

7. The Vietnamese usually use chopsticks and spoons.
8. Cooks like to emphasize the fresh, natural taste of the ingredients.

TEST 1 (Unit 7)

- I+II/1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A
III/6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. B 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. C 15. D
IV/16. peel 17. whisk 18. slice 19. grate 20. squeeze

V. Suggested answers

21. will eat 22. will have to sit 23. can talk 24. will find out/ look for 25. may have/take
VI/
26. A 27. C 28. C 29. C 30. C 31. A 32. C 33. B 34. D 35. B
VII/36. D 37. A 38. C 39. B 40. B
VIII/41. E 42. A 43. C 44. G 45. D

IX/

46. Vietnamese people consider the combination of yin and yang in cooking is healthy.
47. The salty food belongs to yang, and the sour and sweet one belongs to yin.
48. In each meal, everyone has their own bowl, and dishes are put in the middle.
49. Therefore, each one can eat whatever they want, and they do not need to eat what they dislike.
50. The food like meat are sliced into small pieces so that everyone can take them easily.

TEST 2 (Unit 7)

- I+II/1. B 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A
III/6. C 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. B 11. A 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. C
IV/16. slice 17. stir-fry 18. bake 19. marinate 20. whisk

V. Suggested answers

21. will go 22. may/might give 23. will eat/have 24. may sleep 25. won't have
VII/26. C 27. B 28. A 29. D 30. B 31. A 32. D 33. C 34. B 35. B
VIII/36. C 37. D 38. D 39. A 40. C
VIII/41. C 42. F 43. A 44. E 45. D

IX/

46. We should eat only as much food as our body needs.
47. Moderation is the key to any healthy diet, and it also means the balance in our diet.
48. Cutting down on your intake of sugar or salt helps you prevent several problems and diseases.
49. You should eat only when you are active during daytime and avoid eating at night.
50. If you work and feel hungry, you can have healthier snacks, such as fruits or vegetables.

UNIT 8: TOURISM

A. PHONETICS

- Nick: Paul, can you see our guide anywhere? (↗)
Paul: No, I can't see anyone from our group. (↗) Do you think we are lost? (↗)

Nick: Where are we? (↗)

Paul: Somewhere in Germany. I think. (↗) Everyone is speaking German. (↗) Can you see all German cars around here – Volkswagens, Mercedes? (↗)

Nick: Let's ask someone. (↗) Can you speak German? (↗)

Paul: Well, "danke" ... it means "thanks" I think. (↗) But it's not very useful now. (↗) What should we do now? (↗)

Nick: Let's go to the police station.

Paul: Where is it? (↗) Can we ask anyone for the direction? (↗)

18 - Lưu Hoàng Trí

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I/

1. Architecture 2. Entertainment & Leisure 3. Nature 4. Events 5. Culture
III/1. book 2. read 3. go 4. pack 5. go on 6. have 7. see 8. try

III/

1. window seat 2. aisle seat 3. package holiday 4. excess luggage
5. security announcement 6. tour guide 7. boarding card 8. flight attendant

- IV/1. travel 2. journey 3. tour 4. cruise 5. voyage
6. tip 7. flight 8. journey 9. tour 10. trip

- V/1. armchair 2. aircraft 3. notebook 4. bedroom 5. earphones
6. cowboy 7. earthquake 8. iceberg 9. keyboard 10. haircut

VI/

1. Bluebird 2. Greenhouse 3. swimming pool 4. fireflies 5. football
6. blackboard 7. software 8. washing machine 9. bus stop 10. sunrise

VII/

1. leisure 2. travel agents 3. cut-price tickets 4. off the beaten track 5. Hitchhiking
6. youth hostels 7. package holiday 8. Resort 9. peak 10. off-peak

VIII/

1. Ø - Ø - the 2. Ø - Ø 3. Ø 4. a - Ø - Ø 5. Ø - Ø
6. the - the 7. a - a - an
1. Belize 2. Spanish 3. 21 million 4. once 5. pink & white 6. 9 a.m.
7. Thalia is a singer. Carlos Slim Helú is a billionaire/businessman. Salma Hayek is an actress.
IX/1. an 2. a 3. Ø 4. the 5. Ø 6. the 7. Ø 8. a
X/1. a 2. Ø 3. the 4. Ø 5. the 6. Ø 7. the 8. the 9. Ø 10. An

