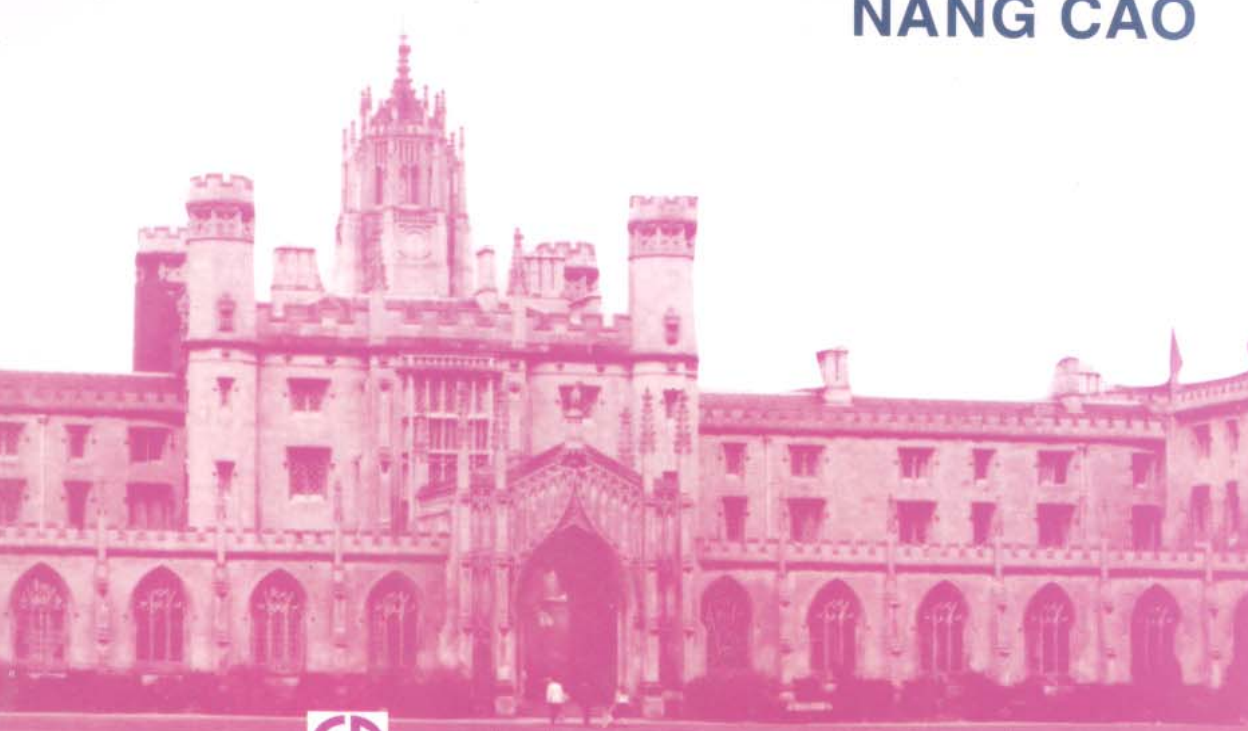


TỬ ANH (Chủ biên)
PHAN HÀ - HUỖNH ĐÔNG HẢI
MAI VI PHƯƠNG - TRẦN VĂN SINH

BÀI TẬP **Tiếng Anh**

12

NÂNG CAO



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC

TỬ ANH (Chủ biên)
PHAN HÀ - HUỲNH ĐỒNG HẢI
MAI VI PHƯƠNG - TRẦN VĂN SINH

BÀI TẬP **Tiếng Anh** **12** NÂNG CAO

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC

Lời nói đầu

Các em học sinh thân mến,

Sách **Bài tập Tiếng Anh 12 nâng cao** là quyển thứ ba trong bộ sách **Bài tập Tiếng Anh nâng cao** cấp Trung học phổ thông dành cho học sinh lớp 12. Sách được biên soạn nhằm bổ sung sách giáo khoa về phân kiến thức ngữ pháp và kiến thức đất nước học và giúp các em có thêm phương tiện để trau dồi thêm việc sử dụng tiếng Anh.

Nội dung sách được phát triển song song với các chủ điểm giao tiếp mà các em đã học trong sách giáo khoa: *Home Life, Cultural Diversity, School Education System, Higher Education, Future Jobs, Economic Reforms, Youth, Future Life, Deserts, Endangered Species, Books, Water Sports, SEA Games, International Organizations, Women and Society* và *Association of Southeast Asian Nations*. Các bài tập ngữ pháp được các tác giả thể hiện theo đường hướng giao tiếp.

Ngoài ra, sách **Bài tập Tiếng Anh 12 nâng cao** còn cung cấp thêm ngữ liệu đọc để các em có thể phát triển kỹ năng đọc – hiểu và bổ sung kiến thức nền về văn hoá, xã hội, thể thao, khoa học, kỹ thuật, v.v.

Tập thể những người biên soạn mong rằng sách **Bài tập Tiếng Anh 12 nâng cao** sẽ giúp các em trong việc tự học và làm bài tập tiếng Anh. Cuối sách có phần đáp án các bài tập. Tuy nhiên, các em cần tự lực làm bài tập và chỉ dùng phần đáp án để kiểm tra lại kết quả đã thực hiện.

CÁC TÁC GIẢ

BOOK MAP

UNIT 1. HOME LIFE • Reading: Someone to Trust • Writing: Informal Letter • Words Combinations with <i>Home</i> and <i>House</i> • Reported Speech: Statements & Questions • Crossword Puzzle	UNIT 4. HIGHER EDUCATION • Asking for and Giving Advice • Reading: Higher Education • Writing: Filling Out a Form • Prepositions Following Verbs • Adverbial Clauses of Place • Conditional Sentences • Vocabulary Brain Shower
UNIT 2. CULTURAL DIVERSITY • Giving Compliments • Reading: Cross-Cultural Marriages • Writing: Developing a Paragraph • Negative Prefixes • Present Simple and Present Progressive Expressing Future Actions • Past Simple and Past Progressive • Present Perfect and Present Perfect Progressive	UNIT 5. FUTURE JOBS • Job Interviewing • Reading: Employment in Japan • Writing: Letter of Application • Expressions with <i>Make</i> and <i>Do</i> • Relative Clauses (Restrictive and Non-restrictive) • Word Puzzle
UNIT 3. SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM • Home-stay in Viet Nam • Reading: School Stories • Writing: Application • <i>-edly</i> Adverbs • Passive Voice	UNIT 6. ECONOMIC REFORMS • Reading: The World Bank • Writing: Sales Analysis • Prepositions After Verbs • Word Derivation • Vocabulary Brain Shower

UNIT 7. YOUTH • Expressing Agreement, Disagreement, and Giving Opinions • Reading: Youth's Lifestyles • Writing: Agenda • Adjectives Describing People's Characters • Articles	UNIT 10. ENDANGERED SPECIES • Making Questions and Answers • Reading: Animal Classification • Writing: Linking Words • Verb Forms • <i>Because</i> and <i>Because of</i> • Phrasal Verbs with <i>Make</i> • Crossword Puzzle
UNIT 8. FUTURE LIFE • Interrupting Politely and Returning to the Topic • Reading: Life in the Future • Writing: Life in the Future • Compound Adjectives (N + Adj.) • Sentences with <i>Although, Even though, Despite / In spite of</i> • Fun Corner	UNIT 11. BOOKS • Reading: Elements of a Short Story • Writing: Summary of a Short Story • Review: Articles – Pronouns • Fun Corner
UNIT 9. DESERTS • Talking about Present-Unreal Situations • Reading: Deserts The Date Palm • Writing a Paragraph • Prepositions • Plural Forms of Nouns • Conditional Sentences • Word Formation • Geography Quiz	UNIT 12. WATER SPORTS • Expressing Opinions and Preferences • Reading: Breathing • Writing: How to Get an A1-Driver's License • Agent Nouns (Noun + <i>-er, -or, -ist</i>) • Adverbial Clauses of Purpose

UNIT 13. SEA GAMES

- Reporting a Soccer Game
- Reading: A Report of the 24th SEA Games
- Writing: An Article on Basketball
- *Play, Do, or Go*
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The + Comparative ... + the + Comparative ...

UNIT 15. WOMEN IN SOCIETY

- Connectives
- Talking: Differences
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- Writing: Requesting Recommendations
- Phrasal Verbs (Verb + *in, into, off, on, out, over, up, for*)
- Adverbial Clauses of Manner
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UNIT 14. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Distinguishing Opinions from Facts
- Reading: International Organizations
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UNIT 16. ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

- Asking for and Giving Information About some ASEAN Countries
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1

HOME LIFE

- Reading: Someone to Trust
- Writing: Informal Letter
- Words Combinations with *Home* and *House*
- Reported Speech: Statements & Questions
- Crossword Puzzle

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. ch ore | B. ch aracter | C. ch allenger | D. ch oice |
| 2. A. ch arity | B. ch aos | C. ch ampion | D. ch in |
| 3. A. th rough | B. th ought | C. en ormous | D. ta ught |
| 4. A. c rop | B. co mmun | C. h ousehold | D. b odily |
| 5. A. d ismayed | B. b attle | C. m agic | D. n ag |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. daughter | B. conflict | C. teenage | D. concern |
| 2. A. argue | B. homework | C. laundry | D. percent |
| 3. A. scenario | B. formula | C. Virginia | D. detergent |
| 4. A. devastate | B. develop | C. associate | D. remember |
| 5. A. according | B. bewildered | C. interesting | D. associate |



LISTENING

a) Listen to an extract of a parent's talking about her way of educating her children on household chores. Number the following words in the order you hear them. Number 1 has been done for you.

_ ① _ never	___ belongings	___ growing	___ quickly
___ laundry	___ patience	___ encourage	___ household
___ toddlers	___ children	___ responsible	___ tidy

b) Listen to the extract again and complete the following sentences with appropriate words from your listening.

1. The above piece of advice was given by a _____ of the speaker.
2. Her children were _____ from a young age to be responsible for their belongings and to help around the house.
3. She's learned _____ in the process as things don't get done as quickly as they used to.
4. Her toddlers have each learned to take their dirty clothes to the _____.
5. By four they make their beds and keep their _____.

SPEAKING

a) Your friend has come back from a trip to the country. Make questions to ask him/her what he/she did there. The first two items have been done for you. Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

1. how / go there

– How did you go there?

– We went there by bus.

2. go swimming

– Did you go swimming?

– Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

3. who / go with you

4. whom / see first

5. a lot of changes in your hometown

6. how long / stay there

7. meet / any of your old friends there

8. when / come back

9. what time / arrive home

10. how / enjoy the trip

b) Now report the questions and answers. The first pair of question and answer has been done for you.

– How did you go there?

→ *I asked my friend how he/she had gone there.*

– We went there by bus.

→ *He/She let me know that he/she had gone there by bus.*

c) Report the following conversation between a man and a woman in a restaurant by completing the second sentence in each pair. Use no more than six words, including the word in italics, in each blank space. The first one has been done for you. Then practice in pairs.

1. "Please lower your voice," she said to him. (*asked*)

She *asked him to lower* his voice.

2. "Listen to what I'm saying," he shouted at her. (*told*)

He _____ what he was saying.

3. "I'll leave unless you lower your voice," she said. (*threatened*)
She _____ if he didn't lower his voice.
4. "Please don't leave. Please don't," he said to her. (*begged*)
He _____.
5. "I'll speak calmly, I really will!" he said. (*promised*)
He _____ calmly.
6. "Am I still speaking too loudly?" he said. (*asked*)
He _____ too loudly.
7. "I'm afraid I can't hear you very well," she answered. (*told*)
She _____ very well.
8. "Why are you speaking so quietly?" she asked. (*asked*)
She _____ so quietly.



READING

Read the following extract and do the tasks below it.

Someone to Trust

Donna's family is new in town. She struggles to make friends, then struggles with whether she should help the friend she isn't supposed to have.

She was in the seventh grade, in a new town and new school. The other kids had known each other since early grade school and had no need for new friends. Teachers had classes to teach and students to discipline. No one spoke to her. After each class, she was herded¹ out into the hallway to a sea of unfamiliar children. She floated to her classes on waves of candy-colored barrettes², knock-off perfumes and designer jeans.

One afternoon, a boy she'd seen in the halls jostled³ through the crowd to walk with her. Eyes trained on fingernails chewed raw, he was trying to ask her a question. Students were loud, she couldn't hear him. His face was flushed. He asked again. "Would you like to go out with me?"



No one before this boy had spoken to her. She could feel his honest nervousness, sensed a kindness in him. She stammered⁴ a response. They would meet at her locker later to go to lunch together. They talked a great deal, saw each other every day. It became more and more apparent to her that teachers and other kids didn't like her new friend. She knew he was considered a "stoner," but he was a nice boy, and his crude vocabulary softened when he was with her.

One Sunday evening, the telephone rang in her family's loud, boisterous⁵ house. The girl's father had answered,

"Yes, we'll accept the charges."⁶ He listened to a frightened voice, and turned to his daughter sternly. "Donna, it's for you."

The girl took the phone meekly. She had no other friends, this could only be the boy. Her father had forbidden her to date before she was sixteen. She answered the phone. On the other line, her only friend shivered into a metallic pay phone halfway across town.

The boy's voice came in shaking gusts. "Hello? Hello? Donna? Is that you?"

"Yeah, it's me." She stretched the phone cord as far as she could, tried to look casual as she whispered into the telephone. He knew about her father, he knew not to call her.



"Oh my god! Oh my god! I don't know what to do ... What am I going to do?"

"Jaime, what's wrong?" She spoke to him hesitantly. She didn't know how to respond. Her father sat in the other room, but she could feel his attention on her.

"M-my dad. My stepdad. He ... I had to run, he kept hitting me. What am I going to do? He said ... he said he'd beat the shit out of me. I can't go back there."

Donna was silent. She knew her father's temper. She had a boyfriend, and her dad wouldn't approve either of her dating or of this boy.

"I'm at the gas station down by the school."

Her dad would have to know, and he would have to take her to pick Jaime up.

"Donna, are you there?"

"Jaime," she spoke softly, slowly. Guilt rumbled up her spine, pushing tears out of her eyes. But her dad ... but she couldn't leave Jaime.

Jaime's voice still shook, but the pleading was gone. "Oh. I see."

"But... but I want to help you. You know about my dad ... "

...

Notes

¹*herd* (v): move people as a group from one place to another

²*barrette* (n): a small plastic or metal object used for keeping a woman's hair in place

³*jostle* (v): push against someone because one is trying to move forward in a crowd

⁴*stammer* (v): have difficulty in saying certain words because of embarrassment or excitement

⁵*boisterous* (a): lively and noisy

⁶In this context, *a collect call* – the person who is called has to pay the charges

a) Check the correct box for true (T), false (F), or no information (NI).

	T	F	NI
1. Donna has a lot of friends in her school.	☐	☐	☐
2. Jaime is her only boyfriend at school.	☐	☐	☐
3. Donna's father is an easygoing man.	☐	☐	☐
4. Jaime lives with his blood father.	☐	☐	☐
5. He called her because she was the only person he trusted.	☐	☐	☐

b) Answer the following questions.

1. What was Donna's father like?
2. What kind of student was Jaime?
3. What happened to the boy?
4. What was Donna's reaction when she heard the news?

c) Pick out all the conversational words in the reading extract above. Then change them into reported speech. The first one has been done for you.

1. "Would you like to go out with me?"

Jaime asked Donna if she wanted to go out with him.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____



WRITING

a) Complete the second sentence in each pair. Use no more than eight words, including the word in *italics*, in each blank space.

1. "Do you have any questions?" the teacher said. (*asked*)
The teacher _____ any questions.
2. "Let's go for a walk after class," Mary said. (*suggested*)
Mary _____ after class.
3. "If I were you, I wouldn't watch so much TV," Dan's uncle said to him. (*advised*)
Dan's uncle _____ so much TV.
4. "Let me help you carry that suitcase," Phi said to the old lady. (*offered*)
Phi _____ the old lady's suitcase.
5. "Thank you for helping me," the old lady said to Phi. (*thanked*)
The old lady _____ her.
6. "I hope you'll forgive me for coming so late," the student said to the teacher. (*apologized*)
The student _____ so late.
7. "I didn't go to the party. I studied at home," Kim said. (*told*)
Kim _____ instead of going to the party.

8. "Your Majesty, I haven't done anything wrong," the man said in a calm voice. (*denied*)

In a calm voice, the man _____.

9. "Take him away and cut off his head!" the king shouted at his soldiers. (*ordered*)

The king _____ and cut off his head.

10. "Do you find it easy to make friends at college?" Kim asks. (*wants to know*)

Kim _____ at college.

- b) Read the first part of the letter and complete it, referring to the story **Someone to Trust**.

Hue City, Oct. 25, 20...

Dear Lee

Many thanks for the photos. They're really nice and everyone looks so friendly and cheerful. I like them very much and I'm looking for some frames to put them in. Great souvenir, isn't it?

Yesterday I read a story about the struggles that a teenager in modern society encounters in her school and family. The story is about the friendship between two children in a new school. The girl's name is

.....

Well, what would you do in such a situation?

I guess I'm a happy person because my parents are nice and considerate people. They are like friends to me, and we talk to each other about everything in life. Hope to hear from you soon.

Love

Mai



USE OF LANGUAGE

a) Read and complete the text with the words from the box. Notice that one word will be used twice.

housekeeper	household	home-cooked	home	househusband
home rules	housewife	home-made	homesick	home-grown
home-brewed	home-stay	housework	house	

My mom is a (1)_____ because she is too weak to work for any company. However, Mom is very good at (2)_____. She prepares good meals for us such as bread, sweet meat, cheese, liquor, and particularly, (3)_____ beer. Thanks to Mom's labor and organization, we have a small backyard garden which provides us with enough (4)_____ organic vegetables.

My dad often invites his friends and associates to enjoy my mom's (5)_____ products. During our parties, Dad usually praises Mom as the best (6)_____ that he has ever seen in the world.

For us, my sister and I, Mom is a beloved and friendly mother. She sets a set of (7)_____ for us to remember where everything in the (8)_____ is and which thing to do at what time. I observe the rules strictly because I do not want any trouble with Mom, the one I love very much. My sister is a little bit untidy and absent-minded. Mom has a little difficulty with her, but, in the long run, they get along well because she is Mom's pet! Dad and I also help her with her assigned (9)_____ chores whenever we see her difficulty.

In addition, I must say that, once in a while, my dad is a very good (10)_____, particularly when Mom is away to visit Grandad, and of course, with the cooperation of his children! When Mom comes back, she usually praises the three of us for taking good care of our (11)_____ and suggests to eat out that night.

Last year I went abroad for a month on a (12)_____ tour. I was (13)_____ very much because I missed my mom's (14)_____ dishes whenever I ate fast food in a cafeteria, or had meals at (15)_____ with the host family.

b) Read the story in A carefully. Then work with a partner and complete the story in B, changing the direct speech of the story into reported speech, and the underlined parts of the story into direct speech.

A

It was nearly midnight when the doorbell rang. I opened the door and saw a girl with a motorbike helmet. She was covered in blood.

"Oh, no," I said. "What has happened?"

"Please help me," the girl said weakly. "There's been an accident. My boyfriend is outside."

I helped her to a chair. She was bleeding a lot. "I'll call an ambulance," I said.

I ran to the living room and phoned for an ambulance. Then I ran back to the girl. But she had disappeared. I went outside, but there was no sign of her or the motorbike in the silent street.

When the ambulance arrived, I explained what had happened. The driver went pale. He said that exactly ten years ago, his daughter and her boyfriend had had a motorbike crash. He went on to say that the boy had been killed instantly. His daughter had gone to ask for help in the house I was now living in, but she had died a few minutes later.

The ambulance left. As I stood in the hall, I noticed there was no longer any blood on the chair where the girl had been sitting.

B

It was nearly midnight when the doorbell rang. I opened the door and saw a girl with a motorbike helmet. She was covered in blood.

I got a terrible shock before I could ask (1)_____. The girl told me (2)_____. There (3)_____ and her boyfriend (4)_____.

I helped her to a chair. She was bleeding a lot. I said (5)_____.

I ran to the living room and phoned for an ambulance. Then I ran back to the girl. But she had disappeared. I went outside, but there was no sign of her or the motorbike in the silent street.

When the ambulance arrived, I explained what had happened. The driver went pale. "Exactly ten years ago," he said, (6)_____. "

He was silent for a moment and then went on, (7)_____. "

The ambulance left. As I stood in the hall, I noticed there was no longer any blood on the chair where the girl had been sitting.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

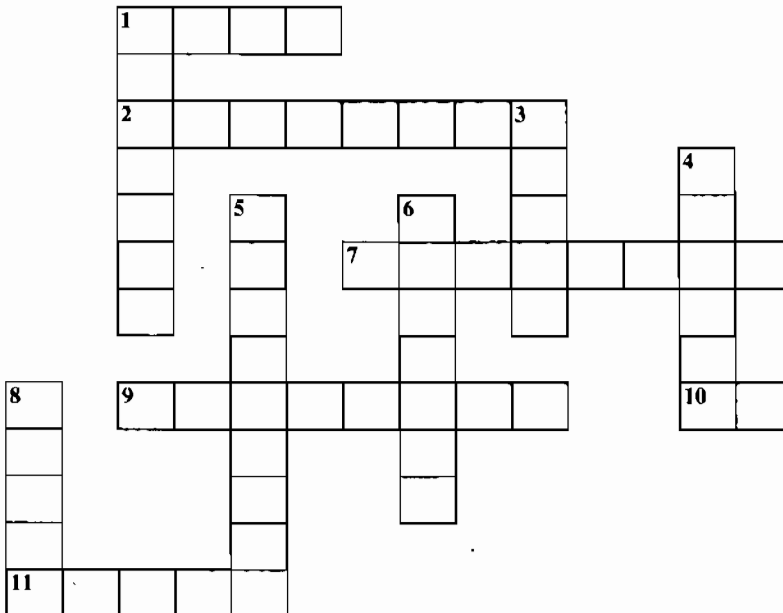
Home Life

Across

1. One that a man marries.
2. You do it in a shop or a market.
7. Your teacher gives it to you to do at home.
9. You do it when something is dirty.
10. Having a screen and used for watching programs
11. One's son or daughter

Down

1. You do it with water.
3. Things you play for fun
4. A mother or a father
5. All the people living together in a house
6. Work in the kitchen
8. Pleasant sounds to listen to



2

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

- Giving Compliments
- Reading: Cross-Cultural Marriages
- Writing: Developing a Paragraph
- Negative Prefixes
- Present Simple and Present Progressive Expressing Future Actions
- Past Simple and Past Progressive
- Present Perfect and Present Perfect Progressive

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. socialize | B. contact | C. background | D. formality |
| 2. A. prolong | B. contact | C. conscious | D. common |
| 3. A. African | B. Japanese | C. partner | D. Canada |
| 4. A. signal | B. sign | C. colleague | D. regard |
| 5. A. cloth | B. trustworthy | C. clothing | D. brother |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. acquaintance | B. symbolize | C. etiquette | D. socialize |
| 2. A. attentive | B. unconscious | C. extended | D. insecure |
| 3. A. compliment | B. respectful | C. interest | D. circumstance |
| 4. A. untrustworthy | B. inattentive | C. diversity | D. encouraging |
| 5. A. mechanize | B. mechanic | C. delicious | D. united |



LISTENING

a) Listen to the recording about cooking and eating habits in Senegal. Then check T (True) or F (False). Correct the false statements.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. People in Senegal are willing to treat their unexpected guests with a meal. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. Traditionally, Senegalese served meals on a table. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. Senegalese do not like fresh French bread. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Visitors can't easily find traditional Senegalese food in large restaurants. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. Senegalese often invite tourists home for lunch. | ☐ | ☐ |

b) Listen to a part of the recording again and complete the following paragraph with appropriate words from your listening.

Cooking and eating in Senegal are based on the tradition of (1)_____. Senegalese often serve big meals, which are aimed at feeding a large family and having enough for the (2)_____ guest. Food is served on a large flat tray, with rice at the bottom and (3)_____ arranged over the top. This is placed on a mat or on the floor, and the family sits around it. Traditionally, eating is done with the (4)_____, so a bowl of water is often placed near the tray before and after the meal for (5)_____. A little rice is rolled up in the fingers into a ball and popped into the mouth. If you feel you cannot manage this, you can use (6)_____.



SPEAKING

Giving Compliments

Make dialogues from the information given.

a) Situation: A and B are classmates. A has a new blouse. B has a new haircut.

A	B
1. gives a compliment on B's new haircut.	1. responds to A's compliment.
2. responds to B's compliment.	2. gives a compliment on A's new blouse.

Example

A: Your new haircut looks nice on you.

B: Thank you. And ... What a beautiful blouse you have!

A: Thanks. Do you like it? I've just bought it at Parkson's.

- b) Situation: A has passed the college entrance examination. B, a friend of A's parents, gives a compliment on A's achievement.

A	B
1. greets B.	1. responds to A's greeting.
2. answers B's question.	2. asks A about the exam result.
3. gives the information.	3. gives a compliment on A's success.
4. responds to B's compliment.	

c) Role play

A is a student; B is A's teacher. B gives a compliment on A's recent writing paper.

Useful Expressions

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| – I'm satisfied with ... | – Thanks. I'm glad you like it. |
| – Your writing is better ... | – It's kind of you to say so. |
| – You've done a good job! | – I'm very happy to hear that. |
| – Congratulations! | – Thanks. I've tried my best. |
| | – Your compliment is encouraging. |



READING

Read the following passage and do the tasks below.

No matter how well you think you know your wife- (or husband-) to-be, there are surprises ... plenty of 'em ... because you're marrying someone from a different culture. Even if you and your spouse are of the same ethnic group, grew up next door to each other, went to the same school, and attended the same church, your two families were different; each household had its own culture. We usually think of cross-cultural marriages as those of two people from different countries or even different races. However, every marriage is cross-cultural. Within each household, members of each family have their own way of doing things.

... There's an old story about a young girl who was watching her mother prepare dinner. Mom took the roast out of the butcher paper and, before setting it in the pan, cut the end off. She then placed the roast in the pan, set the smaller piece alongside, and put it in the oven. The girl asked why she'd done that.

Mom answered, "That's how you cook a roast."

"Why? It doesn't make sense."

Mom shrugged and answered, "That's how my mother always did it."

The girl persisted. "But why?"

"I don't know, but there must be a reason. Let's go ask Grandma."

They went to Grandma's house and asked why she'd always cut the end off the roast before putting it in the oven.

She said, "Because I didn't have a pan big enough for the whole thing."

People have always done what was necessary to adapt to their particular situation, era, and environment. In your marriage, you are moving into a new environment. The ways of being and thinking and behaving, which may have been quite appropriate in your old environment, may not be in your new one.

A culture is a work in progress, always changing, always adapting, and always growing. A culture consists of people ... the people who create it ... and reinforce it or change it. The great strength of your parents (and other ancestors) was not that they did a particular thing a particular way. It was that they created a culture that worked for them in their time and place. So, take their strength and their wisdom, if not their specific solutions (which may have been peculiar to that time and place, after all), and create your own culture, appropriate to your time and place. Make the culture in your household the most wonderful it can possibly be.

(Adapted from *Cultural Differences*, Carol Purroy, M.A., C.H.T.)

a) Look for the words or phrases in the passage which mean

1. a husband or a wife
2. involving (people from) different cultures
3. is not a sensible thing to do
4. continued (to do something in spite of difficulties)
5. odd, strange

b) Select the best title for the passage.

- A. Cultural Differences
- B. Spouse-to-be
- C. Ever-changing Culture

c) Answer the following questions.

1. Is it possible to understand a spouse-to-be thoroughly? Why or why not?
2. What are the most important factors in creating a family culture?
3. Why is one's lifestyle constantly changing?

d) Match the words/phrases in column A with their meanings in column B.

A	B
1. nuclear family	a. the condition or fact of being different or varied
2. extended family	b. one of two or more individuals having one or both parents in common – a brother or sister
3. single-parent family	c. the way one lives
4. sibling	d. a family unit that consists of a father, a mother, and their child (or children)
5. compliment	e. a family consisting of the nuclear family and their blood relatives
6. diversity	f. a family consisting of a divorced or unmarried parent
7. lifestyle	g. a remark expressing approval, admiration, or respect



WRITING

Tips on Paragraph Writing

1. The *topic sentence* introduces the main idea of the paragraph. It indicates what your paragraph is about.
2. *Supporting sentences* give details to develop and support the main idea of the paragraph. You should give supporting facts, details, or examples.
3. The *concluding sentence* is often the last sentence in a paragraph. It restates the main idea of your paragraph, but in different words.

- a) *Identify and underline the topic sentence, supporting sentences, and the concluding sentence in the following paragraph.*

Once I was on a study tour in Malaysia for a month. Here are some of the Malay greetings that I experienced during the tour. First, the Malays often shake hands with men at business meetings and social events. They nod or give a slight bow when greeting a woman or an older person. Second, they introduce higher-ranking officials to lower-ranking employees, older people to younger people first and women to men. And finally, a foreign woman greets a Malay man with a nod of her head and a smile. I believe that my experience of Malay greetings will be helpful to you when you are in Malaysia some day.

- b) *Read the facts provided and write similar paragraphs on other cultural differences.*

Facts	Paragraph Writing
1. Malay “taboos” (things you should avoid doing) – Never touch any Malay, especially a Malay child, on the head (home of the soul). – Do not pass objects to someone with your left hand. The left hand is believed not to be clean.	

- Do not move objects with your feet or point at another person with your feet. Such behaviors are insulting.
2. *Meaning of some Malay non-verbal expressions*
- Giving a slight bow when leaving or going past someone means "Excuse me."
 - A smile or laugh could mean surprise, anger, shock, embarrassment, or happiness.
 - "Hands in pockets" signify anger.

b) Rewrite the following sentences using the opposite adjectives / nouns. The first one has been done for you.

0. When David Cohen first went to study in Viet Nam, he found everything *familiar*.

When David Cohen first went to study in Viet Nam, he found everything *unfamiliar*.

1. The Vietnamese seldom show *respectful* manners to older people.

2. We were surprised to see that these dealers were so *reliable*.

3. Many people in this country often refuse to buy products from *typical* brands.

4. Showing that you are an *attentive* listener is a *polite* manner.

5. It was *thoughtful* and *responsible* of her to act in that way.

6. Her husband proved to be very *supportive* to her.

7. My employer seemed to be *decisive* about that matter.

8. His *formality* is thought to be an *unfriendly* manner.

9. *Honest* businessmen are *trustworthy*.

Present Simple and Present Progressive Expressing Future

a) Identify the use of the present simple and present progressive in each sentence. Write R, H (routine or habit); S (schedule); G (general truth); Prog (action in progress around the present); Pl (planned action for a future time).

1. H On the evening of the Lunar New Year, most Vietnamese families offer flowers and many kinds of fruit to their ancestors.

Past Simple and Past Progressive

Each of the following sentences has a mistake in it. Write the correct sentence in the line below it. The first one has been done for you.

1. It was a peaceful place, and we can hear the birds singing.

It was a peaceful place, and we could hear the birds singing.

2. I watched TV when the phone rang.

3. She not went to the concert last night.

4. We tried to keep quiet because Grandma sleeping.

5. As I watching the baby, he was suddenly crying.

6. When I heard the news, I was leaving for my parents' house immediately.

7. My friend came to see me while I worked on my project.

8. It was a beautiful day. The sun shone brightly, and we enjoyed our picnic lunch when suddenly there was a loud cry ...

Present Perfect and Present Perfect Progressive

a) Write the correct form of each verb in parentheses. Write PP (present perfect) for a complete action, and write PPP (present perfect progressive) for an action over a period of time and up to the present moment.

1. A: I feel really tired.

B: _____ It's because you _____ (work) long hours.

A: _____ Well, I'm glad I _____ (finish) three reports, and I can relax now.

2. C: Look! You've mud on your clothes.

D: _____ Well, I _____ (work) in the garden since the morning.

C: _____ I _____ (hear) that you _____ (plant) a lot of rose trees in the garden. How many trees _____ (you / plant)?

3. E: _____ How long _____ (you / wear) glasses?

F: Since last year.

4. G: _____ How long _____ (you / know) her?

H: For about three years.

b) Write the correct form of each verb in parentheses. The first one has been done for you.

Dear Jane

How are you and how's your family? (0. your mother / feel) *Has your mother been feeling better?* I hope so. I (1) _____ (think) of you a lot and I wonder if everything is OK.

I (2) _____ (read) the book that you (3) _____ (send) me on my last birthday. So far, I (4) _____ (read) about one hundred and twenty pages, and I'm really enjoying it.

What (5) _____ (you / do) during the past few weeks? (6) _____ (you / work) hard? (7) _____ (you / take) any exams yet? I (8) _____ (have) two so far, and I did pretty well on them.

(9) _____ (you / make) any plan for this summer? Please write.

Love

Ann

3

SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

- Home-Stay in Viet Nam
- Reading: School Stories
- Writing: Application
- -edly Adverbs
- Passive Voice

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. mature | B. material | C. intention | D. intensity |
| 2. A. society | B. social | C. mobile | D. emotion |
| 3. A. discipline | B. originate | C. society | D. significant |
| 4. A. grandpa | B. imagine | C. average | D. create |
| 5. A. assure | B. press | C. blessing | D. classic |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. origin | B. discipline | C. corporal | D. adulthood |
| 2. A. punishment | B. behavior | C. influence | D. regional |
| 3. A. development | B. rapidity | C. understanding | D. competitor |
| 4. A. volunteer | B. imitate | C. influence | D. celebrate |
| 5. A. curriculum | B. discovery | C. minority | D. kindergarten |



LISTENING

- a) Listen to a conversational extract between a scholarship consultant and a student who wants to get a scholarship to study in Singapore, an ASEAN country. Number the following words in the order you hear them. Number 1 has been done for you.

① scholarship	___ qualifications	___ Lower Secondary Education
___ tenable	___ ASEAN	___ Secondary Three
___ nominated	___ renewed	___ Cambridge
___ proficient	___ MOET	___ satisfactory

- b) Listen again and complete the following sentences with appropriate words from your listening.

1. The student wants to study in _____.
2. There are _____ scholarships to study in this country.
3. Applicants must be between _____ years old.
4. He / She must complete the certificate of _____.
5. He / She must be _____ in English.



SPEAKING

Complete the dialogue with the words from the box. Then practice the dialogue with a partner.

college	English	major	scholarship
a long time	survival	international	indeed

Michael is an American student in a home-stay program. He is talking to Mai, a college student at the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, his home-stay host's daughter.

