

NGUYỄN THỊ CHI (Chủ biên) - NGUYỄN HỮU CƯƠNG

**BÀI TẬP BỔ TRỢ - NÂNG CAO**  
**TIẾNG ANH 7**  
*(Theo chương trình Tiếng Anh mới)*

# UNIT 1

# MY HOBBIES



## LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Hobbies

Phonetics:

Sounds /ə/ and /ɜ:/

Grammar:

- Review: the present simple and future simple
- Verbs of liking + V-ing

Vocabulary:

- Hobbies
- Action verbs

Skills:

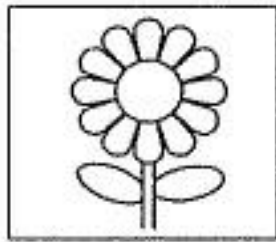
- Listening to and talking about types of hobbies
- Reading and writing about personal hobbies

## PRACTICE

I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- |                       |                    |                      |                     |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>pur</u> pose | B. <u>bot</u> tle  | C. <u>col</u> lect   | D. <u>sec</u> ond   |
| 2. A. <u>he</u> ard   | B. <u>pe</u> arl   | C. <u>he</u> art     | D. <u>ea</u> th     |
| 3. A. <u>but</u> ton  | B. <u>circ</u> us  | C. <u>sugg</u> est   | D. <u>fu</u> ture   |
| 4. A. <u>sof</u> a    | B. <u>aw</u> ay    | C. <u>ban</u> ana    | D. <u>occ</u> asion |
| 5. A. <u>bur</u> st   | B. <u>cur</u> tain | C. <u>furn</u> iture | D. <u>cure</u>      |

**II. Reorder the letters under each picture to make the meaningful word, saying it aloud and putting it in the correct column.**



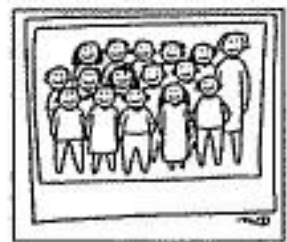
1. wfelro \_\_\_\_\_



6. rmafre \_\_\_\_\_



2. rbnu \_\_\_\_\_



7. teripuc \_\_\_\_\_



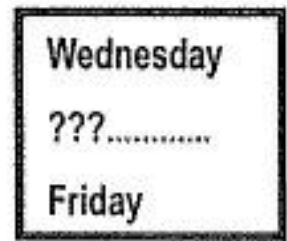
3. tcodro \_\_\_\_\_



8. dibr \_\_\_\_\_



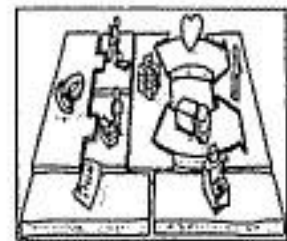
4. lwdor \_\_\_\_\_



9. hudaTrys \_\_\_\_\_



5. stirf \_\_\_\_\_



10. lomed \_\_\_\_\_

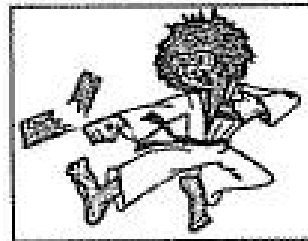
/ə/	/ɜ:/

**III. Put the correct word from the box under each picture.**

*bird watching, collecting stamps, cycling, doing karate, drawing, gardening, playing chess, singing, skating, swimming*



1. \_\_\_\_\_



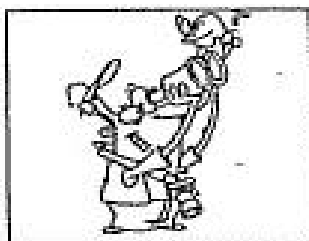
6. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



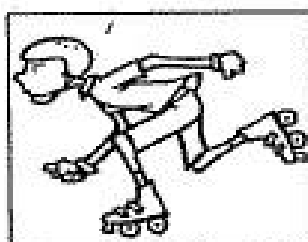
7. \_\_\_\_\_



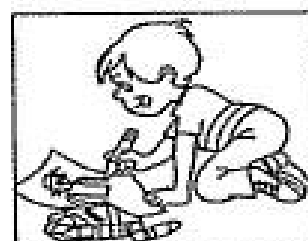
3. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Match each of the verbs in column A with a suitable noun/ noun phrase in column B. Use each word only once.**

/ə/	/ɜ:/
1. collect 2. take 3. do 4. watch 5. play 6. go 7. listen to 8. make 9. read 10. carve	a. football match b. detective stories c. dolls d. countryside music e. wood f. pottery g. photos h. the violin i. sightseeing j. aerobics

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

1. My sister's hobby is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. making models
- B. arranging flowers
- C. drawing
- D. reading



2. Anna and Hoa love collecting \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stamps
- B. dolls
- C. glass bottles
- D. toy bears



3. I think \_\_\_\_\_ is very interesting.

- A. dancing
- B. cycling
- C. ice-skating
- D. doing gymnastics



4. When I have free time, I usually go \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. surfing
- B. swimming
- C. fishing
- D. camping



5. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ table tennis every day.

- A. does
- B. takes
- C. makes
- D. plays



6. Mr. Phong's hobby is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bird watching
- B. mountain climbing
- C. horse riding
- D. scuba diving



7. Mary's grandmother likes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sewing
- B. cooking
- C. reading
- D. shopping



8. I find \_\_\_\_\_ eggshells is an unusual hobby.

- A. making
- B. doing
- C. carving
- D. taking



9. Will you take up making \_\_\_\_\_ in the future, Nam?

- A. wood
- B. pottery
- C. cake
- D. model



10. Vinh's hobby is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. taking photos
- B. watching TV
- C. playing badminton
- D. doing judo



**VI. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.**

1. Nick's hobby is collecting stamps. He is a stamp _____.	COLLECT
2. Hoa is very _____ and she paints very well.	CREATE
3. My uncle usually takes a lot of _____ photos.	BEAUTY
4. I think collecting old bowls is a very _____ hobby.	BORE
5. You can use carved eggshells as _____ in your house.	DECORATE
6. I like reading books because it _____ my knowledge.	WIDE
7. Model making is a _____ ways of spending time.	WONDER
8. Reading books can also develop our _____.	IMAGINE
9. That girl can use leaves to make _____ sounds.	MUSIC
10. You should choose a hobby because it will give you _____ and help you relax.	PLEASE

**VII. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. My brother usually (go) \_\_\_\_\_ fishing in his free time.
2. We (not like) \_\_\_\_\_ roller skating because it's dangerous.
3. I think 20 years from now more people (take up) \_\_\_\_\_ outdoor activities.
4. Jane's hobby is (cook) \_\_\_\_\_. She enjoys (prepare) \_\_\_\_\_ food for her family and friends.
5. What your mother (do) \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends?
6. In my opinion, in the future people (not play) \_\_\_\_\_ individual games.
7. We find (arrange) \_\_\_\_\_ flowers interesting because it (help) \_\_\_\_\_ us relax.
8. My father (start) \_\_\_\_\_ the hobby ten years ago after a trip to Ha Long Bay.

**VIII. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.**

Minh's hobby is singing. She (1) \_\_\_\_\_ singing very much. When her brother (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a karaoke set last month, Minh was so glad that she (3) \_\_\_\_\_ every day after dinner. She likes to sing only English songs. In fact, she has already sung all the songs found (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the karaoke discs. Minh is singing in the karaoke (5) \_\_\_\_\_ organized by the RC Center this Saturday. Her family is going there to support her.

- |                   |               |            |                |
|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. wants       | B. enjoys     | C. thinks  | D. hates       |
| 2. A. invented    | B. discovered | C. bought  | D. made        |
| 3. A. sings       | B. sang       | C. sung    | D. singing     |
| 4. A. of          | B. about      | C. under   | D. on          |
| 5. A. competition | B. battle     | C. company | D. institution |



**IX. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each statement or question.**

Almost everybody has some kinds of hobby. My hobbies are listening to music and watching television.

I am very fond of music. When I am free, I often listen to my favourite songs from an old cassette recorder. At weekends, I usually go to music shops in the downtown areas to buy good CDs. Of the famous pop singers, I prefer Frank Sinatra, Elvis Presley, Madonna and Paul McCartney.



I also spend an hour after dinner watching news and documentary programmes. I particularly enjoy the programme "The World Here and There" because it broadens my knowledge of nature and human civilizations.

I think that my hobbies are very useful. They widen my knowledge, relax my mind, and make me feel better about myself.

1. The writer's hobbies are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. listening to music and playing games
  - B. playing games and watching television
  - C. watching TV and listening to music
  - D. reading books and playing games
2. The writer often listens to his favourite songs from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a cassette recorder
  - B. a CD player
  - C. a mobile phone
  - D. a computer
3. What does he usually do at weekends?
  - A. He usually listens to music with his friends.
  - B. He usually stays at home and listens to music.
  - C. He usually listens to music at music shops.
  - D. He usually goes downtown to buy CDs.

4. When does the writer usually watch TV?  
 A. before dinner                      B. before lunch  
 C. after dinner                         D. after lunch
5. Why does he enjoy the programme "The World Here and There"?  
 A. Because he can see his most famous singers.  
 B. Because it widens his knowledge.  
 C. Because it contains some music programmes.  
 D. Because he prefers to listen to Paul McCartney.

**X. Each sentence below contains an error. Underline it and write the correct answer in the space provided.**

*Example: 0. There are an art gallery in our neighbourhood.    0/\_\_\_ is \_\_\_*

1. I find carve eggshells boring because it takes a lot of time to complete one shell.	1/ _____
2. My brother not goes to class to learn how to paint.	2/ _____
3. I take up this hobby when I came back home from the Arts Gallery.	3/ _____
4. I think playing volleyball interest because it is a team game.	4/ _____
5. In my opinion, more people played monopoly in the future.	5/ _____

**XI. Using the word given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first. Do not change the word given.**

*Example: 0. There are five rooms in our house.    HAS*

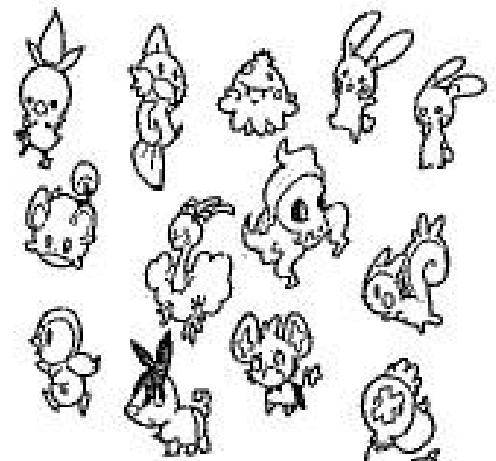
*Our house has got five rooms.*

1. I find collecting glass bottles interesting.    HOBBY

2. Van's brother usually goes to work by motorbike.	RIDES
3. What hobby do you like best, Elina?	FAVOURITE
4. Linh finds playing board games boring.	LIKE
5. My sister enjoys arranging flowers.	FINDS

**XII. Use the words given to write a story of around 80 words about Minh's hobby and give it a title.**

- Minh / collect stickers / beautiful
- Sticker album / pass around / class presentation
- All sorts / stickers / other countries
- Pupils / amazed / collection
- Questions
- When / Trang / see / ask / interested / exchange stickers
- Start / a month ago
- Minh / more than happy / Trang's stickers
- Agree / help / collection



## UNIT 2

# HEALTH



### LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Health

Phonetics:

Sounds /f/ and /v/

Grammar:

- Imperative with *more* and *less*
- Compound sentences

Vocabulary:

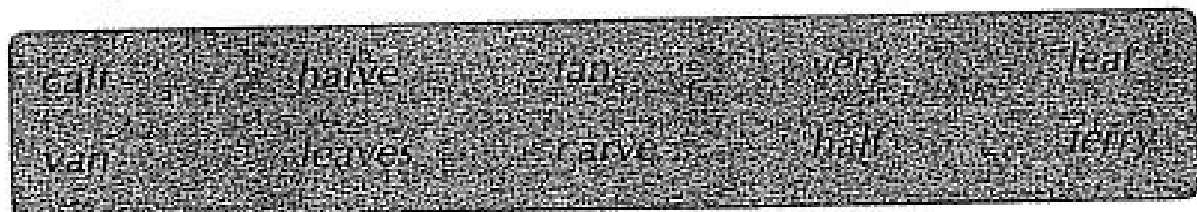
- Health issues and advice
- Verbs: have a/ an, feel

Skills:

- Asking and answering questions about healthy lifestyles
- Giving advice about health problems

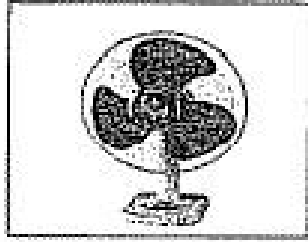
### PRACTICE

I. Put the words in the box under each appropriate picture and say them aloud in pairs.

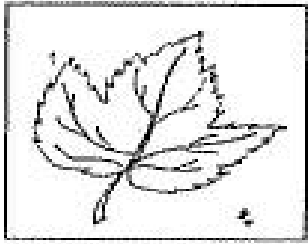


/F/

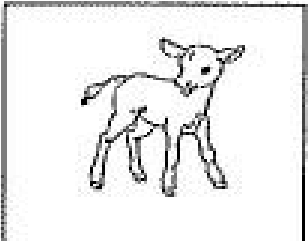
6:



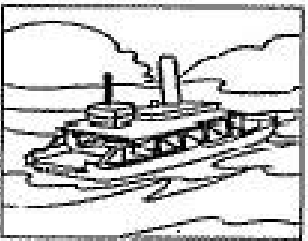
1. \_\_\_\_\_



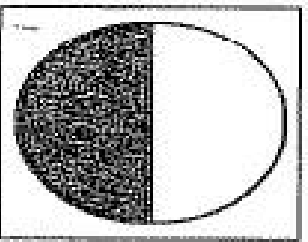
2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_

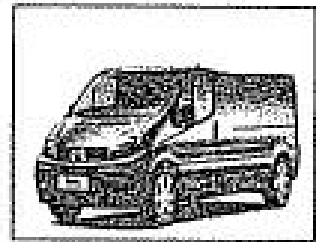


4. \_\_\_\_\_

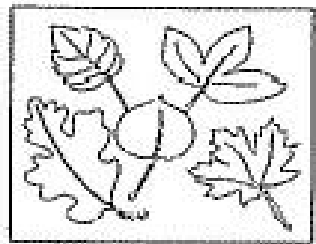


5. \_\_\_\_\_

/V/



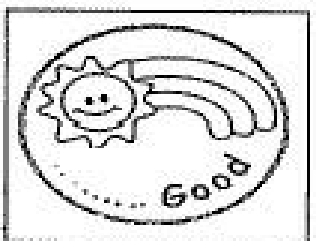
6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_

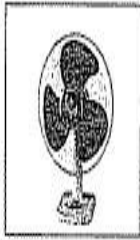


9. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_

/f/



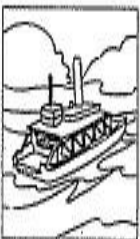
1. \_\_\_\_\_



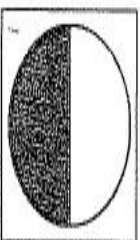
2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_

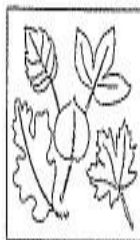


5. \_\_\_\_\_

/v/



6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_

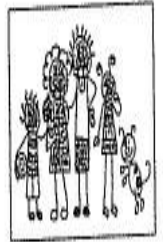


9. \_\_\_\_\_

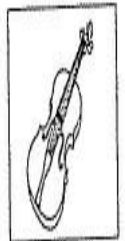
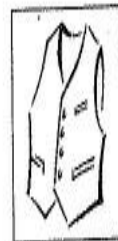


10. \_\_\_\_\_

II. Write the correct word under each picture then read the whole sentence aloud.



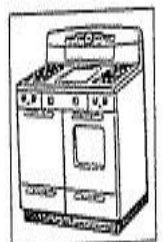
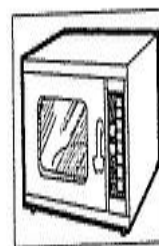
1. Farmer Fred lives on a \_\_\_\_\_ with his \_\_\_\_\_.



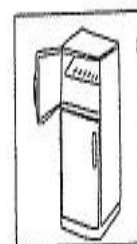
2. My father is packing a volleyball, a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_.



3. The chef cut the \_\_\_\_\_ with a \_\_\_\_\_ and wrapped it in a leaf.



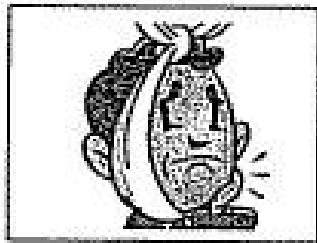
4. Fred lives in a cave and he has no \_\_\_\_\_ and no \_\_\_\_\_.



5. Vanessa takes the food out of the \_\_\_\_\_ with her \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Put the correct sentence under each picture.**

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. I feel tired.         | F. I have flu.           |
| B. I have a cough.       | G. I have stomachache.   |
| C. I have toothache.     | H. I feel cold.          |
| D. I have earache.       | I. I have a sore throat. |
| E. I have a temperature. | J. I have a headache.    |



1. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



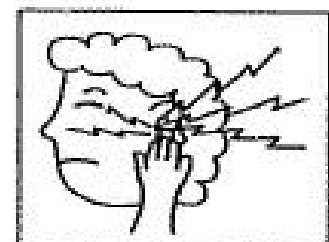
3. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Match the problem in Column A with the appropriate advice in Column B.**

A	B
1. I have spots. 2. I get sunburnt. 3. I have toothache. 4. I feel sad. 5. I'm putting on weight. 6. My eyes are getting weaker. 7. I feel tired. 8. I have a cold. 9. I have a temperature. 10. I have a sore throat.	A. Wear a sun hat. B. Wear warm clothes and drink hot water. C. Eat less junk food. D. Go outside and play with friends. E. Stay at home and take a rest. F. Stop eating too many sweets. G. Spend less time on computer. H. Don't shout, sing or chew gum. I. Cool down your room. J. Wash your face regularly.

**V. Complete each of the following sentences, using imperatives with "more" or "less" and the words given.**

1. You have toothache. \_\_\_\_\_ (candy).
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) if you want to lose weight.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (vegetables), and you will feel healthier.
4. The examination is coming. \_\_\_\_\_ (TV).



5. You look like lack of sleep. \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep).
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (fish), and you will be smarter.
7. You are putting on weight. \_\_\_\_\_ (fast food).
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (try / talk) when you have a sore throat.
9. You have a cough. \_\_\_\_\_ (warm water).
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (sunbathe), or you'll get sunburnt.

**VI. Combine the sentences, using an appropriate coordinating conjunction in the box.**



1. I eat more fruit and vegetables. I want to be fitter and healthier.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. You have a sunburn. You don't wear a sun hat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. You may have an allergy. Be careful with what you eat and drink.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Tom has a temperature. Tom has a sore throat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. You are catching flu. You don't wash your hands very often.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Reorder the sentences to make a dialogue.**



1/ _____	A. Did you go to the doctor's?
2/ _____	B. Yes, I'm fine now, thanks.
3/ _____	C. Were you here last week, Phong?
4/ _____	D. I had a sore throat and a headache.
5/ _____	E. Do you feel better now?
6/ _____	F. Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. What was wrong?
7/ _____	G. No, I didn't. I just stayed in bed.
8/ _____	H. No, I wasn't. I didn't feel well.

**VIII. Fill each blank with a correct word to complete the passage.**

Do you want to be fitter and healthier? Would you like to look younger? Do you want to feel \_\_\_\_\_ (1) relaxed? Then try a few days at a health farm. Health farms are becoming \_\_\_\_\_ (2) of the most popular places \_\_\_\_\_ (3) a short break. I went to Henley Manor for a weekend. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (4) largest health farm in the country \_\_\_\_\_ (5) it isn't the most expensive. After two days of exercise I \_\_\_\_\_ (6) ten times better. But the best thing for me was the food. It was all very healthy, of \_\_\_\_\_ (7), but it was excellent, too!