C. READING

I/Task 1

1. a 2. an 3. a 4. The 5. The 6. a 7. the 8. the 9. Ø 10. The
11. a 12. the 13. a 14. the 15. Ø

Task 2

(↗): The climate, Clothes to wear, A town to visit, A festival, Something to eat
(X): National parks, Animals and birds, Good hotels to stay in

Task 3

1. 22°C 2. The Everlasting Spring 3. 3,098 4. about three days
5. two million 6. beautiful old buildings 7. between February and April
8. meat, red beans, and rice

II/Task 1.

Location: Central America Population: 4 million
National drink: coffee Type of tourism: eco-tourism

Things you can do: walk in a rainforest, go hiking up an active volcano, go white-water rafting on a mountain river and swim or surf in the Pacific or Caribbean
Places you can visit: the Cahulia National Park (Puerto Viejo); Tortuguero National Park (San José)

Animals you can see: monkeys, sloths, sea turtles and lots of birds
Best time to go: winter (from November to April)

Task 2. 1. T

2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T

III/

- Task 1. 1. B 2. E 3. D 4. C
Task 2. i. 2 ii. 4 iii. 6 iv. 1 v. 5

- IV/1. They have to pay nothing for their long weekend away.
- 2. They can go anytime in January.
- 3. They will stay 4 nights.
- 4. In Paris, and New York.
- 5. They get to Paris by train.
- 6. The weather will be hot in Goa, India.

- V/1. They can enjoy beautiful beaches in Central Viet Nam, discover Hoi An Ancient Town with old construction, and visit some famous tombs in Hue.
- 2. They will visit Son Tra Peninsula and My Khe Beach.
- 3. They will visit the Japanese Bridge, Sa Hyunh Museum, and Tan Ky Old House.
- 4. They will enjoy Hai Van Pass, and Lang Co Beach.
- 5. They will visit Minh Mang Tomb, Khai Dinh Tomb or Tu Duc Tomb, the Noon Gate, Thai Hoa Palace, and then Thien Mu Pagoda.
- 6. On the second and third days.

- VII/1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. A
- 1. F 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. H 6. B 7. G 8. C

- IX/1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C
- D. SPEAKING
- 1. F 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. H 6. B 7. G 8. C
- E. WRITING
- I/1. F 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. B

- III/1. Before I went to the zoo last week, I had never seen a real tiger.
- 2. My friend suggested sharing the cost of the tour.
- 3. My Son Sanctuary is visited by thousands of tourists every year.
- 4. Is this the best hotel you can find?
- 5. If we had enough money, we would/could go on holiday.
- 6. "Please wake me at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning," I asked the hotel porter.

TEST 1 (Unit 8)

- I-III/1. D 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. D
- III/6. D 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. A
- IV/1. 16. passport control 17. hand luggage 18. sightseeing tour 19. seatbelt 20. internet access
- V/21. B 22. B 23. C 24. D 25. A
- VII/26. C 27. A 28. B 29. D 30. B 31. C 32. A 33. D 34. B 35. D
- VIII/36. B 37. D 38. A 39. C 40. B
- VIII/41. F 42. C 43. G 44. B 45. E

Positive & Negative Effects of Tourism

Tourism can bring many economic and social benefits, but mass tourism is also associated with negative effects.

- 46. First, tourism creates jobs in the tourism industry and in other sectors such as retail and transportation.
- 47. However, jobs which are created by tourism are often seasonal and poorly paid.
- 48. Second, tourism encourages the preservation of traditional customs, handicrafts and festivals, but interaction with tourists can also lead to an erosion of traditional cultures and values.
- 49. Finally, ecotourism helps conservation of wildlife by generating funds for maintaining national parks.
- 50. Nevertheless, it also causes pollution through traffic emissions, littering, and noise.