Michael: So, you're a (1)_____ student?

Mai: That's right. I'm a sophomore.

Michael: You speak good (2)_____.

Mai: Thanks. It's my (3)_____ at college. I have to improve my English more.

Michael: How long have you learned English?

- Mai:** Er, ... since I was at high school. I like it because I want to win a (4)_____ abroad. How about you? How long are you staying in Viet Nam?
- Michael:** Well, I suppose one and a half year.
- Mai:** Wow, (5)_____, isn't it?
- Michael:** Er ... time flies. By the way, where can I take a (6)_____ Vietnamese course during my stay here?
- Mai:** There are diverse Vietnamese courses at the University of Social Sciences and Humanities for (7)_____ students. You'd better register for a course there.
- Michael:** Great. Is that the university where you're studying?
- Mai:** Sure. Tomorrow I'll take you there to have a look.
- Michael:** It's very nice of you (8)_____. Thanks a lot.



READING

The following paragraphs belong to School Stories written by American graduates (Roger Schank, Kim McPherson) who want to share their school experience with those who are confused by school to feel that they are not alone. Read the paragraphs and do the tasks that follow. (Extracts from the Internet – Silly Requirements, neednoed, 2006)

1. It was graduation day at Carnegie Tech. My parents were there. My friend Ralph's parents were there. And my friend Arthur's parents were there too. As we marched down the aisle in the hot sun wearing dark robes, I waved to my parent's and saw the frantic look on Arthur's parents' faces. Where was Arthur? Nowhere to be found. It was a very sad day for them. The party at their house was canceled. There was nothing to celebrate.
2. In order to graduate high school, I had to pass "drown proofing." In other words we had to prove that we could float. Why? So we could survive in the ocean long enough for rescue crews to save us. I kid you not. I'm assuming the people who wrote this up were emotionally-scarred survivors of the Titanic.
3. They put great big rubber bands around our legs so we couldn't really kick, told us that we couldn't use our arms and hands to aid us, made us jump into a 12 ft deep diving pool, and "float" for 10 minutes – allowing us to lift our heads every so often to breathe (well, they weren't barbarians).

4. Arthur is alive and well today – doing fine in most any of life's measures. What happened that day? Arthur was told that he would not graduate. He had been admitted to the MBA program at Columbia. He had a respectable B average in college. So, what had happened? Arthur had failed gym.
5. While his parents were hopelessly trying to find his face in the crowd, Arthur was trying to negotiate with the powers that were at Carnegie Tech. He was turning to convince them that he should graduate, that his life would be ruined, that this gym requirement was silly, that he was a superb athlete – but none of this worked. What had happened? Arthur had simply blown off gym. He didn't show up. He found the jumping jacks boring and the attitude to the gym teachers tyrannical. Too bad then – no diploma.
6. Back then, I had little body fat, so I didn't float. I was an "A" student ... with very little body fat ... who was already accepted into Stanford, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, etc ... and I wasn't going to be able to graduate because I couldn't float. I finally got the head P.E. person to agree to let me use my toes to propel my body to the water's surface when I sank to the bottom of the pool (which happens 10 seconds after jumping in). He said that he would "unofficially" allow it. So that's what I did for 10 minutes. Sink for 10 seconds, do a big toe push, will myself to the water's surface, gasp, sink to the bottom (repeat for 10 minutes).
7. Arthur did eventually graduate – it took two more years. He managed to get the officials at Carnegie Tech to accept some statement or other from the 92nd Street Y in New York. He does not get invited to class reunions, however, since he is officially a member of the class of '68.
8. So, I guess this was OK because I learned that when I do get stranded in the middle of the ocean, all I have to do is sink for several hundred feet and do a big toe push to the water's surface.

a) Arrange the paragraphs according to their topics.

– Text A

Paragraphs: _____

– Text B

Paragraphs: _____

b) Suggest a title for both texts.

c) Scan the paragraphs and find the word which means

1. unable to control emotions. _____
2. allow in. _____
3. excellent. _____
4. a warm-up exercise in which the legs are flung apart while the hands are clapped or swung above the head. _____
5. sink under water and die. _____
6. breathe in sharply. _____



WRITING

a) Complete this frame with your personal information.

I was born in (name of home town), (province/city), about (number + km) away from (a large city). I began my first year of school at (name of school) School and stayed there until (year). My parents used to encourage me to study because they wanted me to _____. I began my middle school when I was _____. I think this period of time was _____ because _____. I still remember a number of memories. One of them was _____.

I was very interested in (study subject) because _____.

Then I started my secondary education in _____, and now I am in grade 12. My _____ are proud of me and always encourage me to study, as well as create favorable learning conditions so that I can pass the final exam at the end of this academic year and take the entrance exam to go to a university, or at least a college to promote my life. I've been trying my best to study, and, at the same time, I'm having a dream of winning a scholarship to study abroad some day.

b) Imagine you're applying for a scholarship. Complete the form.

GREEN PEACE SCHOLARSHIP
Scholarship - Application Form

Name: _____

Student Identification Number: _____

E-mail: _____

Phone: _____

Address: _____

Street: _____

City: _____

Country: _____

State _____ Zip _____

Application Date: _____

Academic Information

Lower Secondary School: _____

Overall Grade Point Average: _____

High School: _____

Overall Grade Point Average: _____

List any other scholarships or grants you have applied for and their status.

What are your plans after graduation?

Why do you wish to be considered for this scholarship?

What is your current source of High School funding?

IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS REQUIRED YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO ATTACH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Green Peace Scholarship Deadline: November 10, 20__

**-edly Adverbs**

a) Circle the letter A, B, C, or D indicating the word which has similar meaning to the entry.

1. admittedly	A. decidedly	B. undoubtedly	C. supposedly	D. expectedly
2. decidedly	A. evidently	B. constantly	C. obviously	D. apparently
3. repeatedly	A. frequently	B. strikingly	C. particularly	D. naturally
4. expectedly	A. constantly	B. apparently	C. unsurprisingly	D. distinctly
5. markedly	A. absolutely	B. supposedly	C. continually	D. evidently
6. allegedly	A. apparently	B. significantly	C. unmistakably	D. predictably

b) Rewrite each of the following sentences, replacing the underlined words with an -edly adverb. The first one has been done for you.

1. Certainly, this is a thorny question.
This is an admittedly thorny question.
2. It definitely seems your idea is opposed to the president's.
3. She asked questions related to the problem of environment pollution again and again.
4. Of course, the question of cheating in exams will terminate.
5. Obviously, British English and American English are different in some way.
6. He was supposedly blamed not to master the technical aspects.

Passive Voice

Read the following sentences and change them into the passive.

1. People say that teenagers today look, talk, act, and think differently from their parents because different things influence every generation.

2. The negative information from the Internet, television, and magazines have greatly influenced younger generations today.

3. We can partially blame the education system for putting too much effort on feeding irrelevant information instead of focusing on something much more important – molding young people's character.

4. The current education system in many countries provides information and facts to young people instead of shaping their socially accepted manners.

5. It's about time that governments should change their education systems in order to produce better young generations.

6. In olden days, the education system educated kids to know how to differentiate the right from wrong.

7. Parents have to teach their children a lot of things, and generally, even if teenagers hate to admit it, they do follow the footsteps of their parents.

8. That's why parents should set a good example for their children.

4

HIGHER EDUCATION

- Asking for and Giving Advice
 - Reading: Higher Education
 - Writing: Filling Out a Form
 - Prepositions Following Verbs
 - Adverbial Clauses of Place
 - Conditional Sentences
-

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. affidavit | B. app licant | C. ag es | D. ma ior |
| 2. A. camp us | B. fabu lous | C. finan cial | D. extra curricular |
| 3. A. applic ation | B. pharm acy | C. photo graphy | D. visa |
| 4. A. sp onsor | B. proc edure | C. phys ics | D. proc ess |
| 5. A. elig ibility | B. gear | C. encoura gement | D. engine ering |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. chem istry | B. engine er | C. pharm acy | D. body guard |
| 2. A. cert ify | B. dipl oma | C. depart ure | D. finan cial |
| 3. A. univer sity | B. nation ality | C. examin ation | D. auditor ium |
| 4. A. sem ester | B. accept ance | C. proc edure | D. applic ant |
| 5. A. not ify | B. accept ance | C. qual ified | D. institute |



LISTENING

The following statements can be true (T), false (F), or not mentioned in the text (NI). Listen to the recording and check (✓) the appropriate boxes. Then correct the false statements.

	T	F	NI
1. In the earliest times children got no education.	☐	☐	☐
2. When the world began inventing writing, schools were set up to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and other subjects.	☐	☐	☐
3. Girls were strictly forbidden to attend the first schools.	☐	☐	☐
4. In the past, there were schools which had different purposes.	☐	☐	☐
5. Many early schools in the United States had only a single room and one teacher.	☐	☐	☐
6. There was no free education in the U.S.A. in the nineteenth century.	☐	☐	☐
7. Testing has become a regular part of formal education since the 1900s.	☐	☐	☐
8. Teachers' colleges opened first in Europe.	☐	☐	☐

Asking for and Giving Advice

a) Match a question or statement in A with the corresponding response in B.
The first one has been done for you.

A	B
1. I'm not very good at English. Should I take the entrance exam to the University of Social Sciences and Humanities?	a. Really? Why don't you take computer science?
2. I'd like to be a computer programmer.	b. I suppose you should work harder on it.
3. I'm rather bad at physics.	c. If I were you, I would take the exam to the University of Technology. You're good at math.
4. I'd like to apply to the University of Technology. What should I do?	d. Besides other documents, you should submit the results of the TOEFL test.
5. What if I want to enter a university in the United States?	e. You have to submit your high school transcripts along with the application form.
6. To be good at English, you should do a lot of practice.	f. Yes, I suppose I should.

b) Complete the exchanges with the statements or questions given in the box.

- a. Excuse me! I would like to enroll in this university.
- b. I want to go to the School of Medicine. What subjects are required in the entrance examination?
- c. Should I pick up the admission notice at the university?
- d. Must high school transcripts be endorsed by the authorities concerned?
- e. Why don't you live in a dorm?
- f. It's a busy life being married while going to a university.

1. A: _____

B: It will be sent to you if your scores meet the requirements for admission.

2. A: _____

B: Biology is one of the required subjects.

3. A: _____

B: Go to the registration office over there.

4. A: _____

B: I prefer living with some friends in an apartment.

5. A: _____

B: They must be certified by the principal of your school.

6. A: _____

B: I guess you're right.



READING

Higher Education

a) Read the following passage and answer the questions below it.

The history of Western medicine can be traced to Hippocrates, a Greek physician who lived on the island of Cos. Few particulars are known about the life of Hippocrates, but the establishment of the school of medicine on Cós is regarded as his most important achievement. The school emphasized reason and observation and regarded disease as having natural, not supernatural, causes. Reason and observation are important elements of modern medicine. In addition to a systematized body of empirical knowledge free of superstition, the school of Hippocrates evolved as a tradition of the highest standards of conduct. Today, the Hippocratic oath, which defines the duties and moral obligations of a physician, is taken by all medical students upon completion of their training.

1. *Find the words in the passage that mean:*
 - a. one who is legally qualified to practice medicine
 - b. specific details
 - c. that can't be explained by natural law
 - d. depending upon experience or observation alone
 - e. blindly accepted belief
 - f. develop
 - g. personal behavior
 - h. a formal and earnest promise
2. *Write the correct form of the words in parentheses in the blanks.*
 - a. We should have a _____ (medicine) checkup at least once a year.
 - b. Hippocrates' school put _____ (emphasize) on reason and observation.
 - c. That old hospital has been _____ (modern) with new equipment.
 - d. Mr. Smith seems very _____ (knowledge) about computer science.
 - e. These names of plants should be arranged _____ (system).
 - f. These archeologists have been studying the _____ (evolve) of our social and economic structures through the newly-found artifacts.

b) Read the following passage and answer the questions below it.

In Britain, the availability of higher education has increased greatly in the second half of the twentieth century. Nevertheless, finding a place in a university in Britain is not easy. Universities only take the better students. Because of this, and also because of the relatively high degree of personal supervision of students, nearly all university students are not supposed to take a job during term time. Unless their parents are rich, students receive a state grant of money that can cover most of their living expenses.

The Open University in Britain, which was started in 1969, allows people who do not have the opportunity to go to a university to study for a degree. Its courses are taught through television, radio, and specially written textbooks. Students work with their tutors, who discuss their written work, either at meetings or through correspondence. In the summer, they have to attend short residential courses of about a week.

Questions

1. Do most students work part-time while taking their courses at the universities? Why or why not?
2. Who can go to the Open University in Britain?
3. How do students of this university take their courses?
4. What is the role of tutors in the Open University?
5. What does a *residential course* mean?



WRITING

You would like to attend a university in Britain. Fill out the form below. (If you do not have the information, write NA or NOT APPLICABLE for the item.)

THE CAMPUS UNIVERSITY	
EAST ANGLIA	
Application Information	
Surname _____	Forename _____
Home address and telephone number: _____	

Address in Britain _____	
Telephone number _____	
Date of birth (Month/Day/Year) ____/____/____	
Nationality _____	
Social security number or ID number _____	

Educational background

Name of school	Location	Year(s) of Attendance	Degree

English Test

Your IELTS score: _____

Date taken _____

Please answer the following questions:

1. How did you first become interested in this university?

2. What is your most important reason for attending this college?

3. What extracurricular activities are you interested in?

4. What is your experience in life?

Please state your major: _____

Student's signature _____ Date _____



USE OF LANGUAGE

a) Prepositions Following Verbs

1. Write a preposition after each verb in the following sentences or exchanges.

- a. A: Congratulations! We're happy about your success.
B: Thank you. That resulted _____ my hard work.
- b. A: Do you think Mr. Khang is qualified _____ that job?
B: Yes, I think he is.
- c. A: Have you been working hard _____ the entrance examination?
B: Yes. I'm well prepared _____ it.
- d. I have applied _____ a part-time job at Co-op Mart. I hope I can obtain an interview.
- e. I'm concentrating _____ preparing for the midterm test in English.
- f. A: Do you agree _____ me _____ the answer to this question?
B: Of course, I do.
- g. A: What should we do before choosing a major in university?
B: I think we should consider our interest and ask our parents and teachers _____ advice.
- h. My cousin has just graduated _____ high school. He is going to take an entrance examination to the University of Technology.
- i. A: What can I ask the interviewer _____?
B: You can ask him/her _____ the requirements of the job.
- j. If you want to apply to a university in the United States, you should have your high school transcripts translated _____ English.

2. Write an appropriate verb in each blank.

graduate	result	major	apply	qualify	
apply	succeed	pay	participate	ask	agree

- a. I wish you would _____ in your next examination.
- b. A: What will you do when you _____ from high school?
B: I will _____ for a job as a salesgirl in a supermarket.

- c. *Teacher to student:* I think your effort will _____ in great success.
- d. A: What does your brother _____ in?
B: In economics.
- e. A: How much did you _____ for your new computer?
B: 600 dollars.
- f. A: Why don't you _____ your teacher for advice about your major?
B: That's a good idea.
- g. A: What do you think about my decision?
B: I don't _____ with you. I think your decision is impractical.
- h. If you want to get a part-time job as a salesgirl, you have to _____ to this address.
- i. As students, I think we should _____ in the Green Summer Campaign.
- j. The ACT test in high school _____ American students for higher education institutions.

b) Adverbial Clauses of Place

Complete the following sentences to say where something happens or happened.

1. In the theater, you are not allowed to sit anywhere _____.
2. Please follow me wherever _____.
3. This movie is popular everywhere _____.
4. Put your shoes where _____.
5. The notice should be put up where _____.

c) Conditional Sentences

Rewrite the following sentences using the given words in italics. Do not change the words.

1. Don't take this job if you don't really want it. (*unless*)

2. He isn't strong enough to lift the suitcase. (*stronger*)

3. We have to finish the task whether we like it or not. (*Even if*)

4. If you won the lottery, what would you do? (*were*)

5. If you hadn't supported me, my plan would have failed. (*But*)

VOCABULARY GAME

Vocabulary Brain Shower

Procedure

1. Teacher introduces the theme: jobs/ careers.
2. The class is divided into 2 groups. Students of group A have flashcards A with names of subjects or majors on each. Students of group B have flashcards B with names of jobs/ careers on each.
3. Students sit in groups of six, three with flashcards A and three with flashcards B.
4. One student with flashcard A says, for example, "astronomy." One student with flashcard B will say "astronomer, etc ..."
5. When one student in group B gives the wrong answer, the groups will switch the flashcards and the game continues. Students may expand their lists by adding more subjects/ majors and jobs/ careers.

A
1. astronomy
2. cooking
3. medicine
4. computer science
5. pharmacy
6. chemistry
7. physics
8. economics
9. banking
10. veterinary medicine
11. business administration
12. dentistry
13. ophthalmology
14. education
15. accounting

B
a. chef
b. computer programmer
c. physicist
d. astronomer
e. pharmacist
f. veterinarian
g. physician
h. manager
i. eye doctor/ ophthalmologist
j. teacher
k. bookkeeper
l. chemist
m. economist
n. banker
o. dentist

5

FUTURE JOBS

- Job Interviewing
 - Reading: Employment in Japan
 - Writing: Letter of Application
 - Expressions with *Make* and *Do*
 - Relative Clauses (Restrictive and Non-restrictive)
 - Word Puzzle
-

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. typical | B. demeanor | C. fill | D. hindrance |
| 2. A. status | B. marital | C. ambitious | D. contact |
| 3. A. ginger | B. goal | C. gesture | D. gymnasium |
| 4. A. same | B. resources | C. sun | D. sure |
| 5. A. mechanic | B. salary | C. many | D. satisfy |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. resources | B. demeanor | C. processor | D. appearance |
| 2. A. interviewer | B. appointment | C. receptionist | D. inaccurate |
| 3. A. résumé | B. interview | C. processor | D. essential |
| 4. A. marital | B. mechanic | C. satisfy | D. salary |
| 5. A. reiterate | B. inaccurate | C. profitable | D. eventually |



LISTENING

Listen to two students talking about their favorite subjects and jobs. Choose the option that best answers each of the following questions.

1. What are Michael's favorite subjects in school?
 - A. English and history.
 - B. English, geography, and history.
 - C. History and geography.
 - D. All subjects in school.
2. Why does he like English?
 - A. Because he likes to study at a college.
 - B. Because he likes to study abroad.
 - C. Because he likes his teacher.
 - D. Because he likes to read books in English.
3. Why does he like history?
 - A. Because he likes to remember dates.
 - B. Because he wants to be a history teacher.
 - C. Because his teacher's an excellent teacher.
 - D. Because his teacher is a historian.
4. What does he want to do when he finishes high school?
 - A. He'll go to a college of tourism.
 - B. He'll travel.
 - C. He'll apply for a job.
 - D. He'll try to earn money
5. What does he want to do after college?
 - A. To study more.
 - B. To be a receptionist.
 - C. To be a tour guide.
 - D. To be a businessman.



SPEAKING

Read the *résumé* and complete the interview. Then practice speaking with a partner.

RÉSUMÉ

Last name: TRAN *First name:* LE VINH
Mr. ☒ Mrs. ☐ Miss ☐ Ms. ☐
Address: 211 Hai Ba Trung Street, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City
Telephone number: 8642 277
Nationality: Vietnamese
Date of birth: Dec 12, 1980
Marital status: Single
Education/ Qualifications: Bachelor's Degree in Economics – 2003
Present job: Accountant – CO-OP MART
Languages: English (Proficiency level); French (B level)
Interests: Traveling; meeting new people
References: Mrs. Rose Jones, CO-OP MART – Cong Quynh Street, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City

An Interview

Interviewer: Good morning, Mr. Vinh.
Interviewee: Good morning, sir.
Interviewer: We're glad to have you with us today. Well, you have a Bachelor's Degree in (1)_____, don't you?
Interviewee: Yes, sir.
Interviewer: What subject are you particularly interested in?
Interviewee: (2)_____.
Interviewer: Have you had any (3)_____ in this field?
Interviewee: Yes, I've worked as a(n) (4)_____ at Co-op Mart since 2002.

- Interviewer: You can speak and write (5)_____ well, can't you?
- Interviewee: Yes, sir. And I know a little (6)_____, too.
- Interviewer: Well, I'd like to have the (7)_____ from Mrs. Rose Jones.
- Interviewee: I'll ask her to write it to you.
- Interviewer: It was very nice talking to you. I'll send you a letter after I have read the (8)_____.
- Interviewee: Thank you for the interview, sir. Goodbye.
- Interviewer: Goodbye, Mr. Vinh.



READING

a) Complete the following passages with the correct form of the words from the box.

operate	message	workplace	introduce	secretary
computer	fill	know-how	predict	technique

Susan studied stenography in a (1)_____ school, but few people use stenography in the office where she works today. Instead, she (2)_____ a word-processing machine. She sends letters to other companies through a (3)_____. She can also have her computer remember numbers and take (4)_____. The new generation of small and inexpensive computers has invaded most (5)_____ and may make some office work out of date.

In addition, a new generation of robots may soon be (6)_____ to the factories in major cities all over the world. Experts have the (7)_____ that, in the near future, robots will do more than 50 percent of all factory work. As computer-run machines (8)_____ more jobs, possibilities for unskilled workers will dry up. However, there will be a greater demand for people with computer (9)_____ to take care of robots. These people need to have (10)_____ training to be able to maintain the robots.

b)

focus	encourage	speak	communicate
various	retire	treat	agency

Medical Schools Stress Communication

Medical schools have begun to put (1)_____ skills into the curriculum. "The time has come," says a spokesman for the Medical Association, "to (2)_____ more on doctor-patient communication."

The public seems to agree. According to the latest Smith Public Opinion Poll, "the best doctors talk with their patients. They (3)_____ questions, they explain procedures, and they discuss. They also know how to listen. Sometimes they even use humor."

As a result, first-year medical students are spending more time (4)_____ and listening in (5)_____ homes, homeless shelters, soup kitchens, and other community (6)_____. Back in the classroom, they'll discuss what kinds of communication skills they need to (7)_____ these patients with. They'll learn how to interact with patients in a (8)_____ of situations, instead of just studying diseases.

c) Read the following passage and do the tasks below it.

Employment in Japan

In Japan, recruitment of new graduates and school leavers often begin in September or October every year. Japanese students flood to major cities hunting for jobs. Dressed decently, they run from one interview to another, hoping to find good job opportunities.

Large companies in Japan tend to give employment for a lifetime. They select applicants with potential and train them to become competent employees. Because of this system of training, employees seldom try to find new jobs with new companies. Salaries are determined according to educational background or initial field of employment.

The average age of retirement is between 55 and 60. While most Westerners eagerly await the time when they retire in order to travel or to take up some hobbies, many Japanese simply cannot get used to the idea of retirement, and they look for ways of constructively using their time. Many look for new jobs, feeling that if they do not work they will be left out of the society.

A. Find the words in the text which mean

1. the finding of new people to join a company
2. go to a place in large numbers
3. in an acceptable way
4. quality that can be developed
5. having good skill and knowledge
6. begin to do something as a habit

B. Read each statement and check (✓) T if it is true, F if it is false, and NI if there is no information about the statement in the passage.

	T	F	NI
1. In Japan, companies often take in new employees after the summer holidays.	☐	☐	☐
2. Many job opportunities are found in big cities.	☐	☐	☐
3. Japanese people tend to move from one company to another during their lifetime.	☐	☐	☐
4. Japanese women retire at the age of 50.	☐	☐	☐
5. Old people in Japan always look forward to their retirement so that they can travel.	☐	☐	☐
6. Many people in Japan want to have new jobs after their retirement.	☐	☐	☐



WRITING

Look at the following advertisements. Choose one job you are interested in and write a letter of application.

TUTOR

Are you

- fond of children (aged 6-10)?
- an easygoing person?
- good at mathematics?
- keen on outdoor activities?
- free on Saturday and Sunday afternoons?

- If yes, please come to us. We have a boy (aged 10) and a girl (aged 6).
- You will tutor them in mathematics or take them outdoors.

Please phone: 089900546

TRAVEL AGENT

Energetic person with

- Good phone manners
- Fluency in English and French
- Computer competence
- Experience in tourism

Send résumé to: P.O.B. 210



USE OF LANGUAGE

a) Expressions with *Make* and *Do*

1. Fill in the blank with *do* or *make*.

- a. _____ the shopping
- c. _____ the housework
- e. _____ an appointment
- g. _____ an effort
- i. _____ a lot of money
- k. _____ a course

- b. _____ friends
- d. _____ your duty
- f. _____ the farm work
- h. _____ a good job
- j. _____ a decision
- l. _____ a phone call

2. Complete the following exchanges with the expressions from exercise a) and practice speaking with a partner. The first one has been done for you.

a. A: How often does your sister do the shopping?

B: Once a month. You know, she spends a lot of money on clothes.

b. A: I'm going to _____ in art next term.

B: Really? Do you want to be an artist?

c. A: Yesterday evening I tried to _____ to you, but the line was busy.

B: Oh, really? I was chatting with my cousin on the Internet then.

d. A: Who _____ at your home?

B: My mother does most of it, and I often help her clean the house.

e. A: Could I _____ to see the doctor, miss?

B: Yes. You can come this afternoon, at 4:00 p.m.

f. A: Did you go to your uncle's farm last summer vacation?

B: Yes. And I helped him _____. It was good and interesting experience.

g. A: What is your new classmate Nam like?

B: He's very sociable. In two weeks, he could _____ with all the students in my class.

h. A: Was your cousin's business successful?

B: Yes. He _____ from it last year.

b) Relative Clauses (Restrictive and Non-restrictive)

Rewrite the following sentences using the given words in italics. Do not change the words.

1. My father is the first person I usually ask for advice. (*whose*)

2. Do you get on well with your next-door neighbor? (*who*)

3. You have just met the personnel manager of the company. (*whom*)

4. Monday is my busy day. (*when*)

5. Ha Noi, my home town, is the capital of Viet Nam. (*where*)

6. Bananas, my favorite fruit, are very cheap in Viet Nam. (*which*)

7. My major, English, is spoken all over the world. (*which*)

8. Everyone was surprised at his early arrival. (*which*)

WORD PUZZLE

There are ten jobs in this word search puzzle. How many can you find?

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

6

ECONOMIC REFORMS

- Reading: The World Bank
 - Writing: Sales Analysis
 - Prepositions After Verbs
 - Word Derivation
 - Vocabulary Brain Shower
-

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. A. brain | B. blame | C. campaign | D. any |
| 2. A. equivalent | B. compete | C. yield | D. lease |
| 3. A. mechanize | B. enterprise | C. security | D. upset |
| 4. A. slum | B. accuse | C. unemployment | D. tough |
| 5. A. graduate | B. judge | C. suggest | D. Chinese |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. accuse | B. compete | C. plateau | D. income |
| 2. A. equivalent | B. unemployment | C. industrial | D. security |
| 3. A. millennium | B. congratulate | C. drastically | D. promotional |
| 4. A. television | B. graduation | C. competition | D. corporation |
| 5. A. mechanize | B. concentrate | C. enormous | D. centralize |



LISTENING

a) Look at the following pictures and talk about the advantages of city life and the advantages of country life, using the following words or phrases.



interesting
shopping centers
life is more relaxed
not crowded with people

good jobs
air is better
gyms
gorgeous

quieter
movies
theaters
fun

b) Listen to the recording and answer the following questions.

1. Where does Kha live?
2. What does Kim want Kha to do?
3. What are some advantages of city life?
4. What are some advantages of country life?
5. What makes Kha think of going to the city?
6. In the end, has Kha decided to come and live in the city?



SPEAKING

You are at a department store. You want to buy a new computer. Put these questions in the appropriate blanks.

- Good morning / afternoon. Can I help you?
- Is it the latest model?
- How is this computer operated?
- How much is this one?
- What make is it?
- Do you have the latest model?
- Does the price include some pre-installed software?

Salesperson: (1) _____?

You: Well, yes. I'd like to buy a computer.

Salesperson: Certainly. This is a very good one.

You: (2) _____?

Salesperson: It's an ABC.

You: (3) _____?

Salesperson: No. It's not the latest model, but it works very fast.

You: (4) _____?

Salesperson: No. We don't have one. If you want to buy the latest model, you may find one in the XYZ shop in the city center.

You: (5) _____?

Salesperson: You can find all the necessary information in this brochure.

You: (6) _____?

Salesperson: Three million dong.

You: (7) _____?

Salesperson: We include two software programs only. You have to buy others.



READING

a) Complete the paragraphs with the words from the boxes.

nations
work force
major
West
operations

The World Bank is one of the (1) _____ channels through which development aid is passed from the industrial (2) _____ to the poor and developing (3) _____ of the world. Its scale of (4) _____ is vast, and its work force is large.

increased
interest
rates
expansion
figure

Over the last two decades, there has been tremendous (5)_____ of the Bank's loan program. This has (6)_____ from one billion US dollars to over 60 billion. The (7)_____ includes "hard loans," which are made at current rates of (8)_____, and "soft loans," which are allocated to poor countries at concessionary (9)_____.

employment
developing
stimulating
incomes
duty
directed
poverty

One of the Bank's efforts is looking at ways of (10)_____ the growth of small businesses in many (11)_____ countries, since this would create (12)_____ opportunities for people with low (13)_____. However, the Bank's major aim is (14)_____ towards improving conditions in poor countries. The Bank sees it as a moral (15)_____ of developed countries to help those living in conditions of absolute (16)_____.

b) Find the words from the passage that mean

1. a system used to send something somewhere
2. extremely great in size or amount
3. give something to somebody for a particular purpose
4. given to make a situation less difficult
5. rouse somebody to action or effort
6. concerned with principles of right and wrong behavior

c) Discuss the following questions.

1. What is the main function of the World Bank?
2. What are the distinguishing features of
 - a. a developed country?
 - b. a developing country?
 - c. a poor country?

WRITING

Read the following report and choose the correct words to complete the blanks.

Sales Analysis

Sales began the year at 30,000 units in January and increased (1) _____ (*slight / slightly*) to 32,000 units in February. There was a (2) _____ (*sharp / sharply*) rise (3) _____ (*to / by*) 38,000 in March (4) _____ (*due / led*) to the introduction of a new price discounting scheme. This was followed by a (5) _____ (*slight / slightly*) fall in April when sales dropped to 36,000 units.

Our competitors launched a rival product in the spring and this resulted (6) _____ (*in / from*) a (7) _____ (*dramatic / dramatically*) fall to 25,000 in May. But we ran a summer advertising campaign and sales increased (8) _____ (*steady / steadily*) (9) _____ (*to / by*) 2,000 units a month throughout June, July, and August until they stood (10) _____ (*in / at*) 33,000 in September. The (11) _____ (*dramatic / dramatically*) rise to 45,000 in October resulted (12) _____ (*in / from*) the launch of our new Autumn range. But then we experienced problems meeting demand and sales fell (13) _____ (*sharp / sharply*) in November and remained (14) _____ (*steady / steadily*) (15) _____ (*at / by*) 39,000 in December.

USE OF LANGUAGE

a) Prepositions After Verbs

1. This is part of a letter that Minh has received from a pen pal. Put in the correct forms of the verbs in the box and add appropriate prepositions after them. The first one has been done for you.

agree	apply	concentrate	congratulate
impress	pay	rely	

I'm working part-time in a restaurant now. I (a) applied for a waiter's job last June and started work in July. The owner of the restaurant doesn't

pay me much, and I even have to (b)_____ my uniform with my own money. However, every day I can share the tips with other waiters. I have to work this summer so that I can (c)_____ my study in the next school year. My parents are old, and I don't want to (d)_____ them for my tuition and expenses. It's hard work working in a restaurant, but I think it's a worthwhile thing to do, and I'm sure you (e)_____ me. Minh, I am very (f)_____ your academic excellence, and I'd like to (g)_____ you _____ your recent success in your national math contest.

2. Complete the replies using the sequence verb + object + preposition. The first one has been done for you.

accuse	blame	borrow	congratulate
prefer	prevent	thank	

- a. A: I bought my little sister a nice gift, but she wasn't pleased with it. She didn't even thank me.
B: Did you say she didn't thank you for the gift?
- b. A: Everyone knew that Dick cheated at the last exam.
B: Really? Did the teacher _____ cheating?
- c. A: Mark had excellent exam results.
B: Did the teacher _____ his excellent performance?
- d. A: I broke my parents' precious vase last week.
B: Oh? Did they _____ that?
- e. A: You know, cameras are installed at many street corners.
B: I'm glad to hear about that. Cameras will certainly _____ speeding.
- f. A: I was fined for speeding last Monday. I had to ask Lam for some money.
B: Do you mean you had to _____ Lam?
- g. A: Oh! I don't like beer. Please give me some orange juice.
B: You mean you _____ beer?

3. Put in of, to, about, for, or from.

- a. The student over there reminds me _____ someone I know.
- b. I'm going to send this parcel _____ my pen pal in Toronto.
- c. This poster warns young people _____ the dangers of drugs.
- d. Mr. Nam explained _____ his manager that he had some personal problems.
- e. I think the company should inform its customers _____ the improvements in their services.
- f. We should remind Linh _____ her appointment with her new employer.
- g. That player was punished _____ hitting an opponent.
- h. These regulations protect their company _____ being bankrupt.

b) Word Derivation

1. In each blank write the appropriate form of the word in parentheses. The first one has been done for you.

- a. Loans from the World Bank stimulate economic growth. (grow)
- b. With the Doi Moi policy, the _____ of Viet Nam has been restructured. (economic)
- c. They often travel by plane, on the _____ class. (economy)
- d. The World Bank has made great efforts to raise the _____ standards of the people in poor and developing countries. (live)
- e. Thanks to the new reforms in the tax and banking systems, more foreign-_____ companies have invested their capitals in our country. (own)
- f. Before the implementation of the Doi Moi policy, people in that region had to suffer severe _____. (employ)
- g. _____ has facilitated farming in that area. (machine)
- h. Consumer goods are highly _____ nowadays. (competition)
- i. Many companies know that attractive _____ can persuade customers to buy their goods. (package)

- j. The _____ is being discussed by city officials. (*propose*)
- k. I like the _____ atmosphere of bookstores, and I often stay very long there. (*relax*)
- l. We can't trust that man; he is _____. (*rely*)

2. Complete the second sentence of each pair using the nouns corresponding to the verbs given. The first one has been done for you.