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

**IX. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.**

Your head aches and you sneeze and cough. Your \_\_\_\_\_ (1) is all stuffed up, and it keeps running, so you have to blow it every few minutes. You

know by these \_\_\_\_\_ (2) that you have a cold, and you feel completely \_\_\_\_\_ (3). You are not sure if you will live through the day.

Everyone suffers \_\_\_\_\_ (4) the common cold at some time or other. It isn't a serious \_\_\_\_\_ (5), but over a billion dollars a year is spent on different kinds of cold medicine every year. This medicine can relieve the symptoms. That is, it can make you cough \_\_\_\_\_ (6), make your head less intense, and stop your nose \_\_\_\_\_ (7) for a while. However, it can't cure your cold. So far, \_\_\_\_\_ (8) no cure for the common cold and no medicine to prevent it.

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

1. A. nose      B. face      C. head      D. mouth
2. A. diseases    B. fevers    C. cures    D. symptoms
3. A. sad        B. hungry    C. miserable D. thirsty
4. A. from       B. of        C. with     D. about
5. A. misery     B. illness    C. headache D. wrong
6. A. less        B. fewer     C. much     D. more
7. A. walking    B. jogging   C. running   D. flowing
8. A. it is        B. there is   C. they are   D. there are
9. A. what        B. why       C. where     D. how
10. A. Other's    B. Another   C. Others    D. Other



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

How many calories can you burn in one hour? Well, it all depends on the activity. You use calories all the time, even when you are resting. Reading, sleeping, sitting and sunbathing all use about 60 calories an hour.

Very light activities use 75 calories. Examples are eating, writing, knitting, shaving, driving and washing up.

Light activities which use about 100 calories an hour include playing the piano, getting dressed and having a shower.

Under moderate activities which use between 100 and 200 calories an hour we can put walking, doing housework, shopping and skating.

Energetic activities use 200-400 calories. These include horse riding, cycling, swimming, skipping and dancing.

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

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

**XI. Complete the following compound sentences.**

1. Julia has a headache, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_, so I choose food and drink very carefully.
3. You should spend less time playing computer games, or \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, but he doesn't go to bed early.
5. Trung eats too many sweets, so \_\_\_\_\_.

**XII. Complete each sentence of the following letter. Use the word given.**

*Dear Mum and Dad,*

1. Last week / doctor / advise / not / swim / few weeks /  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. He say / rash / due / sun / should / stay away / chlorine /  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. I / almost / break down / hear / because / school swimming carnival /  
just / corner /  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. I / have to / give / miss / this year / and / feel / very blue / think /  
about /  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. See / during / December holidays / when / come / visit /  
\_\_\_\_\_.

*Love,  
Mary*



**UNIT 3****COMMUNITY SERVICE****LANGUAGE FOCUS**

Topic:

Community service

Phonetics:

Sounds: /k/ and /g/

Grammar:

- Review: the past simple and present perfect
- Conjunction *because*

Vocabulary:

- Words to talk about community services and volunteer work

Skills:

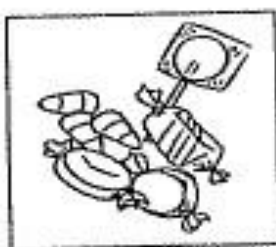
- Talking about community services and volunteer work
- Giving reasons

**PRACTICE**

**I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.**

- |                       |                    |                    |                      |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>c</u> amping | B. recycle         | C. vac <u>u</u> um | D. <u>c</u> ommunity |
| 2. A. gi <u>a</u> nt  | B. target          | C. fi <u>g</u> ure | D. ga <u>g</u> bage  |
| 3. A. <u>ch</u> emist | B. <u>sch</u> ool  | C. <u>ch</u> ance  | D. <u>ch</u> aos     |
| 4. A. fro <u>g</u>    | B. dra <u>g</u>    | C. pa <u>g</u> e   | D. mu <u>g</u>       |
| 5. A. <u>k</u> ite    | B. coo <u>k</u> ie | C. hi <u>k</u> e   | D. <u>k</u> nit      |

II. Write the correct word under each picture then read the whole sentence aloud.



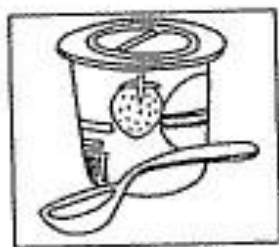
1. The King gives Kate some \_\_\_\_\_, a kite and a \_\_\_\_\_.



2. The \_\_\_\_\_ jumped from the bag and scared the \_\_\_\_\_ and the dog.



3. Parker kicked the \_\_\_\_\_ ball into the \_\_\_\_\_.



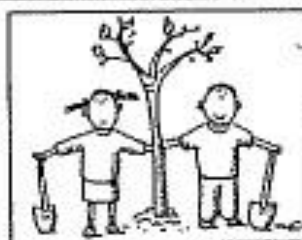
4. Gabby and her \_\_\_\_\_ stopped for a bagel and some \_\_\_\_\_.



5. Logan goes to the \_\_\_\_\_ store to get green \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Put the words in the box under the appropriate pictures.**

*collect books, donate blood, clean up streets, direct the traffic,  
help children do homework, plant trees, recycle rubbish,  
paint a mural, help elderly people, provide free meals*



1. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_



**IV. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentence.**

1. <i>Go Green</i> is a non-profit _____ that protects the environment.	ORGANISE
2. Many people were made _____ after the flood.	HOME
3. We talked to and sang for the _____ people at a nursing home.	OLD
4. The campaign _____ people to recycle glass, cans and paper.	COURAGE
5. The children volunteered to clean up their _____ and local area.	NEIGHBOUR
6. There are many kinds of _____ pollution such as air pollution, land pollution and water pollution.	ENVIRONMENT
7. We've _____ books and clothes to the children in remote areas.	DONATION
8. The programme was _____ to both the community and individuals.	BENEFIT
9. We've worked together for several months to provide good facilities for _____ people.	ABLE
10. This project has been funded by _____ contributions.	VOLUNTEER

**V. Complete each of the following sentences with the correct tense of verbs (present simple, present perfect, past simple).**

1. Mr. and Mrs. Phuong (offer) \_\_\_\_\_ free meals for the poor in Ha Noi so far.
2. We (clean) \_\_\_\_\_ up the dirty streets in our area last Sunday.
3. You ever (recycle) \_\_\_\_\_ things, such as bottles or paper?
4. My sister (tutor) \_\_\_\_\_ children from poor families twice a week.

5. You (provide) \_\_\_\_\_ evening classes for sixty children last summer?
6. I think Mr. Quang (donate) \_\_\_\_\_ blood several times.
7. Tom (participate) \_\_\_\_\_ in 'Green Summer' programme before?
8. They (not start) \_\_\_\_\_ the community garden project in 2012.
9. Your friends (sing) \_\_\_\_\_ for the elderly people every Sunday?
10. The children (not finish) \_\_\_\_\_ painting the mural over graffiti yet.

**VI. Combine one sentence in Column A with an appropriate sentence in Column B. Use 'because'.**

A		B
1. We haven't completed cleaning up the streets yet.	<b>BECAUSE</b>	- They do not have opportunity to go to school.
2. The children do not have enough warm clothes.		- It helps protect the environment.
3. We talk and sing for the elderly people.		- They are very dirty.
4. We provide evening classes for street children.		- Their families are very poor.
5. You should recycle rubbish.		- It makes them happy.

1. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_.

**VII. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.**

1. We often organise concerts to \_\_\_\_\_ funds for poor children.  
A. donate    B. raise    C. volunteer    D. grow
2. Vietnamese people have had the \_\_\_\_\_ of helping one another since the early days of the country.  
A. custom    B. legend    C. tradition    D. religion

3. A volunteer always helps other people willingly and \_\_\_\_\_ payment.  
A. for      B. within      C. about      D. without
4. Community service is the work we do for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the community.  
A. benefits      B. forces      C. problems      D. events
5. You can volunteer by \_\_\_\_\_ children from poor families in your community.  
A. talking      B. singing      C. encouraging      D. tutoring
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ coupons for free chicken noodle soup for the poor since last November.  
A. offer      B. offered      C. have offered      D. will offer
7. It's a pity that I \_\_\_\_\_ 'Green Summer' programme last year.  
A. don't join      B. didn't join      C. won't join      D. haven't joined
8. We've decided to clean up the lake \_\_\_\_\_ it is full of rubbish.  
A. so      B. therefore      C. but      D. because
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the elderly people in the nursing home so far, Julia?  
A. Have you visited      B. Did you visit  
C. Do you visit      D. Are you visiting
10. Our class \_\_\_\_\_ away warm clothes to street children two days ago.  
A. give      B. gave      C. have given      D. will give

**VIII. Some lines of the following passage below contain errors. Underline them and write the correct answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you as an example.**

0/ <u>was</u>	Maria, from class 7A, <u>has been</u> very ill with cancer last year and was in hospital for several weeks. She was now at home and is getting gooder, but she needs a holiday in the sun to help her recover. Class 8A would like raising some money for Maria to have a holiday. Can you help our? We are having a meeting in the school hall in Friday at four o'clock. Please come and give us your ideas and your help.
1/ _____	
2/ _____	
3/ _____	
4/ _____	
5/ _____	

**IX. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.**

Young people can bring enthusiasm, energy, creativity and flexibility to an organisation. If your organisation works (1) \_\_\_\_\_ young people, in any way, young volunteers can add value to your services by bringing a youth perspective through new ideas, theories and knowledge. They will also help bridge the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ between generations. Engaging with young people also allows your organisation to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for the future and help to prevent your volunteer base from shrinking over time, as the ageing of the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ begins to affect the ways in which people volunteer. Having young people in your organisation contributes to the future of volunteering and the community – people who start volunteering (5) \_\_\_\_\_ tend to continue to volunteer for the rest of their lives.

- |               |               |                |            |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. A. of      | B. about      | C. with        | D. on      |
| 2. A. gap     | B. hole       | C. road        | D. length  |
| 3. A. intend  | B. dream      | C. think       | D. plan    |
| 4. A. citizen | B. population | C. nationality | D. mankind |
| 5. A. lately  | B. fast       | C. early       | D. recent  |

**X. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.**

**International Young Pioneer Organisation**

We send young people of different nationalities on expeditions around the world. Our volunteers get the chance to work with local people to learn about different cultures, and to live in an exciting environment. This often helps them to become more confident and responsible people.

**The expeditions**

There are ten expeditions every year. Each expedition lasts for ten weeks and takes 150 volunteers. They go to countries such as Chile, Namibia, Mongolia and Viet Nam.

Some of our volunteers work with local people to provide important facilities, for example, building schools. Others work in national parks or help scientists to do environmental research.

## The volunteers

These adventurous, young people come from all over the world. To become a volunteer you have to be between 17 and 25; you have to speak some English and you also have to be enthusiastic, flexible and hard-working members of a team.

1. Who goes on *International Young Pioneer Organisation* expeditions?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How many expeditions are there every year?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How long does each expedition last?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What do the volunteers help the scientists?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which language must we know to become a volunteer?

\_\_\_\_\_

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

1. This is the first time I've ever painted a mural over graffiti.

I have never \_\_\_\_\_

2. Mr. Binh started recycling rubbish two years ago.

Mr. Binh has \_\_\_\_\_

3. David failed the exam because of his laziness.

Because David \_\_\_\_\_

4. They haven't cleaned up the street for five months.

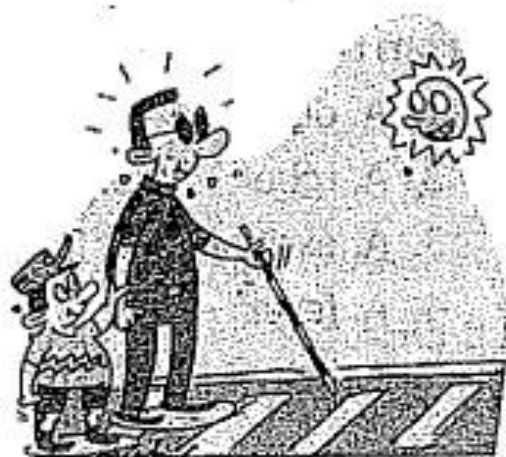
It's \_\_\_\_\_

5. We have donated books and clothes for ten years.

We began \_\_\_\_\_

**XII. Use the words given to write a story of around 100 words and give it a title.**

- School / over / Viet / on / way / library / meet / Nam
- Come / traffic lights / notice / blind man / wait / cross / busy road
- "Must / difficult / frightening / try / cross / road / one / cannot / see" / think / himself
- Decide / help / man
- Walk / up / ask / polite / "Help / across / road?"
- Just / then / lights / green
- Viet / hold / man / elbow / guide / safe / other side
- Blind man / grateful
- "Thank / kind boy / indeed!"



# MID-TERM TEST 1

Time allotted: 60 min.

## I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently from the others' in each line. (1 p)

1. A. display    B. unusual    C. occasion    D. measure
2. A. robot    B. photo    C. object    D. postcard
3. A. exciting    B. fragile    C. twice    D. continent
4. A. fever    B. of    C. soft    D. chef
5. A. itchy    B. stomach    C. charity    D. match

## II. Give the correct form of the verbs given to finish the sentences. (2 p)

1. - You ever (do) \_\_\_\_\_ volunteer work?  
- Yes, I (join) \_\_\_\_\_ my school volunteer team last summer.
2. I know a lot about Beijing because I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ there last summer.
3. Sit down and watch TV; I (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ my work soon before I join you.
4. You (ride) \_\_\_\_\_ into town on your new bike yet?
5. They (not arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ yet, but they should be here soon.
6. It's the first time I (get) \_\_\_\_\_ all the answers right in a test!
7. She (start) \_\_\_\_\_ doing the gardening an hour ago, and she (not finish) \_\_\_\_\_ it yet.
8. Eating fruit and vegetables every day (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very healthy.

## III. Put a suitable word in each gap to finish the following sentences. (1 p)

1. Drink and eat \_\_\_\_\_, and play computer games less, and you will feel better.

2. Do you know that tortoises live \_\_\_\_\_ than people?
3. Try to eat \_\_\_\_\_ fat and do more exercise if you want to lose weight.
4. My uncle's hobby is \_\_\_\_\_ old electric fans. He has a huge collection.
5. It is very noisy in the club. I prefer somewhere \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each question. (1 p)**

A hobby can be almost anything that a person likes to do in his/ her free time. Hobbyists raise pets, watch birds or hunt animals. They also climb the mountains, go fishing, go skating, or go swimming. They also paint pictures, attend concerts and play musical instruments. They collect everything from books to butterflies and from shells to stamps.

People have hobbies because these activities bring enjoyment, friendship, knowledge and relaxation. Sometimes, **they** can bring financial profits. Hobbies also bring interesting activities for people who have retired. People, rich or poor, old or young, sick or well, can follow a satisfying hobby regardless of their age, position, or income.

Hobbies can help a person's mental and physical health. Doctors have found that hobbies are useful in helping patients who suffer from physical or mental illness. Hobbies give these patients activities to do, and provide interests that prevent them from thinking about themselves.

1. According to the passage, a hobby is what a person likes to do when \_\_\_\_\_.  

A. he/ she is not occupied	C. he/ she is at home
B. he/ she is at work	D. he/ she is busy
2. The underlined word **they** in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  

A. people	B. hobbies	C. activities	D. profits
-----------	------------	---------------	------------



3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an advantage of having hobbies?

- A. enjoyment
- B. relaxation
- C. knowledge
- D. freedom

4. In which paragraph does the writer mention different activities taken by hobbyists?

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 3
- D. Paragraph 4

5. According to doctors, hobbies are helpful to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people who have retired
- B. people who are joyful
- C. patients' physical and mental health
- D. patients' interests and thinking

**V. Use the correct form of the words given in brackets to complete the passage. (2 p)**

### **Eat more fruit and vegetables!**

A recent report on the eating habits of children suggests that children from the age of three to sixteen show a strong (1. like) \_\_\_\_\_ for vegetables and only eat (2. suffice) \_\_\_\_\_ amounts of fruit and vegetables at Christmas. One researcher says not eating (3. proper) \_\_\_\_\_ may have serious consequences on a child's (4. speak) \_\_\_\_\_ and physical development, resulting in poorer performance at school.

One (5. solve) \_\_\_\_\_ is to give children extra iron and vitamins but in the long run it is more (6. effect) \_\_\_\_\_ if children get right ingredients in their (7. day) \_\_\_\_\_ diet.

(8. Fortunate) \_\_\_\_\_, parents choose food for their children that is quick and (9. convenience) \_\_\_\_\_ to prepare, rather than food which is fresh and (10. health) \_\_\_\_\_. Consequently, it is difficult later to get children to change their habits.

**VI. Read the passage and insert a suitable word in each space. (1 p)**

*Young Charity* is a non-profit organisation. Its aim is to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ orphans and disadvantaged children in developing countries. It is involved in improving the health (2) \_\_\_\_\_ education of needy children. With the help of local governments and the generous support of volunteers and donors, it has built a lot of orphanages, making sure that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ have their own home. It has also established many children's hospitals in far-away areas. It helps a lot of poor children finish their education and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a better future. You can join *Young Charity* now! You can contribute to making a difference to the lives of many (5) \_\_\_\_\_ children.



**VII. Combine the sentences below, using the words in brackets. (1 p)**

1. I was standing right next to her. She didn't recognise me. (but)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. They couldn't drive fast. The road was slippery. (so)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. You work too fast. Perhaps that's why you make so many mistakes. (if)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. People admire him. He has talent. (because)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I agreed. Kien asked me to join his volunteer project. (and)

\_\_\_\_\_

**VIII. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that they mean the same as the original sentences. (1 p)**

1. It's a good idea to eat a lot of fruit and vegetables every day.

We should \_\_\_\_\_.

2. We couldn't keep on cleaning the streets because of the heavy rain.

Because it \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The garden party won't take place if the weather doesn't improve.

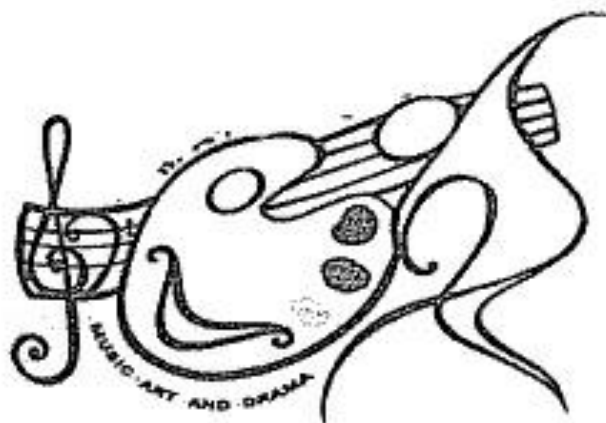
Unless \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Both students and teachers can borrow books from the library.

The library lend \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Nobody plays this piece of music as beautifully as he does.

He plays this \_\_\_\_\_.

**UNIT 4****MUSIC AND ARTS****LANGUAGE FOCUS**

Topic:

Music and arts

Phonetics:

Sounds: /ʃ/ and /ʒ/

Grammar:

- Comparisons: (not) as ... as, the same as, different from
- Too/ either

Vocabulary:

- Musical instruments
- Collocation: V + noun (related to music and arts)

Skills:

- Talking about music and musical instruments
- Writing an informal letter of invitation

**PRACTICE**

**I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.**

- |                |              |               |             |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. usual    | B. design    | C. version    | D. pleasure |
| 2. A. musician | B. official  | C. ocean      | D. concerto |
| 3. A. question | B. tradition | C. exhibition | D. action   |
| 4. A. exposure | B. ensure    | C. treasure   | D. closure  |
| 5. A. machine  | B. chef      | C. chorus     | D. brochure |

II. Give the names of the following (the first letter of each word is given), saying it aloud and putting it in the correct column.



