

UNIT 7. TRAFFIC

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

Grammar ♣ “It” indicating distance

♣ should, shouldn’t

Pronunciation ♣ Sound /ai/ and /ei/

GRAMMAR

I. Sử dụng *It* để nói về khoảng cách

It	• Đứng đầu câu để nói về khoảng cách	It is (about) + khoảng cách + from + địa điểm 1 + to + địa điểm 2 <i>It is about 3 kilometers from my house to my school.</i>
	• Hỏi và trả lời về khoảng cách	How far is it from địa điểm 1 + to + địa điểm 2 It is (about/nearly) + ... meters/kilometers. <i>How far is it from your house to your school?</i>

II. Should/Shouldn’t

Should (*nên, phải*) là động từ tình thái thường được dùng để khuyên hoặc đề nghị ai nên hoặc không nên làm gì. **Should** còn dùng để đưa ra ý kiến, xin ý kiến hoặc lời khuyên từ người khác.

Cấu trúc	(+)	S + should + verb (bare inf.) <i>We should get up early.</i>
	(-)	S + should not/ shouldn’t + verb (bare inf.) <i>Villagers shouldn’t go to the fields during the storm.</i>
	(?)	(Wh-) + Should + S + verb (bare inf.)? <i>Should I pay the bill for him?</i> <i>What should she do for me?</i>

PRONUNCIATION

☑ Tập phát âm âm /ai/

☞ Khi phát âm, âm thanh di chuyển nhanh từ /a:/ đến /i/ khẩu hình cũng theo đó mà thay đổi. Đầu lưỡi đẩy vào răng dưới, hình miệng từ mở đến khép. Phát âm trước dài sau ngắn, trước nặng sau nhẹ, /ai/ là nguyên âm đôi, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.

❄ Cách phát âm /ai/

1. "i" thường được phát âm là /ai/ đối với những từ có một âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng "I + phụ âm + e"

bike	/baik/	xe đạp
site	/sait/	nơi chỗ, vị trí
kite	/kait/	cái điều
dine	/dain/	bữa tối

Ngoại lệ:

to live	/lɪv/	sống, sinh sống
to give	/gɪv/	cho, ban cho

2. "y" thường được phát âm là /ai/ đối với những từ có một âm tiết hay khi "y" thuộc âm tiết được nhấn mạnh.

cry	/krai/	kêu, khóc
fry	/frai/	chiên, rán
shy	/ʃai/	e lệ, e thẹn
deny	/dɪ'nei/	chối, không nhận
rely	/rɪ'lai/	tin tưởng, tín nhiệm

3. "ie" thường được phát âm là /ai/ khi nó là những nguyên âm cuối của một từ có một âm tiết.

die	/dai/	chết
lie	/lai/	nằm, nói dối
pie	/pai/	bánh nhân
tie	/tai/	thắt, buộc

4. "ei" thường được phát âm là /ai/ trong một số trường hợp.

either	/aiðə(r)/	một trong hai, cả hai
neither	/'naiðə(r)/	không cái nào
height	/hait/	chiều cao
sleight	/slait/	sự khôn khéo

5. "ui" thường được phát âm là /ai/ trong những trường hợp có ui + phụ âm + e.

guide	/gaid/	hướng dẫn
guile	/gail/	sự gian xảo
guise	/gaiz/	chiều bài, lót, vỏ
quite	/kwait/	khá, tương đối

☑ Tập phát âm âm /ei/

☞ Lưỡi đưa hướng lên trên và ra phía trước, khoảng cách môi trên và dưới hẹp, mở rộng miệng sang hai bên. Khi phát âm miệng hơi bè một chút giống như đang mỉm cười vậy.

✿ Cách phát âm âm /ei/

1. “a” được phát âm là /ei/ trong những từ có một âm tiết và có hình thức tận cùng bằng a + phụ âm + e.

tape	/teip/	dây, dải, băng
date	/deip/	ngày
gate	/geit/	cổng
safe	/seif/	an toàn

2. “a” được phát âm là /ei/ trong một âm tiết liền trước có tận cùng bằng "ion" và "ian".

nation	/neiʃn/	quốc gia
translation	/træns'leiʃn/	biên dịch
preparation	/prepə'reiʃn/	sự chuẩn bị
invasion	/in'veiʒn/	sự xâm chiếm
Asian	/eɪʃn/	người châu Á
Canadian	/kə'neidiən/	người Canada
Australian	/ɒ'streiliən/	người Úc

Ngoại lệ:

mansion	/'mænfən/	lâu đài
companion	/kəm'pæniən/	bạn đồng hành
Italian	/ɪ'tæliən/	người Ý
librarian	/laɪ'breəriən/	người quản thư viện
vegetarian	/vedʒə'teəriən/	người ăn chay

3. "ai" được phát âm thành /ei/ khi đứng trước một phụ âm trừ "r"

rain	/rein/	mưa
tail	/teil/	đuôi
train	/trein/	tàu hỏa
paint	/peint/	son

4. "ay" thường được phát âm là /ei/ trong những từ tận cùng bằng "ay"

clay	/klei/	đất sét
day	/dei/	ngày

hay	/hei/	cỏ khô
gay	/gei/	vui vẻ

Ngoại lệ:

quay	/ki:/	bến tàu
papaya	/pə'paiə/	quả đu đủ

5. "ea" thường được phát âm là /ei/

great	/greit/	lớn, vĩ đại
break	/breik/	làm gãy, làm đứt, làm vỡ
steak	/steik/	miếng thịt cắt lát
breaker	/breikə(r)/	sóng lớn

6. "ei" thường được phát âm là /ei/

eight	/eit/	số tám
weight	/weit/	nặng

7. "ey" thường được phát âm là /ei/

they	/ðei/	họ, bọn họ
prey	/prei/	con mồi, nạn nhân
grey	/grei/	màu xám
obey	/ə'bei/	nghe lời

EXERCISE

A. PHONETICS

I. Put the word into the correct column.

light	pavement	lane	excited	plane
line	indicate	mistake	wide	railway
night	safety	drive	information	ride
price	minor	behind	drive	station
steak	raise	eight	shade	face
/ai/			/ei/	

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II. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. f <u>in</u> d	B. de <u>s</u> ign	C. typ <u>i</u> cal	D. w <u>r</u> ite
2. A. w <u>i</u> sh	B. h <u>i</u> gh	C. pr <u>i</u> ce	D. m <u>i</u> nd
3. A. st <u>a</u> tion	B. mis <u>t</u> ake	C. l <u>a</u> ne	D. m <u>a</u> ny
4. A. r <u>e</u> ady	B. br <u>e</u> ak	C. a <u>h</u> ead	D. d <u>e</u> ad
5. A. s <u>a</u> id	B. w <u>a</u> it	C. m <u>a</u> id	D. s <u>a</u> il

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Put the words given into the correct group of the verb. Some words can be used more than once, and used with the article *a* or *the* if necessary.

horse	train	car	home	abroad	motorcycle
swimming	shopping	home	tricycle	boat	elephant
sailing	bicycle	taxi	truck	donkey	yacht
coach	overseas	van	fishing	ocean	highway
jogging	sea	dinghy			

- ride:

- drive:

- go:

- sail:

- travel:

II. Write the means of transport for their following meanings.

helicopter	truck	bike	train	ship
bus	motorbike	plane	boat	subway

1. A very large boat used for carrying people or goods across the river or sea.	
2. A aircraft with large metal blades on top that spin and lift it into the air.	
3. A vehicle that flies in the sky and has wings and one or more engine.	
4. A large vehicle with lots of seats. It carries passengers from one place to another.	

5. A small vehicle that travels on water, moved by oars, sails or a motor.	
6. A railway system that runs under ground below a big city.	
7. A large, heavy vehicle with wheels. It is used for carrying goods.	
8. A vehicle with two wheels that you ride by pushing it's pedals with your feet	
9. A vehicle that has two wheels and an engine.	
10. A large machine that runs along a railway line. It can carry many people.	

III. Complete the sentences with the correct tense or form of the verbs from the box.

drive	fly	sail	ride
cycle	get on	get off	reverse

1. In the afternoon, Linda usually _____ round the lake near her house.
2. My uncle used to be a pilot. He _____ helicopters.
3. _____ a number 73 bus. That will take you to Islington High Street.
4. He _____ into a lamppost and damaged the back of the car.
5. When being stuck in a traffic jam, some people _____ their motorbikes on the pavement.
6. The old man got into a Rolls Royce and _____ away.
7. I will get myself a little boat and _____ it around the world.
8. When we reach the next stop, we'll _____.

IV. Put the correct meanings under the apocopate road signs.

Traffic lights	Pedestrian crossing	No parking
Hospital ahead	No turn left	One - way traffic
Roundabout	No entry	No U - turn
Road works	No pedestrians	Cars prohibited



1.	2.	3.
----	----	----

		
4.	5.	6.
		
7.	8.	9.
		
10.	11.	12.

V. Fill in each blank with a word or phrase from the box.

pavement	traffic lights
plane tickets	traffic jam
means of transport	railway station
driving license	road sign

on foot	speed limit
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1. We shouldn't start moving until the _____ change to green.
2. I don't care for riding on a bike very much; I like to go _____.
3. Cycling is not allowed on the sidewalks or _____ of all cities.
4. Be careful! The _____ say "No u -Turn".
5. You ran through the stop sign. May I see your _____ please?
6. You can book your _____ online, by phone, or through a travel agent.
7. Slow down – the _____ on this road is 60 mph.
8. We were stuck in a _____ on the freeway for two hours.
9. When we go to the _____ the train had left.
10. What _____ did they use at that time? – Horses

VI. Write complete sentences with "It". Use the prompts given.

0. *about 500 meters/ hotel/beach*

→ *It is about 500 meters from the hotel to the beach.*

1. 150 million kilometers/ Earth/ Sun.

2. 1700m/beauty salon/ sport shop.

3. over a kilometer/ my school/ book store

4. 670 km/Hanoi/Hue.

5. 500 km/ John's house/ Anna's house.

6. 1480 km/Hanoi/Ho Chi Minh City.

7. 1 km/subway/department store.

8. 170 km/Quy Nhon City/Pleiku City.

9. not very far/ here/ Tan Son Nhat Airport.

10. a long way to go/ Hue/ Ho Chi Minh City

VII. Make the questions with How far, and How long, and the answers with It showing the distance or the time.

0. *your house/school/3 kilometers/go/ bike/15 minutes.*

A: How far is it from your house to school?

B: It's about 3 kilometers

A: How long does it take to go to the school.

B: It takes 15 minutes to go by bike

1. *your village/ the town/ 8 kilometres/travel/ motorbike/ 20 minutes*

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

2. *Mary's house/ her grandparents' house/ 700 metres/ go/ foot/ 8 minutes*

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

3. *your hometown/ Ho Chi Minh city/ 900 kilometres/ travel/ train*

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

4. *Jim's office/ the restaurant/ not very far/ go/ walk*

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

5. *Ho Chi Minh City - Nha Trang/ 430 km/ 1 hours/ by plane*

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

VIII. Make questions about distance and time.

1. It's 5 kilometres from my house to Cau Giay Park.

How

What

2. It takes 10 minutes from my school to the football pitch.

How

3. It took 3 hours to travel to Phu Quoc.

How

4. It's nearly 90 kilometres from to my hometown.

How

What

5. It takes 20 minutes to get to work from his apartment by car.

How

IX. Look at signs. What do they mean? Underline the correct option.

1. Motorbikes can / can't go here. They should / shouldn't go on another road.



2. You can/ have to park here for free. You can't/ needn't pay for fifteen minutes parking.



3. Bikes should/ shouldn't keep left. People on foot should/ shouldn't walk on the left.



4. You can/can't catch the bus here. You have to / don't have to wait more than ten minutes.	
5. You should/ shouldn't ride your bike. You should/ shouldn't get off and walk.	
6. You can / can't take a taxi here. You can / can't park here.	

X. Fill in each blank with "should" or "shouldn't".

- The students _____ make so much noise.
- The film is interesting. You _____ go and see it.
- Tom _____ drive carefully. The traffic is very heavy.
- You _____ smoke so much.
- You _____ give up smoking.
- You _____ spend more time on your homework.
- The English girl wants to live in Viet Nam. She _____ learn Vietnamese.
- He _____ drink so much coffee before bedtime.
- Tom has a bad toothache. He _____ go to the dentist's.
- You _____ go to bed so late every night.

XI. Complete the sentences with should or shouldn't and the verbs in the box.

check	do	take	play	be
wait	ride	walk	clean	park

- Children _____ bikes in the road until they fully understand traffic rules.
- If there is no sidewalk, pedestrians _____ on the side of the road.
- Students _____ for the bus in a safe place from the back edge of the road.
- All drivers _____ their vehicles near a road crossing, the entrance of a building, or on a

footpath.

5. Red signs tell you something you _____.
6. Drivers _____ the surfaces in their vehicle regularly.
7. Children _____ around or near school bus vehicles.
8. 'Do Not Enter' sign indicates that you're where you _____.
9. Pedestrians _____ for vehicles before starting to cross.
10. Drivers _____ extra care when overtaking motorcyclists.

XII. Write pieces of advice for these situations, using *should* or *shouldn't* and *the* words given in brackets.

0. *I feel awfully tired.*

You should go to bed early.

1. My tooth is aching again. (not eat so many sweet things)

2. I have to get up very early tomorrow. (set the alarm clock)

3. I am putting on weight. (do more exercise)

4. I don't feel well. (stay at home)

5. I think I'm short – sighted. (go to the doctor's)

6. I have a pain in my chest. (see a doctor)

7. I lent a friend my English book, but he hasn't given it back. (ask him for it)

8. I have some difficult questions. (work in a group)

XIII. Match the sentences.

1. The traffic light is going to turn red	A. by bike
2. How do you go to school?	B. 20 km
3. The streets are too crowded!	C. We mustn't park our bike here.
4. Did you visit London last summer?	D. You'd better slow down and stop.

5. How far is it from here to your, house?	E. Sure, Dad
6. Do you usually go to school by bus?	F. At the zebra crossing.
7. This is a no parking sign.	G. Yes, I did. I visited several places.
8. Remember to wear the helmet!	H. Yes, it is.
9. Is the railway station far from here?	I. No, I don't
10. Where should we cross the street?	J. Yes. Because it's rush hour now.

Your answer:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the text about model good road safety behavior at all times for parents, and the answer the questions.

Top tips for pedestrian safety

- Teach your children to hold hands with an adult whenever they go out.
- Always use a zebra crossing when one is available and teach children that these are the safest places to cross.
- Teach children that it's still important to stop, look and listen at a zebra crossing.
- Teach children always to stop at the kerb and look and listen for traffic (a third of children injured on roads said that they didn't stop before stepping off the kerb and many said they didn't look).
- Never use your mobile phone while crossing roads.
- Children learn to make decisions about crossing the road and parents gradually let them take a lead when you are crossing together.
- As children get older, practice routes with them before they walk alone.

Top tips for cycling

- Always encourage children to wear a cycle helmet when they are on their bikes, and set a good example by wearing one yourself.
- Children need to be able to judge speed and distance accurately before they cycle on public roads. They need to take lessons on cycling in order to travel more widely on their bikes.
- Make sure children wear bright colored clothing and fluorescent items whenever they are cycling on the road. And if they are cycling in the dark, they will need lights on their bikes and reflective items too. And of course, make sure you do this yourself, to set a good example.

1. What should children do when they go out?

2. Where should children cross the street?

3. What should children do to cross the street

4. Where should children stop to look and listen for the traffic?

5. Can they use their mobile phones while crossing roads?

6. What should parents do to help older children before the walk alone?

7. What should children wear when they are on the bikes?

8. What should children do before they cycle on public roads?

9. Which clothes should children wear whenever they are cycling on the road?

10. What should they do when they cycle in the dark?

II. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

light	roads	or	together	green
cross	different	rend	change	traffic

Traffic lights, or traffic signals, are lights used to control the movement of (1) _____. They are placed on (2) _____ at intersections and crossings. The (3) _____ colors of lights tell drivers what to do. Traffic lights change their colors in the same order every time. In most English-speaking countries, traffic lights usually (4) _____ in this order:

- Red light on: this tells drivers to stop.

- Green light on: this means the deliver can start driving (5) _____ keep driving.

- Yellow light on: this tells drivers to stop when it is safe to, because the light is about to turn (6) _____.

In some places, the red and yellow lights can be on the same time. In the United Kingdom, this signals that the (7) _____ is about to turn green. In some parts of the United States, it signals that

pedestrians can (8) _____ the road. In many places, traffic signals do not use the red and yellow lights (9) _____ and traffic lights go straight from red to (10) _____.

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

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 the Monday morning. The underground is therefore usually quicker (5) _____ taxis or buses. If you do not know Singapore very (6) _____, it is difficult (7) _____ the bus you want. You can (8) _____ a taxi, but it is (9) _____ expensive than the underground or bus. On the underground, you find good maps that tell you the names of the stations and (10) _____ you how to get to them, so that it is easy to find your way.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. at | B. in | C. by |
| 2. A. but | B. because | C. when |
| 3. A. many | B. a lot | C. few |
| 4. A. quick | B. quickly | C. quicker |
| 5. A. so | B. like | C. than |
| 6. A. well | B. good | C. fine |
| 7. A. to find | B. find | C. finding |
| 8. A. go | B. take | C. get |
| 9. A. less | B. more | C. most |
| 10. A. give | B. talk | C. show |

D. WRITING

I. Make up sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. How long/ take/ you/ Ha Noi/ Hai Phong?

2. He/ used/ go/ school/ foot.

3. Traffic jam/ be/ big problem/ big cities.

4. These roads/ be/ narrow/ and/ poor condition.

5. It/be/ about 2km/ here/ the gas station

6. They/ travel/ the suburbs/ the city center/ every day.

7. Many road users/ not/ obey/ traffic rules.

8. you/ like/ public/ means / transport?

9. The accident / happen/ the intersection/ the rush hour/ this morning.

10. There/ be/ more and more/ motorbikes/ private cars/ Ho Chi Minh City.

II. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

1. Lan walked to school when she was in primary school.

→ Lan went

2. Why don't we cycle to the town at the weekend?

→ How about

3. My best friend usually goes to school on foot.

→ My best friend

4. My father is always a careful driver.

→ My father

5. It's mandatory for us to wear a helmet while riding a motorbike.

→ We must

6. The distance from my house to the nearest bus stop is about 500 meters.

→ It's

7. If you don't follow the traffic lights, police will stop you.

→ Follow

8. It's against the rules to cycle on the pavement.

→ You mustn't

9. Mary drives dangerously.

→ Mary

10. What is the distance from here to the train station?

→ How far

TEST FOR UNIT 7

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. br <u>e</u> aking	B. gr <u>e</u> at	C. st <u>e</u> ak	D. h <u>e</u> althy
2. A. c <u>y</u> cle	B. b <u>i</u> cycle	C. fl <u>y</u>	D. sk <u>y</u> scraper
3. A. pl <u>a</u> ne	B. n <u>a</u> rrow	C. st <u>a</u> tion	D. br <u>a</u> ke
4. A. l <u>a</u> zy	B. d <u>a</u> te	C. h <u>a</u> te	D. c <u>a</u> r
5. A. s <u>a</u> id	B. w <u>a</u> it	C. tr <u>a</u> in	D. p <u>a</u> id

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

1. There are usually _____ on my way to school. A. accidents B. road works C. railways D. traffic jams	
2. This sign says "_____". A. no parking B. no right turn C. no cycling D. children crossing	
3. He usually goes to school _____. A. by bus B. on foot C. by car D. by bike	
4. You must walk across the street at the _____. A. pavement B. zebra crossing C. foot path D. roundabout	

5. This road sign means "_____". A. Cycle route ahead B. No cycling C. Route for pedal cycles D. Give way to bikes	
6. Kelvin sometimes goes to university by _____. A. train B. bus C. car D. coach	
7. You should wear a _____ when you ride a bike. A. mask B. helmet C. scarf D. seatbelt	
8. This road sign shows "_____". A. Maximum speed B. Minimum speed C. Average speed D. Overtaking speed	
9. Mr. Brown sometimes goes sightseeing by _____. A. plane B. bike C. car D. boat	
10. This road sign means "_____". A. Bump B. No traffic C. Danger D. Give way	

III. Choose the best answer.

1. Because my school is close to my house, I go to school on _____.
A. foot B. bike C. car D. bus
2. I often go to work late because of _____.
A. berry jam B. traffic jam C. jampot D. cherry jam
3. My father goes to work by driving _____.
A. horse B. bicycle C. motorbike D. car
4. How _____ is it from here to the nearest supermarket? - It's about 500meters.
A. far B. long C. difficult D. nice
5. My English teacher, Mr. Nam, often drives his car _____ on the way to school.
A. careful B. caring C. carefully D. Careless
6. It is about three kilometers from my house _____ the hospital.
A. with B. on C. in D. to
7. We must obey traffic rules _____ our safe.
A. to B. for C. on D. into
8. _____ my way to school, there is a supermarket.
A. On B. During C. At D. In
9. We should _____ the street at the zebra crossing.
A. walk B. walk on C. walk through D. walk across
10. Drivers have to _____ their seatbelts whenever they drive.
A. put B. tie C. fasten D. put on
11. 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
12. All of us have to obey _____ strictly.
A. traffic rules B. traffic C. traffic jam D. regular.
13. Cyclists and motorists have to wear a _____ when they ride a motorbike.
A. hard hat B. cap C. mask D. helmet
14. He forgot to give a _____ before he turned left and got a ticket.
A. signal B. sign C. light D. hand
15. Public _____ in my town is good and cheap.
A. transport B. tour C. journey D. travel
16. Even if you're in a rush, you _____ speed up to beat the lights.
A. should B. can C. shouldn't D. can't

17. How long _____ you to go to school every day?

- A. did it take B. does it take C. it takes D. it took

18. _____ children cross streets by themselves? - No, they

- A. Should - shouldn't B. Should - mustn't
C. Should - should D. Must - shouldn't

19. Bus drivers _____ drive their buses along the bus lane and stop the buses inside the bus box.

- A. should - should B. should - shouldn't
C. shouldn't - should D. shouldn't - shouldn't

20. A _____ sign means STOP for all vehicles - including bicycles.

- A. stop B. no parking C. no cycling D. no entry

IV. Write the correct form or tense of verbs in brackets.

1. I _____ (drive) on the wrong side of the road last night.
2. My family _____ (fly) back from our Hong Kong holiday two days ago.
3. Right now, the students _____ (learn) road signs in the schoolyard.
4. Usually Oanh _____ (walk) to school, but this week she _____ (ride) her bike.
5. The driver was so drunk that he _____ (lose) control of his car.
6. If I have enough money, I _____ (buy) a racing car.
7. My father _____ (teach) me to ride a bike when I was seven.
8. Transport used _____ (be) much slower three hundred years ago.
9. Saudi women weren't allowed _____ (drive) a car until recently.
10. In South Africa, you have to let animals _____ (go) first.

