

BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

LỚP

7

Có đáp án



BÙI VĂN VINH (Chủ biên)

DƯƠNG THỊ HỒNG DIỆP

BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH LỚP 7

CÓ ĐÁP ÁN

(Theo chương trình Tiếng Anh mới nhất của Bộ giáo dục và Đào tạo)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

Lời nói đầu

Sách **Bài tập Tiếng Anh lớp 7** dựa vào phương pháp dạy ngôn ngữ giao tiếp (Communicative Language Teaching Method). Sách tập trung vào việc phát triển các kỹ năng ngôn ngữ cho học sinh Trung học cơ sở thông qua các dạng bài bổ ích, trong đó tập trung vào luyện ngữ âm, từ vựng, kỹ năng đọc hiểu, viết và sử dụng ngôn ngữ tổng hợp thông qua các bài kiểm tra (Tests), giúp cho người học có khả năng tổng hợp kiến thức hiệu quả nhất.

Mỗi bài học trong cuốn sách **Bài tập Tiếng Anh lớp 7** được biên soạn theo chủ điểm quen thuộc với học sinh Trung học cơ sở.

Mỗi đơn vị bài học được chia thành 3 mục lớn như sau:

PART 1: GRAMMAR REVIEW

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

C. READING

D. WRITING

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

Sách **Bài tập Tiếng Anh lớp 7** được biên soạn dựa trên thực tiễn của việc dạy và học tiếng Anh. Đây là nguồn tài liệu tham khảo bổ ích cho giáo viên và học sinh và rất thiết thực trong giao lưu quốc tế nhằm nâng cao khả năng sử dụng ngôn ngữ tiếng Anh trong thời kỳ hội nhập. Tác giả mong nhận được những ý kiến đóng góp của các nhà giáo, đồng nghiệp, phụ huynh học sinh và độc giả quan tâm để cuốn sách ngày một hoàn thiện hơn.

Trân trọng!

Unit 1

MY HOBBIES

PART 1: GRAMMAR REVIEW

1. The present simple (Thì hiện tại đơn): (Diễn tả hành động sự việc xảy ra theo thói quen, thường xuyên xảy ra hoặc lặp đi lặp lại ở hiện tại).

The present simple is often used with the following words and phrases:

- **Adverbs:** always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never

- **Phrases:** *every Monday/ week/ etc.* *each Monday/ week/ etc.*
once/ twice a week/ month/ etc. *three times a week/ month/ etc.*

Note: Remember that these adverbs usually go before the verb, but after the verb “**To be**”.

Ex: I often play football with my friends.

I am often late for my piano lessons.

2. The future simple (Thì tương lai đơn): (Diễn tả hành động sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai; sự tiên đoán; lời đề nghị hay yêu cầu hoặc những quyết định ở thời điểm hiện tại).

- Express facts about the future:	The new airport will be the biggest in Europe.
- Express predictions:	You' ll have a great time in Ha Long Bay.
- Express offers or requests:	We' ll help you get ready for your holiday.
- Express decisions made now:	I know! I' ll go to China this summer.

3. Love/ like/ hate and enjoy:

We can use the verbs “**like**”, “**love**”, “**hate**” and “**enjoy**” to explain our *likes* and *dislikes*:

Ex: - I love chocolate.

- He likes classical music.

If we use a verb, it must be in the “**-ing**” form:

Ex: - I love listening to music.

- I like walking in the park.

PART 2 : EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. b <u>ir</u> d | B. g <u>ir</u> l | C. f <u>ir</u> st | D. s <u>is</u> ter |
| 2. A. b <u>ur</u> n | B. s <u>un</u> | C. h <u>ur</u> t | D. t <u>ur</u> n |
| 3. A. n <u>ur</u> se | B. pict <u>ur</u> e | C. s <u>ur</u> f | D. ret <u>ur</u> n |
| 4. A. neig <u>h</u> bor | B. favo <u>r</u> ite | C. cult <u>ur</u> e | D. t <u>ou</u> rist |
| 5. A. <u>h</u> obby | B. <u>h</u> our | C. <u>h</u> otel | D. <u>h</u> ot |

II. Put the word into the correct column according the underlined part.

camera	bird	learn	first	final
culture	natural	heard	sir	girl
signal	birthday	again	word	world
yesterday	neighbor	turn	third	assistant

/ə/	/ɜ:/

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Find which word does not belong to each group.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. reporter | B. collector | C. gardener | D. newspaper |
| 2. A. stamp | B. album | C. collector | D. mountain |
| 3. A. skating | B. climbing | C. gardening | D. horse-riding |
| 4. A. hate | B. enjoy | C. love | D. like |
| 5. A. unusual | B. favourite | C. popular | D. common |

II. Read the dialogue and fill the correct words in the blanks, use the words in the box.

are	from	enjoy	climb
show	collecting	expensive	about

Nick: Hi Mi, welcome to our house!

Elena: Come upstairs! I'll (1) _____ you my room.

Mi: Wow! You have so many dolls.

Elena: Yes. My hobby is (2) _____ dolls. Do you have a hobby?

- Mi:** I like collecting glass bottles.
- Elena:** Really? That's very unusual. Is it (3)_____?
- Mi:** Not at all, I just keep the bottles after we use them. What (4)_____ doll collecting? Is it expensive?
- Elena:** I guess so, but all of my dolls (5)_____ presents. My aunt and uncle always give me dolls on special occasions.
- Mi:** Your dolls are all very different.
- Elena:** Yes, they're (6)_____ all over the world!
- Nick:** I don't know why girls collect things. It's a piece of cake.
- Mi:** Do you have a difficult hobby, Nick?
- Nick:** Yes, I (7)_____ mountain climbing.
- Mi:** But Nick, there are no mountains around here!
- Nick:** I know. I'm in a mountain climbing club. We travel to mountains around Viet Nam. In the future, I'll (8)_____ mountains in other countries too.

III. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- Mr. Porter is nice _____ everyone.
- Kathy was absent _____ class yesterday.
- Are you ready _____ the test?
- I'm angry _____ Greg.
- I'm mad _____ Peter.
- Are you afraid _____ dogs?
- Sometimes people aren't kind _____ animals.
- One inch is equal _____ 2.54 centimeters.
- I'm thirsty _____ a big glass of ice water.
- Joe has good manners. He's always polite _____ everyone.
- I'm not familiar _____ that book. Whose is it?
- John's thermos bottle is full _____ coffee.

IV. Choose the correct answer in each sentence.

- Are you interested **for/ in** photography.
- This is my **best/ favourite** book. It's David Copperfield, by Dickens.
- I've decided to **make/ join** the local swimming club.
- Kate usually **passes/ spends** most of her time reading.
- Tim has a very interesting **fun/ hobby**. He builds small boats.
- What do you like doing in your **empty/ spare** time?
- Wendy is a **member/ team** of the drama club.
- Anna likes going to **the cinema/ cinema**.

V. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Sally and her family love (go)_____ to the park in the summer.
- Her mum likes (lie)_____ on the blanket and loves (read)_____ her favourite magazines.
- Anna's family (like)_____ the park because they love (be)_____ outdoors.

4. I enjoy (**collect**)_____ dolls and it becomes my pleasure.
5. We love (**watch**)_____ new films, and we (**go**)_____ to watch a new Hollywood film next weekend.
6. My brother hates (**do**)_____ the same things day after day.
7. Our uncle (**play**)_____ badminton once a week.
8. I (**collect**)_____ a lot of stamps from foreign countries so far.
9. In 2100, people (**travel**)_____ in flying cars.
10. I'm so hungry, Mum.
- I (**make**)_____ you some sandwiches.

C. READING

I. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

If you enjoy cycling for pleasure, doing it in London can be a shock. There are not enough lanes especially for bikes, and making your way through the traffic can be very risky. But if you have great passion, cycling in London can be exciting, and **it** is an inexpensive way of keeping fit if you live there. Some cyclists don't mind spending a lot of money on expensive bikes. However, if you just want a basic bike that is only for occasional use, there are many cheap choices. Several markets have cheap bikes on sale which may not be impressive to look at but should be satisfactory. You should buy a cycling helmet if you want to cycle in London. Wearing a cycling helmet is not compulsory in Britain, but it is a good idea to wear one for protection.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Cycling helmets
B. Cheap bicycles
C. Bicycle markets
D. Cycling in London
2. According to the passage, cycling in London is
A. easy
B. difficult
C. tiring
D. boring
3. The word "**it**" in line 3 refers to
A. cycling
B. passion
C. excitement
D. doing exercise
4. The difficulty of cycling in London is described in lines
A. 2
B. 5
C. 5-6
D. 8-9
5. According to the passage, all the followings are true **EXCEPT** that
A. It is compulsory to wear a helmet when cycling in Britain.
B. Some bikes in London are cheap.
C. There are not many lanes especially for bikes.
D. Some cyclists don't want to buy expensive bikes.

II. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the list.

like (2)	live	be	travel	make
sing	read	go	write	

This is my favourite singer. He (1)_____ a famous rock star. He (2)_____ in America. He (3)_____ all around the world and (4)_____ in rock concerts. He (5)_____ his songs and (6)_____ his own video clips. In his free time, he (7)_____ staying at home listening to his CDs. At weekends, he usually

(8)_____ to expensive restaurants with his friends. He also (9)_____ a lot of books about strange things. I can't wait to see him perform live. I (10)_____ him so much.

III. Choose the most suitable word for each space.

What do you like doing best (1)_____ your spare time? My cousin Paul likes going (2)_____ in the country and (3)_____ photos. Sometimes he (4)_____ with his friends, and they (5)_____ at the park or at the beach. They always (6)_____ a good time. His brother Chris isn't (7)_____ on walking. He spends most of the (8)_____ at home.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. for | B. when | C. in | D. at |
| 2. A. for walks | B. walks | C. a walk | D. to walk |
| 3. A. making | B. having | C. taking | D. doing |
| 4. A. travels | B. gets up | C. sees | D. goes out |
| 5. A. enjoy | B. have fun | C. hobby | D. go |
| 6. A. have | B. make | C. do | D. like |
| 7. A. interested | B. out | C. decided | D. keen |
| 8. A. other | B. time | C. people | D. money |

D. WRITING

I. Use the words and phrases to write a passage.

- Stamp collection/ be/ interesting hobby.
- You/ can learn many things, such/ the geography/ a country/ stamps.
- Postal stamps/ be a source/ interesting facts/ important dates/ every country/ the world.
- It/ make stamp collecting/ become very popular.
- As you look at the pages/ a stamp album, you/ can learn interesting details/ foreign customs/ arts/ literature/ history/ culture.
- Their colors/ can make/ you feel relaxed/ happy.
- Collecting stamps/ can become/ a business.
- If you are lucky/ finding/ special stamp, it/ will bring/ you some money besides knowledge/ pleasure.

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II. Rewrite the sentences, using the given words.

1. What is the price of this watch?
⇒ How much..... ?
2. What is the price of these beautiful scarves?
⇒ How much..... ?
3. Can you tell me the way to Dong Nai Post office?
⇒ Can you tell me ?
4. Can you tell me the way to the station?
⇒ Can you tell me ?
5. They are fast typists.
⇒ They.....
6. Peter is a hard worker.
⇒ Peter.....
7. There are no bottles on the shelf.
⇒ There aren't.....
8. We have no time to prepare the speech.
⇒ We don't have

III. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first.

1. *If you are not careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.*
 - A. Unless you are careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.
 - B. If you are careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.
 - C. Unless you are not careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.
 - D. Unless you were careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.
2. *Because he doesn't leave immediately, I call a policeman.*
 - A. Unless he leaves immediately, I won't call a policeman.
 - B. If he leaves immediately, I won't call a policeman.
 - C. Unless he leaves immediately, I will call a policeman.
 - D. If he left immediately, I wouldn't call a policeman.
3. *Today isn't Sunday, so the pupils can't go swimming.*
 - A. If today is Sunday, the pupils could go swimming.
 - B. If today were Sunday, the pupils could go swimming.
 - C. The pupils could go swimming unless today is Sunday.
 - D. The pupils could not go swimming if today isn't Sunday.
4. *Stop talking or you won't understand the lesson.*
 - A. If you don't stop talking, you won't understand the lesson.
 - B. If you don't stop talking, you wouldn't understand the lesson.
 - C. If you hadn't stopped talking, you wouldn't understand the lesson.
 - D. If you hadn't stopped talking, you wouldn't have understood the lesson.

5. *If the homework is difficult, I will ask you for help.*

- A. Unless the homework is easy, I won't ask you for help.
- B. Unless the homework is difficult, I will ask you for help.
- C. Unless the homework is easy, I will ask you for help.
- D. Unless the homework isn't difficult, I won't ask you for help.

6. *I'll let you borrow the book but you must promise to return it next week.*

- A. If you promise to return the book, I let you borrow it.
- B. If you promised to return the book, I'll let you borrow it.
- C. If you promise to return the book next week, I'll let you borrow it.
- D. If you promise to return the book next week, I won't let you borrow it.

PART 3: test yourself

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. prefer | B. better | C. teacher | D. worker |
| 2. A. <u>bea</u> r | B. <u>hea</u> r | C. <u>dear</u> | D. <u>near</u> |
| 3. A. <u>col</u> lect | B. <u>con</u> cern | C. <u>con</u> cert | D. <u>com</u> bine |
| 4. A. abs <u>en</u> t | B. govern <u>men</u> t | C. depend <u>en</u> t | D. <u>en</u> joy |
| 5. A. fut <u>u</u> re | B. ret <u>u</u> rn | C. pict <u>u</u> re | D. cult <u>u</u> re |

II. Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Running after that thief was very _____ of you! | COURAGE |
| 2. You looked so _____ when you fell asleep on the sofa. | PEACE |
| 3. All four of my grandparents are still _____. | LIVE |
| 4. Did you vote in the last _____? | ELECT |
| 5. It can be very difficult for _____ when they leave prison and go back into the community. | PRISON |
| 6. At the end of the film, you hear a single _____ and then Al Pacino falls to the ground. | SHOOT |
| 7. It's _____! I've lost my glasses again! | BELIEVE |
| 8. I think were all in _____ that something must be done about the problem. | AGREE |
| 9. Should I write "British" or "English" as my _____? | NATION |
| 10. We'll only have real _____ when women earn as much money as men. | EQUAL |

III. Choose the correct answers A, B, C or D.

1. Nowadays people _____ hours sitting in front of computers.
- | | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| A. spend | B. last | C. set | D. take |
|----------|---------|--------|---------|

2. I think you should take up swimming _____ it is suitable for your health condition.
A. so B. because C. although D. but
3. My family enjoys _____ because we can sell vegetables and flowers _____ money.
A. garden - to B. gardening - for C. gardening - with D. garden - of
4. If your hobby is greeting card making, you can give your _____ to your friends as presents.
A. hobby B. money C. greetings D. products
5. My sister's hobby is sewing, and she can get the sewing patterns from the _____ magazines.
A. fashion B. cooking C. sports D. science
6. My brother doesn't like ice-skating because he thinks it is _____.
A. danger B. in danger C. dangerous D. endangered
7. My sister is very keen on swimming, and she goes swimming three _____ a week.
A. time B. a time C. times D. timings
8. We often read the instructions carefully in order to make _____ of the things we like best.
A. meanings B. models C. copies D. uses
9. You need to be _____ to follow eggshell carving because it may take two weeks to complete one shell.
A. careful B. interesting C. fit D. patient
10. If you choose sewing as your hobby, you will _____ your own clothes.
A. do B. make C. take D. get
11. There are many _____ why it is important to have a hobby.
A. answers B. reasons C. details D. facts
12. Will you _____ making models in the future?
A. pick up B. look for C. take up D. find
13. Do you think that hobby is _____ and boring?
A. easy B. difficult C. danger D. interesting
14. I love my sister's paintings because she is very _____ in using colors.
A. careless B. care C. creative D. imagine
15. A hobby helps you to connect with _____ people.
A. other B. others C. another D. the other
16. I join a photography club, and all members love _____.
A. take B. taking C. make D. making
17. What does your father do _____ his free time?
A. in B. at C. on D. while
18. I think a hobby will always give you _____ and help you _____.
A. pleased - relax B. pleasure - relaxed C. pleased - relaxing D. pleasure - relax
19. You can share your stamps _____ other collectors.
A. with - at B. to - at C. with - in D. to - in

20. I think this hobby does not cost you much, and _____ you need is time.

- A. most B. all of C. some D. all

IV. Circle the correct preposition to complete the sentence.

1. Don't blame the theft **on/ for** Tim. He didn't steal anything.
2. I'll share the sandwiches **to/ with** you, if you like.
3. They accused Tony **of/ for** telling lies, but he was telling the truth.
4. Are you still angry **with/ about** me?
5. I'd completely forgotten **for/ about** the party. I'm not ready!
6. Trudy is such a lovely baby. She always smiles **at/ to** you when you sing to her.

V. Complete the text with the verbs in the box.

<i>start</i>	<i>finish</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>work</i>	<i>lives</i>
<i>walks</i>	<i>goes</i>	<i>needs</i>	<i>gets</i>	<i>watches</i>	
<i>plays</i>	<i>opens</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>practice</i>	<i>arrive</i>	

Peter doesn't have a very normal routine. He (0) *works* in a night club, where he (1) _____ the piano in a jazz band. The club (2) _____ at 11.00 at night, but the members of the band usually (3) _____ there at 9.00 and they (4) _____ for a couple of hours. The first customers (5) _____ at about 11.15 and the show (6) _____ at midnight. It (7) _____ at 5.00 in the morning. Then Leo and his friends (8) _____ something to eat, before they (9) _____ home. Leo (10) _____ quite close to the club, so he (11) _____ home. He (12) _____ to bed at 8.00, but he only (13) _____ about four hours of sleep, so he (14) _____ up at midday. In the afternoon he (15) _____ TV or he goes out.

VI. Put the verb in the parentheses into correct tenses.

1. The sun always _____ (**rise**) in the east.
2. In my country, it _____ (**not, rain**) much in winter.
3. The moon _____ (**move**) around the earth.
4. Mai _____ (**be**) very happy because she has 3 good marks today.
5. I like _____ (**play**) tennis.
6. My brother _____ (**enjoy**) playing football. He usually _____ (**play**) football every afternoon.
7. My brothers _____ (**be, not**) engineers.
8. Well, he is 40 years old, bald with a moustache. He _____ (**have**) large ears and he _____ (**wear**) glasses.
9. They _____ (**have, not**) any money.
10. Hoa _____ (**visit**) her parents once a year.

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

legal	immigration	early	immigrants
keep	community	prefer	Far East
percent	majority	integrate	employ
culture	increase	billion	population

0. *You mustn't park there. It's **illegal**.*
1. In the nineteenth and _____ twentieth centuries the _____ of _____ to Australia were from Britain. Many of today's newcomers, however, are from the _____.
2. Next year the factory will _____ a lot more people. The numbers of jobs will _____ by over sixty _____.
3. I like that new car but I _____ to my old one.
4. _____ has always been important in the United States.
5. It isn't always easy for minorities to _____ into the local _____ if they are from a different.
6. By the year 2050 the _____ of the world will be ten _____.

VIII. Read the text below and choose the best answer for each question after the text.

Many people like to keep pets. Dogs and cats are very popular pets. Some people, however, keep birds or goldfish. They need less space and are easier to look after.

If you want to have a pet, you can buy one from a pet shop but you must be careful not to buy a sick animal. It is best if you know something about the pet you want. This helps you choose a healthy pet. However, if you do not have much money and know very little about animals, you can visit the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA).

The first society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded in England in 1821. It was set up to make sure that all animals are treated with kindness. The RSPCA in Hong Kong carries out this aim. The RSPCA officers collect animals which have no homes and are left in the street. They look after them until they are healthy again. People visiting the RSPCA may choose their pets from these animals and you can be sure that you will get a healthy pet. If later your pet becomes ill, you can take it to the doctors at the RSPCA for treatment.

When you have a pet, it is very important that you look after it properly. You must remember to feed it at suitable times. You should also give it a clean and comfortable place to rest. Your pet will be happy and healthy if you love it and care for it properly.

1. According to the passage, what kind of pet needs more space?
A. A dog B. A bird C. A goldfish D. A mouse
2. What can help you choose a healthy pet?
A. Being careful with your money C. Having a lot of money
B. Learning about a pet you want D. Visiting many pet shops
3. The first society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded _____.
A. in 1924 C. in England
B. more than 1000 years ago D. in 1842

4. What does the RSPCA do with sick and homeless animals?

- A. Leave them in the streets
- B. Make them healthy again
- C. Give them to people who cure sick pets
- D. Sell them to pet shops

5. You can always be sure that every pet from the RSPCA _____.

- A. will never get sick
- B. is collected from a dustbin
- C. is strong and healthy
- D. always needs too much care

IX. Choose the correct answer A, B, C. or D to fill each blank in the following passage.

I have a very interesting and (1)_____ hobby. I make short video clips with my digital camera. It was my birthday present from my parents last year. Since then, I have (2)_____ three short films. It's great fun! I started asking my friends and relatives to take (3)_____ in the films. I have tried to write the story for my video clips. When I have finished the script, I make copies for the "actors". Each scene is small and they can look at the words just (4)_____ we start filming. We film at the weekend in my neighborhood, (5)_____ no one has to travel far. When the video clip is finished, I invite all the "actors" and we watch the film at my house.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. enjoyable | B. enjoyed | C. enjoying | D. enjoy |
| 2. A. done | B. made | C. played | D. watched |
| 3. A. scene | B. role | C. part | D. film |
| 4. A. until | B. after | C. only | D. before |
| 5. A. so | B. because | C. but | D. although |

X. Look at these underlined words in the text. They all have spelling mistakes. Write them correctly.

1. This is a photo of my freind, Stephanie.

.....

2. She's 18 and she's French. She lives in a village near Toulouse. She studys engineering at university.

.....

3. She has short black hair and very dark eyes. She is inteligent and funny, but sometimes she's a bit sad too.

.....

4. She loves music and she likes writting songs. She can play the guitar very well and she has a beautifull voice.

.....

5. I like her because she's allways there when I need her.

.....

Unit
2

HEALTH

PART 1: GRAMMAR REVIEW

1. Imperative with *more* and *less*.

- We can use the imperative for direct commands, orders or suggestions.

Ex: do **more** exercises; eat **more** fruit/ vegetables; sleep **more**
wash your hands **more**; eat **less** junk food; sunbathe **less**

2. Compound sentences

- When we want to join two ideas, we can link two simple sentences to form a compound sentence.

- We can do this using a coordinating conjunction like: **and** (for addition); **or** (for choice); **but** (for contrast); **so** (for result)

Examples:

- The Americans eat a lot, but they do not do enough exercises.
- Children do more exercise than adults, so they are more active.

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I. Put the word into the correct column according the underlined part.

sa <u>y</u> e	le <u>v</u> el	rou <u>gh</u>	li <u>v</u> e	li <u>f</u> e
laugh <u>h</u>	fa <u>u</u> lt	con <u>v</u> ersation	fe <u>l</u> l	lo <u>y</u> ingly
cough <u>h</u>	enough <u>h</u>	surf <u>i</u> ng	kn <u>i</u> ves	<u>y</u> ast
gi <u>v</u> e	Steph <u>h</u> en	lea <u>f</u>	fa <u>s</u> t	para <u>g</u> raph

/f/	/v/
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

II. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>put</u> | B. ad <u>u</u> lt | C. <u>j</u> unk | D. <u>s</u> un |
| 2. A. <u>i</u> chy | B. r <u>i</u> ding | C. <u>s</u> ick | D. sw <u>i</u> mming |
| 3. A. <u>ch</u> emical | B. <u>ch</u> ildren | C. head <u>a</u> che | D. arch <u>i</u> tect |
| 4. A. regularly | B. identify | C. really | D. healthy |
| 5. A. <u>c</u> ycling | B. do <u>c</u> tor | C. aerob <u>i</u> cs | D. <u>c</u> alories |

III. Find the odd one out A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. tired | B. weak | C. sick | D. temperature |
| 2. A. do | B. although | C. and | D. but |
| 3. A. allergy | B. fat | C. flu | D. stomachache |
| 4. A. well | B. sick | C. healthy | D. fit |
| 5. A. live | B. smile | C. sleep | D. happy |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence.

- You should eat a lot of fruits and vegetables because they _____ vitamin A, which is good for the eyes.
A. run B. take C. provide D. get
- The health _____ from that diet expert is that you should eat less junk food and count your calories if you are becoming fat.
A. advices B. ideas C. tip D. tips
- The seafood I ate this morning makes me feel _____ all over.
A. itchy B. weak C. running D. well
- If you want to be fit, stay outdoors more and do more _____ activities.
A. physics B. physic C. physical D. physically
- Do more exercise _____ eat more fruit and vegetables.
A. and B. so C. but D. although
- After working in computer for long hours, you should _____ your eyes and relax.
A. wake B. rest C. sleep D. sleep in
- Eat less high-fat foods to keep you from _____ fat.
A. gaining B. reducing C. getting D. rising
- We should follow the advice from doctors and health _____ in order to keep fit.
A. managers B. experts C. people D. workers
- Have a healthy _____ and you can enjoy your life.
A. lifeline B. lively C. lives D. lifestyle
- They go swims _____ outside even when it's cold.
A. B. swimming C. swimming D. swam
- Rob eats a lot of fast food and he _____ on a lot of weight.
A. spends B. brings C. takes D. puts
- We need to spend less time _____ computer games.
A. playing B. to playing C. play D. to play

13. To prevent _____, you should eat a lot of garlic and keep your body warm.
A. cold B. Mumps C. flu D. headache
14. Be careful with _____ you eat and drink.
A. who B. this C. what D. that
15. Eating a lot of junk food may lead to your _____.
A. pain B. stomachache C. obesity D. fitness

II. Matching 1-8 with A-H.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. A pain cause by something being wrong with one of your teeth. | A. Headache |
| 2. A pain in your back. | B. Stomachache |
| 3. A very serve pain that you feel in your head. | C. Toothache |
| 4. Pain in your stomach. | D. Backache |
| 5. A pain in the inside part of your ear. | E. Sore throat |
| 6. A problem which is like a very bad cold, but which cause a temperature. | F. Cough |
| 7. A pain in your throat. | G. Earache |
| 8. A health problem that you make a lot of loud sounds. | H. Flu |

III. Look at the advice for a healthy lifestyle, and complete the sentences using *more* or *less*.

1. You have toothache. Eat _____ candy.
2. Get up early and do _____ exercise.
3. The examination is coming. Watch _____ TV.
4. Watch _____ television and you can protect your eyes.
5. You look tired, sleep _____.
6. She should eat _____ fast food.
7. You are putting on weight. Eat _____ fast food.
8. I will spend _____ time on computer games.
9. You have a cough. Drink _____ warm water.
10. We should eat _____ junk food and eat _____ fruit and vegetables.

IV. Fill in each blank with the correct conjunction: *if, so, and, but, or, when*.

1. Do more exercise _____ you want to lose weight.
2. I have a lot of homework to do this evening, _____ I don't have time to _____ watch the football match.
3. Eat more vegetables, _____ you will feel healthier.
4. Take up a new hobby _____ you'll have some new friends.
5. Eat more fish, _____ you will be smarter.
6. He has toothache _____ he still eats a lot of sweets and cakes.
7. Try to talk less _____ you have a sore throat.
8. Smoke less _____ give it up.
9. Sunbathe less, _____ you'll get sunburnt.

10. If you spend less time on computer games _____ television programmes, you will have more time for outdoor activities.

C. READING

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

It's important to (1)_____ well, especially when you are studying. If you are at primary (2)_____, you may not go home for lunch and have a cooked meal of meat or (3)_____ and vegetables. A chicken and lettuce sandwich, with some (4)_____ fruit would be a light but (5)_____ lunch. Many people around the world eat plain, boiled (6)_____ two or three times a day. Pupils and students often don't eat (7)_____ when they're revising for an exam – they eat chocolate and (8)_____ lots of black coffee! And by the way, doctors say everybody should start the day with healthy (9)_____. It's also good for you to drink a lot of (10)_____ through the day.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. launching | B. emitting | C. eat | D. peaking |
| 2. A. school | B. weapons | C. spaceships | D. rockets |
| 3. A. to | B. towards | C. with | D. fish |
| 4. A. as soon as | B. fresh | C. as well as | D. such as |
| 5. A. burnt | B. explored | C. went off | D. healthy |
| 6. A. rice | B. audience | C. observatories | D. watcher |
| 7. A. sent back | B. returned to | C. well | D. except for |
| 8. A. weightlessness | B. drink | C. wavelengths | D. length |
| 9. A. space | B. atmosphere | C. vacant | D. breakfast |
| 10. A. scientists | B. drivers | C. water | D. astronauts |

II. Fill in the blank with a suitable word in the box.

spend	from	exercise	fit	ride
for	tired	energy	in	calorie

We need calories or (1)_____ to do the things every day. For example, when we walk or (2)_____ a bike to school, we spend a certain amount of (3)_____ and even when we sleep, we also use them. But how many calories should we (4)_____ a day to stay in shape? It's difficult (5)_____ us to calculate. If people want to keep (6)_____, they should remember that everyone should have between 1600 and 2500 calories a day.

We get calories (7)_____ the food we eat. If we get too much food and don't take part (8)_____ any activities, we can get fat quickly. So besides studying, we should do some (9)_____, play sports or do the housework, such as cleaning the floor, cooking etc., if we don't eat enough, we feel (10)_____ and weak.

III. Read the following passage and write T (true) or F (false) for each statement.

How many calories can you burn in one hour? Well, it all depends on the activity. You use calories all the time, even when you are resting. Reading, sleeping, sitting and sunbathing all use about 60 calories an hour. Very light activities use 75 calories. Examples are eating, writing, knitting, shaving, driving and washing up. Light activities which use about 100 calories an hour include playing the piano, getting dressed and having a shower. Under moderate activities which use between 100 and 200 calories an hour we can put walking, doing housework, shopping and skating. Energetic activities use 200-400 calories. Those

activities include horse riding, cycling, swimming, skipping and dancing. Finally there are strenuous activities which use up to 600 calories an hour. These activities include climbing stairs, jogging, digging the garden and playing football.

1. Horse riding uses the most amount of calories.
2. Reading uses as many calories as writing.
3. The calories we burn for eating and washing up are the same.
4. Walking is a very light activity.
5. Sunbathing uses more calories than driving.
6. When we are resting, we don't burn calories.
7. Having a shower uses only 100 calories an hour.
8. Cycling and dancing use the same amount of calories
9. Playing football uses fewer calories than swimming.
10. The amount of calories we use an hour depends on the activity we do.

D. WRITING

I. Make correct sentences from the words and phrases given.

1. We/ keep/ our bodies/ warm/ avoid/ flu/ a cold.

2. Getting/ enough/ rest/ help/ you/ concentrate/ school.

3. Vitamins/ play/ important/ role/ our diet.

4. You/ not/ play/ more/ computer games/ free time.

5. Doctor/ asking/ Mai/ questions/ about/ health problems.

II. Write a paragraph (100 - 150 words) to talk about HOW TO KEEP A HEALTHY LIFE?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

PART 3: test yourself

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

1. A. coordinate B. triathlon C. allergy D. calarie
2. A. leaf B. life C. knife D. of

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 3. A. <u>monopoly</u> | B. <u>melody</u> | C. <u>compound</u> | D. <u>concentrate</u> |
| 4. A. <u>paragraph</u> | B. <u>cough</u> | C. <u>although</u> | D. <u>enough</u> |
| 5. A. <u>vegetarian</u> | B. <u>depression</u> | C. <u>essential</u> | D. <u>attention</u> |

II. Find the odd one out A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. sunshine | B. sunburn | C. cough | D. flu |
| 2. A. headache | B. sore throat | C. cough | D. weak |
| 3. A. sore | B. fit | C. sick | D. tired |
| 4. A. earache | B. unhealthy | C. sunburn | D. toothache |
| 5. A. relax | B. work | C. sleep | D. rest |

III. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence or replace the underlined word.

- In order to have good _____, you should eat lightly and laugh cheerfully.
A. spirit B. body C. health D. mood
- Do you believe that eating _____ carrots helps you see at night?
A. most B. the most C. much more D. less
- We should try to keep everything around us clean and then flu will find it _____ to spread.
A. difficultly B. difficulties C. difficult D. difficulty
- My father does morning _____ every day.
A. running B. well C. exercise D. weak
- We should play sports or do exercise in order to stay in _____.
A. fit B. health C. look D. shape
- Don't eat that type of fish: you may have a/an _____.
A. energy B. allergy C. sick D. sore
- Do you want to know how you can _____ healthy?
A. make B. have C. stay D. create
- When you have a temperature, you should drink more water and rest _____.
A. least B. less C. most D. more
- I forgot to wear a sun hat today and I got a _____.
A. backache B. headache C. stomachache D. earache
- He plays computer games and watches TV a lot so his eyes are often _____.
A. light B. faint C. dry D. weak
- Watching too much television is not good _____ your eyes.
A. at B. for C. with D. to
- When you have flu, you may have a cough and a _____ nose.
A. following B. noisy C. runny D. runing
- He eats a lot of burger and chips so he's putting on _____.
A. weigh B. weightless C. weight D. weighting
- You can avoid some diseases by _____ yourself clean.
A. looking B. bringing C. keeping D. taking

15. The Japanese eat a lot of fish instead of meat _____ they are more healthy.

- A. although B. so C. but D. because

IV. Fill in the blank with a suitable word in the box.

allergy	toothache	suffer	worse
tired	bad	flu	sick

- Some people have a very _____ habit in littering in public.
- People who live in a dusty area often _____ on diseases.
- Julia has a headache, and she feels _____.
- I have an _____, so I choose food and drink very carefully.
- You should spend less time playing computer games, or your eyes will be _____.
- Tom feel _____, but he doesn't go to bed early.
- Trung eats too many sweets so he has _____.
- In prevent _____, we should keep our hands clean, our feet warm.