- a. He intended to take a course in economics. He had the intention of taking a course in economics.
- b. She decided to further her education. She made _____.
- c. They couldn't hope to improve the situation. They had _____.
- d. My brother was determined to major in business administration.
My brother had _____.
- e. That supermarket offers an on-line shopping service.
There is _____.
- f. What does this word mean?
What is _____?
- g. Have you invited Mr. and Mrs. Smith?
Have you sent _____?
- h. I wrote them a letter to complain about their slow service.
I wrote them a letter to make _____.
- i. She got frustrated yesterday as everything went wrong.
She showed _____.
- j. The faucet is leaking.
There is _____.

VOCABULARY BRAIN SHOWER

Add appropriate prepositions and more verbs to each list.

- ① look
wave
point

at someone or
something

- ② wait
pay
ask

___ something

- ③ talk
think
find out

___ someone
or something

- ④ rely
concentrate
insist

___ something

7

YOUTH

- Expressing Agreement, Disagreement, and Giving Opinions
 - Reading: Youth's Lifestyles
 - Writing: Agenda
 - Adjectives Describing People's Characters
 - Articles
-

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. responsible | B. proper | C. sociable | D. project |
| 2. A. honor | B. hopeful | C. popular | D. generosity |
| 3. A. frustrated | B. courageous | C. courage | D. celebration |
| 4. A. throughout | B. laugh | C. rough | D. cough |
| 5. A. appreciate | B. efficient | C. suspicious | D. apprentice |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. implement | B. high-flier | C. compliment | D. competent |
| 2. A. appreciate | B. sympathetic | C. peninsula | D. ambitious |
| 3. A. agreeable | B. responsible | C. rebellious | D. manufacture |
| 4. A. creative | B. confident | C. relevant | D. organized |
| 5. A. superstar | B. sensitive | C. respectful | D. introvert |



LISTENING

Two young people, Nam (from Viet Nam) and Jane (from the United States), are being interviewed about their opinions on lifestyles, particularly the balance between working life and family life. Listen to the interview and check T (True) or F (False).

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Nam doesn't think that the extended family as a unit will completely disappear. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. Jane has the same opinion as Nam about living with the extended family. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. Both Nam and Jane like to work and socialize with young people. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Nam doesn't mind living with his parents until he can afford to buy a house with necessary conveniences. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. According to Jane, nowadays many companies need young people to work in suburban areas. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. Jane is certain that there will be cheaper accommodation for young working people in the centers of cities. | ☐ | ☐ |



SPEAKING

Expressing Agreement, Disagreement, and Giving Opinions

Expressing Agreement	Expressing Disagreement
– I quite agree with you. – You're right. – I can't agree with you more. – That's true, I think. – I think so.	– I don't quite agree with you. – I don't think you're right. – I can't agree with you. – That's true, I think. – I don't think so.

a) Put the words from this list into appropriate boxes.

adventurous	creative	hardworking	outgoing	sensitive
aggressive	demanding	honest	serious	passive
ambitious	efficient	independent	stubborn	sympathetic
flexible	introvert	selfish	lazy	self-motivated
organized	gentle	talkative	quiet	

Positive	Negative	Neutral
flexible	selfish	quiet

b) Responding to Statements and Questions About Opinions to Show Agreement or Disagreement

Match the responses in column B with the appropriate statements or questions in column A. Then compare the answers with a partner.

A	B
1. I think young people nowadays are a little aggressive.	a. You're right. Maybe because she's a shy girl.
2. Do you think Jack works efficiently?	b. I can't agree with you more. He should know that we have to learn many subjects.
3. Jane is too quiet. Don't you think so?	c. Well, I'd prefer someone who isn't too serious. I mean someone I can talk to easily.
4. Our teacher, Mr. Jones, is not very flexible. He always requires us to submit his assignments on time.	d. I don't quite agree with you. There are aggressive people in all times.
5. I like Trang. She's a serious girl.	e. Yeah. He's an excellent worker.

c) Sit in pairs. Give your opinions and show your agreements or disagreements, using the useful expressions and the list of adjectives above.



READING

Read the two lifestyles and answer the questions below.

1. Nguyen Van Ninh (Vietnamese)

I try to do some kind of exercise or sport most days. Sometimes, it's hard to find time, because I have a full-time job and I'm also doing an MBA part-time. My gym opens at 5:30 a.m., so I try to fit in a 45-minute workout before I go to the office. I rarely miss the first class on Monday morning. It helps me get in shape for the week. I lift weights once or twice during the week too, but it depends on how much energy I have. Swimming is another regular activity – my gym has a 20-meter pool, which is OK for a quick swim in the morning.

On weekends and in the summer, I like to spend time at the beach with friends. We play soccer on the beach and there are always lots of water sports going on. But these days I rarely go because I have course work to catch up with on the weekend.

2. Tsung Cheng (Chinese)

I work most of the day, and I don't have much time for recreational activities. On my day off on Sunday, I like to spend time with my family. I used to play volleyball in school, but it's a long time since I did any real sport. I think it is important to be healthy. In terms of health, I'm very lucky. I believe that good health comes from a good, regular diet and a happy and positive outlook on life.

I always eat at regular times, which is very, very important – breakfast at 6:30, lunch at midday, and dinner at 6 p.m., and I must admit I don't feel right if I eat at unusual times!

I read a lot about the health of people in the West and all the exercises they do – running, working out in the gym, playing squash, and so on. I think they are trying to stay young for a long time! I don't worry too much about becoming older – it's a natural thing and, in Chinese culture, I think older people are respected much more than in the West.

a) Find the words / phrases in the passage that mean the following.

1. a period of physical exercise to keep fit
2. connected with activities that one does for enjoyment
3. agree, often unwillingly
4. not become old

b) Answer the following questions.

1. Are the two persons speaking in the passage young or old? How do you know that?
2. What are their similarities?
3. How are they different?
4. Who is the more ambitious of the two? Explain your answer.



WRITING

Read the plan for activities on March 26, 20... at your school and write an agenda.

1. Opening Ceremony
2. Introduction of honorable guests
3. Review of the achievements of the School's Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League; its strengths and weaknesses
4. Introduction of new members
5. Presentation of the League's plans for the following year
6. Musical performance
7. Closing



USE OF LANGUAGE

1. Adjectives Describing People's Characters

Find the adjectives in the box that mean almost the same as the phrases in italics.

punctual	hardworking	enthusiastic
flexible	confident	creative
trustworthy	diplomatic	high-flying

Ron is an excellent young employee who is *able to be trusted* (1)_____. He always comes to his office *on time* (2)_____, and he is clearly *very keen on his work* (3)_____. He *works very hard* (4)_____. He always *believes in his ability* (5)_____, and he often *has new ideas* (6)_____.

He is *good at dealing with people in difficult situations* (7)_____ because he is *not rigid* in his decisions (8)_____. He wants to *move up on the social ladder* (9)_____ by working hard and with a sense of responsibility.

2. Articles

Put the, a/an, or Ø (zero article) in each blank.

A: Where is Nam's house?

B: It's opposite (1)_____ Hoa Binh Theater on (2)_____ Ba Thang Hai Street.

A: Do you live in (3)_____ big city or in (4)_____ small town?

B: I live in (5)_____ very little village.

A: Do you know Lan's sister?

B: Yes. In fact, she is (6)_____ friend of mine.

A: Are you taking (7)_____ French this semester?

B: No, but I am taking (8)_____ Chinese course.

A: Have you ever been to (9)_____ countryside?

B: No. This is the first time I have been here. I like (10)_____ fresh and clean air of this place.

8

FUTURE LIFE

- Interrupting Politely and Returning to the Topic
 - Reading: Life in the Future
 - Writing: Life in the Future
 - Compound Adjectives (N + Adj.)
 - Sentences with *Although, Even Though, Despite / In Spite of*
 - Fun Corner
-

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the letter A, B, C, or D indicating the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other words of the set.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. th ough | B. th rough | C. pr opose | D. emb ryo |
| 2. A. o men | B. re sponse | C. hosp ital | D. rev olve |
| 3. A. togeth er | B. with out | C. clo thes | D. cloth |
| 4. A. capt ion | B. comple tion | C. offi cial | D. anxi ety |
| 5. A. pur pose | B. ch osen | C. prop ose | D. alth ough |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. care er | B. school girl | C. mach ine | D. reque st |
| 2. A. de posit | B. comple xion | C. differ ence | D. decis ion |
| 3. A. popu lar | B. conve nient | C. tu ition | D. expec tant |
| 4. A. resta urant | B. hosp ital | C. tomor row | D. emb ryo |
| 5. A. sepa rate | B. prof ession | C. coha bit | D. devel op |



LISTENING

Listen to a guest speaker who is giving a talk on Duplicated People. Then do the tasks that follow.

a) Complete the following sentences with the words you hear from the talk.

1. Once one of you is duplicated, you will just have to press control "D" and you will have two of you, unless you have placed yourself on a _____, then press control "V."
2. Your duplicates will have to _____ vitamins with something we have in abundance.
3. Your modified duplicate will be _____ to eat garbage like a goat.
4. When it becomes possible to do a spirit _____, they will figure out how to do them automatically.
5. So you will be able to _____ within whichever duplicate you want, whenever you want, and as long as you want.
6. Skip the duplicate that is in the middle of doing a _____ and choose one that is just completing one.
7. You will be so busy enjoying so many things that it could _____ you crazy.
8. When it is _____ that things will be better in the future, it doesn't necessarily mean that things will be easier.

b) Listen to the recording again. Circle the letter A, B, C, or D indicating the best answer to each question.

9. What problem will there be when duplicates are running around all over the place?

A. Transportation.	B. Food.
C. Medicine.	D. Housing.
10. What human senses will be modified when they enjoy eating lots of garbage?

A. Taste buds and hearing.	B. Sense of smell and seeing.
C. Taste buds and sense of smell.	D. Sense of smell and hearing.

Interrupting Politely and Returning to the Topic

Mai and George are talking about the movie trilogy (set of three works) Back to the Future. Fill in the blanks with the word/phrase from the box. Then practice with a partner. More than one word or phrase can fit a blank.

what about	well,	excuse me for interrupting
sure	yes, indeed	sorry to interrupt
oh, dear!	can I ask you a question?	what do you think of
by the way		what happened

Mai: (1)_____

George: (2)_____. Go ahead.

Mai: I was told about the movie *Back to the Future*. Have you seen it?

George: There are three parts. Part I was made in 1985, Part II in 1989 is the first sequel of Part I, and Part 3 opened in 1990, which is the third and final part of the *Back to the Future* trilogy.

Mai: (3)_____ in the first part?

George: (4)_____ ... it's a long story. In 1985 the slightly mad Dr. Emmett or Doc Brown invented a time machine which can help people travel through the time.

Mai: (5)_____, but you said Doc Brown was slightly mad?

George: (6)_____. He's insane and a little bit eccentric. Well, where was I? Oh, yes. Doc Brown has a good friend, the teenaged Marty McFly, who has been accidentally sent back to 1955 while recording Doc Brown's new invention.

Mai: (7)_____ What happened then?

George: Marty caused a lot of trouble in that period of time. He accidentally prevented his parents from meeting and put his existence at stake. He had contacted Doc Brown to send him back to the future to fix those events – reuniting with his parents and sending him back to the 1980s. Then, in Part II, ...

Mai: (8)_____, but how old is Marty in Part I?

George: He's 17.

Mai: (9)_____ the relationship between the young Marty and the elderly Doc Brown?

George: Er ... I have no idea, but in the movies, they are really good friends, a slightly mad doctor and a teenaged student. I guess the eccentric scientist needs somebody to share his invention, the time-travel machine.

Mai: (10)_____ the movies, particularly, Part I?

George: Well, it's a thoroughly good movie, accessible to all ages and enjoyable from the beginning to the last minute of watching, and never fails to bring a smile, ... humor for all ages with a kick-ass car to boot, ...

Mai: (11)_____, where can I see the movie trilogy?

George: Of course, you can find the CD or DVD released copies at any home-video shops.

Mai: Sure, I will. Thanks for the information.



READING

Read the following passages and do the tasks that follow.

A. Over the next 20 to 50 years, it will become harder to tell the difference between the human and the machine. All body parts will be replaceable. A computer will function like the human brain with the ability to recognize feelings and respond in a feeling way. They can then produce fake people.

We will then be able to create a machine duplicate of ourselves so we will appear to be alive long after we are dead. Maybe a few decades later, a way will be found to transfer our spirit (including our memories and thoughts) to the new body. Then we can choose to live for as long as we want.

It might be expensive. Maybe it will cost you an arm and a leg.

B. About 50 years from now, it will be possible to use virtual reality to bring the dead back to life. People will drag out their old and boring home movies and choose a relative to bring back to life. The visual will be combined with records about that person to create a virtual relative.

Then the family can have a chat with that relative, keep it running, and live with it. The experience will be like living with a ghost. People who died long ago will be resurrected so they can take on new roles. In 2030 the great people of the 20th century will be brought back alive virtually and be presented on television.

The world will look on in awe as they watch the famous interact at a party. They will watch Richard Nixon make out with Margaret Thatcher, the Three Stooges try to pick a fight with Hulk Hogan, Elvis (the king) Presley trying to impress Queen Elizabeth, and Albert Einstein exploring reality with Marilyn Monroe.

a) Circle the letter A, B, C, or D indicating the best title for each passage, respectively.

- A. The Machine Age, Virtual Life
- B. The Dead Can Live Again, Permanent People
- C. The Human Machine, Famous People
- D. Fake People, Back to Life

b) Write out the word in passage A which means

- 1. that can be substituted _____
- 2. photocopy _____
- 3. counterfeit _____

c) Write out the word in passage B which means

- 4. generated by computers _____
- 5. restore to life _____
- 6. fear _____

d) Answer the following questions.

- 1. Why would it become harder to tell the difference between the human and the machine?
- 2. How could people live as long as they want?

e) Circle the letter A, B, C, or D indicating the name of a scientist.

- A. Margaret Thatcher
- B. Marilyn Monroe
- C. Albert Einstein
- D. Richard Nixon

Writing a Paragraph About Life in the Future

Read some people's opinions of life in the present or future. Then write a paragraph to express what you think about future life in your community.

A. From Couch Potatoes to Blobs

After television became popular we soon had the couch potato. In recent decades advertising has helped us develop a preference to "biggie" our fast food and to "family size" everything. We have gradually refined our appreciation for the growing selection of junk food.

Our preferred activity has become sitting: sitting in front of the TV or computer. It is not surprising that obesity has become a national problem. As we spend more time sitting, forget what our real needs are, and so lose control of our lives, many of us will become not much more than a blob.

(From the Internet)

couch potato: lazy television viewer – an inactive person who spends too much time sitting watching television

biggie: something that is big

nanobots: tiny robots

B. Using Nanobots

Miniature nanobots will be built to travel through your bloodstream and repair damage. Also, larger nanobots will be used when you are sick. When you have an upset stomach, you will swallow a very small cherry tasting robot which will travel through your stomach taking video of the mess. It will be set up like a video game, so you can control the exploration and the selection of images. Then you can replay the video to help a doctor diagnose your problem, or to prove to your employer that you really were sick.

(From the Internet)

C. At an Edmonton hospital, the Royal Alex, a blinking wireless pill is currently being used to take photographs of the inside of a patient. After fasting overnight, the patient swallows the capsule which then travels through the body taking 2 pictures per second. The data is transmitted to a recorder that the patient wears with a harness. The tiny camera takes about 57,000 images which pick up subtle changes in the small bowel: inflammations, blood vessels, and abnormalities. The one-time use pill which now costs about \$1,000 is expelled 8 to 72 hours later.

(Source: Carrie McFadzean,
Edmonton Examiner, Oct. 25, 2006)

D. During the 1900s people looked back at the Industrial Revolution and saw the horrors of child labor, children working in mines and factories. By 2010 people will finally wake up to the horrors of the late 1900s. They will see that some people got away with mass murder (statistically speaking); and the best example given will be the cigarette companies. The cigarette companies invaded our lives with seductive advertising. They deliberately added poison to the cigarettes, and then didn't tell anyone. Then they added labels like mild and light, to fool people into believing they are getting less poison. Statistically, hundreds of thousands of smokers died. Around the world, millions of years of life have been lost. History might record that we unknowingly fought World War III against the cigarette companies.

(From *the Internet*)



USE OF LANGUAGE

Compound Adjectives (Noun + Adjective)

Compound adjectives are two or more words used together to describe something. They can appear as separate words, joined with a hyphen, or as one word.

Examples

- This is a *child-friendly* bedroom.
(The bedroom is friendly to a child. A child likes it.)
- He designed an *environment-friendly* building.
(The building is friendly to the environment. It doesn't cause harm to the environment.)

a) Add a noun to each compound adjective to make a noun phrase. Then make a sentence with each noun phrase you have formed.

Noun + Adjective	Noun	Example
ozone-friendly		
user-friendly		
homesick		
cholesterol-free		
duty-free		
knee-sick		
world-famous		
sky-blue		

b) Label all the user-friendly features of an Internet shop.

Sentences with *Although, Even Though, Despite / In Spite of*

- Clauses beginning with *although / even though* give information that contrasts with or opposes the facts in the main clause in an unexpected or surprising way. *Even though* shows more emphasis than *although*.
- *In spite of* is used as a preposition, expressing an idea of contrast. *In spite of* is the opposite of *because of*.
- *In spite of* + *noun* means almost the same as *although* + *clause*.
- In formal English, *despite* can be used in the same way as *in spite of*.
- *In spite of* cannot be followed directly by a *that*-clause. Instead, we can use *in spite of the fact that*.

Examples

- *Even though* it was stormy, all the local fishing boats were safe in this harbor.
- All the local fishing boats were safe in this harbor *although* it was stormy.
- We went to the movies *in spite of* the rain. (= ... *although* it was raining.)
- He passed his exams *in spite of* his teacher. (He had an incompetent teacher.)
- He passed his exams *because of* his teacher. (He had a good teacher).
- She is a good friend *in spite of the fact that* she talks all the time.
- I went on working *in spite of* feeling unwell.
- I went on working *despite* feeling unwell.

a) Circle the letter A, B, C, or D indicating the best word/phrase to complete each sentence.

1. I'll tell my son about the green fields, the colorful flowers, and the abundant rain _____ we live in the year 2040.
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| A. however | B. despite |
| C. in spite of the fact that | D. although |

2. It was pleasant to swim and fish in the rivers and lakes, to drink all the water we could, _____ there was enough water for all.
A. in spite of B. because C. despite D. even though
3. How healthy people were, _____ the lack of health care development!
A. even if B. because C. despite D. even though
4. _____ the medicine is past their expiration date, I find it helpful in some way.
A. Despite B. However C. In spite of D. Although
5. _____ they have been missing in the Mediterranean Sea for three weeks, the authorities believe it may still be possible to find them some day.
A. Even though B. Despite C. In spite of D. Because
6. I thought your essay was good in parts. It was a bit repetitive, _____.
A. however B. because
C. in spite of D. although
7. She is very helpful _____ she talks all the time.
A. however B. because
C. despite D. in spite of the fact that
8. _____ he has a degree in business administration, all his business ventures have failed.
A. Because B. Despite
C. Even though D. However

b) Combine each pair of sentences using the linking word given. The first one has been done for you.

1. My wife has behaved terribly towards me. Nevertheless, I still love her. (*even though*)
I still love my wife even though she has behaved terribly towards me.
2. The future of the global environment looks bleak. However, no one is giving up. (*although*)
3. There are many dissenters, yes. At the same time, there are many who think as we do. (*despite*)

c) Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar in meaning as possible to the sentence printed before it.

1. Investment in stocks is this year's trend. Even so, it looks risky.

Although _____

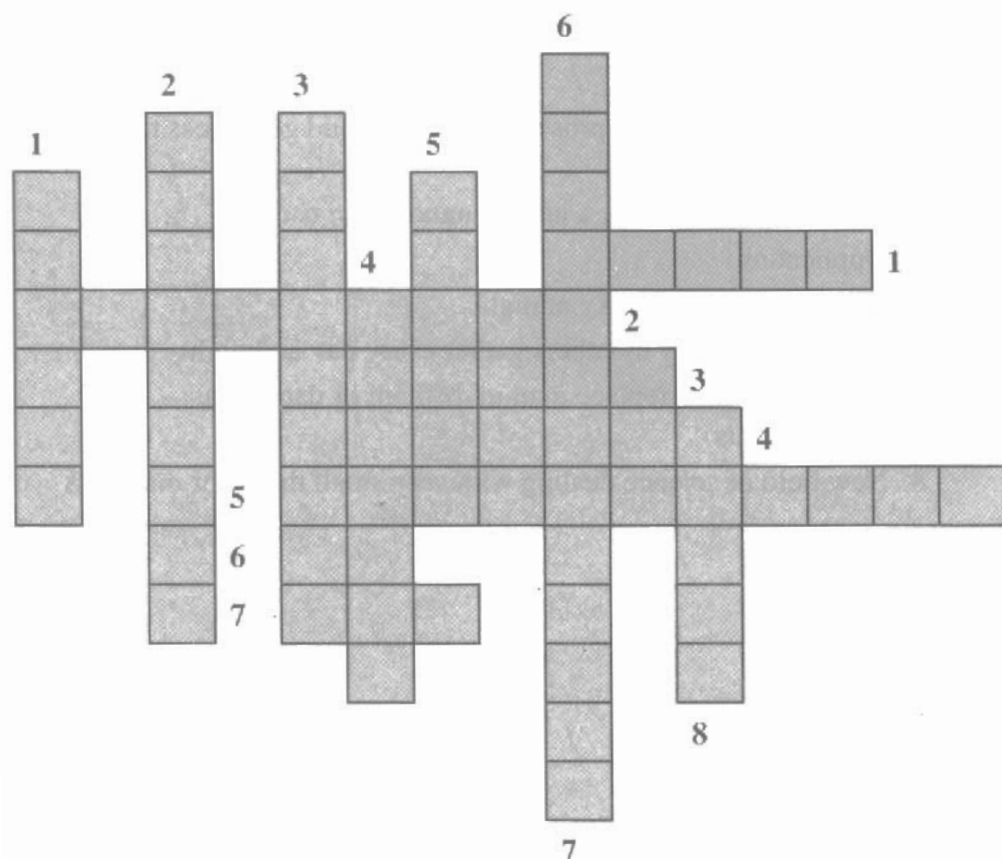
Despite _____

2. My car still runs surprisingly well considering it is over ten years old.

Even though _____

In spite of _____

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Horizontal



1. Out of the Earth
2. Photocopy
3. Short form of Internet
4. Early period of time of a day
5. If it is destroyed, there would be lots of problems affecting human life.
6. Abbreviation of “no information”
7. Chemical causing great explosion

Vertical



1. Opposite of classical
2. One of the devices to process documents and get access to the Internet
3. Without it an office or a house cannot be in use.
4. Duplicating
5. What you see in the sky at night
6. Where our family members gather every day and night
7. Machines which replace man in difficult or dangerous environments
8. New field of science dealing with very small things or materials

9

DESERTS

- Talking About Present-Unreal Situations
 - Reading: Deserts
The Date Palm
 - Writing: Paragraph
 - Prepositions
 - Plural Forms of Nouns
 - Conditional Sentences
 - Word Formation
 - Geography Quiz
-

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. climber | B. written | C. tiny | D. crisis |
| 2. A. counter | B. southern | C. flourish | D. country |
| 3. A. consult | B. result | C. reduce | D. instruct |
| 4. A. nature | B. nation | C. century | D. question |
| 5. A. ancient | B. social | C. ocean | D. recent |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. influence | B. hurricane | C. oasis | D. consequence |
| 2. A. humanity | B. concentration | C. emergency | D. phenomenon |
| 3. A. manager | B. director | C. professor | D. reporter |
| 4. A. museum | B. government | C. reference | D. continent |
| 5. A. climatic | B. collective | C. abundant | D. regional |



LISTENING

a) Listen to the whole passage (two times) and write the number of times you hear each of the following words. Item A is an example.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| A. <u>2</u> quite | B. _____ green | C. _____ desert |
| D. _____ area | E. _____ climate | F. _____ animals |
| G. _____ region | H. _____ change | |

b) Listen to the whole passage (two times) and circle the word in each pair that you hear.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. surprising – surprised | B. about – around | C. massive – passive |
| D. wet – set | E. lakes – makes | F. walker – water |
| G. lived – leaves | H. raising – chasing | I. season – region |

c) Listen to the whole passage (two times) and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) to each question.

- There was enough water to support animal and plant life in the Sahara until _____ years ago.
A. 10,000 B. 6, 000 C. 4,000
- The word *massive* is closest in meaning to _____.
A. jungle-like B. populated C. huge
- Which of the following statements is false?
A. There were lots of trees in the Sahara thousands of years ago.
B. The Sahara was not so large as it is today.
C. The Sahara became a desert because of climatic changes.



SPEAKING

Jane and Paul were lying in the Sun, talking about present-unreal situations. Work in pairs. First, put in TYPE 2 CONDITIONALS throughout, and then practice the conversation.

Jane: What (1) _____ (we/ be) doing if (2) _____ (the sun / not be) shining?

Paul: Well, (3) _____ (we / not be) lying here for a start. But that's not important. The thing is what (4) _____ (we / do) if (5) _____ (we / be) rich?

Jane: I can imagine that (6)_____ (we / travel) everywhere.

Paul: True, but we are traveling everywhere.

Jane: Yeah, but it isn't very high-class. I mean, if (7)_____
(we / come into) a fortune, (8)_____ (we / have our
chauffeur / drive) us around in our limousine, and ... uh ...
(9)_____ (we / return) to our fine mansion in the
country ...

Paul: And (10)_____ (the butler / see) to it that our clothes
are fresh, and (11)_____ (the cook / prepare) a fine
meal, and, of course, (12)_____ (we / not just be)
eating carrots all the time.

Jane: Wow! With a house like that, (13)_____ (we / also
have) a fine swimming pool.

Paul: Right, (14)_____ (we / have) a fine swimming pool,
and (15)_____ (we / can / swim) as much as we like.

Jane: Um ... if (16)_____ (we / be) that rich, (17)_____
(we / can / lie) in the sun!

Paul: But we are lying in the sun!



READING

- a) Read the passage. Then read the statements that appear below it and check (✓) the true statements.

Deserts

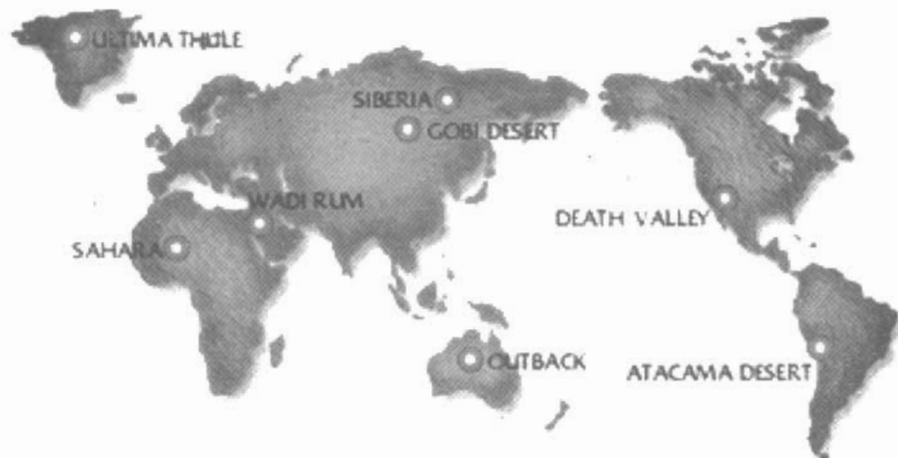
Deserts cover about one fifth of the Earth's land area. A desert is a region with limited plant and animal life because it is a very dry and harsh environment. There are extreme temperatures and very little rainfall, so even desert plants like cacti are not abundant, nor is animal life.

Many deserts are very hot during the day and very cold during the night, when temperatures can fall well below freezing point. Some deserts, on the other hand, are always cold. The Gobi Desert in Asia and the desert on the continent of Antarctica are good examples of deserts of this type.

Different animals live in different types of deserts, and all animals that live in the desert have to adapt to their environment in order to survive. For example, to avoid extreme daytime heat, many desert animals are nocturnal. They burrow beneath the surface or hide in the shade during the day, and emerge at night to find food. Some desert animals get all the water they need from their food, so they do not have to drink at all. It's also probably because of the shortage of food that most desert animals are small.

The biggest desert is the Sahara Desert in northern Africa. It covers approximately 9,065,000 square kilometers. The driest deserts are the Atacama Desert of northern Chile, South America, and the Lut Desert in eastern Iran. These extremely dry deserts get about 1 centimeter of precipitation each year – and it is from condensed fog, not from rain.

1. _____ Deserts cover about twenty percent of the earth's land area.
2. _____ There is no plant and animal life in deserts except the cactus.
3. _____ Deserts are always very hot.
4. _____ Temperatures in some deserts can drop below 0° Celsius.
5. _____ Different types of deserts have different animals.
6. _____ Many desert animals have to drink at night.
7. _____ The biggest desert in the world is in America.
8. _____ Some deserts get no rainfall at all.



b) Read the passage. Then fill in each numbered blank with one of these words.

brown

cook

leaves

pictures

use

build

grew

painted

thought

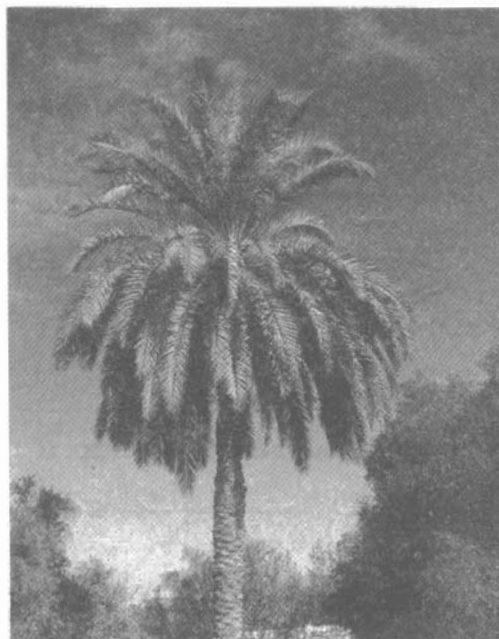
world

The Date Palm

The date palm is a wonderful tree. People eat the sweet sticky (1)_____ fruits that grow on the tree – called dates – and feed them to their animals as well. They (2)_____ the leaves and wood to build houses. They also (3)_____ boats with the wood, and make baskets from the (4)_____. They burn the other parts of the tree so they can (5)_____ food.

The date palm came from the Middle East. Seven thousand years ago, people in Syria and Egypt (6)_____ dates. Today date palms grow in the Middle East, parts of Asia and Africa, southern Europe, and other warm parts of the (7)_____.

Hundreds of years ago people in southern Europe and Arab countries had pictures of palm trees and palm flowers (8)_____ on some of their buildings. Today we can see these (9)_____ in art museums. People who watch them say that the palm tree is beautiful. People (10)_____ the same thing a long time ago.





WRITING

a) Sentence Combination

Use the word in parentheses and other words of your own to complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

1. We couldn't afford to buy the car. (**enough**)

If _____, we would have bought the car.

2. You won't pass the examinations if you don't study harder. (**unless**)

You won't pass _____ harder.

3. It was only with her help that I managed all this work. (**never**)

If it hadn't been for her help, _____
managed all this work.

4. He was driving too fast, so he crashed. (**so**)

If he _____ fast, he wouldn't have crashed.

5. You feel tired all the time because you go to bed so late. (**earlier**)

If you _____, you wouldn't feel tired all the time.

6. She'll leave unless he arrives in the next ten minutes. (**if**)

She'll leave _____ in the next ten minutes.

7. Unless you change your mind, I won't be able to help you. (**don't**)

_____ your mind, I won't be able to help you.

8. It's my opinion that you should take more exercise. (**were**)

If I _____ take more exercise.

9. They didn't follow the map, so they got lost. (**had**)

If they _____, they wouldn't have gotten lost.

10. Follow the instructions carefully, and you won't have any problems.
(**As long as**)

_____ the instructions carefully, you won't have any problems.

b) Writing a Paragraph

The following sentences form a paragraph, but they are in the wrong order. Rearrange them in logical order.

1. The summer heat can make them tired and irritable.
2. They usually feel cold during these months, and they might be depressed by the icy winds.
3. Weather conditions may have a bad influence on people's feelings.
4. In brief, everyone has their own unfavorable kind of weather.
5. Winter can be a hard time for thin people.
6. In hot summer weather, on the other hand, overweight people may feel unhappy.



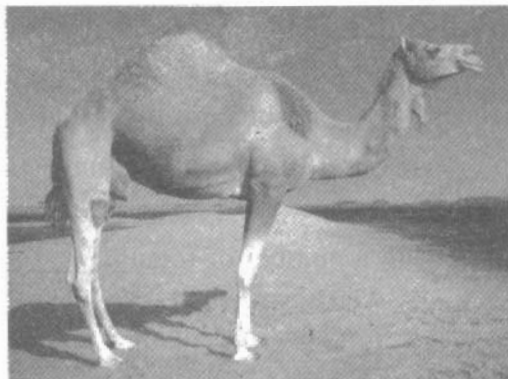
USE OF LANGUAGE

Prepositions

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions from the box.

about	during	without	throughout	for
to	in (× 7)	into (× 2)	over (× 2)	

The Camel



The camel can go (1)_____ water (2)_____ a long time. Some people think it stores water (3)_____ its hump. This is not true. It stores food (4)_____ its hump. The camel's body changes the food (5)_____ fat. Then it stores the fat (6)_____ its hump. It cannot store the fat all (7)_____ its body. Fat all (8)_____ an animal's body keeps the animal warm. Camels live (9)_____ the

desert. They do not want to be warm (10)_____ the day because the desert is very hot then. It stores this fat (11)_____ its hump so that it will be warm (12)_____ the night when the desert is quite cold.

The Arabian camel has one hump. The Bactrian camel of Central Asia has two humps. It also has long thick hair because the winters are cold (13)_____ Central Asia.

There is a lot of sand (14)_____ the desert. However, the sand cannot go (15)_____ the camel's eyes because it has long eyelashes.

Arabic has (16)_____ 150 words to describe a camel. Arabs need all these words because the camel is very important (17)_____ them.

Plural Forms of Nouns

Complete the sentences using the plural forms of the words in parentheses.