V. Give the correct form of the word in the blanket.

1. Always look both ways _____ when you walk across the street. (care)
2. Young children are expected to show _____ to their parents. (obey)
3. When cycling on the roads, remember: _____ first. (safe)
4. Children should avoid _____ foods such as hamburger and chips. (health)
5. Most road accidents happen because the motorists drive _____. (care)
6. It is unsafe and _____ to pass another vehicle on the left. (legal)
7. My _____ was delayed for over two hours due to bad weather. (fly)
8. Everyone should _____ obey traffic rules for their own safety. (strict)
9. The policeman _____ the car to stop with a flashlight. (sign)
10. This _____ sign indicates that traffic lights are ahead. (warn)

VI. Choose the underlined part that needs correction.

1. Motorists always should (A) wear a helmet (B) when riding (C) a (D) motorbike.
2. My father is a careful (A) driver and he does not (B) drive too (C) fast or dangerous (D).
3. On (A) the way we passed (B) many interested (C) sights (D).
4. Children should (A) hold an (B) adult's hand (C) when walking at (D) footpaths.
5. It (A) usually takes (B) she (C) thirty minutes to drive (D) to work.
6. Traffic (A) signals for (B) pedestrians shouldn't (C) be standard in (D) every city.
7. There are (A) too much (B) vehicles in (C) Ho Chi Minh City these days (D).
8. How (A) far does (B) it from Cao Bang to (C) Ca Mau? - More than 2000 km (D).

VII. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition.

1. We were stuck _____ a traffic jam for over two hours.
2. How far is your school _____ your house?
3. I got _____ at the wrong stop and had to wait _____ another bus.
4. Yesterday I saw a horrible accident _____ my way home from school.
5. Many years ago, people didn't use to be worried _____ traffic jams.
6. It's illegal _____ women to drive _____ Saudi Arabia
7. Mai used to go to school _____ food when she was _____ primary school.
8. My father usually travels to Hanoi _____ plane.
9. Mai often cycles round the lake _____ Saturday morning.
10. What are you doing _____ the weekend?

VIII. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

The streets are crowded with traffic. Taxis are bringing tired people from the airport and the train stations to the hotels. They hope to sleep a few hours before their busy day in the big city. Trucks are bringing fresh fruit and vegetables into the city. Ships are bringing food and fuel to the harbor.

By seven o'clock in the morning, the streets are filled again with people. Millions of people live 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 their offices. Everyone is in a hurry. Some stop only to drink a cup of coffee. Others stop to buy a morning paper or to have breakfast.

The noise of traffic gets louder. The policemen blow their whistles to stop the traffic or to hurry it alone.

1. Where do taxis often take people from?

-
2. What are trucks bringing? And what about ships?

3. Who are commuters?

4. What do people often do when they are in a hurry in the early morning?

5. What do the policemen do to control the traffic

IX. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.

Large cities often have problems that small towns and rural areas do not have. Two of the biggest problems are heavy traffic and the pollution that cars create. Of course, traffic problems and pollution are not only found in big cities. However, the higher populations and larger number of cars on the roads in cities can make the problems happen more often and with more noticeable effects.

One of the most common traffic problems the large cities have is congestion. As the population of a city increases, so does the number of cars on the road. Cities cannot always improve the number and size of their roads and highways to keep up with the number of cars. The result is traffic congestion, or traffic jams.

When traffic jams happen, cars that are stuck in the congestion continue to run their engines. This creates pollution and is a big problem. Pollution causes health problems for the people in cities and also hurts the environment.

1. Where do traffic problems and pollution frequently happen?

A. small towns B. rural areas C. big cities D. remote villages

2. According to the passage, what causes traffic congestion in big cities?

A. a lot of city dwellers B. too many cars on the roads
C. careless drivers D. less traffic signs on the streets

3. The high number of cars is caused by _____.

A. urban planning B. traffic congestion
C. environmental pollution D. the population

4. The highway and road network is _____ of meeting the requirement of increasing number of vehicles.

A. full B. aware C. incapable D. uncertain

5. Which of the followings is NOT true?

A. Only big cities have the problem of pollution.
B. Traffic jams cause pollution

- C. Pollution is a major problem in big cities.
D. Pollution causes health and environmental problems.

X. Choose the best sentence that can be made from the cues given.

1. It/ 300 meters/ the supermarket.

- A. It is about 300 meters from my house to the supermarket.
B. It is about 300 meters my house to the supermarket.
C. It is about 300 meters from my house and the supermarket.
D. It is about 300 meters my house and the supermarket.

2. We/ look carefully/ right/ left/ crossing/ roads.

- A. We must look carefully right or left after crossing the roads.
B. We must look carefully right or left before crossing the roads.
C. We must look carefully right and left after crossing the roads.
D. We must look carefully right and left before crossing the roads.

3. These/ some things we/ do/ avoid accidents.

- A. These are some things we can do avoid accidents.
B. These are some things we could do to avoid accidents.
C. These are some things we can do to avoid accidents.
D. These are some things we shouldn't doing to avoid accidents.

4. We/ obey/ traffic rules.

- A. We should obey all traffic rules.
B. We must obey all traffic rules.
C. We need obey some traffic rules.
D. We can obey all traffic rules.

5. We/waiting/next bus/come.

- A. We are waiting the next bus for coming.
B. We are waiting the next bus to come.
C. We are waiting for the next bus to come.
D. We are waiting to the next bus for coming.

XI. Rewrite the following sentences based on the given words.

1. It's a good idea to bring a city map with you. (should)

2. How far is it from the bookshop to the amusement park? (between)

3. Cyclists should use the horn before turning. (better)

4. It's against the law to drive when the traffic light turns red. (must)

5. Take the first turning on the right, and then go past the bus stop. (Turn)

6. It's bad for you to talk on the phone while driving. (shouldn't)

XII. Write a paragraph about traffic problems and the solutions, using the cues given and the words to show sequence like: first, second, moreover, in addition..., at last.

1. most streets / roads / our city / narrow / in bad conditions.

2. many people / not strictly follow / traffic laws / when using the roads.

3. for example *I* they / cross / street *I* wrong places / ride / motorbikes / wrong direction.

4. many street vendors / occupy / pavement / display / goods / sale / pedestrians / walk / in the road.

5. the number of trucks / our city / very big / so / they / interfere / traffic flow

6. construction / houses and buildings / not carefully planned / so / they / occupy / surface of the roads.

To solve the traffic problems in our city, we should do many things.

7. we / widen / all streets / and traffic lines / more logical.

8. we / encourage / people / use public transport / their personal vehicles.

9. police / use *I* heavy penalties / for / careless *I* dangerous drivers. People / be educated / traffic regulations / at the same time.

10. in short / I hope / we / solve / traffic problems / our city/ so that / we I feel / comfortable / when / use the road.

UNIT 8. FILMS

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

Grammar

◆ connectors: **although, in spite of/despite, however, nevertheless**

Pronunciation

◆ Sound /iə/ and /eə/

GRAMMAR

❄ CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ CHỈ SỰ TƯƠNG PHẢN:

in spite of/ despite và although

1. Cụm từ chỉ sự tương phản: in spite of/ despite

(mặc dù/ bất chấp)

- Chúng ta sử dụng cụm từ *In spite of* hoặc *Despite* trước một danh từ hoặc một cụm danh từ.

In spite of / Despite + noun/ noun phrase/ gerund phrase

Examples:

Despite/ In spite of being so young, he performs excellently.

Mặc dù còn rất trẻ, cậu ấy biểu diễn xuất sắc.

Despite/ In spite of his young age, he performs excellently.

Mặc dù nhỏ tuổi, cậu ấy biểu diễn xuất sắc.

2. Mệnh đề chỉ sự tương phản

- Chúng ta sử dụng **although (mặc dù)** trước một mệnh đề. Ngoài **although** ta có thể dùng **though** hoặc **even though** để thay thế.

Although / Though / Even though + S + V, ...

Examples:

Although the weather was bad, we had a wonderful holiday

Mặc dù thời tiết xấu, chúng tôi đã có kỳ nghỉ tuyệt vời.

Even though I don't like her, I try my best to help her.

Mặc dù tôi không thích cô ấy, tôi cố gắng hết sức giúp đỡ cô ấy

3. However và Nevertheless (dù cho, tuy nhiên)

S + V. However / Nevertheless, + S + V

Examples:

She is young. However, she is very talented.

Cô ấy còn trẻ. Tuy vậy cô ấy rất tài năng.

It rained very hard. Nevertheless, I went to school on time.

Trời mưa to. Dù vậy tôi vẫn tới trường đúng giờ.

- Ngoài ra, ta có thể sử dụng *however* và *nevertheless* như một trạng từ bỏ nghĩa cho một tính từ hoặc một trạng từ khác.

However / Nevertheless, + ... + adj / adv

Lưu ý:

However, nevertheless là trạng từ nên có thể bỏ nghĩa cho tính từ và trạng từ.

However/ nevertheless + adj or adv

Examples:

However cold the weather is, I will go out now.

Dù thời tiết có lạnh thế nào đi nữa, bây giờ tôi vẫn sẽ đi ra ngoài.

Nevertheless, cold the weather is, I will go out now.

Tuy thời tiết lạnh như thế nào đi nữa, tôi vẫn đi ra ngoài.

PRONUNCIATION

☑ Tập phát âm âm /iə/

☞ Khi phát âm, âm thanh di chuyển từ /i/ đến /ə/, hình miệng cũng theo đó mà thay đổi. Đầu lưỡi đẩy vào răng dưới, hai môi từ lúc bắt đầu đến khi kết thúc đều nửa mở. Phát âm trước dài sau ngắn, trước nặng sau nhẹ. /iə/ là nguyên âm đôi, đây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.

✳ Cách phát âm /iə/

1. "ea" được phát âm là /iə/ trong những từ có nhóm "ear"

ear	/iə/	tai
hear	/hiə/	nghe
clear	/kliə/	rõ ràng
tear	/tiə/	nước mắt

2. "ee" được phát âm là /iə/ trong những từ có nhóm "ee" và tận cùng là "r"

beer	/biə/	rượu bia
cheer	/tʃiə/	sự vui vẻ
deer	/diə/	con nai, con hoẵng
career	/kə'riə/	nghề nghiệp
engineer	/endʒɪ'niə/	kỹ sư

☑ Tập phát âm âm /eə/

☞ Khi phát âm, âm thanh di chuyển từ /e/ đến /ə/, hình miệng cũng theo đó mà thay đổi. Chóp lưỡi đẩy vào răng dưới, hai môi nửa mở. Phát âm trước dài sau ngắn, trước nặng sau nhẹ. /eə/ là nguyên âm đôi, đây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.

✳ Cách phát âm âm /eə/

1. Nhóm "are" phát âm là /eə/

care	/keə(r)/	chăm sóc
dare	/deə(r)/	dám
fare	/feə(r)/	tiền vé
parent	/ˈpeərənt/	cha mẹ
prepare	/prɪˈpeə/	chuẩn bị

2. Nhóm "air" phát âm là /eə/ đối với những từ có nhóm "ai" và đứng trước phụ âm "r".

air	/eə/	không khí
fair	/feə/	công bằng
hair	/heə/	tóc
pair	/peə/	một đôi
chair	/tʃeə/	cái ghế

3. "ea" được phát âm là /eə/

bear	/beə(r)/	con gấu
pear	/peə(r)/	trái lê
bearish	/ˈbeərɪʃ/	hay cáu gắt
wear	/weə(r)/	mặc, đội, đeo

4. "ei" có thể được phát âm là /eə/

heir	/eə(r)/	người thừa kế
their	/ðeə(r)/	của họ (tính từ sở hữu)

EXERCISE

A. PHONETICS

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

upstairs	sincere	careful	there	near
repair	prepare	scared	engineer	career
chair	pear	where	beer	pear
mare	volunteer	mountaineer	tear (v)	square
/iə/		/eə/		

II. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

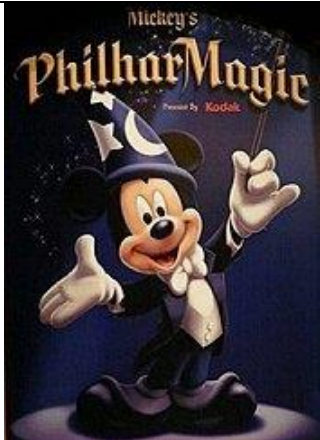
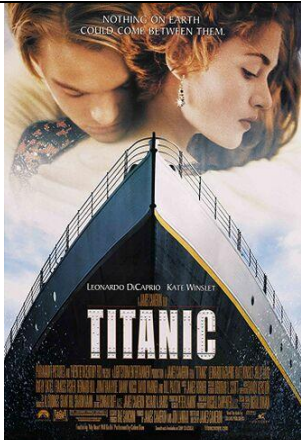
1. A. rep <u>air</u>	B. wh <u>ere</u>	C. cl <u>ear</u>	D. aw <u>are</u>
2. A. th <u>ere</u>	B. h <u>ere</u>	C. n <u>ear</u>	D. id <u>ea</u>
3. A. sh <u>are</u>	B. <u>a</u> erobics	C. ch <u>air</u>	D. <u>e</u> arphone
4. A. n <u>ear</u>	B. ap <u>ear</u>	C. b <u>ear</u>	D. id <u>ea</u>
5. A. f <u>ear</u>	B. sm <u>ear</u>	C. b <u>ear</u>	D. w <u>ear</u> y

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Put the types of film under their pictures.

musical	horror	thriller	comedy	western
documentary	science-fiction	animation	action	romance

		
---	---	---

1.	2.	3.
		
4.	5.	6.
		
7.	8.	9.

II. Fill in each blank with a word or phrase from the box.

horror	documentary	science fiction	comedy
fantasy	animation	romantic comedy	action

- _____ is a light and humorous film whose plot is a happy love story.
- A film which is about aliens, time travel, or life on other planets belongs to _____ genre.
- Toy Story is a(n) _____ film which is made of computer and based on drawings and 3D images.
- _____ films are about magical people or beings that exist in strange worlds.
- Mission Impossible is a typical _____ film with plenty of fighting and chasing events.
- _____ films are designed to make the audience laugh through amusement.
- A local film crew is making a(n) _____ about the erupting volcanoes.
- Many people have a childhood memory of a(n) _____ film with scary events.

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

interested	cinema	films	fantastic	relaxed
amazing	successful	section	boring	awards

1. I am very _____ in watching TV late on Sunday evenings.
2. His film has won a lot of _____.
3. All the critics said the film was really _____. Nevertheless, I was so interested that I saw it from beginning to end.
4. Avatar is a big hit - the special effects are _____.
5. If you want to know which films are on the cinemas, you should look at the film _____ of this magazine.
6. I feel very _____ when I see romantic comedy.
7. I feel very _____ when I see romantic comedy.
7. *Spiderman 2* has a lot of _____ action scenes.
8. Have you ever been to the _____ lately?
9. What type of _____ do you like, Nick?
10. Kristen Dunst's most _____ films are the Spiderman films.

IV. Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

film	drama	comedy	musical	romance
horror	western	action	science-fiction	animated

1. I love _____ films. They're very exciting.
2. Have you ever seen this _____? It's really funny.
3. There are always cowboys in a _____.
4. *Dracula* is the best _____ film I've ever seen.
5. My favorite _____ films have beings from Mars.
6. I watched this _____ last week. The singing and dancing are great.
7. *The Lion King* is an excellent _____ film. I love cartoons.
8. He falls in love with a pretty girl. It's a beautiful _____.
9. We are going to the cinema to see a _____.
10. A _____ is a play in a theatre or on television or radio, or plays and acting generally.

V. Match the words to their definitions.

1. gripping	A. funny and interesting
2. scary	B. extremely good

3. violent	C. causing strong feelings of sadness or sympathy
4. boring	D. very surprising, and difficult to believe
5. moving	E. not surprising
6. entertaining	F. frightening
7. predictable	G. using or involving force to hurt or attack
8. hilarious	H. very exciting
9. shocking	I. not interesting
10. incredible	J. extremely funny

Your answer:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

VI. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. This film is about a _____ and dreamy story of a couple. (boring/romantic)
2. Learning English through movies is an _____ and effective way to improve your language skills. (amusing/ enjoyable)
3. Here is the list of the most _____ movies of the 21st century. (entertaining/depressing)
4. It seems _____ that he has seen that superhero film for ten times. (incredible/terrible)
5. Ms. Kelley failed in the acting test, so she found it very _____. (pleasing/disappointing)
6. _____ scenes were cut from the film before it came to show. (Severe/Violent)
7. The music is _____ and uninspiring, and the same is true of the acting. (dull/bright)
8. I don't like the films that have unusual and _____ scenes. (shocking/ wonderful)
9. The film's main character looks _____ and ugly, but he's a gentle giant. (lovely/ scary)
10. It can be _____ for children to choose between a film and the homework. (embarrassing/ annoying)

VII. Complete the sentences with *although*, *though* or *however*.

1. Many actors and actresses couldn't win an Oscar _____ they were nominated several times.
2. Conan movie was on the top chart in Japan _____ it had many competitors from Hollywood.
3. _____ my elder sister doesn't like animations, my younger brother enjoys it a lot.
4. The film heavily relates to the fantasy genre. _____, it has features of science fiction.
5. This film was good. _____, it wasn't as good as my favorite film.
6. I have watched the James Bond film several times _____ I don't like the female star.

7. I kept on watching the film _____ I hadn't had dinner.
8. I often watch adventure films with my brother. _____, my favorite films are comedies.
9. I love the song in that film _____ the acting of actors is poor.
10. _____ I've played the quiz game online several times, I've never won.

VIII. Complete the sentences, using *although*, *despite*, *in spite of*, *however*, or *nevertheless*. Sometimes, two answers are possible.

1. _____ it was raining heavily, he went out without a raincoat.
2. Alice is very busy. _____, she is always willing to give a hand with the housework.
3. Carol arrived at the meeting. _____, I asked her not to be there.
4. The sky was grey and cloudy. _____, we went to the beach.
5. It looks like they're going to succeed _____ their present difficulties.
6. _____ there was no electricity, I was able to read because I had a candle.
7. _____ she heard the telephone ring she didn't answer it.
8. _____ the weather was cold, we enjoyed our trip.
9. The children slept well _____ the noise.
10. _____ earning a low salary, Linda gave money to her parents.

IX. Circle the correct answers.

1. **Although/ Despite** she was wrong, she didn't say she was sorry.
2. **In spite of/ Despite** being very good at science and biology, Brian doesn't want to be a doctor.
3. They were not along well with each other **although/ nevertheless** they were brothers.
4. **In spite of/ Although** knowing a lot about Kyle, I haven't actually met him.
5. The children kept watching TV; **although/ however**, their mother told them to turn it off.
6. He went on working **although/ nevertheless** he was extremely tired.
7. **Although/ However** she lives in my neighborhood, I rarely meet her.
8. **Although/ In spite of** they are twins, they have few interests in common.
9. **Despite/ Nevertheless** their wealth, they are not happy.
10. The film is bad; **though/ nevertheless**, I will enjoy it because I'm with friends.