V. The word at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form a word that fits suitably in the blank.

- Is she _____ enough to run one kilometer? **GOOD**
- "Ow! Be careful with that coffee." - "Look, now I have a _____ on my arm" **BURNING**
- Rob has a _____ of 39.5⁰C **TEMPERATE**
- Don't eat so quickly. You'll get a _____. **TEETH**
- I have a _____ in my back. I'm going to lie down. **PAINFUL**
- That's a bad _____. Why don't you have a glass of water? **COUGHING**
- "I have _____." - "Why don't you telephone the doctor?" **STOMACH**
- I feel _____. Quick, I must get to the bathroom! **SICKNESS**
- My arm _____ after the table tennis match. **HURT**
- "I have a _____." - "That's because you watch too much TV." **HEAD**

VI. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

My friend, Ben, has had a few problems with his health. He didn't feel well, (1)_____ he told his parents about that. His mom said, "You should eat (2)_____ vegetables. You shouldn't eat (3)_____ every day." His dad said, "You should go to bed (4)_____. You (5)_____ stay up so late at night." He phoned me and told me about the problems. I said "Don't play so (6)_____ computer games. Go outside (7)_____ play football."

He didn't go to school last week. He went to (8)_____ the doctor. The doctor said "You should stay at home for a week. Don't go out and don't turn on your computer."

At school today, he looked sad. We asked him, "What's (9)_____? You should be happy. You weren't here last week."

Ben is (10)_____ his school work from last week. He's not happy at all.

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

Do you want to be fitter and healthier? Would you like to look younger? Do you want to feel (1)_____ relaxed? Then try a few days at a health farm. Health farms are becoming (2)_____ of the most popular places (3)_____ a short break. I went to Henley Manor for a weekend. It's (4)_____ largest health farm in the country but it isn't the most expensive. After two days of exercise and massage I (5)_____ ten times better. But the best thing for me was the food. It was all very healthy of (6)_____, but it was expensive too!

If you're looking for something a (7)_____ cheaper, try a winter break. Winter is the darkest and the coldest (8)_____ of the year, and it can also be the (9)_____ time for your body. We all eat too (10)_____ and we don't take enough exercise. A lot of health farms offer lower prices from Monday to Friday from November to March.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. like | B. more | C. less | D. Similar |
| 2. A. once | B. first | C. one | D. none |
| 3. A. with | B. of | C. to | D. for |
| 4. A. the | B. an | C. a | D. x |
| 5. A. feel | B. felt | C. fell | D. fall |
| 6. A. all | B. out | C. course | D. them |
| 7. A. little | B. few | C. a little | D. a few |
| 8. A. period | B. moment | C. time | D. part |
| 9. A. worst | B. good | C. best | D. great |
| 10. A. many | B. a lot | C. lot of | D. much |

VIII. Fill in the blank with a suitable word in the box.

other	much	cure	running	how
illness	nose	miserable	symptoms	from

You have a headache and you sneeze and cough. Your (1)_____ is all stuffed up, and it keeps running, so you have to blow it every few minutes. You know by these (2)_____ that you have a cold, and you feel completely (3)_____.

Everyone suffers (4)_____ the common cold at some time or other. It isn't a serious (5)_____, but over a billion dollars a year is spent on different kinds of cold medicine every year.

This medicine can relieve the symptoms. That is, it can make you cough (6)_____, make your head less intense, and stop your nose (7)_____ for a while. However, it can't cure your cold. So far, there is no (8)_____ for the common cold and no medicine to prevent it.

Although there is no cure or preventive medicine for colds, people have all kinds of ideas about (9)_____ to prevent and treat colds. Some people think that if you eat a lot of onions, you won't catch cold. (10)_____ say that you should avoid getting wet and chilled, or you will catch cold. However, this is apparently not so.

IX. Write complete sentences, using the words/ phrases given in their correct forms.

1. Nick/ wash/ hands a lot/ he/ not/ have the flu.
-

2. David/ eat/ lots of junk food/ he/ not do exercise.

3. doctor/ told Elena that she/ sleep more/ she/ try to relax more.

4. My sister/ play/ computer games/ she does exercise too.

5. Eating/ carrots help/ you see objects / more clearly/ at night.

6. Going outside/ wet hair /give/ you a cold or flu.

7. Eating/ fresh fish/ make/ you smarter.

Unit 3

COMMUNITY SERVICE

PART 1: GRAMMAR REVIEW

1. The past simple:

*** We use the past simple:**

- For actions which finished at a stated time in the past.

Ex: She **went** to school by bus **yesterday**.

- For actions that happened one after the other.

Ex: First he **had** breakfast and **then** he **left** for work.

*** Time expressions:** *yesterday; then; last night/ week/month/year; a week/ month/ year ago; in 2010; when; etc.*

2. The present perfect:

*** We use the present perfect:**

- For recent actions or states, or for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past.

Ex: Mr. brown **has bought** a new house.

- For recent actions or states which began in the past and continue up to the present.

Ex: She **has been** a student in this school for two years.

(She came to this school two years ago and she is still here.)

*** Time expressions:** *already; yet; just; ever, recently; so far; never; since; for; etc.*

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>near</u> | B. <u>learn</u> | C. <u>dear</u> | D. <u>clear</u> |
| 2. A. knock <u>ed</u> | B. need <u>ed</u> | C. found <u>ed</u> | D. want <u>ed</u> |
| 3. A. volun <u>teer</u> | B. colla <u>ge</u> | C. commu <u>n</u> ity | D. doct <u>or</u> |
| 4. A. provid <u>e</u> | B. individ <u>u</u> al | C. situat <u>i</u> on | D. childr <u>e</u> n |
| 5. A. tut <u>or</u> | B. stud <u>u</u> ent | C. univ <u>er</u> sity | D. discuss |
| 6. A. cough <u>h</u> | B. laugh <u>h</u> | C. enoug <u>h</u> | D. high |
| 7. A. coll <u>o</u> lect | B. cl <u>e</u> an | C. cit <u>y</u> | D. crack <u>e</u> r |
| 8. A. blan <u>k</u> et | B. dona <u>t</u> e | C. cal <u>o</u> rie | D. all <u>e</u> rgy |

II. Put the word into the correct column according to the underlined part.

<u>s</u> chool	<u>g</u> reen	<u>s</u> ick	<u>g</u> et	<u>c</u> olour
<u>c</u> hemical	<u>c</u> lassroom	<u>c</u> ommunity	<u>g</u> roup	<u>c</u> ulture
<u>g</u> arden	<u>k</u> itchen	<u>c</u> old	<u>c</u> hemistry	<u>g</u> ame
<u>c</u> all	<u>c</u> lean	<u>c</u> lothes	<u>c</u> ancel	traff <u>i</u> c

/g/	/k/
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose A, B, C or D for each gap in the following sentences

- He ate a lot of fried food so he _____ fat quickly.
A. get B. got C. gets D. will get
- The Japanese eat a lot offish and healthy food, _____ they live for a long time.
A. so B. because C. or D. but
- Lan _____ English for more than a year but she can speak it very well.
A. learns B. learn C. learned D. has learned
- You should watch less TV because looking at screens in a long time _____ your eyes.
A. hurt B. hurts C. is hurting D. to hurt
- Go Green* _____ people to recycle rubbish, such as glass, cans and paper.
A. to encourage B. encourage C. encouraged D. has encouraged
- Be a Buddy* has _____ education for street children.
A. given B. spent C. provided D. helped
- He _____ books for poor children for years.
A. has collected B. collects C. is collecting D. collected
- Linh often uses her headphones when she listens to music _____ her parents don't like loud noise.
A. so B. but C. because D. and
- Ngoc loves _____ outdoors with trees and flowers.
A. to be B. be C. being D. A & C
- I think 10 years from now more people _____ going to work by bicycle.
A. to enjoy B. will enjoy C. enjoying D. enjoy

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect.

- A: _____(you/ ever/ meet) anyone famous?
B: Yes, last summer I _____(sit) next to Brad Pit on a plane to LA.

2. A: How long ago _____(you/ start) painting?
B: Ten years ago. I _____(recently/ complete) a painting that the National Gallery _____(ask) me to do a year ago.
3. A: Last night, I _____(see) the latest James Bond film.
B: Oh, I _____(already/ see) it twice.
4. A: Do you know that Mrs Janet _____(work) here for sixteen years?
B: I thought she _____(start) working here ten years ago.

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

1. I **(have)**_____ dinner when his friend called.
2. Joan **(travel)**_____ around the world.
3. We (not begin)_____ to study for the test yet.
4. Don't get on a bus while it **(run)**_____.
5. I **(invite)**_____ them to my birthday party yesterday, however, they **(not come)**_____.
6. Look! Somebody **(clean)**_____ the room.
7. My brother **(begin)**_____ looking for a job in January.
8. Timson **(make)**_____ 13 films and I think her latest is the best.
9. She **(cook)**_____ at the moment. That's why she can't answer the phone.
10. She doesn't mind **(go)**_____ out in the evening.
11. I **(not see)**_____ him since we **(leave)**_____ school.
12. Football **(be)**_____ my favourite sport. I like **(play)**_____ it in my free time.
13. Jane **(leave)**_____ just a few minutes ago.
14. She **(be)**_____ extremely quiet since her husband died.

C. READING

I. Choose the correct word A, B or C for each gap to complete the following passage.

(1)_____ January 17th, 1995, a powerful earthquake hit the city of Kobe, Japan. Many buildings (2)_____ or collapsed.

Soon after the earthquake, people in Kobe (3)_____ working together to save their city. Neighbours pulled each other out (4)_____ collapsed buildings. Ordinary people (5)_____ out fires even before the fire trucks arrived. Volunteers in Kobe organized themselves into (6)_____. They worked out a system to send (7)_____ to people who needed. Other teams searched for belongings in damaged stores and homes. Some people (8)_____ food, water, clothes, and electric generators to different part of the city. Some volunteers took (9)_____ of children who had lost their parents. Teams of volunteers from outside Japan helped, too.

Today, Kobe has been built. But people there still remember the outpouring of support they (10)_____ from all over the world back in 1995.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------|----------|
| 1. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. from |
| 2. A. is burning | B. burned | C. burning | D. burn |
| 3. A. to begin | B. are beginning | C. begin | D. began |
| 4. A. into | B. of | C. on | D. with |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 5. A. to put | B. putting | C. puts | D. put |
| 6. A. teams | B. pair | C. group | D. friends |
| 7. A. helped | B. helping | C. help | D. to help |
| 8. A. brought | B. bringing | C. brings | D. brought |
| 9. A. part | B. care | C. caring | D. note |
| 10. A. received | B. is receiving | C. have received | D. receiving |

II. Read the passage, and then choose the best answers.

Each country has many good people who take care of others. For example, some of students in the United States often spend many hours as volunteers in hospitals, orphanages or homes for the elderly. They read books to the people in these places, or they just visit them and play games with them or listen to their problems.

Other young volunteers go and work in the homes of people who are sick or old. They paint, clean up, or repair their houses, do the shopping. For boys who don't have fathers, there is an organization called Big Brothers. College students and other men take these boys to basketball games or on fishing trips and help them to get to know things those boys usually learn from their fathers.

Each city has a number of clubs where boys and girls can go and play games. Some of these clubs show movies or hold short trip to the mountains, the beaches, museums, or other places of interest. Most of these clubs use a lot of students as volunteers because they are young enough to understand the problems of younger boys and girls.

- What do volunteers usually do to help those who are sick or old in their homes?
 - They do the shopping, and repair or clean up their house.
 - They tell them stories and sing dance for them.
 - They cool, sew, and wash their clothes.
 - They take them to basketball games.
- What do they help boys whose fathers do not live with them?
 - To learn things about their fathers.
 - To get to know thing about their fathers.
 - To get to know things that boys want from their fathers.
 - To learn things that boys usually learn from their fathers.
- Which activities are NOT available for the students at the clubs?

A. playing games	B. learning photography
C. going to interest places	D. watching films
- Why do they use many students as volunteers? – Because _____.
 - they can understand the problems of younger boys and girls.
 - they have a lot of free time.
 - they know how to do the work.
 - they are good at playing games and learning new things.
- Where don't students often do volunteer work?

A. hospitals	B. orphanages	C. clubs	D. homes for the elderly
--------------	---------------	----------	--------------------------

D. WRITING

I. Circle the mistake and then correct it.

1. Frank has done his homework and then listened to music.
A B
2. The children have put away their toys but they didn't make their beds yet.
A B
3. Jim learned a lot since he started the language course.
A B
4. Helen has finished her lunch and she went out to play.
A B
5. They haven't seen each other since September when they have met at Mary's party.
A B
6. Peter has bought a new MP3 player yesterday but I haven't seen it yet.
A B
7. The hockey player hit his head on Friday and he was in hospital since then.
A B

II. Use the words and phrases to complete sentences.

1. The lakes/ are full/ rubbish. We should/ ask our friends/ clean them this Sunday.

2. The hurricane/ was terrible. Many houses/ are destroyed/ many people became homeless.

3. They are cold/ hungry. They have/ live/ the street this winter. We should ask people/ help them.

4. We/ can cook meals/ bring them/ homeless people.

5. We can ask people/ donate warm clothes/ help them/ rebuild their houses.

6. Yesterday I/ go to school late because I/ miss the bus.

7. Do you like/ work with children/ or with elderly people?

8. It's good/ donate blood because you/ can save people's lives.

III. Use the cues to make sentences in the present perfect.

1. I/ buy/ a laptop/ but I/ not use/ it.

2. I/ write/ a blog/ but I/ not upload/ any photos to it.

3. We/ start/ the game/ half an hour ago/ hut we/ not finish/ it.

4. My dad/ be/ to London/ but he/ not see/ Big Ben.

5. I/ read/ my English book/ but I/ not do/ my English homework.

6. They/ have/ lunch/ but they/ not have/ dinner.

7. I/ download/ some songs/ but I/ not listen/ to them.

PART 3: test yourself

I. Find which word does not belong to each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. environment | B. bank | C. community | D. neighbourhood |
| 2. A. students | B. homework | C. blood | D. tutors |
| 3. A. orphan | B. grandparents | C. nursing home | D. elderly |
| 4. A. rubbish | B. donate | C. collect | D. money |
| 5. A. green | B. trees | C. plant | D. collect |

II. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.

- My hobby is carving eggshells and now I (**carve**) _____ nearly 100.
- Going home from school yesterday, I (**help**) _____ an old man to go across the street.
- Last Tuesday, I (**go**) _____ home late because there was a traffic jam near my school.
- At Tet, my mother and her close friends often go to the hospitals to donate cakes, sweets and toys for the sick children there. She (**do**) _____ it for many years.
- Lan never (**eat**) _____ Banh tet. She will try some this year.
- Linh is my close friend. We (**know**) _____ each other for 5 years.
- You ever (**do**) _____ volunteer work?
- Yes. I (**do**) _____ volunteer work last month.
- I (**collect**) _____ hundreds of old books and clothes for street children so far.
- My sister wants to raise funds for street children so she (**make**) _____ hundreds of postcards to sell them.

III. Choose the correct answers.

- Volunteers can do general _____ such as clean-up project or home repair.
A. activities B. things C. labour D. jobs
- My brother and I _____ a white tiger already.
A. have seen B. has seen C. see D. are seeing
- I _____ blood twice, and _____ presents to sick children in the hospital recently.

- [illegible]

20. Americans _____ the tradition of volunteering and helping one another since the early days of the country.

- A. have had B. has had C. had D. to have

IV. Fill in: “yet, already, just, ago, yesterday, since, for, always, ever, how long”.

1. _____ have you known Peter and Charlie?
2. Anna woke up at 9 o'clock _____.
3. She hasn't telephoned me _____.
4. I have _____ wanted to travel abroad.
5. Have you _____ been to Disneyland?
6. Is it really a year _____ we last went on holiday?
7. I have _____ finished my homework. I finished it two minutes ago.
8. Shakespeare was born over four hundred years _____.
9. We have _____ been to Canada so we are going to USA this summer.
10. John has worked at this company _____ seven years.

V. Correct the tense in these sentences.

1. I have collected coins when I was a little boy.

2. I see a real elephant when I went to Ban Don last year.

3. We clean the beach last Sunday.

4. I didn't see her for two weeks.

5. Do you do your homework yet?

VI. Read the letter and fill in the blank with the correct words.

Dear Grandma and Grandpa,

Hi. I'm on holiday (1)_____ Majorca with my friends, Tracy and Sharon. We arrived last Saturday. The first two days the weather wasn't very (2)_____, so we did some sightseeing. I (3)_____ lots of photographs. (4)_____ Wednesday we hired a car and (5)_____ out into the country. We (6)_____ for lunch at lovely little village and then in the (7)_____ we found a beautiful beach. Last night we went to (8)_____ disco. We didn't (9)_____ back till about 4 am, so we got up (10)_____ this morning and we decided to have a relaxing day by the hotel swimming pool. So that's where I am now.

VII. Use the words and phrases to form the sentences.

1. some/ she / bought / last weekend / interesting book.

2. I/ love / basketball / volleyball/ watching/ and.

3. teacher/ dances/ English/ gracefully/ my/ very.

4. have to/ home/ I/ stay/ at/ because/ is/ raining/ it.

5. Vietnam/ because/ beautiful/ I/ it/ is/ love/ very.

6. born/ I/ in/ 1990/ was/ Vinh Phuc/ in.

7. English lessons/ and/ I/ on/ have/ Monday/ Tuesday.

8. passion/ swimming/ favourite/ my/ is.

9. family/ here/ in/ moved/ my/ 2004.

10. her/ Mary/ that/ are/ is/ those/ and/ students.

VIII. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first.

1. *You should clean this room every day.*
 - A. This room should be cleaned every day.
 - B. This room should been cleaned every day.
 - C. This room should clean every day.
 - D. This room should be clean every day.
2. *People must not leave bicycles in the hall.*
 - A. Bicycles must not be left in the hall.
 - B. Bicycles in the hall must not being left.
 - C. Bicycles in the hall must not left.
 - D. Bicycles must been not left in the hall.
3. *They cancelled all flights because of fog.*
 - A. All flights was cancelled by them because of fog.
 - B. All flights because of fog were cancelled.
 - C. All flights were because of fog cancelled.
 - D. All flights were cancelled because of fog.
4. *People should send their complaints to the head office.*
 - A. Complaints should be send to the head office by people.
 - B. Complaints should be sent to the head office.
 - C. Their complaints should send to the head office by people.
 - D. Their complaints to the head office should be sent.
5. *They are building a new high way around the city.*
 - A. A new high way is been built around the city.
 - B. A new high way is being built around the city.
 - C. A new high way around the city is being built.
 - D. Around the city a new high way is being built.

6. *They didn't offer Ann the job.*
- A. The job wasn't offered Ann by them.
 - B. Ann wasn't offered them the job.
 - C. Ann wasn't offered the job.
 - D. Ann was offered the job by them

Unit
4

MUSIC AND ARTS

PART 1: GRAMMAR REVIEW

1. Comparisons

- **as + adjective + as** to show that things are similar.
- **not as + adjective + as** to mean something is “more” or “less” than something else.
- **the same as...** to show similarity.
- **different from** to show that two or more things are not similar.

Examples:

- Classical music is not as exciting as rock and roll.
- The price of food is the same as it was last year.

2. too and either

- **too**: is used to express agreement with a positive statement.
- **either**: is used to express agreement with a negative statement.

Examples:

- My friend likes photography, and I like it, **too**.
- My sister doesn't like horror films, and my mother doesn't, **either**.

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I. Put the words into the correct column according to the underlined part.

<u>f</u> ashion	fi <u>c</u> tion	o <u>c</u> ean	cl <u>o</u> sure	musi <u>c</u> ian
exhibi <u>t</u> ion	opti <u>o</u> nal	wa <u>s</u> h	<u>s</u> tations	<u>s</u> houlder
<u>s</u> how	essenti <u>a</u> l	<u>s</u> hark	<u>s</u> helter	usu <u>a</u> lly
spe <u>c</u> ial	<u>s</u> hort	vi <u>s</u> ion	lei <u>s</u> ure	so <u>c</u> ial

/f/	/s/
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

II. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. collect <u>io</u> n | B. tradit <u>i</u> on | C. exhib <u>i</u> tion | D. quest <u>i</u> on |
| 2. A. vers <u>i</u> on | B. pleas <u>u</u> re | C. us <u>u</u> al | D. des <u>i</u> gn |
| 3. A. clos <u>u</u> re | B. s <u>u</u> re | C. pleas <u>u</u> re | D. leis <u>u</u> re |
| 4. A. o <u>o</u> cean | B. conc <u>o</u> rt | C. mus <u>i</u> cian | D. offic <u>i</u> al |
| 5. A. s <u>o</u> | B. expens <u>i</u> ve | C. s <u>a</u> xophone | D. mus <u>i</u> c |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence.

- No one else in the class plays the guitar _____ John.
A. as well B. as far as C. so well as D. as soon as
- The Brit School is the most famous _____ arts school in Britain.
A. performing B. performance C. perform D. performed
- Jane is not _____ her brother.
A. more intelligent as B. intelligent as
C. so intelligent as D. so intelligent that
- Since the 1970s, the festival in Glastonbury has taken _____ almost every year and has grown in size.
A. part B. place C. note D. notice
- He drives as _____ his father does.
A. careful as B. more carefully C. the most careful D. carefully as
- Dong Ho paintings are made on _____ paper with beautiful _____ colors.
A. traditional – nature B. tradition - natural
C. tradition – nature D. traditional - natural
- I'll be there _____ I can.
A. sooner as B. no sooner as C. as soon as D. soonest as
- My village is not _____ it was ten years ago.
A. the same as B. the same to C. same as D. the same
- The villagers are _____ they were years ago. There is no change at all.
A. differently from B. not as friendly as
C. as friend as D. as friendly as
- Water puppetry _____ in the 11th century in the villages of the Red River Delta of North Viet Nam.
A. originated B. formed C. started D. began
- The puppet shows present _____ themes of Vietnamese villages.
A. city B. urban C. village D. rural
- No one in my class is _____ beautiful _____ her.
A. as – as B. more - as C. as - than D. the - more
- The group is _____ for their albums and tours around the world.
A. well-knows B. know-how C. well-prepared D. well-known
- Going by train isn't _____ convenient as going by car.

- A. so B. as C. more D. A & B are correct.

15. The performances of puppetry show _____ in the countryside and _____.
 A. everyday life - folk rock B. every day life - folk people
 C. everyday life - folk tales D. every day life - folk stories

II. Combine into one sentence with “too” or “either”.

1. They can play table tennis. We can play table tennis.

2. He sings love songs very well. His sister sings love songs very well.

3. I write diary every night. My mother writes diary every night.

4. My father doesn't drink beer. My mother doesn't drink beer.

5. She is swimming in the pool. Her children are swimming in the pool.

6. Hoa ate bread with milk for breakfast. Hoa's uncle ate bread with milk for breakfast.

7. She didn't watch TV last night. Her husband didn't watch TV last night.

8. They mustn't stay up late. Their friends mustn't stay up late.

9. Milk is good for your health. Fruit juice is good for your health.

10. Betty does morning exercise. Betty's aunt does morning exercise.

III. Give the correct form of the words in capital.

1. Tran Van Cam is my favourite _____. **ART**
 He is famous for the painting “Little sister Diep”.
2. Tra Giang is one of the most famous _____ of **ACT**
 Viet Nam. Many people love her.
3. I think that good knowledge of arts and music is a **NECESSARY**
 _____ for anyone.
4. The _____ she gave last night was marvelous. **PERFORM**
5. Water puppetry _____ in the villages of the **ORIGIN**
 Red River Delta.
6. The DAN BAU is a Vietnamese traditional _____ **MUSIC**
 instrument.
7. _____ is the art or taking and processing photographs. **PHOTOGRAPH**
8. I don't like pop music because it is not as _____ as **EXCITE**
 rock and roll.

9. Peter has received a letter of _____ to see a water puppet show this Sunday. **INVITE**
10. Mai wanted to share her _____ with other people. **PLEASE**

IV. Complete the sentences by using as ... as; not ... as, different ... from.

1. Ms. Hoa is _____ Mrs. Lan. (**attractive**)
2. Her daughter is _____ her. (**beautiful**)
3. That dog _____ it looks. (**not dangerous**)
4. Living in Valencia _____ living in Paris is. (**not expensive**)
5. Schools in Viet Nam are _____ schools in the USA. (**different**)
6. Learning French is _____ learning English. (**difficult**)
7. These trees _____ those. (**same**)
8. Vios _____ Mazda 3. (**not luxurious**)
9. His appearance is _____ what I have expected. (**different**)
10. His job is _____ mine. (**important**)

C. READING

I. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

Kevin O'Donnell works (1)_____ Hollywood. He records (2)_____ for films. He worked on his first film in 1980: *Star Wars*. He's now 51 and he (3)_____ helped to make more than 100 films. In 1983, he did the sound on the film called *Terms of Endearment*. The film won five Oscars, but O'Donnell (4)_____ win one. He was at the Oscars in 1983 (5)_____ he was only 26.

Now, he has (6)_____ to the Oscars 20 times. He worked on *Top Gun*, *Terminator 3*, *Spider-Man*, *Transformers* and other great films, but he hasn't won an Oscar (7)_____. He has written 20 speeches so far, but has never been given one. (8)_____ speeches are in a drawer in (9)_____ house. Kevin doesn't mind. He knows the sound in his films is amazing. He's (10)_____ to win one day!

II. Fill in the blank with a suitable word in the box.

however	made	best	was	much
leaving	wrote	lived	in	the

One of the first novels in the history of literature (1)_____ written in England in 1719. It was Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe. Daniel Defoe was born (2)_____ London in the family of a rich man. When Daniel was a schoolboy, he began to write stories. After (3)_____ school, he worked in his father's shop and (4)_____ articles for newspapers. Defoe visited many countries and met many people. That helped him (5)_____ in his writings.

In 1719, when Defoe was sixty years old, he wrote the novel Robinson Crusoe which (6)_____ him famous. Defoe used in his book a true story about a sailor who (7)_____ on an island for four years. Robinson Crusoe in Defoe's novel lived on an island for twenty-eight years. People liked (8)_____ novel in England and in many other countries, Daniel Defoe wrote other books. (9)_____, his novel Robinson Crusoe was the (10)_____ famous. Defoe was not a rich man when he died in 1731.

III. Read the passage, and then answer the questions.

Have you ever seen the film *School of Rock*? It's about a rock musician who became a teacher. The film is based on a real music school which is run by Paul Green. Paul Green started the first *School of Rock* in 1998 in Philadelphia in the USA. He gave students rock music lessons after school, but he wanted to do more. Now he gives them the chance to play in rock concerts. "Some of our students have never played in front of a real audience before. We teach them how to do it," he says. He has already taught hundreds of young people to be rock performers, and now there are 30 schools of rock in different towns in the USA.

1. How many students has he taught?

2. How many schools of rock are there in the USA?

3. When did Paul Green start his first rock school?

4. What is the film *School of Rock* about?

5. What does he teach his students to do?

D. WRITING

I. Complete sentences with *too* or *either*.

1. We often go to the library on Sunday afternoon, they
2. Susan can speak Japanese, Tom.....
3. Minh didn't see the train, Nga
4. Hoa will fly to Hong Kong next month, and her mother
5. The pineapples aren't ripe. And the durians
6. March is hot, and May
7. The boys shouldn't smoke cigarettes and the girls
8. I don't know how to use a computer and my friends
9. She likes eggs, and her brothers
10. They stayed at home last night, and their children.....

II. Combine the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1. Mr Pike teaches history of arts. Mrs May teaches history of music. **SAME SUBJECT**

2. This bike is 800,000 VND. That bike is 600,000 VND (**PRICE ... DIFFERENT**)

3. Linda didn't go to the concert show last night. Susan didn't go to the concert show last night. (**EITHER**)

4. Classical music is interesting. Folk music is interesting. (**AS ... AS**)

5. Mr. Owen speaks English. Mrs. Phan speaks English. (**SAME LANGUAGE**)

III. Combine the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1. She would come, and **(He)**

2. Nobody knew why she was absent, and **(WE)**

3. Nothing can prevent her son from going there, and **(HE)**

4. The famers must be working very hard, and **(SHE)**

5. Everyone knows that girl, and **(I)**

PART 3: test yourself

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. treas <u>ure</u> | B. clos <u>ure</u> | C. expos <u>ure</u> | D. ens <u>ure</u> |
| 2. A. h <u>ap</u> py | B. h <u>ar</u> d | C. simil <u>ar</u> ity | D. t <u>al</u> ent |
| 3. A. ch <u>or</u> us | B. broch <u>ur</u> e | C. mach <u>in</u> e | D. ch <u>ef</u> |
| 4. A. treas <u>ur</u> e | B. visi <u>on</u> | C. discussi <u>on</u> | D. decisi <u>on</u> |
| 5. A. exhibi <u>ti</u> on | B. acti <u>on</u> | C. questi <u>on</u> | D. tradi <u>ti</u> on |

II. Find which word does not belong to each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. violin | B. artist | C. saxophone | D. guitar |
| 2. A. portrait | B. opera | C. camera | D. photograph |
| 3. A. rock | B. rap | C. ballet | D. pop |
| 4. A. film director | B. film producer | C. singer | D. actor |
| 5. A. crayon | B. pencil | C. canvas | D. water puppet |

III. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. adventure | B. advertisement | C. buffalo | D. detective |
| 2. A. cavity | B. unhealthy | C. personal | D. shower |
| 3. A. music | B. science | C. teacher | D. contain |
| 4. A. paddle | B. invent | C. display | D. cartoon |
| 5. A. information | B. direction | C. tomato | D. potato |

IV. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence or replace the underlined word.

1. Today, subjects like music and arts are put into the school _____ in Viet Nam.
A. curriculum B. education C. school year D. subjects
2. Robert does not have _____ Peter does.
A. money more than B. as many money as

- C. more money as D. as much money as
3. For many people, a good knowledge of music and arts is regarded as a _____ for every student.
A. in needs B. necessity C. necessary D. need
4. Last year, Matt earned _____ his brother.
A. twice as much as B. twice as many as
C. twice more than D. twice as more as
5. Arts are of great _____ in education, especially for young children.
A. unimportant B. unimportance
C. importantly D. importance
6. Classical music is not _____ as pop music.
A. exciting B. more excited C. as exciting D. as excited
7. The test is not _____ difficult _____ it was last month.
A. as - as B. so - as C. more - as D. A & B are correct.
8. This year's musical festival is not _____ it was last year.
A. different from B. worse C. as good as D. as well as
9. I never watch ballet, and my sister doesn't _____.
A. either B. like that C. too D. so
10. He works _____ we do.
A. harder B. as hard as C. harder D. so hard as
11. Teenagers in Viet Nam like K-pop, and they like Korean films _____.
A. too B. either C. so D. however
12. Marie is not _____ intelligent _____ her sister.
A. more – as B. so – so C. so – as D. the – of
13. My brother's taste in art is quite different _____ mine.
A. to B. from C. with D. as
14. I don't work so hard my _____ father.
A. so B. as C. than D. more
15. You can see many interesting _____ in that art gallery.
A. portraits B. actors C. paints D. colors

V. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

On weekdays, I don't have (1)_____ free time. When I get home from school, I usually (2)_____ my homework, watch some TV (3)_____ read a book. My parents bought me a new guitar for my birthday so I play that a lot (4)_____.

At the weekend, I usually (5)_____ with my friends, John and Thomas. We really like playing music together. Thomas plays the keyboards and John plays the drums. John has a set of drums in his bedroom, so we usually practice at his house. John has (6)_____ written some songs, so we are practicing them at the moment. My sister sometimes sings with us and we are hoping to (7)_____ some concerts one day!

In the holidays, I sometimes (8)_____ on day trips with my family. I am really interested in science. That's (9)_____ we often go to the Science Museum. We usually

go to the beach in August. We always have a great (10)_____, but the best thing is lying on the sand and listening to music on my iPod.

VI. Fill in each blank with the comparative, superlative or (not) as ... as of the adjective given in brackets.

The New Orleans Carnival is (1. **not/ big**)_____ the carnival in Rio de Janeiro, but it is (2. **famous**)_____ carnival in the USA. It is (3. **colorful**)_____ the carnival in Rio de Janeiro and it is (4. **exciting**)_____ event in New Orleans every year. The weather in New Orleans is (5. **not/ good**)_____ that in Rio de Janeiro, but people are (6. **friendly**)_____. The carnival season lasts for two weeks but (7. **busy**)_____ time is the last five days. The carnival is (8. **big**)_____ and (9. **exciting**)_____ than ever during these five days. It is (10. **good**)_____ time to visit New Orleans!