TEST 2 (Unit 8)

- I-III/1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. B
- III/6. D 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. C 11. D 12. D 13. C 14. A 15. B
- IV/16. alarm call 17. check-in time 18. business district 19. check-in luggage
- 20. entertainment system
- V/21. C 22. D 23. A 24. B 25. A
- VII/26. A 27. B 28. D 29. C 30. A 31. B 32. C 33. D 34. A 35. B
- VIII/36. C 37. B 38. A 39. D 40. C
- VIII/41. C 42. G 43. A 44. E 45. F

Negative Effects of Tourism

- 46. Tourism development may lead to soil erosion, pollution and waste.
- 47. Tourism contributes to an increasing carbon footprint and the stress on the ecosystems.
- 48. The infrastructure in a tourist spot cannot satisfy great demand during the peak season.
- 49. Tourists may cause a significant effect on the local habitats, especially in the country.
- 50. Tourists should be aware of the damage which they cause, and the tourism authorities have to take measures to solve the problems.

UNIT 9: ENGLISH IN THE WORLD

A. PHONETICS

- I/1. 1. a 2. 3. 4. 5.
- II/1. a 2. 3. a 4. a 5. a

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- I/1. accent 2. look up 3. get by 4. translate
- 5. rusty 6. guess 7. correct 8. dialects
- II/1. correct 2. Practise 3. Make 4. review 5. catch 6. look
- 7. translate 8. learn 9. share 10. brainstorm 11. Record 12. initiate
- III/1. *flexible* 2. *write down* 3. *include* 4. *helpful*
- 5. *without* 6. *divide* 7. *Think of* 8. *Go back*
- IV/1. My IT skills are a bit *rusty* now.
- 2. I think Paul is *bilingual* in English and Italian.
- 3. For many people, English is not *their mother tongue*.
- 4. In London, you can *pick up* the language.
- 5. You should try to *guess the meaning of words* rather than going straight to for your dictionary.
- 6. If you are Vietnamese learning English, you can *imitate a native English speaker*.
- 7. Whenever you find a new word, try to predict the meaning and then *look it up in the dictionary*.
- 8. I attend a *multinational class*.

9. Although spent only two months learning Korean, I could get by in Korean when I was in Seoul last summer.

10. In India, English is regarded as the official language.

- V/I. invited 2. could help 3. would email 4. had
5. were 6. had 7. made 8. would buy
9. had - would get 10. didn't work - wouldn't have

- VII/
1. rains - won't be able 2. see - will give 3. had - would take up
4. were - could be 5. don't have - will go 6. were - would go
7. have - will come 8. could cook - would earn 9. is - will you buy
10. had - would disappear

- VIII/
1. would be 2. had 3. won 4. would you remember
5. would need 6. could sunbathe 7. would you buy 8. was
9. would come 10. might lend 11. could have 12. could go

- IX/ 1. If I knew the answer, I would tell you.
2. I would make an omelette if there were some eggs.
3. If I were cleverer, I would be a doctor.
4. If I had some spare time, I would learn French.
5. If I didn't have a headache, I could go/ would be able to go swimming.

- X/ 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. A
XI/ 1. I have a friend whose mum is a volunteer worker.
2. It is a camping shop which has a lot of good equipment.
3. The rescue operation which was arranged by a charity organisation was a success.
4. My uncle who/ that is a fire fighter visited us last weekend.
5. 2015 is the year when my sister became a nurse.
6. The storm which started at 2 o'clock this morning caused a lot of damage.
7. Nick is my classmate who/ that I've known for a long time.

C. READING

- I/ 1. It plays an important role in everyday life in India.
2. Because there are innumerable regional languages in different states.
3. They communicate with each other in English for their everyday work.
4. English remains a major medium of instruction in schools.
5. Because people from different states communicate with each other in English.