X. Join a sentence in column A to a suitable sentence in column B, using *though*/ *although*/ *even though*.

A	B
1. He has a very important job.	The room wasn't warm. (even though)
2. She wasn't wearing a coat.	We didn't like them very much. (even though)

3. I have never seen her before.	I'd met her twice before. (though)
4. No one laughed.	He isn't particularly well-paid. (although)
5. We thought we'd better invite	We've known each other for a long time. (although) them to the party.
6. I didn't speak the language.	She turned it down. (although)
7. The heating was on	I recognized her from a photograph.
8. I didn't recognize her.	(although)
9. Emma was offered a job.	It was quite cold. (though)
10. We're not very good friends.	I managed to make myself understood.

1. Although he has a very important job, he isn't particularly well-paid.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

XI. Rewrite sentences with *Despite/In spite of*.

1. I couldn't sleep although I was very tired.

2. She accepted the job although the salary was low.

3. He runs fast although he is old.

4. Although he's a millionaire, he lives in a very small flat.

5. Although they have a lot of money, they're still not happy.

6. Although the traffic was heavy, we got there on time.

XII. Rewrite sentences with *However/ Nevertheless*.

1. She is very rich. She doesn't dress well.

2. Peter loves table tennis. He doesn't play it well.

3. There is an interesting film on TV. We are studying now.

4. He asked for another cup of coffee. There was no more.

5. Huong seems to be quite clever. She often gets low marks.

6. This restaurant has a good service. The food is not delicious.

XIII. Choose the best answer.

1. _____ beginning with a terrible disaster, the film has a happy ending.

- A. In spite B. Despite C. Although D. However

2. The film has a silly plot. _____, many people enjoyed it.

- A. Though B. Moreover C. Because D. Nevertheless

3. Frank chose the VIP seat _____ he had to pay more money than the normal ones.

- A. but B. though C. so D. and

4. _____ Julia left early, she was late for the film.

- A. Although B. However C. Because D. So

5. I have seen Godzilla at the cinema. _____, I want to see it at home again.

- A. Although B. And C. Though D. However

6. In spite of _____ late, he finished his test on time.

- A. he B. to be C. be D. being

7. Despite _____, she looks strong.

- A. She is ill B. an illness C. heart disease D. her health

8. Although _____, they didn't stop working.

- A. they were tired B. they are tired C. their illness D. the rain

9. _____ a careful driver, he had a terrible accident last night.

A. In spite of B. However C. Nevertheless D. Although

10. Nicolas wanted to see the romantic movie. _____, Tracy refused to go with his

A. However B. Although C. But D. Though

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

When I was a kid, my parents (1) _____ take me to the movie theater. When I went there for the first time, I was (2) _____ how big the screen was. The sound system was awesome (3) _____ (4) _____ I didn't remember the exact name of the first movie I watched in the cinema I remembered that it was a cartoon. During the whole movie, everyone laughed a lot at the (5) _____ characters. (6) _____ the last scene was so (7) _____ that I almost cried. When I grew up, I often go to the cinema with my friends to get (8) _____ after hard working hours.

1. A. didn't	B. was	C. used to	D. were
2. A. amaze	B. amazing	C. amazed	D. amazes
3. A. too	B. either	C. and	D. So
4. A. However	B. Although	C. Despite	D. But
5. A. entertain	B. entertaining	C. entertained	D. entertains
6. A. However	B. Although	C. Despite	D. But
7. A. move	B. moving	C. moved	D. moves
8. A. relax	B. relaxing	C. relaxed	D. relaxes

II. Read the passage and choose the best answer for the questions.

Movies, also known as films, have several genres, but they are made in a similar way. Basically, a screenwriter writes a script, which is the story of the movie with words that the actors and actresses will say. Actors, actresses and directors read scripts to find out what to say and what to do. The actors and actresses memorize the words and learn the actions from the script that they will say and do in the movie. The director tells the actors and actresses what to do and a cameraman takes motion pictures of them.

When filming has finished, an editor puts the moving pictures together. Audio engineers record music and singing and join it with the moving pictures. When the movie is done, many copies of the movie are made and sent to cinemas. An electric machine called a projector shines a very bright light through the movie, and people sitting in a dark room see it on a big screen. After movies are shown on movie screens for a period of time, movies are shown on television or on DVD so that people can watch the

movies at home.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Film genres B. Movie making
- C. Operation of a movie theatre D. Members of a film crew

2. The word "them" in the first paragraph refers to _____.

- A. actors and actresses
- B. directors
- C. actors, actresses and directors
- D. screenwriter, actors and actresses

3. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.

- A. the actors and actresses don't need to memories the scripts
- B. the screenwriter is the most important person
- C. the cameraman tells the actors and actresses what to do
- D. the director reads the script, but he doesn't need to perform the acting

4. When filming has finished, _____.

- A. an editor joins music and singing with the moving pictures
- B. an audio engineer puts the moving pictures together
- C. audio engineers put the moving pictures together and an editor records music and singing
- D. an editor puts the moving pictures together, and then audio engineers record music and singing and join it with the moving pictures

5. People can watch a movie at home _____.

- A. before it Is shown al the cinema
- B. at the same time as it is shown al the cinema
- C. after it is shown at the cinema
- D. when the movie is copied and sent Io cinemas

III. Complete the passage with the suitable words from the box.

comments	comic	director	combined	character
moustache	knight	silent	funny	big

Charlie Chaplin (1889 - 1977) was an English film actor and (1) _____ who did most of his work in the US. Most people consider him the greatest comic actor of the (2) _____ cinema, lie appeared in many of his films as the best-known (3) _____ he created, a poor man with a small (4) _____ and trousers and shoes that are too (5) _____ for him, causing him to walk in a (6) _____ way, He made many short (7) _____ films, such as *The Kid* (1921),

and several longer films, such as *City Lights* (1931) and *Modern Times* (1936), which (8) _____ comedy with social and political (9) _____. He was made a (10) _____ in 1975.

D. WRITING

I. Arrange the words to make sentences meaningful.

1. the/ too/ she/film/far/ thought/ violent/to/to/ children/ show.

2. his/ the ever/latest/ funniest/he/ film/is/ of/ has/ one/ made.

3. Halloween/ frightening/ ever/ seen/ is/ one/ most/ films/ of/ the/ I / have.

4. an/documentary/ on/ night/ television/was/ last/ there/ interesting.

5. time/ Titanic/is/ successful/ one/ most of/ the/ movies/ of/ James Cameron's/ all.

6. all/ it although/film/the/ has/ plot/a/ very simple/ we/ enjoyed.

7. the/ received/ bad, good/ and/film/reviews/ some/ ones/ some.

8. despite/ failed/ film/to/having do/ good/popular/business/cast/ star/ the/ a.

II. Rewrite the following sentences based on the given words.

1. The music of the film made me feel really excited. (exciting)

2. The ending of the movie was very touching, so I cried a lot. (touched)

3. Despite the main actress's beauty, she didn't act so well. (although)

4. Although the ticket was not very expensive, I didn't want to buy it. (however)

5. I wanted to see a science-fiction film, but we chose a romantic film in the end. (nevertheless)

6. The film didn't receive good investment. The film was a great success. (despite)

7. We did the test well. It was difficult. (in spite of)

8. He studied very well. His life was hard at that time. (although)

9. The weather is bad. We are going to have a picnic. (though)

10. He had not finished the essay. He went to sleep. (although)

TEST FOR UNIT 8

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

1. A. Squ <u>a</u> re	B. ba <u>d</u> minton	C. gra <u>n</u> dfather	D. ma <u>t</u> ch
2. A. <u>e</u> asy	B. plea <u>s</u> e	C. <u>w</u> eak	D. <u>p</u> ear
3. A. sca <u>r</u> ed	B. the <u>r</u> e	C. wh <u>e</u> re	D. cha <u>r</u> ity
4. A. engin <u>e</u> er	B. voluntee <u>r</u>	C. employ <u>ee</u>	D. chee <u>r</u> ful
5. A. <u>d</u> ear	B. <u>l</u> earn	C. <u>h</u> ear	D. <u>f</u> ear

II. Choose the correct answers.

- The director decided to shoot the _____ in black and white.
A. song B. cinema C. scene D. screen
- We go to the _____ to watch a film.
A. stadium B. hospital C. restaurant D. cinema
- I got a bit confused. The _____ was too complicated for me.
A. plot B. actor C. character D. type
- The person who writes the dialogues for a film is the _____.
A. director B. scriptwriter C. actress D. film maker
- The person who tells the actors and actresses what to do is the _____.
A. manager B. character C. actor D. director
- I really enjoy adventure films. They're very _____ and exciting.
A. gripping B. boring C. tiring D. shocking
- It was a _____ scene in the film. People in the film were in a burning building.
A. fantastic B. terrific C. frightening D. fun
- The end of the film was so _____ that many people cried.
A. shocking B. moving C. exciting D. boring
- We didn't find it funny _____ it was a comedy.
A. in spite of B. despite C. although D. but
- I went to the cinema with my friends yesterday _____ feeling very tired.
A. although B. in spite of C. but D. so
- _____ they spent a lot of money on the film, it wasn't a big success.
A. However B. Nevertheless C. When D. Although
- Last night, I didn't go to bed early _____ being very tired.
A. despite of B. in spite of C. although D. because of

13. The movie on TV last night made me _____.
 A. bore B. boring C. bored D. boredom
14. They were very disappointed _____ her acting.
 A. of B. with C. in D. on
15. We are really _____ about going to the cinema tonight.
 A. excited B. interested C. amused D. pleased
16. It was a(n) _____ film with our favorite characters. I really recommend it.
 A. bored B. fantastic C. interested D. attracting
17. _____ they spent a lot of money on the film, it wasn't a big success.
 A. However B. Because C. When D. Although
18. The film is too _____ to show to children.
 A. violence B. violent C. violently D. interested
19. The movie was so _____ that we couldn't sleep last night.
 A. thrill B. thrilling C. thrilled D. thriller
20. You look _____ when you see him.
 A. astonish B. astonishing C. astonishingly D. astonished

III. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives above.

entertaining	boring	shocking	scary	violent
gripping	moving	incredible	predictable	shocking

1. The film was so _____ that Mrs. Brown cried at the end.
2. Romance movie plots have become so _____ that you can tell exactly what's coming.
3. My mother can't stand war film because they're too _____.
4. It was an action film, but it was so _____ that I fell asleep in the middle.
5. We laughed all the way through the film. It was so _____.
6. That thriller was so _____ I couldn't take my eyes off the screen for a second.
7. Sam always has nightmares after watching _____ movies.
8. The ending of The Sixth Sense was really _____. It surprised me a lot.
9. The Meyerowitz Stories is getting some _____ reviews and should be one to add your watch list.
10. Most historical movies are both educational and _____.

IV. Choose the underlined part that needs correction.

1. Cartoon (A) movies is (B) the best way to relax (C) after a hard-working (D) day.
2. Fiction science (A) stories often mention (B) robots or (C) animals that can talk (D).

3. How much (A) film genres are (B) there and how do (C) we define them (D)?
4. It's (A) not surprising (B) that children likes (C) to see animations and cartoons (D).
5. You should to obey (A) the rules (B) in the cinema by (C) turning off (D) your mobile phone.
6. They were (A) disappointing (B) with (C) the result of (D) the game.
7. Although (A) his strength (B). I'm not afraid (C) of (D) him.
8. We found (A) the film bored (B), so we left (C) halfway through (D) it.
9. Lots (A) of people enjoy (B) Titanic despite (C) it has an unhappy (D) ending.
10. The students expect to see (A) plenty of (B) thrilled (C) scenes in (D) action films.

V. Give the correct form of the words in the blankets.

1. We were disappointed at his _____. (PERFORM)
2. They spent millions of dollars on _____ the film. (MAKE)
3. Mary has made _____ progress. (ASTONISH)
4. It was a very _____ movie. (INTEREST)
5. Many European film _____ have gone to Hollywood to make films. (DIRECT)
6. The director was so _____ with the actors that he fired all of them. (SATISFY)
7. It was supposed to be a horror film but it wasn't very _____. (FRIGHTEN)
8. Julia Roberts is one of the most famous _____ in Hollywood. (ACT)
9. Do you know Daniel Day-Lewis? He has won three Oscars for Best _____. (ACT)
10. The film was _____ though they spent millions of dollars making it. (SUCCEED)

VI. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition.

1. Are you scared _____ watching a horror film?
2. The last movie starring Julia Roberts _____ a professor was *Mona Lisa Smile*.
3. They spent six million USD _____ making *Star Wars* in 1977.
4. *Brokeback Mountain* is based _____ the short story by author Annie Proulx.
5. The film is _____ a guy who travels back in time to save the planet.
6. We could call the cinema to see what's _____ tonight.
7. *The Lord of the Rings* is showing _____ Odyssey Cinema 10.30 a.m.
8. Watching a horror film can be very frightening _____ a child.
9. *Saving Private Ryan* is a war movie _____ soldiers fighting in World War II.
10. The film was so gripping that I couldn't take my eyes _____ the screen.

VII. Match the answers with the correct questions.

1. Have you ever watched a horror movie?	A. Fast and Furious
2. What kind of movies do you like?	B. Yes, why not?
3. What is the best movie you've seen so far?	C. Robert Downey Jr., Chris Hemsworth and Mark Ruffalo
4. Who is your favorite actor?	D. Because they're too predictable
5. Why don't you like romantic comedies?	E. No, I don't like the feeling of being scared.
6. Let's go see Avengers, Infinity War tonight.	F. It's a superhero film
7. What kind of film is it?	G. Vin Diesel
8. Who does the film star?	H. Action and science fiction

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

My Favorite Actors

I like a lot of different actors, but my real favorites are Daniel Craig and Halle Berry.

Daniel Craig is British and he's a really talented actor. 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 favorite film is *Casino Royale*. I think Daniel Craig is a fantastic James Bond.

Halle Berry is American. She was a model, but then decided to become an actress. I like her because she's beautiful. She's a good actress and I think she has a great sense of humor. I'm not keen on some of her films, such as *Catwoman*, but her other films are excellent. My favorite is *X-Men* which is a science fiction film. She plays the main character Storm, who has the ability to change the weather.

Daniel Craig and Halle Berry are both entertaining and talented actors. I love watching their films.

Nick, London, UK

1. What are Nick's favorite actors?

2. Where does Daniel Craig come from?

3. What kinds of films has he played?

4. What is his role in *Tomb Raider*?

5. What Daniel Craig's film does Nick like best? Why?

6. Where does Halle Berry come from?

7. What was her job before she became an actress?

8. Why does Nick like Halle Berry?

9. What Halle Berry's film does Nick like best?

10. What is her role in that film?

IX. Read the text and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each of the gaps.

The Hot New Movie

The latest blockbuster movie *Robots Attack 2* starring Garrison Fort opened (1) _____. Fort and Andy Robot are at it again, saving people (2) _____ the jaws of death. The evil robots (3) _____ invading Atlantis once again. The crowds seemed to love the sequel. Maybe they loved it as much, if not more than, the first *Robots Attack*. The special effects are fantastic! Mr. Fort (4) _____ to have worked on his fighting (5) _____. His martial arts skills are (6) _____. He beats the evil robots easily. Of course, our leading man saves a lady in distress, the fair Angie. She promptly falls in love (7) _____ Garrison the hero. However, Andy Robot is jealous of this new love. He spends a good part of the (8) _____ trying to ruin their plans. Another surprise is the evil robot, Homer, who decides he wants to become a do-gooder. His partner, Ethel, works hard to make him return to his evil ways. Does Andy Robot succeed (9) _____ rescuing Garrison Fort from love? What about Ethel? Does she bring Homer back to his evil ways?

To find out, head for the theater, (10) _____ a ticket, and sit back and relax.

1. A. yesterday	B. today	C. tomorrow	D. next week
2. A. at	B. from	C. to	D. in
3. A. was	B. were	C. is	D. are
4. A. seems	B. seem	C. seemed	D. seeming
5. A. technical	B. technically	C. technique	D. technician
6. A. amaze	B. amazing	C. amazed	D. amazedly
7. A. to	B. up	C. with	D. on

8. A. movie	B. cinema	C. on	D. theatre
9. A. off	B. of	C. for	D. in
10. A. rent	B. buy	C. sell	D. find

X. Choose the best sentence that can be made from the cues given.

1. He/ ate/ chocolate cake/ he/ diet.

- A. He ate the chocolate cake although he was on diet.
- B. He ate the chocolate cake despite he was on diet.
- C. He ate the chocolate cake in spite of he was diet.
- D. He ate the chocolate cake although he was diet.

2. He/studies/hard/he/encounters/difficulties.'

- A. He studies always hard despite he encounters difficulties.
- B. He studies hard always despite he encounters difficulties.
- C. He always studies hard although he encounters difficulties.
- D. He always studies hard despite he encounters difficulties.

3. Despite/ heavy/ rain, I went/ school/ on time.

- A. Despite of the heavy rain, I went to school on time.
- B. Despite the heavy rain, I went to school on time.
- C. Despite to the heavy rain, I went school on time.
- D. Despite heavy rain, I went to school on time.

4. Although/she/intelligent,/she/ answer/question.

- A. Although she was very intelligent, she can answer my question.
- B. Although she was very intelligent, she can't answer my question.
- C. Although she is very intelligent, she can answer my question.
- D. Although she is very intelligent, she can't answer my question.

5. In spite/ high prices/, my daughters insist/ going/ movie.

- A. In spite of the high prices, my daughters insist on going to the movie.
- B. In spite the high prices, my daughters insist going to the movie.
- C. In spite of the high prices, my daughters insist going to the movie.
- D. In spite the high prices, my daughters insist on going to the movie.

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

1. Watching science fiction movies is one of my interests.

→ I

2. How long is it since you went to the cinema.

→ When

3. Although she was scared, she enjoyed watching horror movies.

→ In

4. Why don't we go out to dinner and a movie?

→ She

5. Despite the heavy rain, they still went hiking.

→ Although

6. It was such a gripping movie that I watched it three times.

→ The movie

7. The traffic was terrible, but we arrived on time.

→ We

8. In spite of having to work the next day, Tom watched films on DVD till midnight

→ Even though

9. The ending of the film was quite disappointing.

→ We

10. We were so interested in the comedy that we laughed from beginning to end.

→ The comedy

XII. Write the film review, using the following cues.

A Film Review

- ***What kind the film is:*** A Disney cartoon film
- ***What the title of the film is:*** *Atlantis: The Lost Empire*
- ***Who the film is directed by:*** Gary Trousdale and Kirk Wise
- ***Who the main character is:*** a scientist named Milo Thatch
- ***Who the characters are played by:*** Milo's voice is played by Michael J. Fox
- ***A short description of the plot (the story):*** A rich man gives Milo a submarine and a team of people to help him find the *Lost Empire of Atlantis*. After some exciting adventures, Milo and his team find Atlantis. But Atlantis is in trouble. Milo has to save it.
- ***Details of special effects/ costumes/ music, etc.:*** The music in this film is amazing.
- ***What we think is good or bad about the film:*** The film is sometimes scary, but it is very exciting.
- ***A recommendation (advice about whether your classmates should watch this film and who will enjoy it):*** If you like action films and cartoons, you will love *Atlantis: The Lost Empire*.

Atlantis: The Lost Empire is

XIII. Writing about one's favourite film.

You should base on the suggestions below:

- What is the movie? / What is its type?
- Who is the director of the movie?
- Who are the actors and actresses? Who do you like?
- What is the movie about?
- How did you feel when watching it? / Why do you like the movie?

UNIT 9. FESTICALS AROUND THE WORLD

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

Grammar

◆ Yes/No questions

Pronunciation

◆ Stress in two-syllable words

GRAMMAR

❄ YES/NO QUESTIONS (CÂU HỎI NGHI VẤN)

- Câu hỏi nghi vấn là câu hỏi dùng để xác nhận lại nội dung: Có hay không? Đúng hay sai? Để đặt được câu hỏi nghi vấn, ta cần xác định trợ động từ và đảo lên trước chủ ngữ.
- Khi trả lời, ta sử dụng chính trợ động từ ở đầu câu và đổi các danh từ chủ ngữ thành đại từ chủ ngữ (I, you, we, they, he, she, it).
- Các loại trợ động từ thường gặp là: be (is / am / are/ was / were), do (do / does / did), have (have / has / had), modal verbs (can / could / may/ might / will / would / shall / should / must / ought).