VII. Read the following passage and write T (True) or F (False) for each statement.

In the 1960s, The Beatles were probably the most famous pop group in the whole world. Since then, there have been a great many groups that have achieved enormous fame, so it is perhaps difficult now to imagine how sensational The Beatles were at that time. They were four boys from the north of England and none of them had any training in music. They started by performing and recording songs by black Americans and they had some success with these songs. Then they started writing their own songs and that was when they became really popular. The Beatles changed pop music. They were the first pop group to achieve great success from songs they had written themselves. After that it became common for groups and singers to write their own songs.

- _____ 1. Prior to The Beatles, it was usual for groups to write their own songs.
- _____ 2. The Beatles were the most famous pop group in the 1960s.
- _____ 3. The Beatles did not succeed with the songs by black Americans.
- _____ 4. Some members of The Beatles studied music at school.
- _____ 5. The Beatles achieved great success with the song they had written.

VIII. Complete sentences with "too" or "either".

1. They often go to the library on Sunday afternoon. He
2. Lee can speak Japanese. I
3. Nam didn't see the train. Nga
4. Linh will fly to China next month, and he
5. The books aren't red. And the ruler
6. Today is hot, and yesterday
7. The boys don't smoke cigarettes and the girls
8. I don't know her and he
9. I like eggs and her brother
10. I stayed at home last night, and they

IX. Combine the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1. Everything is not OK, and (THIS PROBLEM)
.....
2. My dog never barks, and (YOUR DOGS)
.....

3. He likes to join in the army, and (**SHE**)

.....

4. Karen'd rather go to school on time, and (**MARY**)

.....

5. I have to take a bath right away, and (**HE**)

.....

X. Combine the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1. Huyen My sings beautifully. Her sister sings more beautifully than her. (**AS ... AS**)

.....

2. The new sculpture is 4 metres high. The old sculpture is 4.2 metres high. (**AS ... AS**)

.....

3. Linh likes pop music. Her brother likes pop music. (**TOO**)

.....

4. Van Gogh is Dutch. Picasso is Spanish. (**NATIONALITY DIFFERENT**)

.....

5. This house is green. That house is green. (**COLOR DIFFERENT**)

.....

1. Countable nouns and uncountable nouns:

- Ex: Do you like ice-cream? (Or) Do you like an ice cream?

We use **many** with countable nouns in questions and negatives

Ex: How many eggs are there?

There aren't many eggs.

- We use ***much*** with uncountable nouns in questions and negatives.

Ex: How much coffee is there?

There isn't much coffee.

- We use **some** in positive sentences with uncountable nouns and plural nouns

There is	some	bread	on the table
There are		oranges	

- We use **some** in questions when we ask for things or offer things

Can I have	some	coffee, please?	(I know there is some coffee.)
Would you like		grapes?	(I know there are some grapes.)

- We use **any** in questions and negative sentences with uncountable nouns and plural nouns

Is there	any	water?	I don't know if there is any water.
Does she have		children?	

PART 2 : EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. wa <u>sh</u> | B. wa <u>r</u> m | C. wa <u>ll</u> | D. wa <u>lk</u> |
| 2. A. pa <u>n</u> | B. ba <u>g</u> | C. wa <u>t</u> er | D. a <u>d</u> d |
| 3. A. sa <u>u</u> ce | B. a <u>u</u> nt | C. ca <u>u</u> ght | D. da <u>u</u> ghter |
| 4. A. do <u>c</u> ument | B. na <u>u</u> ghty | C. a <u>d</u> ience | D. wa <u>t</u> er |

II. Choose the word that is a different kind of food to the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. A. beef | B. carrot | C. lamb | D. pork |
| 2. A. coffee | B. fruit juice | C. tea | D. tomato |
| 3. A. cakes | B. chocolate | C. nuts | D. fish |
| 4. A. apple | B. banana | C. lemon | D. pork |
| 5. A. beans | B. eggs | C. salad | D. mushrooms |
| 6. A. bean | B. pork | C. beef | D. chicken |
| 7. A. pear | B. melon | C. peach | D. salad |
| 8. A. yogurt | B. tea | C. butter | D. cheese |
| 9. A. apple | B. banana | C. egg | D. grape |
| 10. A. carrot | B. onion | C. potato | D. orange |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Write the words in the correct column. Use the words in the box.

pasta; beef; milk; salmon; tea; tuna; peas; beans; yoghurt; coffee; chicken; ice cream; rice; pork; bacon; sausages; butter; flour; bread; noodles; cucumber; wine; oranges; bananas; cod; peppers; beer; pears; strawberries; tomatoes; prawns; cream; lemonade; grapes; lamb; ham

Meat	Seafood	Fruit	Vegetables	Drinks	Dairy products	Cereals
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

II. Complete these sentences with “some or any”,

- Can I have more milk, please?
- Has Jane got brothers or sisters?

3. I haven't got work to do.
4. Is there news about the new project?
5. I've got news for you.
6. There isn't information on the computer about this.
7. Would you like help?
8. Could you get me stamps, please?
9. We went out with friends last night.
10. Is there wine left?

III. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

- _____? - There's some meat and some rice.
A. What's for lunch?
B. What's lunch?
C. What's lunch for?
D. Where's lunch for?
- Coffee is _____.
A. favourite my drink
B. my favourite drink
C. drink my favourite
D. my drink favourite
- What would you like? - _____.
A. I like some apple juice.
B. I'd like any apple juice.
C. I'd like some apple juice.
D. I'd like an apple juice.
- My hobby is _____.
A. cooking B. cook C. to cooking D. cooked
- We hate _____ the dishes.
A. wash B. to washing C. washed D. washing
- I do not have _____ oranges, but I have _____ apples.
A. any – any B. some – any C. any – some D. a – some
- Where is there _____?
A. drinking B. drink C. drank D. to drink
- There is _____ fruit juice in the fridge.
A. any B. some C. a D. many

C. READING

I. Read the texts and complete the chart.

I'm Roy and this is my wife, Joan. We live on a farm, so we have to get up early, at about 5.30. We start a day at 6 a.m with a big breakfast- bacon, sausages, eggs, tomatoes and mushrooms. We have toast, too, and two or three cups of tea.

Our big meal of the day is lunch at 12 o'clock. We have meat with potatoes and vegetables, then a big pudding, such as apple pie and custard, and a cup of tea.

At five o'clock we have tea. That's a light meal- eggs perhaps, or cheese on toast, and then cakes or biscuits and another cup of tea. On Fridays and Saturdays we go to the pub in the evenings and we have a few pints of beer.

Meals	When	What
1. Breakfast.....		
2.		
3.		

II. Put a word from the box in each gap to complete the following passage

<i>are</i>	<i>special</i>	<i>kinds</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>when</i>
<i>mixed</i>	<i>introduction</i>	<i>dish</i>	<i>easy</i>	<i>dried</i>

This (1)_____ is called Nem Ran by northerners and Cha Gio by southerners. In Ha Noi, the (2)_____ of Nem Ran dates back to a time (3)_____ Cha Ca had not existed. Although it ranks among Vietnam's specialty dishes, Nem Ran is very (4)_____ to prepare. Consequently, it has long been a preferred food on (5)_____ occasions such as Tet and other family festivities.

Ingredients used (6)_____ Nem Ran comprise of lean minced pork, sea crabs or unshelled shrimps, two kinds of edible mushroom (Nam Huong and Moc Nhi), (7)_____ onion, duck eggs, pepper, salt and different (8)_____ of seasoning. All are (9)_____ thoroughly before being wrapped with transparent rice paper into small rolls. These rolls (10)_____ then fried in boiling oil.

III. Read the passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

The 25th meeting of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) that will take place in February 2003 comes at a (1)_____ time in the quest for sustainable fisheries. Meeting in Johannesburg at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, world leaders (2)_____ the vital role of marine fisheries to economic and food security and to biodiversity in general. Leaders established a number of fisheries commitments for the world community, (3)_____ a call "to maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable (4)_____ with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015."

The mission of FAO in the field of fisheries is to (5)_____ and secure the long-term sustainable development and utilization of the world's fisheries and aquaculture. Many of the issues (6)_____ the agenda for the 2003 COFI meeting will contribute directly to the goal of restoring depleted fish stocks and to (7)_____ other commitments.

If we are to fulfill these commitments, we must take (8)_____ actions and set clear priorities. The most recent FAO statistics indicate that over 70 percent of fisheries are (9)_____ overfished or are fished at their maximum capacity. In coming years, production from many key fisheries will likely decline. Demand for fisheries products, (10)_____, will continue to increase. The prospect of this growing shortfall poses our greatest fisheries challenge today.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. busy | B. critical | C. serious | D. fine |
| 2. A. declared | B. claimed | C. accepted | D. acknowledged |
| 3. A. giving | B. making | C. including | D. containing |
| 4. A. volume | B. quantity | C. amount | D. yield |
| 5. A. aid | B. meet | C. provide | D. facilitate |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 6. A. on | B with | C. in | D. for |
| 7. A. advancement | B. advancing | C. advanced | D. advance |
| 8. A. determined | B. concentrated | C. concerted | D. focused |
| 9. A. both | B. or | C. either | D. neither |
| 10. A. however | B. consequently | C. so | D. therefore |

D. WRITING

I. Complete the sentences. Using “many” or “much”.

- I'll try to call you tonight, but I don't have time.
- How times do you brush your teeth every day?
- Shall I make some more tea? I didn't make
- Kate only ate a sandwich because she didn't have money.
- There weren't seats. Some of us had to stand up.
- Have you got work, or do you want to come to the cinema?
- We invited lots of people to our party, but not turned up.
- You'll have to share, because there aren't..... books.
- I haven't got homework today.
- Are there apples on the tree?

II. Write about your meals.

- List dishes you usually eat for breakfast, lunch, and dinner as in the chart below:

	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
Dishes	- Eggs		
	- A cup of coffee		
			
			

III. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first.

- Somebody might have stolen your car.*

A. Your car might have been stolen.
 B. Somebody might have been stolen your car.
 C. Your car might be stolen.
 D. Your car might have be stolen by somebody.
- They think that the owner of the house has gone abroad.*

A. The owner of the house is thought to go abroad.
 B. The owner of the house is thought to have been going abroad.
 C. The owner of the house is thought to have been gone abroad.
 D. The owner of the house is thought to have gone abroad.
- She started work three months ago.*

A. She had been working for three months.
 B. It is three months since she started work.

- C. She is working here for three months now.
 D. It's three months that she worked for.
4. *My career as a teacher began 14 years ago.*
 A. I have started teaching for 14 years now.
 B. For 14 years have I been a teacher.
 C. I was a teacher for 14 years.
 D. I have been a teacher for 14 years now.
5. *It has always been my ambition to become a famous artist.*
 A. I want to become a famous artist as soon as possible.
 B. Always in my life do I want to become a famous artist.
 C. I have always dreamt of becoming a famous artist.
 D. Dreaming of becoming a famous artist, I always have that ambition.

IV. Rewrite the sentences, using the given words.

1. Tim is better at English than Susan.
 → Susan isn't
2. We spent five hours getting to London.
 → It took
3. Listening to music gives him pleasure.
 → He enjoys
4. She is more beautiful than her younger sister.
 → Her
5. They began studying English in 2004.
 → They
6. You ought to go to school now.
 → It's time
7. My father works as a teacher at a high school.
 → My
8. We can't afford to buy the car.
 → The car is
9. People say that he beats his wife.
 → He is said to
10. She bought that house in 1990.
 → She has

PART 3: test yourself

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

1. A. one B. ottle C. offee D. ot

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 2. A. <u>morning</u> | B. <u>what</u> | C. <u>problem</u> | D. <u>yogurt</u> |
| 3. A. <u>talk</u> | B. <u>salt</u> | C. <u>sausage</u> | D. <u>cause</u> |
| 4. A. <u>pork</u> | B. <u>flower</u> | C. <u>cow</u> | D. <u>flour</u> |
| 5. A. <u>noodle</u> | B. <u>food</u> | C. <u>soon</u> | D. <u>cook</u> |

II. Choose the INCORRECT word of each sentence.

- Let's listen to some **music/ musics**.
- Could you buy some **toothpaste/ toothpastes**?
- Have we got any **apple/ apples**?
- We haven't got any **bread/ breads**.
- I'll buy some **vegetable/ vegetables** when I go out.
- Would you like some **egg/ eggs** for breakfast?
- Could I have some **grape/ grapes**, please?
- Do you like **butter/ butters** on your bread?
- I need some **glue/ glues** to fix this.
- I'll get some **cheese/ cheeses** while I'm at the shop.

III. Complete the sentences with: "a/ an" or "some/ any".

- I need _____ sugar.
- I haven't got _____ money.
- This is _____ very good diet.
- You need _____ oil in your diet, but not a lot.
- I've got _____ information for you.
- We don't need _____ more white paint.
- Shall I get _____ melon for dinner?
- I'll get _____ butter while I'm at the shop.
- Would you like _____ apple?
- We need _____ bars of chocolate for the party.

IV. Choose the correct answers.

- There isn't _____ for dinner, so I have to go to the market.
A. any left B. any leaving C. some leaving D. some left
- A _____ is a small meal that you eat when you are in a hurry.
A. snack B. fast food C. breakfast D. lunch
- _____ is hot food that is quick to cook, and is served very quickly in a restaurant.
A. Hot food B. Fast food C. Sandwiches D. Roasted duck
- _____ water should I put into the glass?
A. How B. How much C. How many D. What
- _____ tomatoes do you need to make the sauce?
A. How much B. How long C. How many D. How often
- _____ bottles of milk does your family need for a week?
A. How much B. How many C. How D. How often
- How many _____ do you want?

- A. orange juice B. bottle of orange juice
C. jar of orange juice D. cartons of orange juice
8. Is there any butter _____ in the refrigerator?
A. leave B. to leave C. leaving D. left
9. There is _____ tofu, but there aren't _____ sandwiches.
A. some-some B. any-any C. some-any D. any-some
10. How many _____ do you need?
A. cartons of yogurt B. packet of yogurt
C. carton of yogurt D. yogurt
11. Can you tell me _____ this dish?
A. to cook B. how to cook C. cooking D. how to cooking
12. What _____ do I need to cook an omelette?
A. food B. material C. menu D. ingredients
13. In Viet Nam, spring rolls are served _____ at a family gathering or anniversary dinner.
A. most B. almost C. most of D. mostly
14. "What is your _____ dish for breakfast? - "It's beef noodle soup"
A. favourite B. most C. best D. liking
15. How many _____ do you eat every day?
A. orange B. milk C. apple D. apples
16. Cakes in Viet Nam are made _____ butter, eggs, and flour.
A. in B. from C. of D. by
17. Lan's brother is a _____ working at Metropolitan Restaurant.
A. cooker B. cooking C. chief D. chef
18. What is your _____ drink?
A. nation B. foreigner C. foreigner D. favourite
19. "Do you want to _____ this new dish of noodle I have just cooked?"
A. like B. drink C. try D. make
20. The eel soup that your father has just cooked tastes very _____.
A. delicious B. best C. healthy D. well

V. Underline the correct words in the sentences.

1. There isn't **any/ no** butter in my sandwich.
2. Can I have **some/ any** water, please?
3. Would you like **no/ some** sugar in your coffee?
4. You can call me **some/ any** time you like.
5. There aren't **no/ any** children in the park.
6. A: Do you drink **much/many** tea?
B: No, but I drink **much/ a lot of** coffee.
7. A: Do you eat **much/many** vegetables?
B: Yes, I eat **much/many** potatoes every day. I always have some for lunch.

8. A: Do you buy **much/many** fruits?

B: Yes, on Saturdays, I always buy **a lot of/much** fruits at the market. I don't buy any in the supermarket.

9. A: How **much/many** tomatoes do you usually put in a salad?

B: Not **much/many** - Just one or two.

10. A: How **many/much** money do you spend on food every week?

B: Not **much/many** because I live on my own.

VI. Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1. **Boil/ Cook** some water, and pour it into the cup.
2. We usually **bake/ fry** the fish in oil.
3. At the end of the meal we paid the **menu/ bill**.
4. I always buy fresh food because I don't like **iced/ frozen** food.
5. Lisa doesn't eat meat. She's a **vegetable/ vegetarian**.
6. Don't forget to put **the meal/ the food** in the fridge.
7. When the food is **made/ done**, take it out of the oven.
8. Could we have some more **bread/ loaf** please?
9. The **cook/ cooker** put the meat in the oven.
10. Jack bought a fresh **chicken/ kitchen** from the supermarket.

VII. Read the text about "fried rice" and reorder the sentences.

1. Remember to serve hot.
2. Firstly, we beat the eggs with salt, pepper, onion.
3. Next, we add 2 tablespoons oil, add the rice, stir-fry for a few minutes, using chopsticks to break it apart, stir in the soy sauce.
4. We will prepare: 1-2 green onions, 2 large eggs, 1 teaspoon of salt, a teaspoon of pepper, 4 tablespoons of oil, 4 cups of cold cooked rice, 1-2 tablespoons of light soy sauce.
5. Then we heat the pan and add 2 tablespoons of oil.
6. When the rice is heated through, we add the mixture back into the pan.
7. When the oil is hot, pour the mixture into the pan. Cook, stirring until they are lightly scrambled but not too dry. When it is hot, take it out and clean out the pan.

VIII. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use the words in the box.

Thanksgiving	1621	Indians	thousands	headdresses
religious	popcorn	1930s	go	theatres

Popcorn is a delicacy that was developed by the (1)_____ of North America, dated back (2)_____ of years. Besides eating popped corn, the Indians also used popped corn in (3)_____, necklaces and in (4)_____ ceremonies. According to most sources, a deerskin bag full of (5)_____ was served at the first (6)_____ dinner at Plymouth Rock in (7)_____.

Popcorn's popularity grew during the Depression of the (8)_____ when people realised that a little popcorn could (9)_____ a long way. But its success was clinched

when movie (10)_____ across the continent started serving the snack. By 1947,85 percent of movie houses were selling popcorn at their concession stands.

IX. Use the words and phrases to complete the text.

EATING HABITS IN VIET NAM

1. Meals/ Viet Nam - lunch or dinner - must/ include rice. Traditionally, Vietnamese meals/ prepared by wives or mothers and the whole family/ is expected/ eat.
.....
.....
2. However, families now may have only one meal a day at home, and it may not include all the family members.
.....
.....
3. Tastes, cooking methods, and dishes/ be different among the 3 regions: the North, the Central,/ the South. Nowadays, these differences/ become small.
.....
.....
4. When family/ not have time to prepare meals, they/ eat out. Employees/ have lunch somewhere/ by the work places.
.....
.....
5. Since Viet Nam/ opened/ doors to foreign investors, more foreigners/ have stayed/ worked in Viet Nam.
.....
.....
6. As/ result, more foreign restaurants/ been opened in Viet Nam, especially/ big cities.
.....
.....
7. Young people/ Viet Nam now like fast food because/ its conveniences. Vietnamese fast food shops/ been opened, and the most successful/ food chain/ is Pho 24.
.....
.....
8. In recent years, there/ been more Vietnamese fast food chains such/ Bun Bo Hue 3A3.
.....
.....

Unit 6

THE FIRST UNIVERSITY IN VIETNAM

PART 1: GRAMMAR REVIEW

1. The present simple passive.

(+) S + be (am/ is/ are) + past participle
 (-) S + be (am/ is/ are) not + past participle
 (?) Be (Am/ Is/ Are)+ S + past participle?

Examples: - Many precious relics are displayed in the Temple of Literature.

- Many old trees and beautiful flowers are taken care of by the gardeners.

2. The past simple passive:

(+) S + be (was/ were) + past participle
 (-) S + be (was/ were) not + past participle
 (?) Be (Was/ Were)+ S + past participle?

Examples: - The One Pillar Pagoda was built in 1049.

- The Temple of Literature was not built in 1049.

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

it <u>ch</u> y	j <u>a</u> zz	<u>ch</u> est	fe <u>a</u> ture	<u>ch</u> ildren
jour <u>n</u> ey	j <u>a</u> m	sausag <u>e</u>	sub <u>j</u> ect	<u>ch</u> eerful
te <u>a</u> cher	str <u>a</u> nger	orig <u>i</u> nate	heritag <u>e</u>	cult <u>u</u> re
<u>ch</u> arity	ex <u>ch</u> ange	passeng <u>e</u> r	encourag <u>e</u>	coach

/tʃ/	/dʒ/
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

II. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>the</u> ater | B. <u>heal</u> th | C. <u>ba</u> th | D. <u>fa</u> ther |
| 2. A. <u>stora</u> ge | B. <u>advanta</u> ge | C. <u>mes</u> sage | D. <u>gar</u> age |
| 3. A. <u>featu</u> re | B. <u>chap</u> ter | C. <u>litera</u> ture | D. <u>cult</u> ure |
| 4. A. <u>lang</u> uage | B. <u>passa</u> ge | C. <u>dan</u> ger | D. <u>ang</u> ry |
| 5. A. <u>stud</u> ent | B. <u>gradu</u> ate | C. <u>grad</u> ual | D. <u>soldi</u> er |

III. Find which word does not belong to each group.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. pavilion | B. pagoda | C. tutor | D. temple |
| 2. A. comment | B. entrance | C. bamboo | D. blanket |
| 3. A. teacher | B. college | C. professor | D. lecture |
| 4. A. revision | B. decision | C. grocery | D. collection |
| 5. A. learn | B. teach | C. study | D. locate |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence or replace the underlined word.

- Khue Van Palivilion is _____ as the symbol of HN city.
A. regarded B. surrounded C. expected D. considered
- Minh Mang Tomb _____ constructing in 1841, and _____ three years later.
A. started - was completed B. was started - was completed
C. started – completed D. was started - complete
- Many beautiful Cham Towers in Ninh Thuan Province _____ and now _____ many domestic and foreign tourists.
A. were restored – attract B. restored - were attracted
C. restored - attracted D. was restored - attracted
- Tom doesn't know why many students pay a _____ to the Temple of Literature before their exam.
A. visit B. holiday C. walk D. trip
- Oxford University _____ the oldest university in the English speaking world.
A. considered to be B. is regarded as
C. is considered being D. is regarded
- Many kinds of fruits and vegetables _____ at the floating market in Can Tho.
A. are selling B. will sell C. sell D. are sold
- The laboratory is _____ to the main building.
A. in front B. between C. next D. near
- The Temple of Literature _____ in 1070.
A. was found B. was founded C. find D. found
- The Imperial Academy was _____ in 1076 under Emperor Ly Nhan Tong.
A. constructed B. constructing C. build D. construct
- You'd better _____ an umbrella because it's rainy.
A. will take B. take C. taking D. to take
- Papers at the Royal examinations in the past were _____ by the King.

- A. correct B. check C. passed D. graded
12. A lot of flowers _____ in Da Lat throughout the year.
A. growing B. are grown C. grow D. grew
13. The University of Oxford _____ among the top five universities in the world.
A. is ranking B. being ranked C. ranks D. is ranked
14. The Imperial Academy was regarded _____ the first university in Viet Nam.
A. for B. of C. to D. as
15. The students of the Imperial Academy _____ from local examinations all over the country.
A. were selected B. selecting C. selected D. was selected

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

- Phuong has been offered the opportunity _____ study abroad.
- His mother is very keen _____ growing roses.
- She'd better revise the lesson carefully _____ the next exam
- Minh bought some souvenirs _____ his friends when he was in Nha Trang.
- Is this course being taught _____ Professor Cook in this semester?
- The science books are _____ the rack _____ the corner of the room.
- Was Diana given a lot of presents _____ her birthday?
- Gangnam Style, by a 34 year-old South Korean Singer, Psy, first appeared _____ YouTube in July.

III. Give the correct form of the words in capital.

- Thong Nhat Palace is a _____ attraction in HCMC. TOUR
- The Temple of Literature is considered one of the most _____ historical sites of Viet Nam. IMPORT
- The school is quite normal, but its _____ are really beautiful. SURROUND
- The students were carefully _____ for the final exam. PREPARE
- The university grows and receives _____ from the society. RECOGNISE
- Was the _____ of the first Doctors' Stone Tablet ordered by King Le Thanh Tong? ERRECT
- Is Hung King's Temple a _____ place in Viet Nam? CULTURE
- Many students and teachers have _____ for the development of the school. CONTRIBUTE
- The _____ was a great success and it became famous all over the world. UNIVERSE
- Many _____ and scholars discussed the change of the curricula. EDUCATE

IV. Supply the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- This computer _____ (use) for two years.
- America _____ (discover) by Christopher Columbus.
- I think this institution _____ (widen) twice since 1999.

4. Sydney Opera House in Australia _____(*finish*) in 1973.
5. My sister is studying law at Viet Nam National University, Ho Chi Minh city now. This university _____(*situate*) in Thu Due District.
6. The Great Wall in China _____(*build*) many centuries ago.
7. David and his father _____(*visit*) the Temple of Literature last week.
8. The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco _____(*complete*) in 1937.
9. The University of Cambridge _____(*form*) in 1209. It is always considered to be one of the most prestigious universities in the world.
10. BurjKhalifa in Dubai, the highest building in the world, _____(*open*) in 2010.

V. Turn these sentences into passive voice.

1. He often does exercises every night.
→
2. She usually decorates the room at weekends.
→
3. Daisy always sings country songs.
→
4. She often gives her sister sweets.
→
5. Nam and Peter often water these trees.
→
6. They produce cars in this country.
→
7. We don't allow smoking in this restaurant.
→
8. Do pupils clean the room every day?
→

C. READING

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

Almost all people have a (1)_____ of examinations. Examinations, (2)_____ are a part of our lives and all school in Viet Nam have examinations. Examinations were first (3)_____ in China about three thousand years ago. Scholars had (4)_____ memorise long passages (5)_____ from several books. Those who did well in examination (6)_____ allowed to enter the government service. Nowadays, the main (7)_____ of examination is to test (8)_____ well a person understands the subjects which have been (9)_____. They are also used to find out how well student perform (10)_____ pressure.

III. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

In the USA, students (1)_____ their secondary education at the age of 11. First they (2)_____ to Middle School for three years. Then they go for High School for four years, from the age 14 to 18. Some students (3)_____ school when they are 16 and (4)_____ jobs. But most students (5)_____ at High School still they

are 18. Then they (6)_____ exams and they get “High School Diploma”. There aren’t any national exams.

All students at secondary school in the USA (7)_____ English, maths, science, and P.E., but students (8)_____ other subjects, so they don’t all study the same subjects.

About 90% of students in the USA go to (9)_____ school. About 10% go to (10)_____ schools. Most of the private schools are religious schools.

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

The Temple of Literature is about 10 minutes away from Hoan Kiem Lake. It was constructed in 1070 under Ly Thanh Tong’s dynasty, first to honor Confucius and nowadays to celebrate the doctorate and high rank scholar of Vietnam. In 1076, Emperor Ly Nhan Tong continued the work and built the Imperial Academy as the first university of Vietnam.

The Temple is divided into five courtyards. The first courtyard is from the main gate to Dai Trung Gate. The second is with Khue Van Pavilion. The pavilion symbol is used on the street signs of Ha Noi. The third courtyard is the place where the doctorate names were listed on the stone tablets above tortoise backs. The fourth courtyard is dedicated for Confucius and his 72 honored students, as well as Chu Van An - one of the most famous teachers at the Imperial Academy. The last is also the farthest courtyard is Thai Hoc House, which was used as the Imperial Academy. Thai Hoc House holds a small collection of old-time costumes for students and scholars.

1. Where is the Temple of Literature?

2. When and by whom was it built?

3. How many courtyards are there in the Temple of Literature?

4. Which courtyard is with Khue Van Pavilion?

5. What is the Pavilion symbol used on?

D. WRITING

I. Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. People invented the wheel thousands of years ago.

→ The wheel

2. My father waters these flower every morning.

→ These flowers

3. People use computers all over the world.

→ Computers

4. Are they building a statue of Chu Van An?

→ Is ?

5. John invited Fiona to his birthday party last night.

→ Fiona

6. They keep many ancient things in museums.
→ Many ancient things.....
7. Do four busy streets surround the Temple of Literature?
→ Is ?
8. People make many famous films in Hollywood.
→ Many famous films
9. Her mother is preparing the dinner in the kitchen.
→ The dinner
10. I do all my homework on my computer.
→ All my homework.....

II. Turn these sentences into passive voice.

1. The bill includes service.
→
2. Nana chooses the book carefully.
→
3. We don't use that room.
→
4. They grow fruits in California.
→
5. These jeans attract many young people.
→
6. People don't use this road very often.
→
7. I wash the dishes in the evening.
→

III. Turn these sentences into passive voice.

1. She bought the watch at the shop.
→
2. They built the house in 1950.
→
3. We did the exercises last week.
→
4. The pupils sent the letters the day before yesterday.
→
5. He learned the lesson two weeks ago.
→
6. Nguyen Du wrote Kieu story.
→
7. She made the cake last night.
→

8. Daisy washed the dishes last night.

→

PART 3: test yourself

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ch</u> ocolate | B. ma <u>ch</u> ing | C. <u>ch</u> emistry | D. sp <u>ch</u> |
| 2. A. <u>ch</u> air | B. <u>ch</u> ild | C. <u>ch</u> ease | D. a <u>rch</u> itect |
| 3. A. stop <u>pe</u> d | B. carrie <u>d</u> | C. look <u>e</u> d | D. wat <u>ch</u> ed |
| 4. A. gi <u>f</u> t | B. re <u>g</u> ion | C. ge <u>o</u> graphy | D. ge <u>r</u> m |
| 5. A. <u>ch</u> ildren | B. <u>ch</u> ili | C. <u>ch</u> aos | D. <u>ch</u> icken |

II. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. surprise | B. sugar | C. profession | D. success |
| 2. A. advance | B. around | C. industry | D. imperial |
| 3. A. natural | B. national | C. literature | D. suggestion |
| 4. A. charming | B. champagne | C. children | D. charity |
| 5. A. recognition | B. temple | C. tablet | D. emperor |

III. Find which word does not belong to each group.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. forest | B. effect | C. locate | D. admire |
| 2. A. form | B. found | C. establish | D. find |
| 3. A. exchange | B. gather | C. invent | D. remain |
| 4. A. village | B. high school | C. university | D. college |
| 5. A. pagoda | B. encourage | C. collection | D. hamburger |

IV. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence or replace the underlined word.

- I think the University of Cambridge is the second _____ the United Kingdom.
A. oldest B. elder C. old D. older
- The Temple of Literature _____ by old trees and _____ many interesting things.
A. is surrounded – contains B. surrounds - is contained
C. surrounds – contains D. is surrounded - is contained
- In 2003, four _____ of Emperor Ly Thanh Tong, Emperor Ly Nhan Tong, Emperor Le Thanh Tong and Chu Van An were built in the Temple of Literature.
A. statues B. forms C. stone tablets D. photos
- We _____ to Professor Marshall about the research topic two days ago.
A. have spoken B. were spoken C. spoke D. were speaking
- Tan Ky House in Hoi An _____ over two hundred years ago.
A. is to built B. was built C. build D. is built
- Many precious relics _____ in the Temple of Literature.

- A. kept B. are kept C. keep D. is kept
7. The Imperial Academy was constructed _____ Emperor Ly NhanTong.
A. behind B. above C. within D. under
8. The Imperial Academy was _____ young men for the country.
A. used to educating B. used to educate
C. use to educate D. used to educating
9. Students at Oxford University _____ by famous lecturers and tutors in many departments.
A. are taught and supported B. are taught and support
C. teach and support D. taught and supported
10. The institution _____ of many classrooms and libraries for students.
A. consists B. is consist C. is consisted D. has been consisted
11. Bach Ma National Park _____ close to the sea.
A. is located B. is being located C. locates D. located
12. In 2010, the 82 Doctors' stone tablets _____ as a Memory of the World.
A. recognising B. were recognised C. recognised D. are recognised
13. Active voice: Harvard University has awarded Nam a scholarship.
Passive voice: Nam _____ a scholarship by Harvard University.
A. has be awarded B. has been awarded
C. has awarded D. has was awarded
14. The students of the Imperial Academy were carefully _____ for the National examinations first, and then the Royal examinations.
A. learned B. taken C. studied D. prepared
15. The first Doctors' stone tablets _____ in 1484.
A. are erected B. erected C. were erected D. was erected

V. Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. They will not _____ (*provide*) pencils at the test, so please bring your own.
2. A new university will _____ (*establish*) in our province in the near future.
3. The Japanese Covered Bridge in Hoi An _____ (*build*) in the 16th century.
4. The old buildings _____ (*not reconstruct*) until at the end of 2000.
5. The Imperial Academy _____ (*consider*) the first university in Viet Nam.
6. A lot of trees _____ (*plant*) around the school at the moment.
7. The site for Huong Pagoda _____ (*discover*) about 2000 years ago.
8. My brother _____ (*graduate*) from the University of Melbourne in 2012.
9. One-Pillar Pagoda in Ha Noi _____ (*complete*) in 1049.
10. A painting by Picasso _____ (*sell*) for 3 million dollars last year.