1. Television, radio, and the press are collectively referred to as the mass (medium) _____.
2. Everyone whose qualifications meet our (criterion) _____ will be considered.
3. These books give scientific explanations of natural (phenomenon) _____.
4. Students who wish to pursue a Master's degree must write their (thesis) _____.
5. The number of travel (bureau) _____ in the city gets bigger every year.
6. Scientists are now doing (analysis) _____ of various substances.
7. Most (memorandum) _____ are short official written notes sent to people or departments in the same company.
8. The government has been faced with a number of (crisis) _____ recently.
9. The (deer) _____ and (sheep) _____ in the park are sometimes alarmed by low-flying (aircraft) _____.
10. Archeologists recreated ancient Rome in movie (studio) _____ with the help of old (photo) _____.

11. Police say the (thief) _____ climbed along the (roof) _____ of several houses, forced open an upper window of the office building with (knife) _____ and finally made off with the contents of two (safe) _____.
12. The two little (mouse) _____ fled in fear when a cat suddenly landed within a few (foot) _____ of them.

Conditional Sentences

Match a line in A with a line in B to make a conditional sentence.

A

1. If you should need to consult me again,
2. Unless there were a sudden power failure,
3. You'll lose your job
4. If it hadn't been for his father, who is on the board of directors,
5. I'd go there by air
6. If it hadn't been for your laziness,
7. He might have acted more sensibly
8. If the truck driver hadn't reacted promptly,

B

- A. he would never have gotten the job.
- B. if he had taken a little more time to think.
- C. you can contact me at this number.
- D. if you are late once again.
- E. the accident would have been much worse.
- F. the hospital wouldn't switch on the emergency generator.
- G. we could have finished the work by now.
- H. unless there were other expenses involved.

Word Formation

- a) Read the following passage about the Sahara Desert. Then use the correct forms of the given words to fill in the blanks.

The Sahara Desert

The Sahara Desert is 2.5 million years old, but humans have lived on the edge of the desert for only about 500,000 years. The Carthaginian (1)_____ (civilize) was founded there, flourishing in what is modern-day Tunisia. During the last Ice Age (about 10,000 years ago), the Sahara Desert was a large savanna that could support both animals like giraffes, lions, and elephants, and (2)_____ (wander) bands of (3)_____ (hunt).

With the warming and (4)_____ (dry) trend of the past 10,000 years, the savanna gave way to desert grassland, which supported herds of cattle. The cattle (5)_____ (eventual) disappeared as the desert reclaimed the land, from about 8,000 years ago to the present.

In Roman times, however, the region just east of the Atlas Mountains was still able to support (6)_____ (irrigate) fields of wheat, and the area which is now stark desert was known as the breadbasket of the Roman empire.

Today, an (7)_____ (estimate) number of two million people live within the Sahara Desert. About (8)_____ (two-third) of these people are concentrated in oases, and the remaining one-third are (9)_____ (nomad) people who travel throughout the desert.

- b) Put a check (✓) next to each line that is correct. If a line has a word that is unnecessary, underline that word.

Global Warming

Scientists have shown that the temperature on Earth is 0.✓
increasing by 0.1°C every ten years. That's one degree in every 00.
century. The gases produced by factories and the cars are 1.____
allowing more radiation from the sun to reach Earth. In the 2.____
future this will have been very serious consequences for 3.____
humanity. As the Earth gets hotter, the Arctic and Antarctic ice 4.____
caps will slowly melt, and the level of the oceans will rise. A 5.____

recent report says that the sea level could to rise 40 to 65 cm by the year 2100, causing floods in many low-lying parts of the world. There will be climatic changes, too. Some areas will become wetter than while others will become much drier. Many areas which are now green and fertile may have eventually turn into deserts. Tropical diseases such as malaria they will become common in areas where they are still unknown today.

6.____
7.____
8.____
9.____
10.____
11.____
12.____

QUIZ

Are you good at geography? Read the sentences and check (✓) the best answer.

1. Which is the largest desert?
A. the Gobi B. the Sahara C. the Kalahari
2. Which is the highest lake which ships can sail on?
A. Lake Superior B. Lake Geneva C. Lake Titicaca
3. Which is the longest river?
A. the Nile B. the Amazon C. the Mississippi
4. Which is the longest canal?
A. the Panama B. the Corinth C. the Suez
5. Which is the highest mountain?
A. the Matterhorn B. the Eiger C. Mount Everest
6. Which is the largest ocean?
A. the Atlantic B. the Pacific C. the Indian
7. Where is the largest rain forest?
A. in Brazil B. in Malaysia C. in northern Australia
8. Which capital city is the highest above sea level?
A. Mexico City B. Katmandu C. La Paz

10

ENDANGERED SPECIES

- Making Questions and Answers
 - Reading: Animal Classification
 - Writing: Linking Words
 - Verb Forms
 - *Because* and *Because of*
 - Phrasal Verbs with *Make*
 - Crossword Puzzle
-

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. l aunch | B. c ause | C. l augh | D. c aught |
| 2. A. l eather | B. l egal | C. s pecies | D. p lease |
| 3. A. b rain | B. s aid | C. c rane | D. m ade |
| 4. A. g iant | B. g uidance | C. l anguage | D. d anger |
| 5. A. m easure | B. a nimals | C. s ea <u>son</u> | D. d isaster |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. A. e x <u>st</u> inct | B. c am <u>p</u> aign | C. p re <u>v</u> ent | D. p ro <u>d</u> uct |
| 2. A. o rn <u>a</u> mental | B. c on <u>s</u> ervation | C. u nder <u>st</u> anding | D. a d <u>ve</u> rtising |
| 3. A. i ll <u>e</u> gal | B. p ro <u>p</u> ortion | C. c hi <u>m</u> p <u>a</u> n <u>z</u> ee | D. c on <u>s</u> umer |
| 4. A. c on <u>c</u> ern | B. w ild <u>l</u> ife | C. p ro <u>j</u> ect (<i>noun</i>) | D. s tatus |
| 5. A. a ir <u>p</u> ort | B. e ff <u>o</u> rt | C. e xc <u>u</u> se | D. p ro <u>g</u> ram |



LISTENING

a) Listen to the whole passage (two times) and fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word you hear to complete the sentences.

1. An advertising campaign was today _____ in Beijing.
2. Plants and animals are _____ from the wild.
3. They are sold as food, pets, ornamental _____, leather, and _____.
4. They are being pushed _____ close to extinction.
5. The campaign provides guidance on how to _____ illegal wildlife trade.

b) Listen to the passage (two times). Number the following words in the order you hear them. Number 1 is an example.

___ inform	___ hundreds	___ species	___ products
___ choices	__1__ changing	___ although	___ then
___ harm	___ trade	___ causes	___ threatening

c) Listen to the passage (two times). Write the word that precedes each of the following words. Number 1 is an example.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <u>advertising</u> campaign | 2. _____ trade |
| 3. _____ year | 4. _____ plants |
| 5. _____ populations | 6. _____ harm |



SPEAKING

Making Questions and Answers

a) Read the following passage and write down the questions and answers, using the given suggestions.

WWF in Action

From its start in 1961, WWF (World Wildlife Fund) has worked to protect endangered species. They are ensuring that the world our children inherit will be home to elephants, tigers, giant pandas, whales, and other wildlife species, as well as people.

WWF safeguards hundreds of species around the world, but they focus special attention on some flagship species such as giant pandas, endangered whales and dolphins, rhinos, elephants, and great apes. These species not only need special measures and extra protection in order to survive, they also serve as umbrella species: helping them means helping numerous other species that live in the same habitats.

In addition to the flagship animals, WWF works to protect numerous species in peril around the world. Large predators like snow leopards, and migratory species like whooping cranes and songbirds, and a host of other species facing threats also benefit from WWF's conservation efforts. WWF workers ensure that trade in wildlife products doesn't harm a species, while also fighting against illegal trade.

Notes

- *flagship*: the best or most important thing among a group
- *umbrella (adj.)*: including or containing a number of similar things

1. When / WWF start working / endangered species?

2. Which species / they / focus attention on?

3. Why / protection / flagship animals / important?

4. What other species / benefit / WWF's conservation efforts?

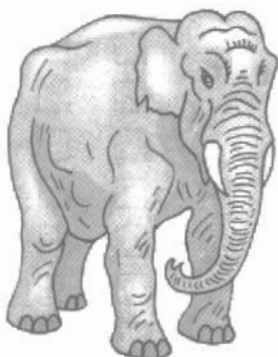
5. What / WWF/ try / prevent?

b) Work in pairs. Practice making questions and giving answers, using the five questions and answers you have just finished above.

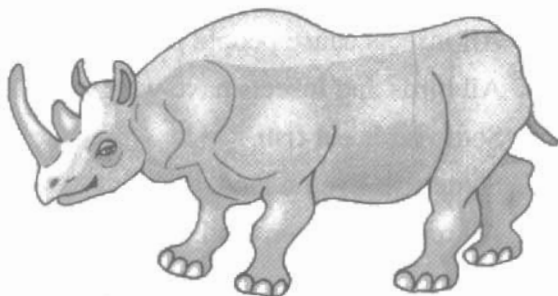


READING

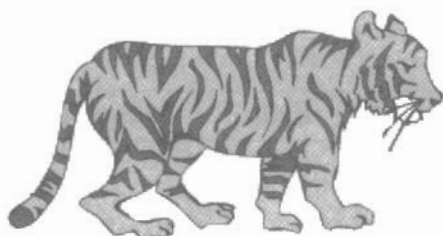
a) What are the animals in the following pictures? Their names are mentioned in the reading passage in SPEAKING a).



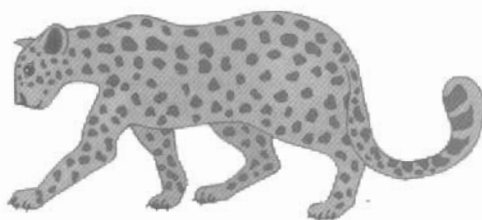
A. _____



B. _____



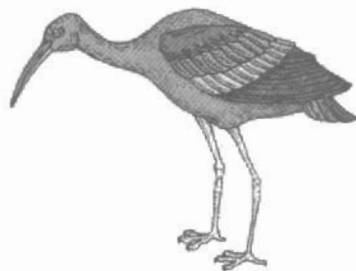
C. _____



D. _____



E. _____



F. _____

b) **Animal Classification.** Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).

	T	F
1. All animals have four legs.	☐	☐
2. All insects have three parts to their bodies.	☐	☐
3. All insects cause people problems.	☐	☐
4. All birds and insects have wings.	☐	☐
5. Some birds eat fish.	☐	☐
6. Some fish live on land.	☐	☐
7. All reptiles live on land.	☐	☐
8. All mammals live on land.	☐	☐
9. All mammals have hair on their skin.	☐	☐
10. A whale is a mammal.	☐	☐

c) In the oval below is a jumble of animal names. Classify them into the following categories.

Mammals	Birds	Insects	Fish	Reptiles

leopard chimpanzee fly goat
 cockroach robin ant eagle
 lizard mosquito parrot tortoise
 crow shark salmon whale
 crocodile tiger cobra sardine

Linking Words

a) Fill each of the blanks in the passage below with a suitable linking word or phrase from the list.

and	as	but	for example	however
once	or	that	when	whose

An endangered species is a species (1)_____ population is so small (2)_____ it is in danger of extinction. Many countries have laws offering special protection to these species; (3)_____, forbidding hunting or banning their sales. Only a few of the many species truly endangered actually make it to the endangered species lists (4)_____ obtain legal protection. Many more species become extinct, (5)_____ potentially will become extinct, without gaining public notice.

Many of the protective laws are controversial. Typical areas of controversy include: criteria for placing a species on the endangered species list, and criteria for removing a species from the list (6)_____ its population has recovered.

Also, a listing as an endangered species can backfire, (7)_____ it makes a species more valuable and more desirable for collectors and poachers.

The conservation status of a species is an indicator suggesting that the endangered species will survive. Many factors are taken into account (8)_____ assessing the conservation status of a species: not simply the number remaining, (9)_____ the overall increase or decrease in the population over time, breeding success rates, known threats, and so on.

The best-known worldwide conservation status listing is the World Conservation Union Red List. (10)_____, many more specialized lists exist.

- b) Combine each of the following pairs of sentences using an appropriate connector given in the box.

and however though since

Listed among the endangered bird species of North America is the whooping crane. This species is actually the tallest bird in North America, at 1.5 meters. The birds get their names from their distinctive *whooping* call.

1. a. Biologists estimate that originally there were about 1,500 cranes living in the southern United States in the late 1800s.
b. By the 1940s, this number has dwindled to a mere 16!

2. a. The whooping crane was placed on the endangered species list in 1971.
b. The whooping crane population of North America has increased.

3. a. The main concern for conservationists is that a disease or disaster could wipe out the species.
b. Then only human-bred, non-migrating groups of whooping crane could remain.

4. a. Through the efforts of biologists over the past fifty years, whooping cranes have made progress.
b. Much work remains to be done.



USE OF LANGUAGE

Verb Forms

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Every ten minutes, one species of animal, plant, or insect (1) _____ (die) out for ever. If nothing (2) _____ (do) about it, one million species that (3) _____ (be) alive today (4) _____ (become) extinct twenty years from now.

Fortunately, somebody (5) _____ (try) to do something about it. In 1961, the World Wildlife Fund (6) _____ (found) – a small group of people who (7) _____ (want) to raise money to save animals and plants from extinction. Today, the World Wildlife Fund (8) _____ (be) a large international organization. It (9) _____ (raise) over £35 million for conservation projects, and (10) _____ (give) support to National Parks in six continents. It (11) _____ (help) 30 mammals and birds – including the tiger – to survive. Perhaps this is not much, but it (12) _____ (be) a start.

If more people (13) _____ (give) more money – and if more governments (14) _____ (wake) up to what (15) _____ (happen) – perhaps the World Wildlife Fund (16) _____ (be) able to help us avoid the disaster that (17) _____ (threaten) the natural world, and all of us with it.

Because and Because of

Rewrite the following sentences, using the given words in parentheses.

1. Many elephants are killed because they have precious tusks. (*because of*)

2. Dogs are used at airports to detect drugs because of their keen sense of smell. (*because*)

3. He had killed an endangered animal. He had to pay a heavy fine.
(*because*)

4. Dogs make good pets because of their faithfulness. (*because*)

5. Chimpanzees are said to be intelligent because they are capable of learning sign language. (*because of*)

6. Whales are being hunted and killed in the Arctic. They are still in danger of extinction. (*because*)

7. Because of their valuable fur, many animals are hunted. (*because*)

8. Dinosaurs became extinct millions of years ago because the earth's climate changed drastically. (*because of*)

Phrasal Verbs with *Make*

Read the following definitions of phrasal verbs with *make* from a dictionary.

- *make away with something*: to escape with something that you have stolen
- *make for something*: to move toward a place
- *make someone/something into something*: to change someone or something so that they become someone or something else

- *make off*: to leave quickly, especially after doing something wrong
- *make off with something*: to escape with something, especially something stolen
- *make out*: to see, hear, or understand someone or something with difficulty
- *make over*: to change or improve the appearance of someone or something
- *make up*:
 1. to invent an explanation for something, especially in order to avoid being punished or embarrassed
 2. to invent a story, poem, etc.
 3. to put makeup on someone's face
 4. to work at different times from usual because you have not worked enough at the normal times
- *make up with somebody*: to become friendly with someone again after an argument
- *make up for something*: to provide a substitute for something, usually an amount of time or work, that has been lost

Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the phrasal verbs above.

1. The old warehouse has been _____ into an apartment house.
2. The kids _____ when they heard us coming.
3. Tom still hasn't _____ Alice.
4. The children _____ a little poem and wrote it in the card.
5. He _____ some excuse about the dog eating his homework.
6. The burglars _____ our television and our stereo.

7. Sorry I'm late; I'll _____ the work I've missed tonight.
8. They've _____ his spare room _____ an office.
9. Nothing can _____ the loss of a child.
10. The burglars _____ all their silverware.
11. Why don't you two forget your differences and _____?
12. I couldn't _____ what he was saying.
13. They _____ my face _____ to look like a clown.
14. He picked up his umbrella and _____ the door.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

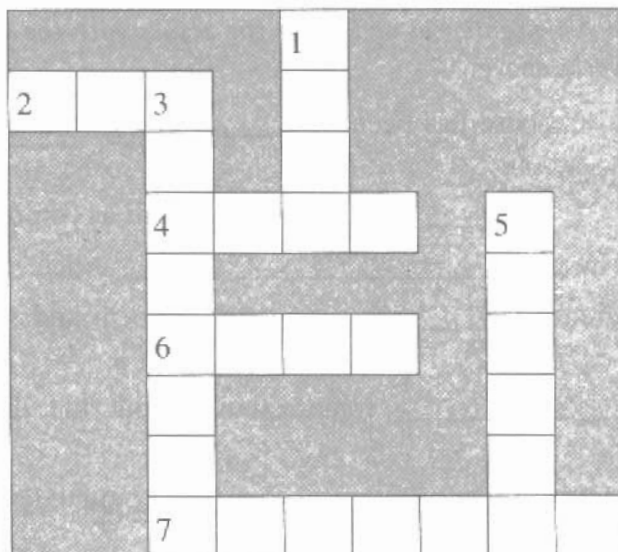
a) Baby Animals

Across

2. A baby goat is a _____.
4. A baby cow is a _____.
6. A baby sheep is a _____.
7. A baby goose is a _____.

Down

1. A baby horse is a _____.
3. A baby duck is a _____.
5. A baby cat is a _____.



b) Match each kind of animal with its baby.

1. bear
2. bird
3. dog
4. eagle
5. elephant
6. fish
7. hen
8. kangaroo
9. pig
10. rooster

- A. calf
- B. cub
- C. joey
- D. cockerel
- E. fry
- F. nestling
- G. piglet
- H. eaglet
- I. pullet
- J. puppy

11

BOOKS

- Reading: Elements of a Short Story
 - Writing: Summary of a Short Story
 - Review: Articles – Pronouns
 - Fun Corner
-

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A. down | B. crow | C. crowd | D. browse |
| 2. A. piece | B. beak | C. here | D. people |
| 3. A. cawed | B. water | C. story | D. novel |
| 4. A. praised | B. stressed | C. snapped | D. walked |
| 5. A. through | B. though | C. thing | D. theme |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. persuade | B. surpass | C. exchange | D. moment |
| 2. A. flatterer | B. character | C. element | D. ambition |
| 3. A. possession | B. magazine | C. behavior | D. experience |
| 4. A. author | B. figure | C. success | D. conflict (<i>noun</i>) |
| 5. A. indirectly | B. biography | C. represented | D. entertainment |



LISTENING

a) Look at the picture and listen to Aesop's fable The Fox and the Crow (two times). As you listen, fill in each blank with an appropriate word you hear.

1. A crow was carrying a piece of _____ in its beak (the hard pointed part of a bird's mouth).
2. It flew to a tree and sat on a _____.
3. A hungry fox walked up to the _____ of the tree.
4. The fox praised the crow in order to persuade it to sing a _____.
5. The crow _____ its mouth and started to caw (make a loud harsh cry).
6. The cheese fell to the _____.
7. The fox snapped up the cheese. Before running away, it gave the crow a piece of _____: "Don't _____ flatterers."



b) Listen again to the story (two times). As you listen, complete the praises that Master Fox gave to Mistress Crow in order to flatter* her (*to praise somebody too much, often without sincerity).

1. You're looking very _____ today.
2. Your feathers are _____.
3. Your eyes are _____.
4. Your voice must _____ that of other birds.
5. Your figure _____, too.
6. I may greet you as the _____ of Birds.



SPEAKING

- a) Two students are talking about Helen, a character in a story they have read. Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate adjective from the box.

unreliable

deceitful

unpleasant

ambitious

inconsiderate

inflexible

A: Helen's always wanted to get to the top in her career, hasn't she?

B: Yes, she's an (1)_____ girl.

A: She never cares about other people's feelings, though.

B: Right. She's (2)_____ to other people. She even tells lies and makes people believe things that aren't true.

A: I know what you mean. She's always deceiving people. That's horrible, isn't it?

B: Yeah. Such (3)_____ behavior is very (4)_____.

A: No wonder she isn't successful. If only she could change and adopt a new way of behaving!

B: But she's very stubborn and (5)_____, as you know. By the way, do you honestly think you can depend on that kind of person?

A: No way! I'm not going to trust anyone who is so (6)_____.

- b) Check the answers. Then practice the above conversation with a partner.



READING

- a) Read the following passage and answer the questions below it.

Elements of a Short Story

A short story is a short work of fiction. Fiction, as you know, is prose writing about imagined events and characters. Novels, which are much longer than short stories, are another example of fictional prose. Some short stories, however, can be quite long. If a short story is a long one, say, fifty to one hundred pages, we call it a novella.

American literature contains some of the world's best examples of the short story. Readers around the world enjoy the finely crafted stories of

American writers such as O. Henry, Stephen Crane, Jack London, Mark Twain, and Edgar Allen Poe.

What makes these authors such remarkable short story writers? They are true masters at combining the five key elements that go into every great short story: character, setting, conflict, plot, and theme.

Questions

1. Is a short story about real facts, people, and events?
2. In what way is a short story different from a novel?
3. Find a word in the above passage which means 'a short novel.'
4. Some famous American short story writers are mentioned in the passage. Who are they?
5. What are the five key elements of great short stories?

b) Complete the following definitions with the correct word from the box.

setting	conflict	character	theme	plot
---------	----------	-----------	-------	------

A (1)_____ is an imaginary person, or sometimes an animal, who is represented in a work of fiction (a play, movie, or story), especially someone who takes an active part in the story.

The (2)_____ of a short story is the time and place in which the events of the story take place.

The (3)_____ of a short story or novel is the organization of events and actions relating to the central conflict.

The (4)_____ is the opposition of two forces or characters in a story. It usually occurs between two main characters (e.g., between the hero and the villain), or between a character and society or the forces of nature. It may also occur within one character (e.g., opposing feelings, emotions, or interests).

The (5)_____ is the subject or central idea of a work of literature. It may express, directly or indirectly, an important truth about everyday life or about human nature, for example.

c) Complete the following Aesop's fable with the words from the boxes.

The Tortoise and the Hare

The Hare was once boasting (1)_____ his speed before the other animals. "I've never yet been (2)_____, " he said. "I challenge anyone here to (3)_____ against me when I put forth my full (4)_____."

The Tortoise said quietly, "I (5)_____ your challenge."

"That's a good joke," said the Hare, "I could dance round you all the way."

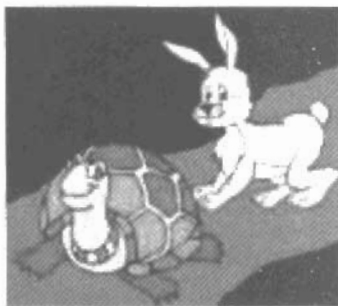
"Keep your (6)_____ till you've won," answered the Tortoise. "Shall we race?"

So a course was fixed and a start was made.

The Hare darted almost out of (7)_____ at once, but soon stopped and, to show his contempt for the Tortoise, lay down to have a (8)_____. The Tortoise plodded on and on, and when the Hare (9)_____ from his nap, he saw the Tortoise approaching the winning post, but he could not run up in time to save the race.

Then the Tortoise said, "Slow but (10)_____ progress wins the race."

accept
awoke
beaten
boasting
nap
of
steady
race
sight
speed



WRITING

- a) Read the summary of the short story *The Gift of the Magi* by O. Henry and fill in the form below it.

The Gift of the Magi

Jim and Della lived in a rented room in New York. They were quite poor. Jim earned twenty dollars a week, so after paying the rent and buying groceries, the couple hardly had any money left. The next day would be Christmas, and Della had only one dollar and eighty-seven cents to buy her husband a gift. She had decided on a chain – simple round rings of silver – for Jim's gold watch. They did not own anything of any value, but

Jim was proud of that watch. And Della? Her most valued possession was her beautiful long brown hair. However, she really wanted to buy that chain, which cost \$21, for Jim's watch, so she went to a woman who made wigs and other hair articles and sold her hair for twenty dollars. Now that she had enough money, Della went to the store, bought the chain, and went home to prepare dinner and waited for Jim to come home. She was kind of worried that Jim would be shocked when he saw her without her long brown hair. When Jim came home, he did stare at her in a strange way and it scared her. She hurriedly explained how she had sold her hair to buy him a special Christmas gift. Jim assured her that nothing could change his love for her; then, he took a small package from his coat and told her to open it and she might see why she had frightened him. Della unwrapped the package with trembling hands. There was a scream of joy; and then, alas! a change to tears and cries. Jim had bought her a special set of combs to hold her hair that she had wanted ever since she saw them in a shop window, but they cost a lot of money. Then, she remembered Jim had not seen his beautiful gift. She happily held it out to him in her open hands, but Jim could not produce his watch for Della to put the chain on. He had sold the watch to get the money to buy the set of combs. He smiled and said that they should put their Christmas gifts away and keep them a while. They were too nice to use just right then.

(from *The Gift of the Magi and Other Stories* by O. Henry)

Model Note Form

Title:
Author:
Setting (place? time?):
Audience (children? teenagers? adults?):
Main characters (names? relationship to each other?):
.....
Based on a true story?:
Plot:
Conflict:
Theme(s) (love? loyalty?):
Ending (exciting? disappointing?):

b) Now use the above model note form, jot down the main points of a story you have read, and then develop them into a paragraph.

c) Rewrite each question so that it means the same as the original question. Pay attention to question structures. Number 1 is an example.

1. When did you first watch the play *Romeo and Juliet*?

Do you remember when you first watched the play *Romeo and Juliet*?

2. In your opinion, is it an interesting play?

Do you think?

3. Why are the two families opposed to the marriage?

Do you know the reason?

4. Why does Romeo kill Juliet's brother?

Does the writer explain?

5. How does Juliet feel when Romeo kills her brother?

Can you describe?

6. Does Juliet ever hate Romeo for killing her brother?

Can anyone guess?

7. In your opinion, does Romeo really love Juliet?

Do you believe?

8. Do they get married in the end?

Does anyone remember?

9. Does the play have a sad ending?

Are you sure?

10. In your opinion, is Shakespeare a great writer?

Do you think?



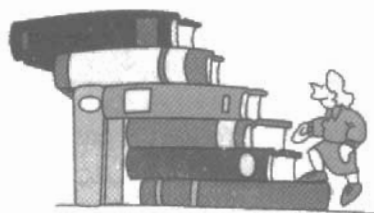
USE OF LANGUAGE

a) Put in a, an, the, or Ø (zero article).

Today nearly all people have (1)_____ televisions in their homes, but few people buy (2)_____ books and magazines. Many people say, "Why should I read (3)_____ article in (4)_____ magazine, when (5)_____ TV news brings me (6)_____ information together with (7)_____ pictures in (8)_____ few minutes? Why should I read (9)_____ novel, when (10)_____ play on (11)_____ TV tells me (12)_____ same story with (13)_____ colors, pictures, and actions? Why should I read (14)_____ biographies of (15)_____ famous men and women, when (16)_____ hour-long TV program gives me enough information about any of them?"

Television has not killed reading, however. Today, (17)_____ newspapers and magazines sell in very large numbers. In fact, (18)_____ books of every kind are sold more than ever before. They are still (19)_____ cheap way to get (20)_____ information and entertainment; and what's more you can keep (21)_____ book forever and read it as many times as you like.

Books in (22)_____ home are (23)_____ great source of (24)_____ knowledge and pleasure. Some types of (25)_____ books should be in every home, for example (26)_____ good dictionary and (27)_____ atlas of (28)_____ world, with (29)_____ large



clear maps. (30)_____ good encyclopedia is very useful, too, though it might be expensive, because it provides you with (31)_____ information on any subject. It is equally important to have other nonfiction books such as (32)_____ history books, (33)_____ science textbooks, (34)_____ cookbooks, and (35)_____ books about medicine and health, etc. Finally, there should be some fiction on your shelves. Then you can relax with (36)_____ good story, or you may occasionally take (37)_____ book of poems off your shelves and enjoy (38)_____ experience of sharing your favorite poets' thoughts and feelings.

b) Put the following words and phrases into the two categories below them.

atlas	autobiography	biography	travel book
cookbook	detective story	dictionary	encyclopedia
ghost story	guidebook	historical novel	instructions manual
novel	reference book	romantic novel	science fiction
short story	textbook	thriller	

FICTION <i>(A type of literature that describes imaginary people and events)</i>	NONFICTION <i>(Books, articles, or texts about real facts, people, and events)</i>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

c) Read the following passage and fill in each blank with a pronoun given.

I	he	they	us	them
my	his	their	myself	himself
themselves	no one	everyone	anyone	someone

Look at these picture books. (1)_____ are all about violence! I don't want (2)_____ children to see (3)_____. (4)_____ should see garbage like this. When (5)_____ was a kid, I used to enjoy (6)_____ at good movies. The kids today don't enjoy them at all. They like violence movies.

Nowadays, (7)_____ knows that violence isn't only in the movies. Did (8)_____ read the newspaper yesterday? One crazy man shot

(9)_____ wife and (10)_____ baby, and then (11)_____ killed (12)_____. A couple tried to poison (13)_____ after (14)_____ set their home on fire. Why don't reporters look on the bright side and tell (15)_____ more about good news?

d) Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the sentences below.

look up	skim	skip	browse
refer to	read from cover to cover		

1. I spend a lot of time in bookstores, but I don't often buy books. I just _____ around.
2. Whenever I come to a boring bit in a novel, I _____ a few pages till the real story starts again.
3. Wait a minute! I'll _____ his number in the phone book for you.
4. It's an open test. You may _____ your notes and dictionaries.
5. An encyclopedia is a reference book. It's not a book you _____.
6. When you _____ a page, you read it quickly, just taking in the main points.

FUN CORNER

a) Who are they?

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1. "I write poetry."	 A poet
2. "I write novels."	
3. "I write plays."	
4. "I write articles for newspapers."	
5. "I write books about particular subjects for use in schools."	
6. "I write books about the life stories of famous people."	

7. "I change words in a book from one language
to another, e.g., from English to Vietnamese."
8. "I prepare books to be published. That is, I
revise the manuscripts by correcting errors and
making changes to improve them."

b) Where are they in the grid?

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

12

WATER SPORTS

- Expressing Opinions and Preferences
 - Reading: Breathing
 - Writing: How to Get an A1-Driver's License
 - Agent Nouns (Root + *-er, -or, -ist*)
 - Adverbial Clauses of Purpose
-

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. floating | B. rowing | C. breaststroke | D. goggles |
| 2. A. canoeing | B. brush | C. shooting | D. scuba |
| 3. A. paddle | B. watercraft | C. cramp | D. alcohol |
| 4. A. windsurfing | B. breaststroke | C. observer | D. obstacle |
| 5. A. healthier | B. weather | C. other | D. altogether |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. windsurfing | B. canoeing | C. observer | D. equipment |
| 2. A. obstacle | B. practicing | C. preference | D. supporter |
| 3. A. watercraft | B. jet-skiing | C. companion | D. paralyzed |
| 4. A. message | B. obtain | C. checkup | D. surfing |
| 5. A. kayaking | B. alcohol | C. precaution | D. confident |



LISTENING

Listen to the report and fill in the blanks.

The second (1)_____ Olympic sport is swimming although there (2)_____ no swimming in the ancient Olympics. The first 50- (3)_____ pool was used in 1924 and the first pool inside was used in 1948. Now the pools are always very modern, and the races can be (4)_____ to 0.001 seconds. The USA's Mark Spitz is the most successful Olympic (5)_____ of all time. In Munich in 1972, he won seven gold medals – a record (6)_____ in one Games. Together with swimming is (7)_____ polo, which is hard, fast, and exciting. And (8)_____ is diving, which is very (9)_____ to watch. One of the events is from 10 meters above the pool, the same as (10)_____ from the top of a house.



China's Mingxia Fu won both diving golds in Barcelona in 1992, when she was only thirteen. She won them again in Atlanta four years later.



SPEAKING

Expressing Opinions and Preferences

a) Recognizing Expressions of Opinions and Preferences

Underline all the expressions of opinions and preferences in the following statements.

A	B
1. What kind of people do you like?	a. I must say trust is an important issue between friends.

2. I know what you mean. I guess you also like a boss who is easygoing?	b. I'd prefer people who aren't too serious. I mean someone I can talk to easily.
3. Uh huh. Someone you can always confide in. Right?	c. I'd rather study with teachers who have a good sense of humor, of course.
4. OK. What do you think of teachers? How do you like them?	d. Yeah. I'd really like to find a friend I can talk to about my problems.
5. What about friends? What's the best quality in a good friend?	e. Well, I'm not sure. But I hope I never have a boss that criticizes me all the time.

b) Responding to Questions About Opinions and/ or Preferences

1. *Match the response in column B with the appropriate question in column A. Then compare with a partner.*
 2. *Rearrange the questions and answers to make a meaningful dialogue. Then practice speaking it with a partner. (More than one arrangement is possible.)*
- c) Fill in the blanks with expressions of opinions and/or preferences to complete the sentences. (More than one answer is possible.)**
1. I _____ to make friends with someone I have something in common with.
 2. My sister _____ her boyfriend to give her flowers rather than expensive jewelry.
 3. We _____ studying with teachers who are helpful but firm with lazy students.
 4. I _____ that a demanding job is the best for gaining work experience, but the _____ you should be determined to work and learn.
 5. – Have a drink?
– No thanks. I _____ not.

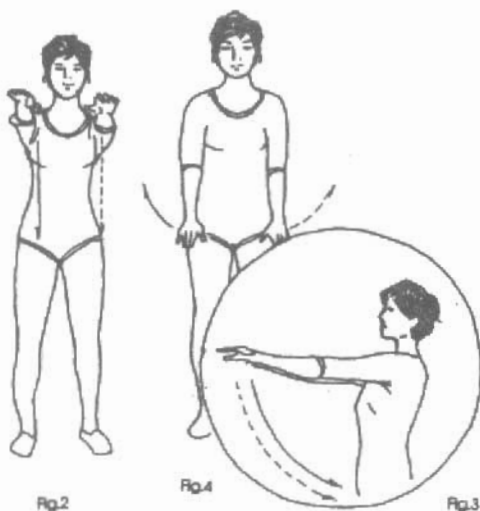
6. – What is the ideal parent like?
– _____, the perfect parent is someone who is understanding and tolerant.
7. – Would you like fish or meat?
– I _____ fish, please.
8. Most athletes agree that they _____ take part and lose than be put on standby.
9. I _____ be an unknown artist than be in someone's shadow.