Động từ to be	Hiện tại đơn	Is/ Am/ Are + S + ...?	Yes, S + am/is/are. No, S + am not/ aren't/ isn't.
	Quá khứ đơn	Was/ Were + S + ...?	Yes, S + was/ were. No, S + wasn't/ weren't
Động từ thường	Hiện tại đơn	Do/ Does + S + V _{bare} ?	Yes, S + do/ does. No, S + don't/ doesn't.
	Hiện tại tiếp diễn	Is/ Am/ Are + S + V _{ing} ?	Yes, S + am/is/are. No, S + am not/ aren't/ isn't.
	Quá khứ đơn	Did + S + V _{bare} ?	Yes, S + did. No, S + didn't.
	Tương lai đơn	Will + S + V _{bare} ?	Yes, S + will. No, S + won't.
	Hiện tại hoàn thành	Have/Has + S + V _{ed} /P ₂ ?	Yes, S + have/has. No, S + haven't/hasn't.
	Quá khứ hoàn thành	Had + S + V _{ed} /P ₂ ?	Yes, S + had. No, S + hadn't.
Động từ khiếm	Can, Could, May, Might,	MV + S + V _{bare}	Yes, S + MV. No, S + MVn't.

khuyết (Model Verb – MV)	Shall, Should, Will, Would, Must, Ought to,		
---	--	--	--

Examples:

<i>Is he always a careful driver?</i>	<i>Yes, he is.</i>
<i>Do you have breakfast at 7 o'clock?</i>	<i>No, I don't.</i>
<i>Can you swim?</i>	<i>Yes, I can't.</i>
<i>Are they listening to music?</i>	<i>No, they aren't.</i>

PRONUNCIATION

☑ Stress on two-syllable words (Trọng âm của từ có hai âm tiết.

1. Đánh trọng âm vào âm tiết đầu

- Danh từ, động từ, tính từ có hai âm tiết trọng âm thường đánh vào âm tiết đầu.

mother (n)	/ˈmʌðər/	mẹ
current(n)	/ˈkʌrənt/	dòng, dòng điện
mountain (n)	/ˈmaʊntən/	núi
valley (n)	/ˈvæli/	thung lũng
busy (adj)	/ˈbɪzi/	bận rộn
handsome (adj)	/ˈhænsəm/	đẹp trai
finish (v)	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/	làm xong, kết thúc học, nghiên cứu theo, theo sau
study (v)	/ˈstʌdi/	mẹ
follow (v)	/ˈfɒləʊ/	dòng, dòng điện

- Ngoại lệ

cement (n)	/sɪˈment/	xi măng
desire (n)	/dɪˈzaɪər/	ước vọng

- Những động từ tận cùng bằng "ent" thì thường có trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ hai.

accent (v)	/ˈæksent/	nhấn giọng
consent (v)	/kənˈsent/	ưng thuận

- Những động từ tận cùng bằng "er" có trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ hai.

confer (v)	/kənˈfɜː/	bàn bạc, hội ý
prefer (v)	/prɪˈfɜː/	thích hơn

2. Đánh trọng âm vào âm tiết thứ hai

- Đối với những động từ có 2 âm tiết thì trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ 2 vì âm tiết trước có đặc tính tiếp đầu ngữ.

ab-	abstain (v)	/əb'stein/	kiêng
	abjure (v)	/əb'dʒʊər/	tự nguyện bỏ, tuyên bố
ac-	account (v)	/ə'kaʊnt/	tính đến
	accept (v)	/ək'sept/	chấp nhận
ad-	address (v)	/ə'dres/	đề địa chỉ lên thư tín
af-	affect (v)	/ə'fekt/	ảnh hưởng tới
	affirm (v)	/ə'fɜ:m/	quả quyết
al-	allay (v)	/ə'lei/	giảm đau, làm dịu đi
an-	annul (v)	/ə'nʌl/	hủy bỏ (hiệp ước)
ap-	apply (v)	/ə'plai/	áp dụng
ar-	arrange (v)	/ə'reindʒ/	xếp đặt
	arrive (v)	/ə'raiv/	đến
as-	assuage (v)	/ə'sweidʒ/	làm dịu bớt
at-	attach (v)	/ə'tætʃ/	gắn, dán, trói, buộc
bi-	bisect (v)	/bai'sekt/	cắt đôi
com-	combine (v)	/kəm'bain/	kết hợp
	complete (v)	/kəmpli:t/	hoàn thành
co-	co-work (v)	/kəʊ'wɜ:k/	(co-operate) hợp tác
col-	collect (v)	/kə'lekt/	sưu tập
	collide (v)	/kə'laid/	đụng nhau
con-	conclude (v)	/kən'klu:d/	kết luận
de-	defend (v)	/di'fend/	bảo vệ
	depend (v)	/di'pend/	lệ thuộc
dis-	disclose (v)	/dis'kləʊz/	tiết lộ
	dispose (v)	/dis'pəʊz/	định đoạt
ex-	exclude (y)	/ɪk'sklu:d/	ngăn chặn, loại trừ
ef-	efface (v)	/ɪ'feis/	xóa bỏ
en-	enslave (v)	/ɪn'sleiv/	trở thành nô lệ
	enlarge (v)	/ɪn'lɑ:rdʒ/	mở rộng

im-	immerse (v)	/ɪ'mɜ:s/	ngâm, nhúng
mis-	mistake (v)	/mɪs'teɪk/	nhầm lẫn
ob-	observe (v)	/əb'zɜ:v/	quan sát, tuân theo
oc-	occur (v)	/ə'kɜ:(r)/	xảy ra
of-	offend (v)	/ə'fend/	xúc phạm
op-	oppose (v)	/ə'pəʊz/	phản đối
per-	perform (v)	/pə'fɔ:m/	thi hành
	pervade (v)	/pə'veɪd/	tỏa khắp, tràn ngập khắp
pro-	propose (v)	/prə'pəʊz/	đề nghị, dự định
sub-	submit (v)	/səb'mɪt/	quy phục, đầu hàng
	subdue (v)	/səb'dju:/	chinh phục
suc-	succeed (v)	/sək'si:d/	thành công, kế vị
suf-	suffuse (v)	/sə'fju:z/	tràn ngập, tràn ra
	suggest(v)	/sə'dʒest/	đề nghị
sup-	supplant (v)	/sə'plɑ:nt/	thay thế, chiếm chỗ
sus-	sustain (v)	/səs'teɪn/	chịu đựng
sur-	surmount (v)	/sə'maʊnt/	khắc phục
	surprise (v)	/sə'praɪz/	làm cho ngạc nhiên
trans-	transfer (v)	/træns'fɜ:(r)/	chuyển, dời
un-	unlock (v)	/ˌʌn'lɒk/	mở khóa
out-	outdo (v)	/ˌaʊt'du:/	làm hay hơn
	outgrow (v)	/ˌaʊt'grəʊ/	lớn nhanh hơn

EXERCISE

A. PHONETICS

I. Put the words into the correct column.

agree	polite	receive	listen	season
attend	lantern	tourist	parade	common
event	prepare	costume	enjoy	gather
pumpkin	compete	firework	perform	diverse
1 st syllable			2 nd syllable	

--	--

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

1. A. discuss	B. gather	C. perform	D. attend
2. A. ticket	B. costume	C. event	D. number
3. A. return	B. happen	C. differ	D. visit
4. A. famous	B. asleep	C. report	D. machine
5. A. prepare	B. complete	C. perform	D. gather

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Write the name of the celebration in each sentence.

1. It is celebrated on the 15 th of August in a lunar year.	M_____
2. It is celebrated in Viet Nam on the 20 th of November.	T_____
3. It is celebrated on the second Sunday in May when people give cards or gifts to their mothers.	M_____
4. It is celebrated in late March or early April in memory of freeing of the Jews from being slave in Egypt.	P_____
5. It is celebrated on the third Sunday in June when people give cards or presents to their fathers.	F_____
6. It is celebrated on Sunday in March or April when Christians think about Christ coming back to file.	E_____
7. It is celebrated on 25 th December when Christians remember the birth of Christ.	C_____
8. It is celebrated on the first day of the year, January 1 st .	N_____
9. It is celebrated in the night of October 31 st , when children wear costumes and go from door to door to ask for candy.	H_____

II. Match the two columns to make meaningful phrases.

1. play	A. a parade
---------	-------------

2. dance in	B. fireworks display
3. watch	C. the streets
4. paint	D. music in the streets
5. watch a	E. the faces

III. A: Match the words to make phrases. B: Using them in the correct form to complete the sentences.

A.

1. wear	a. the faces
2. play	b. the parade
3. watch	c. traditional food
4. paint	d. music
5. eat	e. traditional costumes

B.

1. I am _____ now. It's delicious.
2. We're _____ on the street right now.
3. Clowns _____ and wear colorful clothes to look funny.
4. They are listening to the band _____.
5. Some people _____ during the celebration. They look amazing.

IV. Complete the sentences with the words given.

parade	shopping	tour	souvenirs
dancing	sightseeing	sights	walking

1. I'm tired of _____. Let's go for some tea.
2. They are _____ in the streets.
3. There are a lot of _____ to choose from.
4. Most Americans do their _____ at supermarkets.
5. There are a lot of _____ to visit in New York.
6. They are on a tour bus.
7. We are watching the carnival _____ now.
8. Let's go on a _____ around the city.

V. Fill each blank with a word from the box.

attractions	lantern	music	celebrate	holiday
superstition	harvest	seasonal	decorate	festival

1. Do you have _____ festival in your country?
2. Diwali is India's biggest and most important _____ of the year.
3. Halloween has always been a holiday filled with mystery, magic and _____.
4. Chinese New Year ends with a _____ festival.
5. The number of _____ in Da Lat is increasing.
6. South American people _____ Carnival in different ways.
7. I think nobody is at home now because they have gone to the _____ festival.
8. Carnival is a popular _____ in many countries in South America.
9. During Tet, the Vietnamese _____ their house with many beautiful flowers.
10. Thanksgiving is a _____ festival only held in the USA.

VI. Fill each blank with a word from the box.

1. When is the festival celebrated?	A. They throw tomatoes at each other.
2. Where is the festival held?	B. In Bunol, a small town in Spain.
3. How far is it from the capital city?	C. Twenty thousand people, I think.
4. How long does it take to get there by car?	D. On last Wednesday of August.
5. How often does the festival take place?	E. It is free. You just join and have fun.
6. Why do people hold this festival?	F. To celebrate the tomato harvest.
7. How do people celebrate this festival?	G. Anyone. However, small children should not come.
8. Who can attend this festival?	H. About three hours and a half.
9. How much does it cost to attend this festival?	I. Annually.
10. How many people attended this festival last year?	J. More than three hundred kilometers.

Your answer:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

VII. Fill in the blanks with available words in the box.

am	is	are	do	does
have	has	was	were	did

1. _____ he sell his old house last month?
2. _____ he absent from class last Friday?
3. _____ they come here by taxi this morning?
4. _____ you usually play blind man's bluff at break time?

5. _____ Mr. Hung your favorite teacher at school?
6. _____ you go to school late yesterday, Peter?
7. _____ Minh's best friend good at Science when he was a kid?
8. _____ your brother chasing after a wheel of cheese now?
9. _____ Vietnamese people often eat moon cakes at the Mid Autumn Festival.
10. _____ Mary got enough eggs to carve?

VIII. Choose the correct answers.

1. **(Do/Are)** people give gifts to each other at Christmas?
2. **(Were/Was)** the music festival great last Sunday?
3. **(Will/Are)** you buy a birthday present for Brian?
4. **(Is/Did)** Mr. Noris spend his last vacation in Italy?
5. **(Do/ Can)** you really like Easter more than Christmas?
6. **(Are/ Is)** you going to leave home for the party?
7. **(Does/ Is)** the Rio Carnival a festival of Brazilians?
8. **(Do/ Does)** she want to prepare the Christmas tree?
9. **(Will/ Was)** you celebrate New Year's Eve with fireworks?
10. **(Were/ Did)** you late for the opening ceremony?
11. **(Are/ Do)** they hold the fireworks display festival in your city?
12. **(Can/ Are)** you tell 50 most famous festivals in the world?

IX. Make question sentences. Then write short answers.

They were performing folk dances at the moment. (Yes)

Were they performing folk dances at the moment?

Yes, they were.

1. They organize the festival to say thanks to the gods. (Yes)

2. She intends to celebrate the New Year's Eve at home. (No)

3. We will prepare for Tet with lots of food and drinks. (Yes)

4. Hoi Mua Festival takes place every July. (No)

5. Tourists played folk games with the villagers for the prizes. (No)

6. They cancelled the fireworks display on New Year's Eve some hours ago. (Yes)

7. The organizers will celebrate Lantern Festival in a modern way. (No)

8. I would like to go to a festival with friends of the same age. (Yes)

9. Glasgow began an annual Saint Patrick's Day in 2007. (Yes)

10. Japanese people hold the Festival for the Dead twice a year. (No)

X. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. _____ you celebrate Thanksgiving in October every year?

- A. Does B. Is C. Do D. Are

2. _____ her mom cooking for Thanksgiving?

- A. Are B. Can C. Is D. Do

3. _____ Thai people celebrate Songkran Water Festival in April?

- A. Is B. Does C. Are D. Do

4. _____ you ready to have an unforgettable time in Halloween music class?

- A. Would B. Did C. Should D. Are

5. _____ the Perfume Pagoda Festival take place in the North of Viet Nam?

- A. Does B. Do C. Are D. Is

6. _____ necessary for teenagers to celebrate Valentine's day?

A. Did it B. Do they C. Is it D. Does it

7. If they can't organize the festival on the ground, _____ they do it in the air?

A. are B. do C. did D. will

8. _____ greatest personalities go to Cannes Film Festival every year?

A. Were B. Do C. Are D. Be

9. _____ he prepares for Christmas season with only a Christmas tree?

A. Will B. Was C. Is D. Were

10. _____ Holi Festival in India the most colorful festival in the world?

A. Can B. Is C. Be D. Should

XI. Put the correct tense form of the verbs.

1. _____ (your sister/buy) you a new comic book last evening?

2. _____ (he/have) a car accident yesterday afternoon?

3. _____ (you/spend) much free time on computer games?

4. _____ (Janes/listen/sometimes) to rock music?

5. _____ (she/graduate) from high school in 2010?

6. _____ (your parents/buy) a new house next two months?

7. _____ (there/be) flying cars in 2025?

8. _____ (it/rain) heavily outside now?

9. _____ (Jane/wear) a new pink hat? She looks stunning.

10. _____ (they/wear) uniforms every school day?

XII. Fill in each blank with a correct preposition.

1. Elephant Race Festival is held _____ Dak Lak province.

2. At La Tomatina, people throw tomatoes _____ each other.

3. Halloween is celebrated _____ October 31st.

4. Thanksgiving originated _____ a harvest festival.

5. _____ Christmas Eve, we sit in front of the fire and read Christmas stories.

6. The custom of giving eggs _____ Easter celebrates new life.

7. We decorated our Christmas tree _____ red bows and colorful ornaments.

8. LaTomatina is held _____ the last Wednesday of August every year.

9. Hoi Mua Festival is held to thank the Rice God _____ the crop and to pray _____ better crops in the future.

10. _____ the morning, many people tried to climb _____ the pole to get the ham.

XIII. Choose the correct response.

1.	A: What did you do last weekend?	B: a. I took part in a festival. b. I enjoyed a birthday party.
2.	A: What did you do there?	B: a. We danced to music from a band. b. We were waiting for our friends.
3.	A: What was the spring festival like?	B: a. Do you think that? b. I think it was really fantastic.
4.	A: Did you have a great time at the fancy dress party?	B: a. Great. I really liked it. b. Excellent. It was a little boring.
5.	A: When did you meet Tom yesterday?	B: a. I met him in the library. b. When I was reading in the library.
6.	A: Do you like watching parades?	B: a. I think they are very interesting. b. Yes, they are really frightening.
7.	A: Did you love the trip to Disneyland?	B: a. I was fine and came. b. It was fun and exciting.
8.	A: What's the matter?	B: a. I lost my phone during the trip. b. I'm fine, thank you.
9.	A: Who did you go to the park with?	B: a. I went there with my best friend. b. I went there to watch some famous paintings.
10.	A: Which festival would you like to attend?	B: a. I like firework displays most. b. I like Mardi Gras in New Orleans most.

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the text and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each of the gaps.

New Year's Day is the festival of the (1) _____ expected to bring most joy to everyone (2) _____ China. Most people insist on doing everything right to prepare (3) _____ the celebration. Good luck wishes written on (4) _____ paper are hung on the walls and (5) _____ of the houses. Living room decorated with a lot of (6) _____ is always full of laughter. Many families leaving every door and window open at (7) _____ on New Year's Eve believe in letting the old year out and the New Year in. On New Year's Eve and New Year's Day people get together and (8) _____ feasts of delicious, traditional foods. Everywhere there are a

lot of (9) _____ playing around in their brand new clothes. They are very happy to get some lucky money from adults. They also enjoy (10) _____ or unicorn dancing.

1. A. day	B. week	C. month	D. year
2. A. in	B. from	C. to	D. at
3. A.to	B. for	C. in	D. up
4. A. black	B. white	C. red	D. yellow
5. A. doors	B. floors	C. roofs	D. garden
6. A. trees	B. slogan	C. fruits	D. flowers
7. A. morning	B. noon	C. midnight	D. afternoon
8. A. drink	B. eat	C. see	D. smell
9. A. adult	B. boys	C. girls	D. children
10. A. lion	B. dragon	C. tiger	D. bear

II. Complete the passage with the words from the box.

other	carved	trick-or-treating	fun
unwanted	comes	costumes	frightening

Halloween is celebrated on October 31st, and many people, including children, dress up in (1) _____, visit people's houses, and ask for candy. This is called (2) _____.

There are (3) _____ traditions at Halloween. People have parties in their houses. You can dress up in scary costumes for (4) _____, but your costume doesn't have to be scary. In the USA, many people wear costumes that aren't (5) _____.

People also tell scary stories at Halloween or play games like bobbing for apples. Some people make jack-o'-lanterns. (6) _____ pumpkins with candles inside, and put them inside or outside their houses. It's unclear where this tradition (7) _____ from.

Some historians believe that in the past, they were used to scary away (8) _____ visitors or travelers. Jack-o'-lanterns are now chiefly associated with Halloween.

III. Read the text and do the tasks.

National Children's Day in Japan is on the fifth day of the fifth month every year - that's May 5th. People in Japan celebrate children and their happiness. It is also the start of the summer.

People always put some fish outside their houses, and the number of fish is also the number of people in a family.

The mother in every family often makes special food for National Children's Day: rice cakes and delicious sweets. People often eat at home, but some restaurants have got special Children's Day menus

- a lot of families eat at restaurants, too.

Children often wear traditional Japanese clothes and sing a special National Children's Day song, and the boys wear special paper hats.

A. Read the text, and mark the sentences T (true), F (false), or NM (not mentioned).

1. National Children's Day in Japan is the biggest holiday in the year.	
2. It's the start of the summer holiday.	
3. A family of three puts three fish outside their house.	
4. People always eat special food at home.	
5. People wear traditional Japanese clothes on that day.	
6. The boys put on their heads something special.	

B. Answer the questions.

1. When is National Children's Day in Japan?

2. Why do people in Japan have that day?

3. What do mothers often make on that day?

4. What have restaurants got on that day?

5. How many Japanese families eat at restaurants on that day?

6. What do Japanese children often do on National Children's Day?

D. WRITING

I. Write complete sentences using the prompts given.

1. There/ be/ a lot of/ festivals/ around/ world.

2. Christmas / be / one / most famous / religious festivals / the world.

3. My family and I / go / Thailand / last April / take part / the Songkran Festival.

4. People/ usually/ have/ celebratory drinks/ special occasions.

5. the Perfume Pagoda Festival/ Viet Nam/ take place/ January?

6. they/ celebrate/ the festival/ August 15th of the lunar calendar?