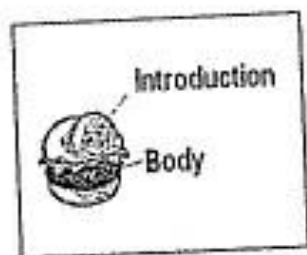
1. m \_\_\_\_\_



2. e \_\_\_\_\_



3. s \_\_\_\_\_



4. c \_\_\_\_\_



5. p \_\_\_\_\_



6. s \_\_\_\_\_



7. v \_\_\_\_\_



8. m \_\_\_\_\_



9. d \_\_\_\_\_



10. l \_\_\_\_\_

/s/	/z/

III. Put the correct word in the box under each picture.

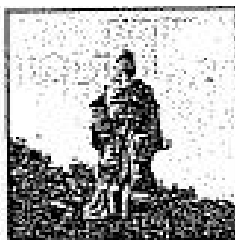
cello      concert      folk music      painting      piano  
puppet      portrait      sculpture      singer      song writing



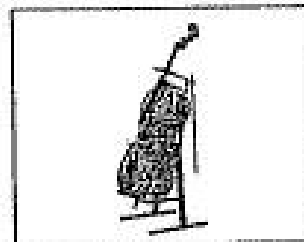
1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



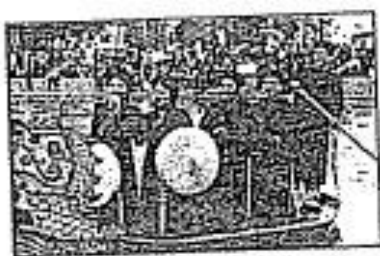
6. \_\_\_\_\_



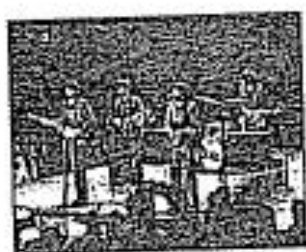
7. \_\_\_\_\_



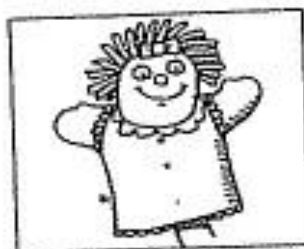
8. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentence.**

1. Trà Giang is one of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ of Viet Nam. Many people love her.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ she gave last night was marvellous.
3. The Đàn Bầu is a Vietnamese traditional \_\_\_\_\_ instrument.
4. I don't like pop music because it is not as \_\_\_\_\_ as rock and roll.
5. Mai wanted to share her \_\_\_\_\_ with other people.
6. Trần Văn Cẩn is my favourite \_\_\_\_\_. He is famous for the painting "Little sister Thuy" (Em Thúy).
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the art or taking and processing photographs.
8. Water puppetry \_\_\_\_\_ in the villages of the Red River Delta.
9. Peter has received a letter of \_\_\_\_\_ to see a water puppet show this Sunday.
10. I think a good knowledge of arts and music is a \_\_\_\_\_ for anyone.

ACT

PERFORM  
MUSIC

EXCITE

PLEASE

ART

PHOTOGRAPH

ORIGIN

INVITE

NECESSARY

**V. Combine the sentences. Use the words in brackets.**

1. Classical music is interesting. Folk music is interesting. (as...as)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. This picture is 800,000 VND. That picture is 600,000 VND. (price...different)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Mr. Brown speaks English. Mrs. Kent speaks English. (same language)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. John didn't go to the concert show last night. Nam didn't go to the concert show last night. (either)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mr. Phong teaches history of arts. Mrs. Ha teaches history of music. (same subject)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. I like pop music. My brother likes pop music. (too)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. This painting is green. That painting is green. (colour...different)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The new sculpture is 4 metres high. The old sculpture is 4.2 metres high. (as...as)

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Van Gogh is Dutch. Picasso is Spanish. (nationality...different)

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Hoa sings beautifully. Hoa's sister sings more beautifully than her. (as...as)

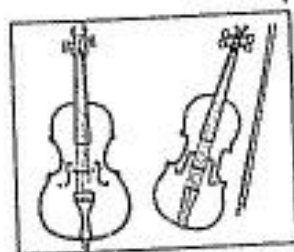
\_\_\_\_\_



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

1. A cello is \_\_\_\_\_ a violin.

- A. different from
- B. the same as
- C. as big as
- D. not as tall as



2. Beethoven is one of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

- A. song writers
- B. singers
- C. actors
- D. musicians



3. Hoang is very good at playing the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. trumpet
- B. saxophone
- C. drum
- D. guitar



4. The peace symbol is \_\_\_\_\_ the golden heart.

- A. as cheap as
- B. as expensive as
- C. not as cheap as
- D. not as expensive as



peace symbol



golden heart

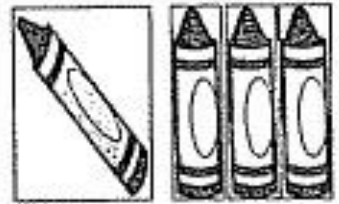
5. My grandfather likes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. countryside music
- B. classical music
- C. pop music
- D. folk music



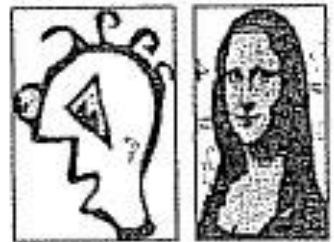
6. My uncle has given me some \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pens
- B. pencils
- C. crayons
- D. paintbrushes



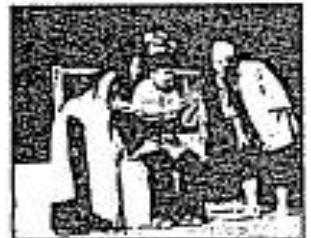
7. My cousin's picture is \_\_\_\_\_ the Mona Lisa.

- A. as good as
- B. the same as
- C. not different from
- D. not as beautiful as



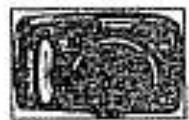
8. Mr. Van likes \_\_\_\_\_ and his colleagues do too.

- A. acting
- B. singing
- C. drawing
- D. dancing

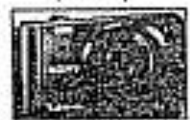


9. The price of this camera is \_\_\_\_\_ that camera.

- A. more than
- B. as much as
- C. the same as
- D. different from



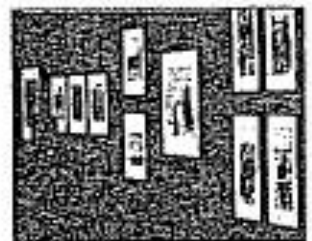
\$250



\$250

10. How about going to the \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend, Hoa?

- A. art gallery
- B. cinema
- C. concert show
- D. theatre



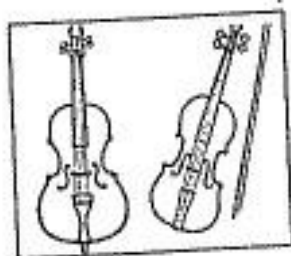
**VII. Read the following passage and write T (True) or F (False) for each statement.**

In the 1960s, The Beatles were probably the most famous pop group in the whole world. Since then, there have been a great many groups that have achieved enormous fame, so it is perhaps difficult now to imagine how

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

1. A cello is \_\_\_\_\_ a violin.

- A. different from
- B. the same as
- C. as big as
- D. not as tall as



2. Beethoven is one of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

- A. song writers
- B. singers
- C. actors
- D. musicians



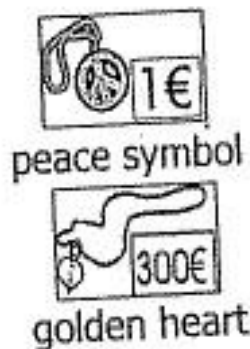
3. Hoang is very good at playing the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. trumpet
- B. saxophone
- C. drum
- D. guitar



4. The peace symbol is \_\_\_\_\_ the golden heart.

- A. as cheap as
- B. as expensive as
- C. not as cheap as
- D. not as expensive as



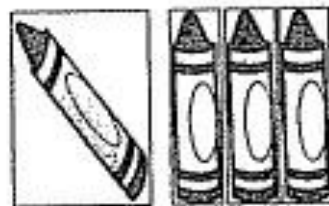
5. My grandfather likes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. countryside music
- B. classical music
- C. pop music
- D. folk music



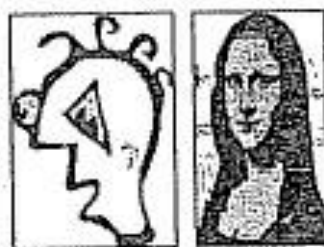
6. My uncle has given me some \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pens
- B. pencils
- C. crayons
- D. paintbrushes



7. My cousin's picture is \_\_\_\_\_ the Mona Lisa.

- A. as good as
- B. the same as
- C. not different from
- D. not as beautiful as



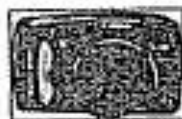
8. Mr. Van likes \_\_\_\_\_ and his colleagues do too.

- A. acting
- B. singing
- C. drawing
- D. dancing



9. The price of this camera is \_\_\_\_\_ that camera.

- A. more than
- B. as much as
- C. the same as
- D. different from



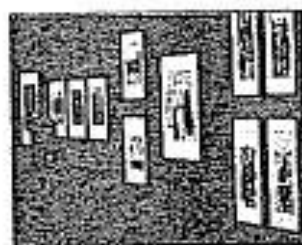
\$250



\$250

10. How about going to the \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend, Hoa?

- A. art gallery
- B. cinema
- C. concert show
- D. theatre



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

In the 1960s, The Beatles were probably the most famous pop group in the whole world. Since then, there have been a great many groups that have achieved enormous fame, so it is perhaps difficult now to imagine how

5. "What your puppet becomes depends on you." in the last paragraph suggests that making a sock puppet is a \_\_\_\_\_ activity.

- A. dangerous                      B. creative  
C. tiring                              D. rewarding

**X. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.**

*Example:*

0. There isn't two chairs in the living room.

A                      B                      C                      D

*Answer: 0. A (aren't/ are not)*

1. This movie is not more interesting as the one we saw last week.

A                      B                      C                      D

2. My brother never enjoys classical music and I don't too.

A                      B                      C                      D

3. The author of this novel is the same like that one.

A                      B                      C                      D

4. The concert show was quite different than what I thought.

A                      B                      C                      D

5. Hoang is very interested in rock and roll and his classmates are either.

A                      B                      C                      D

**XI. Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2 - 5 words in total).**

*Example:*

0. My house has a small garden.

**is** There is a small garden in my house.

1. I like pop music but my brother likes rock music.

**different** My taste in music \_\_\_\_\_ my brother's.

2. Neither Mary nor her sister studied arts at school.

**either** Mary never studied arts at school and \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I think Vinh acted better than Quang in that play.

**as** I think Quang didn't \_\_\_\_\_ Vinh in that play.

4. Both Anna and her brother are fond of watching water puppet.

**too** Anna is fond of watching water puppet and \_\_\_\_\_.

5. My hobby is drawing and John's hobby is also drawing.

**same** My hobby \_\_\_\_\_ John's hobby.

**XII. Use the suggested words and information to write about William Shakespeare, a great British playwright.**

**William Shakespeare's Biography**

1. 23/4/1564: born

\_\_\_\_\_

2. eldest son / wealthy glove maker.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 1582: marry Anne Hathaway / and / have three children.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 1588: move / London / and / join / theatrical company.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 1592: "Romeo and Juliet".

\_\_\_\_\_

6. 1600 – 1601: "Hamlet".

\_\_\_\_\_

7. 1605 – 1606: "King Lear".

\_\_\_\_\_

8. 1611: retired.

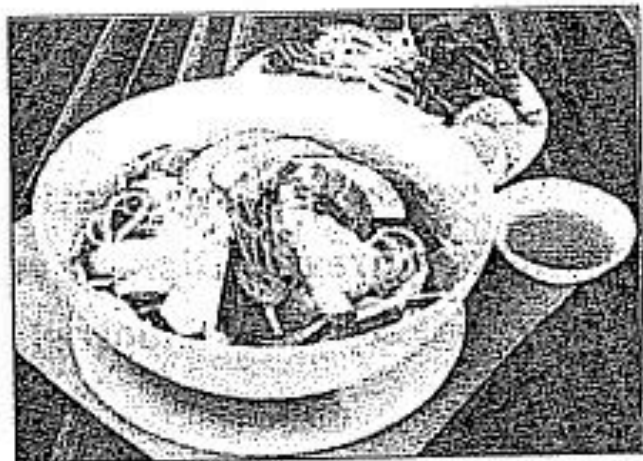
\_\_\_\_\_

9. 1613: return / native town / Stratford-upon-Avon.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. 23/4/1616: die / bury there.

\_\_\_\_\_

**UNIT 5****VIETNAMESE FOOD  
AND DRINK****LANGUAGE FOCUS**

Topic:

Vietnamese Food and drink

Phonetics:

Sounds: /D/ and /ɔ:/

Grammar:

- Nouns (countable/ uncountable)
- How much/ How many?
- a/ an, some, any...

Vocabulary:

- Appearance and taste of different food and drink
- Verbs for cooking

Skills:

- Talking about recipes
- Asking and answering questions about food preferences

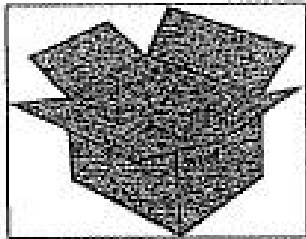
**PRACTICE**

**I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.**

1. A. fall                      B. want                      C. water                      D. already  
2. A. shop                      B. hot                      C. coffee                      D. bone

3. A. taught      B. cause      C. laugh      D. audience  
 4. A. world      B. morning      C. short      D. fork  
 5. A. bargain      B. warm      C. farm      D. carp

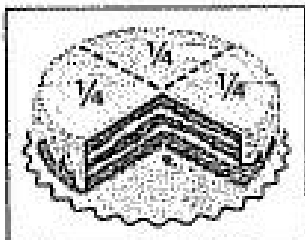
**II. Give the names of the following pictures (the first letter of each word is given), saying it aloud and putting it in the correct column.**



1. b \_\_\_\_\_



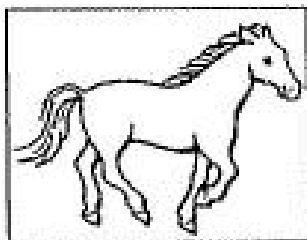
6. A \_\_\_\_\_



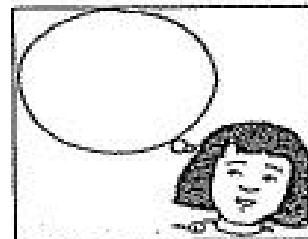
2. q \_\_\_\_\_



7. s \_\_\_\_\_



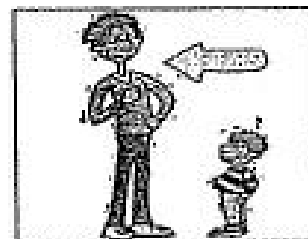
3. h \_\_\_\_\_



8. t \_\_\_\_\_



4. w \_\_\_\_\_

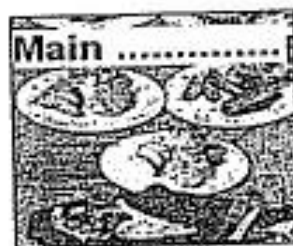


9. t \_\_\_\_\_





5. h \_\_\_\_\_



10. c \_\_\_\_\_

/v/	/ɜ:/

III. Match the phrases in Column A with the nouns in Column B and put them under the correct pictures.

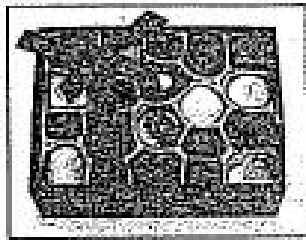
Column A	Column B
a bottle of a dozen a bowl of a glass of a box of a can of a packet of a cup of a slice of a tin of	chocolates coffee eggs milk noodles pizza soda tea tuna water



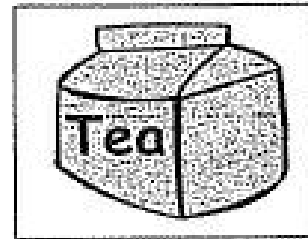
1. \_\_\_\_\_



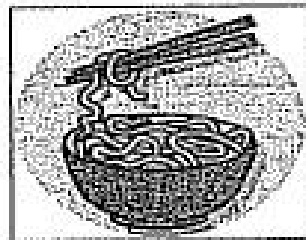
6. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



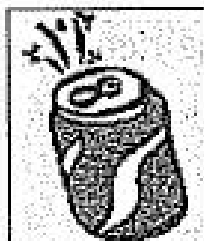
7. \_\_\_\_\_



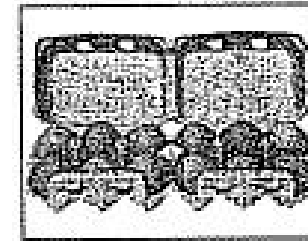
3. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



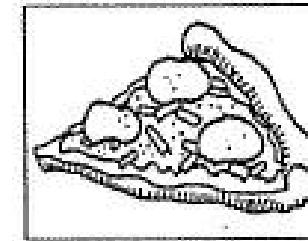
4. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Put the following words in the correct category.**

apple	banana	bean	bread	cabbage
chicken	coffee	grape	lemonade	lettuce
milk	noodles	onion	orange	pea
pear	rice	soda	tea	tofu

10. - "Is there any fruit?"

- "Yes. \_\_\_\_\_."

A. There is some soda

B. There are some cabbages

C. There is some pork

D. There are some grapes

**VIII. Fill each blank with a suitable word to finish the passage.**

Today, you can find fast food restaurants in almost every big city. In some places, you \_\_\_\_\_ (1) in a line and get a hamburger or a hot dog in a paper box; \_\_\_\_\_ (2) others you can pick up a tray of fish, chicken, pizza \_\_\_\_\_ (3) even Mexican and Chinese food; and in some fast food places you can even \_\_\_\_\_ (4) your car up to a window and place your order. A \_\_\_\_\_ (5) minutes later, a worker passes you your food \_\_\_\_\_ (6) the window and you can drive away and eat \_\_\_\_\_ (7) in your car.

In New York, Paris, Tokyo, Singapore and thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ (8) cities around the world, new fast food restaurants \_\_\_\_\_ (9) every day. But why do people \_\_\_\_\_ (10) fast food restaurants to more comfortable restaurants where they can sit quietly at a table and watch the world go by?

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

**Meals in Britain**

A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal: sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms... But nowadays many people just have cereal with milk and sugar, or toast with marmalade, jam, or honey. Marmalade and jam are not the same! Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. The traditional breakfast drink is tea, which people have with cold milk. Some people have coffee, often instant coffee, which is made with just hot water. Many visitors to Britain find this coffee disgusting!

For many people lunch is a quick meal. In cities there are a lot of sandwich bars, where office workers can choose the kind of bread they want – brown, white, or a roll – and then all sorts of salad and meat or fish to go in the sandwich. Pubs often serve good, cheap food, both hot and cold. School children can have a hot meal at school, but many just take a snack from home – a sandwich, some drink, some fruit, and perhaps some crisps.

'Tea' means two things. It is a drink and meal! Some people have afternoon tea, with sandwich, cakes, and, of course, a cup of tea. Cream teas are popular. You have scones (a kind of cake) with cream and jam.

The evening meal is the main meal of the day for many people. They usually have it quite early, between 6.00 and 8.00, and often the whole family eats together.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch. They have roast meat, either beef, lamb, chicken, or pork, with potatoes, vegetables and gravy. Gravy is a sauce made from the meat juices.

The British like food from other countries, too, especially Italian, French, Chinese and Indian. People often get take-away meals – you buy the food at the restaurant and then bring it home to eat. Eating in Britain is quite international!

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Many British people have a big breakfast.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. People often have cereal or toast for breakfast.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Marmalade is different from jam.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. People drink tea with hot milk.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Many foreign visitors love instant coffee.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. All British people have a hot lunch.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Pubs are good places to go for lunch.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. British people eat dinner late in the evening.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Sunday lunch is a special meal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. When you get a take-away meal, you eat it at home.