READING

- a) Work in pairs. Read the two texts and try to practice the exercises. Student A follows the instructions on the left. Student B follows the instructions on the right.

Breathing



If you take shallow breaths, you will feel nervous and your voice will sound higher. If you breathe deeply you will feel relaxed and your voice will sound deeper and have more authority. There are many simple breathing exercises that you can do before speaking to a group of people. Here are two sets of instructions for the same exercise.

In this exercise you should remember to breathe in through your nose while slowly raising your arms to the level of your shoulders. It is important to hold your breath for a short time before breathing out slowly through your mouth. You should be lowering your arms at the same time. When you have breathed out fully, remember to wait for a short time before repeating the exercise. You will need to continue for some time. You should make sure that you are breathing deeply. If you are, your stomach rather than your chest will expand. You can check this by placing your hands over your stomach and trying a few breaths before beginning the exercise.

THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING
Dame Evelyn Irving

Breathing Exercises

Do you breathe deeply? Before you begin the exercise, check that you can breathe deeply. Place your hands on your stomach and breathe. Your stomach (not your chest) will expand if you are breathing deeply.

Exercise 1

1. Place your hand by your sides. Breathe in slowly through the nose for 3 or 4 seconds.
2. While you're breathing in, raise your arms to shoulder level – parallel to the ground.
3. Hold your breath in for 3 or 4 seconds.
4. Breathe out slowly through the mouth for 3 or 4 seconds while lowering your arms.
5. Pause, without breathing in, for 3 or 4 seconds.
6. Start again and continue doing this for at least 2 minutes.

RELAX! BREATHING FOR LIFE
Dave Marsden

Which set of instructions was easier to follow?

Here are some points about giving instructions:

- Break the instructions into a number of steps or stages.
- Present the steps in a logical order.
- Use clear direct language.

b) Work with a partner. Read the following extracts carefully and then use the correct form of the words in parentheses to fill each space. Where no word is given, supply a word of your own.

A. The Olympic Games is the (1)_____ (great) sports meeting in the world. It (2)_____ (bring) together people from almost every country and from many sports in a way that no other competition (3)_____ (do). Being at the Olympics is the life's dream for thousands of athletes; (4)_____ (win) an Olympic medal (5)_____ their highest goal.

B. Most people love the Games – the (6)_____ (excite), the danger, and the athletes (7)_____, in the words of the Olympic motto, are “faster, higher, stronger.”



WRITING

a) Rearrange the steps of the instructions on how to get a driver's license below.

b) Put the instructions together to form a paragraph. Make sure to add sequence words to clarify the order of the steps.

How to Get an A1-Driver's License

- Go to the Motor Vehicle Instruction Center in your area.
- Remember to bring your ID card and a few hundred thousand dong.
- At the MVIC, you will pay the fee and obtain a pamphlet with the driving rules.
- The first test you will take is a written test.
- Next, if you pass, you will take a driving test.
- Go to a clinic in your area for a medical checkup.
- Attend a two-evening driving class at the MVIC as well as study the pamphlet carefully at home.
- If you also pass this, treat your friend to lunch at a nice restaurant.
- On the day of the test, have a friend take you on your motorbike to the MVIC.
- Before you go to the MVIC, be sure that your motorcycle is in proper working order.



Agent Nouns (Root + -er, -or, -ist)

a) Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with the appropriate agent noun corresponding to the italicized verb, noun, or adjective in each sentence.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. John has <i>photographed</i> some very delightful rural scenes.</p> <p>2. Mr. Mason is not a millionaire, but he <i>contributes</i> a lot to charity.</p> <p>3. Many people from other countries <i>invest</i> their money in our industries.</p> <p>4. Dr. Kelly, who teaches our class this semester, is an expert in <i>biology</i>.</p> <p>5. I heard that your brother runs a large <i>industrial</i> company.</p> <p>6. What do you call people who serve or <i>attend</i> to passengers on a flight?</p> <p>7. All public buildings must be equipped with devices for <i>extinguishing</i> small fires.</p> <p>8. George Harrison, who played lead <i>guitar</i> for the Beatles, began a successful solo career in 1970.</p> <p>9. He's an artist who <i>illustrates</i> books and magazines.</p> | <p>a. John is an amateur <u>photographer</u>.</p> <p>b. It's hard to find generous _____ like him these days.</p> <p>c. These people are foreign _____.</p> <p>d. She is a famous _____.</p> <p>e. That's true. He's one of the youngest _____ of our city.</p> <p>f. You call them flight _____.</p> <p>g. And these fire _____ must be conveniently placed.</p> <p>h. _____ George Harrison was one of the four members of the Beatles.</p> <p>i. He's an _____.</p> |
|---|--|

b) Choose the phrase which correctly completes the sentence or which correctly expresses the meaning of the sentence.

1. A quitter is _____.
A. a person who lies
B. a person who acts fast
C. a person who does not finish what he starts to do
2. A resident is _____.
A. the head of a government
B. a person who lives in a certain place
C. a person who puts new sides on houses
3. A sprayer is _____.
A. a device for wetting a thing with fine drops of a liquid
B. a religious person who often says prayers
C. a small machine for printing flowers on paper
4. A consumer is _____.
A. a person who has tuberculosis
B. a machine which solves mathematical problems
C. a person who buys and uses up various products
5. A counselor is _____.
A. a person who gives advice
B. a person or thing that comforts unhappy people
C. a member of a council
6. A trainer is _____.
A. a person who is trying his best to do something
B. a person who teaches people to do a particular sport
C. a person whose job is driving a train
7. There were only two survivors of the plane crash.
A. Most passengers were surprised that they had escaped death.
B. Very few people were found alive after the accident.
C. No one was killed in the accident, but two were injured.
8. Our new neighbor is a cancer specialist.
A. He has developed a special type of cancer.
B. He especially dislikes people who have cancer.
C. Cancer can be properly diagnosed and treated by him.

9. Professor Jones has accepted me as his teaching assistant.
- A. He agrees to let me help him teach classes.
 - B. He allows me to attend his classes.
 - C. He gives me permission to speak in class.

Adverbial Clauses of Purpose

a) Using Adverbial Clauses to Combine Ideas

This exercise consists of pairs of statements. The italicized sentence answers the question "Why?" Combine the two ideas into a single sentence by changing the italicized sentence into an adverbial clause of purpose. In some sentences you will need to make changes in the wording. An example is given (1).

1. I set the alarm for 6 o'clock. *I would not oversleep.* (Use *so that*.)
I set the alarm for 6 o'clock *so that I would not oversleep.*
2. He's sitting in the front row. *He can hear every word the teacher says.* (Use *so that*.)

3. Everyone in our team is training for the Olympics. *We hope we can win the gold medal.* (Use *in the hope that*.)

4. We need to take all precautions. *We may expect to succeed.* (Use *in order that*.)

5. I'll make some sandwiches. *We get hungry.* (Use *just in case*.)

6. I dare not show my father the school report. *He will cut my allowance.* (Use *for fear*.)

7. We had to be very careful. *The news should not become known too early.* (Use *lest*.)

8. We always came in before the bell rang. *Miss Sullivan would be in a good mood.* (Use *so that*.)

9. Our parents work hard. *We may live more comfortably.* (Use *in order that*.)

b) Combine the following pairs of sentences, using *in order (not) to + base form of verb* or *so as (not) to + base form of verb* to express purpose. An example is given (1).

1. I shut the door quietly. *I was afraid of waking the baby.*

I shut the door quietly *in order not to/ so as not to* wake the baby.

2. We covered the floor with old newspapers. *We did not want to splash paint on it.*

3. The student observed the snakes. *He would have to describe their behavior in his report.*

4. *I wanted to get to school on time.* I had to take the early bus.

5. *I really want to convince him.* What do I have to do?

6. The International Olympic Committee has introduced stricter regulations. *They are determined to prevent doping.*

7. When you are in a foreign country, observe the customs of the people there. *In that way you can avoid offending them.*

8. They had to blast through the mountains. *They planned to build the highway.*

9. I sent the plans. *I wanted you to study them fully before the meeting.*

13

SEA GAMES

- Reporting a Soccer Game
- Reading: Report of the 24th SEA Games
- Writing: Article on Basketball
- *Play, Do, or Go*
- Comparative and Comparative
The + Comparative ... + the + Comparative ...

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. aerobics | B. solidarity | C. cooperation | D. bow ling |
| 2. A. foul | B. ground | C. tough | D. prof ound |
| 3. A. ques tion | B. offi cial | C. fede ration | D. deli cious |
| 4. A. liter ally | B. sym bolize | C. hym n | D. eag le |
| 5. A. Siame se | B. gym nastics | C. sym bolize | D. sys temize |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. op ponent | B. de legate | C. fab ulous | D. slip pery |
| 2. A. e legance | B. wind surfing | C. Philippine | D. deli cious |
| 3. A. gym nasium | B. leg endary | C. com petitive | D. pen insula |
| 4. A. ma scot | B. styl ized | C. ad mit | D. bow ling |
| 5. A. sou venir | B. cer tify | C. int erview | D. sym bolize |



LISTENING

a) Listen and check (✓) all the sports or games mentioned in the recording.

boxing	_____	horseback riding	_____
wrestling	_____	tennis	_____
table tennis	_____	hockey	_____
gymnastics	_____	basketball	_____
diving	_____	baseball	_____
volleyball	_____	weightlifting	_____
long jump	_____	soccer	_____

b) Listen to the recording again and choose the best answer to complete each of the unfinished sentences.

- People have enjoyed sports for _____.
A. hundreds of years
B. thousands of years
C. millions of years
D. two thousand years
- In some individual sports such as _____ one person competes against other individuals.
A. horseback riding
B. baseball
C. basketball
D. soccer
- A basketball team consists of _____.
A. eleven players
B. nine players
C. seven players
D. five players
- _____ do not get paid for participating in a sport.
A. All sportsmen
B. Players of team sports
C. Amateur athletes
D. Professional players
- Ancient Greeks played sports and games for _____.
A. religious reasons
B. military skills
C. preparing wars
D. training soldiers
- Organized sports have been common _____.
A. for thousands of years
B. since the last century
C. since the eighteenth century
D. since the nineteenth century



SPEAKING

- a) Two friends are talking about a soccer game in their school. Put the words in the box into the blanks and practice the conversation with your partner.

dribbled	fouled	headed	intercepted
passed	save	shot	tackle

A: What about last Sunday's soccer game? Your team won?

B: Yes. We beat An Phu School team by one nil.

A: Marvelous! Who scored?

B: The star of the game was undoubtedly Nam, especially in the closing minutes of the game. The excitement really started when An (1)_____ the ball to Nam. Nam (2)_____ the ball past three players ...

A: How fantastic!

B: ... but he was stopped by a magnificent (3)_____ from a defender of An Phu school team.

A: It was very exciting!

B: He kicked the ball high but An (4)_____ it and again passed it to Nam. Nam had a (5)_____ at goal, but the goalkeeper managed to (6)_____ it.

A: Well, so disappointing!

B: A couple of minutes later, when a high ball came Nam's way, he jumped, (7)_____ it into the net and scored the only goal of the game.

A: Was there any other chance for scoring?

B: Yes. A minute before the end of the game, Nam was about to score again when he was (8)_____ by a player, who was immediately sent off by the referee. Anyway, my school team beat An Phu School team by one nil.

A: I wish I had been at the game with you.

- b) Practice reporting a recent sporting event in your local area or your school.

Read the following report of the 24th SEA Games and do the tasks that follow.

SOCCER: Thailand 3 vs. Singapore 0

KORAT, Thailand – Host nation thrashed Singapore 3-0 to reach the SEA Games soccer final where they will face Myanmar, who disposed of Viet Nam 3-1 through penalties.

Thailand scored their first goal halfway in the first half through Wuttichai's header and Singaporean goalkeeper Hassan failed to clear. The Thai took control after that. What a nervous half for both sides!

When the Thai took another lead with the second goal in the second half, Singapore was at a loss and the fanatical home supporters urged the home team on and Thailand had another last goal in less than a quarter of an hour to go when Prat scored from close range.

If Thailand wins against Myanmar this coming Friday in the final, it will be their eighth consecutive win in the SEA Games.

a) Match each word or phrase in column A with its meaning in column B.

A	B
1. <i>thrashed</i>	a. beat or defeated somebody
2. <i>final</i>	b. kick or hit the ball away
3. <i>disposed of</i>	c. an act of hitting the ball with your head
4. <i>penalties</i>	d. defeated somebody very easily in a game
5. <i>header</i>	e. extremely enthusiastic about something
6. <i>clear</i>	f. the last event of a series of games
7. <i>fanatical</i>	g. following one after another in a series, without interruption
8. <i>consecutive</i>	h. free kicks at goal without any defending players except the goalkeeper

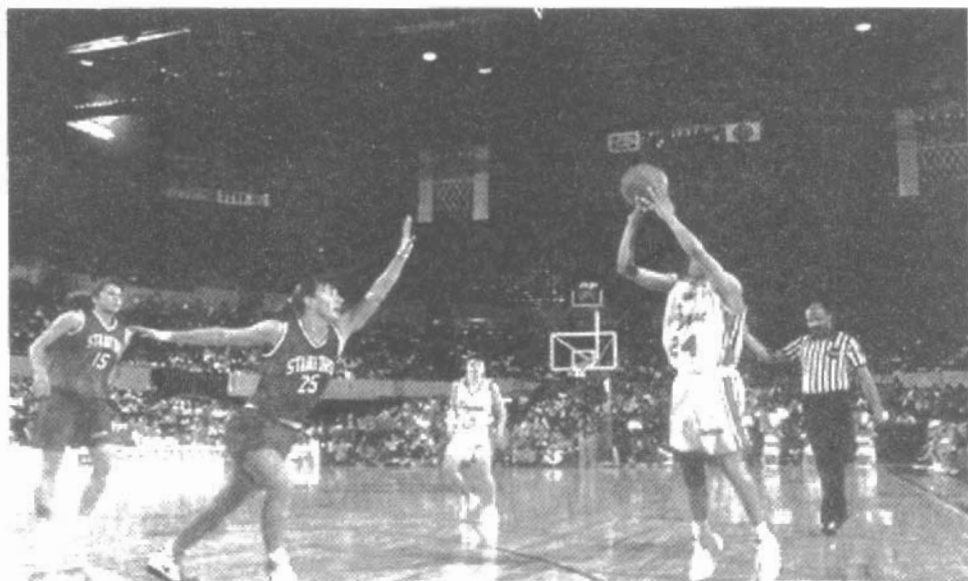
b) Choose the option (A, B, C, or D) that best answers the question before it.

1. Which sporting event does this report describe?
 - A. The SEA Games soccer quarter-final.
 - B. The SEA Games soccer semi-final.
 - C. The SEA Games soccer final.
 - D. The SEA Games finals.
2. What was the result of the game?
 - A. Thailand beat Myanmar by three goals to one.
 - B. Myanmar beat Thailand by three goals to one.
 - C. Singapore beat Thailand by three goals to nil.
 - D. Thailand beat Singapore by three goals to nil.
3. How many goals did Thailand score in the first half?
 - A. One.
 - B. Two.
 - C. Three.
 - D. None.
4. Which teams will play in the SEA Games soccer final?
 - A. Singapore and Viet Nam.
 - B. Myanmar and Singapore.
 - C. Thailand and Myanmar.
 - D. Myanmar and Viet Nam.
5. Which teams will play for the bronze medal?
 - A. Myanmar and Viet Nam.
 - B. Singapore and Viet Nam.
 - C. Myanmar and Singapore.
 - D. Thailand and Myanmar.
6. According to the report, how many times has Thailand won the SEA Games soccer finals up to this time?
 - A. Five.
 - B. Six.
 - C. Seven.
 - D. Eight.



WRITING

Based on the following outline, write an article for your school magazine about basketball as a popular American sport.



Title: Basketball – a Popular American Sport

Paragraph 1: Introduction

- one of the most popular sports in the U.S.
- completely American in origin

Paragraph 2: History

- early 1890s by James A. Naismith, a P.E. teacher
- quickly spreading

Paragraph 3: Description of the game

- Number of players: two teams of five players each
- Equipment: a ball and a rectangular court with suspended baskets at each end
- Rules of playing the game: pass or bounce the ball, and put it in the basket
- How to score or win the game: Points from one to three for successful throws

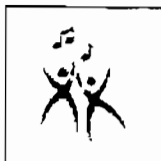
Paragraph 4: Conclusion

A favorite sport with increasing popularity around the world

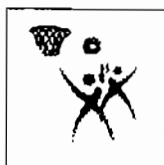


USE OF LANGUAGE

a) Complete each of the following sentences with the correct verb form of play, do or go and a sport or game, using the picture prompts.



1. I join this club _____ every Sunday morning although it makes me very tired.



2. My school has recently built a new gym. My classmates _____ in the gym now.



3. Many doctors believe that we shouldn't _____ because it is too dangerous.



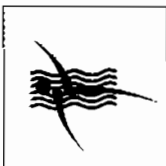
4. We _____ in the countryside last weekend and everyone enjoyed it a lot.



5. My sister _____ a lot recently. She is taking part in the school's gymnastic display.



6. We _____ on Saturday. Would you like to join us?



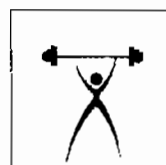
7. It is not easy _____ well. It needs a lot of practice.



8. I don't have much time _____ this year because I have to prepare for the coming examination.



9. _____ in the sea was what we enjoyed most during our last holiday.



10. – Where is Tam now?

– He _____ in the gym.

b) Fill in each blank with the double comparative of one of the words in the box.

great much many hard well

Our team is playing (1)_____ this season. The players practice (2)_____ every day and they have made (3)_____ progress. They hope to score (4)_____ goals to set a new record. Their determination accounts for the (5)_____ numbers of spectators going to the stadium this season.

c) Match the clauses in column A with their suitable parts in column B to make meaningful sentences.

A	B
1. The longer the match lasts,	a. the more tired he became.
2. The more we practice,	b. the more likely you will love it.
3. The faster he walked,	c. the greater electricity consumption (is).
4. The harder you work,	d. the more exhausted the players become.
5. The better the joke (is),	e. the shorter its lifetime (is).
6. The longer you stay in this city,	f. the louder the laugh (is).
7. The cheaper the equipment (is),	g. the better we will get.
8. The hotter the weather (is),	h. the sooner you get promoted.

14

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Distinguishing Opinions from Facts
 - Reading: International Organizations
 - Writing: Making Plans
 - Abbreviations
 - Adverbial Clauses of Time
 - Crossword Puzzle
-

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. united | B. union | C. ugly | D. unique |
| 2. A. ultra | B. umbrella | C. umpire | D. UFO |
| 3. A. eligible | B. election | C. security | D. eliminate |
| 4. A. though | B. thought | C. throughout | D. thousand |
| 5. A. tough | B. enough | C. through | D. cough |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. technical | B. increasing | C. regular | D. popular |
| 2. A. accuracy | B. casualty | C. eligible | D. sustainable |
| 3. A. assembly | B. employment | C. disaster | D. poverty |
| 4. A. agriculture | B. establishment | C. authority | D. development |
| 5. A. literacy | B. security | C. emergency | D. activity |



LISTENING

a) Listen to the first piece of news related to a loan project of ADB's to Viet Nam. Circle the letter A, B, C, or D indicating the correct information to fill in each blank.

1. ADB (Asian Development Bank) is providing loans totaling _____ to Viet Nam for the construction of a modern highway stretching from China to Ha Noi.
A. US\$ 1 million
B. US\$ 1.1 million
C. US\$ 1.1 billion
D. US\$ 1 billion
2. It currently takes _____ days for passenger cars to travel from Kunming, China, to Ha Noi.
A. 3
B. 2
C. 12
D. 20

b) Listen to the second piece of news on the history of the World Bank's loans. Circle the letter A, B, C, or D indicating the best answer to each question.

3. What countries were chiefly granted loans by the World Bank in the early period of its history?
A. Asian countries.
B. Latin American countries.
C. European countries.
D. African countries.
4. When did the World Bank begin granting loans to the other parts of the world in order to develop their economies?
A. The 1930s.
B. The 1960s.
C. The 1980s.
D. The 1990s.
5. Which project among the following is not mentioned in the content of the recording?
A. Pollution.
B. Safe water.
C. Health care.
D. Education.

SPEAKING

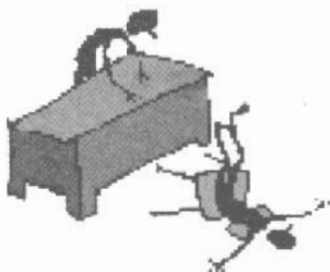
Distinguishing Opinions from Facts

a) Write in each blank F for fact, O for opinion, and FO for both fact and opinion. Underline and name which part of the statement is fact, and which part is opinion. The first one has been done for you.

- [illegible]

b) Complete the following job interview with appropriate phrases from the box. Then practice the dialogue with a partner.

In a job interview



- a. I think it would give
- b. in my last job I met
- c. the things I've learned
- d. I believe this job
- e. I've always wanted
- f. I think it would be
- g. I sold books
- h. I felt I learned

Interviewer: Have you done this kind of job before?

Applicant: No, I haven't, but it's the kind of job (1)_____ to do.

Interviewer: Really? Why are you interested in it?

Applicant: Because (2)_____ me a chance to use and develop some of (3)_____ from my previous job.

Interviewer: Which things?

Applicant: Well, (4)_____ a wide range of people and developed an ability to deal with them. (5)_____ would develop that ability even more.

Interviewer: What was your last job?

Applicant: (6)_____ in a bookshop.

Interviewer: Why did you leave?

Applicant: Well, it was an interesting job, and (7)_____ a great deal but, to be honest with you, (8)_____ better to find another job and learn more.

Interviewer: Oh. I see. Very interesting, indeed.

- c) Read the dialogue again to identify sentences describing facts or opinions. Write them in columns like the following examples.

Fact	Opinion
b. in my last job I met _____ _____ _____	a. I think it would give _____ _____ _____



READING

Read the passages and do the tasks that follow.

- A. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was founded on 16 November 1945. For this United Nations agency, it is not enough to build classrooms in devastated countries or to publish scientific breakthroughs. Education, social and natural sciences,

culture and communication are the means to a far more ambitious goal: to build peace in the minds of men. For, if peace is to exist, it must first of all be desired by the women and the men of the whole world. But before that idea takes shape in the minds of each one of us, a long road remains to be traveled.

All individuals, no matter where they live, must have the opportunity to learn how to reason and to cultivate humanistic values – the first as the motor for material progress, the second to lay the foundations for peace and respect for human rights. An educated population, aware of its fundamental rights, is more likely to share in the fruits of democracy. And sharing the benefits of science and technology equally among the peoples of the world will improve their health and well-being.

UNESCO fosters these values of solidarity and sharing by multiplying and reinforcing educational, scientific, and cultural relations among nations.

a) Circle the letter A, B, or C indicating the best choice to fill in each blank.

1. The word *founded* in line 2 means _____.
 - A. discovered
 - B. established
 - C. organized
2. The word *breakthroughs* in line 4 could best be replaced by _____.
 - A. interesting articles
 - B. deep divisions
 - C. important discoveries
3. As used in line 5, the term *goal* probably means _____.
 - A. a point scored in sports
 - B. something that you hope to achieve
 - C. a wooden frame with a net at each end of a soccer field
4. The phrase *takes shape* (line 8) is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. grows larger in size
 - B. develops and becomes clearer
 - C. takes exercise and becomes healthier

5. As used in paragraph 2, the verb *to reason* probably means _____.
A. to think logically
B. to give evidence
C. to be the cause of something
6. The phrase *cultivate humanistic values* (line 11) probably means _____.
A. grow crops as food for human beings
B. educate people about their traditional values
C. develop values pertaining to human dignity
7. As used in line 12, the word *motor* probably means _____.
A. an automobile or a motorbike
B. the engine of a car
C. something that causes a process to happen
8. As used in paragraph 2, the word *foundations* probably means _____.
A. property that has been lost and found
B. the fundamental parts from which something is begun or developed
C. organizations that give out money for certain specific purposes

b) Circle the letter A, B, or C indicating the best answer to each question.

9. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *devastated* in line 3?
A. badly damaged
B. poorly constructed
C. not very well developed
10. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *fosters* in paragraph 3?
A. promotes the growth of
B. becomes the legal owner of
C. shares with other people

B. Oxfam International, registered as a charity, is a group of 12 non-governmental organizations from three continents working together with over 3,000 partners in more than 100 countries to find lasting solutions to poverty, suffering, and injustice around the world.

Oxfam's Beliefs

- The lives of all human beings are of equal value.
- In a world rich in resources, poverty isn't a fact of life but an injustice which must be overcome.
- People's poverty and suffering are increased by unequal power relations based on, for example, gender, race, class, and disability.
- Working together we can build a just and safer world, in which people take control over their own lives and enjoy their basic rights.

Oxfam's goal is a world where every person is secure, skilled, equal, safe, healthy, and heard. We believe that everyone is entitled to a life of dignity and opportunity; and we work with poor communities, local partner organizations, volunteers, and supporters to make this a reality.

a) Circle the letter A, B, C, or D indicating the best choice to fill in each blank.

1. The word *charity* in line 1 means _____.
A. a foundation created to provide help for people in need
B. a government agency that collects taxes to help the poor
C. an organization of world health experts created to combat AIDS
D. None of the above is correct.
2. The word *lasting* in line 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. final B. immediate C. suitable D. permanent
3. As used in paragraph 2, the word *resources* probably does not include _____.
A. trees B. happiness C. workers D. money
4. The phrase *a fact of life* in paragraph 2 probably means _____.
A. a thing in one's life that one should be ashamed of
B. something that you can share with other people
C. a thing that happens only to poor people
D. a situation that cannot be changed, especially an unpleasant one



WRITING

Making Plans

- a) Look at Kim's schedule for the weekend evenings and then fill in each blank with an appropriate word or phrase to complete the dialogue.

September		
24 Friday	25 Saturday	26 Sunday
- Going shopping with Mom - Watching a late night movie on TV	- Dinner for Dad's birthday - Bedtime reading	- Keep free for friends

Phi: Hi, Kim! It's Phi.

Kim: Oh, hi, Phi. How are you doing?

Phi: Fine. Listen. I'm calling (1)_____ we need to meet sometime this weekend to plan our group's flood relief activities next week. I'm not doing (2)_____ this evening. (3)_____ you?

Kim: (4)_____ with my mother this evening. But I'll be (5)_____ tomorrow.

Phi: Well, my parents and I (6)_____ some charity work a little way out of town.

Kim: What time (7)_____ be back?

Phi: We won't be back (8)_____ late afternoon. Why (9)_____ have dinner somewhere and talk?

Kim: I'm sorry, Phi. I (10)_____ the time really. We're eating out in the evening. It's dinner for my Dad's birthday.

Phi: Oh, I see.

Kim: Well, you know, I always keep (11)_____ open for friends.

Phi: That would be great! (12)_____ meet at the Internet Café at about 5:30. We can have coffee and work out a (13)_____. Then we'll have a late dinner before going home.

Kim: Sounds good to me. Did you (14)_____ your motorbike fixed?

Phi: Sure. I'll come to your place and pick you (15)_____ at 5.

Kim: OK. (16)_____ later. Goodbye!

Phi: Bye!

b) Practice the following conversation with a partner. Then work out a schedule of the students' activities.

Phi: Now let's work out a schedule of our group's activities.

Kim: We're to carry out repairs to damaged houses in the disaster area. Right?

Phi: Right. As soon as we arrive at around seven thirty, five of our group will start fixing the broken roof of Mrs. Bay's house, and the other five will help Mr. Tu's family rebuild their barn.

Kim: Wow! It's going to be real heavy work.

Phi: It sure is. I suppose you should lead the second subgroup.

Kim: OK. We'll do our best. What about the tools and building materials?

Phi: The school will take care of all the supplies.

Kim: When do we stop for lunch?

Phi: Lunch will be served at eleven thirty, but every group will eat with the family.

Kim: That would be fun. What's the plan for the afternoon?

Phi: Those groups that haven't finished their work will have to continue with it. Those that have will clear away broken branches and debris from the roads, gardens, ponds, and ditches.

Kim: And we'll work until four thirty, rain or shine?

Phi: Yes. The school bus will start rolling at exactly five thirty to take us back to the city.

Kim: That means we'll have some more time to talk with the people of the stricken area before we leave.

Phi: Yeah, they are in need of emotional support, aren't they?

RELIEF WORK

GROUP'S SCHEDULE

Morning: _____

Afternoon: _____



USE OF LANGUAGE

Abbreviations

Write the words from the following abbreviations. Some of them have been given for you.

a) International Organizations

– ICAO: _____

– IDA: _____

– IMF: *International Monetary Fund*

– UNESCO: _____

– WIPO: _____

– ITU: *International Telecommunications Union*

b) Postal Abbreviations

- St. *Street*
- Dr. _____
- Ln. _____
- Blvd. _____
- Ave. _____
- Rd. _____
- Rte. _____
- Hwy. *Highway*
- Fwy. _____
- Expy. _____

c) TESL / TEFL Abbreviations

- EFL: *English as a Foreign Language*
- ESL: _____
- IEP: _____
- L1: *first language*
- L2: _____
- TEFL: *Teaching English as a Foreign Language*
- TESL: _____
- TOEFL: _____
- TOEIC: _____
- IELTS: _____

d) Three-letter Olympic Country Abbreviations

- PHI: *Philippines*
- VIE: _____
- USA: _____

- UAE: *United Arab Emirates*
- THA: _____
- SWE: _____
- SUI: _____
- RUS: _____
- MYA: *Myanmar*
- SIN: _____

Adverbial Clauses of Time

Adverbial clauses of time can begin with different words and phrases such as:

- *since, ever since* → when things started
- *as, while, when* → things happening at the same time
- *after, before, as soon as, when, once, etc.* → one thing following another
- *no sooner ... than, the moment, etc.* → one thing following another very quickly
- *when, whenever, every time* → every time
- *until, by the time ..., etc.* → when things finishing

a) Circle the letter A, B, C, or D indicating the most appropriate word/phrase of time to complete each sentence.

1. _____ Viet Nam entered WTO, business conditions in the country have changed greatly.

A. Since	B. After
C. Now that	D. No sooner
2. _____ the news program was progressing, there was a power cut.

A. After	B. While
C. As soon as	D. Until

3. The man got irritated _____ he realized his computer wasn't working.
A. when
B. no sooner
C. before
D. by which time
4. _____ he'd had his dinner, he was feeling much better.
A. While
B. Until
C. Once
D. Since
5. _____ she was relaxed, she could cope better with her problems.
A. When
B. Hardly
C. Now that
D. At which point
6. _____ he'd waited half an hour for her to come, he became tired of her tardiness.
A. After
B. Before
C. When
D. No sooner
7. He decided to call the police _____ he'd witnessed the car accident.
A. while
B. since
C. as soon as
D. until
8. She'd _____ switched on the TV _____ there was a knock on the door.
A. hardly ... when
B. no sooner ... than
C. hardly ... than
D. no sooner ... when
9. She'd _____ gone to bed _____ there was a telephone call.
A. no sooner ... than
B. hardly ... than
C. hardly ... when
D. no sooner ... when
10. _____ she sent her complaint letters to the company, they never replied.
A. While
B. When
C. After
D. Before
11. _____ she went back to the store, they said the owner was unavailable.
A. As soon as
B. Whenever
C. While
D. Until

12. She wrote and phoned for two months, _____ she lost patience.
 A. as soon as B. no sooner
 C. at which point D. now that
13. The labor union was determined to fight on _____ they got some satisfaction.
 A. until B. before
 C. after D. since
14. He finally contacted a lawyer, _____ the company had closed down.
 A. by which time B. as soon as
 C. while D. when

b) Rewrite the following sentences, using an -ing form after since, before, while, when, after, and whenever.

1. He had witnessed a car accident before he arrived at his school.
2. While he was watching the news, he heard a loud knock on the door.
3. When you finish typing the document, please go to the post office to mail these packages.
4. He locked the door after he turned off the lights.

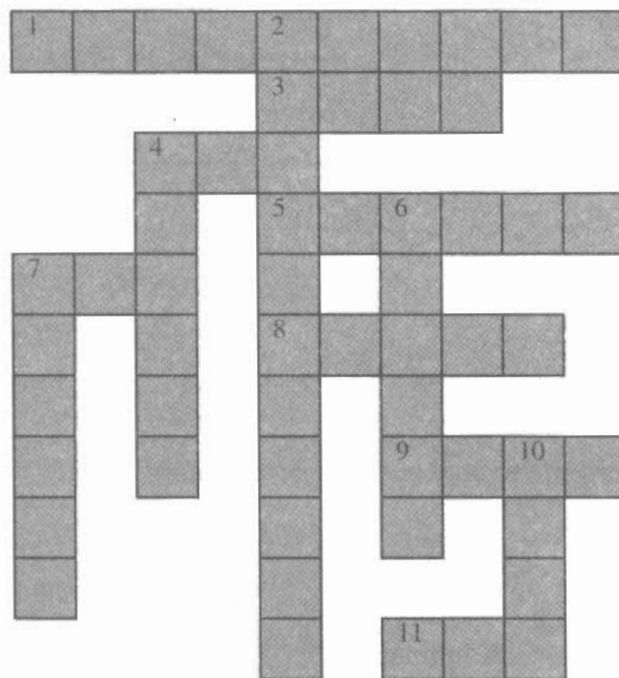
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Across

1. An endangered species that Greenpeace protects
3. An acronym for the US government agency responsible for aviation and space flights
4. The virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome
5. A person's financial gain over a period of time as payment for work, services, or as profit on capital
7. The _____ was shining and birds were singing.
8. An acronym for a charitable international organization
9. The currency unit of the European Union
11. Doing crossword puzzles is _____!