7. A lot of people/ go/ Cusco in Peru/ attend/ Festival of the Sun

8. Children/ eat/ moon cakes/ cake/ sing/ traditional songs/ Mid-Autumn Festival

9. Easter/ be/ important/ Christian festival/ holiday

10. How people/ celebrate/ New Year/in/ your place?

II. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

1. Japanese Boys' Day is celebrated on May 5th. (celebrate)

→ Japanese people

2. Can I ask you some questions about your favourite festival? (possible)

→ Is it

3. How beautiful the samba dancers are!

→ The samba

4. Eric Clapton plays the guitar very well.

→ Eric Clapton is very good

5. Does the film festival have an award show?

→ Is there

6. Seeing a parade of flower floats is interesting.

→ It's interesting

7. Can you tell me when the Annual Harvest Festival will take place?

→ Would you mind

8. Why don't you go and watch the show with US?

→ Would you like

9. No other music festival is as big and famous as the Rio Carnival.

→ The Rio Carnival is the

10. Watching fireworks on TV isn't as interesting as watching them in real life.

→ Watching fireworks in real life is

III. Write the description of Halloween, using the prompts below.

1. Halloween / a holiday / October 31st / every year

2. children and adults / wear / different costumes / their choice / attend costume parties

3. big pumpkins / carved into lanterns / put on display / houses

4. superstitious people / light bonfires / their yards / keep their houses safe / ghosts and evil spirits

5. Halloween / a very special holiday / children / because / they / wear costumes / their favourite characters / and / they / go / trick or treat / their neighbourhood / collect sweets

6. according / an old tale / a drunken farmer named Jack Stingy / not allowed / enter / both heaven / hell after his death

7. his soul / wandered / the darkness / and / he / carved out / a lantern / out / turnip / light his way

8. the Celts / believed / this story / Jack Stingy / so / they / put / Jack o'Lanterns outside their houses

9. the purpose / to guide / lost souls home

10. the Jack o' Lanterns / carved out / potatoes / and then / people / began / use pumpkin

TEST FOR UNIT 9

I. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. attend	B. happen	C. succeed	D. replace
2. A. order	B. receive	C. perform	D. rehearse
3. A. combine	B. invite	C. circle	D. discuss
4. A. flower	B. window	C. balloon	D. music
5. A. repeat	B. finish	C. discuss	D. suppose

II. Choose the correct answers.

- Tet holiday is a chance for all family members to _____.
A. gather B. gathering C. Gathered D. gathers
- How _____ is this festival held? - It is held every two years.
A. long B. far C. often D. much
- The festival _____ every year at the end of August.
A. takes B. takes place C. occur D. held.
- La Tomatina is held _____ the last Wednesday of August every year.
A. in B. at C. on D. 0
- Villagers voluntarily contribute money and other things 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
- In La Tomatina, people get to throw tomatoes at _____.
A. themselves B. once C. together D. each other
- Which do you think are _____ festivals?
A. season B. harvester C. artistic D. music
- The city will have a ten-minute long _____ display on New Year's Eve.
A. fireworks B. costumes C. feast D. parade
- The winners at the Cannes Film Festival were chosen by _____.
A. directors B. a panel of judges C. actors D. actresses
- Turkey is the most common main dish of a Thanksgiving _____.
A. festival B. celebration C. feast D. holiday
- At _____, children are given plastic eggs filled with small toys, candies or coins.
A. Christmas B. Halloween C. Thanksgiving D. Easter

13. Flower Festival in Da Lat usually _____ at the end of December
A. takes place B. celebrates C. holds D. hosts
14. Tet is a time for Vietnamese people to welcome the _____ New Year.
A. Moon B. Happy C. Lunar D. Calendar.
15. One important event during the Mid-Autumn Festival is _____ dancing.
A. cat B. lion C. turkey D. bunny
16. Why do we _____ pumpkins on Halloween?
A. carve B. draw C. chop D. Slice
17. Do people celebrate Vietnamese Independence Day _____ September?
A. in B. on C. at D. of
18. How _____ the Perfume Festival last week?
A. is B. does C. was D. did
19. Santa Claus is the symbol of joy and _____.
A. generous B. genre C. generously D. generosity
20. Children love painting eggs at _____.
A. Thanksgiving B. Tet C. Easter D. Christmas

III. Write the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Last month I (join) _____ a course to learn how to make Christmas decorations.
2. Right now, the stars (parade) _____ on the red carpet at the Cannes Film Festival.
3. The Songkran Festival (mark) _____ the beginning of the Thai New Year.
4. The first Oktoberfest Festival (hold) _____ on October 12th, 1810 in Munich.
5. The biggest prize, the Palme d'Or, (award) _____ to the best film.
6. Next year, the festival (take place) _____ from June 26th to July 1st.
7. The Elephant Racing Festival (be) _____ important and interesting event for years.
8. (you/ ever/attend) _____ any food festivals?
9. I'd like you (write) _____ up your reports on festivals around the world.
10. He suggested (take) _____ part in the Cooper's Hill Cheese Roll.

IV. Complete each sentence with the correct preposition.

1. We can take part _____ festivals _____ fun.
2. The film won an award _____ the Cannes Film Festival.
3. They celebrated the event _____ a big party.
4. They dressed up _____ strange costumes.
5. We can have fun when we learn _____ our country's festivals.

6. All performers belong _____ the clubs of the Culture House.
7. I want to say 'thank you' _____ everyone who helped us to celebrate the festival.
8. _____ Christmas, people usually buy presents _____ their family.
9. They saw a fireworks display _____ New Year's Eve.
10. People often wear scary costumes _____ Halloween.

V. Choose the underlined part that needs correction.

1. Do (A) you have (B) a harvest festival (C) on (D) your country?
2. Thanksgiving are (A) traditionally celebrated (B) with a (C) feast among (D) family and me.
3. Why is (A) turkey a (B) special animal in (C) some country (D)?
4. Did you stayed (A) in a (B) resort during (C) your vacation in (D) Thailand?
5. Is it (A) a traditional (B) in America to eat (C) turkey on (D) Thanksgiving Day?
6. Do (A) she spend (B) a week in (C) Spain participating (D) in the festival last year?
7. Will (A) you buy a (B) big Christmas tree and (C) has (D) lots of decorations?
8. Do (A) they hold (B) the Festival for the Dead once (C) a year in Japanese (D)?
9. Does she accept (A) to hostess (B) my birthday celebration (C) this evening Saturday (D)?
10. Did (A) you interested in (B) festivals celebrated (C) by holding (D) street parades and bonfires?

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

1. Before Tet, housewives are always busy cooking _____ foods. (TRADITION)
2. Each nation has its own way of _____ the New Year (CELEBRATE)
3. _____ Women's Day is observed on 8th March. (NATION)
4. Every child _____ forward to the Mid-Autumn. (LOOK)
5. Tet in Viet Nam marks the _____ of spring. (BEGIN)
6. A lot of _____ activities are held as part of the Flower Festival in Da Lat. (ART)
7. Every year, millions of _____ visit Rio de Janeiro to enjoy the Rio Carnival. (TOUR)
8. Festivals with a _____ meaning are very important in our country. (RELIGION)
9. La Tomatina will always be one of my most _____ memories ever! (AMAZE)
10. Day of the Dead is one of the most _____ festivals in the world. (USUALLY)

VII. Make questions for the underlined parts of the following sentences.

1. The Flower Festival is celebrated every year.

-
2. We always have turkey on Thanksgiving.

-
3. Peter went to Da Nang last month with his parents.

4. They participated in La Tomatina in 2013.

5. These are my brother's pictures.

6. The Elephant Race Festival will be held in Don Village next year.

7. The festival organizers' clothes are red, purple and yellow.

8. People organize this festival to pray for better crops.

9. We decided the winners by tasting the dishes they cooked.

10. The festival lasts only one hour and a half.

VIII. Choose the correct word to fill in the blanks.

The Carnival in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil is the biggest carnival in the world which (1) _____ for five days. Every year in the month of February the festivities start. Hundreds of people are (2) _____ on the streets enjoying the street bands, singers and orchestras.

The main (3) _____ of the carnival is the Samba Parade in which 200 schools participate. The schools have elaborate costumes, floats and dancing styles. It is an (4) _____ experience! Come August and it's (5) _____ to have fun in Bunol, Spain. La Tomatina - a fun filled battle - begins on the last Wednesday of August. Thousands of people come from all over the world to participate in a grand tomato fight. Puzzled! (6) _____ does it happen?

To have fun. Actually a week-long festival goes on before the tomato fight. The festival has dancing, music, parades, fireworks and food. However, the (7) _____ have to take a few precautions. They are asked to squish the tomatoes (8) _____ throwing so that it does not hurt the other people. They are also advised to wear safety gloves and goggles.

1. A. gets	B. lasts	C. makes	D. longs
2. A. down	B. along	C. into	D. out
3. A. theme	B. notice	C. highlight	D. guide
4. A. amazing	B. unpleasant	C. obvious	D. actual

5. A. tradition	B. mean	C. time	D. celebration
6. A. Where	B. Why	C. When	D. How
7. A. participants	B. viewers	C. competitors	D. partners
8. A. during	B. after	C. before	D. by

IX. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answers:

Thanksgiving is celebrated in the US on the fourth Thursday in November. For many Americans it is the most important holiday apart from Christmas. Schools, offices and most businesses close for Thanksgiving, and many people make the whole weekend a vacation.

Thanksgiving is associated with the time when Europeans first came to North America. In 1620 the ship *the Mayflowers* arrived, bringing about 150 people who today are usually called Pilgrims. They arrived at the beginning of a very hard winter and could not find enough food to eat, so many of them died. But in the following summer Native Americans showed 82 them what foods were safe to eat, so that they could save food for the next winter. They held a big celebration to thank God and the Native Americans for the fact that they had survived.

Today people celebrate Thanksgiving to remember these early days. The most important part of the celebration is a traditional dinner with foods that come from North America. The meal includes turkey, sweet toes (also called yams) and cranberries, which are made into a kind of sauce or jelly. The turkey is filled stuffing or dressing, and many families have their own special recipe. Dessert is pumpkin made into a pie.

1. Thanksgiving is held _____

- A. on the fourth Friday in November.
- B. on the fourth Thursday in November.
- C. on the fourth Thursday in December.
- D. on the fifth Thursday in November.

2. During Thanksgiving, American people _____.

- A. work harder.
- B. must work on the weekend.
- C. have days off.
- D. go to school.

3. Most of people on the ship the Mayflowers died when they had arrived North America because _____

- A. they didn't have enough warm clothes.

- B. they were sunk into the water along with the ship.
- C. they didn't have house to live
- D. they couldn't find enough food in a hard winter.

4. Pilgrims celebrated Thanksgiving to _____.

- A. eat food they had saved all the year.
- B. show that they have a lot of food for the next winter.
- C. thank God and the Native Americans for the fact that they had survived.
- D. thank the summer for giving them a lot of food.

5. The most important part of Thanksgiving _____.

- A. is performance in the theatre.
- B. is a traditional dinner with turkey, sweet potatoes and cranberries.
- C. is singing together.
- D. is giving many flowers.

X. Rewrite these following sentences based on the given words.

1. It took us three months to prepare for this festival. (SPENT)

2. People hold the festival to thank the Rice God for the crop. (HELD)

3. Why are you going to Da Lat in December? (FOR)

4. Viet Nam is famous for its diverse culture. (KNOW)

5. People celebrate New Year around the world, don't they? (DO)

6. Every year, millions of tourists visit Rio de Janeiro to enjoy the Rio Carnival. (ORDER)

7. When do people hold the Kate Festival? (HELD)

8. Chiang Mai Flower Festival lasts for 3 days. (A)

XI. Write an email to your English pen-friend about the Mid-Autumn Festival in Hoi An you attended last weekend. Use the words and phrases given. Make sure that you use the correct verb forms.

Hi Susan,

I hope you're well. Guess where I went last weekend!

1. I/go/ the Mid-Autumn Festival / Hoi An/my parents

2. the weather / sunny/ warm/ and / there / a lot / foreign tourists here

3. last Saturday / the 15th day / the eighth lunar month / and / there / many activities / celebrate the full moon

4. children / carry / colourful paper lanterns / the streets / and / we / see / lots of them / the Hoai River / and / the Japanese Covered Bridge

5. there I lion dances / and / food stalls / moon cakes, sticky rice, fruits, and sweets

6. children also / take part / drawing contests

7. anyway/we / have / a great time here

8. write /me / what you/do/ last weekend

Yours,

Hoa

XII. Write a paragraph about Da Lat Flower Festival, using the cues given below.

1. Name of festival: Da Lat Flower Festival.

2. What is the festival? The programs of Flower festival area variety of content for every festival period. These will make interests to tourists and participants as well.

3. How often is it held? Da Lat Flower Festival has been organized every two years since 2005.

4. Where is it held? The Flower Garden of Da Lat

5. Why is it held? The local government has recently taken more measures to increase cultural activities in the tourism industry.

6. What is the content of the festival? The shows have the participation of thousands of professional

and un-professional artists. Besides the opening and closing ceremonies, the festival has also some other programs such as flower exhibition fair, flower car march, trade fair, contest of Da Lat farmers.

*Da Lat Flower Festival has been organized*_____

UNIT 10. ENERGY SOURCES

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

Grammar

◆ Present Continuous

Pronunciation

◆ Stress in three-syllable words

GRAMMAR

❄ PRESENT CONTINUOUS (THÌ HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN)

1. Cấu trúc thì hiện tại tiếp diễn

Cấu trúc	(+)	S + am/ is/ are + V-ing + O
	(-)	S + am/ is/ are + not + V-ing + O
	(?)	Am/ Is/ Are + S + V-ing + O?

2. Cách sử dụng thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn

Cách sử dụng	Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra ngay tại thời điểm nói	The children are playing football now.
	Diễn tả sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai theo kế hoạch cố định	I am flying to New York tomorrow.
	Diễn tả xu hướng	It's getting hot.
	Diễn tả hành động tạm thời, xem vào thói quen	Every day I get up at 7 a.m, but today I'm getting up at 6 a.m.
	Diễn tả hành động thường xuyên lặp đi lặp lại gây khó chịu	She is always singing at midnight.

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- Now, Right now, At the moment, At present, At + giờ cụ thể, Look! Listen! Keep silent, ...
- **Lưu ý:** Không dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với các động từ chỉ tri giác, nhận thức như: be, see, hear, feel, realize, seem, remember, forget, understand, know, like, want, glance, smell, love, hate,...

4. Cách thêm - ing cho động từ

Quy tắc thêm đuôi	Động từ tận cùng là "e" → bỏ "e" rồi thêm "ing"	live – living ride – riding
	Động từ tận cùng là "ie" → chuyển "ie" thành "y" rồi thêm "ing".	lie – lying die – dying

-ing	Động từ đuôi “ee” → giữ nguyên thêm đuôi “ing”	see – seeing free – freeing
	Động từ đuôi “c” → thêm “k” rồi thêm đuôi “ing”	traffic – trafficking panic – panicking
	Động từ tận cùng bằng một phụ âm + y → thêm “ing”	try – trying reply – replying
	Động từ là một âm tiết hoặc 2 âm tiết có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2 và có âm kết thúc ở dạng “phụ âm” → gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm “ing” (trừ phụ âm cuối h, w, x, y, z)	win – winning, pre’fer – preferring, con’trol – controlling, fix – fixing, plow – plowing, ‘visit – visiting,
	Động từ còn lại → thêm đuôi “ing”	walk – walking, play – playing

PRONUNCIATION

☑ Stress on three-syllable words (Trọng âm của từ có hai âm tiết.

Đối với các từ có âm tiết thứ 2, 3 chứa nguyên âm đơn ngắn là: /ɪ/, /ə/	Trọng âm sẽ rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1 family /'fæməli/ memory /'meməri/ salary /'sæləri/
Đối với các từ có âm tiết thứ 2 chứa nguyên âm đôi hoặc dài và âm tiết thứ 3 là: -ian, -ic, -ience, -ient, -ial, -ual, -al, -eous, -ion, -iar	Trọng âm thường rơi vào âm tiết ngay phía trước chúng (âm tiết thứ 2) physician /fɪ'ziʃən/ convenient /kən'vi:niənt/
Đối với các từ có âm tiết thứ 3 là: -ee, beer, -ese, -ier, -ette, -oo, -esque	Trọng âm thường rơi vào âm tiết chứa các đuôi này (âm tiết thứ 3) volunteer /vɒlən'tiər/ referee /,refə'ri:/

EXERCISE

A. PHONETICS

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

expensive	energy	atmosphere	illegal	imagine
illegal	celebrate	available	festival	consumption
electric	performance	performer	generate	effective
imagine	convenient	exhausted	comfortable	library
	improvement	relative	fortunate	
Stress on 1st syllable			Stress 2nd syllable	

II. Supply the stress pattern for the following words.

Example: *expensive* → oOo

1. countryside	→	9. convenient	→
2. enormous	→	10. negative	→
3. solar	→	11. forever	→
4. renewable	→	12. hydro	→
5. available	→	13. effective	→
6. abundant	→	14. exhaustible	→
7. another	→	15. nuclear	→
8. harmful	→	16. alternative	→

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Fill in the blank and write the name of the type of energy under each picture.

- _____ energy is a form of energy from the sun, which won't ever run out.
- Petroleum, or crude _____ is a fossil fuel and non-renewable source of energy.
- _____ power is a type of energy that comes from the force of moving water.
- Driven by the _____, the movement of a wind turbine produces electricity.
- _____ or fossil gas that we use to cook, comes from deep under the Earth.
- _____ is a flammable black hard rock used as a solid fossil fuel.

		
A.	B.	C.
		
D.	E.	F.

II. Check the word that goes with each of the verbs provided.

carbon dioxide	energy	forever	new glass
a hydro power	station	a car	our houses
pollution	machinery	electricity	natural resources
0. save		energy	
1. power			
2. build			
3. generate			
4. heat			
5. use up			
6. cause			
7. drive			
8. last			
9. install			
10. release			

III. Fill in each blank in the sentences with one word.

fossil	released	alternative	overheat	energy
available	wind	recycle	possible	hydro energy

1. People use _____ to run machines, heat and cool their homes.
2. We need to save our natural resources by searching for _____ fuels.
3. _____ fuel's will be exhausted within a relatively short time.
4. The sun _____ large amounts of energy every day.
5. The wind energy is cheap and readily _____. There are often strong winds during summer in our region.
6. If the fan doesn't work, the engine could _____.
7. We _____ all our cans and bottles.
8. The farm _____ will provide enough energy for 100,000 homes.
9. We would like people use more renewable energy sources instead of _____.
10. We should use less gas, but increase the use of _____ and nuclear energy.

IV. Choose the correct words.

1. He seems not to **run up/ run away/ run out of** energy, so he can work for hours without stopping.
2. Strawberries are **plentiful/ limited/ renewable** and cheap in summer.
3. Our **harmful/ available/ nuclear** natural resources will run out soon.
4. Using green sources of energy can make the air **cheap/ unlimited/ clean**.
5. Solar energy seems to be **limited/ unlimited/ harmful** - we can rely on it for a very long time.
6. The air becomes worse because of **polluted/ polluting/ pollution** gases from that factory.
7. We should rely much more on **limited/ expensive/ alternative** sources of energy.
8. The river provides a **limited/ plentiful/ polluting** supply of clean water to nearby villages - they don't worry about water supply any more.
9. The problem with fossil fuels is that they are not **non-renewable/ renewable/ dangerous**.
10. The public has more concerns about **water/ nuclear/ solar** energy because of waste.

V. Write sentences about what Henry is doing at the times given. Use the prompts in his daily routine, and the present continuous.

6.00	get up	7.00-8.30	have English lessons
6.15	shower	8.30-9.00	have a break
6.30	breakfast	9.00-10.30	have Art lessons
6.45	go to school	11.30-12.00	have lunch

1. 6.05: He is getting up.

2. 6.20:
3. 6.35:
4. 6.48:
5. 7.10:
6. 8.40:
7. 9.10:
8. 11.45:

VI. Complete the sentences using the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. _____ (you *I* watch) TV? Can I turn it off?
2. Paul _____ (not write) an essay about global warming at the moment.
3. Look! They _____ (launch) a new spacecraft.
4. What courses _____ (Jane/ take) this semester?
5. She _____ (not/ do) her homework now. She _____ (look after) her baby sister.
6. Laura _____ (write) an email to her cousin.
7. My friends _____ (chat) on the Internet.
8. I _____ (not do) my homework on the computer.
9. Peter and Paul _____ (swim) at the moment.
10. They _____ (not use) that English dictionary.

VII. Fill in the blanks with available words in the box.

write an email	play basketball	go to bed	swim
make dinner	watch a film	do an exam	study Japanese

1. My sister is at college.	→
2. Tom is in his bedroom.	→
3. Kate is in the kitchen.	→
4. Nan is in the classroom.	→
5. Sam and David are at the cinema.	→
6. Laura is at the computer.	→
7. Nam and Quan are at the sports center.	→
8. The dog is in the river.	→

VIII. Put the verbs in the brackets into the present continuous or the present simple.

1. What _____ (you / do) to save energy these days?
2. The activists _____ (do) to drive a green energy revolution at present
3. Lots of students _____ (study) energy sectors in the United States now.
4. Some schools _____ (produce) renewable electricity on their own campuses.
5. The Sun _____ (be) the main source of energy on Earth.
6. How many types of energy _____ (humans, use) at present?
7. My father _____ (replace) the old bulbs in my room at the moment.
8. It _____ (take)billions of lifetimes for new fossil fuels to form.
9. At the current time, many families _____ (look) for ways to use less energy.
10. We _____ (discuss) about the advantages of some energy sources now.

IX. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of a suitable verb.

put	install	use	show	reduce
keep	pay	check	take	spend

1. Last year, we _____ a lot of money on heating because it was very cold.
2. The electrician _____ low energy light bulbs in the classrooms at the moment.
3. Our teacher _____ a video on types of renewable energy sources yesterday.
4. _____ the plumber _____ cracks in the pipes in the bathroom now?
5. _____ your father _____ the electricity bill last week?
6. What will you do _____ carbon footprint?
7. We will walk to school _____ fit and protect the environment.
8. My uncle _____ new glass in the windows to stop heat escaping tomorrow.
9. We _____ a test on sources of energy at present.
10. People in developing countries _____ energy from the Sun, the wind, and the water these days.