**X. Each sentence below contains an error. Underline it and write the correct answer in the space provided.**

1. There is any lemon juice on the shelf in the kitchen.	1/ _____
2. How many oranges and how many milks do you want?	2/ _____
3. I need two kilos of meats and some onions.	3/ _____
4. How much rice and how much apples would you like?	4/ _____
5. My brother never wants some lemon juice for breakfast.	5/ _____
6. How many beefs and how much fish do you need?	6/ _____
7. My brother would like a banana and a water.	7/ _____
8. How much eggs and how much bread do you want?	8/ _____
9. Would you like any milk or fruit juice for dinner?	9/ _____
10. There are some peas, but there aren't any meat.	10/ _____

**XI. Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given.**

1. I would like six apples. DOZEN

---

2. What is the price of a bowl of beef noodle soup? MUCH

---

3. There is sugar in many kinds of food. HAVE

---

4. We haven't got any tomatoes. THERE

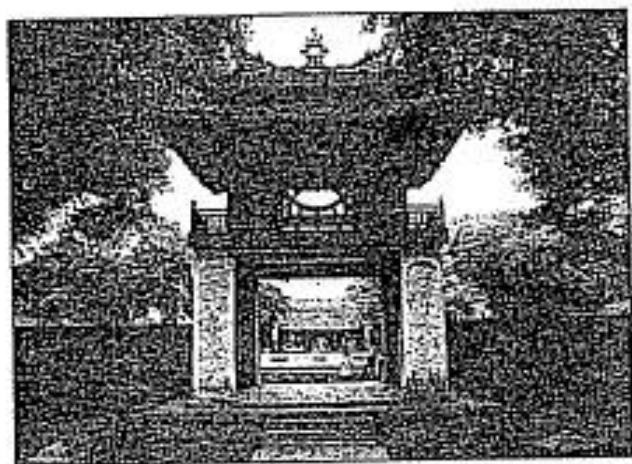
---

5. My sister likes chicken very much. FAVOURITE

---

**XII. Write a paragraph of about 80 words to describe a dish that you have prepared. Use the following questions to help you.**

1. What dish did you prepare?
2. What ingredients did you use?
3. What did you do first?
4. What was the next step?
5. What problem(s) did you encounter?
6. How did the food taste?

**UNIT 6****THE FIRST UNIVERSITY  
IN VIET NAM****LANGUAGE FOCUS**

Topic:

The first university in Viet Nam

Phonetics:

Sounds /tʃ/ and /dʒ/

Grammar:

- The passive voice
- The passive in present and past simple

Vocabulary:

- Historic places and things
- Things to take on a trip

Skills:

- Giving advice about going on trips
- Talking and writing about historic places

**PRACTICE**

**I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.**

- |                         |                      |                      |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ch</u> emistry | B. <u>ch</u> emistry | C. <u>ch</u> ocolate | D. <u>ch</u> emistry |
| 2. A. <u>g</u> eography | B. <u>g</u> erm      | C. <u>g</u> ift      | D. <u>g</u> eography |
| 3. A. <u>n</u> atural   | B. <u>n</u> atural   | C. <u>n</u> atural   | D. <u>n</u> atural   |

4. A. message B. garage

C. storage

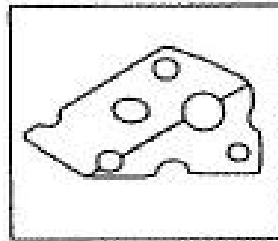
D. advantage

5. A. gradual B. soldier

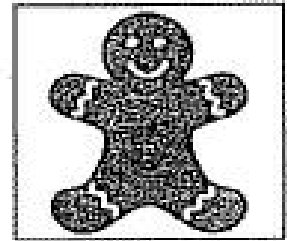
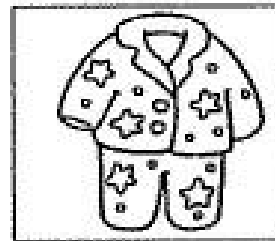
C. educate

D. graduate

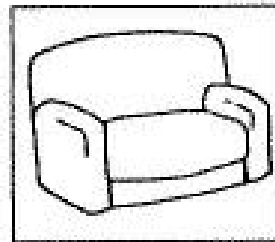
II. Write the correct word under each picture then read the whole sentence aloud (the first letter of each word is given).



1. The children get c\_\_\_\_\_ all over their cheeks and c\_\_\_\_\_.



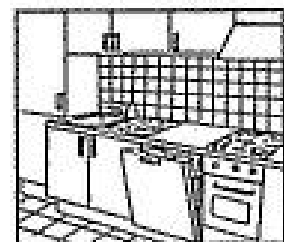
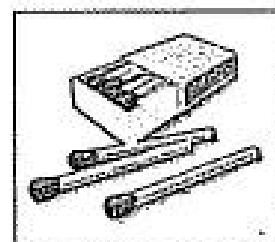
2. For one of George's magic tricks, he turned his p\_\_\_\_\_ into a g\_\_\_\_\_ man.



3. When the w\_\_\_\_\_ sat on a c\_\_\_\_\_, she had to itch.



4. John bought the j\_\_\_\_\_ a pair of jeans and a j\_\_\_\_\_.

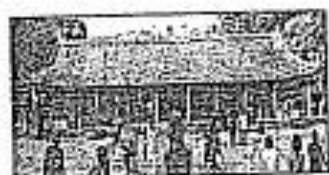


5. The teacher is bringing chocolate and m\_\_\_\_\_ to the k\_\_\_\_\_.



III. Look at the pictures and use the suggested words to write full sentences in *passive voice*.

*First Doctors' stone tablets*      *Ha Long Bay*  
*Imperial Academy*                *One Pillar Pagoda*  
*Temple of Literature*



(1) found 1070

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



(2) erect 1484

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



(3) construct 1049

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



(4) first recognise  
World Heritage Site  
UNESCO 1994

4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



(5) build 1076

5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

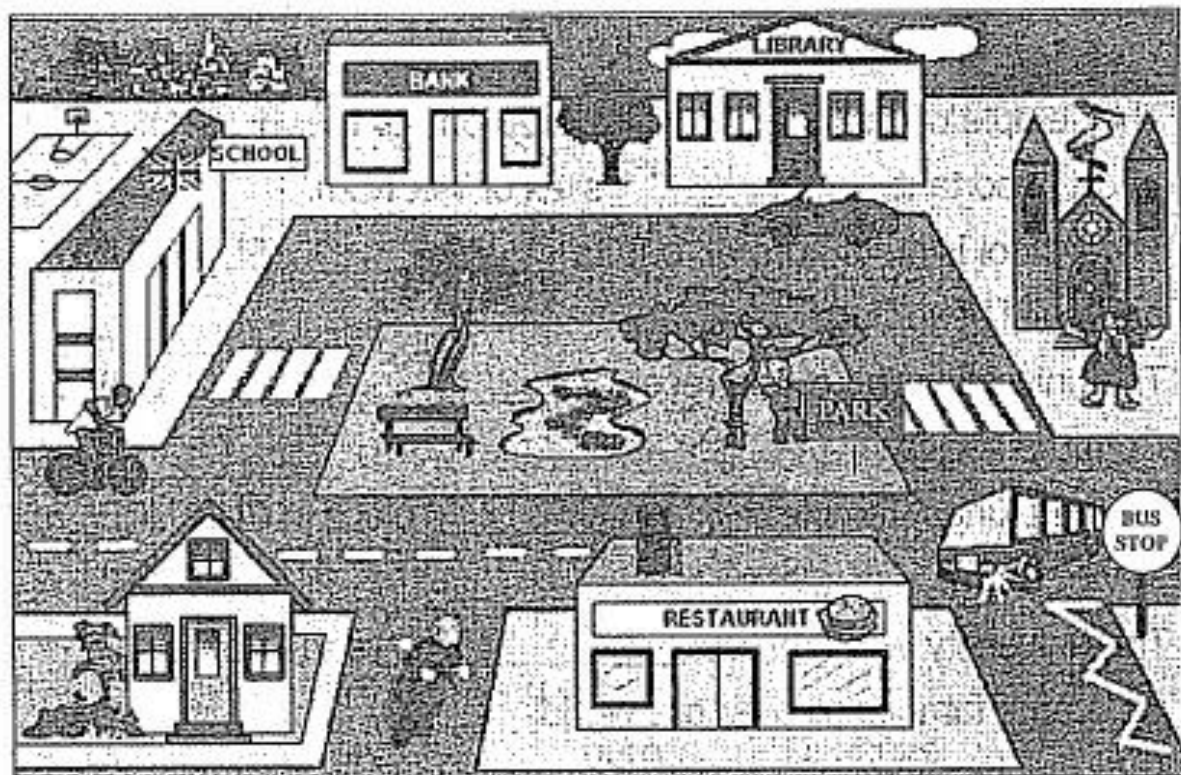
IV. Look at the pictures below and fill in each sentence with a correct preposition.

1. There is a church \_\_\_\_\_ the school.

2. There is a car \_\_\_\_\_ the library.

3. There is a cat \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant.

4. There is a girl \_\_\_\_\_ the church.



5. There is a boy \_\_\_\_\_ a tree.
6. There is a dog \_\_\_\_\_ the house.
7. There is pond \_\_\_\_\_ the park.
8. There is a boy \_\_\_\_\_ the school.
9. There is a tree \_\_\_\_\_ the bank and the library.
10. There is a bus \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.

**V. Give correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. David and his father (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ the Temple of Literature last week.
2. The University of Cambridge (form) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1209. It always (consider) \_\_\_\_\_ to be one of the most prestigious universities in the world.
3. My sister (study) \_\_\_\_\_ law at Viet Nam National University, Ho Chi Minh City now. This university (situate) \_\_\_\_\_ in Thu' Duc District.
4. I think this institution (widen) \_\_\_\_\_ twice since 1999.
5. A new university (establish) \_\_\_\_\_ in our province in the near future.
6. The old buildings (not reconstruct) \_\_\_\_\_ until at the end of 2000.
7. A lot of trees (plant) \_\_\_\_\_ around the school at the moment.
8. My brother (graduate) \_\_\_\_\_ from the University of Melbourne in 2012.

**VI. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentence.**

1. The Temple of Literature is considered one of the most important _____ sites of Viet Nam.	HISTORY
2. The school is quite normal, but its _____ are really beautiful.	SURROUND
3. The university grows and receives _____ from the society.	RECOGNISE
4. Is Hung Kings' Temple a _____ place in Viet Nam?	CULTURE
5. The university was a great _____ and it became famous all over the world.	SUCCEED
6. The students were _____ prepared for the final exam.	CARE
7. Was the _____ of the first Doctors' Stone Tablet ordered by King Le Thanh Tong?	ERECT
8. Many students and teachers have contributed for the _____ of the school.	DEVELOP
9. Thong Nhat Palace is a tourist _____ in Ho Chi Minh City.	ATTRACT
10. Many _____ and scholars discussed about the change of the curricula.	EDUCATE

**VII. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.**

- Khue Van Pavilion is \_\_\_\_\_ as the symbol of Ha Noi City.  
A. considered B. regarded C. surrounded D. expected
- Tom doesn't know why many students pay a \_\_\_\_\_ to the Temple of Literature before their exams.  
A. walk B. trip C. visit D. holiday
- The laboratory is \_\_\_\_\_ to the main building.  
A. next B. near C. in front D. between

4. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella because it's rainy.  
 A. taking    B. to take    C. will take    D. take
5. The University of Oxford \_\_\_\_\_ among the top five universities in the world.  
 A. ranks    B. is ranked  
 C. is ranking    D. being ranked
6. I think the University of Cambridge is the second \_\_\_\_\_ university in the United Kingdom.  
 A. old    B. older    C. oldest    D. elder
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ to Professor Marshall about the research topic two days ago.  
 A. spoke    B. were speaking  
 C. have spoken    D. were spoken
8. The Imperial Academy was constructed \_\_\_\_\_ Emperor Ly Nhan Tong.  
 A. within    B. under    C. behind    D. above
9. The institution \_\_\_\_\_ of many classrooms and libraries for students.  
 A. is consisted    B. has been consisted  
 C. consists    D. is consist
10. Active voice: Harvard University has awarded Nam a scholarship.  
 Passive voice: Nam \_\_\_\_\_ a scholarship by Harvard University.  
 A. has is awarded    B. has was awarded  
 C. has be awarded    D. has been awarded

**VIII. Put the following sentences into the passive voice.**

1. People invented the wheel thousands of years ago.

\_\_\_\_\_?

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

\_\_\_\_\_?

3. Do four busy streets surround the Temple of Literature?

\_\_\_\_\_?

4. They will not provide pencils at the test, so please bring your own.

\_\_\_\_\_?

5. Mr. Binh hasn't taught us since the last semester.

\_\_\_\_\_?

6. A student teacher is doing that experiment.

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Did you buy this dictionary two weeks ago?

\_\_\_\_\_?

8. Alan's knowledge about science and technology doesn't impress me.

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. They are going to build a new school here next year.

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. I have used this computer for two years.

\_\_\_\_\_.

**IX. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.**

Almost all people have a fear of examinations. Examinations, (1) \_\_\_\_\_, are a part of our lives and all schools in Viet Nam have examinations.

Examinations were first (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in China about three thousand years ago. Scholars had to memorise long passages taken from several books. Those who did well in the examination (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to enter the government service.

Nowadays, the main (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of examinations is to test how well a person understands the subjects which have been taught. They are also used to find how well students perform (5) \_\_\_\_\_ pressure.

- |               |                 |                 |             |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. however | B. although     | C. therefore    | D. also     |
| 2. A. played  | B. made         | C. held         | D. gained   |
| 3. A. allowed | B. were allowed | C. have allowed | D. allowing |
| 4. A. part    | B. idea         | C. content      | D. purpose  |
| 5. A. under   | B. above        | C. within       | D. inside   |

**X. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question.**

**American Classroom Customs**

1. If the teacher asks a question, you are expected to give an answer. If you do not understand the question, you should raise your hand and ask

the teacher to repeat the question. If you do not know the answer, it is all right to tell the teacher that you do not know. Then he or she knows what you need to learn.

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

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

1. When the teacher asks a question, you should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. raise your hand
- B. give an answer
- C. repeat the question
- D. need to learn

2. If you miss a class, what should you do to find out what assignment was given?

- A. call the teacher or a classmate
- B. give an excuse
- C. remind the teacher you were absent
- D. ask someone in your family

3. When are you allowed to take a make-up test?

- A. when you are absent on a test day
- B. when there's a test two days after the previous one
- C. when you find that you didn't do the test well and want to get high mark
- D. when you are really sick and call the teacher justifying your absence

4. What does the word "assignments" in the passage mean?

- A. answers
- B. textbooks
- C. exercises
- D. examinations

5. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. You can ask the teacher to repeat the question.
  - B. You must give an answer even if you know it is wrong.
  - C. The teacher always reminds you of missed assignments.
  - D. There is no reason for missing a test.

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

1. They have offered Quang the opportunity to study abroad.  
Quang \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Was Tom given a lot of presents on his birthday?  
Did \_\_\_\_\_?
3. I advise you to revise the lesson carefully for the next exam.  
You'd \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Is Professor Cook teaching that course this semester?  
Is that course \_\_\_\_\_?
5. The construction of the lecture hall cannot be completed until next month.  
We cannot \_\_\_\_\_.

**XII. Write a paragraph of about 80 words to describe your school. Try to use as many passive sentences as possible. Use the following guidelines to help you.**

- Your school's name
- Its location
- Its surroundings
- Things in the school or school yards/ garden(s)
- Who are students taught by?
- Plans for the school's future

# FIRST-TERM TEST 1

Time allotted: 60 min.

## I. Circle A, B, C, or D to show the word which has a different vowel sound in each line. (1 p)

- |            |          |           |           |
|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. salt | B. spot  | C. corn   | D. caught |
| 2. A. dear | B. near  | C. year   | D. please |
| 3. A. burn | B. birth | C. search | D. was    |
| 4. A. hear | B. fare  | C. care   | D. share  |
| 5. A. won  | B. run   | C. told   | D. club   |

## II. Fill in the blanks with the words/ phrases from the box. There are more words/ phrases than needed. (2 p)

*hobby, age, disabled, cooking, constructed, playwright, speciality, comedies, poet, best sellers, artists, voluntary service*

1. Is your best friend the same \_\_\_\_\_ as yours?
2. After retiring, my grandmother became involved in \_\_\_\_\_ in the local community.
3. I prefer to see \_\_\_\_\_ at the theatre because they make me laugh.
4. My brother and I have the same \_\_\_\_\_. We like to collect stickers.
5. Her mother is a \_\_\_\_\_ person. I sometimes help her with the housework.
6. Molière is a famous French \_\_\_\_\_. One of his most popular plays is *The Miser*.
7. The Imperial Academy – the first university in Viet Nam – was \_\_\_\_\_ under Emperor Ly Nhan Tong in 1076.
8. John Keats was a British \_\_\_\_\_. His most famous poem is *To Autumn*.



9. Airport bookshops often sell \_\_\_\_\_, the most famous and widely read books.

10. Five-coloured sticky rice is a \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountainous regions of North Viet Nam.

**III. Read the passage and choose the correct option for each blank. (2 p)**

Sandwiches are common in many countries. But (1) \_\_\_\_\_ did this strange name come from? The Earl of Sandwich (1718 - 1792) was an Englishman. He liked (2) \_\_\_\_\_ cards. One night he played for hours and got very hungry. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't want to stop his card game. He asked for some roast meat (4) \_\_\_\_\_ two pieces of bread. (People bake roast meat in the oven or a stove). He ate the food (5) \_\_\_\_\_ he played cards. People gave his name (6) \_\_\_\_\_ this new kind of food.

Pizza is (7) \_\_\_\_\_ international food. A baker probably (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the pizza in Naples, Italy. It was about the same time (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the first sandwich. "Pizza" means "pie" in Italian. People (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the name "pizza pie" for a long time. Now it is just "pizza".

- |                 |               |             |              |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. what      | B. when       | C. where    | D. how       |
| 2. A. play      | B. played     | C. plays    | D. playing   |
| 3. A. So        | B. Moreover   | C. But      | D. Because   |
| 4. A. for       | B. between    | C. on       | D. among     |
| 5. A. while     | B. until      | C. after    | D. before    |
| 6. A. to        | B. for        | C. from     | D. with      |
| 7. A. other     | B. another    | C. others   | D. the other |
| 8. A. did       | B. discovered | C. invented | D. found     |
| 9. A. than      | B. as         | C. like     | D. from      |
| 10. A. was used | B. have used  | C. use      | D. used      |

**IV. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences. (2 p)**

1. We must be quick. There's \_\_\_\_\_ time left.  
A. little      B. few      C. much      D. more
2. He made the soup by mixing \_\_\_\_\_ meat with some rice.  
A. little      B. few      C. a little      D. a few



Sometimes a sore throat may occur with the common cold, and with influenza there may be dryness of the throat, pain on coughing and loss of voice.

**Treatment:**

Aspirin: To help relieve the pain on swallowing and the fever (if there is one). Use aspirin tablets dissolved in water so that the patient can gargle before swallowing. Repeat the treatment every 4 hours.

Drink: Encourage the patient to drink plenty.

Food: Food should not be forced on a patient who does not want to eat.

Steam: If there is pain in the throat on coughing, breathing in steam may help.

**Children:**

Young children, who may not be able to gargle, should be given aspirin dissolved in water every 4 hours in the right dose for their age.

At one year: A single junior aspirin.

At five years: Half an adult aspirin.

At eight years: One whole adult aspirin.

**When to see the doctor:**

If the sore throat is still getting worse after 2 days

If the patient complains of earache

If the patient's fever increases

If the parent of patient is worried

1. According to the passage it would appear that most sore throats \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. require an immediate visit to a doctor
  - B. respond to treatment with an antibiotic
  - C. rarely turn out to be serious illnesses
  - D. result in tonsillitis even when treated
2. One of the signs of tonsillitis can often be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. difficulty in swallowing food
  - B. pain in the chest when coughing
  - C. white spots on the neck
  - D. earache during the first days

3. In order to treat a sore throat one should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. prevent the patient from eating too much
  - B. give the patient 4 aspirin tablets every hour
  - C. make certain the patient drink plenty of liquid
  - D. make the patient gargle with hot liquid
4. You should call the doctor if \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the infection spreads to other people
  - B. swelling occurs around the ears
  - C. the patient's throat is still sore after two days
  - D. the patient's condition continues to worsen
5. What difference is there in the way adults and young children should be treated with aspirin?
- A. Young children should not be allowed to gargle with it.
  - B. Adults should be given tablets to swallow whole.
  - C. Young children should be given aspirin more often than adults.
  - D. Adults should be given larger doses of aspirin than children.