VI. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. I am 13 years old now. I prefer to talk _____ people my age.
2. We cannot complete the construction _____ the lecture hall until next month.
3. The school cafeteria only opens _____ lunchtime.

4. You must give an answer if you know _____ it.
5. Fiona is getting better and better _____ writing compositions.
6. The teacher always reminds you _____ missed assignments.
7. Our country is rich _____ oil and rubber.
8. My mother is very keen _____ growing roses.

VII. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

If the teacher (1)_____ a question, you (2)_____ expected to give an answer. If you do not understand the question, you should (3)_____ your hand and ask the teacher to repeat the question. If you do not know the answer, it is all right to tell the teacher that you do not know. Then he (4)_____ she knows what you need to learn.

There is no excuse for not (5)_____ your homework. If you are absent, you should call your (6)_____ or someone who is in your class and ask for the assignment. It is your responsibility (7)_____ find out what assignments you have missed. It is not (8)_____ teacher's responsibility to remind you of missed assignments.

You must not be absent on a test day. If you are seriously ill, call and let the teacher know you will not be there for the test. (9)_____ your teacher allows make-up tests, you should take the test within one or two days after returning to class. Serious illness is the (10)_____ reason for missing a test.

VIII. Read the passage, and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

UNESCO has recognized the 82 Doctors' stone tablets as a Memory of the World. They are inscribed with the names of 2,313 doctorate holders who passed the royal examinations between 1442 and 1780. The stone tablets, which bear the name of Trang Nguyen, Bang Nhan, Tham Hoa, and Hoang Giap (the first, second, third, and fourth winning categories of the royal examinations), sit on the backs of stone turtles.

These stone tablets are different from those in other Asian countries, including China which has influenced Viet Nam feudal education. The decoration on Viet Nam's stone tablets were more diverse.

By naming Viet Nam's stone tablets as a Memory of the World, UNESCO acknowledges Viet Nam's efforts to preserve and promote heritages to international community. The recognition would also help to raise the awareness in heritage preservation.

		True	False
1.	UNESCO has recognized the 82 Doctors' stone tablets as the World Heritage.	☐	☐
2.	The stone tablets are inscribed with the names of more than 2300 Doctors who passed the royal examinations throughout its history.	☐	☐
3.	The stone tablets in the Temple of Literature in Ha Noi unique because they are different from those in other Asian countries.	☐	☐
4.	Viet Nam has made a lot of efforts to preserve and promote its heritage.	☐	☐
5.	The recognition of UNESCO helps to make people more aware of the need of heritage preservation.	☐	☐

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

Chu Van An was born in 1292 and died in 1370. From his childhood, he was (1)_____ for his intelligence. He did not have the dream of (2)_____ part in exams to become mandarins (3)_____ other students. Chu Van An stayed at (4)_____ and taught himself by reading books, and opened schools. His school quickly became famous in the region and many students from other places went there to (5)_____.

Emperor Tran Minh Tong (6)_____ Chu Van An to be the principal of the Imperial Academy to teach his crown prince and other students to become (7)_____ people for the country. In 1359, Emperor Tran Minh Tong gave his crown (8)_____ his son, Tran Hien Tong, who was also a student of Chu Van An. Under the regime of Emperor Tran Hien Tong, the court and the country were peaceful. (9)_____, this period lasted only for 12 years. Then Emperor Tran Hien Tong died, and Tran Du Tong inherited the crown. The social situation became complicated, the people were very poor and many good people were killed.

Chu Van An bravely submitted a petition which requested the Emperor to behead 7 perfidious mandarins, so it was (10)_____ “Seven Beheaded Petition” (That Tram So). “Seven Beheaded Petition” became the symbol of the courageous attitude of the real intellectuals, and of Chu Van An’s spirit.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. like | B. famous | C. Such as | D. Similar |
| 2. A. approximately | B. expressively | C. taking | D. progressively |
| 3. A. like | B. pioneering | C. pioneering | D. pioneers |
| 4. A. custom | B. waiter | C. service | D. home |
| 5. A. tourists | B. study | C. pilot | D. guess |
| 6. A. invited | B. orbition | C. orbital | D. orbiting |
| 7. A. constructed | B. designed | C. talented | D. painted |
| 8. A. equipment | B. to | C. equivalent | D. furniture |
| 9. A. invitation | B. ticket | C. space | D. However |
| 10. A. called | B. departures | C. islands | D. destinations |

X. Find ONE mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

- Some flowers bought for his mother on her birthday yesterday.
- A new high school builds in our town next year.
- Tickets for the football match sold at the ticket booth.
- Huong Pagoda Festival visited by thousands of tourists during the first three months of the Lunar Year.
- Our school names after a great scholar of our country - Le Quy Don.
- My Son Sanctuary located in Duy Xuyen District, Quang Nam Province.
- The students in that university teach by famous professors and lectures.
- The first Doctors’ stone tablets erected by King Le Thanh Tong.
- The students of the Imperial Academy select carefully from local examinations all over the country.
- Harvard considers the oldest university in the USA.

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

1. A lot of people use cell phones.
→ Cell phones.....
2. Miss. Diep hasn't taught us since the last semester.
→ We.....
3. Mr. Vinh teaches our English lessons.
→ Our English lessons
4. A student is doing that experiment.
→ That experiment.....
5. Our teachers give us a free period this Saturday to prepare the festival.
→ We.....
6. Did you buy this dictionary two weeks ago?
→ Was
7. We should clean our teeth twice a day.
→ Our teeth.....
8. Alan's knowledge about science and technology doesn't impress me.
→ I.....
9. Her father drive all of us to school every day.
→ All of us.....
10. They are going to build a new school here next year.
→ A new school.....

THE FIRST TERM TEST

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. res <u>u</u> lt | B. <u>u</u> nusual | C. <u>u</u> ncle | D. diffic <u>u</u> lt |
| 2. A. p <u>i</u> ano | B. f <u>i</u> sh | C. <u>l</u> ike | D. badm <u>i</u> nton |
| 3. A. r <u>e</u> st | B. h <u>e</u> lp | C. gar <u>e</u> den | D. id <u>e</u> ntify |
| 4. A. g <u>a</u> me | B. <u>a</u> rrange | C. sk <u>a</u> te | D. c <u>a</u> ke |
| 5. A. <u>o</u> ver | B. d <u>o</u> ll | C. c <u>o</u> llect | D. h <u>o</u> bbly |

II. Find the odd one out A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. sick | B. temperature | C. tired | D. weak |
| 2. A. flu | B. stomachache | C. allergy | D. fat |
| 3. A. sleep | B. happy | C. live | D. smile |
| 4. A. cough | B. headache | C. weak | D. sore throat |
| 5. A. sunburn | B. toothache | C. earache | D. unhealthy |

III. Fill in each blank in the following letter with a suitable word.

Dear Mary,

Thanks for your letter. Now I'll tell you (1)_____ my hobbies. My favourite hobby is knitting. It is strange, isn't it? My mother (2)_____ me to knit two years ago. Now I can knit scarves and sweaters. It's great when I can (3)_____ them to my relatives and friends as gifts. Knitting is also imaginative (4)_____ you can knit anything you can imagine of. Besides, it is quite cheap. You only need a pair of needles and some wool. I'm sending you a scarf next month. I'm knitting it. I (5)_____ you'll like it.

Best wishes,

Lan Anh

IV. Read the text and mark the sentences as True (T) or False (F).

Hi. My name is Nick. I live in the small town near Pert. My favourite sport is fishing.

I often fish for hours without catching anything. But it doesn't worry me. Some fishermen are unlucky. Instead of catching fish, they catch old boots and rubbish. I am ven less lucky. I never catch anything even old boots. After having spent the morning on the river, I always go home with an empty bag. My friends advise me to give up fishing. But they don't realise one important thing. I am only interested in sitting in the boat and doing nothing at all.

Mark the sentences	True	False
1. Fishing is Nick's favourite sport.		
2. He often fishes for some hours.		
3. He catches a lot of old boots and rubbish.		
4. Nick enjoys sitting in the boat and doing nothing.		
5. This passage is about cooking fish.		

V. Put a word from the box in each gap to complete the following passage.

<i>collecting</i>	<i>cooks</i>	<i>gets</i>	<i>likes</i>	<i>walking</i>
<i>cycling</i>	<i>goes</i>	<i>reads</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>listening</i>

My family has six people. We (1)_____ different hobbies. My grandfather (2)_____ reading newspapers. He (3)_____ newspapers every morning after breakfast. My grandmother doesn't like reading them. She (4)_____ to the market near my house every morning. She buys a lot of food. She (5)_____ very well. Oh, I love all her food. My father likes (6)_____. He (7)_____ up early and cycles around the West Lake all the year round. My mother doesn't like this sport. She likes (8)_____. She walks about four or five kilometers every morning. My brother doesn't like any sports. He likes (9)_____ to music and playing drums. He is a member of the Green Band. It is a well-known band in my country.

I don't like reading, cooking or playing sports. I love (10)_____ things, such as stamps and coins.

VI. Underline the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

- What will you do **on/in** Monday?
- It is often rainy **at/in** autumn.
- What did you do **in/at** the afternoon?
- I often get up **on/at** 7 o'clock.
- Flowers are beautiful **at/in** spring.
- I watched a new film **on/at** midnight.
- My brother's birthday is **at/on** 16th December.
- Sam watched football **on/in** the evening.
- Do you get presents **on/in** Christmas Day?
- We had lunch **at/on** noon.
- My father was born **on/in** 1970.
- It is very cold **at/in** winter.
- Will you go to the club **on/in** Friday morning?
- What did you do **at/in** Easter?
- We'll go to a picnic **in/on** Saturday.

VII. Rewrite the sentences, active or passive.

- The store was opened in 1932 by Jack.
Jack
- Has anyone told you about it yet?
Have you
- Somebody accused him of stealing the money.
He
- People are going to build a bridge over my house.
A bridge
- They built many buildings to commemorate Uncle Ho's birthday.
Many buildings

6. They will ask us all several questions.
We shall
7. They must observe the rules of the games carefully.
The rules.....
8. They were building a new stadium when I arrived.
A new stadium.....
9. Newspaper are sold everywhere in the city.
People
10. Did the woman buy those vegetables?
Were those vegetables

VIII. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.

1. Does your brother like (**listen**)_____ to music in his free time?
2. I think in the future, more people (**enjoy**)_____ going out by bicycles.
3. My father says when he's retired, he (**go**)_____ back to his village to do the gardening.
4. We are planting trees around our school now. Our school (**be**)_____ surrounded by a lot of green trees.
5. Lan says she loves collecting pens but she (**not/continue**)_____ this hobby from next year.
6. You (**think**)_____ collecting stamps costs much money?
7. My father thinks mountain climbing (**be**)_____ more dangerous than skating.
8. Every year, my mother (**give**)_____ me a nice doll on my birthday.
9. My brother (**not like**)_____ collecting stamps, he likes collecting glass bottles.
10. My sister likes (**cook**)_____ very much. She can cook many good foods.

IX. Fill each blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

<i>camping</i>	<i>dolls</i>	<i>fishing</i>	<i>gardening</i>	<i>painting</i>
<i>bottles</i>	<i>photos</i>	<i>horse-riding</i>	<i>gymnastics</i>	<i>the guitar</i>

1. I like drawing very much. My hobby is _____.
2. My sister likes collecting _____. Now she has more than 100.
3. Her hobby is _____. She plants many beautiful flowers in her garden.
4. My father likes _____. He often goes to the lakes or rivers when he has free time.
5. When we have some days off, my close friends and I often go _____.
6. My sister likes doing _____. She looks very fit.
7. I always take a lot of _____ when I go on holidays.
8. A: Can you play _____?
B: No, I can't, but I can play the piano.
9. My brother's hobby is watching _____, he likes horses very much.
10. Her brother likes collecting _____, especially glasses.

X. Use the words and phrase to complete the sentences.

1. Chu Van An/ born in 1292 and/ die in 1370. From his childhood, he was famous/ his intelligence.
2. He/ not have the dream of taking part/ exams/ become mandarins like other students.
3. Chu Van An/ stay at home and taught himself/ reading books,/ opened schools.
4. His school quickly/ become famous in the region/ many students from other places/ go there to study.
5. Emperor Tran Minh Tong/ invite Chu Van An to be the principal/ the Imperial Academy/ teach his crown prince/ other students to become talented people/ the country.
6. In 1359, Emperor Tran Minh Tong/ give his crown to his son, Tran Hien Tong, who/ was also a student/ Chu Van An. Under the regime of Emperor Tran Hien Tong, the court/ the country/ were peaceful.
7. However, this period/ last only for 12 years. Then Emperor Tran Hien Tong/ die, and Tran Du Tong/ inherit the crown. The social situation/ become complicated, the people/ were very poor/ many good people/ killed.
8. Chu Van An bravely/ submitted a petition which requested the Emperor to behead 7 perfidious mandarins, so it/ was called “Seven Beheaded Petition” (That Tram So). “Seven Beheaded Petition” became the symbol/ the courageous attitude/ of the real intellectuals,/ of Chu Van An’s spirit.

Unit
7

TRAFFIC

PART 1: GRAMMAR REVIEW

1. Used to: (Chỉ thói quen trong quá khứ)

“Used to” is to talk about past habits. It has the same form in all persons, singular and plural. It forms its negative and interrogative form with did.

Ex: I used to cry when I was a baby.

I didn't use to sleep late.

Did you use to sleep late?

2. Distance

- How far is it from to?
- It is about + km (from to)

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>r</u> est | B. <u>h</u> elp | C. gar <u>d</u> en | D. id <u>e</u> ntify |
| 2. A. tra <u>f</u> fic | B. pa <u>v</u> ement | C. pl <u>a</u> ne | D. sta <u>t</u> ion |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> ign | B. mi <u>s</u> take | C. tria <u>n</u> gle | D. dri <u>v</u> e |
| 4. A. <u>n</u> ear <u>e</u> st | B. <u>h</u> ea <u>d</u> | C. br <u>e</u> ad | D. <u>h</u> ea <u>l</u> th |
| 5. A. rail <u>w</u> ay | B. mai <u>l</u> | C. sa <u>i</u> l | D. cap <u>t</u> ain |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Complete the sentences with the correct form of “used to” and the verb in bracket.

- _____ (you/ enjoy) maths at school?
- I _____ (not like) flying, but I love it now.
- We _____ (be) friends, but we don't get on now.
- _____ (John/ work) for IBM before he came here?
- Winters _____ (not/ be) as cold as they are now.
- She _____ (live) with her mother, but now she lives with her father.
- I _____ (not do) any exercise.
- _____ (he/ play) for Manchester United?

II. Choose the correct option for each gap in the sentences.

1. Drivers have to _____ their seatbelt whenever they drive.
A. put B. tie C. fasten D. put on
2. We should wait for the traffic lights _____ before we cross the street.
A. turn green B. to turn green C. turn yellow D. to turn yellow
3. All of us have to obey _____ strictly.
A. traffic rules B. traffic C. traffic jam D. regular
4. Cyclists and motorists have to wear a _____ when they ride a motorbike.
A. hard hat B. cap C. mask D. helmet
5. He forgot to give a _____ before he turned left and got a ticket.
A. signal B. sign C. light D. hand
6. _____ does it take you to get to Ho Chi Minh City by plane? - About 2 hours.
A. How far B. How much C. How long D. How many
7. There _____ a bus station in the city centre, but it has been moved to the suburbs.
A. used to be B. used to have C. use to have D. were
8. I _____ marbles when I was young, but now I didn't.
A. play B. used to play C. have played D. didn't use to play
9. "_____ is it from your house to the nearest bus stop?" - "About 50 meters"
A. How far B. How long C. How often D. How much
10. We should _____ the street at the zebra crossing.
A. walk B. walk on C. walk through D. walk across
11. Lan used to go to school _____.
A. with bicycle B. by foot C. in car D. by bus
12. Public _____ in my town is good and cheap.
A. transport B. tour C. journey D. travel
13. _____ is not very far from here to the city center.
A. That B. This C. It D. There
14. When there is a traffic jam, it _____ me a very long time to go home.
A. costs B. takes C. lasts D. spends
15. Mai's dad usually drives her to school _____ her school is very far from her house.
A. but B. though C. because D. or
16. Yesterday Hoa and Lan _____ round West Lake. It took them an hour.
A. cycle B. cycles C. cycling D. cycled
17. Minh used to _____ his homework late in the evening.
A. does B. do C. doing D. did
18. If people _____ the rules, there are no more accidents.
A. follow B. take care of C. obey D. remember
19. You should _____ right and left when you go across the roads.
A. see B. look C. be D. take
20. Hurry up or we can't _____ the last bus home.
A. keep B. follow C. go D. catch

III. Write sentences with “it”. Use these cues.

- 120 km/ Ho Chi Minh City/ Vung Tau

.....

- 384,400 km/ the Earth/ the Moon

.....

- not very far/ Ha Noi/ Noi Bai Airport

.....

- 500 meters/ my house/ nearest shop

.....

- 700 meters/ my house/ Youth Club

.....

- five km/ my home village/ nearest town

.....

C. READING

I. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with suitable words.

Who are the (1)_____ drivers? Which drivers are the safest on the roads? According to a recent survey, young and inexperienced (2)_____ are the most likely to have an accident. Older drivers are more (3)_____. Young men have the worst accident records of all. They often (4)_____ faster cars with bigger engines. One of the (5)_____ interesting facts in the survey is that passengers have an effect on the driver. When men have (6)_____ friends in the car, their driving become worse. When their wife or girlfriend is in the car, (7)_____, their driving is better. But opposite is true for women. Their driving is (8)_____ dangerous when their husband or boyfriend is in the car.

II. Read the following text carefully and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each of the gap.

When you are in Singapore, you can go about (1)_____ taxi, by bus, or by underground. I myself prefer the underground (2)_____ it is fast, easy and cheap. There are (3)_____ buses and taxis in Singapore and one cannot drive along the road (4)_____ and without many stops, especially on Monday morning. The underground is therefore usually quicker (5)_____ taxis or buses. If you do not know Singapore very well, it is difficult (6)_____ the bus you want. You can take a taxi, but it is (7)_____ expensive than the underground or a bus. On the underground, you find good maps that (8)_____ you the names of the stations and show you (9)_____ to get to them, so (10)_____ it is easy to find your way.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. by | B. in | C. at | D. on |
| 2. A. but | B. because | C. when | D. so |
| 3. A. few | B. a lot | C. many | D. some |
| 4. A. quick | B. quickly | C. quicker | D. quickest |
| 5. A. so | B. like | C. than | D. as |
| 6. A. find | B. to find | C. finding | D. found |
| 7. A. less | B. more | C. most | D. much |
| 8. A. tell | B. told | C. tells | D. telling |
| 9. A. who | B. what | C. when | D. how |
| 10. A. how | B. that | C. when | D. where |

III. Read the conversation and answer the questions.

Nga: Hi, Laura.

Laura: Hi, Nga.

Nga: What did you do last Sunday?

Laura: I went to the supermarket with my mother in the morning. In the afternoon, I cycled around West Lake.

Nga: Oh, that sounds really healthy. How did you go to the supermarket?

Laura: My mother and I cycled there. We usually go to the supermarket by bicycle on Sunday. My father used to drive us there when I was small.

Nga: Really? How far is it from your house to the supermarket?

Laura: It's about five kilometres.

Nga: How long does it take you?

Laura: It's not long. About 15 minutes. I like cycling very much. Do you like to cycle around West Lake with me next Sunday?

Nga: That sounds good. What time?

Laura: How about 3 p.m. at my house?

Nga: OK. See you then.

1. Does Laura usually go to the supermarket on Sunday?

.....

2. Who does Laura usually go with?

.....

3. How did Laura go to the market when she was small?

.....

4. What's Laura's hobby?

.....

5. What will Laura and Nga do next Sunday?

.....

D. WRITING

I. Rewrite each sentence or question so it has the same meaning. Use "Used to".

Ex: I was in the school tennis team.

→ I used to be in the school tennis team.

1. Anna had long hair when she was at school.

.....

2. Mary didn't listen when her teachers were speaking.

.....

3. Ricardo got up at 6.00 when he was training for the Olympics.

.....

4. What did you usually do on Saturday evenings?

.....

5. Sophie was afraid of dogs when she was a little girl.

.....

6. We always gave our teachers presents at the end of term.

.....

7. Did you live next door to Mrs. Harrison?

.....

8. My brother wore glasses when he was young.

.....

II. Write statements, negatives or questions with “used to”.

1. Susan/ have/ a dog? (question)

.....

2. people/ use/ mobile phones (negative)

.....

3. he/ go/ swimming (statement)

.....

4. they/ like/ jazz music? (question)

.....

5. Olga’s family/ live/ in Moscow. (statement)

.....

6. we/ drink/ coffee (negative)

.....

7. my sister/ watch/ television (negative)

.....

8. Tony/ work/ in a bank? (question)

.....

III. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first.

1. *As soon as I receive my result, I will phone you.*

A. I will ring you the moment I receive my result.

B. Sooner or later after I receive my result, I will give you a ring.

C. After receiving my result, I will call you.

D. I will make a phone call to you when I get my result.

2. *When I was a young girl, chocolate was one of my favourites.*

A. When very young, I like eating chocolate cakes.

B. Chocolate used to be a favorite of mine when I was a young girl.

C. My favourite was chocolate as was a little girl.

D. Being a little girl, I like chocolate.

3. *I haven’t seen my aunt for years.*

A. I haven’t meet my aunt for long ago.

B. The last time I met my aunt was since years ago.

C. I last saw my aunt years ago.

D. I didn’t see my aunt years ago.

4. I think it’s necessary to tell Tim about it at once.

- A. Tim may be told about it at once.
 B. Tim might be told about it at once.
 C. Tim must be told about it at once.
 D. Tim should be told about it at once.
5. *It is essential that we meet him at the airport.*
 A. He must be met at the airport. B. He might be met at the airport.
 C. He should be met at the airport. D. He may be met at the airport.

IV. Complete the second sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. I usually stayed up late to watch football matches last year, but now I don't.
 → I used.....
2. There were some trees in the field, but now there aren't any.
 → There used
3. Anna doesn't live with her parents any more.
 → Anna used.....
4. He is not a poor man any more, but he become a rich businessman.
 → He used.....
5. They didn't often go to the cinema every Sunday last year.
 → They didn't use
6. My hair now is much longer than that in the past.
 → In the past my hair used
7. I don't have time to collect stamps as when I was in primary school.
 → I used.....
8. Did you often go to the beach when you lived in Nha Trang?
 → Did you use.....
9. Mr. Hung often went to work by motorbike, but now he goes to work by bus.
 → Mr. Hung.....
10. There were traffic jams in this street during rush hours, but now the street become wider.
 → There

PART 3: test yourself

I. Find the word which has a different sound in underlined part.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>c</u> ame | B. <u>l</u> ake | C. <u>s</u> tation | D. <u>s</u> tart |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> ncient | B. <u>r</u> adio | C. <u>v</u> illage | D. <u>n</u> ature |
| 3. A. <u>b</u> reak | B. <u>h</u> ead | C. <u>b</u> read | D. <u>h</u> avy |
| 4. A. <u>w</u> ait | B. <u>s</u> aid | C. <u>m</u> aid | D. <u>s</u> ail |
| 5. A. <u>t</u> rain | B. <u>w</u> ait | C. <u>s</u> aid | D. <u>p</u> aid |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 6. A. <u>s</u> ailing | B. <u>r</u> ailway | C. <u>b</u> rainstorm | D. capt <u>a</u> in |
| 7. A. <u>s</u> afety | B. <u>ch</u> at | C. <u>t</u> aste | D. <u>w</u> aste |
| 8. A. <u>c</u> entre | B. <u>l</u> et | C. <u>b</u> elt | D. <u>s</u> ecurity |
| 9. A. <u>s</u> afety | B. <u>tr</u> affic | C. <u>st</u> ation | D. <u>p</u> lane |

II. Choose the correct answer by circling A, B, C or D.

- Linda used to _____ morning exercise when she got up early.
A. did B. does C. doing D. do
- My mum _____ the bus to work every day, but I cycle.
A. catches B. drives C. goes D. runs
- You should look right and left when you go _____ the road.
A. down B. across C. up D. along
- Bus is the main public _____ in Viet Nam.
A. travel B. tricycle C. transport D. vehicle
- The play was so boring. _____, An saw it from beginning to end.
A. Therefore B. Despite C. However D. Although
- She's sure that they will find the film _____.
A. entertaining B. entertain C. entertainment D. entertained
- "Do you like seeing a film?" - " _____"
A. No, I don't like it at all B. Sure. What film shall we see?
C. Who is in it? D. I'm sorry, I can't.
- _____ being frightened by the images, Lan still liked the film so much.
A. In spite B. Despite C. Although D. Nevertheless
- _____ is La Tomatina celebrated? - Every August.
A. Where B. Why C. When D. Which
- My father liked the _____ of that singer.
A. perform B. performer C. performance D. performing
- Does your bike ever _____ down on the way to school?
A. break B. take C. do D. turn
- I _____ go on foot when I was in primary school.
A. used to B. break C. can D. may
- Give a _____ before you turn left or right.
A. sign B. turn C. sound D. signal
- A lot of dancers go to Rio de Janeiro to _____ the Carnival.
A. attend B. join C. perform D. appear
- _____ the film was gripping, Tom slept from beginning to end.
A. Therefore B. Despite C. However D. Although

III. Read the text and fill in the blanks with correct words. Use the words in the box.

<i>in</i>	<i>live</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>from</i>
<i>sleep</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>gets</i>

The streets are crowded (1)_____ the traffic. Taxis are bringing tired people (2)_____ the airport and the train stations to the hotels. They hope to (3)_____ a few hours before their busy day in the big city. Trucks (4)_____ bringing fresh fruits and vegetables into the city. Ships are bringing food (5)_____ fuel to the harbour.

By seven o'clock (6)_____ the morning, the streets are filled again with people. Millions of people (7)_____ in the big city, and millions of people who work in the big city live in the suburbs, the commuters, are hurrying to get to (8)_____ offices. Everyone is in a hurry. Some stop only to drink a cup of coffee. Others stop to buy the morning paper (9)_____ to have breakfast.

The noise of traffic (10)_____ louder. The policemen blow their whistles to stop the traffic or to hurry it along.

IV. Read the text and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

Yesterday, on the way home from school, I saw an accident. A boy was run over by a taxi when he was riding his bicycle. The boy's leg was broken and it was bleeding badly. Someone there tried to stop the bleeding. They put pressure on it and held it tight. A man used his mobile phone to call the emergency service. Some minutes later, an ambulance arrived and sent the boy to the hospital. Two policemen came to the scene immediately. Some people told the police that the taxi driver was driving at a very high speed when the accident happened. Some others began talking about the traffic accidents these days and blamed the increasing number of accidents on the roads for careless driving and drunk drivers.

- What did the writer see yesterday?
A. An accident B. A fire C. A fighting D. A crash
- The accident happened between a taxi and _____.
A. a bus B. a bicycle C. a car D. motorbike
- The boy was sent to the hospital by _____.
A. a police B. a car C. a passenger D. an ambulance
- What part of his body was hurt? – His _____.
A. arm B. head C. leg D. shoulder
- How was the driver driving when the accident happened? – Very _____.
A. fast B. slowly C. carefully D. well

V. Put the means of transport into the correct group.

tram(streetcar); lorry; bicycle (bike); motorbike; underground; helicopter; caravan; moped; kayak; train; boat; bus; plane; car; van; coach; ship; taxi

Road	Air	Sea
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

VI. Put the words and phrases in the right order to make meaningful sentences.

1. takes/ art/ half/ gallery/ only/ hour/ to/ an/ the/ It/ to/ get.
.....
2. mine/ book/ Her/ from/ is/ different.
.....
3. playing/ young/ brother/ the/ very/ piano/ My/ when/ was/ enjoyed/ he.
.....
4. are/ I/ as/ as/ not/ thought/ These/ expensive/ clothes.
.....
5. new/ is/ next/ A/ to be/ going/ school/ built/ year/ here.
.....

VII. Rewrite the following sentences in the way that their original meanings do not change.

1. Van Cao composed Viet Nam's anthem Tien Quan Ca.
→ Viet Nam's anthem Tien Quan Ca
2. Be careful or you'll hurt yourself.
→ If you are
3. What is the price of the bicycle?
→ How much ?
4. The market does not have any carrots
→ There
5. You're the best guitarist in the school.
→ No one

VIII. Circle the mistake (A or B), then correct it.

1. Laura was taking off her coat and sat down.
A B
2. While we were on holiday, we were spending most of our time sightseeing.
A B
3. Paul listened to his iPod, so he didn't hear the doorbell ring.
A B
4. While we were having a picnic, it was starting to rain.
A B
5. Helen was painting a picture when her mum was cooking.
A B

IX. Use the words and phrases to complete the passage.

1. In Sweden, it/ be necessary/ keep your headlights on 24 hours/ day.
2. We understand that/ it is required for places as cold/ Sweden during winter, but you cannot turn/ yours car's lights even if it is June/ the weather/ look just fine.
3. If you/ are driving in Beijing/ you come/ a zebra crossing, don't stop/ even try/ slow down/ because this will get you in trouble/ the law.

4. In Thailand, it is compulsory/ wear a shirt while driving. Women/ who go/ topless while driving/ can be fined equal/ a few hundred bath.
5. In Cyprus, you should keep both hands/ the wheel. Drivers who unnecessarily raise/ hand from the steering wheel/ can get fines, although we think/ making some gestures at bad drivers/ is sometimes good.
6. Don't yell or curse while you/ be driving in Rockville, Maryland, USA although you are right. It is illegal/ curse in public. You have/ pay a fine up/ \$100 or go to prison/ to 10 days.
7. Before you drive off with/ car in Denmark, you must check/ the children in your car/ have the best places. Maybe the reason/ is that they/ can read books/ Hans Anderson.
8. Drinking/ driving/ be illegal in Spain, but/ Macedonia, if you are drunk, you cannot sit/ the front seats.

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Unit
8

FILMS

PART 1: GRAMMAR REVIEW

We use “although, in spite of, despite, however and nevertheless” to express **contrast**. (Chúng ta sử dụng các liên từ nối diễn tả sự tương phản)

1. **Although + S + V, S + V**

Ex: Although my homework was difficult, I finished it before bed time.

(Or) I finished my homework before bed time, although it was difficult.

2. **in spite of/ despite + -ing form, subject + verb**

(or) in spite of/ despite + noun, subject + verb

Ex: In spite of revising for hours, I didn't do well in the test.

Despite my revision, I didn't do well in the test.

(Or) I didn't do well in the test, despite revising for hours.

3. **S + V. However, S + V**

Ex: We believed that we would find a solution. However, we went wrong.

4. **S + V. Nevertheless, S + V**

Ex: Thomas has lived in the village for 10 years. Nevertheless, the villagers still considered him to be an outsider.

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I. **Put the words in the box into two groups.**

walk <u>ed</u>	look <u>ed</u>	stop <u>ped</u>	act <u>ed</u>	want <u>ed</u>	disappoint <u>ed</u>
volunteer <u>ed</u>	bore <u>d</u>	convinc <u>ed</u>	terrifi <u>ed</u>	appear <u>ed</u>	laugh <u>ed</u>
amaz <u>ed</u>	fascinat <u>ed</u>	star <u>ed</u>	wash <u>ed</u>	shock <u>ed</u>	interest <u>ed</u>

/t/	/d/	/id/
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

II. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. lov <u>e</u> d | B. lik <u>e</u> d | C. wish <u>e</u> d | D. gripp <u>e</u> d |
| 2. A. saf <u>e</u> ly | B. pav <u>e</u> ment | C. <u>a</u> nimation | D. fem <u>a</u> le |
| 3. A. bor <u>e</u> d | B. amaz <u>e</u> d | C. excit <u>e</u> d | D. enjoy <u>e</u> d |
| 4. A. fill <u>e</u> d | B. open <u>e</u> d | C. play <u>e</u> d | D. want <u>e</u> d |
| 5. A. end <u>e</u> d | B. shock <u>e</u> d | C. laugh <u>e</u> d | D. miss <u>e</u> d |

III. Find which word does not belong to each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. tired | B. exciting | C. bored | D. exhausted |
| 2. A. film | B. cartoon | C. cinema | D. comedy |
| 3. A. director | B. editor | C. actor | D. comedy |
| 4. A. science fiction | B. animation | C. documentary | D. romantic |
| 5. A. shocking | B. acting | C. entertaining | D. exciting |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence.