X. Write true sentences about what is happening now. Use the present continuous: affirmative or negative.

1. I/wear a school uniform _____
2. I/sit next to a boy _____
3. The teacher / wear a uniform _____
4. We/study/Maths _____
5. The Sun/shine _____
6. I/wear/trainers _____
7. My parents/work _____

8. My classmates and I have lunch _____

XI. Write the verbs in the e-mail in the correct form.

From: Susan

To: Peter

Hi Peters

Thanks for your message. What (1) _____ (you/ do) at the moment? (2) _____ (you/ surf) the Net? We're all have a lazy day here. Mum and Dad (3) _____ (have) a barbecue with some friends. Tom (4) _____ (skateboard). My cousins (5) _____ (play) badminton, well, not Daisy. She (6) _____ (not play) badminton. She (7) _____ (sit) on the grass with her friends Kate and Lana. They (8) _____ (not do) anything special. What (9) _____ (I/do) in the house? I (10) _____ (make) tea and coffee for everyone. I must go!

Everyone is waiting for me! Bye!

See you later,

Susan

XII. Find and correct the mistakes.

1. Is Alice watch TV in the living room now?	
2. We are discuss about saving natural resources at the moment.	
3. What you doing in the school library?	
4. They aren't have dinner now.	
5. Where they are having dinner at the moment?	
6. The earth is running out fossil fuels.	
7. Do they mending the roof right now?	
8. Your grandmother is knitting a woolen hat now?	

XIII. Talk about the advantages and disadvantages of each type of energy sources in the table, following the model.

A: What type of energy is?

B: It is a renewable/ non-renewable source of energy because.

A: What are its advantages and disadvantages?

B:

Sources of energy	Type of energy	Advantages or disadvantages
Solar energy	renewable	- Plentiful

		- clean and safe to the environment - solar panels on the roofs of houses can create enough energy for a home
Wind energy	renewable	- the wind is abundant - if the wind does not blow, there is no wind energy
Petroleum	Non-renewable	- supply power for most machinery - limited, and polluted to the environment
Nuclear energy	Non-renewable	- unlimited: nuclear energy can provide enough electricity for the world's needs for hundreds of years - it can be very dangerous

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the following passage, and then tick the correct answers. True (T), or False (F).

Energy is very important in modern life. People use energy to run 96 machines, heat and cool their homes, cook, give light, transport people and — products from place to place. Most energy nowadays comes from fossil fuels such as petroleum, coal, and natural gas. However, burning fossil fuels causes pollution. In addition, if we don't find new kinds of energy, we will use up all the fossil fuels in the 21st century. Scientists are working to find other kinds of energy for the future. What might these sources of energy be?

	True	False
1. Energy has a great importance in modern life.		
2. Energy is used to produce a lot of electrical things.		
3. Burning fossil fuels causes pollution.		
4. Fossil fuels are limited.		
5. Everyone tries their best to find other kinds of energy for the future.		

II. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answers.

The natural environment includes all natural resources that are necessary for life: the air, the oceans, the Sun and the land. Because they are vital for life, these resources must be protected from pollution and conserved. Ecologists study their importance and how to use them carefully.

According to ecologists, resources are divided into two groups: renewable and non-renewable. When a resource is used, it takes some time to replace it. If the resource can be replaced quickly and easily, it is called renewable. If it cannot be replaced quickly and easily, it is called non-renewable. For example,

grass for animals is a renewable resource. When cows eat the grass, the resources is used. If the soil is fertilized and protected, more grass will grow. Coal, however, is non-renewable because it takes millions of years to make coal. All fossil fuels are nonrenewable resources.

1. The natural environment consists of _____.
A. the air and the land B. the oceans and the Sun
C. the Sun and the land D. all natural resources
2. According to ecologists, there are _____ resource groups.
A. two B. three C. four D. five
3. If the resource can be _____, it is called renewable.
A. burnt quickly B. replaced quickly C. divided properly D. used quickly
4. Grass for animals is a _____ resource.
A. limited B. non-renewable C. renewable D. clean
5. According to the passage, coal is non-renewable because it takes _____ to make coal.
A. hundreds of years B. thousands of years
C. millions of years. D. billions of years

III. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

wasting	costs	than	by
environment	or	energy	replaced

Energy is there whenever we need it, so it's easy to forget where it comes from, or how much it (1) _____. You've probably heard the adults in your house say "Turn off the light!" (2) _____ "Close the refrigerator door!" Have you ever wondered why?

Every year, we use more energy (3) _____ we did the year before. All of that energy adds up, and much of it is wasted (4) _____ using too much or not using it wisely. Energy isn't free. The adults in your house pay for all the electricity you use. So (5) _____ energy is the same as wasting money - and we know that's not a good idea!

Wasting energy isn't good for the (6) _____ either. Many of the energy sources we depend on, like coal and natural gas, can't be (7) _____ - once we use them up, they're gone forever. Another problem is that most forms of energy can cause pollution.

It might seem like kids can't do much to help. But every time you turn off a light bulb or close the refrigerator door, you're saving (8) _____.

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

Although the world's energy resources have (1) _____ many millions of years to produce, we

are quickly beginning to (2) _____ these supplies. Recently a UN committee reported that the world's oil and gas supplies (3) _____ last about 100 years if they were (4) _____ carefully. The report stated that (5) _____ would be enough oil and gas (6) _____ a century only if the present (7) _____ could be controlled. If the demand continued to grow, the report said that fuel supplies would (8) _____ for less than forty years. (9) _____ to the report, governments must now take steps to control the amounts of fossil fuel (10) _____ are used.

1. A. taken	B. spent	C. used	D. got
2. A. end	B. exhaust	C. finish	D. destroy
3. A. Will	B. Would	C. can	D. should
4. A. use	B. using	C. used	D. usage
5. A. it	B. this	C. they	D. there
6. A.in	B. for	C. since	D. at
7. A. Want	B. ask	C. require	D. demand
8. A. last	B. lengthen	C. grow	D. widen
9. A. In addition	B. Together	C. According	D. Follow
10. A. it.	B. which	C. who	D. where

D. WRITING

I. Write sentences about what the people are doing or not doing, using the prompts below.

1. We/ install/ solar panels/ sunny areas

2. That solar power plant/ not supply/ our community/ enough energy/ present

3. Some people / not save/ energy/ future generations

4. People/ build/ many onshore wind farms/ the Mekong Delta

5. Scientists/ design/ a new project/ help/ reduce/ greenhouse gases

6. People/ choose/ locations/ plenty of wind/ build wind farms/ our region

7. The government / actively / support / the projects / develop / renewable energy

8. People / use / more renewable energy / protect the environment

II. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

1. My sister is interested in riding an electric motorbike to school.

→ My sister likes

2. Although Eric is a child, he knows how to use water efficiently.

→ Eric is

3. There is a diverse energy fuel resource of various types in Viet Nam.

→ Viet Nam

4. It's good if children do something to save energy at home.

→ Children should

5. They will probably buy devices that run on electricity.

→ They might

6. Hydropower is larger than any other renewable energy source for electricity.

→ Hydropower is

7. It is necessary for US to reduce the fossil fuel consumption to save the environment.

→ We must

8. In the past people didn't use as much renewable energy as they do now.

→ Now people use

III. Write a paragraph about how to save energy at home, using the prompts below. You can use:

- *should (not)*, and *first, then, next, besides that, another way, finally...*

How to save energy at home

- turn off the lights when leaving a room
- use LED lights because they are more efficient than halogen bulbs
- replace some appliances like dryers and refrigerators with better
- efficient models can cut the electricity bill by half
- unplug devices when not in use. Do not leave devices on standby to save the bill
- reduce water usage and electricity by taking quick showers
- use solar-powered electronic devices

How to Save Energy at Home

We use lot of energy at home, and it costs US a lot. To save energy, first we should

TEST FOR UNIT 10

I. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. effective	B. natural	C. atmosphere	D. plentiful
2. A. solution	B. increasing	C. recommend	D. abundant
3. A. develop	B. enormous	C. improvement	D. different
4. A. energy	B. volunteer	C. dangerous	D. countryside
5. A. referee	B. cigarette	C. interfere	D. convenient

II. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. I can _____ much energy by turning off the TV when not watching it.
A. use B. make C. spend D. save
2. What should we do to _____ electricity?
A. cut B. take C. save D. waste
3. The problem with fossil fuels is that they are not _____.
A. expensive B. limited C. renewable D. non-renewable
4. _____ source of energy is the source that can't be replaced after use.
A. Renewable B. Natural C. Effective D. non-renewable
5. We are looking for cheap, clean and _____ sources of energy.
A. effective B. efficient C. serious D. dangerous
6. We should put _____ on our roof for the heating and hot water.
A. solar energy B. equipment C. cracks D. solar panels
7. We should use _____ light bulbs in our homes.
A. low energy B. little energy C. a bit energy D. efficient
8. Instead of using electricity to make wind - like a fan - wind turbines use _____ to make electricity.
A. oil B. solar C. wind D. water
9. Do your parents _____ coal as well as wood to make a fire for cooking?
A. burn B. heat C. reserve. D. produce
10. Many countries in the world _____ wind power on a commercial basis today.
A. used B. will use C. are using D. uses
11. Now automakers _____ fuels cells that extract hydrogen from gasoline.

A. developed B. develops C. are developing D. will develop

12. In the old days, humans _____ on the sun and word for heat.

A. rely B. relies C. are relying D. relied

13. Hydroelectric, wind, solar, biomass and geothermal energy _____ all limitless.

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

14. Today, the world's resources _____ at an extremely fast rate.

A. are depleting B. depletes C. deplete D. is depending

15. Solar energy, air and water are _____.

A. renewable B. limited C. restricted D. narrow

16. Although nuclear power is clean and plentiful, it is not _____.

A. dangerous B. unsafe C. safe D. renewed

17. _____ energy sources include water and wind power.

A. Friendly environmental. B. Environmentally friendly

C. Friendly environment. B. Environmental friendly

18. Solar energy can be changed into _____.

A. electricity B. electric C. electrician D. electrical

19. Hydroelectric power is produced by the fall of _____ trapped into a dam.

A. air B. soil C. wind D. water

20. We must _____ the amount of water our family use every day.

A. lower B. reduce C. lessen D. narrow

III. Circle the correct answer.

1. It often **snows/ is snowing/ snowing** in the mountains.

2. **Do / Does / Is / Are** your uncle go to his hometown every week?

3. **Do/ Does/ Is/ Are** Julia and Henry writing a text today?

4. Ben and I **surf / are surfing/ surfing** the Internet at the moment.

5. We often **go / are going/ going** to the cinema.

6. Tom **doesn't like/ is liking/ not like** to use a gas stove in the kitchen.

7. **Do/ Does/ Is/ Are** the swans swimming in the lake now?

8. How often **do/ does/ is/ are** her brothers play video games?

9. **Do/ Does/ Is/ Are** John usually do his homework at home?

10. The children **are crossing/cross/ crossing** the street now.

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

1. Coal will be replaced _____ natural gas, wind and solar by 2080.
2. Fossil fuels, including oil, coal and natural gas, are harmful _____ the environment.
3. Once non-renewable resources are used _____, they are gone forever.
4. What will happen if non-renewable resources run _____.
5. Sulphur dioxide has a direct effect _____ healthy and the environment?
6. We are looking _____ cheap, clean and effective sources of energy.
7. Vietnam still relies mostly _____ non-renewable energy sources.
8. Sunlight is converted _____ electricity by each solar cell in the panels.
9. Turning _____ lights saves energy and it also saves money.
10. In developing countries, biogas is mostly used _____ cooking, heating and lighting.

V. Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Solar energy is plentiful and it can be replaced _____. (EASY)
2. Nuclear power is expensive and _____. (DANGER)
3. Solar, wind, and hydro are renewable and _____. (EXHAUST)
4. Coal is also _____ there is a large reserve globally. (PLENTY)
5. The movement of waves and tides can be able to generate _____. (ELECTRIC)
6. Scientists are looking for clean and _____ sources of energy. (EFFECT)
7. We will reduce our use of _____ to save our energy. (ELECTRIC)
8. Wind and solar energy can solve the problem of _____. (POLLUTE)
9. Solar power can be used to _____ or cool our houses. (HOT)
10. There will be a _____ of energy in the near future. (SHORT)

VI. Find a mistake in each sentence below.

1. Non-renewable (A) energy sources (B) are (C) going to run off (D) soon.
2. You should to recycle (A) the products you use (B) and go (C) everywhere by (D) bike.
3. The air is (A) heavily pollution (B) with (C) traffic fumes (D).
4. Heating (A) such a big building (B) is (C) expensively.
5. Water power (A) is limited (B) but it needs (C) a dam to use (D) this energy.
6. The natural (A) environment consist (B) of (C) all natural resources (D).
7. I will help (A) you as soon (B) as I will finish (C) my assignment next week (D).
8. The machine (A) can't work (B) because (C) of an electricity (D) fault.

VII. Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. There are about eight to ten main types of energy sources.

2. People in remote areas use wood to cook food.

3. Kyle is giving a talk about solar energy.

4. I always use reusable grocery bags.

5. Hydropower became an electricity source in the late 19th century.

6. Russian people built the first nuclear power plant.

7. We should use biogas for cooking instead of gas.

8. Solar is a renewable energy source.

VIII. Read the passage and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

Wind is moving air. We can use the energy in wind to do work. Early Egyptians used the wind to sail ships on the Nile River. People still use wind to move them in sailboats. In the Netherlands, people used windmills to grind wheat. The Pilgrims used windmills to grind corn, to pump water, and to run sawmills. Today, we use wind to make electricity.

The energy in wind comes from the sun. When the Sun shines, it heats the Earth. Some parts of the Earth get hotter than others. An area where land and water meets is a good example. Land usually absorbs and releases energy more quickly than water. The air over the land gets hotter than the air over the water. The warm air rises and cooler air rushes in to take its place. The moving air is wind.

As long as the Sun shines, there will be winds on the Earth. We will never run out of wind energy. It is a renewable energy source. It is also free, since no one can own the Sun or the air.

- windmill (n): *cối xay gió*

- sawmill (n): *máy cưa*

- absorb (v): *hấp thụ*

1. Wind energy was used a long time ago.	
2. People don't use wind to sail boats any more.	

3. Windmills were used to grind corn in the Netherlands.	
4. The Pilgrims used windmills to run sawmills.	
5. Land usually absorbs and releases energy more quickly than water, but the air over the water gets hotter than the air over the land.	
6. Wind is formed when the warm air rises and takes cooler air's place.	
7. We won't run out of wind energy as long as the sun shines.	
8. Wind is a free and renewable source of energy.	

IX. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.

SOLAR ENERGY

Sunlight carries huge amounts of energy. You can feel the Sun's energy when sunlight warms your skin on a summer day. To capture the Sun's energy, scientists have developed solar cells, called photovoltaic cells. These cells convert sunlight into electricity.

When sunlight hits a solar cell, some of the light energy is absorbed. This light energy causes the particles in the solar cell to move faster, and the movement of these particles creates electricity.

In some places, large panels of solar cells harvest sunshine to make electricity for homes and businesses. Solar cells have been placed on cars and appliances, too. Since the Sun sends **abundant** free energy streaming toward Earth 24 hours a day, people in many parts of the world, not just the sunniest places, have fixed solar cells and solar panels on the roofs of their houses or businesses to lower their energy costs.

Experts say that the huge installation of solar panels in sunny regions could generate enough electricity to supply an entire country. Capturing this energy can help overcome our diminishing energy supply. New ways to capture this energy are being developed all the time to maximize efficiency.

1. What is the source of solar energy?

- A. sunlight B. photovoltaic cells C. solar panels D. electricity

2. Solar cells are used _____.

- A. to collect energy from the sun
 B. to provide sunlight to houses
 C. to convert sunlight into electricity
 D. both A and c are correct

3. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Solar cells absorb all of the light energy from the sun.
 B. The light energy causes the particles to move faster to make electricity.

- C. Solar energy can be used to power homes and businesses only.
- D. Large solar panels have been placed on cars and appliances.

4. As used in paragraph 3, “**abundant**” most nearly means _____.

- A. unlimited
- B. dangerous
- C. plentiful
- D. clean

5. Where have people fixed solar panels?

- A. In the sunniest places
- B. Anywhere outside their houses
- C. Inside their houses
- D. On the roofs of their houses

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

1. Natural gas is cheaper and less polluting than coal.

→ Coal is

2. We are trying to find cheap and clean and effective sourced of energy.

→ We are looking

3. Will solar and wind replace fossil fuels within 20 years?

→ Will fossil fuels

4. This is the second time I have visited Yaly hydroelectric power plant.

→ I have

5. They built the first hydroelectric power plant in Niagara Falls in 1879.

→ The first hydroelectric power plant

6. It's a good idea to switch off electrical appliances when they aren't in use.

→ You

7. Although coal is the most polluting of fossil fuels, it is still the largest 107 sources of energy worldwide.

→ Despite

8. Biogas will be used for fuel in homes and for transport.

→ People will

XI. Choose the best sentence that can be made from the cues given.

1. The city suffers/ air pollution/ water pollution.

- A. The city suffers both air pollution and water pollution.
- B. The city suffers from both air pollution and water pollution.
- C. The city suffers by air pollution and water pollution.
- D. The city suffers from air pollution or water pollution.

2. It /expensive/build/ solar power stations.

- A. It is very expensive to build solar power stations.
- B. It is very expensive to build a solar power stations.
- C. It is very expensive building solar power stations.
- D. It is very expensive building a solar power stations.

3. We/ use/ sources/ energy more effectively, our future.

- A. We will use sources of energy more effectively to our future.
- B. We will be used sources of energy more effectively to our future.
- C. We will be used sources of energy more effectively for our future.
- D. We will use sources of energy more effectively for our future.

4. Water/provides/ energy/pollution.

- A. Water power provides energy with pollution.
- B. Water power provides energy without pollution.
- C. Water power provides energy and pollution.
- D. Water power provides energy or pollution.

5. We/ energy/ live/ work.

- A. We want energy to live and work.
- B. We want energy to living and working.
- C. We need energy to live and work.
- D. We need energy to living and working.

XII. Write a paragraph about how to save energy at home, using the prompts below. You can use:

should (not), and first, then, next, besides that, another way, finally...

How can I save more energy at home?

- make sure your dishwasher is full before you use it
- use the eco-mode of any appliance
- make sure your washing machine is full and set to a cool setting
- turn off your outside lights at night
- turn off your air-conditioner when you are not in the room
- don't leave lights on during the day

How Can I Save More Energy at Home?

First, we should_____

UNIT 11. TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

Grammar

- ◆ Future simple
- ◆ Possessive Pronouns

Pronunciation

- ◆ Sentence stress

GRAMMAR

I. FUTURE SIMPLE (THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN)

1. Cấu trúc thì tương lai đơn

Cấu trúc	(+)	S + will + V + O
	(-)	S + will not (won't) + V + O
	(?)	Will + S + V + O? Yes, S + will No, S + won't

2. Cách sử dụng thì Tương lai đơn

Cách sử dụng	Diễn tả một quyết định, ý định nhất thời nảy ra ở thời điểm nói	<i>We will move to our new flat next Sunday.</i>
	Hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai nhưng không chắc chắn	<i>She will come here tomorrow.</i>
	Dùng để đưa ra lời yêu cầu, đề nghị, lời mời	<i>Will you go out for dinner with me?</i>

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- Tomorrow, soon, tonight, next, this weekend, someday, in the future, perhaps, maybe, probably
- In + khoảng thời gian
- In + năm (tương lai) / In + số + years' time
- S + think, promise, hope, expect... (chia động từ theo chủ ngữ S)

II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (ĐẠI TỪ SỞ HỮU)

Đại từ nhân xưng	Tân ngữ	Tính từ sở hữu	Đại từ sở hữu
I	We	My	Mine

We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs
She	Her	Her	Hers
He	Him	His	His
It	It	Its	Its

✿ Cách sử dụng

Cách sử dụng	Để tránh việc nhắc lại tính từ sở hữu + danh từ đã đề cập trước đó. Không được dùng cả đại từ sở hữu lẫn danh từ.	<i>Her shirt is white, and mine is blue.</i>
	Dùng trong dạng câu sở hữu kép (double possessive).	<i>He is a friend of mine.</i>
	Dùng ở cuối các lá thư như một qui ước. Trường hợp này người ta chỉ dùng ngôi thứ hai	<i>Yours sincerely,</i> Yours faithfully,

PRONUNCIATION

☑ Sentence stress (Trọng âm câu).

Trong tiếng Anh, không chỉ từ mang trọng âm, mà câu cũng có trọng âm. Trọng âm câu đóng vai trò rất quan trọng, vì khi nói, từ mà người nói nhấn trọng âm cũng như cách đánh trọng âm vào cùng một từ có thể làm thay đổi hoàn toàn nghĩa hàm chứa trong câu nói. Những từ được nhấn trọng âm thì thường phát âm to, rõ ràng và chậm hơn những từ còn lại. Quy tắc nhấn trọng âm câu được liệt kê trong bảng sau:

Nhấn trọng tâm vào từ chính (từ mang nghĩa) - Content word.	
Danh từ (nouns)	book, car, polices,
Động từ chính (main verbs)	eat, have
Tính từ (adjectives)	beautiful, nice
Trạng từ (Adverbs, trừ trạng từ tần suất)	carefully, quickly
Từ phủ định (negatives)	not, never
Không nhấn trọng âm vào từ chức năng - Function/Structure words.	
Giới từ (prepositions)	in, on, at...