**VI. Read the passage and fill each blank with a suitable word. (1 p)**

Ludwig van Beethoven was a German composer and pianist. He was born on December 17<sup>th</sup> 1770 in Bonn, but he (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to Vienna, Austria in 1792, and lived there until his death in 1827. Beethoven showed his (2) \_\_\_\_\_ talents at an early age and was taught by his father Johann van Beethoven. Beethoven is regarded as one of the giants of classical music; he is occasionally referred to as (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of the "three Bs" (along with Bach and Brahms). His best-known (4) \_\_\_\_\_ include 9 symphonies, 5 concertos for piano, 32 piano sonatas, and 16 string quartets. He also (5) \_\_\_\_\_ chamber music, choral works (including the celebrated Missa solennis), and songs. He was also a key figure in the transition from the 18<sup>th</sup> century musical classicism to 19<sup>th</sup> century romanticism.

**VII. Write complete sentences, using the words and phrases given. (1 p)**

1. How much/ needed/ good meal/ Tokyo /?

---

2. Vacations/ supposed/ be/ time/ relaxing /.

---

3. This weather/ not suitable/ camping holiday /.

---

4. John/ be/ good football/ hopeless/ become/ coach /.

---

5. easy/ start/ diet/ but/ much harder/ keep/ to it /.

---

# FIRST-TERM TEST 2

## (Advanced)

Time allotted: 90 min.

### I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently from the others' in each line. (1 p)

1. A. leisure    B. decision    C. ensure    D. closure
2. A. sauce    B. caught    C. author    D. aunty
3. A. congestion    B. literature    C. action    D. architecture
4. A. fragile    B. fragarant    C. originate    D. vegetarian
5. A. essential    B. dependent    C. shelter    D. heritage

### II. Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the verbs given in the box (active or passive). Insert other words where necessary. (2 p)

taste    take    make    play    visit  
try    look    touch    swallow    join

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ several Vietnamese restaurants in Australia, but they are not the same as the ones in Viet Nam.
2. This milk \_\_\_\_\_ a bit sour. Did somebody forget to put it back in the fridge?
3. When Rivaldo wasn't playing, Brazil were not the same team. He was the player that \_\_\_\_\_ the difference.
4. Chess is a very popular game, now often \_\_\_\_\_ on the computer. King, queen, bishop and rook are the names of some of the pieces.
5. Many youngsters in my neighbourhood \_\_\_\_\_ part in the volunteer campaign this summer.
6. You have got a bad cough. Do you have any trouble \_\_\_\_\_?
7. The Temple of Literature – the Imperial Academy \_\_\_\_\_ by thousands of foreign tourists last month.

8. What are you doing here? I hope my things \_\_\_\_\_ not

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. My brother spends most of his free time doing karate. He \_\_\_\_\_ a club three years ago, and he's just got his black belt.

10. I like \_\_\_\_\_ round secondhand bookshops in my spare time.

**III. Choose the correct word A, B, C, or D for each blank in the text. (1 p)**

Clean Up the World is a community-based, environmental campaign that inspires and empowers communities around the globe to clean up, fix up and conserve their environment. Clean Up the World (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1993, and now it is one of the largest community-based environmental campaigns in the world. The campaign's main (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is Clean Up the World Weekend, celebrated globally on the 3<sup>rd</sup> weekend in September each year; however Clean Up the World (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and supports groups to carry out activities throughout the year.

Organisations and groups can join Clean Up the World, with free membership (4) \_\_\_\_\_ non-business organisations. The Clean Up the World campaign brings together businesses, community groups, schools and governments in a range of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and programs that positively improve local environments. By facilitating local action, Clean Up the World brings about global environmental change.

- |                   |                    |               |               |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. establish   | B. established     |               |               |
| C. is established | D. was established |               |               |
| 2. A. event       | B. occasion        | C. service    | D. time       |
| 3. A. donates     | B. encourages      | C. benefits   | D. volunteers |
| 4. A. in          | B. for             | C. with       | D. by         |
| 5. A. works       | B. collections     | C. activities | D. situations |

**IV. Fill each gap with a suitable word to complete the passage. (1 p)**

Oxford University, located in Oxford, England, is the oldest university in the English-speaking world. It is known to begin in 1096.

Oxford University maintains a number of museums and galleries, open for free (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the public. The Ashmolean Museum, founded in 1683, is the oldest museum in the UK, and the oldest university museum in the world. It has significant (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of art, including works by Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Turner, and Picasso.



The University Museum of Natural History holds the University's zoological, entomological and geological specimens. Among its collection (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the skeletons of a Tyrannosaurus rex and Triceratops, and the most complete remains of a dodo found anywhere in the world. The Museum of the History of Science contains 15,000 artifacts, from antiquity to the 20<sup>th</sup> (4) \_\_\_\_\_, representing almost all aspects of the history of science. In the Faculty of Music is the Bate Collection of Musical Instruments, a collection mostly of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ from Western classical music. Christ Church Picture Gallery holds a collection of over 200 old master paintings.

**V. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences. (2 p)**

- The main \_\_\_\_\_ of measles is little red spots all over your body.  
A. problem    B. signal    C. symptom    D. infection
- The person who directs the performance of an orchestra is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. conductor    B. director    C. composer    D. musician
- Probably the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ in the world is Mona Lisa in the Louvre.  
A. smile    B. person    C. photo    D. portrait
- Despite its wide range of styles and instrumentation, country music has certain common features \_\_\_\_\_ its own special character.  
A. give it that    B. that give it  
C. give which    D. that gives it to
- Isabel expected \_\_\_\_\_ to the university, but she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to be admitted - didn't  
B. to be admitted - wasn't



- C. to admit herself - didn't  
D. being admitted - wasn't
6. \_\_\_\_\_ we see them at the gym every week, we don't know their names.  
A. Because B. Although C. But D. And
7. My mouth is burning! This is such \_\_\_\_\_ food that I don't think I can finish it.  
A. delicious B. spicy C. sweet D. tasteless
8. I don't like rugby and John doesn't like it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too B. also C. still D. either
9. It is known that mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ as early as the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.  
A. teach B. taught C. is taught D. was taught
10. Van Gogh \_\_\_\_\_ The Sunflowers and many other famous pictures.  
A. painted B. designed C. composed D. took

**VI. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each question.**  
**(1 p)**

Pets are kept by many people for pleasure or for pastime. They keep and nurse them at home as a hobby. Some people have special breeds of dogs or cats as pets while others rear birds in cages.

In keeping pets we need to take special care. We have to feed them with the right food at proper times. Any failure on our part could endanger their life. We have to protect them from their enemies. Furthermore, the pets and their cages have to be kept clean. This is to prevent the attack of any diseases from unhygienic surroundings.

If we understand their habits it is easy for us to handle them. Keeping pets gives us an opportunity to be kind to these creatures. We might learn more about the life and needs of pets. Those who keep birds like parrots are likely to read books about **rearing** them. Such people do not hesitate to spend money, time and energy for the well-being of their pets.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A. Ways of feeding pets
  - B. Keeping pets as a hobby
  - C. Preventing attack of diseases
  - D. Reading books about rearing birds
2. Which of the following is not true, according to the passage?
  - A. Keeping dogs and cats is a hobby.
  - B. Feeding pets properly is important.
  - C. We should know about our pets' life and needs.
  - D. If we fail to take care of pets, their life is dangerous.
3. Our pets may get sick if their surroundings are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. attacked
  - B. prevented
  - C. not clean
  - D. not special
4. Keeping pets is easy if we \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. understand their habits
  - B. give them an opportunity
  - C. read books about them
  - D. spend more money for them
5. The word 'rearing' in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. giving food to
  - B. taking care of
  - C. looking for
  - D. learning about

**VII. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. (1 p)**

1. You're the best guitarist in the school.  
No one \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He didn't remember anything about it, and I didn't, either.  
He forgot \_\_\_\_\_.
3. School uniforms don't have to be worn at all times.  
Students \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Don't fry food which can be grilled.  
Avoid \_\_\_\_\_.
5. With luck, she will win the cookery competition.  
If \_\_\_\_\_.

**VIII. Write a paragraph about the biography of Vivien Leigh – a famous actress. Base your biography on the following. (1 p)**

1. Vivien Leigh (Vivian Mary Hartley) – born November 5<sup>th</sup>, 1913, India
2. At age 3: first appeared on stage
3. In 1931: first played in a British film *The Village Squire*, had different roles in many films after that
4. In 1939: became successful in *Gone with the Wind* and won Academy Award for Best Actress
5. Died July 7<sup>th</sup>, 1967 - age 53 – London

---

---

---

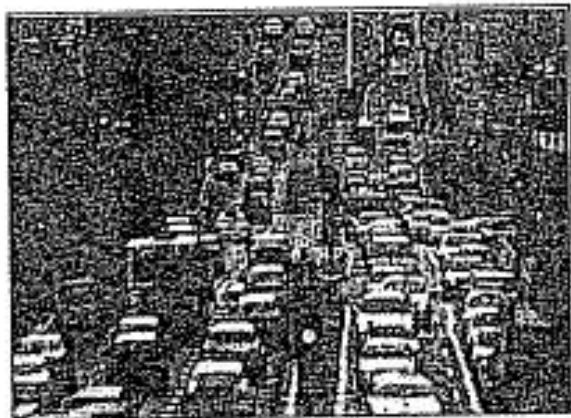
---

---

---

---

---



**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

Topic:

Traffic

Phonetics:

Sounds /e/ and /eɪ/

Grammar:

- *It* indicating distance
- *Used to*

Vocabulary:

- Means of transport
- Road signs
- Traffic problems

Skills:

- Talking about obeying traffic rules
- Talking about traffic problems

**PRACTICE**

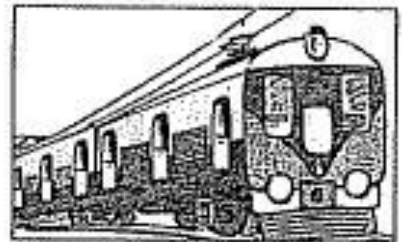
**I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.**

- |                         |                     |                    |                         |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. sta <u>n</u> tion | B. mis <u>t</u> ake | C. <u>l</u> ane    | D. <u>m</u> any         |
| 2. A. <u>r</u> eady     | B. br <u>e</u> ak   | C. a <u>h</u> ead  | D. <u>d</u> ead         |
| 3. A. fr <u>e</u> ight  | B. <u>v</u> ein     | C. <u>c</u> eiling | D. n <u>e</u> ighbour   |
| 4. A. p <u>r</u> etty   | B. d <u>e</u> pend  | C. <u>l</u> eft    | D. exp <u>e</u> nensive |
| 5. A. str <u>a</u> ight | B. p <u>a</u> in    | C. s <u>a</u> id   | D. afr <u>a</u> id      |

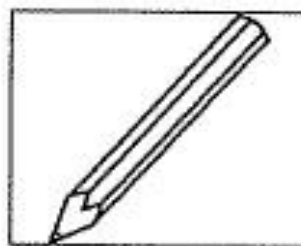
**II. Reorder the letters under each picture to make a meaningful word then say it aloud.**



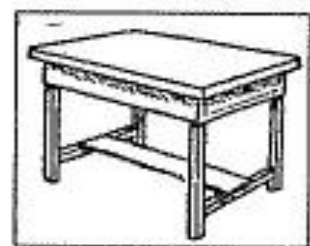
1. npeal \_\_\_\_\_



6. rinat \_\_\_\_\_



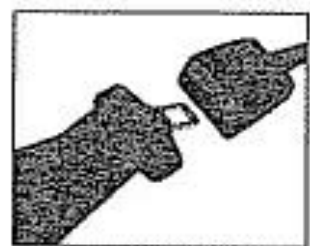
2. celpin \_\_\_\_\_



7. belat \_\_\_\_\_



3. vehya \_\_\_\_\_



8. batestle \_\_\_\_\_



4. sirola \_\_\_\_\_



9. derab \_\_\_\_\_



5. tipelorehc \_\_\_\_\_



10. gehiwt \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Put the correct meanings under the appropriate road signs.**

*Crossroads, No U-turn, Road works, No left turn, Pedestrian crossing,  
One-way traffic, No stopping, Slippery road, Roundabout,  
School crossing patrol*



1. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Match one question in Column A with a correct answer in Column B.**

**Column A**

1. How far is it from here to the nearest market?
2. How often do you go to the post office?
3. How much is a one-way ticket to the airport?
4. How do you get there from your home?
5. How long does it take to get there by bus?

**Column B**

- A. Four dollars and sixty cents.
- B. About one hour and a half.
- C. It's about one kilometre.
- D. I walk.
- E. About twice a month.



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

1. My uncle travelled to Japan by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. boat
  - B. ship
  - C. canoe
  - D. barge
2. This sign says "\_\_\_\_\_".
  - A. You must stop
  - B. You must not slow down
  - C. You can enter that road
  - D. You cannot go straight ahead
3. There are usually \_\_\_\_\_ on my way to school.
  - A. accidents
  - B. road works
  - C. railways
  - D. traffic jams



4. This road sign means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. Cycle route ahead
- B. No cycling
- C. Route for pedal cycles
- D. Give way to bikes



5. Kelvin sometimes goes to university by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. train
- B. bus
- C. tram
- D. coach



6. You should wear a \_\_\_\_\_ when you ride a bike.

- A. mask
- B. helmet
- C. scarf
- D. seatbelt



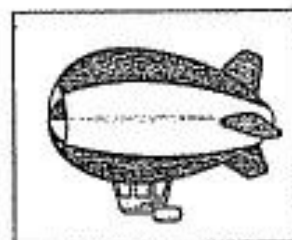
7. This road sign shows "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. Maximum speed
- B. Minimum speed
- C. Average speed
- D. Overtaking speed



8. Mr. Brown sometimes goes sightseeing by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. flying boat
- B. rocket
- C. balloon
- D. airship



9. This road sign means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. Bump
- B. No traffic
- C. Danger
- D. Give way






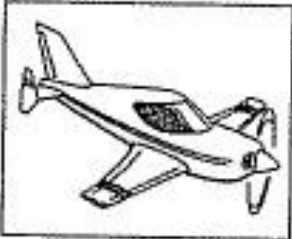






10. You must walk across the street at the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pavement
- B. zebra crossing
- C. footpath
- D. roundabout

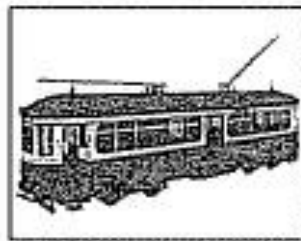


**VI. Look at the following pictures. Use "used to" to write about the past and present simple tense to write about the present.**

Past	Present
 <p>brother ride work</p>	 <p>he drive car</p>
<p>1a. _____</p>	<p>1b. _____</p>
 <p>Mr. Vinh train Ho Chi Minh City</p>	 <p>he fly plane</p>
<p>2a. _____</p>	<p>2b. _____</p>
 <p>Bob and Tina walk school</p>	 <p>they travel bus</p>
<p>3a. _____</p>	<p>3b. _____</p>
 <p>David sail sightseeing</p>	 <p>he travel balloon</p>
<p>4a. _____</p>	<p>4b. _____</p>



Ms. Grey  
cycle  
market



she  
go  
tram

5a. \_\_\_\_\_

5b. \_\_\_\_\_

**VII. Match a sentence in Colum A with an appropriate sentence in Column B. (Use each sentence once only)**

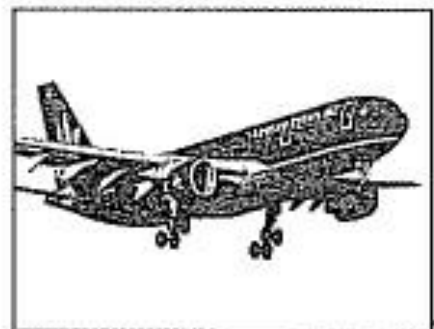
**Column A**

1. I was very fit when I was young.
2. The teachers at my school were kind.
3. My brother's room was so messy.
4. I had a dog when I was a kid.
5. My family had some lovely holidays.
6. When I was young, we didn't have a car.
7. And we didn't have central heating.
8. My uncle was a pilot for Vietnam Airlines.
9. My father was weak.
10. My brother was a soccer player.



**Column B**

- A. He used to smoke a lot.
- B. He used to play for the local team.
- C. It used to follow me everywhere.
- D. We used to go everywhere by bus.
- E. We used to freeze on winter mornings.
- F. He used to fly Airbus.
- G. He never used to tidy it at all.
- H. I used to do a lot of exercises.
- I. They used to help pupils.
- J. We used to go camping all over the country.



**VIII. Read the following dialogue and choose the best answer for each blank.**

- Mr. Minh: The traffic (1) \_\_\_\_\_ much worse now.  
Mr. Thanh: Yes, it (2) \_\_\_\_\_ easy to park in the city center.  
Mr. Minh: That's right.  
Mr. Thanh: I remember when you could park outside (3) \_\_\_\_\_ shop you were going to.  
Mr. Minh: Yes, you could park (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at all at one time, but now there (5) \_\_\_\_\_ parking meters everywhere.  
Mr. Thanh: And they turned so many of the roads (6) \_\_\_\_\_ one-way streets now.  
Mr. Minh: I know.  
Mr. Thanh: It will take a while before everyone becomes (7) \_\_\_\_\_ with it.  
Mr. Minh: Actually, I miss the good old days when we (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to the shops. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ were no cars at all on the roads then.  
Mr. Thanh: Mind you, I must say I prefer (10) \_\_\_\_\_ by car!

- |                |               |                    |                  |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. got      | B. is getting | C. used to get     | D. getting       |
| 2. A. would be | B. used to be | C. is being        | D. use being     |
| 3. A. some     | B. any        | C. much            | D. many          |
| 4. A. anywhere | B. somewhere  | C. nowhere         | D. everywhere    |
| 5. A. is       | B. are        | C. was             | D. were          |
| 6. A. to       | B. in         | C. into            | D. onto          |
| 7. A. friendly | B. usual      | C. common          | D. familiar      |
| 8. A. cycle    | B. cycled     | C. used to cycling | D. used to cycle |
| 9. A. There    | B. That       | C. Their           | D. These         |
| 10. A. travel  | B. travelled  | C. travelling      | D. to travelling |

**IX. Arrange these sentences to make a conversation.**

*On a street in an English town, a policeman stops a car. In the car there is a visitor from another country who does not know that traffic in England keeps to the left.*

1. But you said I was driving on the right side.
2. Stop!
3. Why are you driving on the right side of the road?
4. It's like a looking-glass! But I'll try to remember.
5. A strange country! If right is wrong, I'm right when I'm on wrong side. So why did you stop me?
6. That's right! You are on the right, and that's wrong.
7. Do you want me to drive on the wrong side?
8. What's the matter?
9. You are driving on the wrong side.
10. My dear sir, you must keep to the left. The right side is left.

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**X. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.**

**An Accident**

"Let's race down the slope at the park!", Tom said to Fred. The two boys went to the top of the slope. "Ready, go!", Tom yelled as the two boys cycled as fast as they could. The bicycles went down the slope at great speed. Then, the boys realised that they had lost control of the bicycles. They were going so fast that it was too dangerous to use the brakes. CRASH! BANG! The bicycles hit a curb and crashed into a fence and a tree. The boys were in great pain. Luckily, some joggers saw what had happened and came to help. Someone called their parents who soon came to bring them home. Tom and Fred had learnt their lesson. They promised never to do something so dangerous again.

1. How did the bicycles go down the slope?

2. Why didn't Tom and Fred use the brakes?

3. Where did the bicycles crash?

4. How were Tom and Fred after the crash?

5. Who brought Tom and Fred home?

**XI. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given and other words as necessary. Do not change the form of the given word.**

1. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are flying to Ha Noi now. TRAVELLING

2. Van had a motorbike once, but he doesn't any more. USED

3. My father usually goes to work by car. DRIVES

4. This part of the city didn't have traffic jams very often. USE

5. I used to walk to school when I was young. FOOT

**XII. Use the words given to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. Traffic jam / one / most common / issue / big city / world //.