II/

- Task 1. 1. from about the 9th century 2. in the 14th century
3. by the end of the 17th century 4. 1755 5. in the 1930s
6. after World War II 7. 1989 8. in the 1990s

Task 2

- They are Old English, Middle English, Early Modern English, Modern English and Late Modern English.
- French became the official language when the Normans invaded England in 1066.
- They came from the region which is now Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.
- English literature began to develop during the period of Middle English.
- They were French, Latin and English.
- They were written in English.
- English became an international language for the first time as/when the British Empire grew in the 19th century.
- There are about one billion speakers.

22 - Lưu Hoàng Trí

III/

Task 1

- one billion people
- 600 million people
- the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Irish Republic and the Republic of South Africa
- 60%
- 80%
- 75%

Task 2

- Languages, especially English, make distances between different countries seem less.
- English is used in politics and diplomacy, science and technology, business and trade, sport and pop music.
- It is taught at schools, colleges and universities as a foreign language.
- It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and work.

IV/

Task 1

- Because good pronunciation will help people understand your spoken English clearly.
- We should read the text, then read the text out loud, trying to imitate the pronunciation we hear in the audio.
- For the first time, we read slowly and focus on pronouncing each word correctly, and for the second time, we read faster and focus on making your English flow, speaking each sentence with a natural rhythm.
- We should try saying it in a complete sentence.
- We should watch films in English with English subtitles to learn English conversation patterns.

Task 2

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. imitate | 2. pronounce | 3. flow | 4. rhythm | 5. subtitles |
| V/ 1. A | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. D | 9. C | 10. C |
| V/ 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. D |

D. SPEAKING

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. H | 3. F | 4. B | 5. G | 6. D | 7. A | 8. E |
| E. WRITING | | | | | | | |
| 1. E | 2. F | 3. H | 4. A | 5. F | 6. B | 7. G | 8. D |

TEST 1 (Unit 9)

- | | | | |
|---|---------|------------------|-------------|
| I+II/ 1. D2. C | 3. B | 4. B | 5. A |
| III/ 6. C 7. D | 8. B | 9. A | 10. D |
| 11. A | 12. D | 13. D | 14. D 15. B |
| IV/ 16. come across 17. Look up | 18. use | 19. collocations | 20. say |
| V/ | | | |
| 21. If we didn't any languages, we couldn't communicate/ communication would be impossible. | | | |
| 22. If we didn't have languages, we couldn't leave knowledge to our younger generations. | | | |
| 23. If we didn't have senses, we couldn't learn languages. | | | |
| 24. If we didn't have our sense of sight, we couldn't read the written language. | | | |
| 25. If there weren't logos for big companies, their goods couldn't be recognized in every nation. | | | |
| VII/ 26. C 27. D | 28. A | 29. C | 30. B |
| 31. D | 32. A | 33. D | 34. B 35. C |
| VIII/ 36. B | 37. A | 38. C | 39. D |
| 40. C | 41. B | 42. E | 43. G |
| 44. A | 45. D | | |
| IX/ 46. English plays an important role in our everyday life. | | | |
| 47. English is widely used in international communication for everyday work. | | | |
| 48. Students who want to go abroad for education will have to learn English well. | | | |

49. It is the language of science, and you need to know English to be good at science.
50. English is the main language of instruction for international students in universities and colleges.

TEST 2 (Unit 9)

- I+II/ 1. D2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C
III/ 6. D 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. C 11. D 12. C 13. C 14. A 15. D
IV/ 16. *interest* 17. *underline* 18. *Look* 19. *Use* 20. *make*
V/ 21. The simplest definition of language which is widely accepted is that "language is the means of communication".
22. There are about one billion people who use English as the lingua franca of international communication.
23. Differences between languages which are explained in course books can cause some problems to learners.
24. A great number of people whose native language is not English speak English as a foreign language.
25. English which has been regarded as a lingua franca enjoys more universality than any other language.
VI/ 26. A 27. D 28. A 29. C 30. D 31. A 32. D 33. D 34. B 35. A
VII/ 36. D 37. B 38. A 39. C 40. D
VIII/ 41. D 42. F 43. C 44. B 45. E
IX/ 46. English is the most spoken official language in the world.
47. It is the primary language used in international affairs.
48. English is indisputably the primary language of global trade and commerce.
49. English is the dominant language in the digital age.
50. In universities and colleges in the English-speaking countries, the primary language of instruction is English.