- The movie on TV last night made me _____.
A. bore B. boring C. bored D. boredom
- I was _____ to learn that the director of that gripping film has won the first prize.
A. interest B. interests C. interested D. interesting
- We were _____ with the latest film of that director.
A. Satisfy B. satisfying C. satisfactory D. satisfied
- They were very disappointed _____ her acting.
A. of B. with C. in D. on
- Lets go to the Victor Cinema. I'm sure you'll find the film _____.
A. excites B. excite C. excited D. exciting
- Mr. Beans Holiday is a _____ film - I was laughing from beginning to end.
A. hilarious B. violent C. scary D. moving
- We are really _____ about going to the cinema tonight.
A. excited B. interested C. amused D. pleased
- The film was so _____. However, my father saw it from beginning to end.
A. interesting B. exciting C. boring D. fascinating
- We found the plot of the film _____.
A. bored B. boring C. interested D. acting
- The cinema changed completely at _____ end of _____ 1920s.
A. an – the B. the - a C. a - the D. the - the
- I enjoyed the film on TV yesterday evening _____ nobody in my family liked it.
A. although B. yet C. in spite of D. so
- Last night, I didn't go to bed early _____ being very tired.
A. despite of B. in spite of C. although D. because
- I _____ thrillers to action films.
A. like B. prefer C. would rather D. enjoy

14. We like the film very much. The _____ are unforgettable and the plot is gripping.
 A. characters B. acting C. style D. action
15. A _____ is a film that tries to make audiences laugh.
 A. Horror B. sci-fi C. comedy D. documentary

II. Choose the correct word.

- We were all (**horrifying/horrified**) when we heard about the disaster.
- It's sometimes (**embarrassing/embarrassed**) when you have to ask people for money.
- Are you (**interesting/interested**) in football?
- I enjoyed the football match. It was quite (**exciting/excited**).
- It was a really (**terrifying/terrified**) experience. Afterwards everybody was very (**shocking/shocked**).
- I had never expected to be offered the job. I was really (**amazing/amazed**) when I was offered it.
- The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really (**disgusting/ disgusted**).
- Do you easily get (**embarrassing/embarrassed**)?

III. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentence.

- This film made a strong _____ on me. **IMPRESS**
- Have you ever seen this comedy? It's really _____. **FUN**
- The film was _____ though they spent millions of dollars making it. **SUCCEED**
- I love action films. The/re very _____. **EXCITE**
- Big Ben Down is about a group of _____ who take control of Big Ben. **TERROR**
- We were _____ with the service at the cinema. Everything was terrible. **SATISFY**
- There are always cowboys in a _____. **WEST**
- The film is a big _____. It is boring from beginning to end. **DISAPPOINT**
- A drama is a play in a theatre or on television or radio, or plays and _____ generally. **ACT**
- The film is about two hijackers who _____ to blow up the plane. **THREAT**

IV. Choose the correct word.

- I was disappointing/disappointed with the film. I had expected it to be better.
- Are you interesting/interested in football?
- The football match was very exciting/excited. I enjoyed it.
- It's sometimes embarrassing/embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.
- Do you easily get embarrassing/embarrassed?
- I had never expected to get the job. I was really amazing/amazed when I was offered it.
- She has really learnt very fast. She has made astonishing/astonished progress.

8. I didn't find the situation funny. I was not amusing/amused.
9. Why do you always look so boring/bored? Is your life really so boring/bored?
10. He's one of the most boring/bored people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he never says anything interesting/interested.

V. Complete the sentences. Use "although" + a sentence from the box.

I didn't speak the language	he has a very important job
I had never seen her before	we don't like them very much
It was quite cold	the heating was on
I'd met her twice before	we've known each other a long time

1. Although he has a very important job, he isn't particularly well-paid.
2. _____, I recognized her from a photograph.
3. She wasn't wearing a coat _____.
4. We thought we'd better invite them to the party _____.
5. _____, I managed to make myself understand.
6. _____, the room wasn't warm.
7. I didn't recognize her _____.
8. We're not very good friends, _____.

C. READING

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

explain	should	their	consisted	been
way	any	now	when	plenty

The world's first film was shown in 1895 by two French brothers, Louis and Auguste Lumiere. Although it only (1)_____ of short, simple scenes, people loved it and films have (2)_____ popular ever since. The first films were silent, with titles on the screen to (3)_____ the story.

Soon the public had (4)_____ favorite actors and actresses and, in this (5)_____, the first film stars appeared. In the 1927, the first "talkie", a film with sound, was shown and from then on, the public (6)_____ only accept this kind of film.

Further improvements continued, particularly in America, (7)_____ produced 95% of all films. With the arrival of television in 1950s, (8) _____ people went to see films, but in (9)_____ years audiences have grown again. More countries have started to produce films that influences film-making and there are currently (10)_____ national film industries.

II. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

"A Kid in King Arthurs Court" is directed by Michael Gottlieb. The main (1)_____ in the film is a teenager called Calvin Fuller. Calvin is (2)_____ Thomas Ian Nicholas. This film is a modern retelling of Mark Twain's (3)_____ book Connecticut Yankee.

Calvin lives in California, USA. He is a very shy boy and he is not very good at sports. At the beginning of the film, Calvin is playing baseball when there is a (4)_____ earthquake. A hole opens in the ground and Calvin falls through it. He lands in the past, in the (5)_____ of King Arthur.

Calvin meets King Arthur and Merlin, the wizard. King Arthur is played by Joss Ackland and Merlin is played by Ron Moody. They think that Calvin is (6)_____ because he plays them modern music on his CD player and he shows them (7)_____ to make rollerblades and a mountain bike. Calvin is trained to be a knight and he becomes more (8)_____. Calvin helps King Arthur to beat his enemy, Lord Belasco, and then Merlin sends Calvin back to the future. Calvin finds himself back in the baseball game, (9)_____ this time he wins the game.

The special effects in *A Kid in King Arthur's Court* are very good. Michael Gottlieb is a great director and the actors' performances are good. The film is funny and (10)_____. It's a comedy, a drama, and an action film all in one.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. author | B. name | C. character | D. actress |
| 2. A. played | B. did | C. made | D. created |
| 3. A. classify | B. class | C. classic | D. classical |
| 4. A. terrify | B. terrible | C. terrifying | D. terrified |
| 5. A. period | B. decade | C. moment | D. time |
| 6. A. amazed | B. amazing | C. amaze | D. amazes |
| 7. A. what | B. whatever | C. how | D. which |
| 8. A. confident | B. confidence | C. confide | D. confided |
| 9. A. although | B. but | C. despite | D. even |
| 10. A. excite | B. excited | C. excites | D. exciting |

D. WRITING

- Although Tom was a poor student, he studied very well.
⇒ In spite of _____
- Mary could not go to school because she was sick.
⇒ Because of _____
- Although the weather was bad, she went to school on time.
⇒ Despite _____
- My mother told me to go to school although I was sick.
⇒ In spite of _____
- Because there was a big storm, I stayed at home.
⇒ Because of _____
- Tom was admitted to the university although his grades were bad.
⇒ Despite _____
- Although she has a physical handicap, she has become a successful woman.
⇒ Despite _____
- In spite of his good salary, Tom gave up his job.
⇒ Although _____
- Though he had not finished the paper, he went to sleep.
⇒ In spite of _____
- In spite of the high prices, my daughter insists on going to the movies.
⇒ Even though _____

PART 3: test yourself

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>re</u> commend | B. seat <u>b</u> elt | C. <u>v</u> ehicle | D. in <u>v</u> estigate |
| 2. A. <u>per</u> formed | B. <u>ap</u> proached | C. <u>ad</u> vertised | D. <u>mur</u> dered |
| 3. A. <u>i</u> llegal | B. <u>s</u> ign | C. <u>c</u> ritic | D. <u>d</u> irect |
| 4. A. <u>terr</u> ified | B. <u>ent</u> ertained | C. <u>pro</u> duced | D. <u>eng</u> aged |
| 5. A. <u>talk</u> ed | B. <u>need</u> ed | C. <u>cook</u> ed | D. <u>book</u> ed |

II. Find which word does not belong to each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. terrifying | B. entertaining | C. frightening | D. exciting |
| 2. A. because of | B. although | C. despite | D. in spite of |
| 3. A. character | B. audience | C. actor | D. actress |
| 4. A. horror | B. thriller | C. plot | D. document |
| 5. A. feeling | B. annoy | C. enjoy | D. like |

III. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence.

- A film in which strange and frightening things happen is called a/an _____.
A. thriller B. comedy C. drama D. animation
- Not many people went to see the film; _____, it received good reviews from critics.
A. however B. despite C. but D. although
- _____ he spent much money on the film, it wasn't a big success.
A. Even B. But C. Although D. Despite
- Trung finds horror films really _____.
A. disgust B. disgusts C. disgusting D. disgusted
- _____ they spent a lot of money on the film, it wasn't a big success.
A. However B. Nevertheless C. When D. Although
- We didn't find it funny _____ it was a comedy.
A. in spite of B. despite C. although D. but
- In Titanic, it _____ Leonardo DiCaprio as Jack Dawson, a poor artist.
A. directs B. shows C. acts D. stars
- The end of the film was so _____ that many people cried.
A. shocking B. moving C. exciting D. boring
- I went to the cinema with my friends yesterday _____ feeling very tired.
A. although B. in spite of C. but D. so
- _____ beginning with a terrible disaster, the film has a happy ending.
A. In spite B. Despite C. Although D. However
- I found the book so _____ that I couldn't put it down.
A. gripping B. boring C. tiring D. shocking
- _____ careful preparation, we have a lot of difficulties in making a new film.
A. With B. However C. Such D. Despite

13. The film has a silly plot. _____, many people enjoyed it.
A. Though B. Moreover C. Because D. Nevertheless
14. A _____ is a film that shows real life events or stories.
A. Action B. documentary C. thriller D. comedy
15. I have never felt as _____ as I did when I watched that horror film.
A. terrify B. terrified C. terrifying D. terrible

IV. Complete the sentences with “although/in spite of/because/because of”.

1. Although it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.
2. a. all our careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.
b. we’d phoned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.
3. a. I went home early I was feeling unwell.
b. I went to work the next day I was still feeling unwell.
4. a. She only accepted the job the salary, which was very high.
b. She accepted the job the salary, which was rather low.
5. a. I managed to get to sleep there was a lot of noise.
b. I couldn’t get to sleep the noise.

V. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentence.

1. Horror films _____ my younger sister. **TERRIBLE**
2. I don’t think it is good for young kids to see _____ on TV. **VIOLENT**
3. We are going to the cinema to see an _____ film. **AMAZED**
4. Although Titanic is a _____ film, it has a sad ending. **ROMANCE**
5. He falls in love with a pretty girl. It’s a beautiful _____. **ROMANTIC**
6. His recent film received a lot of _____ from the public. **CRITIC**
7. My favourite _____-fiction films have being from Mars. **SCIENTIST**
8. I don’t like horror films because they are too _____ for me. **FRIGHT**
9. Dracula is the best _____ film I’ve ever seen. **IMPRESS**
10. Do you know Daniel Day-Lewis? He has won three Oscars for **ACT**
Best _____.

VI. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

I like a lot of different actors, (1) _____ my real favourites are Daniel Craig and Halle Berry.

Daniel Craig is British and he’s a really talented (2) _____. He’s been in a lot of different kinds of films including action adventure, science fiction, and romantic drama, but he always gives an excellent performance. He was brilliant in *Tomb Raider* as Alex West, but my (3) _____ film is *Casino Royale*, I think Daniel Craig is a (4) _____ James Bond.

Halle Berry is American. She was a model, but then decided to (5) _____ an actress, I like her (6) _____ she’s beautiful. She’s a good actress and I think she has a great sense of humour. I’m not keen on some of her films, (7) _____ as *Catwoman*, but her other films are excellent. My favorite is *X-men* which is a science fiction film. She plays the (8) _____ character Storm, who has the ability (9) _____ change the weather.

Daniel Craig and Halle Berry are both entertaining and talented actors. I love (10)_____ their films.

VII. Fill in the blank with a suitable word in the box.

safely	called in	acting	production	which
the	to see	because	performed	do

Modern cinema audiences expect (1)_____ plenty of thrilling scenes in action films. These scenes (2)_____ are known as stunts are usually (3)_____ by stuntmen who are specially trained to dangerous things (4)_____. Anyone can crash a car, but if you are (5)_____ in a film, you have to be extremely precise, sometimes you drive and stop right in front of the camera and film crew. At (6)_____ early stage in the (7)_____, an expert stuntman is (8)_____ to work out the action scenes and form a team. He is the only person who can against the words of the director, (9)_____ he will usually only (10)_____ this in the regards of safe.

VIII. Complete each sentence using a word from the box:

amusing/amused	annoying/annoyed	boring/bored
confusing/confused	disgusting/disgusted	exciting/excited
exhausting/exhausted	interesting/interested	surprising/surprised

1. He works very hard. It's not surprising that he's always tired.
2. I've got nothing to do. I'm _____.
3. The teacher's explanation was _____. Most of the students didn't understand it.
4. The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really _____.
5. I seldom visit art galleries. I'm not particularly _____ in art.
6. There's no need to get _____ just because I'm a few minutes late.
7. The lecture was _____. I fell asleep.
8. I've been working very hard all day and now I'm _____.
9. I'm starting a new job next week I'm very _____ about it.
10. Steve is very good at telling funny stories. He can be very _____.

IX. Make one sentence from two. Use the word(s) in brackets in your sentences.

1. I couldn't sleep. I was very tired. (*despite*)

2. They have very little money. They are happy. (*in spite of*)

3. My foot was injured. I managed to walk to the nearest village. (*although*)

4. I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. (*in spite of*)

5. We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. (*despite*)

6. I got very wet in the rain. I was only out for five minutes. (*even though*)

Unit 9

FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD

PART 1: GRAMMAR REVIEW

1. Question words: *When/ Where/ What/ Why/ How/ Who/ Whose/ Which*

Examples:

- What time do you get up every day?
- When were you born?
- What did you do yesterday?
- How long have you learnt English?
- Why do you usually go to class late?
- How did you get to school yesterday?
- Which books does he read every day?
- Where do your parents live?
- Who did you go with last summer vacation?

2. Adverbial phrases

- **manner (chỉ cách thức)**
Ex: We walked very carefully across the road.
- **place (chỉ nơi chốn)**
Ex: Here is where I was born.
- **time (chỉ thời gian)**
Ex: Yesterday my dad went home late.
- **frequency (chỉ tần suất)**
Ex: We usually go to school from Monday to Saturday.

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>th</u> ose | B. <u>th</u> ey | C. <u>th</u> an | D. <u>Th</u> anksgiving |
| 2. A. cran <u>ber</u> ry | B. lan <u>ter</u> n | C. ga <u>th</u> er | D. ap <u>ri</u> cot |
| 3. A. a <u>b</u> undant | B. tra <u>v</u> elling | C. cha <u>r</u> acter | D. bio <u>g</u> as |
| 4. A. di <u>v</u> erse | B. dri <u>v</u> e | C. i <u>n</u> vention | D. cri <u>m</u> e |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 5. A. <u>designs</u> | B. <u>sails</u> | C. <u>pedals</u> | D. <u>pollutes</u> |
| 6. A. <u>perform</u> | B. <u>end</u> | C. <u>festival</u> | D. <u>elephant</u> |
| 7. A. <u>cake</u> | B. <u>celebrate</u> | C. <u>rac</u> ing | D. <u>candle</u> |
| 8. A. <u>desert</u> | B. <u>held</u> | C. <u>prefer</u> | D. <u>celebrate</u> |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Find the word or phrases does not belong to each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. dishes | B. celebration | C. tradition | D. festival |
| 2. A. Halloween | B. turkey | C. pumpkin | D. costumes |
| 3. A. tomatoes | B. flowers | C. carrots | D. potatoes |
| 4. A. feast | B. Rice God | C. dancing | D. harvest |
| 5. A. tent | B. picnic | C. camp | D. party |

II. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- There are many _____ differences between the two communities. (**culture**)
- Streets are decorated with _____ lights and red banners. (**colour**)
- There were lively New Year _____ all over the town. (**celebrate**)
- It is _____ in America to eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day. (**tradition**)
- Vietnam's New Year is _____ according to the Lunar calendar. (**celebrate**)
- What forms of _____ do you participate in during the festival? (**entertain**)
- Her eyes were wide with _____ when she heard the news. (**excite**)
- The Chinese New Year marks the _____ of spring and the start of the Lunar New Year. (begin)

III. Choose the correct answers A, B, C or D.

- The Elephant Race Festival in DakLak is a race between elephants that are ridden by their _____.
A. own B. owning C. owner D. owners
- The Samba Parade in Rio Carnival has thousands of samba _____ from _____ various samba schools.
A. perform B. performance C. performer D. performers
- People in Cannes take the Cannes Film Festival _____ a very serious way.
A. in B. at C. on D. with
- The biggest prize of the Cannes Film Festival is the Palme d'Or, which is given _____ the best film.
A. of B. to C. with D. for
- The festival _____ every year at the end of August.
A. takes B. takes place C. occur D. held
- La Tomatina _____ on the last Wednesday of August every year.
A hold B. held C. is held D. be held
- Villagers voluntarily contribute money and other thing to _____ the festival.
A. open B. celebrate C. remember D. set
- A lot of dancers go to Rio de Janeiro to _____ the Rio Carnival.
A. play B. take C. attend D. follow

9. In La Tomatina, people get to throw tomatoes at _____.
A. themselves B. once C. together D. each other
10. Which do you think are _____ festivals?
A. season B. harvester C. artistic D. music
11. People of _____ minorities in Phu Yen celebrate Hoi Mua Festival every March.
A. native B. local C. ethnic D. village
12. The _____ atmosphere is felt around all the village.
A. festive B. festival C. air D. tradition
13. A lot of cultural and _____ activities are held as part of the Flower festival in DaLat.
A. arts B. artist C. artistic D. art
14. Diwali, the Hindu Festival of Light, is the _____ holiday of the year in India.
A. more important B. most important
C. importance D. most importance
15. The Academy Awards, commonly _____ as The Oscars, are the most famous film awards in the world.
A. know B. knew C. known D. be known
16. It is _____ to see elephants racing in the Elephant Race Festival in DakLak.
A. amaze B. amazing C. amazed D. amazement
17. La Tomatina is a _____ festival to celebrate the tomato harvest.
A. season B. seasonal C. year D. annually
18. People put pumpkin _____ outside the homes during Halloween.
A. lanterns B. lights C. neon signs D. bulbs
19. Everybody has gone to the _____ festival.
A. music B. musical C. musicians D. musician
20. The _____ of the Rio Carnival is the Samba Parade.
A. importance B. highlight C. best D. performance

C. READING

I. Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Vietnam's New Year is celebrated according to the Lunar calendar. It is especially known as Tet Nguyen Dan, or Tet. It begins between January twenty-first and February nineteen. The exact date changes from year to year. Vietnamese people usually make preparations for the holiday several weeks beforehand. They tidy their houses, cook special food, clean and make offerings on the family altars. On the New Year's Eve, people sit up to midnight to see New Year in, then they put on new clothes and give one another the greetings of the season. Tet lasts ten days. The first three days are the most important. Vietnamese people believe that how people act during those days will influence the whole year. As a result, they make every effort to avoid arguments and smile as much as possible.

1. What is Vietnam's New Year known as?

2. Is Tet celebrated according to the Lunar calendar?

3. When does the Lunar New Year begin?

4. What do Vietnamese people usually do to prepare for Tet?

5. Do people sit up to midnight on the New Year's Eve?

6. Does Tet last five days?

7. Why are the first three days the most important?

II. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with suitable words.

Two of the most (1)_____ holidays in the United States are Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day. The fourth of July marks the American (2)_____ of independence from Britain. Most towns, big or small, celebrate the fourth of July with (3)_____ and fireworks. Families (4)_____ with barbecues or picnics. Thanksgiving Day is celebrated in fall, on the fourth Thursday in November. It is a day (5)_____ people give thanks to the harvest. Most families (6)_____ a large dinner with roast turkey. (7)_____ Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day are national (8)_____.

III. Choose the correct word A, B or C for each gap to complete the following passage.

Yesterday, Carlos went (1)_____ La Tomatina. The festival is held on the last Wednesday of August every year in Buñol, Spain. (2)_____ were thousands of people there. In the morning, many people tried (3)_____ up the pole to get the ham. At 11 a.m., they (4)_____ a jet from the water cannons and the chaos began. Bags of tomatoes from trucks were (5)_____ to the crowds, and they began throwing tomatoes at one another. They all had to wear goggles (6)_____ their eyes.

After one hour, they saw another jet and stopped (7)_____. The whole town square (8)_____ red with rivers of tomato juice. Finally, they tried tomato Paella, (9)_____ Spanish rice dish. Together with local people and tourists, they enjoyed the (10)_____ food and drink.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. at | B. in | C. to | D. from |
| 2. A. There | B. They | C. That | D. This |
| 3. A. climb | B. climbed | C. climbing | D. to climb |
| 4. A. saw | B. see | C. seen | D. seeing |
| 5. A. thrown | B. threw | C. throw | D. throwing |
| 6. A. protecting | B. to protect | C. protected | D. protect |
| 7. A. to throw | B. throw | C. throwing | D. thrown |
| 8. A. were | B. are | C. was | D. is |
| 9. A. tradition | B. traditional | C. traditionally | D. traditionalize |
| 10. A. badly | B. better | C. well | D. good |

D. WRITING

I. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first.

1. *It's very likely that the company will accept his application.*
 - A. The company needs accept his application.
 - B. The company must accept his application.
 - C. The company might/ may accept his application.
 - D. The company should accept his application.
2. *Every student is required to write an essay on the topic.*
 - A. Every student might write an essay on the topic.
 - B. Every student must write an essay on the topic.
 - C. They require every student write an essay on the topic.
 - D. Every student should write an essay on the topic.
3. *It isn't necessary for us to get a visa for Singapore.*
 - A. We needn't get a visa for Singapore.
 - B. We mustn't get a visa for Singapore.
 - C. We mayn't get a visa for Singapore.
 - D. We shouldn't get a visa for Singapore.
4. *The girl just said hello. She is Tom's youngest sister.*
 - A. The girl who just said hello is Tom's youngest sister.
 - B. The girl saying hello is Tom's youngest sister.
 - C. The girl just said hello is Tom's youngest sister.
 - D. The girl, who just said hello, is Tom's youngest sister.
5. *I'm waiting for the bus. It is late.*
 - A. The bus which I'm waiting is late.
 - B. The bus whom I'm waiting for is late.
 - C. The bus for that I'm waiting is late.
 - D. The bus I'm waiting for is late.
6. *This house was built years ago. It is still in very good shape.*
 - A. This house, which built years ago, is still in very good shape.
 - B. This house, built years ago, is still in very good shape.
 - C. This house, building years ago, is still in very good shape.
 - D. This house, which was built years ago is still in very good shape.
7. *Despite his inexperience in the field, John applied for the job.*
 - A. John was unable to do the job because he was inexperienced.
 - B. John applied for the job because he has experience in the field.
 - C. John did not apply for the job because of his inexperience in the field.
 - D. John applied for the job even though he has no experience in the field.
8. *In spite of heavy rain, my brother went to work.*
 - A. In spite it rained heavily, my brother went to work.
 - B. Although it rained heavily, my brother went to work.
 - C. Despite it rained heavily, my brother went to work.
 - D. Although of heavy rain, my brother went to work.

II. Put question for the underlined part of each sentence:

1. Sarah left two hours ago.
.....
2. She is watching Tom and Terry.
.....
3. She likes watching comedy.
.....
4. I felt terrified before my last Maths test.
.....
5. She felt entertained when she watched a gripping film.
.....
6. It is 10 kilometers from here to ACB bank.
.....
7. I have known Marie for nine years.
.....
8. Yes, they used to be friends at the university.
.....

III. Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. How much will the holiday cost?
Can you let me know
2. Are there any cafes' near here?
Could you tell me if
3. Does John like classical music?
Do you know
4. Where's the post office?
I wonder if you could tell me
5. Why did you do that?
Could you tell us.....

PART 3: test yourself

I. Find which word does not belong to each group.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. joyful | B. funny | C. prefer | D. happy |
| 2. A. party | B. elephant | C. camp | D. desert |
| 3. A. festival | B. local | C. traditional | D. cultural |
| 4. A. harvest | B. rice god | C. feast | D. dancing |
| 5. A. artist | B. dancer | C. celebration | D. performer |
| 6. A. ham | B. flowers | C. tomatoes | D. Spain |

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 7. A. shopping | B. exciting | C. fascinating | D. amazing |
| 8. A. costumes | B. pumpkin | C. Halloween | D. turkey |
| 9. A. celebrate | B. attend | C. held | D. organize |
| 10. A. tradition | B. celebration | C. festival | D. dishes |

II. Find the opposite meaning words.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. cheap | _____ | 6. far | _____ |
| 2. difficult | _____ | 7. careful | _____ |
| 3. happy | _____ | 8. old | _____ |
| 4. good | _____ | 9. similar | _____ |
| 5. noisy | _____ | 10. interviewer | _____ |

III. Choose the correct option for each gap in the sentences.

- La Tomatina is a seasonal _____ to celebrate the tomato harvest.
A. celebration B. parade C. festival D. game
- _____ do you like about La Tomatina?
A. What B. Which C. When D. Why
- Do you _____ anything about music festival called Burning Man?
A. like B. know C. understand D. have
- _____ do people do at Burning Festival?
A. Why B. Which C. What D. How
- _____ often is Burning Festival held? - It's held every year.
A. Which B. When C. What D. How
- _____ does the teacher say La Tomatina sounds unusual?
A. What B. When C. Why D. How
- _____ festival do you choose? - I choose Elephant Race Festival.
A. What B. How C. Which D. When
- He thinks elephants are _____ animals.
A. fascinated B. fascinating C. fascinates D. fascinate
- It must be amazing _____ elephants racing.
A. see B. to see C. seeing D. saw
- La Tomatina is _____ in Spain, in a small town.
A. holds B. hold C. holding D. held

IV. Read the text and fill in the blank with suitable words. Use the words in the box.

such	favourite	beautiful	and
went	festivals	by	in

Last summer holiday my family (1)_____ back to the UK and we went to a music festival on the Isle of Wight. It is one of the most famous music (2)_____ in our country, which takes place every June. When we got there, I was impressed (3)_____ the huge number of people. You know about sixty thousand people went to the event. We didn't stay at a hotel but put up a tent (4)_____ the camp site. It was lots of fun. We listened to a lot of songs by many bands (5)_____ as The Killers and The Stone Roses. Guess

what? We met Jon Bon Jovi! He's my dad's (6)_____ singer. He and his band stirred up the crowd in nearly three hours with the hit songs. We also went to the Bohemian Woods, a (7)_____ woodland down by the river. There we enjoyed a mix of good music from around the world (8)_____ escaped the busy and noisy festival for a while.

V. Read the text and answer the questions.

VALENTINE'S DAY AROUND THE WORLD

Italy

There is custom in Italy for young couples to get engaged on Valentine's Day. Some shops sell baskets and cups which are filled with sweets and tied with ribbons. The young lovers offer these to each other as a sign of their love.

Korea

On February 14th many young women give sweets to their boyfriends, and on March 14th their boyfriends buy them chocolate. However, the young who do not have a girlfriend or boyfriend can celebrate their own day on April 14th. On this special day, called "Black Day", these young people sit with their friends, who are in the same situation, and eat jajang noodles, which are black. This ensures that everyone has a day to celebrate.

United State of America

Most people in the USA take Valentine's Day as an opportunity to express their feelings towards their loved one or to offer the hand of friendship to others. However, it is popular on these days to send an "anti-valentine" card. These cards either have an insulting message (to person you hate) or say goodbye (to your current partner). If you receive a card with the message *C-Ya!* (See you), it means your boyfriend or girlfriend wants to end your relationship.

1. What do Italians give for their lovers on Valentine's Day?

.....

2. What is April 14th called in Korea?

.....

3. What do young Koreans who do not have a boyfriend or girlfriend do on April 14th?

.....

4. What is popular for Americans on Valentine' Day?

.....

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

Brazil's most popular and festive holiday is Carnival. In fact, many people (1)_____ Carnival one of the world's biggest celebrations. Each spring, on the Saturday before Ash Wednesday, the streets of Brazil's largest city, Rio de Janeiro, come alive (2)_____ parties, festivals and glamorous dances.

The Samba School Parade is the highlight of the (3)_____ event. About 3000 performers, in colourful costumes embellished with feathers, beads and thousands of sequin dance down the parade route into the Sambadrome - a dance stadium (4)_____ for the event. Judges award a (5)_____ to the most spectacular group of dancers.

1. A. believe B. regard C. consider D. hope

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2. A. with | B. in | C. of | D. at |
| 3. A. four days | B. four-day | C. fourth day | D. four-days |
| 4. A. built | B. build | C. to build | D. building |
| 5. A. result | B. price | C. respect | D. prize |

VII. Match column A with the column B.

A	B
1. How do you go to school?	a. Pretty good.
2. How far is it from here to your house?	b. Because I miss my family.
3. How old are you?	c. It's Van.
4. How are you today?	d. I walk.
5. How is your new house different from your old one?	e. Miss Ngoc.
6. What is your middle name?	f. 12A.
7. Where do you live?	g. About 7km.
8. Who are you talking to?	h. It's bigger.
9. Why are you unhappy?	i. 78 Hoang Hoa Tham Street
10. Which class are you in?	j. 13 years old.

VIII. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first.

- The people watched the game. None of them will ever forget it.*
 - None of the people that watched the game will ever forget it
 - The people watched the game none of whom will ever forget it
 - Nobody that watched the game will ever forget it
 - Both A and C are correct.
- Quang is very good at drawing. His father is a famous painter.*
 - Quang whose father is a famous painter is very good at drawing.
 - Quang, whose father is a famous painter is very good at drawing.
 - Quang, whose father is a famous painter, is very good at drawing.
 - Quang's father, who is a famous painter, is very good at drawing.
- That's the man. I told you about him yesterday.*
 - That's the man about whom I told you yesterday.
 - That's the man whom I told you yesterday.
 - That's the man about that I told you yesterday.
 - That's the man I told you yesterday.
- He drives more carelessly than he used to.*
 - He doesn't drive as carefully as he used to.
 - He doesn't drive carefully than he used to.
 - He doesn't drive as carefully than he used to.
 - He doesn't drive as carefully he does.
- No one in our club can speak English as fluently as Mai.*
 - Mai speaks English more fluently than no one in our club.
 - Mai is the worst English speaker in our club.

- C. Mai speaks English as fluently as other people in our club.
D. Mai speaks English the most fluently in our club.
6. *The sooner you stop smoking cigarettes the better you'll feel.*
A. As soon as you feel better, you'll try to stop smoking.
B. You feel so much better since he stopped smoking.
C. Though you feel better, you still smoke.
D. When you stop smoking, you'll begin to feel better.
7. *No one in the class is taller than Dave.*
A. Dave is taller student in the class.
B. Dave is the tallest student in the class.
C. Dave is the taller student in the class.
D. Dave is tallest student in the class.
8. *The crowd became increasingly angry at the long delay.*
A. The crowd became very angry because the delay was so long.
B. The longer the delay was, the angrier the crowd became.
C. The more increasingly the crowd became, the longer the delay was.
D. The more the crowd became angry at the delay, the longer they feel.
9. *In spite of all our efforts, we failed in the final match.*
A. Although we tried very hard, we failed in the final match.
B. We made all our efforts so that we could gain success in the final match.
C. Whatever efforts we had made, we weren't able to win in the final match.
D. We failed in the final match as a result of all our great efforts.
10. *Although old-age pensions have risen considerably, they haven't kept pace with the cost of living.*
A. The cost of living is so high that they couldn't keep with it.
B. Despite the fact that old-age pensions have risen considerably, the cost of living isn't going down.
C. Old-age pensions may have risen considerably, but they haven't kept pace with the cost of living.
D. The cost of living hasn't been kept with no matter how high the old-age pensions are.

IX. Write one word in each gap.

- Paul:** Hi, Peter! (1)_____ are you?
Peter: I'm fine. (2)_____ you heard about Mr. Watkins, the Maths teacher?
Paul: No. (3)_____ happened to him?
Peter: He fell out of the window of his classroom!
Paul: (4)_____ pushed him?
Peter: No one!
Paul: So how (5)_____ it happen?
Peter: He was sitting on the windowsill and he just fell backwards!
Paul: Oh dear! Poor Mr. Watkins. (6)_____ he hurt?

Peter: No, luckily his classroom is on the ground floor.

Paul: That's lucky! (7)_____ you there at the time?

Peter: Yes! We were having a Maths lesson.

Paul: So (8)_____ did you all do?

Peter: We ran outside to help him. We were all laughing, though!

Paul: (9)_____ he think it was funny, too?

Peter: Not at first, but he laughed about it afterwards.

Unit
10

SOURCES OF ENERGY

PART 1: GRAMMAR REVIEW

1. The future continuous (Trương lai tiếp diễn)

- We use the future continuous tense for an action in progress at a definite point of time in the future.

(+) S + **will be** + V-ing
 (-) S + **will not be** + V-ing
 (?) **Will** + S + **be** + V-ing?

- Ex: - At this time next week, we will be studying Unit 11.
 - This time next month, I will be sitting on the beach.
 - I will be waiting for you when you come out.
 - At 12 o'clock next Saturday, I'll be fishing with my grandson.
 - This time next Sunday, I'll be skiing with my friends.

2. The future simple passive (Bị động tương lai đơn)

(+) S + **will be** + Vp2 + by O
 (-) S + **will not be** + Vp2 + by O
 (?) **Will be** + S + Vp2 + by O?