2. There / many / people / use / road / and / one / main reason / cause / traffic jam //.

---

3. We / solve / traffic problem / by / encourage / people / use / bicycle / rather / car / short trip //.

---

4. People / use / public transports / reduce / number / private vehicles / road //.

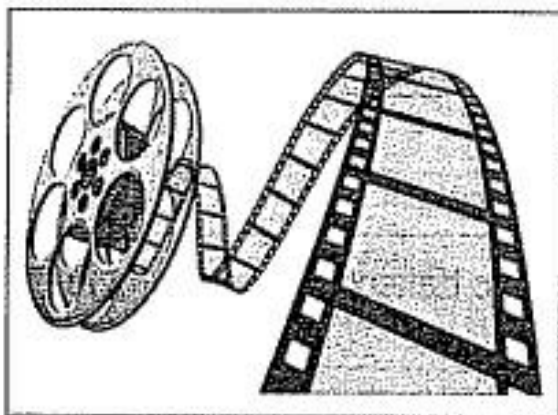
---

5. Move / big / company / factory / city / countryside / help reduce / traffic jam //.

---

## UNIT 8

# FILMS



### LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Films

Phonetics:

Sounds /t/, /d/ and /ɪd/

Grammar:

- *-ed* and *-ing* adjectives
- Connectors: *although, despite/ in spite of, however, nevertheless*

Vocabulary:

- Types of films
- Adjectives (describing films)

Skills:

- Talking about types of films
- Talking about favourite films and film stars

### PRACTICE

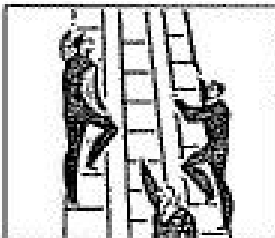
**I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.**

- |                          |                      |                        |                       |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. wished <u>ed</u>   | B. gripp <u>ed</u>   | C. lov <u>ed</u>       | D. lik <u>ed</u>      |
| 2. A. excit <u>ed</u>    | B. enjoy <u>ed</u>   | C. bor <u>ed</u>       | D. amaz <u>ed</u>     |
| 3. A. laugh <u>ed</u>    | B. end <u>ed</u>     | C. shock <u>ed</u>     | D. miss <u>ed</u>     |
| 4. A. advertis <u>ed</u> | B. murder <u>ed</u>  | C. perform <u>ed</u>   | D. approach <u>ed</u> |
| 5. A. produc <u>ed</u>   | B. terrifi <u>ed</u> | C. entertain <u>ed</u> | D. engag <u>ed</u>    |

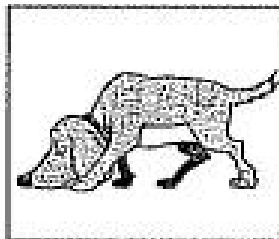
**II. Write the correct verb in Past simple (the first letter of each verb is given) under each picture then read the whole sentence aloud. After that put the verbs in the correct column.**



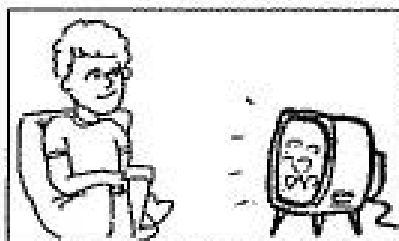
1. Dick d\_\_\_\_\_ dirt in his digger.



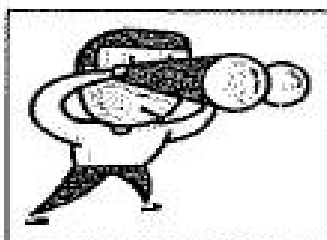
2. Davy c\_\_\_\_\_ the ladder faster than Peter and Tina.



3. The dog f\_\_\_\_\_ the smell to a table by a tent.



4. Tom w\_\_\_\_\_ a comedy on TV last night.

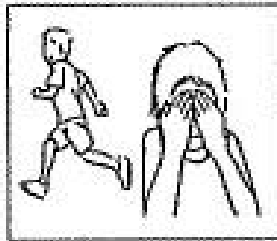


5. Daddy l\_\_\_\_\_ out the window.

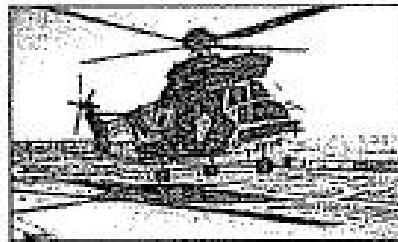




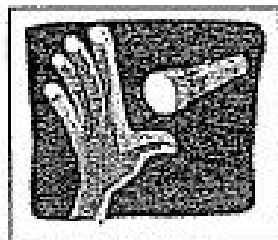
6. At lunchtime, Matea t\_\_\_\_\_ tater tots.



7. We p\_\_\_\_\_ hide-and-seek, then slid down the slide.



8. A helicopter l\_\_\_\_\_ on the top of the building.



9. Matt s\_\_\_\_\_ the light in Dad's red car.



10. Cody d\_\_\_\_\_ with a Dutch detective.

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/

III. Put the types of films under their pictures. (Use each type once only)



1. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentence.**

1. Although Titanic is a _____ film, it has a sad ending.	ROMANCE
2. His recent film received a lot of _____ from the public.	CRITIC
3. I don't like horror films because they are too _____ for me.	FRIGHT
4. Do you know Daniel Day-Lewis? He has won three Oscars for Best _____.	ACT
5. The film was _____ though they spent millions of dollars making it.	SUCCEED
6. Big Ben Down is about a group of _____ who take control of Big Ben.	TERROR
7. We were _____ with the service at the cinema. Everything was terrible.	SATISFY
8. The film is a big _____. It is boring from beginning to end.	DISAPPOINT
9. The film is about two hijackers who _____ to blow up the plane.	THREAT
10. I don't think it is good for young kids to see _____ on TV.	VIOLENT

**V. Complete the following sentences with the adjective ending *-ing* or *-ed* form of the italicized word.**

*E.g.: The trip tired everybody.*

(a) Everybody was tired. (b) The trip was tiring.

1. The book *interests* me.

(a) It is an \_\_\_\_\_ book. (b) I am \_\_\_\_\_ in it.

2. That chemical *irritates* your skin.

(a) The chemical is \_\_\_\_\_. (b) Your skin is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The instructions on the box for assembling the tool *confuse* me.

(a) They are \_\_\_\_\_. (b) I am thoroughly \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Bob's grades *disappointed* his parents.

(a) His grades were \_\_\_\_\_. (b) His parents were \_\_\_\_\_.

5. My father often *reassured* me.

(a) He was a very \_\_\_\_\_ person.

(b) I always felt \_\_\_\_\_ when I was around him.

6. I waited for two hours to see the doctor, and it really *frustrated* me!

(a) Long waits such as that can be very \_\_\_\_\_.

(b) I was \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Anna has a noise in her car that *disturbs* her.

(a) It is a \_\_\_\_\_ noise.

(b) She is \_\_\_\_\_ when she hears it.

8. Jessica's argument *convinced* us.

(a) She presented \_\_\_\_\_ arguments. (b) We were \_\_\_\_\_.

9. The tender love story *moved* the audience.

(a) It was a \_\_\_\_\_ story. (b) The audience felt \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The sad movie *depressed* me.

(a) I was \_\_\_\_\_. (b) It was a \_\_\_\_\_ movie.

**VI. Combine the sentences. Use the words in brackets.**

1. It was a comedy. Almost audience fell asleep. (although)

---

2. The film was made twenty years ago. Many people have enjoyed seeing it. (however)

---

3. She has been nominated for Best Actress five times. She has never won once. (in spite of)

---

4. This is his first role. His acting is excellent. (nevertheless)

---

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

---

**VII. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.**

- The movie on TV last night made me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bore      B. boring      C. bored      D. boredom
- They were very disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ her acting.  
A. of      B. with      C. in      D. on
- We are really \_\_\_\_\_ about going to the cinema tonight.  
A. excited      B. interested      C. amused      D. pleased
- The cinema changed completely at \_\_\_\_\_ end of \_\_\_\_\_ 1920s.  
A. an – the      B. the –      C. – the      D. the – the
- I \_\_\_\_\_ thrillers to action films.  
A. like      B. prefer  
C. would rather      D. enjoy
- A film in which strange and frightening things happen is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. thriller      B. comedy      C. drama      D. animation
- Trung finds horror films really \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. disgust      B. disgusts      C. disgusting      D. disgusted
- In Titanic, it \_\_\_\_\_ Leonardo DiCaprio as Jack Dawson, a poor artist.  
A. directs      B. shows      C. acts      D. stars

9. \_\_\_\_\_ beginning with a terrible disaster, the film has a happy ending.  
 A. In spite B. Despite C. Although D. However
10. The film has a silly plot. \_\_\_\_\_, many people enjoyed it.  
 A. Though B. Moreover C. Because D. Nevertheless

**VIII. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.**

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

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

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

- |                 |              |             |            |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. consisted | B. contained | C. belonged | D. held    |
| 2. A. gone      | B. been      | C. made     | D. kept    |
| 3. A. join      | B. read      | C. explain  | D. perform |
| 4. A. your      | B. his       | C. our      | D. their   |
| 5. A. reason    | B. way       | C. method   | D. result  |
| 6. A. should    | B. would     | C. might    | D. will    |
| 7. A. who       | B. where     | C. when     | D. which   |
| 8. A. other     | B. each      | C. fewer    | D. any     |
| 9. A. recent    | B. now       | C. modern   | D. present |
| 10. A. many     | B. lots      | C. much     | D. plenty  |

**IX. Read the passage below and choose one correct answer for each question.**

My first visit to the cinema was a very unhappy one. I was taken there by some friends when I was only seven years old. At first there were bright lights and music and I felt quite happy. When the lights went out, I felt afraid. Then I saw a train on the screen. The train was coming towards me. I shouted out in fear and got down under my seat. When my friends saw me, they started to laugh. I felt ashamed and sat back in my seat. I was very glad when the film ended.

1. Who took the writer to the cinema for the first time?  
A. His father                      B. His parents  
C. His parents' friends          D. His friends
2. How did he feel at first?  
A. excited      B. unhappy      C. sad              D. quite unhappy
3. He was frightened when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there was music              B. the cinemas had no light  
C. the train ran                  D. his friends saw him
4. Where did he hide when he saw the train coming towards him?  
A. under the seat                  B. on the screen  
C. on his friends' back          D. under the train seat
5. How did he feel when the film finished?  
A. very sad                          B. very unhappy  
C. quite happy                      D. quite right

**X. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.**

*Example:*

0. There isn't two chairs in the living room.

A              B              C              D

*Answer: 0. A (aren't/ are not)*

1. The children felt very terrifying when they watched that horror film.

A B C D

2. Lots of people enjoy Titanic despite it has an unhappy ending.

A B C D

3. We found the film bored, so we left halfway through it.

A B C D

4. Although his old age, Mark performed excellently in his latest film.

A B C D

5. Almost people were shock by the way the film star behaved.

A B C D

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

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

Even though \_\_\_\_\_

2. The ending of the film was quite disappointing.

We \_\_\_\_\_

3. Although she performed well, she didn't receive good comments from critics.

Despite her \_\_\_\_\_

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

The comedy \_\_\_\_\_

5. I'm frightened by horror films; however, I enjoy watching them.

In spite \_\_\_\_\_



**XII. Think of a film you have seen. Write a film review. Your review should be at least 100 words long. Use the following guides to help you in your review.**

- In the first paragraph, introduce the title of the film and say what kind of film it is.

- In the second paragraph, introduce the main characters.
- In the third paragraph, introduce the plot (tell the story briefly).
- In the fourth paragraph, write about one part of the film that you like.
- In the last paragraph, write what you think of the film.

**UNIT 9****FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD****LANGUAGE FOCUS**

Topic:

Festivals around the world

Phonetics:

Stress in two-syllable words

Grammar:

- Review: Wh-questions
- Adverbial phrases

Vocabulary:

- Types of festivals
- Festival activities

Skills:

- Asking and answering questions about festivals
- Describing festivals

**PRACTICE****I. Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

1. A. discuss    B. gather    C. perform    D. attend
2. A. ticket    B. costume    C. event    D. number
3. A. return    B. happen    C. differ    D. visit
4. A. yourself    B. thirteen    C. abroad    D. village
5. A. Japan    B. Thailand    C. Norway    D. Turkey

**II. Read the following sentences and marks (') the stressed syllable in the underlined words. Then put them in the correct column.**

1. The festival is held on the third week of August.
2. Rice is one of Vietnam's main exports.
3. Britain imports a lot of food during the winter.
4. You will progress a lot with English if you practise using it regularly.
5. There has been a decrease in the number of visitors to the museum.
6. The students organised a march to protest against rising tuition fees.
7. Thousands of people were present at the festival.
8. He travelled around the country to take pictures of festivals.
9. They are going to organise a big campaign to advertise the festival.
10. Tom can't decide whether to go to the party this weekend.



<b>Stress on 1<sup>st</sup> syllable</b> ( ● • )	<b>Stress on 2<sup>nd</sup> syllable</b> ( • ● )

III. Put the names of the festivals under the appropriate pictures.

*New Year's Eve, Tet Holiday, Thanksgiving, Easter, Running of the Bulls, Halloween, Carnival of Vince, Christmas, Water Festival, Mid-August Festival*



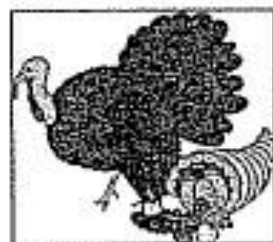
1. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



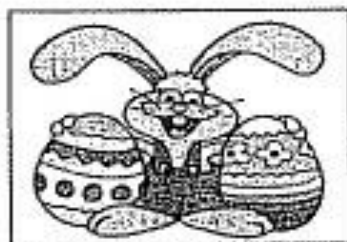
2. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_

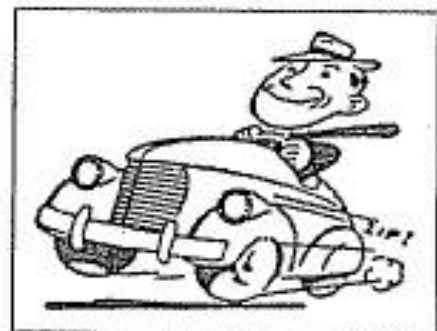


10. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Match each question in Column A with its correct answer in Column B.**

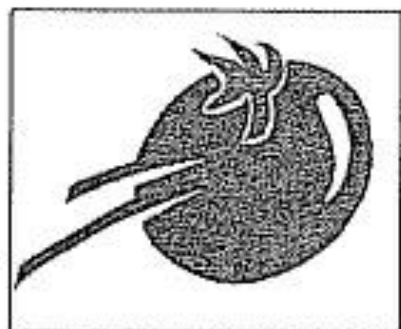
**Column A**

1. When is the festival celebrated?
2. Where is the festival held?
3. How far is it from the capital city?
4. How long does it take to get there by car?
5. How often does the festival take place?
6. Why do people hold this festival?
7. How do people celebrate this festival?
8. Who can attend this festival?
9. How much does it cost to attend this festival?
10. How many people attended this festival last year?



**Column B**

- A. They throw tomatoes at each other.
- B. In Buñol, a small town in Spain.
- C. Twenty thousand people, I think.
- D. On last Wednesday of August.
- E. It is free. You just join and have fun.
- F. To celebrate the tomato harvest.
- G. Anyone. However, small children should not come.
- H. About three hours and a half.
- I. Annually.
- J. More than three hundred kilometers.



**V. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.**

1. Vesak Day is a _____ festival for those who follow Buddhism.	RELIGION
2. I think it is a good _____ in this circumstance.	CHOOSE
3. We are having an interview with Mr. Phong, one of the Elephant Race _____.	ORGANISE
4. The Carnival of Rio de Janeiro is a very _____ festival.	FASCINATE
5. Thanksgiving is a _____ festival held in the USA and some other countries.	SEASON
6. We have become regular _____ at Da Lat Flower Festival.	ATTEND
7. There are a lot of cultural and _____ activities held as part of this festival.	ART
8. Tet holiday is the most important _____ for Vietnamese people.	CELEBRATE
9. Hoi Mua Festival is held by people of ethnic _____ in Phu Yen Province.	MINOR
10. It is very _____ to participate in Songkran Water Festival.	JOY

**VI. Make questions for the underlined parts of the following sentences.**

1. The Flower Festival is celebrated every year.

---

2. We always have turkey on Thanksgiving.

---

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

---

4. They participated in La Tomatina in 2013.

---

5. These are my brother's pictures.

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

**VII. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.**

- The village always \_\_\_\_\_ its harvest festival in the spring.  
A. holds    B. makes    C. joins    D. takes
- Christmas songs are \_\_\_\_\_ for people in towns and villages.  
A. enjoyed    B. described    C. performed    D. appeared
- Easter is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ festival which is celebrated in many countries.  
A. enjoy    B. interest    C. amused    D. joyful
- Tet is a time for Vietnamese families to clean and \_\_\_\_\_ their houses.  
A. hang    B. decorate    C. enjoy    D. prepare
- Burning Man is a \_\_\_\_\_ festival held at the end of August.  
A. music    B. musical    C. musician    D. musicians'
- On Passover Day, people \_\_\_\_\_ freedom from slavery.  
A. choose    B. celebrate    C. participate    D. contribute
- During Tet holiday the \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere is felt around the country.  
A. local    B. ethnic    C. thankful    D. festive

8. Every year Cannes \_\_\_\_\_ its international film festival called Cannes Film Festival.

- A. attends    B. gathers    C. hosts    D. plays

9. - "\_\_\_\_\_ are you going to Phu Yen?"

- "To attend Hoi Mua Festival."

- A. How    B. What    C. When    D. Why

10. - "\_\_\_\_\_ is this festival celebrated?"

- "Twice a year."

- A. How often    B. How far    C. How long    D. How much

### VIII. Fill each blank with a correct word to finish the passage.

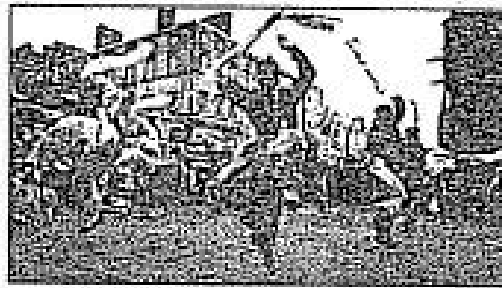
In Canada and the United States, \_\_\_\_\_(1) of the most popular days in the year is Halloween. Halloween is on October 31<sup>st</sup>. It's a day \_\_\_\_\_(2) some people dress up in strange or unusual costumes. For example, they may dress up to look \_\_\_\_\_(3) an animal, a person from a book or film or a famous person from history. In some places, children go to school in \_\_\_\_\_(4) Halloween costumes. After dark, many young children \_\_\_\_\_(5) on their costumes and visit their neighbours. They knock on the \_\_\_\_\_(6) and shout "Trick or treat!". Then the neighbours \_\_\_\_\_(7) them some candy, and the children go on to the \_\_\_\_\_(8) house. Adults also enjoy dressing up for Halloween. There \_\_\_\_\_(9) usually Halloween parties in the evening and usually there is a prize for the best or \_\_\_\_\_(10) unusual costume.





**IX. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each statement.**

**Visit the Edinburgh Festival**



Every year, thousands of people come to Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland, to be part of the Edinburgh Festival. For three weeks every August and September the city is filled with actors and artists from all over the world. They come to Edinburgh for the biggest arts festival in Britain. During this time, the streets of the city are alive with music and dance from early in the morning until late at night. You can even see artists painting pictures on the streets!

Tens of thousands of tourists come to the Festival to see new films and plays and to hear music played by famous musicians. This year, you can see over five hundred performances with actors from more than forty countries. The tickets for these performances are quite cheap, and it is usually easier to see your favourite star in Edinburgh than it is in London. So come to Edinburgh next summer.

1. The Edinburgh Festival takes place annually.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say
2. The Edinburgh Festival is a month long.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say
3. The Edinburgh Festival is in October.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say
4. Actors come to the Edinburgh Festival from lots of different countries.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say
5. You can hear music all day.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say

6. Edinburgh Festival is the biggest arts festival in Great Britain.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say
7. The artists on the streets only paint pictures of scenery.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say
8. More than ten thousand students come to the Edinburgh Festival every year.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say
9. It is expensive to go to the theatre in Edinburgh.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say
10. It is usually more difficult to see famous actors in London than in Edinburgh.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say

**X. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.**

Christmas is almost here. Holiday music fills the air. Colourful lights shine brightly in windows. The stores are crowded with people buying last-minute gifts. All these are Christmas traditions. Another tradition is snow. Christmas in the northern part of the world comes a few days after the start of winter. So, in many places, a blanket of clean white snow covers the ground on Christmas Day. This is what is meant by a "*White Christmas*".