TEST YOURSELF 3

- I+II/ 1. D2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A
III/ 1. D 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. B 16. C 17. D 18. D 19. D 20. B
IV/ 16. package holiday 17. holiday resort 18. travel brochure 19. coastline 20. tour guide
V/ 21. Jim would have time to spend with his family if he didn't work so hard.
22. If we had a big house, we could invite/ would be able to invite friends to stay.
23. I couldn't know how to do it if you were not here to help me.
24. If people in the world spoke the same language, there wouldn't be any problems in communication.
25. If we left earlier, we could visit Vy on the way.
VI/ 26. D 27. B 28. B 29. C 30. A 31. C 32. D 33. B 34. D 35. C
VII/ 36. D 37. A 38. A 39. B 40. C
VIII/ 41. G 42. C 43. E 44. A 45. F
IX/ 46. The most important goal of speaking English is to communicate.
47. Although speaking English fast makes you sound like a native speaker, it makes other people difficult to understand you.
48. Thinking in English is the thing you can practice all the time because it is really important when speaking English/ you speak English.
49. If you forget a word, we can stop a sentence in the middle or use other words to describe it.
50. Self-confidence helps you speak better in every English conversation.

24. Lưu Hoàng Trí

UNIT 10: SPACE TRAVEL

A. PHONETICS

1. ʔ, ʔ, ʔ, ʔ, ʔ, ʔ, ʔ, ʔ, ʔ, ʔ
2. ʔ, ʔ, ʔ
3. ʔ, ʔ, ʔ, ʔ, ʔ
4. ʔ, ʔ, ʔ
5. ʔ, ʔ, ʔ, ʔ, ʔ, ʔ

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- I/ 1. *came back down to earth* 2. *out of this world* 3. *the sky's the limit*
4. *once in a blue moon* 5. *living on another planet* 6. *over the moon*
7. *reach for the stars* 8. *everything under the sun*
II/ 1. *crew* 2. *mission* 3. *satellite* 4. *mission control*
5. *astronauts* 6. *atmosphere* 7. *Station* 8. *orbit*
III/ 1. D 2. G 3. A 4. F 5. C 6. E 7. B
IV/ 1. As 2. in 3. training 4. advantage 5. launched
6. lasted 7. orbit 8. flight 9. achievement/ success 10. control
V/ 1. Mercury 2. Mercury 3. Jupiter 4. Venus
5. Neptune 6. Saturn 7. Venus 8. Uranus
VI/ 1. published – orbited 2. had used – invented 3. published – laid – described
4. had worked – invented – launched 5. became – had been sent
6. became – had been sent 7. had launched – put 8. launched – had done
VII/ 1. had worked 2. went 3. became 4. had orbited 5. flew
6. had 7. didn't orbit 8. landed 9. had collected 10. came
VIII/ 1. had been crying 2. had met 3. had been waiting 4. had never seen
5. had been raining 6. hadn't decided
IX/ 1. Would you tell me the reasons why astronauts go on spacewalks?
2. Fuglesang said he was greatly impressed by the Earth's beauty which was quite strange to him.
3. The Galactic Suite is a £1.5 billion project which was funded by a US company.
4. In the Galactic Suite, you stay in one of its amazing microgravity rooms where you can see the spectacular views of the Earth.
5. During Apollo 14's lunar mission, Alan Shepard hit two golf balls which flew "miles and miles".
6. Sharmant's mission to the Mir Space Station lasted 8 days when she conducted a number of experiments.
7. The speech which was made by U.S. President Richard Nixon in 1972 announced that NASA was developing a reusable launch vehicle – the space shuttle.
8. John Glenn became one of the test pilots who try out new aircraft.
- C. READING
- I/ *Task 1* 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F
Task 2 1. progressively 2. aviation 3. module 4. orbit
II/ 1. He was born in Saigon in 1950.
2. He wanted to become a pilot.
3. He spent 20 years carrying out research primarily in the fields of Fluid Physics and Applied Acoustics.