- Ex: - We will use low energy light bulbs.
 → Low energy light bulbs will be used.
 - People will use the sun's energy to heat water.
 → The sun's energy will be used to heat water.
 - Another renewable source will replace coal.
 → Coal will be replaced by another renewable source.

PART 2 : EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I. Put the words in the table in the correct column according to their stress pattern.

convenience	calendar	exercise	travelling
similar	marvelous	excellent	familiar
important	wonderful	abundant	convenient
biogas	scientist	musician	energy
polluting	dangerous	excellent	plentiful

Stress on 1 st syllable	Stress on 2 nd syllable

II. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. atmosphere | B. plentiful | C. effective | D. natural |
| 2. A. constancy | B. sympathy | C. generous | D. suspicious |
| 3. A. unfortunate | B. continuous | C. renewable | D. artificial |
| 4. A. recommend | B. abundant | C. solution | D. increasing |
| 5. A. confident | B. memorable | C. excited | D. interested |
| 6. A. motorbike | B. generate | C. advantage | D. atmosphere |
| 7. A. improvement | B. different | C. develop | D. enormous |
| 8. A. seriously | B. personally | C. carefully | D. correctly |

III. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. hydro <u>e</u> lectric | B. environ <u>m</u> ent | C. s <u>o</u> lar | D. bio <u>g</u> as |
| 2. A. ple <u>a</u> sure | B. fe <u>e</u> d | C. he <u>a</u> t | D. me <u>a</u> t |
| 3. A. pl <u>e</u> niful | B. el <u>e</u> ctric | C. re <u>n</u> ewable | D. <u>e</u> nergy |
| 4. A. f <u>e</u> w | B. kn <u>e</u> w | C. n <u>e</u> w | D. s <u>e</u> w |
| 5. A. n <u>u</u> clear | B. tru <u>c</u> k | C. abun <u>d</u> ant | D. du <u>m</u> p |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence or replace the underlined word.

1. At this time next week we _____ to work to support the air pollution cutting down campaign.
- A. are cycling B. will be cycling C. will cycle D. will be cycled

2. Someone's carbon _____ is a measurement of the amount of carbon dioxide that their activities produce.
A. footprint B. energy C. effect D. amount
3. Remember to _____ the lights before going to bed.
A. turn on B. stop C. turn D. turn off
4. We will cut down in the use of natural gas because it is _____ and harmful to the environment.
A. available B. abundant C. plenty D. limited
5. Hydro power is _____ because dams cannot be built in certain areas.
A. abundant B. enough C. limited D. unlimited
6. _____ source of energy is the source that can't be replaced after use.
A. Effective B. Non-renewable C. Renewable D. Natural
7. Which of the following is NOT renewable source of energy?
A. wind B. coal C. hydro D. solar
8. We are looking for cheap, clean and _____ sources of energy.
A. serious B. dangerous C. effective D. efficient
9. By the middle of the 21st century, people in developing countries _____ more renewable energy.
A. used B. have used C. uses D. will be using
10. If we go on _____ electricity, we will have to pay a lot next month.
A. turning on B. widened C. wasting D. increasing
11. Biogas is _____ and cheap for cooking and heating.
A. serious B. expensive C. plenty D. abundant
12. We should put _____ on our roof for the heating and hot water.
A. equipment B. cracks C. solar energy D. solar panels
13. In many countries, people think that electricity, gas and water are not luxuries but _____.
A. necessities B. appliances C. sales D. consumers
14. We should use _____ light bulbs in our homes.
A. a bit energy B. efficient C. low energy D. little energy
15. A hydropower station _____ in the North of the country next year.
A. will be built B. has been built C. was built D. were built

II. Turn into passive.

1. Students will use public transport to go to school.
→
2. Solar power will generate a great deal of electricity this summer.
→
3. Will they install the solar panels on the roof of the house tomorrow?
→
4. Local people won't burn plants to heat this winter.
→

5. The smoke from factories will pollute the air.

→

6. They will build a hydro power station in this area.

→

III. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense forms to complete the sentences.

- I _____ (study) at 8.00 tomorrow.
- You _____ (wait) for her when her plane arrives tonight?
- Don't phone me between 7 and 8. We _____ (have) dinner then.
- What clothes do you think she _____ (wear) when she arrives?
- I _____ (send) in my application tomorrow.
- Linda _____ (arrive) in Ha Noi around March.
- Next week at this time, you _____ (lie) on the beach.
- My uncle can't come to your party tomorrow night because he _____ (work) at night.
- You _____ (meet) your former teachers at 9 a.m. tomorrow morning, won't you?
- At this time tomorrow evening, I _____ (play) computer games in my bedroom.

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

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. We should use them _____ and try to find out alternative sources of power. | ECONOMY |
| 2. Solar energy is _____, plentiful and clean. | RENEW |
| 3. I think that solar energy can be an _____ source of energy in the near future. | ALTER |
| 4. We should reduce the use of _____ at home. | ELECTRICAL |
| 5. It's a clean source of energy. Sailboats couldn't move without this _____. | POWERFUL |
| 6. Waves will be used as an _____ friendly source of energy. | ENVIRONMENT |
| 7. Limit car trips by relying on biking, walking, public _____. | TRANSPORT |
| 8. Solar power can be used to _____ or cool our houses. | HOT |
| 9. Energy is used to _____ a lot of electrical things. | PRODUCT |
| 10. There will be a _____ of energy in the near future. | SHORT |

C. READING

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

In Western countries, electricity, gas, and water are not (1)_____ but necessities. Companies now realize that consumers want (2)_____ that will not only work effectively, (3)_____ save money.

For most North American households, lighting (4)_____ for 10 percent to 15 percent of the electricity (5)_____. However, this amount can be (6)_____ by replacing an ordinary 100-watt light bulb with an energy-saving bulb. These bulbs use a (7)

_____ of the electricity of standard bulbs and last eight times (8) _____. Therefore, consumers can save about US\$7 to US\$21 per bulb. In Europe, there is a labeling scheme for refrigerators, freezers, washing machines and tumble dryers. The label tells the consumers how much energy efficiency each model has, compared (9) _____ other appliances in the same category. Ultimately, these innovations will save money as well as (10) _____ the earth's resources

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. launching | B. luxuries | C. coming | D. peaking |
| 2. A. tickets | B. weapons | C. spaceships | D. products |
| 3. A. but also | B. towards | C. with | D. into |
| 4. A. as good as | B. like as | C. accounts | D. such as |
| 5. A. burnt | B. bill | C. went off | D. banged |
| 6. A. reduced | B. audience | C. observatories | D. watcher |
| 7. A. sent back | B. returned to | C. separated from | D. quarter |
| 8. A. weightlessness | B. longer | C. wavelengths | D. length |
| 9. A. space | B. atmosphere | C. with | D. universe |
| 10. A. conserve | B. drivers | C. tourists | D. astronauts |

II. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

Energy is very (1) _____ in modern life. People use energy to (2) _____ machines, heat and cool their homes, cook, (3) _____ light, transport people and products from place (4) _____ place. Most energy nowadays (5) _____ from fossil fuels such as petroleum, coal, and (6) _____ gas. However, (7) _____ fossil fuels causes pollution. In addition, if we don't find new (8) _____ of energy, we will (9) _____ up all the fossil fuels in the 21st century. Scientists are working to (10) _____ other kinds of energy for the future. What might these sources of energy be?

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

Almost all our energy comes from oil, coal, and natural gas. We call them fossil fuels. The earth's fossil fuels are running out. What will happen when there is no oil, coal and gas on the earth?

Scientists are trying to find and use other alternative sources of energy. We can use energy from the sun, the wind, and the water.

Solar energy is unlimited. The sun supplies all the energy used to grow plants, to evaporate water for rain, and to maintain the temperate of the planet. All are necessary for human life. If we are able to collect solar energy, we will be sure to have this abundant source of power.

- From which do plants on the earth get energy?
A. stars B. the Mars C. the moon D. the sun
- What are the other words or phrase for fossil fuels?
A. natural gas B. oil C. coal D. oil, gas, natural gas
- Natural sources of energy are energy from _____.
A. wind B. the sun C. water D. the sun, wind, water
- The word "abundant" in the passage is closet in meaning with _____.
A. plentiful B. limited C. natural D. necessary

5. We are asking the question, “What will happen when there is no oil, coal, and gas on the earth?” because _____.
 A. we are now depending so much on oil, coal, and natural gas
 B. other sources of energy can come from the sun, wind, and water
 C. we are looking forward to seeing great changes
 D. we are looking for other alternative sources of energy

D. WRITING

I. Rewrite the sentences so that it has similar meaning as the sentence printed before, using the words given.

1. They will install solar panels on the roof of our house next week.
 → Solar panels _____
2. They will build a new school for poor children next month.
 → A new school _____
3. Will the plumber check cracks on the water pipes in two days?
 → Cracks _____
4. They sell these chemicals everywhere in my hometown.
 → These chemicals _____
5. They won't show the film on types of future energy sources next Friday.
 → The film _____
6. Some people will interview the new president on TV.
 → The new president _____
7. They will destroy the old thermal power plant at the end of this year.
 → The old thermal _____
8. They will widen the road to our village next year.
 → The road _____
9. We will be using biogas for cooking and heating at this time next month.
 → Biogas _____
10. They got the first prize at the competition.
 → The first _____

II. Use the cues given to write correct sentences.

1. Many countries/ already using/ solar energy.

2. save/ energy/ one/ best/ way/ conserve/ natural/ resources.

3. At present/ most/ our electricity/ come/ use/ coal, gas, oil or nuclear power.

4. plant/ tree/ create/ shade/ around/ house/ help/ keep/ cool.

5. This power/ could/ provide/ sun.

6. not leave/ fridge/ open/ cold air/ escape/ use/ lot/ electricity.
.....
7. One percent/ solar energy/ reach/ earth/ enough/ provide power/ the total population.
.....
8. Turn/all/light/every/time/leave/room.
.....

PART 3: test yourself

I. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. different | B. serious | C. effective | D. regular |
| 2. A. dangerous | B. countryside | C. energy | D. volunteer |
| 3. A. incapable | B. sincere | C. loyalty | D. success |
| 4. A. development | B. satisfaction | C. population | D. education |
| 5. A. interfere | B. convenient | C. referee | D. cigarette |
| 6. A. attraction | B. humorous | C. acquaintance | D. unselfish |
| 7. A. changeable | B. dioxide | C. countryside | D. natural |
| 8. A. important | B. plentiful | C. familiar | D. convenience |

II. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. want <u>s</u> | B. help <u>s</u> | C. play <u>s</u> | D. look <u>s</u> |
| 2. A. transpo <u>r</u> t | B. po <u>w</u> er | C. rep <u>o</u> rt | D. sho <u>r</u> t |
| 3. A. liste <u>n</u> ed | B. enjo <u>y</u> ed | C. decide <u>d</u> | D. play <u>e</u> d |
| 4. A. ma <u>n</u> y | B. ca <u>r</u> bon | C. la <u>r</u> ge | D. ha <u>r</u> d |
| 5. A. bloo <u>d</u> | B. spo <u>o</u> n | C. noo <u>n</u> | D. too <u>l</u> |

III. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence or replace the underlined word.

1. Nuclear energy is _____, but it is dangerous.
A. renewable B. non-renewable C. natural resource D. fossil fuel
2. Fossil fuels are very common in our society but they _____ the environment.
A. waste B. pollute C. renew D. provide
3. All the houses in our village will be _____ by solar energy.
A. frozen B. widened C. heated D. heightened
4. Several governments try to _____ the use of fossil fuels.
A. waste B. save C. reduce D. increase
5. At this time next week, we _____ a wind turbine in our garden.
A. will installed B. will be installing C. install D. installed
6. Low energy light bulbs should be used to _____ electricity.
A. convert B. save C. spend D. buy
7. It is a good idea to use _____ when travelling long distances.

- A. private cars B. public transport C. cars D. taxis
8. “Why is it called a _____ source?” - “Because it can be replaced easily and quickly.”
A. renewable B. non-renewable C. effective D. specific
9. We must _____ the amount of water our family use every day.
A. lessen B. narrow C. lower D. reduce
10. Wave energy is a source of _____ energy.
A. environmental friendly B. environmentally friendliness
C. environment friendly D. environmentally friendly
11. Alternative sources of energy _____ developed in the near future.
A. has been B. will be C. is D. was
12. She _____ cooking in the kitchen at 7 PM tomorrow.
A. will B. is C. will be D. be
13. Some new energy-saving bulbs _____ in the dining room.
A. will be put B. will put be C. will put D. will be putting
14. What should we do to _____ electricity?
A. take B. save C. cut D. waste
15. The wind, the sun, and the wave are some types of _____ sources of energy.
A. cheap B. costly C. changeable D. alternative

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

1. I don't think so. The solar panels are becoming _____ **CHEAP**
and easy to install.
2. Scientists are looking for clean and _____ sources **EFFECT**
of energy.
3. I know it is also clean and safe to the environment. But does **SUN**
it cost a lot of money to install the _____ panels on
the roofs?
4. More renewable energy sources will be used to solve the **POLLUTE**
problem of _____.
5. Because our major sources of energy are running out while **LIMIT**
the solar energy is abundant and _____ .
6. _____, fossil fuels are harmful to the environment. **FORTUNATE**
7. Energy is used to produce a lot of _____ things. **ELECTRICAL**
8. The _____ of wind turbines will be completed **INSTALL**
by next Friday.
9. It can be found in only some places of the earth. It comes **DEEP**
from _____ inside the earth.
10. _____ particles reach the Earth in just 8 minutes. **ENERGY**

V. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

There is now increasing concern about the world's energy (1)_____, particularly about those involving fossil (2)_____. In less than a hundred years we shall probably use up all the present (3)_____ of oil and gas. The world's coal reserves should last longer but,

once used, these cannot be (4)_____. It is important, therefore, that we should develop such (5)_____ sources of energy as solar energy as well as water and wind power, classed as renewable energy.

VI. Read the following passage and choose the best option.

It's hard to imagine education without (1)_____. Without energy, people's ability to get a decent education is severely (2)_____. Education is acknowledged as a crucial factor in helping people escape (3)_____ poverty. In communities without energy children are often forced out of school to help (4)_____ cooking (5)_____ or earn money. When they do go to school it has to be in (6)_____, which restricts their hours especially as many children walk for hours to get there. When they arrive home to do their schoolwork, they have no (7)_____ to study and all that greets them is darkness. Or they have to rely on kerosene to provide precious light, which is both expensive and dangerous; if a lamp is knocked over it can cause serious burns. Computers, radio or TV are important tools in the (8)_____ education. A (9)_____ of electricity restricts the (10)_____ for children to further their education. And teachers don't want to work in communities where there are no lights, little equipment, no TVs, computers or life after dark.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. like | B. energy | C. such as | D. similar |
| 2. A. approximately | B. expressively | C. affected | D. progressively |
| 3. A. from | B. pioneering | C. pioneering | D. pioneers |
| 4. A. custom | B. waiter | C. collect | D. pill |
| 5. A. tourists | B. materials | C. pilot | D. guess |
| 6. A. Orbit | B. Orbiton | C. Orbital | D. daylight |
| 7. A. light | B. designed | C. draw | D. painted |
| 8. A. equipment | B. tool | C. modern | D. furniture |
| 9. A. invitation | B. lack | C. space | D. aviation |
| 10. A. landscape | B. departures | C. islands | D. opportunity |

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

Many people still believe that natural resources will never be used up. Actually, the world's energy resources are limited. Nobody knows exactly how much fuel is left. However, we also should use them economically and try to find out alternative sources of power. According to Professor Marvin Burnham of the New England Institute of Technology, we have to start saving coal, oil and gas before it is too late; and solar power is the only alternative.

However, many people do not approve of using nuclear power because it's very dangerous. What would happen if there was a serious nuclear accident? Radioactivity causes cancer and may badly affect the future generations. The most effective thing is that we should use natural resources as economical as possible.

- How much fuel left?

A. there is a lot of fuel	B. Let's use it as much as we would like
C. No one knows exactly	D. It will never be used up
- According to professor Mavin Burnham, _____.

A. solar power is the only alternative
B. we have to save coal, oil, and gas

- C. A and B are incorrect
D. A and B are correct
3. *Radioactivity from nuclear power* _____.
A. alters a new kind of energy
B. is necessary to cure diseases
C. can have good effects on the future generations
D. causes cancer and has bad effects on the future generations
4. *We should use coal, oil, and gas* _____.
A. as much as possible
B. carelessly
C. as economically as possible
D. all are incorrect
5. *According to the passage, using nuclear power is* _____.
A. interesting
B. dangerous
C. safe
D. cheap

VIII. Correct the mistake in these sentences.

1. Wind power **will be using** at this time next year.
2. The power station **will be rebuild** at the beginning of next year.
3. They **will be put solar panels** in the back yard next Saturday.
4. We **will be taken a test** on source of energy at 10 o'clock on Tuesday.
5. At this time next week, we **will be stay with** my brother in SLHPP.

IX. Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. Governments will make more regulations to reduce industrial pollution.
→ More regulations _____
2. People won't burn fossil fuels for energy in the future.
→ Fossil fuels _____
3. People will construct more wind turbines in that area to produce electricity.
→ More wind turbines _____
4. Shall we reduce our electricity bills to 20% in five months?
→ Will our electricity _____
5. People will develop alternative sources of energy.
→ Alternative sources _____
6. We will be providing electricity this time next year.
→ Electricity _____
7. Scientists will find solutions to reduce pollution in our city.
→ Solutions _____
8. They will increase the tax on petrol to 15% next September.
→ The tax _____
9. With that device people will change the wave energy into electricity.
→ With that device the wave energy _____
10. We shall replace ordinary 100- watt light bulbs with energy- saving ones.
→ Ordinary _____

X. Use the cues given to write correct sentences.

1. Solar panels/ place/ the roof/ a house/ and/ sun's energy/ use/ heat water.

.....

2. There/ many/ thing/ do/ home/ help/ family/ more/ energy/ efficient.

.....

3. The energy/ store/ a number of days.

.....

4. Shut/ computer/ TV/ other/ electrical/ stuff/ when/ not/ use.

.....

5. Viet Nam/ an advanced technology/ solar energy.

.....

6. Cars/ use solar energy/ gas/ by the year 2030.

.....

7. On/ cloudy/ you/ use/ solar energy/ too.

.....

8. take/ short/ shower/ instead/ long/ bath/ help/ save.

.....

Unit 11

TRAVELING IN THE FUTURE

PART 1: GRAMMAR REVIEW

We use the simple future tense with “will”

- To make predictions or general statements about the future.
In the next century the world will run out of oil.
This medicine won't do you any good.
- To express a decision made at the moment of speaking.
A: The television's very loud.
B: OK. I'll turn it down.
- In the main clause of the first conditional.
If you drink this, you'll feel better.
- * **We use first conditionals to predict the effects of a real or probable action or event.**
If you lie in the sun so long, you'll get sun burnt.
We won't go out if it rains.

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. dear | B. heart | C. hear | D. fear |
| 2. A. stupid | B. studio | C. study | D. student |
| 3. A. brother | B. thick | C. they | D. that |
| 4. A. cheer | B. parachute | C. champagne | D. machine |
| 5. A. doctor | B. hospital | C. pollution | D. tomorrow |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. scholar | B. aching | C. chemist | D. approach |
| 2. A. thought | B. laugh | C. eight | D. height |
| 3. A. valentine | B. imagine | C. discipline | D. magazine |
| 4. A. promise | B. despite | C. economize | D. enterprise |
| 5. A. decided | B. engaged | C. expected | D. attracted |

III. Complete the chart with the correct form of the word.

Noun	Verb	Noun	Adjective
death	die	death	dead
waste		honesty	
belief		variety	
advertisement		madness	
promise		mystery	
feeling		beauty	
advice		wealth	
description		success	
invention		comfort	
government		peace	

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. I have to revise tonight because we **are having/ will have** an exam tomorrow.
2. I **am remembering/ will remember** this day for the rest of my life!
3. **Do you go/ Are you going** to Australia next Christmas?
4. I'm sure you **are passing/ will pass** your driving test. Don't worry.
5. If you want me to, I **will complain/ am going to complain** to the manager about it.
6. Oscar says he **is doing/ will do** the washing-up after dinner.
7. I'm a bit scared because I **am seeing/ will see** the dentist this afternoon.
8. What **are you going to do/ do you do** this evening?
9. **Shall you tell/ Will you tell** Paul I'm sorry about yesterday?
10. My dad **will grow/ is going to grow** a beard, but my mum doesn't like the idea.

IV. Choose the best one which fits the space to complete the sentence.

1. It isn't _____ hat. It's _____. (**mine, her**)
2. _____ books are here. _____ are there. (**ours, their**)
3. These are _____ shoes. Those are _____. (**your, his**)
4. This is _____ sister. That's _____. (**his, my**)
5. _____ pen is red. _____ is blue. (**hers, your**)

V. Circle the sentence or question that has similar meaning to the first one.

1. *I want to visit a beautiful beach in Viet Nam. Could you suggest one?*
 - A. Do you mind if you suggested one beautiful beach in Viet Nam?
 - B. Would you mind if you suggest one beautiful beach in Viet Nam?
 - C. Do you mind suggesting one beautiful beach in Viet Nam?
 - D. Could you suggested one beautiful beach in Viet Nam?
2. *Could you help me to send this letter to my boss?*
 - A. Would you mind to send this letter to my boss?
 - B. Do you mind send this letter to my boss?

- C. Would you mind send this letter to my boss?
 D. Would you mind sending this letter to my boss?
3. *Yesterday we decided to paddle around West Lake in a canoe.*
 A. We decided to ride around West lake in a canoe yesterday.
 B. We decided to walk around West lake in a canoe yesterday.
 C. We decided to run around West lake in a canoe yesterday.
 D. We decided to go around West lake in a canoe yesterday.
4. *Mary went to Viet Nam last year and it was her second time.*
 A. That was the first time Mary went to Viet Nam.
 B. That wasn't the first time Mary went to Viet Nam.
 C. That was the second time Mary went to Viet Nam.
 D. That was the last time Mary went to Viet Nam.
5. *There are many places worth seeing in London.*
 A. There are many places of interest in London.
 B. There are not many places of interest in London.
 C. There are no places of interest in London.
 D. There are many places which interesting in London.

VI. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions to complete the sentences.

- If you have a problem, ask _____ help.
- Can I speak _____ you for a minute?
- My children are afraid _____ dogs.
- This guide book is full _____ useful information.
- I agree _____ you about most things, but not politics.
- Don't worry about the baby. I'll look _____ her while you're out.
- She fell _____ her horse and hurt her wrist.
- Don't forget to turn _____ the lights when you go to bed.
- Put _____ your warm coat. It's cold today.
- Could I try _____ these shoes, please? Size nine.

C. READING

I. Read the text and fill in the blanks, use the words in the box.

journey	passengers	make	successful
already	carry	will	from

Martin Halstead is only 20 but he (1)_____ owns an airline company. Alpha One Airways (2)_____ make its first flight on 14 December this year. The plane will fly (3)_____ the Isle of Man (an island between England and Ireland) to Edinburg, the capital of Scotland. It won't (4)_____ a lot of passengers because it is a small plane. The (5)_____ will take about 45 minutes. Tickets will be cheap and (6)_____ won't get any food or drink on the flight. Will the company (7)_____ money? Nobody knows – but most people think that Martin Halstead will be (8)_____ one day.

II. Read the email. Choose the correct answers.

Dear Peter,

My name is Helen and I want to be (1)_____ pen-pal. I am seven years old and I am from England. My parents are doctors. I (2)_____ brothers. They are students at the University of London. Have (3)_____ got any brothers or sisters? In my free time, I go to the cinema with my brothers or hang out with my friends. My best friend (4)_____ Laura; (5)_____ mother is from Thailand and her father is from Australia. Please write soon and tell (6)_____ all about your family and friends.

Best wishes,

HELEN

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. you | B. your | C. yours | D. yourself |
| 2. A. have got | B. do | C. be | D. can |
| 3. A. your | B. yourself | C. yours | D. you |
| 4. A. am | B. are | C. is | D. were |
| 5. A. Her | B. hers | C. herself | D. she |
| 6. A. I | B. my | C. mine | D. me |

D. WRITING

I. Rewrite the sentences so that they have the same meaning as the original ones.

1. We will use renewable energy in the future.

Renewable energy _____

2. This is our school.

This school is _____

3. What is the distance between Vinh and Ha Noi city?

How _____

4. I often walked to school when I was a student.

I used _____

5. Although they are short, they still love playing sports.

In spite of _____

6. They will use solar energy to protect the environment.

Solar energy _____

7. Although she eats lots of food, she is still very slim.

In spite of _____

8. What is the distance between Hanoi and HCM city?

How far _____

9. I find English interesting.

I am _____

10. Our roof will be fixed tomorrow.

They _____

II. Rewrite the sentences so that the meaning stays the same to the first.

1. The café has a lot of tables.

There _____

2. Theatre programmes usually have lots of information.
There is _____
3. London has more than thirty theaters.
There are _____
4. The garden has a swimming pool.
There _____
5. The system has both private and state schools.
There _____
6. I accomplished this task in three months.
It took _____
7. Jane spent three hours a week sorting out stamps.
Sorting out her stamps _____
8. The pictures that are taken will have to travel for three minutes before they reach the earth.
The pictures will take _____
9. She wrote the letter in thirty minutes.
It took _____
10. John finished his essay in two hours.
It took _____

PART 3: test yourself

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>flood</u> | B. typh <u>oo</u> n | C. gro <u>oo</u> m | D. ballo <u>oo</u> n |
| 2. A. <u>h</u> obby | B. <u>h</u> our | C. <u>h</u> umor | D. <u>h</u> ole |
| 3. A. <u>d</u> ynamite | B. terr <u>i</u> fy | C. <u>d</u> eny | D. <u>s</u> ymbol |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> under | B. ear <u>th</u> quake | C. <u>g</u> ather | D. <u>h</u> ealth <u>y</u> |
| 5. A. <u>d</u> ump | B. <u>n</u> uclear | C. <u>b</u> ulb | D. <u>p</u> lumber |

II. Find which word does not belong to each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. automatic | B. driverless | C. pilotless | D. man |
| 2. A. ship | B. sailor | C. boat | D. train |
| 3. A. drive | B. pedal | C. ride | D. sail |
| 4. A. helicopter | B. plane | C. flying | D. aeroplane |
| 5. A. ocean | B. taxi | C. sea | D. beach |

III. Match (1-6) with (a-f).

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Bye for now! | a. Don't worry, I won't forget. |
| 2. Give me that piece of cake! | b. I'll bring it tomorrow, I promise. |
| 3. Where's your homework? | c. No, I won't! It's mine. |

4. What would you like to eat?	d. I'll have a sandwich, please.
5. Where are we going to meet?	e. Bye, I'll see you later.
6. Please remember to call me.	f. I'll see you outside the cinema.

IV. Complete the sentences. Use the correct possessive adjective or possessive pronoun.

- Look at my hat. This hat is _____.
- Peter has got a cat. That's _____ cat.
- My brothers have got bikes. The bikes are _____.
- You and Robbie have got scarves. These are _____ scarves.
- Paul has got a kite. The kite is _____.
- Mum has got a new bag. That's _____ bag.
- My friends and I have got sweets. The sweets are _____.
- I've got I watch. This is _____ watch.

V. Supply the correct form of the word to complete the sentence.

- We want to buy _____ that will save money. **(product)**
- These _____ will conserve the earth's resources. **(innovate)**
- D.E Huges was the _____ of microphone. **(invent)**
- The price of _____ has gone up again. **(electric)**
- People in the countryside is _____. **(friend)**
- If it doesn't rain soon, there'll be a great _____ of water. **(short)**
- Environmental _____ is every body's responsibility. **(protect)**
- Taxi drivers have to have good _____ on the street names. **(know)**
- In the future, many buildings will be _____ by solar energy. **(hot)**
- My brother can repair electric _____ very well. **(apply)**

VI. Choose the correct answers.

- I think we _____ have electric taxis very soon.
A. may B. might C. will D. would
- With teleportation, you disappear at a place, and then _____ in another place seconds later.
A. appears B. appeared C. reappear D. reappears
- Every day over 1,000 new cars add to the city and the city of over 20 million people is getting more and more _____.
A. expensive B. famous C. difficult D. gridlocked
- My brother and I often come to school _____ foot.
A. at B.in C. by D. on
- Skycycling tubes will be easy _____.
A. drive B. to drive C. ride D. to ride
- The white cat is Helen's, and the black cat is _____.
A. my B. I C. mine D. of mine
- We try to make the future green by using vehicles or kinds of energy that are _____.
A. environmentally friendly B. environment friendly

- C. environmentally friendship D. environmental friendly
8. This is Linda's hat, and those shoes are _____, too.
A. her B. hers C. our D. their
9. It will be _____ to ride a jet pack in bad weather because it doesn't have a roof.
A. enjoyable B. pleasant C. unpleasant D. comfortable
10. A sky safety system can help cars to _____ traffic jams and crashes.
A. prevent B. have C. use D. take
11. People won't use flying cars _____ the year 2050.
A. before B. after C. during D. until
12. Is _____ the most serious problem?
A. pollution B. polluted C. pollute D. pollutant
13. We believe that urban transport pods can travel _____ around 30kph.
A. with B. at G. in D. on
14. Do you think the _____ price will increase next month?
A. fossil fuels B. gases C. fuel D. natural gases
15. We will use more _____ energy in the future.
A. solar B. sunny C. sun D. sunlight
16. A jet pack doesn't _____ a lot of space.
A. have B. bring C. take D. occur
17. Which _____ of transport do you think will be used in the future?
A. mean B. meaning C. meanings D. means
18. We are looking for types of vehicles that help us to avoid _____.
A. traffic B. traffic jams C. rush hours D. walking
19. The Segway, which is a _____ vehicle, will be a success.
A. two-wheels B. two wheels C. two wheel D. two-wheel
20. With the Segway, the driver pulls the handle to go back or pushes it to go _____.
A. forward B. backward C. round D. fly

VII. Choose the correct completion in the brackets.

1. A: Mary, (**your/ yours**) _____ spaghetti sauce is delicious!
B: Thank you, but it's not as good as (**your/ yours**) _____.
A: Oh, no. (**Your/Yours**) _____ is much better. It tastes as good as Anna's.
B: Do you like Anna's spaghetti sauce? I think (**her/ hers**) _____ is too salty.
A: Maybe. (**My/ Mine**) _____ mother makes good spaghetti sauce too. (**Her/ Hers**) _____ is thick and rick.
B: In truth, making spaghetti sauce is easy, but everyone's sauce is just a little different.
2. A: Nick really likes (**his/ him**) _____ new bicycle. It is very light and fast.
How do you like (**your/ yours**) _____?
B: (**My/ Mine**) _____ is cheap, but it's very reliable.
3. A: Excuse me. Is this (**your/ yours**) _____ umbrella?
B: I don't have an umbrella. Ask Ken. Perhaps it is (**him/ his**) _____.

4. A: When do **(your/ yours)**_____ classes begin?
 B: September 2nd. How about **(your/ yours)**_____?
 When do **(your/ yours)**_____ begin?
 A: **(My/ Mine)**_____ begin on August 23rd.

VIII. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- Life _____ a big city is not so quiet as _____ the country.
- Most _____ them are fond _____ fiction books.
- He's familiar _____ his topic.
- Let's get _____ bookshop and have a look _____ the section picture books.
- It's difficult _____ walk _____ the busy streets.
- I'm afraid _____ riding in busy streets.
- I intend to buy something _____ our house.
- It's very kind _____ you to help me.
- What are you doing? - Oh, I'm looking _____ my pen.
- These boys always laugh _____ the newcomers.

IX. Read the text, and then fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use the words in the box.

<i>will</i>	<i>won't</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>ready</i>
<i>expensive</i>	<i>plane</i>	<i>called</i>	<i>takes</i>	<i>fly</i>

will won't than from ready
 expensive plane called takes fly

It is a computer drawing of the (1)_____ of the future. British engineers and scientists have published plans for a new hypersonic plane (2)_____ the A2. It will be very fast. At the moment, a flight from London in the UK to Sydney in Australia (3)_____ about twenty-one hours but with the A2 the same flight will take about four hours.

The flight will (4) _____ at 4,5000 kilometres per hour and will fly at an altitude of over 10,000 metres.

It will carry 300 passengers but it (5)_____ have any windows because scientists haven't found glass that is strong enough. It (6)_____ be better for the environment (7)_____ other planes because the engines won't produce gases that cause pollution.

In the future, will people travel (8)_____ London to Australia for the Weekend? - It's possible! But how much will a ticket cost? The planners say that it won't be very (9)_____ - about £2,000. The A2 will be (10)_____ for its first flight in 2020.

X. Find and correct the mistakes to complete the sentences.

- London is a expensive city.

- He is a most intelligent student in our class.

- The party was such boring that I decided to leave early.