Trợ động từ (Auxiliary verbs)	do, does...
Liên từ (Conjunctions)	and, or, but
Từ hạn định (Determiners)	a, an, the
Đại từ (pronouns)	I, me, him
Nhịp giữa các từ được nhấn trong âm câu là như nhau.	

Ex: She is TALKING to her PARENTS.

EXERCISE

A. PHONETICS

I. Decide whether the bold syllables are stressed (S) or unstressed (U).

1. I think **driverless** car is **safe**.
2. People **spend** too **much on** travelling.
3. I **hope** there **won't** be traffic **jams**.
4. Transportation **in** the future **will** be very **different**.
5. **She** last travelled **to** school **by** bus yesterday.
6. Future means **of** transport will **use** battery.
7. Driverless **car** will be **the** next generation of **transport**.
8. Scientists will invent **a** personal flying **machine**.

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

1. A. believe	B. avoid	C. prefer	D. happen
2. A. expensive	B. wonderland	C. favourite	D. driverless
3. A. system	B. transport	C. future	D. traffic
4. A. appearance	B. pollution	C. personal	D. opinion
5. A. teleporter	B. available	C. environment	D. electrical

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Write the means of transport for their following meanings.

skyTrain	underground train	bullet train	plane
hyperloop	ferry	bamboo-copter	lorry
1. A toy that can fly up for a while			
2. A form of transport that goes by air			
3. A system of trains that travel under the ground			

4. Two or more gliders pulled in line by an airplane	
5. A ship that transports people and vehicles from one place to another	
6. A large vehicle that transports things by road	
7. A series of tubes through which a pod can travel passengers or cargo at a very high speed	
8. A high-speed train with a bullet nose travelling long distances at high speed	

II. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. My father always _____ the car carefully whenever he takes me to school. (drives/ rides)
2. Future car may run on _____ batteries or solar panels on its roof. (solar-powered/ wind-powered)
3. We don't need a real driver in a _____ car because an intelligent computer can control it. (driverless/ human driver)
4. A hot _____ is a type of aircraft, which is lifted by heating the air insides. (air balloon/ spaceship)
5. They will invent a vehicle that can fly in the air, run on the road, and dive _____. (underwater/ underground)
6. Although the _____ train travels at 350 km/h, it's very safe and quiet. (slow/ high-speed)
7. Is it possible to understand whether a car runs _____ petrol or diesel? (on/ with)
8. Most _____ have one large rotor in the front and a smaller one in the back. (helicopters/ airplanes)

III. Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box.

drive	rides	fly	sail	pedaled
crashed	float	flopped	hovers	piloted

1. My brother _____ to school on his bicycle.
2. Yesterday afternoon, we rented a swan boat and _____ around the lake.
3. Some transport inventions became popular, but others _____!
4. The plane _____ into Trinity Bay and broke apart.
5. They sold everything and bought a boat _____ around the world.
6. _____ cars that can _____ in the sky are coming sooner than you think.
7. She stopped rowing and let the boat _____ with the stream.
8. He _____ the helicopter from Paris to Deauville.

9. Will cars of the future ever _____ themselves?
10. We all want to ride on a skateboard that actually _____ above the ground.

IV. Fill in each blank in the sentences with one word.

high-speed	jet pack	driverless	bullet train	underwater
airplane	bike	supersonic	train	boat

1. It's amazing to take a _____ under that huge waterfall.
2. I'd like to ride a _____ around some small fishing villages.
3. There's a famous _____ that goes all over Europe. It's called the Eurorail.
4. He'd prefer to have a _____. He will wear it on his back.
5. _____ travelers can choose between three kinds of tickets: first class, business class, and economy class
6. You can work or even sleep in a _____ car.
7. Japanese _____ train that can run at 603 kilometres an hour.
8. I wish I could take a(n) _____ train to watch fish swimming around me.
9. _____ is safer and faster than driving car, and much cheaper than travelling by plane.
10. If you have a chance to travel to the Moon, you will be able to go in a _____.

V. Complete the sentences using Future simple tense.

1. What you _____ (do) when you graduate from the university?
2. The airport _____ (be) busy in August.
3. _____ (it snow) this year?
4. _____ (you/ able) find a good job when you leave school?
5. Who do you think _____ (win) the next World Cup?
6. Next week we _____ (have) many kinds of examinations. It _____ (be) a very busy week, I think.
7. In the future, most of Vietnamese people _____ (be able) _____ (speak) English well.
8. Nam is a hard-working student. He _____ (pass) the exam easily this year.
9. The bus is late. It _____ (not arrive) before 5 o'clock.
10. Let's purchase at the supermarket. Coke _____ (be) cheaper.

VI. Fill in the blanks with "will" or "won't" and the suitable verb from the box.

be	live	wear	prevent	go
power	introduce	travel	have	buy

1. They _____ a new autopilot model next Thursday.
2. In ten years' time, workers _____ to do dangerous jobs because robots will take over them.
3. In the future, people _____ to the meeting, they only need a video conference and a reliable meeting application at home.
4. In the future, I _____ a jet pack on my back so that I can fly anywhere easily.
5. Solar energy _____ everything in the future.
6. The Sky Safety System _____ everyone from crashing.
7. People _____ longer thanks to the good medical services.
8. Driverless cars _____ green and popular in the next few years.
9. I _____ a petrol-powered car in the future because it's not eco-friendly.
10. In the future, most people _____ on flying trains.

VII. Make short exchanges about travelling in the future, using prediction with *will* or *won't*.

Ex: People / travel by train/ Yes.

A: Will people travel by train?

B: Yes, they will.

1. people/travel by plane/No.

A: _____

B: _____

2. people/ travel by rocket/ Yes.

A: _____

B: _____

3. regulations for flying cars/Yes.

A: _____

B: _____

4. driverless cars/ popular in the next decade/ Yes.

A: _____

B: _____

5. more accidents in the sky/ No.

A: _____

B: _____

6. all vehicles/solar energy/Yes.

A: _____

B: _____

7. a kind of train in the sky to carry a lot of passengers/ No.

A: _____

B: _____

8. driverless cars/ prevent/ accidents/ Yes.

A: _____

B: _____

VIII. Choose the correct completion in the brackets.

1. A: Excuse me. Is this (your/ yours) _____ umbrella?

B: I don't have an umbrella. Ask Ken. Perhaps it is (him/ his) _____.

2. A: When do (your/ yours) _____ begin?

B: September 2nd. How about (your/ yours) _____? When do (your/yours) _____ begin?

A: (My/ Mine) _____ begin on August 23rd.

3. 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.

4. 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 and good sauce. (Her/ Hers) _____ is thick and rich.

B: In truth, making spaghetti sauces is easy, but everyone's sauce is just a little different.

IX. Complete the sentences with personal pronoun, adjective possessive and possessive pronoun.

1. Vicky and Fiona never phone Ann, but _____ always phones _____.

2. We study English, these English books are _____, but those Spanish books are Sinead's. _____ studies Spanish.

3. Gordon likes Jenny, but he doesn't like _____ family and _____ don't like _____.

4. Lizzy has a toy. That toy is _____. It's _____ toy. Give it to _____.

5. Hey! That isn't your bike, it's _____ is over there.

6. Susan has got two dogs. She loves _____ and they love _____ too.
7. My cat eats a lot. _____ plate is always empty.
8. Tom's sister has got a car. _____ drives _____ car to work, and if Tom is late for school, _____ drives _____ there.
9. We gave Peter and Molly _____ address, and they gave _____.
10. Nick and I have a friend in Dublin. _____ name is Paul. We visit _____ every year, and he visits _____ sometimes.

X. Circle the correct answer.

1. I forgot my books so I had to use **(her/ hers/ she)**.
2. Kelly and Mandy lives with **(their/ theirs)** parents in a cottage in Australia.
3. Is this your purse? - No, it belongs to Jane. It's **(her/ hers)**.
4. My motorbike runs on solar energy. What about **(your/ yours)**?
5. We live in a flat. **(Our/ Ours)** is spacious and cozy.
6. Brian will be 10 years old this May. **(He/ His)** birthday is on the 20th of May.
7. Those are my classmates. **(Their/ Theirs)** houses are near my house.
8. My sister and I love travelling on **(our/ ours)** driverless car so much.
9. My dream is to live in a house under the sea, but **(him/ his)** is not the same.
10. His favourite means of transport is a flying car, but **(her/ hers)** is a skyTrain.

XI. Match the sentences.

A	B
1. Will there be traffic jams in the sky?	A. Why do you think it is a good solution?
2. Smart bike is a good solution for cities.	B. I don't know, but it will be very fast.
3. Will that solar-powered ship be able to cross oceans?	C. You're right. The environment will become greener too.
4. Oliver often goes to school on foot.	D. Really? You should try once.
5. How fast will we travel with this new ship?	E. No, there won't be.
6. I've never sailed a boat before.	E. Your choice is different from mine.
7. Do you like travelling by train?	G. How convenient it is!
8. My choice for future transport is robot cars.	H. It probably won't.
9. Scientists will invent 'greener' vehicles.	I. Yes, I do. How about you?
10. I will always be able to detect my bike with the GPS.	J. Walking is good for his health.

Your answer:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	-----

XII. Choose the best answer.

1. When he was 8 years old, he had an accident and broke _____ leg.

- A. mine B. he C. his D. him

2. The teacher gave the students _____ homework.

- A. they B. their C. theirs D. them

3. This is a picture of Picasso. Do you like _____?

- A. them B. their C. theirs D. they

4. This isn't your chairs. It's _____.

- A. my B. me C. I D. Mine

5. I want to find _____ key. I cannot go home without it.

- A. me B. my C. I D. Mine

6. How many people are there in _____ family?

- A. you B. your C. yours D. you're

7. My jacket is on the chair, _____ is on the table.

- A. she B. her C. hers D. she's

8. This is Mr. and Mrs. Smith, those are _____ children.

- A. they B. them C. theirs D. their

9. That isn't _____ mobile phone.

- A. Lan B. Lan's C. Lans D. Lan is

10. I will present _____ idea to the company tomorrow.

- A. mine B. my C. me D. I

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

pedestrians	parking	smarter	electric
four	energy	ride	other

On a sunny day people went to a transportation show in Los Angeles to see small vehicles that looked like colorful eggs. The automobiles were electric, rolled on two wheels instead of (1) _____ and held only two passengers. Thanks to their tiny size, six of the vehicles would fit in a (2) _____ spot.

Scientists and engineers are finding new ways to make cars safer, smarter and more efficient, or use less (3) _____. New cars may help you keep track of your health by reminding you to take medication. If it's (4) _____ your car may send you a text reminding you to recharge. Cars will talk to (5) _____ cars, your computer, your phone and almost any other device. They'll help drivers save energy, watch out for other drivers and avoid (6) _____. This is the future of automobiles: safer, (7) _____ and more energy-conscious. As an added bonus, they might even drive themselves down the highway or through a city. You can sit back and enjoy the (8) _____.

II. Read the passage and circle A, B or C to complete the sentences.

Travelling in the future will be much easier and safer.

People may travel in a driverless car. Even old and disabled people will be able to use it, because the car can drive itself. However, a driverless car will be expensive. People can choose to go on foot on moving pavements. A Swiss company has invented a system of high-speed moving pavements. People will go through the streets at up to 15 kilometers per hour just by standing on the pavements. This will reduce travelling time of pedestrians and traffic jams effectively. Therefore, more people will leave their vehicles home.

Ex: Travelling in the future will be much _____ and safer.

A. easier B. more easily C. easiest

1. People may travel _____ a driverless car.

A. at B. in C. on

2. Even old and disabled people will be able to use it, because the car can _____ itself.

A. drive B. ride C. pedal

3. People can choose to go _____ foot on moving pavements.

A. with B. on C. in

4. A Swiss company has invented a system of _____ moving pavements.

A. high-speed B. low-speed C. slow

5. More people _____ their vehicles home.

A. leave B. will leaving C. will leave

III. Read the following passage, and then tick the correct answer: True (T), or False (F).

Thinking about how we will be travelling in 10 or 20 years is very interesting. Will we still be using planes or will we be flying our cars from Paris to London? Here are some suggestions.

SkyTrain

Currently being developed at NASA, SkyTrain looks like the monorail at Disney World. Moving at 240km/h and using small amount of energy, it could be the future of city transportation. Sky Train has the passenger capacity of 6-lane highway.

Flying cars

Zhu Wenxi and Lai Zexin, Chinese students, have designed a solar- powered flying car that doesn't need a runway to take off. If you have about 2 hundred thousand dollars, you will own this vehicle soon.

An electric minibus

The minibus Cameo, designed by Martin Pes, can carry 32 passengers but it is small enough to get its way out of a traffic jam. Its electric motor and low weight mean that it can be recharged in seconds while stopping and it has zero emission.

An eco-taxi

Taxis are bad for the environment and traffic jams. We enter the eco- taxi, and individual taxis form a train powered by solar panels.

	True	False
1. SkyTrain is fast but cannot be used as a means of transportation in the city.		
2. Flying cars designed by two Chinese students run on solar energy		
3. Flying cars don't need a long runway to take off.		
4. Because it is small, an electric minibus can avoid traffic jams.		
5. Several eco-taxis can form a line moving together, using solar energy		

D. WRITING

I. Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence.

1. everything/ will/ Solar energy/ power/ for/ green future/ the/.

2. instead of/ You/ picked up/ probably/ my keys/ yours/.

3. the/ think/ will/ most popular means/ transport/ smart bikes/I/ be/ of/.

4. lots/ jet/a/ of/ will/ pack/ take/ space/ not/.

5. travel/ by/ people/ will/ on/ driverless/ 2050/ most/ trains/?

6. bike/ is/ belongs/ the/ mine/ the/ and/ Minh/ green/ other/ to/.

7. future/solar/very/in/energy/be popular/the/will/.

8. travel/ many/ spaceship/ the/ 2030/ people/ on/ moon/ a/ will/ to/ by/.

II. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

1. They intend to buy a new motorbike.

→ They will

2. Julia is one of my friends.

→ Julia is a

3. We usually go to school by bike.

→ We usually

4. My dad usually goes to work by motorcycle.

→ My dad usually

5. Do you go to school on foot?

→ Do you

6. My mum drives me to the bus station.

→ My mum

7. My bicycle isn't as expensive as yours.

→ Your bicycle

8. Find a gas station or we will run out of fuel soon.

→ If we don't

9. Who does the motorbike belong to?

→ Whose

10. This is Mary's new car.

→ This new car?

III. Write the paragraphs of about 70 words about the advantages of some means of transport, using the prompts given, start your writing as shown below.

I think people will like travelling by _____ in the future because it has several advantages.

First, a skyTrain: run on electricity with no emission;

Second: reduce greenhouse gases, depend less on fossil fuels;

Third: reduce traffic jams because more people use public transportation; fewer vehicles on the road.

13. What are you folding your clothes for? _____ on a picnic?
 A. You will go B. Will you go C. You won't go D. Won't you go
14. He hates me so I know he _____ me his bike.
 A. won't lend B. will lend C. won't borrow D. will borrow
15. "Tom is going to be famous someday. He has appeared in three movies already". - "I'm sure he _____ a star."
 A. will be B. won't be C. be will D. be won't
16. I think means of transport in the future _____ petrol.
 A. aren't using B. aren't going to use
 C. won't use D. won't be using
17. The driver pulls the handle of the Segway to go back or _____ it to go forward.
 A. pushes B. brakes C. circles D. turns
18. These suitcases belong to you and your wife. These suitcases are _____.
 A. yours B. your's C. hers D. ours
19. The teacher told the children to open _____ books.
 A. their B. theirs C. their's D. his
20. He enjoys _____ a horse when he has free time.
 A. riding B. flying C. pedaling D. driving

III. Complete the sentence with will and one the verbs in the box to make some prediction about the future.

commute	have	become	live	see
learn	be	build	be	produce

- There _____ many skyscrapers in the next 30 years.
- If you break the speed limit, you _____ a car crash.
- If you leave soon, you [not] _____ stuck in the gridlock.
- We _____ many flying vehicles in the sky in the future.
- Do you think that human beings _____ in outer space?
- People _____ more overpasses to reduce traffic jam in crowded cities.
- Bullet trains _____ very popular in the next 10 years.
- My brother _____ to ride a monowheel and my father will teach him.
- They _____ electricity from wave power.
- More and more people _____ by high-speed trains in the future.

IV. Complete the sentences with correct prepositions by, in or on.

1. He travels to workt _____ rain.
2. All the people _____ the bus looked at me.
3. Rescue workers _____ the helicopter looked for survivors.
4. It takes about 30 minutes _____ foot, or 10 minutes _____ car.
5. She got _____ her car and drove off.
6. They sent me home _____ a taxi.
7. My sister went back home _____ taxi.
8. There were a lot of people _____ the bus.
9. They had a holiday _____ the boat in the countryside.
10. There were a lot of tourists _____ the train.

V. Give the correct form of the word in the blankets.

1. They ride their bicycles to the countryside for _____. (PLEASE)
2. Our _____ from London to Sydney took 24 hours. (FLY)
3. Tom rode his bike _____ and had an accident. (CARE)
4. We couldn't see the airplane because it _____ behind the cloud. (APPEAR)
5. We are talking about the real _____ of flying cars. (EXIST)
6. Travelling by train is very _____. (ATTRACT)
7. Travelling a lot will _____ our minds. (BROAD)
8. It is _____ to drive on the left in Viet Nam (LEGAL)

VI. Choose the word or phrase that needs correction.

1. This bike is mine (A), but (B) the bike's (C) lock chain is their (D).
2. I don't know (A) what personal (B) vehicle we ride (C) in (D) the future.
3. Hers (A) bicycle is the red one (B), which is parked next to (C) yours (D).
4. You (A) should enjoy you (B) music while letting others (C) enjoy theirs (D).
5. These (A) children often (B) go (C) to school by (D) foot.
6. I'm in a bus (A) to (B) Binh Dinh to (C) join in a meeting there (D).
7. Will we traveling (A) in driverless (B) and high-speed (C) cars in (D) the future?
8. I think (A) more (B) people will be using (C) public transportation in the future (D).

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

How does a rocket get to outer space?

A rocket uses fuel to make power for the engine. The fuel is set on fire inside the rocket. As the fuel burns, it creates gases that have great pressure. These gases are blasted out of the rocket engines. These gases all go out the bottom of the rocket engine where it is open. They come out so fast and with

so much power that the rocket is pushed up. It is pushed up so hard that the rocket overcomes the force of gravity, which tries to keep everything on the ground. The force that pushes up against the front of the rocket is called thrust.

Unlike an airplane, a rocket does not use wings to help it fly. It just uses the power and force created by the burning fuel to make enough thrust.

1. Where is the fuel set on fire?

2. How do the gases come out to make the rocket be pushed up?

3. What does the force of gravity try to do?

4. What is thrust?

5. What does an airplane use to help it fly?

VIII. Choose A, B or C to fill in the blank.

Thinking about how we might be (1) _____ in 10, 20 or even 500 years is enough to make the mind melt. Will we still even be using 128 planes (perhaps we (2) _____ flying our cars from Seattle to Paris)? What if in 100 years we could (3) _____ straight to our next holiday destination?

While we (4) _____ engineers and designers all over the world are testing out what could become the (5) _____ of the future. Witness the just-launched prototype of the 'Superbus', described by CNN as the love child of a DeLorean and a stretch limo. We get the feeling these vehicles are often designed to be fast, fuel-efficient and, well, out-of-this-world.

Granted, some of them may never (6) _____ to our roads, skies or teleportation passageways', but it's fun envisioning what the (7) _____ may hold.

1. A. travel	B. travelled	C. travelling
2. A. are	B. want	C. will be
3. A. teleport	B. hire	C. play
4. A. fantasy	B. fantasize	C. fantastic
5. A. transport	B. means	C. vehicles

6. A. find it	B. make it	C. do it
7. A. future	B. people	C. human

IX. Read the passage, and then tick the correct answer: True (T), or False (F).

Vehicles in the near future, will be fuel efficient, zero emission, and use high tech electronics and software to assist drivers in a variety of ways. Vehicles will communicate with each other, with the road and with traffic signals. Autos and trucks of the future will use vision enhancement devices to help you navigate through bad weather, let you see around them, or warn you of a possible collision with a pedestrian or animal. They will also let you know if you are getting drowsy or straying from your lane. In twenty years, cars of the future will be different than the automobiles of today, and so will the driving experience.

	True	False
1. Vehicles will always cause greenhouse gases.		
2. People can connect with others in different cars in the future.		
3. People will be able to drive safely even in bad weather.		
4. Cars will notice people when there is a passenger crossing the lane.		
5. Cars and how to drive will only change after two more decades.		

