeze and like to listen to the twittering of the birds. In the park they can rest and get away (4) the noise (5) the city (6) a hard day work.

IV. Read this speech.

Good evening, everybody. My name is Professor Roberts and tonight I'm going to tell you how to study English well.

Most of you don't have a good method of learning English. You can learn English well by:

- *Listening to the lecture carefully.*
- *Practicing speaking – listening – reading – writing English regularly.*
- *using a good dictionary.*
- *working harder on the pronunciation.*
- *corresponding to the facts.*

If you follow these simple rules, you will improve your English quickly.

A. True or False? Check (3) in the boxes.

No.	Content	True	False
1	The meeting happens in the afternoon.		
2	There are many people in the room.		
3	The speaker gives two simple rules.		
4	According to the speaker, English will be better.		

B. Answer this question. What can you do to improve your English?

→

V. Make sentences from the words and phrases provided.

1. If / have / money / buy / car.

→

2. Although / rain / heavy / go / school on time.

→

3. The teacher / teach us / last year / Mrs. Green.

→

4. Neil Armstrong / walked / moon / lived / the USA.

→

5. The man / you / see / yesterday / be / my secretary.

→

6. you / understand / word / teacher / write / the board?

→

7. The boy / I / want / help / be very poor.

→

8. you / want / have / coffee / tea?

→

9. We / do / test / although / it / be / difficult.

→

10. She / not come / party / although / we / invite / her yesterday.

→

11. If / come / here early / see her.

→

12. Although / house / be / near the beach / never / go swimming.

→

13. The book / be bought / last night / be interesting.

→

14. Mrs.White / have two children / be our English teacher.

→

15. The bike / be used / circus / have / a wheel.

→



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