4. My father's office are on the second floor.

5. Peter earned many money last year.

6. Your new car is more cheaper than John's.

7. Why does Suzie and Guy feel tired?

8. He left college when he is 17.

9. How long does it take you getting to school?

10. Craig starts work at eight o'clock yesterday.

Unit
12

AN OVERCROWDED WORLD

PART 1: GRAMMAR REVIEW

1. Comparisons of quantifiers: more, less/ fewer

- **more** + traffic/ pollution/ food/ problems/ solutions than
- **less** + nutrition/ clean water than
- **fewer** + diseases/ criminals than

2. Tag questions

A tag question is a short question. It follows statement. It's added at the end, after a comma.

Examples:

- Overpopulation is a serious problem, **isn't it?**
- Traffic jam is the most serious problem, **isn't it?**

Note: A positive sentence has a negative tag.

A negative sentence has a positive tag.

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I. Put the word into the correct column according the stress pattern.

perform	behind	disaster	megacity	Easter
natural	pollution	population	enormous	crowded
overcrowded	imagine	water	criminal	energy
enjoy	slavery	festival	explosion	affect

Stress on the 1 st syllable	Stress on the 2 nd syllable	Stress on the 3 rd syllable
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

II. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. disease | B. service | C. standard | D. tourist |
| 2. A. agriculture | B. industrial | C. behavior | D. economy |
| 3. A. nutrition | B. consider | C. experience | D. atmosphere |
| 4. A. consider | B. industry | C. million | D. density |
| 5. A. economic | B. community | C. population | D. overcrowded |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence or replace the underlined word.

- Don't leave anything behind, _____.
A. do you B. don't you C. will you D. shall we
- Overpopulation problems _____ both the rich and the poor.
A. happen B. affect C. cause D. reduce
- Rio de Janeiro is a very culturally _____ city.
A. different B. same C. diverse D. diversity
- That isn't Bill driving, _____?
A. is it B. isn't it C. is that D. isn't that
- I think in the future cities will be more crowded and the traffic will get _____.
A. good B. well C. worst D. worse
- The major cause of death for children living in the slums is _____.
A. density B. illiteracy C. immigration D. malnutrition
- Susan doesn't like oysters, _____?
A. did she B. does she C. doesn't she D. she does
- Diseases _____ more quickly in overcrowded areas.
A. come B. travel C. move D. spread
- It's very _____ in the city. Some rich people live in large villas, while many poor people live in small slums.
A. diverse B. equal C. spacious D. healthy
- Mary wasn't angry, _____?
A. was she B. is she C. wasn't she D. was Mary
- In Manila, over 30% of the population lives in _____.
A. poverty B. schooling C. crops D. shortage
- Some poor people may _____ crime when they need money.
A. involve B. arrive C. commit D. accept
- Your grandfather was a millionaire, _____?
A. was he B. is he C. wasn't he D. isn't she
- Everyone is ready for the game, _____?
A. aren't they B. is there C. is it D. isn't it
- The city has to find _____ to homeless people immediately.
A. earnings B. systems C. calories D. solutions

II. The word at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form a word that fits suitably in the blank.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. The first symptom of the disease is a very high _____. | TEMPERATE |
| 2. The long hot summer has led to serious water _____. | SHORT |
| 3. To have hundreds of _____ people sleeping in the streets of a rich city like London is a crime. | HOME |
| 4. Average _____ for skilled workers are rising. | EARN |
| 5. We lived in rented _____ before buying this house. | ACCOMMODATE |
| 6. Drought has _____ many countries in Africa after a long period of dry weather. | AFFECT |
| 7. Nuclear power can be used for _____ or military purposes. | PEACE |
| 8. The government is trying to limit population _____. | GROW |
| 9. A megacity is a very large city with big _____. | POPULAR |
| 10. Healthcare workers who offer _____ care to others are some of the lowest paid people in the country. | MEDICINE |

III. Complete each of the following sentences with a correct question tag.

- Mr. White is a tailor, _____?
- I think that is an overcrowded bus, _____?
- Mr. Vinh is a teacher, _____?
- Your grandparents don't prefer living in the city, _____?
- It isn't ready yet, _____?
- The tourists will never be allowed to visit the slums again, _____?
- I am clever, _____?
- He's unable to solve that problem alone, _____?
- We must hurry, _____?
- Dai Dong used to be a fishing village with only three thousand people, _____?

IV. Fill in each blank with *fewer, less, more or some*.

- Minh has _____ patience than Nam.
- So far I've saved _____ money than my close friend.
- She drinks _____ water than me.
- Phong has visited _____ countries than Mai.
- They give me _____ money.
- Next year, we will have _____ homework.
- She has _____ free time than this year.
- Let's wait for _____ minutes and try to call her again.
- We prefer living in the countryside because it has _____ pollution than the city.
- There used to be _____ unemployed people in this city five years ago.

C. READING**I. Fill in the blank to complete the passage.**

Modern cities (1)_____ over the world face the same problems. One of them is poor housing. People often live in old houses or huts that don't have electricity or sanitation. As city population (2)_____, governments don't have the money to (3)_____ modern apartment buildings.

Cars and industries are (4)_____ city air and rivers more and more. Waste that people throw away is burned or ends up in landfills. All of this makes modern cities an (5)_____ place to live in.

Especially during morning and evening rush hours cities become packed with (6)_____. Daily traffic jams make it impossible for people to get to work in time.

City authorities are (7)_____ more and more money on public transportation and are taking other steps to reduce (8)_____ in cities.

Cities of today face many social (9)_____. Crime, alcoholism and drug addiction is especially high in cities. Many young people are unemployed. Government organizations work hard to get rid of poverty. They try to give such people (10)_____ education and jobs.

II. Fill in the blank with a suitable word in the blanket.

crime prices	caused provide	fewer exceeds	better between	becomes more
-------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------

Overpopulation is an undesirable condition where the number of existing human population (1)_____ the carrying capacity of Earth. Overpopulation is (2)_____ by a number of factors such as reduced mortality rate, (3)_____ medical facilities, and depletion of precious resources.

The effects of overpopulation are quite severe. One of these is rise in unemployment. When a country (4)_____ overpopulated, it gives rise to unemployment as there are (5)_____ jobs to support a large number of people. Rise in unemployment gives rise to (6)_____ as people will steal various items to feed their family and (7)_____ them basic amenities of life.

High cost of living is another effect. As difference (8)_____ demand and supply continues to expand due to overpopulation, it raises the (9)_____ of various commodities including food, shelter and healthcare. This means that people have to pay (10)_____ to survive and feed their families.

III. Read the text carefully, and then answer the question below.

Mumbai, which is located in the western coast of India, is the capital of Maharashtra state. It is home to Bollywood, the centre of Hindu movie industry, and the film "Slumdog Millionaire" was based there. Poor people have to live in slums. In the slum, people have to live with many problems. People have to go to the toilets in the streets and there are open sewers. Children play among sewage wastes and doctors deal with 4,000 cases of death a day because of lack of hygiene.

Next to the open sewers are water pipes which can crack and take in sewage. Dharavi slum is based around this area. There are toxic wastes in the slum including hugely dangerous heavy metals. Dharavi is made of 12 different neighbourhoods and there are no maps or road signs. The further you walk into Dharavi from the edge, the more crowded area becomes. People live in very small slums, often with many members of their extended families.

1. Where are the toilets in the slum?

2. Where is Mumbai?

3. Is Mumbai famous for the film industry? Why or why not?

4. How many neighbourhoods are there in Dharavi?

5. What happens to water pipes in Dharavi?

D. WRITING

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

1. Jakarta doesn't have as many skyscrapers as Shanghai.

→ Shanghai.....

2. You forgot to turn off the T.V last night, didn't you?

→ You didn't remember..... ?

3. The countryside doesn't suffer as much pollution as the city.

→ The countryside

4. I think you should go to work by bike.

→ Who don't..... ?

5. New York has more billionaires than Tokyo.

→ Tokyo

6. We will plant more trees along this street.

→ More trees.....

7. Does overpopulation cause a lot of social problems in this area?

→ Overpopulation ?

8. Is pollution the most serious problem?

→ Pollution is ?

9. A group of foreigners visited the slums last week, didn't they?

→ Did ?

10. Mr Lam lived in the country when he was a child.

→ Mr Lam used

PART 3: test yourself

I. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. megacity | B. education | C. overcrowded | D. malnutrition |
| 2. A. enough | B. affect | C. narrow | D. require |
| 3. A. peaceful | B. labour | C. diverse | D. wealthy |
| 4. A. physician | B. criminal | C. average | D. skyscraper |
| 5. A. homeless | B. violence | C. skyscraper | D. describe |

II. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. den <u>s</u> ity | B. countr <u>y</u> side | C. rea <u>s</u> on | D. l <u>i</u> st |
| 2. A. su <u>g</u> ar | B. sl <u>u</u> m | C. cu <u>t</u> ting | D. l <u>u</u> ck |
| 3. A. fa <u>c</u> t | B. pla <u>c</u> e | C. ma <u>n</u> nutrition | D. tra <u>ff</u> ic |
| 4. A. spa <u>c</u> ious | B. del <u>i</u> cious | C. so <u>c</u> ial | D. dec <u>i</u> sion |
| 5. A. de <u>cr</u> ease | B. hea <u>l</u> thcare | C. s <u>e</u> a | D. di <u>s</u> ease |

III. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentences.

- The children can read English, _____?
A. can't they B. can they C. they can D. they can't
- Overcrowded places have a lot of problems, _____?
A. doesn't it B. have they C. don't they D. does they
- The immigrants will hardly find accommodation in the city, _____?
A. will it B. won't it C. will they D. won't they
- Disease spreads more quickly in overcrowded areas, _____?
A. doesn't it B. is it C. isn't it D. does it
- Your brother's here, _____?
A. is he B. are he C. isn't he D. aren't he
- When _____ people live in a small place, life can be very difficult.
A. too much B. too many C. a few D. few
- Living in the country is healthier than that in the city because in the countryside, there is _____ traffic.
A. more B. less C. Higher D. fewer
- Tom didn't see her, _____?
A. did Tom B. did he C. do Tom D. does he
- Children in the slums have more diseases than _____ in wealthy areas.
A. those B. Ø C. them D. that
- People move to the city with the hope that they can get _____ food and better healthcare.
A. less B. fewer C. more D. bigger

IV. Complete each of the following sentences with a correct question tag.

- They won't stop long, _____?

2. His brother has lived in Jakarta for more than ten years, _____?
3. You asked for mustard, _____?
4. These houses cannot provide enough accommodation, _____?
5. He speaks too quickly, _____?
6. Your sister works for a big foreign company in the city, _____?
7. He will arrive soon, _____?
8. There were nearly one million people living in this city in 2010, _____?
9. The milk may be sour, _____?
10. We shouldn't go to those streets when it turns dark, _____?

V. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

Today many people in the world are leaving (1) _____ small villages in the country for big and (2) _____ cities. This means that they are renounce the (3) _____ hills, mountains, fields and rivers of the countryside for the busy world of streets, building, traffic and (4) _____. Many people come to (5) _____ in town and cities (6) _____ they need work. After one or two factories have been (7) _____ or near a town, people come to find (8) _____ and soon an industrial area begins to grow. There is usually an (9) _____ nearby to the factory workers live. The families of these workers need school, hospital and markets, so (10) _____ and more people are to live in the area to provide these service and so a city grows.

VI. Read the following passage and choose the best option for each numbered blank.

increasing	poverty	administrations	order	conditions
megacities	contributes	population	although	development

Approximately one-sixth of the world's (1) _____ now live in shanty towns, which are seen as "breeding grounds" for social problems such as crime, drug addition, alcoholism, (2) _____ and unemployment.

The (3) _____ of megacities brings enormous challenges to governments, social and environmental planners, architects, engineers and the inhabitants of the megacities. Just one example: the London population grew from one million to eight million in 150 years, while the population of Mexico City grew from one million to over 15 million people in only 50 years.

No wonder that the (4) _____ number of people living in cities more demands, in areas such as housing and services. The destruction of our environment and poverty are two other concerns, which city (5) _____ have to take care of.

Megacities influence a variety of living (6) _____ for citizens. Although traffic jams, poor air quality and increasing health risks, make life in (7) _____ more difficult, people continue to choose to live there. Therefore it is essential, that more government programmes are carried out in (8) _____ to help improve living conditions for the inhabitants of metropolitan areas.

However, megacities also offer great chances: they offer opportunities to look for jobs, especially for young people. According to the authority, Mexico City and São Paulo produce around 50% of the income of their countries. Bangkok (9) _____ more than 40% to the GDP, (10) _____ it is home only to 10% of the population of Thailand.

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

The Philippines has one of the fastest growing populations in Southeast Asia. From having fifty million inhabitants in 1980, the Philippines today is home to around ninety-eight million people with 12 million living in Manila only.

Manila, the Philippine capital, is one of the most overpopulated places on earth. There are few other areas where so many people live so closely together: On average there are 66,140 people per square kilometer, but in some slum regions there are as many as 90,000 people living per square kilometer.

The world overpopulation is a growing and complex problem. But for the residents of Manila the result is quite simple. They are running out of space. Families live in home-made shacks built in cemeteries, of between railroad tracks or under bridges. They live wherever they can find some space. Even the city's toxic garbage dumps are home to people who eat, sleep and live surrounded by rotting trash. With so many residents, the city's resources are strained to the limit. Large parts of Manila's 12 million residents lack clean drinking water, work, and access to healthcare and education.

1. What is the average density in manila?

2. What do most of manila's residents lack?

3. What was the population of the Philippines in 1980?

4. Where do homeless people in manila live?

5. How many inhabitants are there in manila?

VIII. Add question tags to the following statements.

1. Baird didn't produce the first TV picture before 1920, _____?
2. There are many interesting programs tonight, _____?
3. Linh didn't feel confident in her favorite clothes, _____?
4. The two cities are not the same in some ways, _____?
5. Her listening isn't excellent, _____?
6. Maryam couldn't stay for longer time, _____?
7. My sister has to make this room tidy, _____?
8. This poet has mentioned the Ao Dai in poems, _____?
9. Lan used to walk past the mosque on her way to primary school, _____?
10. Nobody wrote poems yesterday, _____?

IX. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use "much/ a bit" ... + a comparative form. Use than where necessary.

1. Her illness was much more serious than we thought at first. (**much/ serious**)
2. This bag is too small. I need something _____. (**much/ big**)
3. I'm afraid the problem is _____ it seems. (**much/ complicated**)
4. It was very hot yesterday. Today it's _____. (**a bit/ cool**)
5. I enjoyed our visit to the museum. It was _____ I expected. (**far/ interesting**)

6. You're driving too fast. Can you drive _____? (**a bit/ slowly**)
7. It's _____ to learn a foreign language in a country where it is spoken. (**a lot/easy**)
8. I thought she was younger than me, but in fact she's _____. (**slightly/old**)

X. Which is correct “older” or “elder”? Or both of them?

1. My **older/elder** sister is a TV producer. (older and elder are both correct)
2. I'm surprised Diane is only 25. I thought she was **older/elder**.
3. Jane's younger sister is still at school. Her **older/elder** sister is a nurse.
4. Martin is **older/elder** than his brother.

THE SECOND TERM TEST

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. d <u>i</u> verse | B. dr <u>i</u> ve | C. <u>i</u> nvention | D. cr <u>i</u> me |
| 2. A. n <u>a</u> ture | B. po <u>v</u> erty | C. que <u>s</u> tion | D. fu <u>t</u> ure |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> onvenient | B. so <u>c</u> ial | C. o <u>c</u> ean | D. spe <u>c</u> ial |
| 4. A. des <u>i</u> gn <u>s</u> | B. sa <u>i</u> l <u>s</u> | C. ped <u>a</u> l <u>s</u> | D. pollute <u>s</u> |
| 5. A. me <u>a</u> sure | B. br <u>e</u> akfast | C. app <u>e</u> ar | D. spr <u>e</u> ad |

II. Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. another | B. plentiful | C. dangerous | D. limited |
| 2. A. attention | B. pollution | C. holiday | D. effective |
| 3. A. expensive | B. different | C. abundant | D. convenient |
| 4. A. petroleum | B. advantage | C. enormous | D. tendency |

III. Choose the best options to complete these sentences.

- books are here. are there.
A. Theirs – ours B. Their – our C. Theirs – our D. Their – ours
- is a single-wheel bike.
A. Mono wheel B. Hover scooter C. Segway D. Teleporter
- Choose the word having different stress from the others.
A. harvest B. parade C. music D. pumpkin
- the film was gripping, Tom slept from beginning to end.
A. Therefore B. Despite C. However D. Although
- You should look right and left when you go the road.
A. down B. across C. up D. along
- You found the plot of the film
A. boring B. bored C. interested D. acting
- A lot of dancers go to Rio de Janeiro to the Carnival.
A. attend B. join C. perform D. appear
- Nuclear power in the future.
A. will replace B. replaced C. will be replaced D. replaces
- Wind, hydro and solar are resources.
A. modern B. renewable C. non-renewable D. new
- It's really difficult to a bicycle up the hill.
A. fly B. drive C. pedal D. sail
- At this time next week, we a test on sources of energy.
A. will take B. take C. will be taking D. are taking
- My children often sleep while they are a plane.
A. on B. in C. by D. X

13. Have you ever to Sapa?
A. seen B. be C. visited D. gone
14. Don't eat that type of fish, you may have a/an
A. energy B. sick C. sore D. allergy
15. What do I need to cook an omelet?
A. menu B. food C. material D. ingredients
16. My cousin, Hoa, is the same age me.
A. as B. of C. too D. like
17. A lot of flowers in Da Lat throughout the year.
A. grow B. grew C. are grown D. grown
18. bottles of milk does your family need for a week?
A. How B. How many C. How much D. How old
19. My brother doesn't like ice-skating because he thinks it is
A. dangerous B. endangered C. danger D. in danger
20. Eating a lot of junk food may lead to your
A. fitness B. obesity C. pain D. stomachache

IV. Fill in the missing preposition of time.

It was one of my usual days. I got up (1)_____ 7 o'clock (2)_____ the morning, washed, dressed and had breakfast (3)_____ 7.30. Then I went to my office. There I worked with the documents till 1 o'clock (4)_____ the afternoon. Then I had lunch (5)_____ 1.30. After that I looked at my diary and saw that I had an important meeting with my companions (6)_____ 3 p.m. in the cafe (7)_____ Monday afternoon. I was short of time. I was in a hurry and forgot to take some important documents with me. I was forced to return to my office. As you could guess I was late. It was awful! I was in the café (8)_____ 20 minutes. Luckily my companions were still there. I apologized for my being late and explained what had happened. Then we discussed some questions about the company. It was a hard day.

V. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Among the many special dishes in Ha Noi, *pho* is the most popular. It is a special kind of Vietnamese soup. We can enjoy *Pho* for all kinds of meals during the day, from breakfast to dinner, and even for late night snack. *Pho* has a very special taste. The rice noodles are made from the best variety of rice. The broth for *pho bo* (beef noodle soup) is made by stewing the bones of cows for a long time in a large pot. The broth for another kind of *pho*, *pho ga* (chicken noodle soup) is made by stewing chicken bones. The chicken meat served with *pho ga* is boneless and cut into thin slices... It's so delicious.

1. When can we enjoy *pho*?

2. How is the chicken meat served with *pho ga*?

3. What are the rice noodles made from?

4. How is the broth for *pho bo* made?

VI. Read the following passage and decide if it is T or F.

Many people still believe that natural resources will never be used up. Actually, world's energy resources are limited. Nobody knows exactly how much fuel is left. However, we also should use them economically and try to find out alternative sources of power. According to Professor Marvin Burnharm of the New England Institute of Technology, we have to start conserving coal, oil and gas before it is too late; and nuclear power is the only alternative.

However, many people disagree to use nuclear power because it's very dangerous. What would happen if there was a serious nuclear accident? Radioactivity causes cancer and may badly affect the future generations. The most effective thing is that we should use natural resources as economical as possible.

True/ False

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Natural resources will run out. | 1. _____ |
| 2. The world's energy resources are unlimited. | 2. _____ |
| 3. We should use fuel economically. | 3. _____ |
| 4. Many people agree to use nuclear power as an alternative energy. | 4. _____ |

VII. Reorder the words/ phrases to make complete sentences.

- this time tomorrow/ English/ They/ will be learning.

- to save/ will reduce/ our energy/ the use of electricity/ We.

- biogas/ is/ cooking and heating/ I think/ for/ abundant and cheap.

- we use/ travelling long distances/ public transportation/ Will/ when /?

VIII. Rewrite these sentences so that the meaning stays the same to the first.

- We will use sources of energy more effectively for our future.
Sources of energy _____
- We will solve the problem of energy shortage by using solar energy.
The problem of energy shortage _____
- They will replace coal by another renewable source.
Coal _____
- They will use flying cars to travel from place to another place..
Flying cars _____

IX. Rewrite the sentences, using the frequency of adverbs in bracket.

- Have you been to London? (*ever*)

- Peter doesn't get up before seven. (*usually*)

- Our friends must write tests. (*often*)

4. They go swimming in the lake. (*sometimes*)

5. The weather is bad in November. (*always*)

6. Peggy and Frank are late. (*usually*)

7. I have met him before. (*never*)

8. John watches TV. (*seldom*)

9. I was in contact with my sister. (*often*)

10. She will love him. (*always*)

X. Add tag questions to the following sentences.

1. Everyone can learn how to swim, _____?
2. Nobody cheated in the exam, _____?
3. Nothing went wrong while I was gone, _____?
4. I am invited, _____?
5. This bridge is not very safe, _____?
6. He has a bicycle, _____?
7. Peter would like to come with us to the party, _____?
8. Those aren't Fred's books, _____?
9. You have never been to Paris, _____?
10. Something is wrong with Jane today, _____?

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1

part 2: exercises

A. PHONETICS

I.

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

II.

/ə/	/ɜ:/
final; assistant; neighbor; culture; natural; camera; again; yesterday; signal	heard; turn; girl; third; first; bird; learn; birthday; word; world; sir

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I.

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

II.

1. show 2. collecting 3. expensive 4. about
5. are 6. from 7. enjoy 8. climb

III.

1. to 2. from 3. for 4. at/ with 5. at 6. of
7. to 8. to 9. for 10. to 11. with 12. of

IV.

1. in 2. favourite 3. join 4. spends
5. hobby 6. spare 7. member 8. the cinema

V.

1. going / to go 2. lying - reading 3. likes - being 4. collecting
5. watching (/ to watch) - will go 6. doing 7. plays
8. have collected 9. will travel 10. will make

C. READING

I.

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

II.

1. is 2. lives 3. travels 4. sings 5. writes
6. makes 7. likes 8. goes 9. reads 10. like

III.

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

D. WRITING**I.**

Stamp collection is an interesting hobby. You can learn many things, such as the geography of a country from stamps. Postal stamps are a source of interesting facts and important dates about every country in the world. It makes stamp collecting become very popular.

As you look at the pages of a stamp album, you can learn interesting details of foreign customs, arts, literature, history and culture. Their colors can make you feel relaxed and happy.

Collecting stamps can become a business. If you are lucky in finding a special stamp, it will bring you some money besides knowledge and pleasure.

II.

1. How much is this watch?
2. How much are these beautiful scarves?
3. Can you tell me how to get to Dong Nai Post office?
4. Can you tell me how to get to the station?
5. They type fast.
6. Peter works hard.
7. There aren't any bottles on the shelf.
8. We don't have any time to prepare the speech.

III.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C | 6. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF**I.**

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

II.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. courageous | 2. peaceful | 3. alive/ living | 4. election | 5. prisoners |
| 6. shot | 7. unbelievable | 8. agreement | 9. nationality | 10. equality |

III.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. C | 7. C | 8. B | 9. D | 10. B |
| 11. B | 12. C | 13. B | 14. C | 15. A |
| 16. B | 17. A | 18. D | 19. C | 20. D |

IV.

- | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|----------|-------|
| 1. on | 2. with | 3. of | 4. with | 5. about | 6. at |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|----------|-------|

V.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. plays | 2. opens | 3. get | 4. practice | 5. arrive |
| 6. starts | 7. finishes | 8. have | 9. go | 10. lives |
| 11. walks | 12. goes | 13. needs | 14. gets | 15. watches |

VI.

1. rises 2. does not rain 3. moves 4. is 5. playing
6. enjoys – plays 7. are not 8. has – wears 9. do not have 10. visits

VII.

1. early/ majority/ immigrants/ the Far East
2. employ/ increase/ percent
3. prefer/ keep 4. Immigration
5. integrate/ community/ culture 6. population/ billion

VIII.

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

IX.

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

X.

1. friend 2. studies 3. intelligent 4. writing – beautiful 5. always

UNIT 2

part 2: exercises

A. PHONETICS

I.

/f/	/v/
rough, life, laugh, fault, feel, cough, enough, surfing, Stephen, leaf, fast, paragraph	save, level, live, conversation, lovingly, knives, vast, give

II.

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

III.

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

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I.

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

II.

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

III.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| 1. less | 2. more | 3. less | 4. less | 5. more |
| 6. less | 7. less | 8. less | 9. more | 10. less – more |

IV.

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. if | 2. so | 3. and | 4. and | 5. and |
| 6. but | 7. when | 8. and | 9. or | 10. or |

C. READING

I.

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

II.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. energy | 2. ride | 3. calories | 4. spend | 5. for |
| 6. fit | 7. from | 8. in | 9. exercise | 10. tired |

III.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. F |
| 6. F | 7. T | 8. T | 9. F | 10. T |

D. WRITING

I.

1. We should keep our bodies warm to avoid flu or a cold.
2. Getting enough rest helps you (to) concentrate well at school.
3. Vitamins play an important role in our diet.
4. You should not play more computer games in your free time.
5. The doctor is asking Mai some questions about her health problems.

II.

Health is so undeniably important that everyone wishes to have a healthy life. *First of all*, it is important to stay physically active. Doing exercises is the best way to keep fit and to prevent some diseases such as heart ailment, high blood pressure, lung disorder and so on. This also helps build up our muscle and strengthen the immune system. *Moreover*, a suitable and nutritious eating habit is of great necessity if one wants to stay healthy. *In addition*, a healthy mind is part of a healthy body. When people are in a good state of mind, they make good decisions for themselves about their jobs, their lifestyle, and their health. It is advisable to reduce stress, make time for things that are fun and get enough sleep every day. *Finally*, regular health care visit is essential for a healthy life. The practice ensures timely diagnosis and treatment of potential diseases. In conclusion, it requires a combination of practices to maintain good health.

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

I.

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

II.

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

III.

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

IV.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. bad | 2. suffer | 3. sick | 4. allergy |
| 5. worse | 6. tired | 7. toothache | 8. flu |

V.

1. well	6. cough
2. burn	7. stomachache
3. temperature	8. sick
4. toothache	9. hurts
5. pain	10. headache

VI.

1. and	6. many
2. more	7. and
3. junk food/ fastfood	8. see
4. earlier	9. wrong
5. shouldn't	10. doing

VII.

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

VIII.

1. nose	2. symptoms	3. miserable	4. from	5. illness
6. less	7. running	8. cure	9. how	10. others

IX.

- Nick washes his hands a lot, so he doesn't have the flu.
- David eats lots of junk food, and he doesn't do exercise.
- The doctor told Elena that she should sleep more, or she should try to relax more.
- My sister plays computer games, but she does exercise too.
- Eating more carrots helps you see objects more clearly at night.
- Going outside with wet hair gives you a cold or flu.
- Eating more fresh fish makes you smarter.

UNIT 3

part 2: exercises

A. PHONETICS

I.

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

II.

/g/	/k/
get; group; game; garden; green	kitchen; cold; chemistry; call; clean; clothes; cancel; traffic; school; sick; colour; chemical; classroom; community; culture

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I.

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

II.

1. Have you ever met – sat 2. did you start - have recently completed – asked
3. saw - have already seen 4. has worked – started

III.

1. was having 2. has travelled 3. haven't begun
4. is running 5. invited - didn't come 6. is cleaning
7. began 8. has made 9. is cooking
10. going 11. haven't seen - left
12. is playing 13. left 14. has been

C. READING

I.

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

II.

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

D. WRITING

I.

1. A (did) 2. B (haven't made)
3. A (has learned) 4. A (finished)
5. B (met) 6. A (bought)
7. B (has been)

II.

1. The lakes are full of rubbish. We should ask our friends to clean them this Sunday.
2. The hurricane was terrible. Many houses are destroyed and many people became homeless.
3. They are cold and hungry. They have to live on the street this winter. We should ask people to help them.
4. We can cook meals and bring them to homeless people.
5. We can ask people to donate warm clothes and help them to rebuild their houses
6. Yesterday I went to school late because I missed the bus.
7. Do you like working with children or with elderly people?
8. It's good to donate blood because you can save people's lives.

III.

1. I have bought a laptop, but I have not used it.
2. I have written a blog, but I have not uploaded any photos to it.
3. We started the game half an hour ago, but we have not finished it.
4. My dad has been to London, but he has not seen Big Ben.
5. I have read my English book, but I have not done my English homework.
6. They have had lunch, but they had not had dinner.
7. I have downloaded some songs, but I have not listened to them.

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

I.

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

II.

1. am carving 2. helped 3. went
 4. has done 5. has never eaten 6. have known
 7. Have you ever done/ did
 8. have collected 9. has made

III.

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A
 6. D 7. B 8. D 9. D 10. B
 11. B 12. B 13. B 14. D 15. A
 16. C 17. B 18. D 19. C 20. A

IV.

1. How long 2. yesterday 3. yet 4. always 5. ever
 6. since 7. just 8. ago 9. already 10. for

V.

1. have collected → collected 2. see → saw
 3. clean → cleaned 4. didn't see → haven't seen
 5. Do you do → Have you done

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------|--------|----------|
| 1. in | 2. nice | 3. took | 4. On | 5. drove |
| 6. stopped | 7. afternoon | 8. a | 9. get | 10. late |

VII.

1. She bought some interesting books last weekend.
2. I love watching basketball and volleyball.
3. My English teacher dances very gracefully.
4. I have to stay at home because it is raining.
5. I love Vietnam because it is very beautiful.
6. I was born in 1990 in Vinh Phuc.
7. I have English lessons on Monday and Tuesday.
8. Swimming is my favourite passion.
9. My family moved here in 2004.
10. That is Mary and those are her students.

VIII.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. D | 4. B | 5. B | 6. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

UNIT 4

part 2: exercises

A. PHONETICS

I.

/ʃ/	/ʒ/
fash <u>ion</u> , fict <u>ion</u> , oce <u>an</u> , musici <u>a</u> n, exhibi <u>ti</u> on, opti <u>o</u> nal, wash <u>es</u> , sh <u>ou</u> lder, sh <u>o</u> w, essenti <u>a</u> l, sh <u>a</u> rk, sh <u>e</u> lter, speci <u>a</u> l, sh <u>o</u> rt, soci <u>a</u> l	cl <u>o</u> s <u>u</u> re, stati <u>o</u> ns, usu <u>a</u> lly, visi <u>o</u> n, leis <u>u</u> re

II.

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

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I.

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

II.

1. They can play table tennis, and we can, too.
2. He sings love songs very well, and his sister does, too.
3. I write diary every night, and my mother does, too.
4. My father doesn't drink beer, and my mother doesn't, either.
5. She is swimming in the pool, and her children are, too.

6. Hoa ate bread with milk for breakfast, and Hoa's uncle did, too.
7. She didn't watch TV last night, and her husband didn't, either.
8. They mustn't stay up late, and their friends mustn't, either.
9. Milk is good for your health, and fruit juice is, too.
10. Betty doesn't do morning exercise, and Betty's aunt doesn't, either.

III.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. artist | 2. actor | 3. necessity | 4. performance |
| 5. originated | 6. musical | 7. photography | 8. excited |
| 9. invitation | 10. pleasure | | |

IV.

1. as attractive as	6. as difficult as
2. as beautiful as	7. are the same as
3. isn't as dangerous as	8. isn't as luxurious as
4. isn't as expensive as	9. different from
5. different from	10. as important as

C. READING

I.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. in | 2. sound | 3. has | 4. didn't | 5. when |
| 6. been | 7. yet | 8. The | 9. his | 10. going |

II.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. was | 2. in | 3. leaving | 4. wrote | 5. much |
| 6. made | 7. lived | 8. the | 9. However | 10. most |

III.

1. He has already taught hundreds of young people.
2. There are over 30 schools of rock in different towns in the USA.
3. He started the first *School of Rock* in 1998.
4. It's about a rock musician who became a teacher.
5. He teaches them to be rock performers.

D. WRITING

I.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. they do, too. | 2. Tom can, too. |
| 3. Nga didn't, either. | 4. her mother will, too. |
| 5. the durians aren't, either. | 6. May is, too. |
| 7. the girls shouldn't, either. | 8. my friends don't, either. |
| 9. her brothers do, too. | 10. their children did, too. |

II.

1. Mr. Pike teaches history of arts and Mrs. May teaches the same subject.
2. The price of this bike is different from that bike.
3. Linda didn't go to the concert show last night and Susan didn't, either

4. Classical music is as interesting as folk music.

5. Mr. Owen speaks English and Mrs. Phan speaks the same language.

III.

1. he would, too.

2. we did, either.

3. he can't, either.