Down

2. The natural world in which people and animals live
4. Many of the children in Africa died of this.
6. Many men enjoy a cup of this drink at the end of a meal.
7. The region continues to _____ from the prolonged drought.
10. A state of complete destruction



15

WOMEN IN SOCIETY

- Connectives
 - Talking about Differences
 - Reading: Kenyan Ecologist Wins Nobel Prize
 - Writing: Requesting Recommendations
 - Phrasal Verbs (Verb + *in, into, off, on, out, over, up, for*)
 - Adverbial Clauses of Manner
 - Crossword Puzzle
-

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. worked | B. called | C. deserved | D. changed |
| 2. A. birth | B. twentieth | C. without | D. think |
| 3. A. woman | B. human | C. wool | D. full |
| 4. A. resource | B. encourage | C. toward | D. horse |
| 5. A. heart | B. heard | C. church | D. circle |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. equality | B. development | C. political | D. unexpected |
| 2. A. athletics | B. creative | C. explorer | D. African |
| 3. A. divorce | B. success | C. effort | D. police |
| 4. A. during | B. until | C. beyond | D. despite |
| 5. A. nobody | B. existing | C. fascinate | D. advertise |



LISTENING

a) Listen to the recording (two times). As you listen, write the form of each of the following words that you hear. Number 1 is an example.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. twenty _____ <i>twentieth</i> _____. | 2. weak _____ |
| 3. gain _____ | 4. educate _____ |
| 5. treat _____ | 6. politics _____ |
| 7. end _____ | 8. country _____ |
| 9. part _____ | 10. resource _____ |

b) Listen to the recording (two times). As you listen, write the missing word in each of the following phrases or clauses. Number 1 is an example.

1. During the 60s and ____70s____
2. attitudes _____ the feminine
3. They eventually _____
4. better and more work _____
5. the right to _____ control
6. the right to _____
7. a _____ president
8. wives as _____
9. _____ they deserve

c) Listen to the recording (two times). As you listen, write T if the statement is true, and F if the statement is false.

1. In general, women have gained much in their struggle. _____
2. They gained the right to go to school and college. _____
3. Many have gained top positions in politics. _____
4. Many are now treated equally in the home. _____
5. Women haven't gained full equality with men in some areas. _____

SPEAKING

a) Complete the responses below by using the appropriate form of one of the phrasal verbs in the list.

break into	cross out	do over	run into	talk over
break down	come across	give in	point out	take up

1. A: Did you happen to see Helen last week?
B: Yes, I _____ her while I was browsing in a bookstore downtown.
2. A: Didn't you find any books you liked?
B: I did. Helen _____ these books _____ to me.
3. A: It isn't polite to interrupt people while they're talking. Right?
B: Right. You should never _____ anyone's conversation.
4. A: Have you decided what you're going to study at college?
B: Well, I was wondering about _____ painting at the College of Fine Arts, but my parents wanted me to be a doctor.
5. A: Why has that machine stopped operating?
B: It _____ because someone tossed an old shoe into the feeder.
6. A: Do we have to redo our report on Women's Lib?
B: Of course we must _____ it _____ unless we want to fail the course.
7. A: Where did you find that article about the Women's Movement in the mid 1900s?
B: I _____ it on a Web site.
8. A: How long did the movement last?
B: It continued for several decades until the government _____ to most of the women's demands.
9. A: Why did they eliminate the word "female" from "female doctors"?
B: I suppose they _____ it _____ because they thought it was unfair to women.

10. A: I'd like an answer to your violation of women's rights.

B: Um ... could we discuss the question privately?

A: All right. We'll _____ it _____ at my house.

b) Check the answers. After you have finished, practice the conversation with a partner.



READING

Read the following texts about women in history. Then work with a partner and answer all the questions below them.

A. Read the following text carefully.

Kenyan Ecologist Wins Nobel Prize

BBC NEWS Friday, 8 October, 2004 – Kenyan *environmentalist* and human rights campaigner Wangari Maathai has won the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize for her contribution to *sustainable* development, democracy, and peace.

The *delighted* 64-year-old professor said the *award* was completely unexpected. "This is extremely encouraging to the people of Africa and the African woman," she told the BBC. "It is a *recognition* of the many efforts of African women, who continue to struggle despite all the problems they face."

In the late 1970s, Mrs. Maathai founded the Green Belt Movement where, for nearly 30 years, she *has mobilized* women to plant 30 million trees across Africa to combat deforestation and soil erosion. The movement, which has been copied by other countries, grew to include projects to preserve a great variety of animals and plants and the existing environment, to educate people about *nutrition* and family planning, and to promote the rights of women and girls.



Wangari Maathai
Nobel Peace Prize

The professor was the first African woman to be awarded the peace prize since it was created in 1901. The Norwegian Nobel Committee praised her as “a source of *inspiration* for everyone in Africa fighting for democracy, human rights, and women’s rights in particular.”

a) Now match the words in column A with their meaning in column B. Number 1 is an example.

A. WORD

B. MEANING

1. environmentalist
2. sustainable
3. delighted
4. award
5. recognition
6. mobilize
7. nutrition
8. inspiration
- Answers
1. d 2.
3. 4.
5. 6.
7. 8.
- a. appreciation or approval of someone's achievement
b. a person or thing that encourages people to do or achieve something
c. extremely pleased or excited about something
d. a person who campaigns for protection of the natural environment against the harmful effects of industrialized societies
e. something, for example, a prize, that is given in recognition of somebody's achievement
f. able to be maintained – According to the passage, it means “maintaining the ecological balance of a particular area.”
g. to encourage people to support your idea or plan so that they come together and take part in a particular activity
h. foods, or the minerals, vitamins, and other nourishing substances that they contain

Answers

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

b) Complete the following sentences using the information in the reading text.

1. The article provides information about the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize winner, Kenyan _____.
2. The Norwegian Nobel Committee praised her contribution to Africa's fighting _____.
3. Professor Maathai said that the award was a great encouragement to _____.

B. Read the following text carefully.

Emily Dickinson, a creative poet of the 19th century, was known only by a small literary circle during her lifetime. It wasn't until after her death that most of her poems were published. Her life and work still fascinate readers and are studied widely.

Although Emily Dickinson published very few poems during her lifetime, she contributed a great deal to the world of literature, far beyond what her early editors considered unconventional lines. With her contemporary, Walt Whitman, she helped usher in a new age of poetry, with her revolutionary way with words. Her isolation, in that "room of her own," gave her more than just time to reflect. Dickinson had a unique perspective on life, death, love, nature, and friendship. The two poems below are her lines about life.



Emily Dickinson
(1830-1886)
American writer

I'm Nobody!

I'm nobody! Who are you?
Are you nobody, too?
Then there's a pair of us - don't
tell!
They'd advertise - you know!
How dreary to be somebody!
How public like a frog
To tell one's name the livelong day
To an admiring bog!

**If I Can Stop One Heart
from Breaking**

If I can stop one heart from
breaking,
I shall not live in vain;
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Into his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.

a) Match the words with their meanings.

WORD	MEANING
1. circle	a. to introduce or make something new begin
2. fascinate	b. to think carefully and deeply about something
3. unconventional	c. different from accepted rules or standards
4. revolutionary	d. a particular evaluation of a situation or facts, especially from one person's point of view
5. usher in	e. a situation in which someone stays apart from other people
6. isolation	f. to attract and interest someone very strongly
7. reflect	g. a group of people who are interested in the same things
8. perspective	h. new and involving a complete change in the way something is usually done or made

Write your answers here. The first one has been done for you.

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

b) Read the following multiple-choice items. Then circle the letter A, B, C, or D for the best answer.

- The early editors thought that Dickinson's poems were _____.
A. boring
B. unusual
C. interesting
D. funny
- It can be said that Emily Dickinson _____ during her lifetime.
A. was an unknown poet
B. was a popular member of the literary circle
C. contributed a great deal to Whitman's success
D. did not want her works published
- Emily Dickinson _____.
A. preferred being alone to think and write
B. often felt lonely in her own home
C. spent most of her time with friends
D. was very much liked by her early editors

4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the text?
 - A. Whitman and Dickinson have different literary ideas.
 - B. Whitman and Dickinson lived approximately at the same time.
 - C. Whitman was Dickinson's favorite early editor.
 - D. Whitman was, like Dickinson, an unknown poet.
5. In "I'm Nobody!" Dickinson expressed her _____.
 - A. wish for a true friend
 - B. unfulfilled hope of winning fame
 - C. desire to keep her ambitions secret
 - D. preference for the simple, quiet life of an ordinary person
6. Which of the following is the message of "If I Can Stop One Heart from Breaking"?
 - A. Life is full of unhappy events.
 - B. Life is meaningless without love.
 - C. Life is worthwhile so long as you can offer help.
 - D. Life is a struggle for recognition as a creative poet.



WRITING

a) Combine each pair of sentences into one sentence. Use the sentence or clause connector indicated in parentheses. Punctuate carefully. The first one has been done for you.

1. The taxi stopped at the station. Two men in dark overcoats got out of it. (*and*)

→ *The taxi stopped at the station, and two men in dark overcoats got out of it.*

2. No one was in when we called. We left a message. (*so*)

3. The letter has been lost. The mailman has delivered it to the wrong address. (*either... or*)

4. Fido means faithful and loyal. That is what Andrea named her dog. (*and*)

5. The old lady was nervous. She wasn't used to strangers calling late at night. (*for*)

6. I've always wanted to live in the country. My wife prefers to live in town. (*but*)

7. Public speaking isn't too bad, but it's bad enough. You can make things easier for yourself by being ready. (*However*)

8. The country had suffered greatly during the war. It had no money for reconstruction projects. (*Furthermore*)

9. There has been no rainfall for some time. The ground is very dry. (*Therefore*)

b) Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the list in the box below. This exercise gives you some practice with talking about differences.

but	different from	however	in contrast
in contrast to	on the contrary	on the other hand	unlike
unlike before	whereas	while	

1. _____ American universities, Vietnamese universities have stricter admissions requirements.
2. It's not very hot today. _____, it's quite cool.
3. _____ that motorbike, this one is quite cheap.
4. _____ students of all ages attend American colleges, most Vietnamese college students are in the same age group.
5. The Earth is not the closest planet to the sun. _____, it's not the farthest either.
6. The east of the country grows richer, _____ the west grows poorer.
7. _____ the rest of the students, Kim is serious and hardworking.

8. The first part of the experiment was easy; the second, _____, took hours.
9. Ho Chi Minh City has hot, humid summers; _____, San Francisco's summers are cool and windy.
10. _____, many women are now more independent in their relationships with men.
11. We're making good progress, _____ we've still got a long way to go.

c) Read the following conversation between a former high school student and a teacher. Match what they said to make a meaningful conversation.

Student	Teacher
1. Good morning, Ms. Phuong. I'm Tran Thi Mai Chi. I'm in your chemistry class, grade 12, back in 20__.	a. Okay. And when do you need this? I don't recall the deadline for applications.
2. Just fine, thanks. I'm here because I'm applying for the Talented Student Grant, and I need two letters of recommendation. Would you be willing to write me one?	b. Why yes, Mai Chi. I'd be happy to. I think you're an excellent candidate for the grant. Are you applying this year or next year?
3. This year. That's why I think your letter is so important. Everyone on the selection committee knows and respects you.	c. Let's see. Dr. Xuan is the chair of that committee. Right?
4. Yes. So, if you would just write the letter to her, that would be great.	d. Oh, yes, Mai Chi. How are you?
5. The committee meets on April 30, so all the materials must be submitted before then.	e. You're welcome. Glad to do it.
6. Thank you. I really appreciate it.	f. All right. I'll send it directly to Dr. Xuan's office.

Write your answers here. The first one has been done for you.

1. d 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

d) Now imagine you have been asked to submit a letter of reference by your former teacher to the selection committee, and write a letter to your teacher asking him or her for recommendation. Use the information in the box on the left to write your request.

Your address

City

Date

Addressee

Address

City

Dear Mr. / Ms. ...

State your name, your subject and class in the school, the grant or scholarship you have applied, the reason for your request.

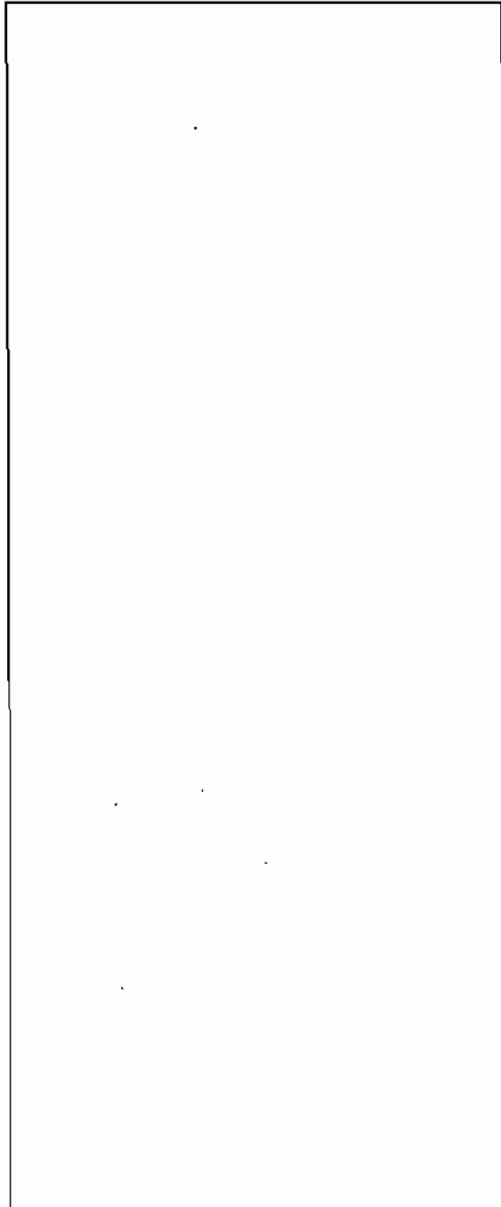
Describe the committee and the deadline for the applications.

Ask for comments on your ability and grades, and willingness to study hard for your future.

Express your thanks.

Complimentary closing

Signature





USE OF LANGUAGE

Phrasal Verbs (Verb + *in, into, off, on, out, over, up, for*)

a) Rewrite the following sentences, using the correct form of the phrasal verb given in parentheses. The first one has been done for you.

1. I visited all my cousins last summer. (*call on*)

→ I *called on* all my cousins last summer.

2. The prolonged heavy rain *extinguished* the huge forest fire. (*put out*)

3. The nurses *raised* the problem of overcrowding in the hospital. (*bring up*)

4. We'll have to *postpone* the picnic until next Saturday. (*put off*)

5. The flood was *caused* by successive heavy storms. (*bring about*)

6. In spite of their bad luck, they decided to *continue* their work. (*carry on*)

7. Boys usually enjoy *selecting* gifts for others. (*pick out*)

8. Don't be *deceived* by his charm. He's dishonest. (*take in*)

9. He *invented* some excuse about the dog eating his homework. (*make up*)

b) Decide which sentence of each pair of sentences below contains a verb and a prepositional phrase, and which sentence contains a phrasal verb. Then write the verb and the prepositional phrase or the phrasal verb and its meaning in the blank. See the example below.

Example: A. Please *call up* the stairs and wake the children. *call + up the stairs*

B. Please *call up* the restaurant and order some food. *call up = telephone*

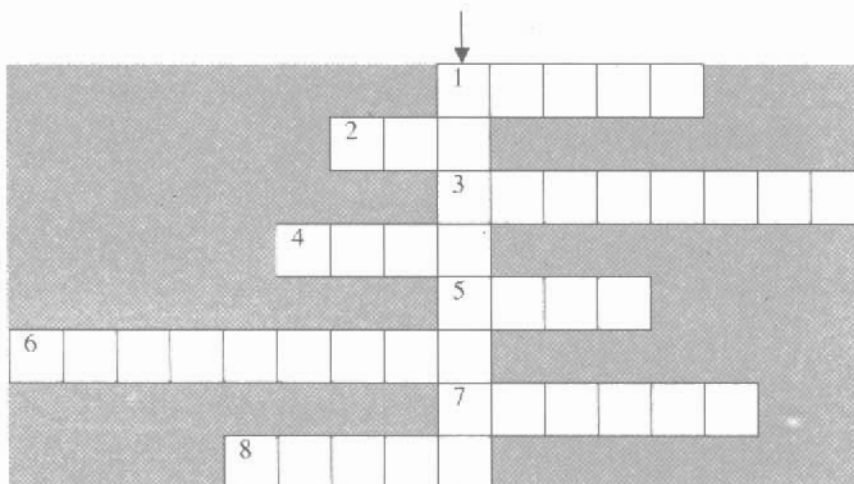
1. A. The two housewives enjoy talking over the fence. _____
B. The committee is talking over our report. _____
2. A. The boy ran into the street after his father. _____
B. I ran into an old friend yesterday. _____
3. A. Look up the word if you don't understand it. _____
B. We looked up the river and saw a motorboat coming. _____
4. A. Would you mind turning on the light? _____
B. After turning on Pasteur Street, continue straight on. _____
5. A. I waited on the corner for an hour. _____
B. She waited on the customers quietly and efficiently. _____
6. A. Now look over the mountains. Do you see the rainbow? _____
B. The teacher will look over our tests tomorrow. _____
7. A. Police are looking into the bank robbery. _____
B. The passersby looked into the window curiously. _____

Adverbial Clauses of Manner

Match the main clauses with the adverbial clauses of manner to make meaningful sentences. The first one has been done for you.

Main Clause	Adverbial Clause of Manner
1. From what Emma said, it sounds ...	a. as though he owned the place.
2. Anne shrugged, ...	b. as if it grew on trees.
3. He behaves ...	c. as though you had a good time.
4. It sounds ...	d. as I like it.
5. That poor dog looks ...	e. as if she and Paul are going to get married.
6. Daniel spends money ...	f. quite as my mother can.
7. Everything went off ...	g. as if she didn't know.
8. This fish isn't cooked ...	h. just as it was planned.
9. They stared at me ...	i. as though it never gets fed.
10. Nobody else can make me laugh and forget my sorrow ...	j. as if I were crazy.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

1. Something given on the basis of merit or achievement
2. Got something as a prize
3. Present in a particular place, time, or situation
4. Developed gradually and became bigger or more successful
5. Plants and trees grow well on good agricultural _____.
6. Someone who studies the relationship between living things and their environment.
7. The “black” continent
8. Today isn’t any _____ day.

Down

Can you find the three words that form the backbone (1, 3, 5, 7) of the puzzle? What are they?

16

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

- Asking for and Giving Information About some ASEAN Countries
 - Reading: Jurong Bird Park
 - Writing: Describe Information in a Bar Chart
 - Phrasal Verbs with *Take*
 - Review of Adverbial Clauses
-

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. youth | B. tooth | C. boost | D. good-natured |
| 2. A. h orror | B. h onor | C. h our | D. h onest |
| 3. A. ASEAN | B. a nnually | C. t raditional | D. m anufacture |
| 4. A. ASEAN | B. Asiatic | C. a ssociation | D. s ociety |
| 5. A. w hat | B. w hen | C. w here | D. w ho |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. acronym | B. heritage | C. attendant | D. president |
| 2. A. appreciate | B. agriculture | C. participant | D. establishment |
| 3. A. minimum | B. passenger | C. orient | D. correspond |
| 4. A. relevant | B. museum | C. creative | D. society |
| 5. A. ASEAN | B. Manila | C. contribute | D. component |



LISTENING

a) Listen and check (✓) the sentence you hear.

1. ☐ a. Are you going to visit one of the Asian countries?
☐ b. Are you going to visit one of the ASEAN countries?
2. ☐ a. Have they had any campaigns?
☐ b. Have they had any complaints?
3. ☐ a. Did they sell a lot of farm produce?
☐ b. Did they sell a lot of farm products?
4. ☐ a. The aim is to promote one's wealth.
☐ b. The aim is to promote one's health.
5. ☐ a. That business has brought in a lot of benefits.
☐ b. That business has brought in a lot of profits.
6. ☐ a. Have you seen the new tower?
☐ b. Have you seen the new town?
7. ☐ a. Are you a Singaporean?
☐ b. Are you from Singapore?
8. ☐ a. Are they staying in a hostel?
☐ b. Are they staying in a hotel?

b) Listen to a note about ASEAN Tourism Association and fill in the blanks.

ASEAN Tourism Association (ASEANTA) is a non-profit tourism association including public and (1)_____ tourism organizations from ASEAN. Its role is to carry on (2)_____, representation, and other relevant programs to (3)_____ the growth of ASEAN as the main destination for (4)_____ and business travelers. Since its establishment, this Association has played an important role in promoting and (5)_____ ASEAN Tourism services. It (6)_____ the Visit ASEAN Pass at the ASEAN Tourism Forum 2006 in the Philippines with the aim of boosting trade and (7)_____ traveling within the region. VAP is currently made (8)_____ for sale through all travel (9)_____ as well as ASEAN airlines offices (10)_____.

SPEAKING

a) Work in pairs. Write appropriate questions and role-play the following dialogue. The first one has been done for you.

1. When was Malaysia first admitted to ASEAN?

It is one of the founders of ASEAN, which was founded on August 8, 1967.

2. _____?

Kuala Lumpur.

3. _____?

Its main products are oil, rubber, and electronic equipment.

4. _____?

You can see Petronas Twin Towers, the Malay mosques, or sunbathe on its beautiful beaches.

b) Students sit in pairs. Use the questions in a) to ask for and give information about some ASEAN countries, based on the facts in the table below.

Country	Capital City	Admission Date	Main Products	Tourist Attractions
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	April 30, 1999	timber and garments	Angkor Wat
Laos	Vientiane	July 23, 1977	farm produce, copper, garments	old royal capital, temples, Pak Ou Caves
Thailand	Bangkok	August 8, 1967 (one of the founders)	farm produce, garments, tourism	the King's Palace, temples, beautiful beaches
Viet Nam	Ha Noi	July 28, 1995	garments, marine products, farm produce	Hue Citadel, Ha Long Bay



READING

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Jurong Bird Park is a 20.2 hectare park, the largest in the Asian Pacific region and one of the finest bird parks in the world. Jurong Bird Park, with a collection of more than 8,000 birds from 600 species, offers visitors an experience that is both entertaining and educational. The whole family can enjoy the comical parrot circus and be attracted by the birds of prey in the King of the Skies show. The bird shows at the Pools Amphitheatre, featuring flamingoes, macaws, hornbills and cockatoos, are both spectacular and funny. These shows are recommended particularly for children.

The Penguin Parade enclosure, in a re-created Antarctic setting, houses more than 200 penguins of five species. Within the Penguin Parade enclosure, there are some 50 other seabirds.

The Southeast Asian Birds Aviary houses in its 24 individual aviaries and a main walk-in aviary, more than 100 species of birds from the equatorial jungles of Southeast Asia. The birds' natural equatorial habitat is re-created within this exhibit, including simulated tropical thunderstorms every day at noon.

One of the nicer areas of the park was the Waterfall aviary, home to more than 1,500 free-flying African birds. This is an enclosed section of the park with many small tropical birds and a beautiful man-made waterfall.

The best way to start a tour of the Bird Park is to board the modern, air-conditioned railway system. Its route covers the entire Park, providing excellent elevated views of the various exhibits. A walking tour is then suggested, using the Park's footpaths and map.

Notes

- flamingo / flə'mɪŋɡəʊ / : chim hồng hạc
- macaw / mə'kəʊ / : vẹt đuôi dài
- hornbill / 'hɔːrnbɪl / : chim mỏ sừng
- cockatoo / 'kɒkətuː / : vẹt mào

Questions

a) Find the words in the passage that match these definitions.

1. funny or amusing: _____
2. an animal, a bird, etc. that is hunted, killed, and eaten by another: _____
3. an open space that is surrounded by high land: _____
4. very beautiful and impressive: _____
5. a piece of land that is surrounded by a fence or a wall: _____
6. a large cage or building for keeping birds: _____
7. not real, but made to look like the real thing: _____
8. a way or track that is made for people to walk along: _____

b) Answer the following questions.

1. How many species of birds are kept in Jurong Bird Park?
2. What can the parrot circus offer to visitors?
3. What are the bird shows at the Pools Amphitheatre like?
4. How are the birds' "natural" equatorial habitat re-created?
5. What is the best way to visit the Bird Park?



WRITING

a) Draw a bar chart and describe the information in it. Use the comparative form or superlative form of a suitable adjective (i.e., easy, difficult, hard) and a lot/ much, a little/ slightly, and (not) as ... as to show the degree of difference.

(The group of Vietnamese students engaged in the investigation found these languages respectively more difficult to learn: Chinese, Thai, Japanese, Mon-Khmer, Laos, Malay, Indonesian.)

Example

A group of students from Viet Nam were asked which languages they found easy and difficult to learn. According to the survey, the (1) easiest language to learn is Chinese. Thai is (2) _____. Indonesian is (3) _____ language to learn ...

b) Use the information in the bar chart to make more sentences.

- Comparing Japanese and Indonesian.
- Comparing Mon-Khmer and Thai.
- Comparing Laos and Chinese.
- etc.



USE OF LANGUAGE

Phrasal Verbs with *Take*

Put one phrasal verb with **TAKE** from the box into each blank.

take after	take turns	take down
take place	take up	take on
take off	take part	take advantage
take something back		

1. In this part of the country, people have to _____ their shoes before entering a religious building.
2. Is this company going to _____ more staff?
3. A: Do you _____ in doing the cooking?
B: Yes. I do it three days a week, and my husband does it the other three days. On Sunday, we eat out.
4. My brother wants to _____ volleyball.
5. My sister's wedding will _____ next Saturday.
6. A: Who(m) do you _____, your mother or your father?
B: Well, I have many traits of my mother.
7. They often _____ in charity activities.
8. We should _____ of our position in ASEAN to promote peace in the region.
9. Please _____ this telephone number. It may be helpful to you.
10. I'm going to _____ this television set _____ to the store because it doesn't work properly.

Review of Adverbial Clauses

The adverbial clause can come either before or after the independent clause in a complex sentence. If it comes before, it is generally separated from the independent clause by a comma. If it comes after, generally there is no comma between the independent and adverbial clause (dependent clause).

The dependent clause of a complex sentence always begins with a dependent word (subordinating conjunction). Here are several of the most common dependent words.

- To express time: *after, before, since, until, when, while, as, etc...*

Examples

1. *While* Sara was getting ready to go to work, she heard a loud cry.
2. I have been living alone in this apartment *since* the day my sister moved out.

- To express cause: *because, since, as*

Examples

1. *Because* Mark is only seventeen years old, he cannot vote yet.
2. Ted refused to buy the chair *since* it had a scratch on it.

- To express condition: *if, unless*

Example

Unless the company sells more cars next year, it is going to go broke.

- To express concession: *although, even though, though*

Example

Ben did not get accepted by the university *although* he had good grades and several recommendations.

- To express purpose: *in order that, so that*

Example

My father took an extra job *so that* our family could take a vacation this summer.

a) Put the clause markers from the box into appropriate blanks.

because	although	so that	in case
no matter	when	only if	unless

1. I'll mail the card today _____ my sister gets it on her birthday.
2. She's going on diet _____ she wants to lose weight.
3. _____ my work is done, I won't take this weekend trip with my family.
4. That city can attract many tourists _____ it offers very good hotel services. In fact, the services are very poor here.
5. Call this number _____ you get lost.
6. _____ my cousin worked very hard last term, she failed on her final test.
7. My father died young, and _____ how hard our mother worked, she couldn't get enough for our living.
8. _____ I was eight years old, I was sent to live in my uncle's house, for my mother couldn't afford to raise a family of six children.

b) Join each pair of sentences using the appropriate clause markers in exercise a).

1. I will call you. I will arrive in town.
2. You can get a job with ABC. You speak English fluently.
3. You should get a passport. You may want to travel to a foreign country.
4. We export a lot of garments. We have a lot of skilled workers in this trade.
5. I hope the weather will be nice. We can have a picnic this weekend.
6. Jane is an excellent student in her class. She is a modest girl.

GLOSSARY OF NAMES

Albert		/ 'ælbərt /	(tên người)	8
Andrea		/ 'ændri:ə /	(tên người)	15
Asiatic	[adj]	/ ,eizi:'ætɪk /	(thuộc) châu Á	16
BBC		/ ,bi: bi: 'si: /	British Broadcasting Corporation	15
Benjamin		/ 'bendʒəmɪn /	(tên người)	4
'British 'Broadcasting Corporation			(tên đài phát thanh truyền hình Anh)	15
Cambridge		/ 'keɪmbrɪdʒ /	(tên trường đại học ở nước Anh)	3
Carthage		/ 'kɑ:θɪdʒ /	(tên thành phố cổ ở Bắc Phi)	9
Carthaginian	[adj]	/ ,kɑ:θə'dʒɪnjən /	(thuộc thành phố Carthage)	9
Columbia		/ ,kə'lʌmbjə /	(tên trường đại học ở Hoa Kỳ)	3
Cohen		/ 'kouən /	(họ người)	2
Corinth		/ 'kɔ:rɪnθ /	(tên vịnh ở Địa Trung Hải)	9
Cos		/ kas /	(tên đảo ở Hy Lạp)	4
Della		/ 'delə /	(họ nhân vật trong truyện)	11
Donna		/ 'dʌnə /	(tên người)	1
'East Anglia		/ 'æŋɡli:ə /	(tên trường đại học ở nước Anh)	4
Edgar		/ 'edgə /	(tên người)	11
Eiger		/ 'i:gə /	(tên núi ở Thụy Sĩ)	9
Einstein		/ 'aɪnstəɪn /	(họ người)	8
Elizabeth		/ r'ɪzəbəθ /	(nữ hoàng Anh)	8

George		/ dʒɔ:rdʒ /	(tên người)	12
Harrison		/ 'hærəsən /	(họ người)	12
Harvard		/ 'hɑrvəd /	(tên trường đại học ở Hoa Kỳ)	3
Hassan		/ 'hasən /	(tên người)	13
Hippocrates		/ hi'pəkrətɪz /	(thầy thuốc Hi Lạp cổ)	4
Hogan		/ 'hougən /	(họ người)	8
Juliet		/ 'dʒu:li:ət /	(tên nhân vật trong kịch)	11
Kalahari		/ ,kalə'həri: /	(tên hoang mạc ở châu Phi)	9
Katmandu		/ ,katman'du: /	(thủ đô nước Nepal)	9
Kunming		/ 'kuŋ'mɪŋ /	Côn Minh	14
La Paz		/ lə 'paz /	(thủ đô nước Bolivia)	9
Lut		/ lu:t /	(tên hoang mạc ở Iran)	9
Marilyn Monroe		/ 'mærəlɪn mən'rou /	(biệt danh diễn viên điện ảnh)	8
'Mark Twain		/ 'tweɪn /	(bút danh nhà văn Hoa Kỳ)	5
Master of Business Administration			thạc sĩ quản trị kinh doanh	3
Matt 'horn		/ 'mætərho:rn /	(tên núi ở châu Âu)	9
MBA		/ ,em bi: 'eɪ /	Master of Business Administration	3
McPherson		/ ,mæk'fɜrsən /	(họ người)	3
Naismith		/ 'neɪsmɪθ /	(họ người)	13
Nixon		/ 'nɪksən /	(họ người)	8
Norwegian		/ nɔ:r'wi:dʒən /	(thuộc) nước Norway	15
Poe		/ pou /	(họ người)	11
Princeton		/ 'prɪnstən /	(tên trường đại học ở Hoa Kỳ)	3
Richard		/ 'rɪtʃərd /	(tên người)	8
Roger		/ 'rɒdʒər /	(tên người)	3

Romeo		/ 'rəʊmiː, ɔː /	(tên nhân vật trong kịch)	11
Senegal		/ ,senɪ'gɔːl /	(tên nước ở châu Phi)	2
Senegalese		/ ,senɪgɔː'liːz /	(người nước Senegal)	2
Stanford		/ 'stænfərd /	(tên trường đại học ở Hoa Kỳ)	3
Suez		/ suː'ez /	(tên kênh ở giữa châu Á và châu Phi)	9
Syria		/ 'sɪrjə /	(tên nước ở Tây Á)	9
Titicaca		/ ,tɪtɪ'kəkə /	(tên hồ ở Nam Mỹ)	9
Tunisia		/ tuː'nɪʒə /	(tên nước ở Bắc Phi)	9
Yale		/ jeɪl /	(tên trường đại học ở Hoa Kỳ)	3

LISTENING SCRIPTS

Unit 1

HOME LIFE

- a) *Listen to an extract of a parent's talking about her way of educating her children on household chores. Number the following words in the order you hear them. Number 1 has been done for you.*

A good friend once told me never to do for my children what they could do for themselves. That simple piece of advice has helped me encourage my children from a young age to be responsible for their belongings and to help around the house. I've learned patience in the process as things don't get done nearly as quickly as they used to, but the joy of a smoothly running household and the pride my children take in their work make it all worthwhile. How does this work for us? Our toddlers have each learned to take their dirty clothes to the laundry basket. And if they miss, they try again! They put away their toys, wipe up their spills, etc. Somewhere around 2 to 3 years of age, they dress themselves – so helpful in a growing family! By 4 they make their beds and keep their rooms tidy. Our list goes on, and the chores will be unique to each family, but the idea of letting each child do what he/she is able to has helped us tremendously.

- b) *Listen to the extract again and complete the following sentences with appropriate words from your listening.*

Unit 2

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

- a) *Listen to the recording about cooking and eating habits in Senegal. Then check T (True) or F (False). Correct the false statements.*

Cooking and eating in Senegal are based on the tradition of hospitality. Senegalese often serve big meals, which are aimed at feeding a large family and having enough for the unexpected guest. Food is served on a large flat tray, with rice at the bottom and vegetables arranged over the top. The tray is

placed on a mat or on the floor, and the family sits around it. Traditionally, eating is done with the right hand, so a bowl of water is often placed near the tray before and after the meal for hand-washing. A little rice is rolled into a ball with the fingers and then popped into the mouth. If you feel you cannot manage this, you can use a spoon.

Under the influence of the French, the Senegalese have a taste for fresh French bread. However, not enough Senegalese dishes are in hotel menus. Visitors can only find traditional Senegalese dishes in smaller bars and restaurants. Some are lucky enough to be invited to a Senegalese home for lunch.

- b) Listen to a part of the recording again and complete the following paragraph with appropriate words from your listening.*

Cooking and eating in Senegal are based on the tradition of hospitality. Senegalese often serve big meals, which are aimed at feeding a large family and having enough for the unexpected guest. Food is served on a large flat tray, with rice at the bottom and vegetables arranged over the top. The tray is placed on a mat or on the floor, and the family sits around it. Traditionally, eating is done with the right hand, so a bowl of water is often placed near the tray before and after the meal for hand-washing. A little rice is rolled into a ball with the fingers and then popped into the mouth. If you feel you cannot manage this, you can use a spoon.

Unit 3

SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

- a) Listen to a conversational extract between a scholarship consultant and a student who wants to get a scholarship to study in Singapore, an ASEAN country. Number the following words in the order you hear them. Number 1 has been done for you.*

Student: As a Vietnamese, can I apply for a scholarship in Singapore?