Of course, many places do not get snow in December. In fact, they may be very warm at that time of year. People who like snow - but live where it is warm - dream of having a white Christmas. American songwriter Irving Berlin captured these feelings in his song "*White Christmas*". "*White Christmas*" is one of the most popular songs of all times. Hundreds of singers and musicians have recorded it. Perhaps the most famous version was sung by Bing Crosby. Songwriter Irving Berlin was Jewish. He did not celebrate Christmas as a religious holiday. But in his Christmas song, he shares a message of peace and happiness which all people can joy.

So from all of us - to all of you - we wish the happiest and most joyful holiday.

1. What are the stores crowded with?

---

2. Which part of the world does Christmas come a few days after the start of winter?

---

3. What do people in warm places dream at Christmas?

---

4. By whom was the famous song "White Christmas" written?

---

5. What does he share with us in his famous song?

---

**XI. Using the word given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first. Do not change the word given.**

1. Whose luggage is this?

BELONG

---

2. It took us three months to prepare for this festival.

SPENT

---

3. How much is the entry fee?

PRICE

---

4. People hold the festival to thank the Rice God for the crop.

HELD

---

5. Why are you going to Da Lat in December?

FOR

---

**XII. Use the words given to write about the Songkran Water Festival in Thailand.**

- Thai New Year festival / fall / some / hottest / day / Thailand
- People / celebrate / throw / water / other
- Use / whatever / get / hands / water guns / buckets / hoses
- Sometimes / chalk / menthol / mix / water / create / paste
- Use / smear / faces / good fortune
- Elephants / see / walk around / splash / water jets



# MID-TERM TEST 2

Time allotted: 60 min.

## I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line. (1 p)

1. A. page      B. information      C. pavement      D. transport
2. A. turned      B. crossed      C. described      D. terrified
3. A. celebrated      B. danced      C. discussed      D. pronounced
4. A. bread      B. great      C. instead      D. spread
5. A. combine      B. vocabulary      C. doubtful      D. boring

## II. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence. (2 p)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is only a short walk from my house to the cinema.  
A. There      B. It      C. This      D. That
2. There are far more opportunities for young people than there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was      B. use      C. used      D. used to be
3. There is nothing very \_\_\_\_\_ to do in that small town.  
A. interest      B. interested  
C. interesting      D. interestingly
4. Cyclists must \_\_\_\_\_ for pedestrians when they are cycling along the country lane.  
A. see off      B. look out      C. avoid      D. observe
5. In Britain there is an enormous market for \_\_\_\_\_ pizzas.  
A. freeze      B. freezing      C. froze      D. frozen
6. The new film has good audience figures \_\_\_\_\_ poor reviews in the press.  
A. despite      B. in spite      C. although      D. nevertheless
7. Sales are poor now. There may, \_\_\_\_\_, be an increase before Christmas.  
A. however      B. although      C. even if      D. but

8. - "\_\_\_\_\_ did you first meet Kaye, Khanh?"

- "In Da Nang last summer."

A. Where    B. Why    C. What    D. How

9. He became \_\_\_\_\_ when a journalist asked him questions about his private life.

A. embarrass    B. embarrassed  
C. embarrassing    D. embarrassingly

10. \_\_\_\_\_ do the buses run? - Every ten minutes.

A. How    B. How many  
C. How often    D. What time

**III. Who are these notices for? Mark A, B, or C for your answers. (1 p)**

1. Roadwork ahead

A. Drivers  
B. Workers  
C. Customers

2. First class ticket holders only

A. People at a museum  
B. People in a cinema  
C. People on a train

3. Please fasten your seatbelt

A. Students  
B. Airline passengers  
C. People in a theatre

4. Please do not talk to the driver

A. In your car  
B. In a shop  
C. On a bus

5. Tyres changed here

A. At a garage  
B. At the cinema  
C. At a supermarket

**IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each question. (1 p)**

Making a film takes a long time and is very hard work. Writing the story for the film may take many weeks. Filming the story, or shooting the film, often takes at least six months. Actors and cameramen work from very early in the morning until late at night. Each scene had to be acted and reacted, filmed and refilmed, until it is just right. Sometimes the same scene has to be acted twenty or thirty times.

The film studio is like a large factory and the indoor stages are very big indeed. Scenery of all kinds is made in the studio; churches, castles and forests are all built of wood and cupboard. Several hundred people work together to make one film. Some of these people are actors and actresses. The director of the film, however, is the most important person in a studio. He decides how the scenes should be filmed and how the actors should act.

Most people go to see a film because they know the film stars in it. Sometimes the film may be very poor. It is best to choose a film made by a good director. Some famous directors make their film very real. People feel that they themselves are among the people in the film.

1. Shooting a film often takes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. less than six months
  - B. at least six months
  - C. many weeks
  - D. from early in the morning until late at night
2. Some scenes have to be filmed many times because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it takes a long time to make a film
  - B. it is often difficult to make them just right
  - C. many people work together
  - D. the film is poor





**VI. Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences. (2 p)**

1. The plane's (depart) \_\_\_\_\_ was delayed because of (mechanic) \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties. The passengers (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ that they would have to wait for three hours.

2. What a (love) \_\_\_\_\_ painting. Your daughter must be very (art) \_\_\_\_\_, Mrs Green.

3. Harvest festival was the occasion for the (express) \_\_\_\_\_ of the community's beliefs and values.

4. The traffic in some cities now is so (chaos) \_\_\_\_\_ that it is difficult to see any (solve) \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Madonna's (perform) \_\_\_\_\_ in the film is praised by many (critic) \_\_\_\_\_.

**VII. Complete the following passage with these words. (1 p)**

*fireworks*     *parades*     *festivities*     *dancing*     *costumes*

"Carnaval" is the most famous holiday in Brazil, and the biggest carnival in the world. Except for industrial production, retail establishments such as malls, and carnival-related businesses, the country stops completely for almost a week and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ take place, day and night, mainly in coastal cities. There are lots of street (2) \_\_\_\_\_ with amazingly decorated lorries (called floats) and people dressed in colourful (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Everywhere you go there are samba bands playing and people (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Right through the night the festivities continue with more dancing and music and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ displays which light up the night sky. The carnival attracts millions and millions of people, including foreigners, every year.

**VIII. Using the word given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first. Do not change the word given. (1 p)**

1. The film was boring, wasn't it? INTERESTING  
The film \_\_\_\_\_ it?
2. We often played these games when we were small. USED  
We \_\_\_\_\_
3. What was the price of the first class ticket? PAY  
How \_\_\_\_\_?
4. What is the distance from the village to the beach? IT  
How \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach?
5. The teacher was not satisfied with Tam's essay. SATISFYING  
Tam's essay \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 10

# SOURCES OF ENERGY

## Sources of Energy



### LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Sources of energy

Phonetics:

Stress in three-syllable words

Grammar:

- The future continuous
- The future simple passive

Vocabulary:

Words to describe types of energy sources

Skills:

- Talking about types of energy sources
- Discussing advantages and disadvantages of different types of energy
- Talking about how to save energy

### PRACTICE

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

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

**II. Read the following sentences and mark (') the stressed syllable in the underlined words. Then put them in the correct column.**

1. We are carrying out a national campaign to protect wildlife.
2. Using non-renewable energy sources is polluting the environment.
3. The engineers are doing a research on new solar panels.
4. We all understand that coal and oil are limited.
5. Using nuclear energy has both advantages and disadvantages.
6. It is critical that they stop using wind power.
7. Many families are using biogas for cooking.
8. We must reduce the consumption of electricity immediately.
9. Burning coal and oil releases carbon dioxide that harms the environment.
10. Hydro power can generate a great deal of energy.

Stress on 1 <sup>st</sup> syllable (● - -)	Stress on 2 <sup>nd</sup> syllable ( - ● -)	Stress on 3 <sup>rd</sup> syllable ( - - ●)

**III. Put the words in the box under the appropriate pictures.**

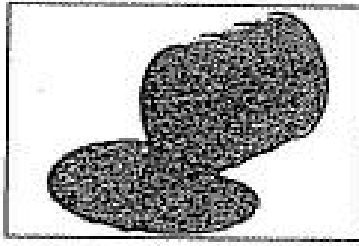
*coal, hydro power, wind power, solar energy, carbon dioxide,  
natural gas, oil, energy, light bulb, geothermal energy*



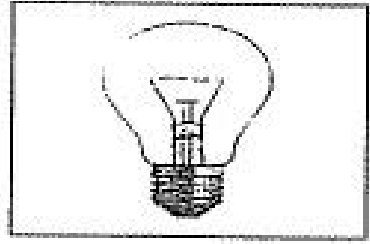
1. \_\_\_\_\_



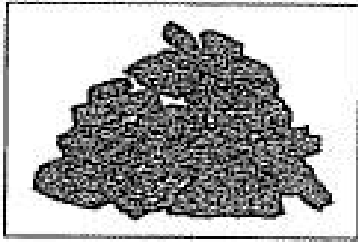
6. \_\_\_\_\_



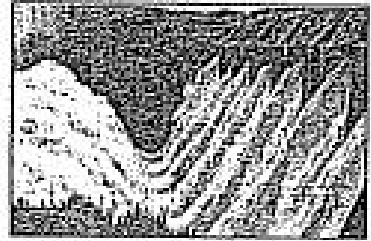
2. \_\_\_\_\_



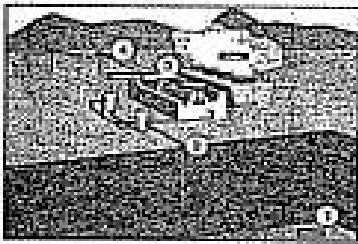
7. \_\_\_\_\_



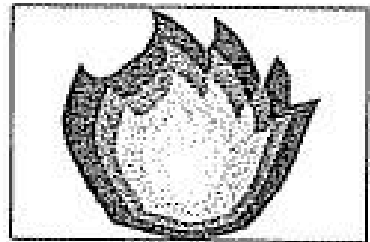
3. \_\_\_\_\_



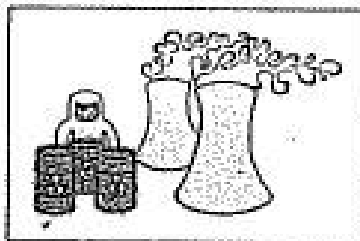
8. \_\_\_\_\_



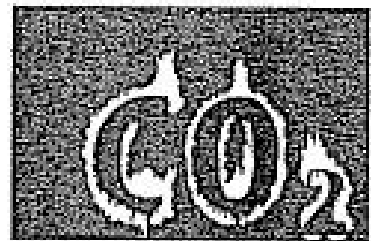
4. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



5. nuclear \_\_\_\_\_



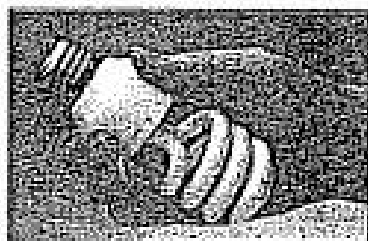
10. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Solar energy is renewable, _____ and clean.	PLENTY
2. We should reduce the use of _____ at home.	ELECTRIC
3. Waves will be used as an _____ friendly source of energy.	ENVIRONMENT
4. Solar power can be used to _____ or cool our houses.	HOT
5. There will be a _____ of energy in the near future.	SHORT
6. Scientists are looking for clean and _____ sources of energy.	EFFECT
7. More renewable energy sources will be used to solve the problem of _____.	POLLUTE
8. _____, fossil fuels are harmful to the environment.	FORTUNATE
9. The _____ of wind turbines will be completed by next Friday.	INSTALL
10. _____ particles reach the Earth in just 8 minutes.	ENERGY

**V. Complete each sentence by using the appropriate verbs in the box in the Future continuous tense.**

*build      give      install      put      use*



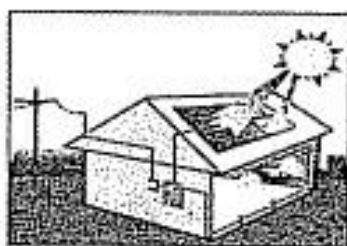
1. We \_\_\_\_\_ the low energy light bulbs in the kitchen at this time tomorrow.



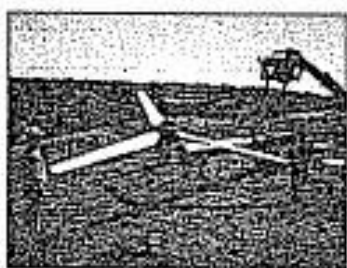
2. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ a speech about alternative sources of energy at 10 o'clock on Tuesday.



3. They \_\_\_\_\_ a hydro power station in our area at this time next year.



4. At this time next month, we \_\_\_\_\_ solar energy.



5. The workers \_\_\_\_\_ a network of wind turbines in this area on June 28<sup>th</sup>.

**VI. Turn the following sentences into *the passive*.**

1. They will install solar panels on the roof of our house next week.

2. Will the plumber check cracks on the water pipes in two days?

3. They won't show the film on types of future energy sources next Friday.

---

4. They will destroy the old thermal power plant at the end of this year.

---

5. We will be using biogas for cooking and heating at this time next month.

---

6. People won't burn fossil fuels for energy in the future.

---

7. Shall we reduce our electricity bills to 20% in five months?

---

8. We will be providing electricity this time next year.

---

9. They will increase the tax on petrol to 15% next September.

---

10. We shall replace ordinary 100-watt light bulbs with energy-saving ones.

---

**VII. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.**

1. We will cut down on the use of natural gas because it is \_\_\_\_\_ and harmful to the environment.

- A. plenty      B. limited      C. available      D. abundant

2. In many countries electricity, gas and water are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sales      B. consumers      C. necessities      D. appliances

3. Low energy light bulbs should be used to \_\_\_\_\_ electricity.

- A. spend      B. buy      C. convert      D. save

4. All the houses in our village will be \_\_\_\_\_ by solar energy.

- A. heated      B. heightened      C. frozen      D. widened

5. If we go on \_\_\_\_\_ electricity, we will have to pay a lot next month.

- A. wasting      B. increasing      C. turning on      D. making

6. We must \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of water our family use every day.

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



7. Which of the following is NOT renewable source of energy?  
A. hydro      B. solar      C. wind      D. coal

8. Nuclear energy is \_\_\_\_\_, but it is dangerous.  
A. renewable      B. fossil fuel  
C. non-renewable      D. natural resource

9. Some new energy-saving bulbs \_\_\_\_\_ in the dining room.  
A. will put      B. will be putting  
C. will be put      D. will be put

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

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

Although the world's energy resources have (1)\_\_\_\_\_ many millions of years to produce, we are quickly beginning to (2)\_\_\_\_\_ these supplies. Recently a UN committee reported that the world's oil and gas supplies (3)\_\_\_\_\_ last about 100 years if they were (4)\_\_\_\_\_ carefully. The report stated that (5)\_\_\_\_\_ would be enough oil and gas (6)\_\_\_\_\_ a century only if the present (7)\_\_\_\_\_ could be controlled. If the demand continued to grow, the report said that fuel supplies would (8)\_\_\_\_\_ for less than forty years. (9)\_\_\_\_\_ to the report, governments must now take steps to control the amounts of fossil fuel (10)\_\_\_\_\_ are used.

- |             |            |            |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. taken | B. spent   | C. used    | D. got     |
| 2. A. end   | B. exhaust | C. finish  | D. destroy |
| 3. A. will  | B. would   | C. can     | D. should  |
| 4. A. use   | B. using   | C. used    | D. usage   |
| 5. A. it    | B. this    | C. they    | D. there   |
| 6. A. in    | B. for     | C. since   | D. at      |
| 7. A. want  | B. ask     | C. require | D. demand  |

- |                   |             |              |           |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 8. A. last        | B. lengthen | C. grow      | D. widen  |
| 9. A. In addition | B. Together | C. According | D. Follow |
| 10. A. it         | B. which    | C. who       | D. where  |

**IX. Read the passage below and choose one correct answer for each question.**

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

However, many people do not approve of using nuclear power because it is very dangerous. What would happen if there were a serious nuclear accident? Radioactivity causes cancer and may badly affect the future generations.

The most effective thing is that we should use natural resources as economically as possible.

1. How much fuel is left?

- A. No one knows exactly.
- B. It will never be used up.
- C. There is a lot of fuel.
- D. Let's use it as much as we would like.

2. We should use coal, oil, and gas \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. as much as possible
- B. carelessly
- C. as economically as possible
- D. all are incorrect

3. According to Professor Marvin Burnham, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nuclear power is the only alternative
- B. we have to conserve coal, oil, and gas
- C. A and B are incorrect
- D. A and B are correct

4. According to the passage, using nuclear power is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. safe      B. cheap      C. interesting      D. dangerous
5. Radioactivity from nuclear power \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is necessary to cure diseases  
 B. can have good effects on the future generations  
 C. alters a new kind of energy  
 D. causes cancer and has bad effects on the future generations.

**X. Each sentence below contains an error. Underline it and write the correct answer in the space provided.**

1. Next week new glass will be installing in the windows to stop heat escaping.	1. _____
2. At this time in next two months, we are going to have a free solar shower.	2. _____
3. They will be organised a workshop about clean and safe energy sources next Wednesday.	3. _____
4. We will be replacing coal and natural gas for heating by solar energy at the end of next year.	4. _____
5. Our house will provide with biogas and low energy light bulbs next month.	5. _____

**XI. Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2 - 5 words in total).**

*Example:*

0. *My house has a small garden.*

**is**    *There \_\_\_\_\_ my house.*

*Answer: 0. is a small garden in*

1. They will rebuild the power station at the beginning of next year.  
**rebuilt**    The power station \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning of next year.