4. she must, too.

5. I do, too.

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

I.

1. D

2. B

3. A

4. C

5. C

II.

1. B

2. B

3. C

4. C

5. D

III.

1. C

2. B

3. D

4. A

5. A

IV.

1. A

2. D

3. D

4. A

5. D

6. C

7. D

8. C

9. A

10. B

11. A

12. C

13. B

14. B

15. A

V.

1. much

2. do

3. or

4. too

5. relax

6. also

7. play

8. go

9. why

10. time

VI.

1. not as big as

2. the most famous

3. as/so colorful as

4. the most exciting

5. not so/as good as

6. friendlier

7. the busiest

8. bigger

9. more exciting

10. the best

VII.

1. F

2. T

3. F

4. F

5. T

VIII.

1. He does, too.

2. I can, too.

3. Nga didn't, either.

4. He will, too.

5. the ruler isn't, either.

6. yesterday is, too.

7. The girls don't, either.

8. he doesn't, either.

9. her brother does, too.

10. they did, too.

IX.

1. Everything is not ok, and this problem isn't, either.

2. My dog never barks, and your dogs don't, either.

3. He likes to join in the army, and she does, too.

4. Karen'd rather go to school on time, and Mary would, too.

5. I have to take a bath right away, and he does, too.

X.

1. Huyen My doesn't sing so beautifully as her sister.
2. The new sculpture is not so / as high as the old sculpture.
3. Linh likes pop music and her brother does, too.
4. The nationality of Van Gogh is different from the one of Picasso.
5. This house's color is not different from that house's one.

UNIT 5

part 2: exercises

A. PHONETICS

I.

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

II.

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

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I.

meat	seafood	fruit	vegetables	drinks	dairy products	Cereals
beef	salmon	oranges	peas	tea	milk	pasta
chicken	tuna	bananas	beans	coffee	yogurt	rice
pork	cod	pears	cucumber	wine	ice cream	flour
bacon	prawns	strawberries	pepper	beer	butter	bread
sausages		grapes	tomatoes	lemonade	cream	noodles
lamb						
ham						

II.

1. some
2. any
3. any
4. any
5. some
6. any
7. some
8. some
9. some
10. any

III.

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

C. READING

I.

Meals	When	What
1. Breakfast	6 a.m	bacon, sausages, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms, toast, two or three cups of tea.
2. Lunch	12 o'clock	meat, potatoes, vegetables, pudding such as apple pie, custard, a cup of tea.
3. Dinner (Light meal)	5 p.m	eggs, or cheese on toast, cakes or biscuits and another cup of tea.

II.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|----------|----------|------------|
| 1. dish | 2. introduction | 3. when | 4. easy | 5. special |
| 6. for | 7. dried | 8. kinds | 9. mixed | 10. are |

III.

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

D. WRITING

I.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. much | 2. many | 3. much | 4. much | 5. many |
| 6. much | 7. many | 8. many | 9. much | 10. many |

II.

	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
Dishes	- eggs - a cup of coffee - toast - noodles	- potatoes - meat - rice - soup	- vegetables - beef - rice - soup

III.

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

IV.

- Susan isn't as good at English as Tim.
- It took us five hours to get to London.
- He enjoys listening to music.
- Her younger sister isn't as beautiful as she is.
- They have studied English since 2004.
- It's time for you to go to school.
- My father is a teacher at a high school.
- The car is too expensive for us to buy.
- He is said to beat his wife.
- She has bought that house since 1990.

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

I.

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

II.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. musics | 2. toothpastes | 3. apple | 4. breads | 5. vegetables |
| 6. egg | 7. grape | 8. butter | 9. glues | 10. cheese |

III.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. some | 2. any | 3. a | 4. some | 5. some |
| 6. any | 7. a | 8. some | 9. an | 10. some |

IV.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. D | 9. C | 10. A |
| 11. B | 12. D | 13. D | 14. A | 15. D |
| 16. B | 17. D | 18. D | 19. C | 20. A |

V.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. any | 2. some | 3. some |
| 4. any | 5. any | 6. much – a lot of |
| 7. many – many | 8. much- a lot of | 9. many – many |
| 10. much – much | | |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Boil | 2. fry | 3. bill | 4. frozen | 5. vegetarian |
| 6. the food | 7. done | 8. bread | 9. cook | 10. chicken |

VII.

4 – 2 – 5 – 7 – 3 – 6 – 1

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Indians | 2. thousands | 3. headdresses | 4. religious | 5. popcorn |
| 6. Thanksgiving | 7. 1621 | 8. 1930s | 9. go | 10. theatres |

IX.

- Meals in Viet Nam - lunch or dinner - must include rice. Traditionally, Vietnamese meals are prepared by wives or mothers and the whole family is expected to eat.
- However, families now may have only one meal a day at home, and it may not include all the family members.
- Tastes, cooking methods, and dishes are different between the 3 regions: the North, the Central, and the South. Nowadays, these differences have become small.
- When family do not have time to prepare meals, they eat out. Employees have lunch somewhere nearby the work places.
- Since Viet Nam opened its doors to foreign investors, more foreigners have stayed and worked in Viet Nam.
- As a result, more foreign restaurants have been opened in Viet Nam, especially in big cities.
- Young people in Viet Nam now like fast food because of its conveniences. Vietnamese fast food shops have been opened, and the most successful fast food chain is Pho 24.
- In recent years, there have been more Vietnamese fast food chains such as Bun Bo Hue 3A3.

UNIT 6

part 2: exercises

A. PHONETICS

I.

/tʃ/	/dʒ/
itchy, chest, feature, children, cheerful, teacher, culture, charity, exchange, coach	jazz, journey, jam, sausage, subject, stranger, originate, heritage, passenger, encourage

II.

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

III.

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

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I.

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

II.

1. to 2. on 3. for 4. for
5. by 6. on – in 7. on 8. on

III.

1. tourist 2. important 3. surroundings
4. prepared 5. recognition 6. erection
7. cultural 8. contributed 9. university
10. educators

IV.

1. has been used 2. was discovered
3. has been widened 4. was finished
5. is situated 6. was built
7. visited 8. was completed
9. was formed 10. was opened

V.

1. Exercises are often done (by him) every night.
2. The room is usually decorated (by her) at weekends.
3. Country songs are always sung by Daisy.
4. Her sister is often given sweets.

5. These trees are often watered by Nam and Peter.
6. Cars are produced in this country.
7. Smoking isn't allowed in this restaurant.
8. Is the room cleaned by pupils every day?

C. READING

I.

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. fear | 2. however | 3. held | 4. to | 5. taken |
| 6. were | 7. purpose | 8. how | 9. taught | 10. under |

II.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. start | 2. go | 3. leave | 4. find | 5. stay |
| 6. take | 7. study | 8. choose | 9. state | 10. private |

III.

1. It is about 10 minutes away from Hoan Kiem Lake.
2. It was constructed in 1070 under Ly Thanh Tong's dynasty.
3. There are five courtyards.
4. The second is with Khue Van Pavilion.
5. It is used on all street signs of Ha Noi.

D. WRITING

I.

1. The wheel was invented thousands of years ago.
2. These flowers are watered by my father every morning.
3. Computers are used all over the world.
4. Is a statue of Chu Van An being built?
5. Fiona was invited to his birthday party by John last night.
6. Many ancient things are kept in museums.
7. Is the Temple of Literature surrounded by four busy streets?
8. Many famous films are made in Hollywood.
9. The dinner is being prepared in the kitchen by her mother.
10. All my homework is done on my computer.

II.

1. Service is included in the bill.
2. The book is chosen carefully by Nana.
3. That room isn't used.
4. Fruits are grown in California.
5. Many young people are attracted by these jeans.
6. This road isn't used very often.
7. The dishes are washed in the evening.

III.

1. The watch was bought at the shop (by her).
2. The house was built in 1950.

3. The exercises were done last week.
4. The letters were sent by the pupils the day before yesterday.
5. The lesson was learned (by him) two weeks ago.
6. Kieu story was written by Nguyen Du.
7. The cake was made by her last night.
8. The dishes were washed by Daisy last night.

part 3: TEST YOURSELF

I.

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

II.

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

III.

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

IV.

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

V.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. provide | 2. be established |
| 3. was built | 4. weren't reconstructed |
| 5. was considered | 6. are being planted |
| 7. was discovered | 8. graduated |
| 9. was completed | 10. was sold |

VI.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|----------|
| 1. to, at | 2. of | 3. at | 4. about |
| 5. at | 6. of | 7. in | 8. on |

VII.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| 1. asks | 2. are | 3. raise | 4. or | 5. doing |
| 6. teacher | 7. to | 8. the | 9. If | 10. only |

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. False | 2. False | 3. True | 4. True | 5. True |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|

IX.

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

X.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. bought => were bought | 2. builds => will be built |
| 3. sold => are sold | 4. visited => is visited |
| 5. names => is named | 6. located => is located |
| 7. teach => are taught | 8. erected => were erected |
| 9. select => were selected | 10. consider => is considered |

XI.

1. Cell phones are used by a lot of people.
2. We haven't been taught by Miss Diep since the last semester.
3. Our English lessons are taught by Mr. Vinh.
4. That experiment is being done by a student.
5. We are given a free period by our teachers this Saturday to prepare the festival.
6. Was this dictionary bought two weeks ago?
7. Our teeth should be cleaned twice a day.
8. I am not impressed by Alan's knowledge about science and technology.
9. All of us are driven to school by her father every day.
10. A new school is going to be built here next year.

THE FIRST TERM TEST

part 2: exercises

I.

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

II.

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

III.

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1. about | 2. taught | 3. give | 4. because | 5. hope |
|----------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|

IV.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

V.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. have | 2. likes | 3. reads | 4. goes | 5. cooks |
| 6. cycling | 7. gets | 8. walking | 9. listening | 10. collecting |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. on | 2. in | 3. in | 4. at | 5. in |
| 6. at | 7. on | 8. in | 9. on | 10. at |
| 11. in | 12. in | 13. on | 14. at | 15. on |

VII.

1. Jack opened the store in 1932.
2. Have you been told about it yet?
3. He was accused of stealing the money.
4. A bridge is going to be built over my house.
5. Many buildings were built to commemorate Uncle Ho's birthday.
6. We shall be asked several questions.
7. The rules of the games must be observed carefully.

8. A new stadium was being built when I arrived.
9. People sell newspapers everywhere in the city.
10. Were those vegetables bought by the woman?

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. listening | 2. will enjoy | 3. will go | 4. is | 5. will not continue |
| 6. Do you think | 7. is | 8. gives | 9. does not like | 10. cooking |

IX.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. painting | 2. dolls | 3. gardening | 4. fishing | 5. camping |
| 6. gymnastics | 7. photos | 8. the guitar | 9. horse-riding | 10. bottle |

X.

Chu Van An was born in 1292 and died in 1370. From his childhood, he was famous for his intelligence. He did not have the dream of taking part in exams to become mandarins like other students. Chu Van An stayed at home and taught himself by reading books, and opened schools. His school quickly became famous in the region and many students from other places went there to study.

Emperor Tran Minh Tong invited Chu Van An to be the principal of the Imperial Academy to teach his crown prince and other students to become talented people for the country. In 1359, Emperor Tran Minh Tong gave his crown to his son, Tran Hien Tong, who was also a student of Chu Van An. Under the regime of Emperor Tran Hien Tong, the court and the country were peaceful. However, this period lasted only for 12 years. Then Emperor Tran Hien Tong died, and Tran Du Tong inherited the crown. The social situation became complicated, the people were very poor and many good people were killed.

Chu Van An bravely submitted a petition which requested the Emperor to behead 7 perfidious mandarins, so it was called “Seven Beheaded Petition” (That Tram So). “Seven Beheaded Petition” became the symbol of the courageous attitude of the real intellectuals, and of Chu Van An’s spirit.

UNIT 7

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I.

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

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Did you use to enjoy | 2. did not use to like | 3. used to be |
| 4. Did John use to work | 5. did not use to be | 6. used to live |
| 7. did not use to do | 8. Did he use to play | |

II.

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

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 6. C | 7. A | 8. B | 9. A | 10. D |
| 11. D | 12. A | 13. C | 14. B | 15. C |
| 16. D | 17. B | 18. C | 19. B | 20. D |

III.

1. It is about 120kms from Ho Chi Minh City to Vung Tau.
2. It is about 384,400kms from the Earth to the Moon.
3. It is not very far from Ha Noi to Noi Bai Airport.
4. It is about 500 meters from my house to the nearest shop.
4. It is about 700 meters from my house to Youth Club.
5. It is about 5kms from my home village to the nearest town.

C. READING

I.

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. best | 2. drivers | 3. careful | 4. choose |
| 5. most | 6. their | 7. however | 8. more |

II.

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

III.

1. Yes, she does.
2. She usually goes with her mother.
3. Her father used to drive her family there when she was small.
4. She likes cycling very much.
5. They will cycle around West Lake next Sunday.

D. WRITING

I.

1. Anna used to have long hair when she was at school.
2. Mary didn't use to listen when her teachers were speaking.
3. Ricardo used to get up at 6.00 when he was training for the Olympics.
4. What did you use to do on Saturday evenings?
5. Sophie used to be afraid of dogs when she was a little girl.
6. We used to give our teachers presents at the end of term.
7. Did you use to live next door to Mrs. Harrison?
8. My brother used to wear glasses when he was young.

II.

1. Did Susan use to have a dog?
2. People didn't use to use mobile phones.
3. He used to go swimming.
4. Did they use to like jazz music?
5. Olga's family used to live in Moscow.
6. We didn't use to drink coffee.

7. My sister didn't use to watch television.

8. Did Tony use to work in a bank?

III.

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

IV.

1. I used to stay up late to watch football matches.
2. There used to be some trees in the field.
3. Anna used to live with her parents.
4. He used to be a poor man, but now he becomes a rich businessman.
5. They didn't use to go to the cinema every Sunday.
6. In the past my hair used to be shorter.
7. I used to have time to collect stamps when I was in primary school.
8. Did you use to go to the beach when you lived in Nha Trang?
9. Mr. Hung used to go to work by motorbike, but now he goes to work by bus.
10. There used to be traffic jams in this street during rush hours, but now the street becomes wider.

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

I.

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

II.

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

III.

1. with 2. from 3. sleep 4. are 5. and
6. in 7. live 8. their 9. or 10. gets

IV.

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

V.

Road: tram (streetcar); lorry; bicycle (bike); motorbike; underground; train; bus; car; taxi; van; caravan; moped; coach

Air: helicopter; plane

Sea: kayak; boat; ship

VI.

1. It only takes half an hour to get to the art gallery.
2. Her book is different from mine.
3. My brother enjoyed playing the piano when he was very young.
4. These clothes are not as expensive as I thought.

5. A new school is going to be built here next year.

VII.

1. Viet Nam's anthem Tien Quan Ca was composed by Van Cao.
2. If you are not careful, you'll hurt yourself.
3. How much is the bicycle?/ How much does the bicycle cost?
4. There are not any carrots in the market.
5. No one in the school plays the guitar better than you (do).

VIII.

1. A (took off) 2. B (spent) 3. A (was listening) 4. B (started) 5. A (while)

IX.

In Sweden, it is necessary to keep your headlights on 24 hours a day. We understand that it is required for places as cold as Sweden during winter, but you cannot turn off your car's lights even if it is June and the weather looks just fine.

If you are driving in Beijing and you come across a zebra crossing, don't stop or even try to slow down because this will get you in trouble with the law.

In Thailand, it is compulsory to wear a shirt while driving. Women who go topless while driving can be fined equal to a few hundred baths.

In Cyprus, you should keep both hands on the wheel. Drivers who unnecessarily raise a hand from the steering wheel can get fines, although we think that making some gestures at bad drivers is sometimes good.

Don't yell or curse while you are driving in Rockville, Maryland, USA although you are right. It is illegal to curse in public. You have to pay a fine up to \$100 or go to prison up to 10 days.

Before you drive off with a car in Denmark, you must check that the children in your car have the best places. Maybe the reason is that they can read books by Hans Anderson.

Drinking and driving are illegal in Spain, but in Macedonia, if you are drunk, you cannot sit in the front seats.

UNIT 8

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I.

/t/	/d/	/id/
walked, looked, stopped, convinced, laughed, washed, shocked	volunteered, amazed, bored, terrified, appeared	acted, wanted, disappointed, fascinated, started, interested

II.

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

III.

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

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I.

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

II.

1. horrified 2. embarrassing
3. interested 4. exciting
5. terrifying – shocked 6. amazed
7. disgusting 8. embarrassed

III.

1. impression 2. funny 3. unsuccessful
4. exciting 5. terrorists 6. unsatisfied
7. western 8. disappointment 9. acting
10. threaten

IV.

1. disappointed 2. interested 3. exciting
4. embarrassing 5. embarrassed 6. amazed
7. astonishing 8. amused 9. bored boring
10. boring - interesting

V.

2. Although I had never seen her before.
3. although it was quite cold
4. although we don't like them very much
5. Although I didn't speak the language
6. Although the heating was on
7. although I'd met her twice before
8. although we've known each other a long time

C. READING

I.

1. consisted 2. been 3. explain 4. their 5. way
6. would 7. which 8. fewer 9. recent 10. many

II.

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

D. WRITING

I.

1. **In spite of** being a poor student, Tom studied very well.

2. **Because of** being sick, Mary couldn't go to school.
3. **Despite** the bad weather, she went to school on time.
4. **In spite of** my sickness, my mother told me to go to school.
5. **Because of** a big storm, I stayed at home.
6. **Despite** Tom's bad grades, he was admitted to the university.
7. **Despite** her physical handicap, she has become a successful woman.
8. **Although** Tom got a good salary, he gave up his job.
9. **In spite of** having not finished the paper, he went to sleep.
10. **Even though** the prices are high, my daughter insists on going to the movies.

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

I.

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

II.

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

III.

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

IV.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 2. a. In spite of | b. though |
| 3. a. because | b. although |
| 4. a. because of | b. in spite of |
| 5. a. although | b. because of |

V.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. terrify | 2. violence | 3. amazing | 4. romantic | 5. romance |
| 6. criticism | 7. science | 8. frightening | 9. impressive | 10. actor |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. but | 2. actor | 3. favourite | 4. fantastic | 5. become |
| 6. because | 7. such | 8. main | 9. to | 10. watching |

VII.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. to see | 2. which |
| 3. performed | 4. safety |
| 5. acting | 6. the |
| 7. production | 8. called in |
| 9. because | 10. do |

VIII.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. surprising | 2. bored |
| 3. confusing | 4. disgusting |
| 5. interested | 6. annoyed |

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 7. boring | 8. exhausted |
| 9. excited | 10. amusing |

IX.

1. I couldn't sleep despite being very tired.
2. In spite of having very little money, they are happy.
3. Although my foot was injured, I managed to walk to the nearest village.
4. I enjoyed the film in spite of the silly story.
5. Despite living in the same street we hardly ever see each other.
6. Even though I was only out for five minutes, I got very wet in the rain.

UNIT 9

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I.

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

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I.

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

II.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. cultural | 2. colourful | 3. celebrations |
| 4. traditional | 5. celebrated | 6. entertainment |
| 7. excitement | 8. beginning | |

III.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. D | 3. A | 4. B | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. C | 9. D | 10. D |
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. C | 14. B | 15. C |
| 16. B | 17. B | 18. A | 19. B | 20. B |

C. READING

I.

1. It is especially known as Tet Nguyen Dan, or Tet.
2. Yes, it is.
3. It begins between January twenty- first and February nineteen.
4. They tidy their houses, cook special food, clean and make offerings on the family altars.
5. Yes, they do.
6. No, it doesn't. Tet lasts ten days.

7. Because Vietnamese people believe that how people act during those days will influence the whole year.

II.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. important | 2. declaration | 3. parades |
| 4. celebrate | 5. when | 6. have |
| 7. Both | 8. holidays | |

III.

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

D. WRITING

I.

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

II.

1. When did Sarah leave?
2. What is she watching?
3. Which film does she like watching?
4. How did you feel before your last Maths test?
5. How did she feel when she watched a gripping film?
6. How far is it from here to ACB bank?
7. How long have you known Marie?
8. Did they use to be friends at the university?

III.

1. Can you let me know how much the holiday will cost?
2. Could you tell me if there are any cafes' near here?
3. Do you know if John likes classical music?
4. I wonder if you could tell me where the post office is.
5. Could you tell us why you did that?

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

I.

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

II.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1. expensive | 2. easy | 3. unhappy/ sad |
| 4. bad | 5. quiet | 6. near |
| 7. careless | 8. young | 9. different |
| 10. interviewee | | |

III.

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

IV.

1. went 2. festivals 3. by 4. in
5. such 6. favourite 7. beautiful 8. and

V.

1. They give baskets and cups which are filled with sweets and tied with ribbons for their lovers.
2. It is called “Black Day”.
3. Young Koreans who do not have a boyfriend or girlfriend sit with their friends, who are in the same situation, and eat jajang noodles.
4. It is popular to send an “anti-valentine” card to person they hate (with an insulting message), to their current partner (with a goodbye message) or to end their relationship (with C - Ya message).

VI.

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

VII.

1. d 2. g 3. j 4. a 5. h
5. c 6. i 7. e 8. b 10. f

VIII.

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

IX.

1. How 2. Have 3. What 4. Who 5. did
6. Was 7. Were 8. what 9. Did

UNIT 10

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I.

Stress on 1 st syllable	Stress on 2 nd syllable
calendar, exercise, travelling, similar, marvelous, excellent, wonderful, biogas, scientist, energy, dangerous, excellent, plentiful	convenience, familiar, important, abundant, convenient, musician, polluting

II.

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

III.

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

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I.

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

II.

- Public transport will be used to go to school by students.
- A great deal of electricity will be generated by solar power this summer.
- Will the solar panels be installed on the roof of the house tomorrow?
- Plants won't be burnt to heat this winter by local people.
- The air will be polluted by the smoke from factories.
- A hydro power station will be built in this area.

III.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. will be studying | 2. Will you be waiting |
| 3. will be having | 4. will be wearing |
| 5. will send | 6. will arrive |
| 7. will be lying | 8. will be working |
| 9. will be meeting | 10. will be playing |

IV.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. economically | 2. renewable |
| 3. alternative | 4. electricity |
| 5. power | 6. environmentally |
| 7. transportation/ transport | 8. heat |
| 9. produce | 10. shortage |

C. READING

I.

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

II.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1. important | 2. run | 3. give | 4. to | 5. comes |
| 6. natural | 7. burning | 8. kinds | 9. use | 10. find |

III.

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

D. WRITING

I.

- Solar panels will be installed on the roof of our house next week.
- A new school will be built for poor children next month.
- Will cracks on the water pipes be checked in two days (by the plumber)?
- These chemicals are sold everywhere in my hometown.
- The film on types of future energy sources won't be shown next Friday.

6. The new president will be interviewed on TV.
7. The old thermal power plant will be destroyed at the end of this year.
8. The road to our village will be widened next year.
9. Biogas will be used for cooking and heating at this time next month.
10. The first prize was gotten at the competition.

II.

1. Many countries are already using solar energy.
2. Saving energy is one of the best ways to conserve natural resource.
3. At present, most of our electricity comes from the use of coal, gas, oil or nuclear power.
4. Plant trees because trees create shade around your house and help keep it cool.
5. This power could be provided by the sun.
6. Don't leave the fridge door open because cold air escapes and this uses a lot of electricity.
7. One percent of the solar energy that reaches the earth is enough to provide power for the total population.
8. Turn off all the lights every time you leave the room.

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

I.

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

II.

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

III.

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

IV.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. cheaper | 2. effective | 3. solar |
| 4. pollution | 5. unlimited | 6. Unfortunately |
| 7. Electrical | 8. installation | 9. deep |
| 10. Energetic | | |

V.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. resources | 2. fuels | 3. sources | 4. renewed | 5. alternative |
|--------------|----------|------------|------------|----------------|

VI.

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

VII.

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

VIII.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. using → used | 2. rebuild → rebuilt |
| 3. be → Bỏ | 4. taken → taking |
| 5. stay → staying | |

IX.

1. More regulations will be made to reduce industrial pollution by governments.
2. Fossil fuels won't be burnt for energy in the future.
3. More wind turbines will be constructed in that area to produce electricity.
4. Will our electricity bills be reduced to 20% in five months?
5. Alternative sources of energy will be developed.
5. Electricity will be being provided at this time next year.
6. Solutions will be found to reduce pollution in our city by scientists.
7. The tax on petrol will be increased to 15% next September.
8. With that device the wave energy will be changed into electricity.
10. Ordinary 100- watt light bulbs will be replaced with energy-saving ones.

X.

1. Solar panels are placed on the roof of a house and the sun's energy is used to heat water.
2. There are many things you can do at home to help your family more energy efficient.
3. The energy can be stored for a number of days.
4. Shut down the computer, TV and other electrical stuff when you aren't using it.
5. Viet Nam has an advanced technology of solar energy.
6. Cars will use solar energy instead of gas by the year 2030.
7. On cloudy days you can use solar energy, too.
8. Talking a short shower instead of a long bath can help save energy.

UNIT 11

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I.

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

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I.

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

II.

Noun	Verb	Noun	Adjective
death	die	death	dead
waste	waste	honesty	honest
belief	believe	variety	various
advertisement	advertise	madness	mad
promise	promise	mystery	mysterious
feeling	feel	beauty	beautiful
advice	advise	wealth	wealthy
description	describe	success	successful
invention	invent	comfort	comfortable
government	govern	peace	peaceful

III.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. are having | 2. will remember |
| 3. Are you going | 4. will pass |
| 5. will complain | 6. will do |
| 7. am seeing | 8. are you going to do |
| 9. Will you tell | 10. is going to grow |

IV.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. her – mine | 2. Their – Ours | 3. your – his | 4. his – mine | 5. Her - Yours |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|

V.

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

VI.

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| 1. for | 2. to | 3. of | 4. of | 5. with |
| 6. after | 7. off | 8. off | 9. on | 10. on |

C. READING

I.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. already | 2. will | 3. from | 4. carry |
| 5. journey | 6. passengers | 7. make | 8. successful |

II.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. D | 4. C | 5. A | 6. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

D. WRITING

I.

- Renewable energy will be used in the future.
- This school is ours.
- How far is it from Vinh to Hanoi city?
- I used to walk to school when I was a student.
- In spite of being short, they still love playing sports.
- Solar energy will be used to protect the environment.

7. In spite of eating lots of food, she is still very slim.
8. How far is it from Hanoi to HCM city?
9. I am interested in English.
10. They will fix our roof tomorrow.

II.

1. There are a lot of tables in the café.
2. There is much information in the theatre programmes.
3. There are more than thirty theatres in London.
4. There is a swimming pool in the garden.
5. There are both private and state schools in the system.
6. It took me 3 months to accomplish this task.
7. Sorting out her stamps took Jane 3 hours a week.
8. The pictures will take 3 minutes to reach the earth.
9. It took her 30 minutes to write the letter.
10. It took him 2 hours to finish his essay.

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

I.

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

II.

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

III.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. c | 3. b | 4. d | 5. f | 6. a |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

IV.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1. mine | 2. his | 3. theirs | 4. your |
| 5. his | 6. her | 7. ours | 8. my |

V.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. products | 2. innovations |
| 3. inventor | 4. electricity |
| 5. friendly | 6. shortage |
| 7. protection | 8. knowledge |
| 9. heated | 10. appliances |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. D | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. A | 8. B | 9. C | 10. A |
| 11. D | 12. A | 13. B | 14. C | 15. A |
| 16. C | 17. D | 18. B | 19. D | 20. A |

VII.

1. your – yours – Yours – hers – My – Hers
2. his – yours – Mine

3. your – his

4. your – yours – yours – Mine

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. in/ in | 2. of/ of | 3. with | 4. into/ at | 5. to/ in |
| 6. of | 7. for | 8. of | 9. for | 10. at |

IX.

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. plane | 2. called | 3. takes | 4. fly | 5. won't |
| 6. will | 7. than | 8. from | 9. expensive | 10. ready |

X.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a → an | 2. a → the |
| 3. such → so | 4. are → is |
| 5. many → a lot of | 6. more → bỏ "more" |
| 7. does → do | 8. is → was |
| 9. getting → to get | 10. starts → started |

UNIT 12

PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

I.

Stress on the 1 st syllable	Stress on the 2 nd syllable	Stress on the 3 rd syllable
Easter, natural, crowded, megacity, water, criminal, energy, slavery, festival	perform, behind, disaster, imagine, affect, pollution, enormous, enjoy, explosion	population, overcrowded

II.

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

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I.

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

II.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. temperature | 2. shortages | 3. homeless |
| 4. earnings | 5. accommodation | 6. affected |
| 7. peaceful | 8. growth | 9. population |
| 10. medical | | |

III.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. isn't she? | 2. isn't it? | 3. isn't he? |
| 4. do they? | 5. is it? | 6. will they? |
| 7. aren't I? | 8. isn't he? | 9. mustn't we? |
| 10. didn't it | | |

IV.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. less | 2. more | 3. less | 4. more | 5. some |
| 6. less | 7. less | 8. some | 9. less | 10. fewer |

C. READING

I.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. all | 2. grows | 3. build | 4. polluting | 5. unhealthy |
| 6. vehicles | 7. spending | 8. traffic | 9. problems | 10. better |

II.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. exceeds | 2. caused | 3. better | 4. becomes | 5. fewer |
| 6. crime | 7. provide | 8. between | 9. prices | 10. more |

III.

- The toilets are in the streets.
- Mumbai is located on the western coast of India.
- Yes, it is. Because it is home to Bollywood, the centre of Hindu movie industry.
- There are 12 different neighbourhoods in Dharavi.
- They can crack and take in sewage.

D. WRITING

I.

- Shanghai has more skyscrapers than Jakarta.
- You didn't remember to turn off the T.V last night, did you?
- The countryside suffers less pollution than the city.
- Why don't you go to work by bike?
- Tokyo has fewer billionaires than New York.
- More trees will be planted along this street.
- Overpopulation causes a lot of social problems in this area, doesn't it?
- Pollution is the most serious problem, isn't it?
- Did a group of foreigners visit the slums last week?
- Mr Lam used to live in the country when he was a child.

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

I.

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

II.

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

III.

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

IV.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. will they | 2. hasn't he |
| 3. didn't you | 4. can they |
| 5. doesn't he | 6. doesn't she |
| 7. will he | 8. weren't there |
| 9. may not it | 10. should we |

V.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. their | 2. noisy | 3. peaceful | 4. crowds | 5. live |
| 6. because | 7. built | 8. work | 9. area | 10. more |

VI.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. population | 2. poverty | 3. development |
| 4. increasing | 5. administrations | 6. conditions |
| 7. megacities | 8. order | 9. contributes |
| 10. although | | |

VII.

1. It is 66,140 people per square kilometers.
2. They lack clean drinking water, work, and access to healthcare and education.
3. It was fifty million people/ inhabitants.
4. They live in home-made shacks built in cemeteries, or between railroad tracks or under bridges. / They live wherever they can find some space.
5. There are 12 million (inhabitants).

VIII.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. did he? | 2. aren't there? | 3. did she? |
| 4. are they? | 5. is it? | 6. could she? |
| 7. doesn't she? | 8. hasn't it? | 9. didn't she? |
| 10. did they? | | |

IX.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | 2. much bigger |
| 3. much more complicated than | 4. a bit cooler |
| 5. far more interesting than | 6. a bit more slowly |
| 7. a lot easier | 8. slightly older |

X.

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------|----------|
| 2. older | 3. older or elder | 4. older |
|----------|-------------------|----------|

THE SECOND TERM TEST

I.

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

II.

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

III.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. B | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. C | 9. B | 10. C |
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. D | 14. D | 15. D |
| 16. A | 17. C | 18. B | 19. A | 20. B |

IV.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. at | 2. in | 3. at | 4. in |
| 5. at | 6. at | 7. on | 8. in |

V.

1. We can enjoy *Pho* during the day.
2. The chicken meat served with *pho ga* is boneless and cut into thin slices.
3. The rice noodles are made from the best variety of rice.
4. The broth for *pho bo* (beef noodle soup) is made by stewing the bones of cows for a long time in a large pot.

VI.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F |
|------|------|------|------|

VII.

1. They will be learning English at this time tomorrow.
2. We will reduce the use of electricity to save our energy.
3. I think biogas is abundant and cheap for cooking and heating.
4. Will we use public transportation when travelling long distances?

VIII.

1. Sources of energy will be used more effectively for our future.
2. The problem of energy shortage will be solved by using solar energy.
3. Coal will be replaced by another renewable source.
4. Flying cars will be used to travel from place to another place.

IX.

1. Have you ever been to London?
2. Peter doesn't usually get up before seven.
3. Our friends must often write tests.
4. They sometimes go swimming in the lake.
5. The weather is always bad in November.
6. Peggy and Frank are usually late.
7. I have never met him before.
8. John seldom watches TV.
9. I was often in contact with my sister.
10. She will always love him.

X.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. can't they | 2. did they | 3. did it | 4. aren't I | 5. is if |
| 6. doesn't he | 7. wouldn't he | 8. are they | 9. have you | 10. isn't it |

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