Consultant: Yes, of course. There are ASEAN scholarships to study in Singapore.

Student: Oh, really? How long does each last?

Consultant: It's tenable for 4 years, leading to the Singapore – Cambridge General Certificate of Education "Advanced" Level (GCE "A") certificate.

Student: Would you tell me more about it?

Consultant: The scholarship is for studies in selected Singapore schools from Secondary Three to Pre-University Two.

Student: How amazing! Is it renewed annually?

Consultant: Yes, of course. It's subject to the satisfactory performance of the scholar.

Student: How can I apply for this kind of scholarship?

Consultant: Well, ... Er ... actually, you must be nominated by the Ministry of Education and Training or MOET.

Student: What qualifications should I have to be nominated by the MOET?

Consultant: The applicant must be between 14 and 16 years old and complete the certificate of Lower Secondary Education in a gifted education school.

Student: Any thing else, sir?

Consultant: Sure. He/She must perform consistently well in his or her examinations.

Student: How about English, sir?

Consultant: Ah, yes. One of the crucial factors is having proficient English because all the lectures are in English.

Student: Oh, I see ...

b) Listen again and complete the following sentences with appropriate words from your listening.

Unit 4

HIGHER EDUCATION

The following statements can be true (T), false (F), or not mentioned in the text (NI). Listen to the recording and check (✓) the appropriate boxes. Then correct the false statements.

History of Education

In the earliest times children got their education directly from parents and other adults. They learned mainly skills for survival. Adults passed down this knowledge through spoken language. Eventually cultures around the world began inventing writing. As societies developed they set up schools to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and other subjects.

The first schools were usually just for boys. Most of the students came from rich and powerful families. Often the purpose of their education was religious training. In many cultures religious leaders formed the highest level of society. Some schools had other purposes as well. Many schools focused on military training. Sometimes youths attended special schools to learn the art of public speaking. These skills were meant to help them become future leaders.

In the United States many early schools had only a single room and one teacher. Children of every age learned together. In 1751 Benjamin Franklin founded a secondary school—the first of many. Students studied such subjects as history, mathematics, navigation, and modern languages. In the 1800's free elementary and secondary schools opened across the United States.

During the 1900's grades became a new measure of learning. Testing became a regular part of formal education. As education became more important to people, teachers' colleges opened. The requirements for becoming a teacher became stricter. Teaching became a highly respected profession.

Unit 5

FUTURE JOBS

Listen to two students talking about their favorite subjects and jobs. Choose the option that best answers each of the following questions.

A: So, Michael, what's your favorite subject?

B: In school? Uh ... I really like English, you know, and geography. Geography is good, and ... history. Hm. I like most of the subjects I'm taking this year.

A: Why do you really like English?

B: Um ... Well, I like literature. I like to read books in English.

A: Well, that's good.

B: Yeah. And we've had a lot of good assignments this year. We read some Mark Twain and ... um ... some good stuff.

A: What about history? What do you like about history?

B: Um ... My teacher's really an excellent teacher in history class. And ... uh ... you know, she makes it exciting, she makes it fun for us.

A: Do you have trouble remembering dates or anything?

B: Yeah, yeah, the dates are probably the hardest part, but if you study, you get them, though.

- A: Good!
- B: You know, if you study. Yeah. It helps.
- A: What do you want to do when you finish school?
- B: Well, hopefully, I'll go to a college of tourism, you know. I'm applying now, so, you know, we'll find out this summer.
- A: So what do you want to be?
- B: I'd like to be a tour guide. I know how hard that is, so ... I don't know. Just something I could make some money at, hopefully.

Unit 6

ECONOMIC REFORMS

b) Listen to the recording and answer the following questions.

Kha: Hello.

Kim: Hey, Kha. It's Kim. I bet you know why I'm calling, huh?

Kha: Yeah, I guess so. But, I haven't changed my mind.

Kim: OK, well, the room is still free. But not for much longer. I mean, I have to find someone else to move in here if you don't want to do it.

Kha: Oh, you know how I feel about moving to the city.

Kim: Yeah, but on the other hand, you did say you were looking for a new job, and there are plenty of interesting and very good jobs in the city.

Kha: Yes.

Kim: Hey, just think of all the great shopping centers, right? The wonderful movies, and you got gyms, you got theaters.

Kha: I know. Well, you know, it's just much quieter out here, and, you know, the air is just better out here. Life is just more relaxed.

Kim: You sound a hundred years old.

Kha: No, no. I don't think that's fair. I mean, you know how the city is at this time, especially crowded with all the people. And you know how gorgeous it is out here, right?

Kim: Yeah, I guess so, but living in the city can be so much fun. Listen, why don't you come and stay with me once more, say, over the holidays, and we can talk about it some more, huh?

Kha: Uh, you know, that could be fun. OK, why don't I ...

Unit 7

YOUTH

Two young people, Nam (from Viet Nam) and Jane (from the United States), are being interviewed about their opinions on lifestyles, particularly the balance between working life and family life. Listen to the interview and check T (True) or F (False).

I = Interviewer; N = Nam; J = Jane

I: Nam and Jane, thanks for coming in to talk to us. We're here to find out about your opinion on youth lifestyles in the present – particularly the balance between working life and family life. Let's start with the family. Do you think the extended family will disappear as a social unit, Nam?

N: I'm sure that won't happen. The family is very important to us, Vietnamese. I suppose it's possible that it will become a little less important – that may happen – but it won't disappear.

I: Do you agree with Nam, Jane?

J: I'm not so sure. I think it's very likely that the family – as we know it – will disappear – eventually. Young people nowadays prefer to live more with people their own age, or with people they work with. For example, after I finish my studies, I'll live with my friends – it's better to be with people of your own age. If I was a young child again, I'd like to be brought up in a group environment, not just my family.

I: Do you want to live with people your own age, Nam?

N: Well, ... I like to work and socialize with people my age or a little older than me, but right now living with my parents suits me. If I left home, I wouldn't know how to look after myself. I need my family. When I'm ready to start my own family, I'll move out. But there definitely won't be a move away from the family for young working people – for financial reasons as much as anything. I'd like to have my own place, but I'll need to save a lot of money first. I won't leave the family house until I can afford a comfortable place.

I: So, part of the problem for young working people is to find accommodation they can afford? Will there be cheaper independent accommodation for young people in the future?

J: That'll definitely happen. Society needs young people to work in the centers of cities, for example in businesses, in hospitals, in schools, and so on. I'm sure there'll be cheaper accommodation for young working people.

Unit 8

FUTURE LIFE

Listen to a guest speaker giving a talk on Duplicated People. Then do the tasks that follow.

a) Complete the following sentences with the words you hear from the talk.

Duplicated People Maybe Completed by 2070

Once one of you is duplicated, you will just have to press control "D" and you will have two of you, unless you have placed yourself on a clipboard, then press control "V." If you want 500, select 500.

Naturally, when duplicates are running around all over the place, there will be a food problem. Modifications will have to be made with how you eat. Your duplicates will have to combine vitamins with something we have in abundance.

The most practical choice would be garbage. Your modified duplicate will be designed to eat garbage like a goat. But don't worry, your taste buds and sense of smell will be modified so you will really enjoy it. You will want to eat lots of garbage.

When it becomes possible to do a spirit transfer, they will figure out how to do them automatically. So you will be able to reside within whichever duplicate you want, whenever you want, and as long as you want.

Skip the duplicate that is in the middle of doing a jigsaw puzzle and choose one that is just completing one. After enjoying putting in the last few pieces, switch to another duplicate that is eating garbage, then to the one that is playing in a raging rock concert, then to the one that is scoring the winning goal. You will be so busy enjoying so many things that it could drive you crazy. When it is predicted that things will be better in the future, it doesn't necessarily mean that things will be easier.

b) Listen to the recording again. Circle the letter A, B, C, or D indicating the best answer to each question.

Unit 9

DESERTS

a) Listen to the whole passage (two times) and write the number of times you hear each of the following words. Item A is an example.

Something that many people find quite surprising about the Sahara is that it actually used to be quite green. It once used to be a green jungle-like area.

Around 10,000 years ago, the area that today is the massive Sahara Desert actually had a rather wet climate. The area was a green land of forests and grasslands with rivers and lakes throughout. There were animals such as giraffes and elephants, and there were even hippopotamuses, which need water year round to live, in the area. The area was also populated by prehistoric peoples who lived at first by hunting and fishing and later by farming and raising animals.

Around 6,000 years ago, the climate there began to dry out, and the region began turning into a desert. By 4,000 years ago, a great change had taken place, and the Sahara had become the huge desert that it is today.

- b) Listen to the whole passage (two times) and circle the word in each pair that you hear.*
- c) Listen to the whole passage (two times) and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) to each question.*

Unit 10

ENDANGERED SPECIES

- a) Listen to the whole passage (two times) and fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word you hear to complete the sentences.*

Wildlife Conservation Campaign Launched in China

21 Nov 2007 www.panda.org

An advertising campaign aimed at changing consumer attitudes about illegal wildlife trade was today launched in Beijing, China.

Each year, hundreds of millions of plants and animals are caught from the wild in China and then sold as food, pets, ornamental plants, leather, and medicine. Although much of this trade is legal and does not harm wild populations, a worryingly proportion is illegal and is threatening the survival of many animal and plant species that are being pushed dangerously close to extinction.

The campaign aims to inform urban consumers about the environmental harm that illegal wildlife trade causes, and provides guidance on how to prevent it such as making informed choices when buying wildlife-based products.

- b) Listen to the passage (two times). Number the following words in the order you hear them. Number 1 is an example.*
- c) Listen to the passage (two times). Write the word that precedes each of the following words. Number 1 is an example.*

Unit 11

BOOKS

- a) *Look at the picture and listen to Aesop's fable The Fox and the Crow (two times). As you listen, fill in each blank with an appropriate word you hear.*

The Fox and the Crow

A fox once saw a crow fly off with a piece of cheese in its beak and settle on a branch of a tree.

"That's for me, as I am a hungry fox," said Master Fox, and he walked up to the foot of the tree.

"Good day, Mistress Crow," he cried. "How well you're looking today; how glossy your feathers; how bright your eyes. I feel sure your voice must surpass that of other birds, just as your figure does; let me hear but one song from you so that I may greet you as the Queen of Birds."

The crow lifted up her head and began to caw her best, but the moment she opened her mouth the piece of cheese fell to the ground, only to be snapped up by Master Fox.

"That'll do," said he. "That was all I wanted. In exchange for your cheese, I'll give you a piece of advice for the future: "Don't trust flatterers."

- b) *Listen again to the story (two times). As you listen, complete the praises that Master Fox gave to Mistress Crow in order to flatter her.*

Unit 12

WATER SPORTS

Listen to the report and fill in the blanks.

The second biggest Olympic sport is swimming although there was no swimming in the ancient Olympics. The first 50-meter pool was used in 1924 and the first pool inside was used in 1948. Now the pools are always very modern, and the races can be timed to 0.001 seconds. The USA's Mark Spitz is the most successful Olympic swimmer of all time. In Munich in 1972, he won seven gold medals – a record number in one Games. Together with swimming is water polo, which is hard, fast, and exciting. And there is diving, which is very beautiful to watch. One of the events is from 10 meters above the pool, the same as diving from the top of a house.

Unit 13

SEA GAMES

- a) Listen and check (✓) all the sports or games mentioned in the recording.*

A sport is a physical activity that people do for fun and as a way to compete with others. People have enjoyed sports for thousands of years. Every sport has a set of rules that the players should follow.

In some sports one person competes against other individuals. Examples of these sports include boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, diving, long jump, and horseback riding. In team sports a group of people plays against another group, or team. A team may have as few as two members, or it may have many members. A doubles team in tennis has two players. Five players make up a basketball team. A baseball team has nine. Eleven players make up a soccer team. Sports can be amateur or professional. Amateur athletes do not get paid for participating in a sport. Professional athletes play sports for money.

In some ancient cultures sports were a part of religious practices. This was especially true of the Greek Olympic Games, which began in 776 B.C. Ancient Greeks played these games to honor their gods. Ancient Romans related athletic games to military skills, not religion. They did such sports as boxing, wrestling, chariot racing, and throwing javelins.

After ancient times people continued to play sports, but they were usually unorganized. Organized sports have been more common since the eighteenth century. People have created sets of rules for different sports and organizations to control athletic competitions.

- b) Listen to the recording again and choose the best answer to complete each of the unfinished sentences.*

Unit 14

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- a) Listen to the first piece of news related to a loan project of ADB's to Viet Nam. Circle the letter A, B, C, or D indicating the correct information to fill in each blank.*

The Asian Development Bank is providing loans totaling US\$1.1 billion to Viet Nam for the construction of a modern 244-kilometer (151-mile) highway stretching from suburban Ha Noi to Lao Cai, on Viet Nam's border with the

People's Republic of China. It is the biggest single project financing in ADB's history. It currently takes two days for passenger cars and three days for trucks to travel from Kunming, China, to Ha Noi. Once the new highway is completed in 2012, drivers will be able to make the overland trip in less than one day.

- b) Listen to the second piece of news on the history of the World Bank's loans. Circle the letter A, B, C, or D indicating the best answer to each question.*

In the early period of the World Bank's existence, loans were granted chiefly to European countries and were used for the reconstruction of industries damaged or destroyed during World War II. Since the late 1960s, however, most loans have been granted to economically developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The bank has given particular attention to projects that could directly benefit the poorest people in developing nations by helping them raise their productivity and to gain access to such necessities as safe water and waste-disposal facilities, health care, family-planning assistance, nutrition, education, and housing ...

Unit 15

WOMEN IN SOCIETY

- a) Listen to the recording (two times). As you listen, write the form of each of the following words that you hear. Number 1 is an example.*

Women's Struggle for Equality with Men

During the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century, many women worked very hard to change attitudes toward the feminine, also called the 'weaker sex.' They eventually succeeded in gaining better and more work opportunities, better pay, equal access to education, the right to birth control, the right to divorce, equal treatment for women athletics, and a greater role in political life.

To think, however, that women's struggle for equality with men has ended well is quite wrong. Most countries in the world, for example, have never had a woman president. In many parts of the world, attitudes that consider women as inferior – or wives as servants or even property – still keep women from enjoying the respects and resources which they deserve.

- b) Listen to the recording (two times). As you listen, write the missing word in each of the following phrases or clauses. Number 1 is an example.*
- c) Listen to the recording (two times). As you listen, write T if the statement is true, and F if the statement is false.*

Unit 16

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

a) *Listen and check (✓) the sentence you hear.*

1. Are you going to visit one of the ASEAN countries?
2. Have they had any complaints?
3. Did they sell a lot of farm produce?
4. The aim is to promote one's health.
5. That business has brought in a lot of benefits.
6. Have you seen the new town?
7. Are you from Singapore?
8. Are they staying in a hostel?

b) *Listen to a note about ASEAN Tourism Association and fill in the blanks.*

ASEAN Tourism Association (ASEANTA) is a non-profit tourism association including public and private tourism organizations from ASEAN. Its role is to carry on marketing, representation, and other relevant programs to promote the growth of ASEAN as the main destination for leisure and business travelers. Since its establishment, this Association has played an important role in promoting and developing ASEAN Tourism services. It launched the Visit ASEAN Pass at the ASEAN Tourism Forum 2006 in the Philippines with the aim of boosting trade and youth traveling within the region. VAP is currently made available for sale through all travel agencies as well as ASEAN airlines offices worldwide.

ANSWER KEYS

Unit 1

HOME LIFE

PRONUNCIATION

a)

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

b)

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

LISTENING

a)

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| _5_ belongings | _11_ growing | _7_ quickly | _10_ laundry |
| _6_ patience | _3_ encourage | _8_ household | _9_ toddlers |
| _2_ children | _4_ responsible | _12_ tidy | |

b)

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. good friend | 2. encouraged | 3. patience |
| 4. laundry basket | 5. rooms tidy | |

SPEAKING

a)

- Who went there with you? – My parents.
- Whom did you see first when you got there? – My grandparents.
- Were there a lot of changes in your hometown? – Yes, a lot.
- How long did you stay there? – A week.
- Did you meet any of your old friends there? – Yes. Just some of them.
- When did you come back? – Last Sunday.
- What time did you arrive home? – Well, it was about 8 p.m.
- How did you enjoy the trip? – It was really very interesting.

c)

2. told her to listen to
3. threatened to leave
4. begged her not to leave
5. promised to speak / her (that) he would speak
6. asked if / whether he was still speaking
7. told him she couldn't hear him
8. asked him why he was speaking

READING

a)

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

b)

1. He was very severe in maintaining home rules on his daughter, particularly, on dating with boys.
2. He was a kind of secluded and unfriendly student, and was called "stoner" for his rude language in class.
3. He was hit brutally by his stepfather.
4. She wanted to help him, but in vain, because she was afraid of her father's severe temper and strict rules.

c)

2. "Hello? Hello? Donna? Is that you?"
Jaime wanted to know who was on the phone.
3. "Yeah, it's me."
Donna confirmed that it was her speaking on the phone.
4. "Oh my god! Oh my god! I don't know what to do ... What am I going to do?"
Jaime cried out loudly because he did not know what to do. He wondered what he was going to do.
5. "Jaime, what's wrong?"
Donna wanted to know what was wrong with Jaime.
6. "M-my dad. My stepdad. He ... I had to run, he kept hitting me. What am I going to do? He said ... he said he'd beat the shit out of me. I can't go back there."
Jaime let her know that his stepfather had kept hitting him and he had had to run. After that, he asked for Donna's advice on what he was going to do, and then let her know that his stepfather had said he would beat the shit out of him, and that he could not go back to the place.

7. "I'm at the gas station down by the school."
Jaime told Donna that he was at the gas station down by the school.
8. "Donna, are you there?"
He wanted to know if Donna was still on the phone.
9. "Jaime,"
She let him know she was still on the phone.
10. "Oh, I see."
Jaime realized that she could not help him.
11. "But ... but I want to help you. You know about my dad ... "
She admitted that she wanted to help him; however, she reminded him that he knew about her dad's strictness.

WRITING

a)

1. asked the students if they had
2. suggested going for a walk / we (should) go for a walk
3. advised him not to watch
4. offered to carry
5. thanked Phi for helping
6. apologized to the teacher for coming
7. told me that she had studied at home
8. denied having done / that he had done anything wrong
9. ordered his soldiers to take the man away
10. wants to know whether it is easy to make friends

USE OF LANGUAGE

a)

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. housewife | 2. housework | 3. home-brewed | 4. home-grown |
| 5. home-made | 6. housekeeper | 7. home rules | 8. house |
| 9. household | 10. househusband | 11. home | 12. home-stay |
| 13. homesick | 14. home-cooked | 15. home | |

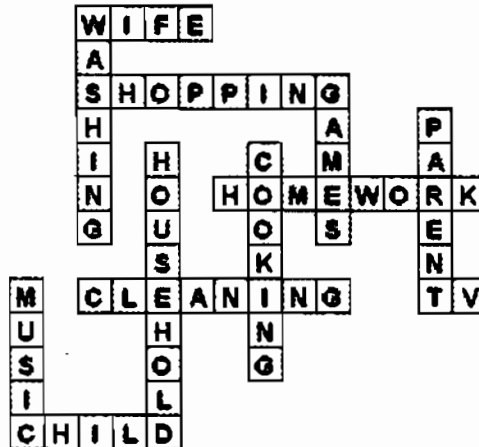
b)

1. (her) what had happened
2. (that) she needed help
3. had been an accident,
4. was outside

5. (that) I would call an ambulance
6. my daughter and her boyfriend had a motorbike crash
7. The boy was killed instantly. My daughter went to ask for help in the house you are now living in, but she died a few minutes later

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Home Life



Unit 2

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

PRONUNCIATION

- a) 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A
- b) 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. A

LISTENING

- a) 1. T
2. F (on a mat or on the floor)
3. F (They like French bread because of the French influence.)
4. T
5. F (They very rarely invite tourists to their home.)
- b) 1. hospitality 2. unexpected 3. vegetables
4. right hand 5. hand-washing 6. a spoon

SPEAKING

Suggested Answers

a)

A: Oh, you've got a new haircut. It looks very nice.

B: Thanks. I had it done at Tom's yesterday.

Well, you also have a nice new shirt.

The shade of blue suits your jeans.

A: Thank you. It's a birthday gift from my sister.

b)

A: Good morning, Ms. B. How are you?

B: Very well. Thank you. And you?

A: I'm fine, thank you.

B: I heard you passed the college entrance exam. Is that true?

A: Yes, that's true.

B: Your parents must be very proud of you.

A: Thank you very much, Ms. B. It's very nice of you to say so.

c)

A: Good morning, sir.

B: Morning, A.

A: Uh... m ... When will you return our writing papers, sir?

B: Well, in tomorrow's class.

A: Have you graded my paper, sir?

B: Oh, yes. I'm satisfied with your paper this time. Your writing is better.

A: Oh, thank you, sir. I'm very happy to hear that.

READING

a)

1. a spouse

2. cross-cultural

3. doesn't make sense

4. persisted

5. peculiar

b) C

c)

1. No. Because the couple come from different family cultures.

2. Strength, wisdom, and specific solutions.

3. Because there are always new inventions, i.e., the cell phone, the Internet.

Moreover, people often move from one place to another.

d) 1. d 2. e 3. f 4. b 5. g 6. a 7. c

WRITING

a)

Topic sentence

Here are some of the Malay greetings that I experienced during the tour.

Supporting ideas

- First, the Malays often shake hands with men at business meetings and social events. They nod or give a slight bow when greeting a woman or an older person.
- Second, they introduce higher-ranking officials to lower-ranking employees, older people to younger people first, and women to men.
- And finally, foreign women should greet Malay men with a nod of their head and a smile.

Concluding sentence

- I believe that my experience of Malay greetings will be helpful to you when you are in Malaysia some day.

b) Suggested answer

1. Malay "taboos"

There are some "taboos" or things you should avoid doing when in Malaysia. First, you should never touch the top of the head of any Malay, especially a child, because the Malays believe that the head is the home of the soul. Second, do not pass objects to someone with your left hand because it is believed that the left hand is not "clean." And finally, do not use your feet to point at another person or move objects because such manners are said to be insulting. Avoid doing such things will help you feel more comfortable when you visit Malaysia.

2. Meaning of some Malay non-verbal expressions

Non-verbal expressions are gestures or movements which mean some things to other people. There are some Malay non-verbal expressions you should notice when visiting Malaysia. First, a slight bow when leaving or passing by people means "Excuse me." Second, a smile or laugh could mean such feelings as anger, surprise, shock, happiness, or embarrassment. And finally, hands in pockets express anger. Knowing these non-verbal expressions could help you understand the Malays better when you visit the country.

USE OF LANGUAGE

Negative Prefixes

a)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>u</u> neasy | 2. <u>u</u> naffected | 3. <u>u</u> nable |
| 4. <u>i</u> mpossible | 5. <u>u</u> ntrimmed | 6. <u>u</u> nfriendly |
| 7. <u>i</u> naccurate | 8. <u>i</u> nexpensive | 9. <u>i</u> nformal |

b)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. disrespectful | 2. unreliable |
| 3. non-typical | 4. inattentive; an impolite |
| 5. unthoughtful; irresponsible | 6. unsupportive |
| 7. indecisive | 8. informality; a friendly |
| 9. Dishonest; untrustworthy | |

Present Simple and Present Progressive Expressing Future

- a)
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|------|---------|
| 3. Prog | 4. Pl | 5. S | 6. Prog |
| 7. R | 8. Prog | 9. S | 10. G |

b)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 2. What is Mai doing on Tuesday? | - She's visiting her relatives and acquaintances in the country. |
| 3. What is Mai doing on Wednesday? | - She's saying goodbye to her school teachers and friends. |
| 4. What is Mai doing on Thursday? | - She's going with her mom to shop for some gifts. |
| 5. What is Mai doing on Friday? | - She's having a farewell party at home. |
| 6. What is Mai doing on Saturday? | - She's clearing the room and packing her luggage. |
| 7. What is Mai doing on Sunday? | - She's leaving for the airport. |

Past Simple and Past Progressive

2. I was watching ...
3. She did not go ...
4. ... Grandma was sleeping
5. As I was watching ..., he suddenly cried.
6. ... I left
7.while I was working
8. ... the sun was shining ..., and we were enjoying ...

Present Perfect and Present Perfect Progressive

a)

1. B: PPP you have been working
 A: PP I have finished
2. D: PPP I have been working
 C: PP; PPP I have heard; you have been planting
 D: PP have you planted?
3. E: PPP How long have you been wearing glasses?
4. G: PP How long have you known her?

b)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I'm thinking | 2. have been reading... | 3. sent |
| 4. have read | 5. have you been doing | 6. Have you been working |
| 7. Have you taken | 8. have had | 9. Have you made |

Unit 3

SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

PRONUNCIATION

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

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

LISTENING

a)

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| _10_ qualifications | | _11_ Lower Secondary Education |
| _3_ tenable | _2_ ASEAN | _5_ Secondary Three |
| _8_ nominated | _6_ renewed | _4_ Cambridge |
| _12_ proficient | _9_ MOET | _7_ satisfactory |

b)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Singapore | 2. ASEAN | 3. 14 and 16 |
| 4. Lower Secondary School | 5. proficient | |

SPEAKING

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. college | 2. English | 3. major | 4. scholarship |
| 5. a long time | 6. survival | 7. international | 8. indeed |

READING

a)

Text A. Paragraphs 1, 4, 5, 7

Text B. Paragraphs 2, 3, 6, 8

b)

Suggested: Student-Thought Silly Requirements

c)

- | | | |
|------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. frantic | 2. admit | 3. superb |
| 4. jumping jacks | 5. drown | 6. gasp |

USE OF LANGUAGE

-edly Adverbs

- a) 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. A

b)

1. Your idea seems to be decidedly opposed to the president's.
2. She repeatedly asked questions related to the problem of environment pollution.
3. The question of cheating in exams will expectedly terminate.
4. British English and American English are markedly different in some way.
5. He was allegedly blamed not to master the technical aspects.

Passive Voice

1. It is said that teenagers today look, talk, act, and think differently from their parents because every generation is influenced by different things.
2. Younger generations today have greatly been influenced by the negative information from the Internet, television, and magazines.
3. The education system can be partially blamed for putting too much effort on feeding irrelevant information instead of focusing on something much more important – molding young people's character.
4. Information and facts are provided to young people by the current education system in many countries instead of shaping their socially accepted manners.

5. It's about time that the education systems should be changed by their governments in order to produce better young generations.
6. In olden days, kids were educated to know how to differentiate the right from wrong by the education system.
7. Children have to be taught a lot of things by their parents, and generally, even if teenagers hate to admit it, they do follow the footsteps of their parents.
8. That's why a good example should be set by parents for their children.

Unit 4

HIGHER EDUCATION

PRONUNCIATION

a)

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

b)

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

LISTENING

1. F (In the earliest times children got their education directly from parents and other adults.)
2. T
3. NI
4. T
5. T
6. F (In the 1800's free elementary and secondary schools opened across the United States.)
7. T
8. NI

SPEAKING

- a) 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. d 6. f
- b) 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. e 5. d 6. f

READING

a)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. a physician | b. particulars | c. supernatural |
| d. empirical | e. superstition | f. evolve |
| g. conduct | h. an oath | |
| 2. a. medical | b. emphasis | c. modernized |
| d. knowledgeable | e. systematically | f. evolution |

b)

1. No, they don't. Because students are highly supervised at the universities, and because the state grants money to students from poor families.
2. People who do not have the opportunity to go to a university to study for a degree can go to the Open University in Britain.
3. They take their courses from television, radio, and specially written textbooks.
4. They discuss their students' written work, either at meetings or through correspondence.
5. A *residential course* is one that requires students to stay at a particular place while taking the course.

WRITING

(Students fill out the form with their personal details.)

USE OF LANGUAGE

a)

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|
| 1. a. from | b. for | c. for, for | d. for | e. on |
| f. with, on | g. for | h. from | i. about, about | j. into |
| 2. a. succeed | b. graduate, apply | c. result | d. major | |
| e. pay | f. ask | g. agree | | |
| h. apply | i. participate | j. qualifies | | |

b)

Suggested answers

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. you like | 2. I go |
| 3. it is shown | 4. it is convenient |
| 5. everyone can see it | |

c)

1. Don't take this job unless you really want it.
2. If he were stronger, he would be able to lift the suitcase.
3. Even if we don't like the task, we have to finish it.
4. If you were to win the lottery, what would you do? (Were you to win the lottery, what would you do?)
5. But for your support, my plan would have failed.

VOCABULARY GAME

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. g | 4. b | 5. e | 6. l | 7. c | 8. m |
| 9. n | 10. f | 11. h | 12. o | 13. i | 14. j | 15. k | |

Unit 5

FUTURE JOBS

PRONUNCIATION

- a) 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C
- b) 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C

LISTENING

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

SPEAKING

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. economics | 2. Accounting | 3. experience | 4. an accountant |
| 5. English | 6. French | 7. reference | 8. reference |

READING

a)

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. secretarial | 2. operates | 3. computer | 4. messages |
| 5. workplaces | 6. introduced | 7. predicted | 8. fill |
| 9. know-how | 10. technical | | |

b)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. communication | 2. focus | 3. encourage | 4. speaking |
| 5. retirement | 6. agencies | 7. treat | 8. variety |

c)

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. 1. recruitment | 2. flood | 3. decently |
| 4. potential | 5. competent | 6. take up |
| B. 1. T | 2. T | 3. F |
| 4. NI | 5. F | 6. T |

WRITING

Suggested Writing

46 Le Quy Don Street
Hoi An
Quang Nam
March 22, 20__

Personnel Manager
Tourism Company
2 XYZ Street
Hoi An
Quang Nam

Dear Sir or Madam

In response to your advertisement in the Saigon Times issued on March 20, 20__, and thinking that I have the qualifications that you require, I would like to apply for the position of tour guide.

I graduated from the College of Tourism in Hue in 20__ and have worked as a tour guide for Hoa Binh Tourism Company in Binh Dinh since then. My duty was to arrange excursions for local and foreign tourists to places of interest around Binh Dinh and in the neighboring towns or cities.

I handle telephone conversations satisfactorily, and I am fluent in both English and French. Moreover, I have good health and can work long hours. I am particularly interested in meeting new people, and in my work with Hoa Binh Tourism I could please even the most demanding tourists.

My wish is to have an opportunity to show Vietnamese as well as international tourists different places of interest of Hoi An, my hometown. That is the reason why I would like to apply for a position in your company.

I expect to hear from you soon.

Yours truthfully

Vinh

a)

1. a. do b. make c. do d. do e. make f. do
 g. make h. do i. make j. make k. do l. make
- 2.
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| c. make a phone call | b. do a course |
| e. make an appointment | d. does the housework |
| g. make friends | f. do the farm work |
| | h. made a lot of money |

b)

1. My father is the first person whose advice I usually ask for.
2. Do you get on well with the person who lives next door?
3. The person whom you have just met is the personnel manager of the company.
4. Monday is the day when I am busy.
5. Ha Noi, where I was born, is the capital of Viet Nam.
6. Bananas, which are my favorite fruit, are very cheap in Viet Nam.
7. English, which is my major, is spoken all over the world.
8. He arrived early, which surprised everyone.

FARMER	ARCHITECT	ENGINEER	LAWYER	SALESPERSON
TEACHER	MECHANIC	SECRETARY	DOCTOR	RECEPTIONIST

205

Unit 6

ECONOMIC REFORMS

PRONUNCIATION

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

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

LISTENING

b)

1. In the countryside.
2. He wants Kha to come and share his room in the city.
3. There are good jobs, shopping centers, gyms, movies, theaters in the city.
4. Life is more relaxed, quieter, and not crowded with people.
5. He is looking for a new job.
6. No, he hasn't.

SPEAKING

1. Good morning / afternoon. Can I help you?
2. What make is it?
3. Is it the latest model?
4. Do you have the latest model?
5. How is this computer operated?
6. How much is this one?
7. Does the price include some pre-installed software?

READING

a)

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. major | 2. West | 3. nations | 4. operations |
| 5. expansion | 6. increased | 7. figure | 8. interest |
| 9. rates | 10. stimulating | 11. developing | 12. employment |
| 13. incomes | 14. directed | 15. duty | 16. poverty |

b)

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. channel | 2. tremendous | 3. allocate |
| 4. concessionary | 5. stimulate | 6. moral |

c)

1. It is one of the major channels through which development aid is passed from the industrial West to the poor and developing nations of the world.
2.
 - a. *a developed country*: a country with many industries and a complicated economic system
 - b. *a developing country*: a country not yet highly industrialized
 - c. *a poor country*: a country in which most people don't have enough money for basic needs

WRITING

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. slightly | 2. sharp | 3. to | 4. due | 5. slight |
| 6. in | 7. dramatic | 8. steadily | 9. by | 10. at |
| 11. dramatic | 12. from | 13. sharply | 14. steady | 15. at |

USE OF LANGUAGE

a)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| 1. b. pay for | c. concentrate on | d. rely on | |
| e. agree with | f. impressed with | g. congratulate you on | |
| 2. b. accuse him of | c. congratulate him on | d. blame you for | |
| e. prevent people from | f. borrow money from | g. prefer orange juice to | |
| 3. a. of / about | b. to | c. of / about | d. to |
| e. of / about | f. of / about | g. for | h. from |

b)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. b. economy | c. economy | d. living | e. owned |
| f. unemployment | g. Mechanization | h. competitive | i. packaging |
| j. proposal | k. relaxed | l. unreliable | |
2.
 - b. a decision to further her education
 - c. no hope of improvement in the situation
 - d. determination to major in business administration
 - e. an offer of an on-line shopping service from that supermarket
 - f. the meaning of this word
 - g. the invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Smith
 - h. a complaint about their slow service
 - i. her frustration yesterday as everything went wrong
 - j. a leak in the faucet

VOCABULARY BRAIN SHOWER

(Answers may vary.)

1. stare; glance; smile; laugh
2. look; apply; prepare; be ready; call (for)
3. dream; learn; read; hear (about)
4. depend; congratulate; decide; focus; work (on)

Unit 7

YOUTH

PRONUNCIATION

- a) 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D
- b) 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C

LISTENING

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T

SPEAKING

a)

Positive	Negative	Neutral
creative	aggressive	adventurous
hardworking	demanding	sensitive
outgoing	serious	ambitious
honest	stubborn	introvert
serious	passive	talkative
efficient	selfish	quiet
independent	lazy	
sympathetic		
flexible		
self-motivated		
organized		
gentle		

- b) 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c

READING

a) 1. a workout 2. recreational 3. admit 4. stay young

b)

1. They are both young. Mr. Ninh plays many kinds of sports for young people, i.e., weightlifting, soccer, swimming, etc. Mr. Cheng says that he's not afraid of getting old.
2. Both are young and have concern about their health.
3. Mr. Ninh practices some kinds of sports to keep fit, whereas Mr. Cheng doesn't practice sports now. He tries to keep fit by having good and regular diet.
4. Mr. Ninh is the more ambitious. He is working toward a Master's degree.