X. Rewrite the sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given.

1. Skycycling tubes will be easy to drive. (it)

2. My bike is green. (mine)

3. Do flying cars interest you? (interested)

4. It isn't a good idea to go such a long way by bike. (should)

5. Electric cars cause no air pollution, but they still cause traffic jams. (although)

6. Sue is talking to a friend of hers. (one)

7. When I was in secondary school, I usually walk to school. (foot)

8. They will use GPS technology to increase accuracy and shorten routes. (used)

XI. Write a paragraph of around 100 words about the means of transport you would like to use in the future

- What is it?
- How often do you use it?
- Why do you like using it?

UNIT 12. ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

Grammar

◆ Articles

Pronunciation

◆ Intonation

GRAMMAR

❄ ARTICLES (MẠO TỪ)

Mạo từ (article) được chia làm 2 loại: mạo từ xác định (definite article) "the" và mạo từ không xác định (Indefinite article) gồm "a, an".

Indefinite article “a/an” (Mạo từ không xác định)	
• Chỉ dùng với danh từ số ít	We have a lesson tomorrow.
• Lần đầu được nhắc đến	I have a book.
• Miêu tả nghề nghiệp	She is a teacher.
• Miêu tả đặc điểm	This is a nice car.

Definite article “the” (Mạo từ xác định)	
• Được nhắc đến từ lần thứ hai trở đi.	I have a book. The book is about history.
• Đối tượng cụ thể	The children are in the garden.
• Vật duy nhất	The Sun is shining.
• Địa danh chung	I go to the zoo after school.
• So sánh nhất	He is the best student.
• Nhạc cụ	She is playing the guitar.
• The + tính từ để chỉ một nhóm đối tượng	the poor; the rich, the old, ...

No article (Không dùng mạo từ)	
• Trước tên quốc gia, châu lục, tên núi, hồ, đường phố (Trừ những nước theo chế độ Liên bang)	<i>I'm from China. She lives in the US.</i>
• TV	I like watching TV
• Ngôn ngữ, môn học	I have English every day.
• Next, last	Let's go skiing next week.

• Từ sử dụng với nghĩa chung	I don't like snakes.
• Bữa ăn	I have egg and bread for breakfast.
• Năm, tháng, ngày	She was born in 2010.

PRONUNCIATION

☑ INTONATION IN QUESTIONS (Ngữ điệu trong câu hỏi)

1. We use rising intonation for yes/ no question. (Chúng ta lên giọng đối với câu hỏi yes/ no question.)

- Do you like playing football? ↗
- Are you interested in books? ↗
- Can you play tennis? ↗

2. We use falling intonation for Wh-question. (Chúng ta xuống giọng với câu hỏi Wh-question.)

What	What are you doing?	↘
When	When is she going to the cinema?	↘
Where	Where do you live?	↘
Why	Why do you like learning English?	↘
How	How are you?	↘
Which	Which sport do you like?	↘
Who	Who will look after the children?	↘
How many	How many books do you have?	↘
How much	How much oil do you need?	↘

EXERCISE

A. PHONETICS

I. Put the sentences into the correct column.

1. Whose book is on the desk?
2. Do about 2 billion people around the world speak English?
3. Is Canada the world's second largest country by area?
4. Which is the national symbol of Canada?
5. How far is English spread nowadays?
6. Should we consider English an official language?
7. How much is an online English course?

8. Is it useful to learn English from YouTube?
9. What countries have English as an official language?
10. How will you use English in the future?
11. Do you really need a public speaking course?
12. When did you first start studying English?
13. Would you like to learn a language this summer?
14. Do you need to learn the irregular verbs in English?
15. What are the best countries in Europe to study English?
16. How many people speak English in Europe?

Rising intonation	Falling intonation

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Match the countries with people and capitals.

Countries	People	Capitals
1. The UK	Canadian	Canberra
2. The USA	Indian	Ottawa
3. Canada	C. Malaysian	London
4. Australia	Australian	New Delhi
5. New Zealand	New Zealander	Kuala Lumpur
6. Ireland	British	Dublin
7. Malaysia	American	Washington, D. C.
8. India	Irish	Wellington

Your answer:

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

II. Complete the sentences with the words given.

historic	coastline	tourist attractions	tour	tattoo
official language	native speakers	island country	aborigines	landscape

1. The _____ was beautiful and the people were really friendly.

2. Local people tried to raise funds for the restoration of _____ buildings.
3. He has the _____ of a snake on his left arm.
4. Indonesia is the world's largest _____ by area, with a population of over 270 million.
5. They took a _____ to Niagara Falls on the border between Canada and the USA.
6. They drove along California's rocky _____ and enjoyed the breeze from the sea.
7. People are making efforts to respect the customs of the _____ in Australia.
8. For the spoken languages, students in our school are taught by _____.
9. English is the _____ in India and some other countries in Africa.
10. The Big Ben is one of London's most popular _____.

III. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. Singapore has four _____ languages: English, Malay, Mandarin Chinese, and Tamil, (official/ formal)
2. The _____ culture is rich in tradition and legend, and forms an integral part of New Zealand society. (Celtic/ Maori)
3. British _____ food is full breakfast, fish and chips, the Sunday roast, steak, Kidney pie, Shepherds pie, bangers, and mash, (traditional/ historical)
4. The _____ Opera House in Australia is one of the world's most famous buildings. (Sydney/ Melbourne)
5. The Ireland island is divided into the _____ of Ireland and Northern Ireland. (Republic/ Kingdom)
6. London's _____ Thames is famous for landmarks such as Tower Bridge and the London Eye. (coastline/ river)
7. A _____ English speaker is a person whose mother tongue is English. (native/ foreign)
8. People often talk about English as a _____ language or lingua franca. (local/global)
9. New Zealand's national animal, the _____ is the only bird, which does not have a tail. (kangaroo/ kiwi)
10. Buckingham _____ is the Queen's residence in London, as well as her administrative headquarters. (Castle/ Palace)

IV. Match the sentence halves to have interesting facts about English- speaking countries.

1. In Canada, New Year's Day	
2. First names are used more frequently in	
3. Recently, many places in New Zealand have been	

4. Maori people use the hongi - touching noses - to greet	
5. Since its beginning more than a century ago, the slouch hat	
6. For over 130 years, Akubra hats have made	
7. Aberdeen in Scotland has become an important centre	
8. Canada shares the longest land border	
9. Ireland has won	
10. In Canada you should maintain	

A. for the oil industry since the finding of oil in the North Sea.

B. people they feel safe and familiar with.

C. the Eurovision Song Contest seven times.

D. Australia than in other countries.

E. eye contact while you are shaking hands.

F. has become one of the most distinctive items of Australian clothing.

G. has a long tradition of celebration.

H. in the world with the United States.

I. its legendary stories in Australia.

J. called with two names - one English, and one Maori.

V. Give the useful advice using “you should” or “you shouldn’t” in English-speaking countries.

Countries	Do's	Dont's
The USA	tip at restaurants and bars (15-25%)	smoke cigarettes
The UK	bring a gift for the host and hostess	chew with your mouth open
Canada	revere punctuality	eat while walking in public
Australia	observe the green man at pedestrian crossings	swim outside the flags
New Zealand	respect Maori traditions and culture	buy wine from restaurants

1. In the USA, you should _____

but you shouldn't _____

2. In the UK, you should _____

but you shouldn't _____

3. In Canada, you should _____

but you shouldn't _____

4. In Australia, you should _____

but you shouldn't _____

5. In New Zealand, you should _____

but you shouldn't _____

VI. Choose the correct article *a /an, the* or *0* (no article).

1. Lucy is ***an/ the*** artist, musician, and director.
2. He was born in ***the /0*** Mexico City, ***a / the*** capital of ***a /0*** Mexico.
3. In 2004, he made ***a/ the*** film called A Day Without a Mexican.
4. It's ***the /an / 0*** interesting movie.
5. There was ***0 / the/ a*** cake on the table.
6. Australia is ***a/ the*** smallest of the world's continents.
7. Northern Ireland has ***the/ an*** area of 14,160 square kilometres.
8. Do I need a Canadian visa if I have ***a/an*** United States visa?
9. Canada is ***an/ a*** huge country on the North American continent.
10. Cardiff is the largest city and also ***an/the*** capital of Wales.

VII. Complete the sentences with *a/an, the* or *0* (no article).

1. I'm glad that you had _____ wonderful time here.
2. It takes me _____ hour to get to Melbourne, _____ city with 4 seasons in _____ day.
3. What about taking _____ tour to Phillip Island?
4. My mother went to _____ school to meet _____ principal this morning.
5. Last summer, we travelled to many places. We visited _____ Taj Mahal in _____ India, climbed _____ Mount Everest in _____ Himalayas, and took a cruise to _____ Bahamas.
6. I love _____ Spain. I find _____ Spanish very friendly, but I can't say much in _____ Spanish.
7. My friend Brian is _____ Scot. On _____ special occasions, he wears _____ kilt and plays the bagpipe.
8. _____ Mississippi River flows into _____ Gulf of Mexico in _____ state of Louisiana.
9. After _____ World War II, _____ United Nations was formed.
10. People eat chocolate all over _____ world. It is probably _____ most popular candy.

VIII. Choose the best answer.

1. Lake Wanaka is called _____ natural paradise.
A. a B. an C. the D. 0
2. In Adelaide, south of Australia, _____ sun doesn't set until 9 p.m in summer.
A. 0 B. the C. a D. an
3. New Zealand is _____ small island country in the southwestern Pacific Ocean.
A. 0 B. an C. a D. the
4. New York is _____ biggest city but not _____ capital of _____ USA.
A. a / the / the B. the / the / the C. the/a/the D. the / the / 0
5. _____ Union Flag, or Union jack, is _____ national flag of the United Kingdom.
A. An - a B. The - an C. A - a D. The - the
6. Australia is distinctive because it is _____ island, _____ country, and _____ continent.
A. an - a - a B. the - a - a C. the - the - the D. a - an - an
7. I have _____ list of countries and territories where English is _____ official language.
A. the - a B. a - an C. a - the D. an - an
8. Jamaica is _____ third-largest English-speaking country in _____ Western Hemisphere.
A. the - a B. a - the C. the - the D. a - a

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the passage carefully, and then answer the questions below.

Easy English?

English is an important global language, but that doesn't mean it is easy to learn. Many experts have tried to make English easier to learn, but they weren't always successful.

In 1930, Professor CK Ogden of Cambridge University invented Basic English. It had only 850 words (and just eighteen verbs) and Ogden said most people could learn it in just thirty hours. The problem was that people who learned Basic English could write and say simple messages, but they couldn't understand the answers in 'real' English! It was also impossible to explain a word if it wasn't in the Basic English word list.

RE Zachrisson, a university professor in Sweden, decided that the biggest problem for learners of English was spelling, so he invented a language called AngliC. AngliC was similar to English, but with much simpler spelling. 'Father' became 'faadher' 'new' became 'nue' and 'years' became 'yeerz'.

Unfortunately, for some students of English, Anglic never became popular.

Even easier is the language which ships' captains use: it is called 'Seaspeak'. Seaspeak uses a few simple phrases for every possible situation. In Seaspeak, for example, you don't say, 'I didn't understand, can you repeat that?' it is just, "Say again." No more grammar!

In the age of international communication through the Internet, a new form of English might appear. A large number of the world's e-mails are in English and include examples of 'NetLingo' like OIC (Oh, I see) and TTYL (Talk to you later).

1. What is the role of English?

2. When did Professor Ogden invent Basic English? How many words did it have?

3. Why did Professor Zachrisson invent Anglic? What happened to it?

4. What is the feature of Seaspeak?

5. What has appeared in the age of international communication through the Internet?

II. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

lakes	north	valleys	country
Scotland	melted	also	islands

The United Kingdom, also called the U.K., consists of a group of (1) _____ off the northwest coast of Europe. It is a unique (2) _____ made up of four nations: England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. England, Wales, and Scotland (3) _____ make up Great Britain.

Much of the (4) _____ and west of the U.K. is covered in high ground, knife-edge mountain ridges separated by deep (5) _____. This terrain was shaped in the last Ice Age, when thick glaciers covered the land.

In the south of England, the countryside is mostly rolling hills. In northwest England and the Scottish Highlands are dozens of (6) _____, called lochs. These were left behind when the Ice Age glaciers (7) _____. They tend to be long and narrow, and some are very deep. Legends say that a giant monster called Nessie lives in Loch Ness in (8) _____.

D. WRITING

I. Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence.

1. Australia / its / is / for / famous / kangaroos.

2. The / is / New Liberty / Statue / in / of / York.

3. family / in / and / her / The / live /a/ Queen / Buckingham Palace.

4. Are / there / people / sheep/than / in / New Zealand? / more

5. Disneyland /is/ the I centres / world. / the biggest /entertainment I in / one of

6. global / is / London / a / population /city / a /with / of / over 14 million

7. languages/ English/ are/ the/ official/ Canada/ of/ and French

8. United Kingdom/ individual countries/ The/ is/ a/ between/ four/union

II. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

1. They don't allow tourists to cross the river at night.

→ The tourists mustn't

2. Not many people can explore the White House.

→ Only a

3. Shall we go out for a walk around the hotel's garden?

→ Let's

4. The United States of America has many famous landmarks.

→ There

5. You should join the English club at your school.

→ Why don't you?

TEST FOR UNIT 12

I. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

1. A. generate	B. electric	C. hydrogen	D. energy
2. A. density	B. atmosphere	C. energy	D. solution
3. A. emission	B. driverless	C. consumption	D. abundant
4. A. iconic	B. elevate	C. animal	D. aerial
5. A. industry	B. beautiful	C. expensive	D. difficult

II. Choose the best answer.

- The red _____ is one of the best known of Australia's native animals.
A. whale B. squirrel C. kangaroo D. kiwi
- Fossil fuels _____ formed from plants and animals that millions of years ago.
A. are – lived B. were – lives C. were – lived D. are – live
- There _____ over 10 million sheep but just 3 million people in Wales.
A. was B. were C. is D. are
- They looked at our pictures, but they didn't show us _____.
A. theirs B. their C. them D. they
- Canada and _____ USA share _____ longest international border in _____ world.
A. the – the – a B. the – a – the C. the – the – the D. the – the – a
- Maori people in New Zealand like having _____ on their bodies.
A. images B. symbols C. tattoos D. flowers
- You can see _____ on the Canadian national flag.
A. the maple leaf B. the red leaf C. the rose D. the oak tree
- New Zealand has two main _____. - The North and The South, and lies next to Australia.
A. cities B. islands C. capitals D. lakes
- _____ has a unique culture with traditions such as bagpipes, kilts and highland dancing.
A. England B. Wales C. Scotland D. Northern Ireland
- A man from England is called a(n) _____.
A. British B. Englishman C. Scot D. Irish
- Aboriginal Australians who live in Australia for a long time are _____ people there.
A. native B. nation C. foreign D. national
- _____ is the nation's capital and the fourth largest urban region in Canada.

A. Montreal B. Ottawa C. Wellington D. Canberra

13. Jim wanted to _____ the boat alone, but his parents didn't agree.

A. let B. travel C. get D. sail

14. Scotland only shares a border with _____.

A. Wales B. Northern Ireland C. England D. Britain

15. These are some pictures of planets. Do you like _____?

A. them B. their C. theirs D. they

16. There is _____ difference between being _____ permanent resident and being _____ Australian citizen.

A. a-a-a B. a-a-an C. a-the-a D. a-a-the

17. In _____ range of natural habitats, there is _____ abundance of wildlife species across Scotland.

A. a - an B. an - a C. an - an D. a – a

18. New Zealand is famous for the _____ beauty of its mountains and forests.

A. scene B. scenery C. scenically D. scenic

19. Australians are native speakers of English because they use it as their mother _____.

A. land B. birth C. tongue D. mouth

20. Niagara Falls is a spectacular waterfall in _____.

A. Wales B. Ireland C. Canada D. New Zealand

III. Complete the sentences with *the* or *0* (zero article).

1. Have you ever been to _____ British Museum.

2. Hyde Park is a very large park in _____ central London.

3. Grand Hotel is in _____ Baker Street

4. They flew to New York from _____ Gatwick Airport near London.

5. David is a student at _____ Liverpool University.

6. Sydney is _____ capital city of the state of New South Wales.

7. Australia is _____ world's sixth-largest country.

8. Vancouver is _____ major city in western Canada.

9. What are the benefits of being _____ Australian citizen?

10. Northern Ireland is _____ smallest country in the UK.

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

1. (New Zealand / have) _____ the cleanest and safest air on the planet?

2. When you travel, remember (use) _____ a map to find the way around.

3. Canadians (play) _____ ice hockey in the winter.
4. New Zealanders (love) _____ outdoor activities such as skiing, boating and bushwalking.
5. (you I visit) _____ London next week?
6. Can you (give) _____ me an example of an English-speaking country?
7. My niece (study) _____ in Canada now.
8. The River Thames (run) _____ through London.
9. Scottish men usually (wear) _____ kilts at their traditional festivals.
10. In 2021, Stonehenge (attract) _____ only 334 thousand visitors due to the COVID-19.

V. Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition.

1. Let's take a tour _____ a river!
2. A tower is a narrow building _____ a small top.
3. Do you know much _____ Australia?
4. New Zealand consists _____ the North Island and the South Island.
5. Bangkok is the most popular city _____ tourists in Thailand.
6. More than half _____ all the lakes _____ the world are in Canada.
7. The Canadian territory of Nunavut lies closest _____ the North Pole.
8. Ireland is famous _____ its marvelous views, both of the land and the sea.
9. Kangaroos are native _____ Australia. It's their home.
10. _____ the top _____ the mountain, we can have a breathtaking view of the valley below.

VI. Choose the word or phrase that needs correction.

1. England has (A) a (B) large economy and uses (C) the pound sterling as their (D) currency.
2. Ms. Elizabeth is an (A) English teacher at a (B) school in a (C) centre of the (D) town.
3. Birmingham has played a (A) important part in (B) the (C) history of modern sport (D).
4. He still speak (A) English with a (B) Scottish accent although (C) he left (D) Scotland twenty years ago.
5. Emigration was (A) an (B) important feature of British (C) society in 19th century (D).

VII. Complete the following passage with the words below.

population	writing	education	managers
teachers	language	students	ability

English is the official (1) _____ of the Philippines. English-medium (2) _____ began in the Philippines in 1901 after the arrival of some 540 US (3) _____. English was also chosen for newspapers and magazines, the media, and literary (4) _____.

The latest results from a recent survey suggest that about 65 percent of the (5) _____ of the Philippines has the (6) _____ to understand spoken and written English, with 48 percent stating that they can write standard English.

The economy is based on English, and successful workers and (7) _____ are fluent in English. Therefore, many schools know that their (8) _____ must be fluent in English to be successful.

VIII. Choose the item among A, B, C or D that best answers the question about the passage.

Scotland: The Land Of Legends

If we travel all over Scotland, we can see that it consists of three main parts: Lowlands, Uplands and Highlands with their Grampian Mountains, where the tallest mountain peak, Ben Nevis, is located.

You are sure to enjoy the beauty of the Scottish varied landscape: the hills, covered with purple heather, its beautiful lakes (here they are called lochs), its green and narrow valleys.

The biggest and the most beautiful lake in Scotland is Loch Lomond, but the most famous one is Loch Ness with its mysterious monster Nessie. Nessie sometimes appears to scare the tourists but only in fine weather!

But what can be more curious and attractive for tourists than a man in the kilt, playing the bagpipes? The Celts of Scotland made the chequered pattern of tartan - the national dress of the country. The earliest Scots formed themselves into clans (family groups) and the tartan became a symbol of the sense of kinship. There are about 300 different clans in Scotland, and each has its own colour and pattern of tartan together with the motto.

Scotland is a land of many famous people: writers and poets, scientists and philosophers, such as Robert Burns, Arthur Conan Doyle, Alexander Graham Bell, or Alexander Fleming.

1. The tallest mountain peak, Ben Nevis, is located in _____.
A. Lowlands B. Uplands C. Highlands D. England
2. Scotland has beautiful landscape with all of the following except _____.
A. the hills B. the lakes C. the valleys D. the beaches
3. All of the following are true about Loch Ness except _____.
A. it is the most famous lake in Scotland
B. it is the biggest and the most beautiful lake in Scotland
C. its mysterious monster Nessie makes the lake famous
D. Nessie sometimes appears to scare the tourists
4. In early times, each family group was different from each other in _____.

- A. its own color and pattern of tartan together with the motto
- B. the chequered pattern of tartan and the sense of kinship
- C. its green and narrow valley where they lived
- D. its area and population and beautiful landscape

5. The word "**kinship**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. the family group and its symbol
- B. the own color and pattern of tartan
- C. the relationship between clan members
- D. the national dress of the country

IX. Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. French is Montreal's official language.

2. The United States of America consists of 50 states.

3. Most people in Britain speak English with a regional accent.

4. English is one of the eleven official languages in South Africa.

5. First exploratory voyages came to New Zealand by boat.

X. Rewrite the following sentences based on the given words.

1. Canada has the longest coastline in the world. (than)

2. When will you visit Scotland? (pay)

3. Can you show me Malaysia on the map? (where)

4. Is English your native language, Susan? (tongue)

5. How old is the Tower Bridge in London? (age)