WRITING

Agenda

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League, we will hold a ceremony on March 26, 20... at our school.

- 8:00 a.m.: Opening ceremony
- 8:15 a.m.: Introduction of honorable guests
- 8:20 a.m.: Review of the achievements of the School's Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League; its strengths and weaknesses
- 8:40 a.m.: Introduction of new members
- 8:50 a.m.: Presentation of the League's plans for the following year
- 9:10 a.m.: Musical performance
- 10:30 a.m.: Closing

USE OF LANGUAGE

1.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. trustworthy | 2. punctual | 3. enthusiastic | 4. hardworking |
| 5. confident | 6. creative | 7. diplomatic | 8. flexible |
| 9. high-flying | | | |

2.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|--------|---------|
| 1. Ø | 2. Ø | 3. a | 4. a | 5. a |
| 6. a | 7. Ø | 8. a | 9. the | 10. the |

Unit 8

FUTURE LIFE

PRONUNCIATION

a) 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. A

b) 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A

LISTENING

a)

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. clipboard | 2. combine | 3. designed |
| 4. transfer | 5. reside | 6. jigsaw puzzle |
| 7. drive | 8. predicted | |

b) 9. B 10. C

SPEAKING

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Can I ask you a question? | 2. Sure |
| 3. What happened | 4. Well, |
| 5. Excuse me for interrupting | 6. Yes, indeed. |
| 7. Oh, dear! | 8. Sorry to interrupt, |
| 9. What do you think of | 10. What about |
| 11. By the way | |

READING

a) D

b)

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------|
| 1. replaceable | 2. duplicate | 3. fake |
|----------------|--------------|---------|

c)

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------|
| 4. virtual | 5. resurrect | 6. awe |
|------------|--------------|--------|

d)

1. Because computers can produce fake people.
2. By duplicating their bodies and transferring their memories and thoughts to their new bodies.

e) C

USE OF LANGUAGE

Compound Adjectives (Noun + Adjective)

a)

Noun + Adjective	Noun	Example
ozone-friendly	paint	I've bought ozone-friendly paint for my house.
user-friendly	dictionary	Have you ever seen a user-friendly dictionary?
homesick	student	He's the only homesick student in this guesthouse.
cholesterol-free	drink	Is this a cholesterol-free drink?
duty-free	shops	There are lots of duty-free shops in an international airport building.
knee-sick	people	This kind of medicine is for knee-sick people.
world-famous	songs	These are world-famous songs.
sky-blue	color	I'd prefer the sky-blue color than the dark blue.

b)

Suggested Answers

- friendly, fresh, and quiet atmosphere
- well-equipped desks (headphones, Web cams, printers, etc.)
- spacious & comfortable desks & chairs
- reasonable charge
- warmly welcomed
- continuous connection
- staff-helpful & friendly

Sentences with *Although, Even Though, Despite / In Spite of*

a)

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

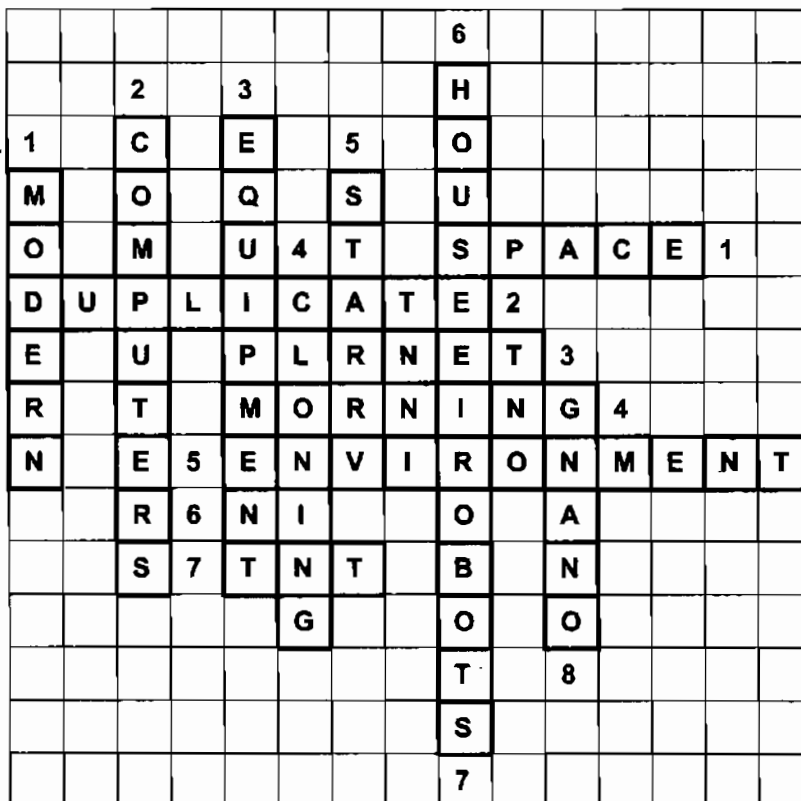
b)

2. *Although* the future of the global environment looks bleak, no one is giving up.
3. *Despite* the fact that there are many dissenters, there are many who think as we do.

c)

1. – Although investment in stocks is this year's trend, it looks risky.
 - Despite this year's trend, investment in stocks looks risky.
2. – Even though it's over ten years old, my car still runs surprisingly well.
 - In spite of having been used for ten years, my car still runs surprisingly well.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Unit 9

DESERTS

PRONUNCIATION

a)

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

b)

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

LISTENING

a)

B. 3 C. 3 D. 5 E. 2 F. 2 G. 1 H. 1

b)

A. surprising B. around C. massive D. wet E. lakes
F. water G. lived H. raising I. region

c)

1. C 2. C 3. B

SPEAKING

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. would we be doing | 2. the sun wasn't/weren't shining |
| 3. we wouldn't be lying | 4. would we do/would we be doing |
| 5. we were | 6. we'd be traveling |
| 7. we came into | 8. we'd have our chauffeur drive |
| 9. we'd return | 10. the butler would see |
| 11. the cook would prepare/ would be preparing | 12. we'd not just be |
| 13. we'd also have | 14. we'd also have |
| 15. we could swim | 16. we were |
| 17. we could lie/ we could be lying | |

READING

a)

1. ✓ 2. 3. 4. ✓ 5. ✓ 6. 7. 8. ✓

b)

1. brown 2. use 3. build 4. leaves 5. cook
6. grew 7. world 8. painted 9. pictures 10. thought

WRITING

a)

1. We had had enough money
2. the examination unless you study
3. I'd never have
4. hadn't been driving so
5. went to bed earlier
6. if he doesn't arrive
7. If you don't change
8. were you, I'd
9. had followed the map
10. As long as you follow

b)

3 - 5 - 2 - 6 - 1 - 4

USE OF LANGUAGE

Prepositions

- | | | |
|------------|---------|----------------|
| 1. without | 2. for | 3. in |
| 4. in | 5. into | 6. in |
| 7. over | 8. over | 9. in |
| 10. during | 11. in | 12. throughout |
| 13. in | 14. in | 15. into |
| 16. about | 17. to | |

Plural Forms of Nouns

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. media | 2. criteria |
| 3. phenomena | 4. theses |
| 5. bureaux (bureaux) | 6. analyses |
| 7. memoranda | 8. crises |
| 9. deer, sheep, aircraft | 10. studios, photos |
| 11. thieves, roofs, knives, safes | 12. mice, feet |

Conditional Sentences

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. F | 3. D | 4. A |
| 5. H | 6. G | 7. B | 8. E |

Word Formation

a)

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. civilization | 2. wandering | 3. hunters |
| 4. drying | 5. eventually | 6. irrigated |
| 7. estimated | 8. two-thirds | 9. nomadic |

b)

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. <u>the</u> (cars) | 2. ✓ | 3. <u>been</u> | 4. ✓ | 5. ✓ |
| 6. <u>to</u> | 7. ✓ | 8. ✓ | 9. <u>than</u> | 10. <u>have</u> |
| 11. <u>they</u> | 12. ✓ | | | |

QUIZ

1. B
2. C Lake Titicaca (between Peru and Bolivia)
3. A the Nile (in east Africa)
4. C the Suez (in Egypt)
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. C La Paz (in Bolivia)

Unit 10

ENDANGERED SPECIES

PRONUNCIATION

- a) 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. A
- b) 1. D 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. C

LISTENING

- a) 1. launched
2. caught
3. plants, medicine
4. dangerously
5. prevent

b)

9 inform _3_ hundreds _8_ species _12_ products
11 choices _5_ although _4_ then
6 harm _2_ trade _10_ causes _7_ threatening

c)

2. wildlife
3. each
4. ornamental
5. wild
6. environmental

SPEAKING

a)

1. When did WWF start working to protect endangered species?
It started working in 1961.
2. Which species do they focus attention on?
They focus attention on some flagship species such as giant pandas, endangered whales and dolphins, rhinos, elephants, and great apes.
3. Why is protection of these flagship animals important?
Because they also serve as umbrella species. Helping them means helping numerous other species that live in the same habitats.
4. What other species benefit from WWF's conservation efforts?
Those species which face the threat of extinction.
5. What is WWF trying to prevent?
WWF is trying to prevent illegal trade in wildlife products.

READING

a)

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| A. elephant | B. rhino / rhinoceros |
| C. tiger | D. leopard |
| E. great apes | F. whooping crane |

b)

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

c)

Mammals	Birds	Insects	Fish	Reptiles
chimpanzee goat leopard tiger whale	crow eagle parrot robin	ant cockroach fly mosquito	salmon sardine shark	cobra crocodile lizard tortoise

WRITING

Linking Words

a)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. whose | 2. that |
| 3. for example | 4. and |
| 5. or | 6. once / when |
| 7. as | 8. when |
| 9. but | 10. However |

b)

1. Biologists estimate ... 1800s; however, by the ... a mere 16!
2. Since the whooping crane ... list in 1971, its population ... increased.
3. The main concern ... the species, and then only human-bred, ... remain.
4. Through the efforts ... progress, though much work ... done.

USE OF LANGUAGE

Verb Forms

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. dies | 2. is done | |
| 3. are | 4. will have become | |
| 5. is trying | 6. was founded | |
| 7. wanted | 8. is | |
| 9. has raised | 10. has given | |
| 11. has helped | 12. is | |
| 13. give | 14. wake | |
| 15. is happening | 16. will be | 17. threatens |

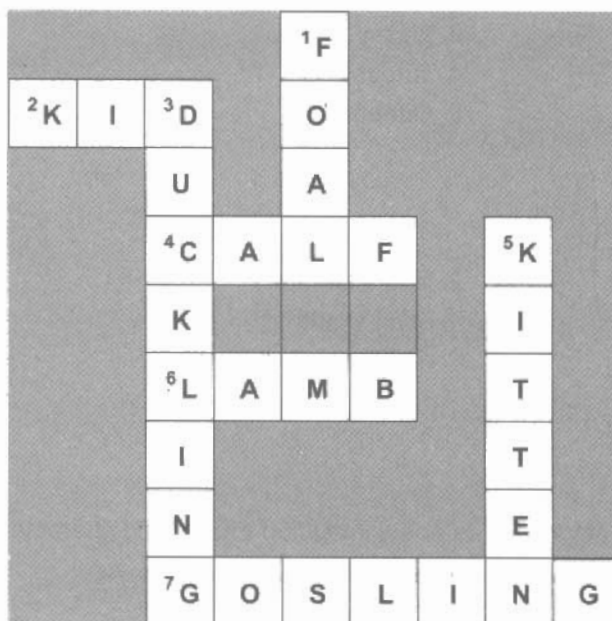
Because and Because of

1. Many elephants are killed because of their precious tusks.
2. Dogs are used at airports to detect drugs because they have a keen sense of smell.
3. He had to pay a heavy fine because he had killed an endangered animal.
4. Dogs make good pets because they are faithful.
5. Chimpanzees are said to be intelligent because of their capability to learn sign language.
6. Whales are still in danger of extinction because they are being hunted and killed in the Arctic.
7. Because many animals have valuable fur, they are hunted. or Many animals are hunted because they have valuable fur.
8. Dinosaurs became extinct millions of years ago because of a drastic change in the earth's climate.

Phrasal Verbs with Make

1. made over
2. made off
3. made up with
4. made up
5. made up
6. made off with
7. make up
8. made his spare room into
9. make up for
10. made away with
11. make up
12. make out
13. made my face up
14. made for

a)



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

Unit 11

BOOKS

PRONUNCIATION

- a) 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B
 b) 1. D 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B

LISTENING

a)

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. cheese | 2. branch | |
| 3. foot | 4. song | |
| 5. opened | 6. ground | 7. advice, trust |

b)

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. well | 2. glossy |
| 3. bright | 4. surpass |
| 5. does | 6. Queen |

SPEAKING

a)

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. ambitious | 2. inconsiderate |
| 3. deceitful | 4. unpleasant |
| 5. inflexible | 6. unreliable |

READING

a)

1. No. Short stories tell us about imagined events and characters.
2. In general, short stories are much shorter than novels.
3. The word is *novella*.
4. They are O. Henry, Stephen Crane, Jack London, Mark Twain, and Edgar Allen Poe.
5. The five key elements of great short stories are *character, setting, conflict, plot, and theme*.

b)

1. character
2. setting
3. plot
4. conflict
5. theme

c)

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. of | 2. beaten |
| 3. race | 4. speed |
| 5. accept | 6. boasting |
| 7. sight | 8. nap |
| 9. awoke | 10. steady |

WRITING

a)

Title: *The Gift of the Magi*

Author: *O. Henry*

Setting (place? time?): *In New York, the day before Christmas*

Audience (children? teenagers? adults?): *All*

Main characters (names? relationship to each other?): *Jim and Della*
(husband and wife)

Based on a true story?: *(We don't know.)*

Plot: *Della sells her beautiful hair to buy a chain for Jim's gold watch as a Christmas gift. Jim sells his gold watch to buy a special set of combs for Della's hair.*

Conflict: *Inner conflict: to give or to keep?*

Theme(s) (love? loyalty?): *Sacrifice: the essence and beauty of love*

Ending (exciting? disappointing?): *surprising, moving*

b) (Answers will vary.)

c) 2. Do you think that it is an interesting play?

3. Do you know (the reason) why the two families are opposed to the marriage?

4. Does the writer explain why Romeo kills Juliet's brother?

5. Can you describe how Juliet feels when Romeo kills her brother?

6. Can anyone guess whether Juliet hates Romeo for killing her brother?

7. Do you believe that Romeo really loves Juliet?

8. Does anyone remember if/whether they get married in the end?

9. Are you sure that the play has a sad ending?

10. Do you think Shakespeare is a great writer?

USE OF LANGUAGE

a)

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| 1. Ø | 2. Ø | 3. an | 4. a | 5. the | 6. the | 7. Ø | 8. a |
| 9. a | 10. a | 11. Ø | 12. the | 13. Ø | 14. Ø | 15. Ø | 16. an |
| 17. Ø | 18. Ø | 19. a | 20. Ø | 21. a | 22. the | 23. a | 24. Ø |
| 25. Ø | 26. a | 27. an | 28. the | 29. Ø | 30. A | 31. Ø | 32. Ø |
| 33. Ø | 34. Ø | 35. Ø | 36. a | 37. a | 38. the | | |

b)

FICTION		NONFICTION	
detective story	historical novel	atlas	autobiography
ghost story	romantic novel	biography	travel book
novel	science fiction	cookbook	dictionary
short story	thriller	encyclopedia	guidebook
		reference book	textbook
		instructions manual	

c)

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------|
| 1. They | 2. my | |
| 3. them | 4. No one | |
| 5. I | 6. myself | |
| 7. everyone | 8. anyone | |
| 9. his | 10. their | |
| 11. he | 12. himself | |
| 13. themselves | 14. someone | 15. us |

d)

1. browse
2. skip
3. look up
4. refer to
5. read from cover to cover
6. skim

FUN CORNER

a)

2. A novelist
3. A playwright
4. A journalist
5. A textbook writer
6. A biographer
7. A translator
8. An editor

b)

			T						
			E			T			
	B		X			R			
	I		T			A			
	O		B			N			P
	G		O			S			L
	R	P	O	E	T	L			A
	A		K			A			Y
	P		W			T			W
	H		R			O			R
	E	D	I	T	O	R			I
	R		T						G
N	O	V	E	L	I	S	T		H
J	O	U	R	N	A	L	I	S	T

Unit 12

WATER SPORTS

PRONUNCIATION

a)

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

b)

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

LISTENING

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. biggest | 2. was |
| 3. meter | 4. timed |
| 5. swimmer | 6. number |
| 7. water | 8. there |
| 9. beautiful | 10. diving |

SPEAKING

a)

1. What kind of people do you like?
2. I guess
3. 0
4. What do you think of ...? How do you like them?
5. 0
- a. I must say
- b. I'd prefer
- c. I'd rather
- d. Yeah. I'd really like
- e. Well, I'm not sure. But I hope

b)

1. 1. b 2. e 3. d 4. c 5. a
2. 1. b → 5. a → 3. d → 4. c → 2. e

c)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. I'd like / I'd prefer | 2. My sister would like |
| 3. We prefer | 4. I must say ... but the point is ... |
| 5. I'd rather | 6. In my opinion |
| 7. I'd prefer | 8. they'd rather |
| 9. I'd rather | |

READING

b)

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------|
| 1. greatest | 2. brings | |
| 3. does | 4. winning | |
| 5. is | 6. excitement | 7. who |

WRITING

a)

1. Go to the Motor Vehicle Instruction Center in your area.
2. Remember to bring your ID card and a few hundred thousand dong.
3. At the MVIC, you will pay the fee and obtain a pamphlet with the driving rules.
4. Go to a clinic in your area for a medical checkup.

5. Attend a two-evening driving class at the MVIC as well as study the pamphlet carefully at home.
6. On the day of the test, have a friend take you on your motorbike to the MVIC.
7. Before you go to the MVIC, be sure that your motorcycle is in proper working order.
8. The first test you will take is a written test.
9. Next, if you pass, you will take a driving test.
10. If you also pass this, treat your friend to lunch at a nice restaurant.

b)

If you do not yet have a driver's license and would like to have one so that you can ride your motorcycle to school, you should follow these instructions. *First of all*, go to the Motor Vehicle Instruction Center in your area, and remember to bring your ID card and a few hundred thousand dong. *At the MVIC*, you will pay the fee and obtain a pamphlet with the driving rules. *Second*, go to a clinic in your area for a medical checkup. *After you have done this*, you need to attend a two-evening driving class at the MVIC as well as study the pamphlet carefully at home. *Then*, on the day of the test, have a friend take you on your motorbike to the MVIC – Be sure that your motorcycle is in proper working order before you go. The *first* test you will take is a written test. *Next*, if you pass, you will take a driving test. If you *also* pass this, treat your friend to lunch at a nice restaurant.

USE OF LANGUAGE

Agent Nouns (Root + *-er, -or, -ist*)

a)

2. b. contributors
3. c. investors
4. d. biologist
5. e. industrialists
6. f. attendants
7. g. extinguishers
8. h. Guitarist
9. i. illustrator

b)

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

Adverbial Clauses of Purpose

a)

2. row *so that he can hear every word the teacher says.*
3. Olympics *in the hope that we can win the gold medal.*
4. precautions *in order that we may expect to succeed.*
5. sandwiches, *just in case we get hungry.*
6. report *for fear he cuts my allowance.*
7. careful *lest the news should become known too early.*
8. rang *so that Miss Sullivan would be in a good mood.*
9. work hard *in order that we may live more comfortably.*

b)

2. newspapers *so as not to/in order not to splash paint on it.*
3. snakes *in order to/so as to describe their behavior in his report.*
4. *In order to get to school on time,* I had to take the early bus.
5. What do I have to do *in order to/so as to convince him?*
6. regulations *so as to/in order to prevent doping.*
7. people there *so as not to/in order not to offend them.*
8. mountains *in order to/so as to build the highway.*
9. plans *in order for you to study them fully before the meeting.*

Unit 13

SEA GAMES

PRONUNCIATION

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

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

LISTENING

a)

boxing	✓	horseback riding	✓
wrestling	✓	tennis	✓
table tennis	_____	hockey	_____
gymnastics	✓	basketball	✓
diving	✓	baseball	✓
volleyball	_____	weightlifting	_____
long jump	✓	soccer	✓

b) 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. C

SPEAKING

a)

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. passed | 2. dribbled | 3. tackle |
| 4. intercepted | 5. shot | 6. save |
| 7. headed | 8. fouled | |

b) Answers will vary.

READING

a)

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. f | 3. a | 4. h |
| 5. c | 6. b | 7. e | 8. g |

b)

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A |
| 4. C | 5. B | 6. C |

WRITING

(A sample piece of writing)

Basketball – a Popular American Sport

One of the most popular sports in the United States is basketball. It is the only major sport that is completely American in origin.

James A. Naismith, a physical education teacher, invented the game in the early 1890s. The game quickly spread in the United States and then all over the world.

Basketball is played between two teams of five players each on a rectangular court. At each end of the court is a basket, or goal, that is suspended from a backboard. The player with possession of the ball must pass or bounce the ball to a position from where he or a teammate tries to put it in the basket. Any player may shoot at the basket. Points ranging from one to three are awarded for successful throws. Professional teams play four 12-minute periods with a 20-minute rest between the second and third periods.

The popularity of basketball has grown steadily throughout the world. Canada was the first country outside the United States to play the game. Such great players as Michael Jordan also contribute to the popularity of basketball. Today it is a favorite sport played all over the world.

USE OF LANGUAGE

a)

1. to do aerobics
2. are playing basketball
3. do boxing
4. went cycling
5. has done gymnastics
6. are going sailing
7. to play sepak takraw
8. to play soccer
9. Going swimming
10. is doing weightlifting

b)

1. better and better
2. harder and harder
3. more and more
4. more and more
5. greater and greater

c)

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. g | 3. a | 4. h |
| 5. f | 6. b. | 7. e. | 8. c. |

Unit 14

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

PRONUNCIATION

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

LISTENING

- | | | |
|----------------|------|------|
| a) 1. C | 2. B | |
| b) 3. C | 4. B | 5. A |

SPEAKING

a)

2. F

3. FO *Fact:* We live in a competitive world

Opinion: old traditions must give way to new technology

4. FO *Fact:* Advertising is a big industry today

Opinion: no advertisements are truthful

5. FO *Fact:* I elected John

Opinion: I believed he would be a good leader of our group

6. F

7. FO *Fact:* All his brothers and sisters dropped out before graduation

Opinion: Jerry will never get through college

8. F

9. O

b) 1. I've always wanted

2. I think it would give

3. the things I've learned

4. in my last job I met

5. I believe this job

6. I sold books

7. I felt I learned

8. I think it would be

c)

Fact	Opinion
c. the things I've learned	d. I believe this job
e. I've always wanted	f. I think it would be
g. I sold books	h. I felt I learned

READING

A.

a) 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. B

5. A 6. C 7. C 8. B

b) 9. A 10. A

B.

- a)** 1. A 2. D
3. B 4. D
5. A, D 6. A
7. B, D 8. C 9. C

b) 10. A

WRITING

a)

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. because | 2. anything |
| 3. What about / How about | 4. I'm going shopping |
| 5. free | 6. are doing |
| 7. will you | 8. until |
| 9. don't we | 10. don't have |
| 11. Sunday evenings | 12. Let's |
| 13. plan | 14. get |
| 15. up | 16. See you |

b)

GROUP'S SCHEDULE

Morning: Carry out repairs to damaged houses in the disaster area

- Fix the broken roof of Mrs. Bay's house
- Help Mr. Tu's family rebuild their barn
- Eat lunch with the family

Afternoon: Continue repair work and clear away broken branches and debris

- Talk more with the people of the stricken area to give emotional support
- Take school bus back to the city

USE OF LANGUAGE

Abbreviations

- a)** – ICAO : International Civil Aviation Organization
– IDA : International Development Association
– UNESCO : United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
– WIPO : World Intellectual Property Organization

- b)** – Dr. : Drive
– Ln. : Lane
– Blvd. : Boulevard
– Ave. : Avenue
– Rd. : Road
– Rte. : Route
– Fwy. : Freeway
– Expy. : Expressway

c)

- ESL : English as a Second Language
- IEP : Intensive English Program
- L2 : Second language
- TESL : Teaching English as a Second Language
- TOEFL : Test of English as a Foreign Language
- TOEIC : Test of English for International Communication
- IELTS : International English Language Testing System

d)

- VIE : Viet Nam
- USA : United States of America
- THA : Thailand
- SWE : Sweden
- SUI : Switzerland
- RUS : Russia
- SIN : Singapore

Adverbial Clauses of Time

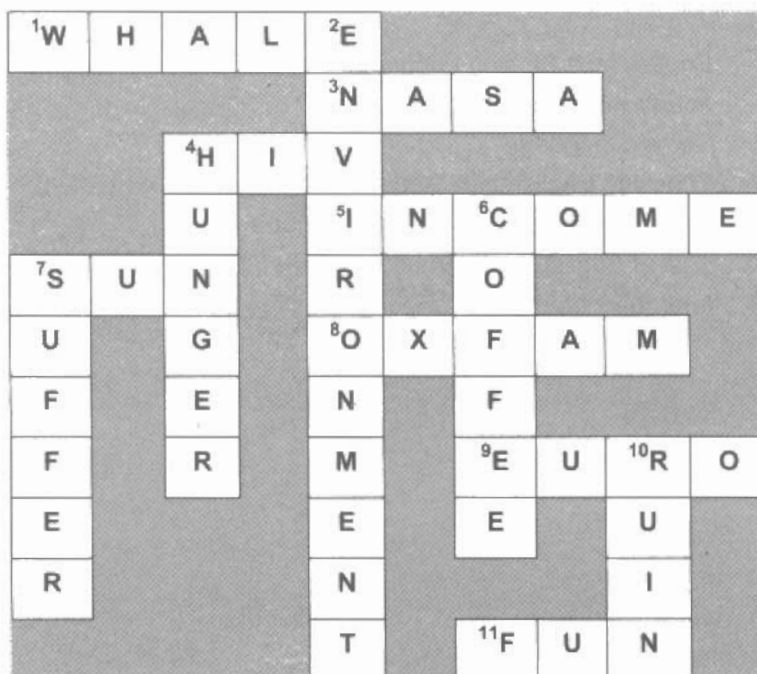
a)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B |
| 3. A | 4. C |
| 5. C | 6. A |
| 7. C | 8. A |
| 9. A | 10. B |
| 11. B | 12. C |
| 13. A | 14. A |

b)

1. He had witnessed a car accident before arriving at his school.
2. While watching the news, he heard a loud knock on the door.
3. When finishing typing the document, please go to the post office to mail these packages.
4. He locked the door after turning off the lights.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Unit 15

WOMEN IN SOCIETY

PRONUNCIATION

a)

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

b)

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

LISTENING

a)

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 2. weaker | 3. gaining |
| 4. education | 5. treatment |
| 6. political | 7. ended |
| 8. countries | 9. parts |
| 10. resources | |

b)

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 2. toward | 3. succeeded |
| 4. opportunities | 5. birth |
| 6. divorce | 7. woman |
| 8. servants | 9. which |

c)

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

SPEAKING

a)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ran into | 2. pointed ... out |
| 3. break into | 4. taking up |
| 5. broke down | 6. do ... over |
| 7. came across | 8. gave in |
| 9. crossed ... out | 10. talk ... over |

READING

A.

a)

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 2. f | 3. c | 4. e | |
| 5. a | 6. g | 7. h | 8. b |

b)

1. environmentalist and human rights campaigner, professor Wangari Maathai
2. for democracy, human rights, and women's rights in particular
3. the people of Africa and the African woman

B.

a)

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 2. f | 3. c | 4. h | |
| 5. a | 6. e | 7. b | 8. d |

b)

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. A |
| 4. B | 5. D | 6. C |

WRITING

a)

2. No one ... called, so we ... message.
3. Either the letter ... lost, or the mailman ... address.
4. Fido means ..., and that is ... dog.
5. The old lady ... nervous, for she wasn't ... night.
6. I've always ... country, but my wife ... town.
7. Public speaking ... bad, but it's ... enough. However, you can ... ready.
8. The country ... war. Furthermore, it had ... projects.
9. There has ... time. Therefore, the ground ... dry.

b)

1. In contrast to
2. On the contrary
3. Unlike
4. Whereas
5. On the other hand
6. while
7. Different from
8. however
9. in contrast
10. Unlike before
11. but

c)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2. b | 3. c | 4. a | 5. f | 6. e |
|------|------|------|------|------|

d)

(Answers will vary.)

USE OF LANGUAGE

Phrasal Verbs (Verb + *in, into, off, on, out, over, up, for*)

a)

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| 2. put out | 3. brought up | 4. put off | 5. brought about |
| 6. carry on | 7. picking out | 8. taken in | 9. made up |

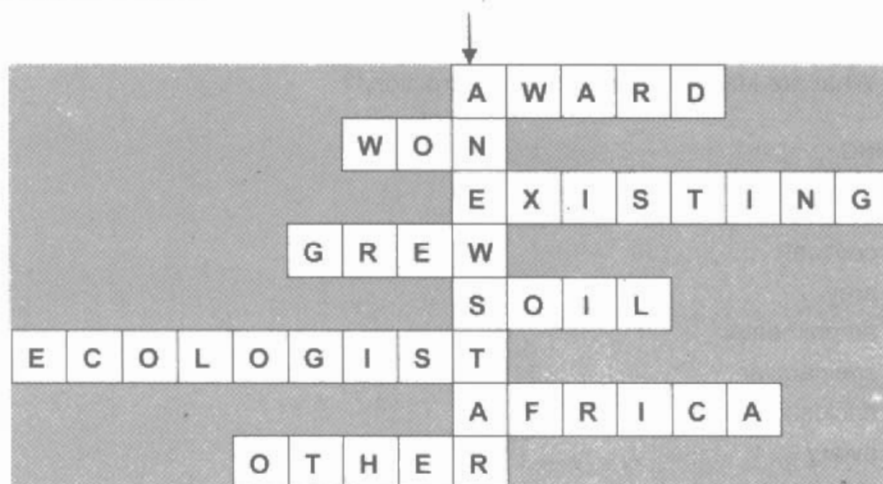
b)

1. A. talking + over the fence B. talking over = discussing	2. A. ran + into the street B. ran into = met by chance
3. A. Look up = seek (information) in a reference book B. looked + up the river	4. A. turning on = starting the supply of electricity to B. turning + on Pasteur Street
5. A. waited + on the corner B. waited on = served	6. A. look + over the mountains B. look over = examine
7. A. looking into = investigating B. looked + into the window	

Adverbial Clauses of Manner

2. g 3. a 4. c 5. i 6. b 7. h 8. d 9. j 10. f

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



The three words that form the backbone of the puzzle: *A new star*

Unit 16

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

PRONUNCIATION

a)

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

b)

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

LISTENING

a)

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

b)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. private | 2. marketing |
| 3. promote | 4. leisure |
| 5. developing | 6. launched |
| 7. youth | 8. available |
| 9. agencies | 10. worldwide |

SPEAKING

a)

2. What is the capital of Malaysia?
3. What are Malaysia's main products?
4. What are Malaysia's main tourist attractions?

READING

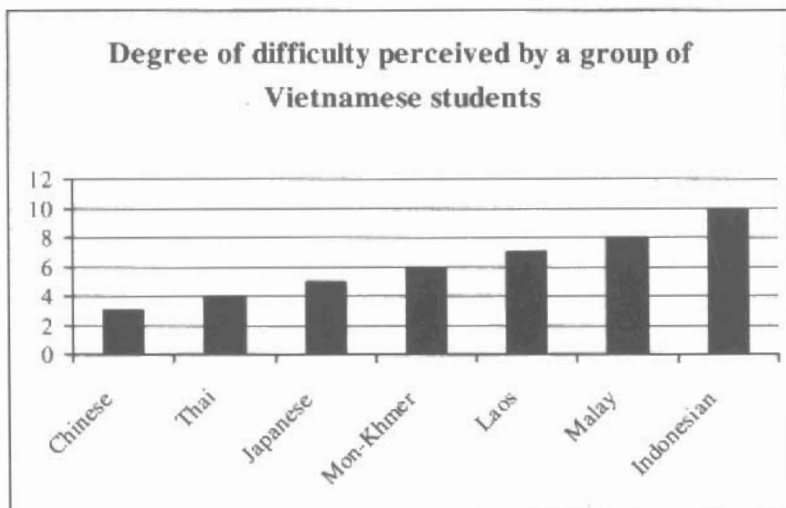
a)

1. comical
2. prey
3. amphitheater
4. spectacular
5. enclosure
6. aviary
7. simulated
8. footpath

b)

1. 600.
2. It offers visitors amusing experience.
3. They are beautiful, impressive, and fun to watch.
4. By featuring simulated thunderstorms every day at noon.
5. By using the modern air-conditioned railway system.

WRITING



USE OF LANGUAGE

Phrasal Verbs with *Take*

1. take off
2. take on
3. take turns
4. take up
5. take place
6. take after
7. take part
8. take advantage
9. take down
10. take ... back

Review of Adverbial Clauses

a)

1. so that
2. because
3. Unless / Although
4. only if
5. in case
6. Although
7. no matter
8. When

b)

1. I will call you *when* I arrive in town.
2. You can get a job with ABC Company *only if* you speak English fluently.
3. You should get a passport *in case* you want to travel to a foreign country.
4. We export a lot of garments *because* we have a lot of skilled workers in this trade.
5. I hope the weather will be nice *so that* we can have a picnic this weekend.
6. *Although* Jane is an excellent student in her class, she is a modest girl.

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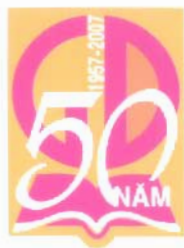
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- | | |
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| 2. BÀI TẬP HÌNH HỌC 12 | 7. BÀI TẬP NGỮ VĂN 12 (tập một, tập hai) |
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