2. Solar panels will be put in the back yard next Saturday.

**put** They \_\_\_\_\_ in the back yard next Saturday.

3. I will be with my brother in Son La Hydro Power Plant at this time next week.

**staying** At this time next week \_\_\_\_\_ my brother in Son La Hydro Power Plant.

4. A test on sources of energy will be taken at 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

**taking** We \_\_\_\_\_ on sources of energy at 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

5. We shall be using wind power at this time next year.

**used** Wind power \_\_\_\_\_ at this time next year.

## XII. Use the words given to write a note about saving energy.

### Five Easy Ways to Save Energy

- Save / energy / one / best / way / conserve / natural / resources //

- There / many / thing / do / home / help / family / more / energy / efficient //

1. Turn / all / light / every / time / leave / room //

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

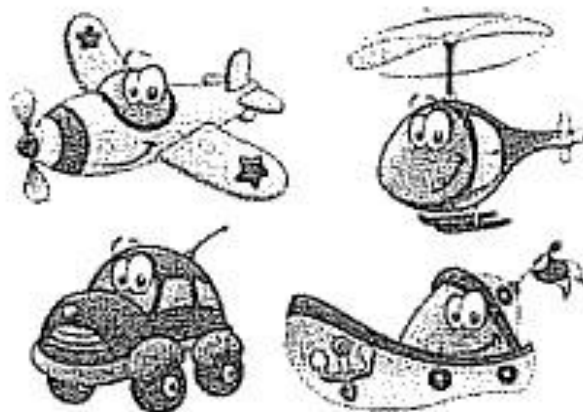
3. Not leave / fridge / open / cold air / escape / use / lot / electricity //

4. Take / short / shower / instead / long / bath / help / save //

5. Plant / tree / create / shade / around / house / help / keep / cool //



# TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE



## LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Travelling in the future

Phonetics:

Raising and falling intonation for questions

Grammar:

- *Will* for future prediction
- Possessive pronouns

Vocabulary:

- Means of transport in the future
- Words of movement

Skills:

- Talking about travelling in the future
- Giving facts and opinions

## PRACTICE

**I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.**

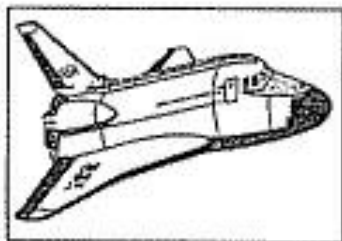
- |                        |                      |                     |                       |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. spac <u>e</u>    | B. pack              | C. sa <u>f</u> e    | D. ma <u>k</u> e      |
| 2. A. lo <u>o</u> k    | B. scoo <u>t</u> er  | C. mo <u>o</u> n    | D. fo <u>o</u> d      |
| 3. A. bu <u>t</u> ton  | B. fu <u>n</u> ny    | C. su <u>cc</u> ess | D. fu <u>n</u> ction  |
| 4. A. me <u>a</u> n    | B. ple <u>a</u> sant | C. ea <u>s</u> y    | D. he <u>a</u> t      |
| 5. A. po <u>p</u> ular | B. flo <u>p</u>      | C. ho <u>v</u> er   | D. pro <u>g</u> ramme |

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

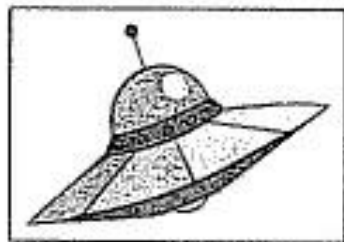
- |                  |               |                |               |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. believe    | B. avoid      | C. prefer      | D. happen     |
| 2. A. expensive  | B. wonderland | C. favourite   | D. driverless |
| 3. A. system    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

**III. Put the words in the box under the appropriate pictures.**

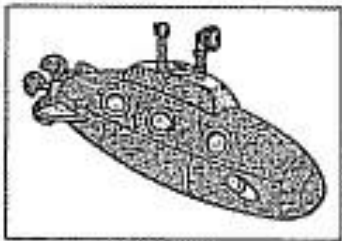
balloon      flying car      submarine      glider      UFO  
airship      rocket      space shuttle      airplane      helicopter



1. \_\_\_\_\_



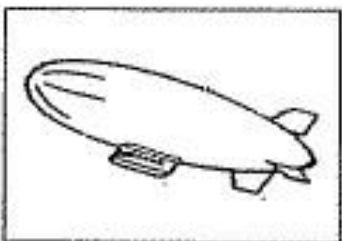
6. \_\_\_\_\_



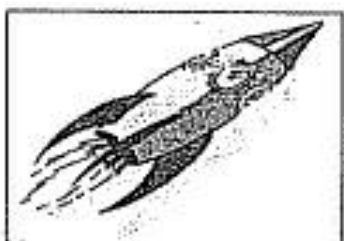
2. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



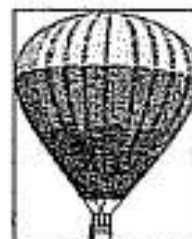
4. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.**

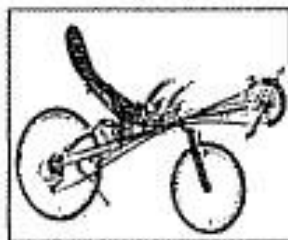
1. Tom rode his bike _____ and had an accident.	CARE
2. We couldn't see the airplane because it _____ behind the cloud.	APPEAR
3. We are talking about the real _____ of flying cars.	EXIST
4. I don't think it will come true soon; however, your idea is really _____.	IMAGINE
5. Thomas Edison is one of the greatest _____ in history.	INVENT
6. The hover scooter is our new _____. It can float above the ground and travel at 50 kph.	CREAT
7. I like travelling by motorbike, but it is _____ in bad weather.	PLEASE
8. SSS is a sky _____ system; it'll stop everyone from crashing.	SAFE
9. Bob feels very tired after two continuous nights of _____.	SLEEP
10. Many streets will be _____ at the beginning of next year.	WIDE

V. Look at the pictures and use the words given to write the sentences with possessive pronouns.



This  
I

1a. \_\_\_\_\_



That  
he

1b. \_\_\_\_\_



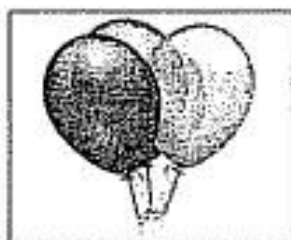
white  
we

2a. \_\_\_\_\_



red  
they

2b. \_\_\_\_\_



these  
she

3a. \_\_\_\_\_



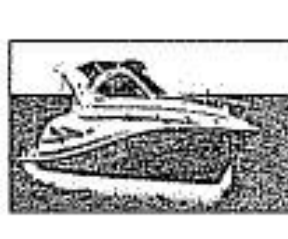
Those  
my  
sister

3b. \_\_\_\_\_



small  
Mary

4a. \_\_\_\_\_



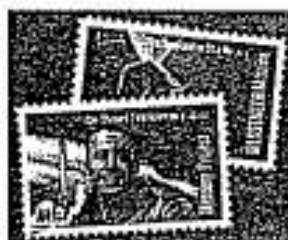
big  
Ross

4b. \_\_\_\_\_



Australian  
you

5a. \_\_\_\_\_



American  
Trung and Binh

5b. \_\_\_\_\_

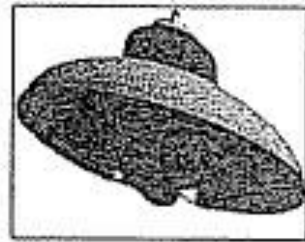


**VI. Look at the pictures and use the words given to write sentences with will (✓) or won't (X).**



People use  near future

1a. \_\_\_\_\_



People fly  near future

1b. \_\_\_\_\_



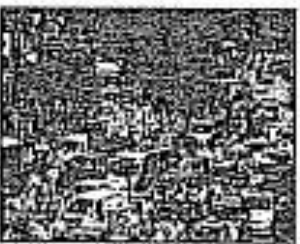
John ride  work tomorrow

2a. \_\_\_\_\_



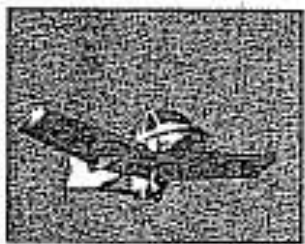
John pedal  work tomorrow

2b. \_\_\_\_\_



More traffic jam  ground

3a. \_\_\_\_\_



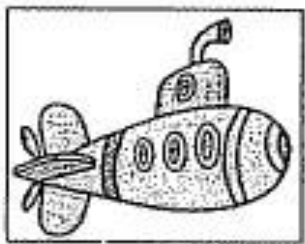
Traffic jam  sky

3b. \_\_\_\_\_



Sail  Sydney

4a. \_\_\_\_\_



Travel  Sydney submarine

4b. \_\_\_\_\_



Mr. Brown  go work driverless car

5a. \_\_\_\_\_



Mr. Brown  drive work

5b. \_\_\_\_\_

**VII. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.**

1. You can use a jet pack to \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere easily.  
A. drive      B. sail      C. ride      D. fly
2. The driver pulls the handle of the Segway to go back or \_\_\_\_\_  
it to go forward.  
A. pushes      B. brakes      C. circles      D. turns
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ makes you disappear and then you reappear in  
another place seconds later.  
A. scooter      B. monowheel      C. teleporter      D. spaceship
4. The cars which are generated by solar energy are called \_\_\_\_\_  
cars.  
A. solar-wasted      B. solar-powered  
C. solar-friendly      D. solar-daily
5. The driver sits inside the wheel of the monowheel and \_\_\_\_\_  
to go forward.  
A. pedals      B. floats      C. presses      D. hovers
6. An aircraft without a human pilot aboard is called a \_\_\_\_\_  
aircraft.  
A. pilotless      B. single-pilot  
C. double-piloted      D. three-piloted
7. The black hover scooter is Tom's; \_\_\_\_\_ is red.  
A. I      B. me      C. my      D. mine
8. This is \_\_\_\_\_ smart vehicle; \_\_\_\_\_ is over there.  
A. her – our      B. her – ours      C. hers – ours      D. hers – our
9. I think means of transport in the future \_\_\_\_\_ petrol.  
A. aren't using      B. aren't going to use  
C. won't use      D. won't be using
10. At this time next month, we \_\_\_\_\_ the new flying boat.  
A. are testing      B. are going to test  
C. will test      D. will be testing

**VIII. Fill each numbered blank with a suitable word to finish the passage.**

**Non-Stop MTR System (The Train That Never Stops)**

The developer of the Non-Stop MTR system believes that (1) \_\_\_\_\_ greatest inefficiencies when it comes to train travel is the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that trains have to stop to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ people up.

The 'train that never stops' has pods (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the roof that passengers can enter or (5) \_\_\_\_\_. At each stop, the pod with the people disembarking is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ at the station, while the pod on the platform filled with waiting (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is picked up, all without the train having to stop.

These non-stop trains would (8) \_\_\_\_\_ time, as those minutes spent waiting at each station have a habit of adding up to hours at the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of the day and they would save energy. The constant acceleration and deceleration that trains go through each time they stop at a station requires a huge (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of power.

**IX. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.**

**How does a rocket get to outer space?**

A rocket uses fuel to make power for the engine. The fuel is set on fire inside the rocket. As the fuel burns, it creates gases that have great pressure. These gases are blasted out of the rocket engines.

These gases all go out the bottom of the rocket engine where it is open. They come out so fast and with so much power that the rocket is pushed up. It is pushed up so hard that the rocket overcomes the force of gravity, which tries to keep everything on the ground. The force that pushes up against the front of the rocket is called thrust.

Unlike an airplane, a rocket does not use wings to help it fly. It just uses the power and force created by the burning fuel to make enough thrust.

1. Where is the fuel set on fire?

2. How do the gases come out to make the rocket be pushed up?

3. What does the force of gravity try to do?

4. What is thrust?

5. What does an airplane use to help it fly?

**X. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.**

1. My jet pack is on the ground and her is on the table.

A                      B                      C                      D

2. I think more people will be using skycycling tubes in the future.

A                      B                      C                      D

3. This is Mr and Mrs Evers' house and those are theirs children.

A                      B                      C                      D

4. My brother will pedal his monowheel to work at this time next week.

A                      B                      C                      D

5. Will we travelling in driverless and high-speed cars in the future?

A                      B                      C                      D

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

1. These are our pictures.

These pictures \_\_\_\_\_

2. It is Julia's thirteenth birthday next Friday.

Julia \_\_\_\_\_

3. Is your motorbike black, Peter?

Is the \_\_\_\_\_

4. That is not his invention.

That invention \_\_\_\_\_

5. They predict a 10% car price increase.

They predict that \_\_\_\_\_

## XII. Use the words given to write a passage about solar-powered cars.

### Solar-powered Cars

#### General description:

- Cars / power / solar energy / call / solar-powered cars / solar cars

- Have / many / similarity / regular car /

- Have / motor / steering wheel / seats / brakes / ....

- Use / solar cells / surface / produce / electricity / make / motor / turn / turns / wheels

#### Advantages:

- Unlike / regular cars / able / utilize / full power / any speed

- Not / require / expense / run

- Quiet / not make / pollution

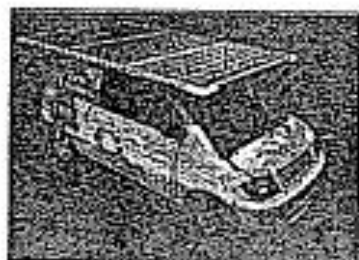
#### Disadvantages:

- Not / have / speed / power / regular cars
- Only operate / limited distances / if / no sun / very little / sun light /

- Expensive (good car / cost  $\geq$  \$200,000)

#### Conclusion:

- Why solar car not popular?



## UNIT 12

# AN OVERCROWDED WORLD



### LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

An overcrowded world

Phonetics:

Review: word stress

Grammar:

- Review: comparison of quantifiers
- Tag questions

Vocabulary:

- Words describing overcrowded places
- Effects of overcrowding

Skills:

- Talking about the causes and effects of overcrowding

### PRACTICE

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

- |                  |                |               |              |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. standard   | B. tourist     | C. disease    | D. service   |
| 2. A. experience | B. atmosphere  | C. nutrition  | D. consider  |
| 3. A. population | B. overcrowded | C. economic   | D. community |
| 4. A. narrow     | B. require     | C. enough     | D. affect    |
| 5. A. criminal   | B. average     | C. skyscraper | D. physician |

**II. Read the following sentences and marks (') the stressed syllable in the underlined words. Then put them in the correct column.**

1. There is a lot of traffic on the highway today.
2. The population of this city will increase to 20 million in 2020.
3. It's dangerous for foreigners to visit the slums.
4. Can I picture you as a successful businessman?
5. Overpopulation is causing more problems than we can imagine.
6. I will present my ideas to the company tomorrow.
7. Life in the city is more difficult than they expected.
8. There is no record of infant death rate in this city.
9. There are ten millionaires living in this area.
10. Viet Nam exports a lot of rice and rubber.

Stress on 1 <sup>st</sup> syllable (● - -)	Stress on 2 <sup>nd</sup> syllable ( - ● -)	Stress on 3 <sup>rd</sup> syllable ( - - ●)

**III. Put the words in the box under the appropriate pictures.**

*hungry*      *slums*      *rich*      *criminal*      *overcrowded*  
*spacious*      *peaceful*      *polluted*      *poor*      *skyscrapers*



1. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_



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

1. The beaches in Viet Nam are really _____ and beautiful.	PEACE
2. That area is very dangerous for tourists. There are many _____ activities there.	LAW
3. _____ is still a major problem in most big cities.	POOR
4. Lack of education has caused many teenagers to become _____.	CRIME
5. Living in the slums is _____ and unsafe.	HEALTH
6. _____ (or the state of having no home) is a significant social issue worldwide.	HOME
7. In this city, only a small number of people are _____, with high living standards in the city.	WEALTH
8. The infant _____ rate in many countries in Africa is still very high.	DIE
9. Life in the city is more _____ than that in the countryside.	STRESS
10. The healthcare system in this city is very bad. There are only 13 _____ out of 100,000 residents.	PHYSICS

**V. Complete each of the following sentences with a correct question tag.**

1. I think that is an overcrowded bus, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Your grandparents don't prefer living in the city, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. The tourists will never be allowed to visit the slums again, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. I'm unable to solve that problem alone, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Dharavi used to be a fishing village with only three thousand people, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Her brother has lived in Jakarta for more than ten years, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. These houses cannot provide enough accommodation, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. His sister works for a big foreign company in the city, \_\_\_\_\_?

9. There were nearly one million people living in this city in 2010,  
\_\_\_\_\_?

10. You and I shouldn't go to those streets when it turns dark,  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**VI. Read the information below about New York and Tokyo then complete sentences. Use the words in the box. Each word can be used more than once.**

*more higher lower less fewer*

### New York



Number of billionaires: **51**

Average minimum temperature:

**8.8 °C**

Average maximum temperature:

**17.1 °C**

Rainy days in a year: **121.9**

Unemployment rate: **7.8%**

Population density: **10,518 people/**

**km<sup>2</sup>**

Income inequalities: **0.47**

Inhabitants: **8.24 million**

Population growth: **0.9%**

Average earnings: **5,448\$/month**

### Tokyo



Number of billionaires: **11**

Average minimum temperature:

**12.9 °C**

Average maximum temperature:

**19.9 °C**

Rainy days in a year: **114**

Unemployment rate: **4.6%**

Population density: **6,000 people/**

**km<sup>2</sup>**

Income inequalities: **0.25**

Inhabitants: **13.18 million**

Population growth: **0.77%**

Average earnings: **3,360\$/month**

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ billionaires living in New York than in Tokyo.
2. The average minimum temperature in New York is \_\_\_\_\_ than that in Tokyo.
3. The average maximum temperature in Tokyo is \_\_\_\_\_ than that in New York.
4. Tokyo has \_\_\_\_\_ rainy days in a year than New York.
5. The unemployment rate in Tokyo is \_\_\_\_\_ than that in New York.
6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people per square kilometre in Tokyo than in New York.
7. The income inequalities in New York are \_\_\_\_\_ than those in Tokyo.
8. New York has \_\_\_\_\_ population than Tokyo.
9. The population growth in Tokyo is \_\_\_\_\_ than that in New York.
10. People in Tokyo earn \_\_\_\_\_ per month than those in New York.

**VII. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.**

1. Overpopulation problems \_\_\_\_\_ both the rich and the poor.  
A. cause    B. reduce    C. happen    D. affect
2. The major cause of death for children living in the slums is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. immigration                      B. malnutrition  
C. density                              D. illiteracy
3. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ in the city. Some rich people live in large villas, while many poor people live in small slums.  
A. spacious    B. healthy    C. diverse                      D. equal
4. Some poor people may \_\_\_\_\_ crime when they need money.  
A. commit    B. accept    C. involve                      D. arrive
5. The city has to find \_\_\_\_\_ to homeless people immediately.  
A. calories    B. solutions    C. earnings                      D. systems
6. The immigrants will hardly find accommodation in the city, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. will they    B. won't they    C. will it                      D. won't it

7. Disease spreads more quickly in overcrowded areas, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. isn't it    B. doesn't it    C. is it    D. does it

8. Living in the country is healthier than that in the city because in the countryside, there is \_\_\_\_\_ traffic.

- A. higher    B. fewer    C. more    D. less

9. People move to the city with the hope that they can get \_\_\_\_\_ food and better healthcare.

- A. more    B. bigger    C. less    D. fewer

10. \_\_\_\_\_ accidents were recorded this year than that year; 23 cases compared to 42 cases.

- A. Less    B. More    C. Fewer    D. Lower

**VIII. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.**

Overpopulation is an undesirable condition where the number of existing human population (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the carrying capacity of Earth. Overpopulation is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by a number of factors such as reduced mortality rate, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ medical facilities, and depletion of precious resources.

The effects of overpopulation are quite severe. One of these is rise in unemployment. When a country (4) \_\_\_\_\_ overpopulated, it gives rise to unemployment as there are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ jobs to support a large number of people. Rise in unemployment gives rise to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ as people will steal various items to feed their family and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ them basic amenities of life.

High cost of living is another effect. As difference (8) \_\_\_\_\_ demand and supply continues to expand due to overpopulation, it raises the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of various commodities including food, shelter and healthcare. This means that people have to pay (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to survive and feed their families.

- |                 |             |              |              |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. grows     | B. exceeds  | C. domains   | D. increases |
| 2. A. caused    | B. produced | C. built     | D. consisted |
| 3. A. worse     | B. lower    | C. better    | D. higher    |
| 4. A. makes     | B. engages  | C. gains     | D. becomes   |
| 5. A. fewer     | B. less     | C. more      | D. further   |
| 6. A. wealth    | B. poverty  | C. crime     | D. order     |
| 7. A. purchase  | B. provide  | C. present   | D. prevent   |
| 8. A. among     | B. above    | C. between   | D. behind    |
| 9. A. standards | B. numbers  | C. qualities | D. prices    |
| 10. A. less     | B. more     | C. fewer     | D. smaller   |

**IX. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.**

The Philippines has one of the fastest growing populations in Southeast Asia. From having fifty million inhabitants in 1980, the Philippines today is home to around ninety-eight million people with 12 million living in Manila only.

Manila, the Philippine capital, is one of the most overpopulated places on earth. There are few other areas where so many people live so closely together: On average there are 66,140 people per square kilometre, but in some slum regions there are as many as 90,000 people living per square kilometre.

The world overpopulation is a growing and complex problem. But for the residents of Manila the result is quite simple. They are running out of space. Families live in home-made shacks built in cemeteries, or between railroad tracks or under bridges. They live wherever they can find some space. Even the city's toxic garbage dumps are home to people who eat, sleep and live surrounded by rotting trash. With so many residents, the city's resources are strained to the limit. Large parts of Manila's 12 million residents lack clean drinking water, work, and access to healthcare and education.

1. What was the population of the Philippines in 1980?

2. How many inhabitants are there in Manila?

3. What is the average density in Manila?

4. Where do homeless people in Manila live?

5. What do most of Manila's residents lack?

**X. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.**

1. We prefer living in the countryside because it has fewer pollution than the city.

A

B

C

D

2. Their children have never been given new clothes before, haven't they?

A

B

C

D

3. There are more opportunities to find jobs in Hong Kong as in Bangkok.

A

B

C

D

4. Your unde works in Hà Noi for one year and then moved to Da Nang, didn't he?

A

B

C

D

5. There used to be less unemployed people in this city five years ago.

A

B

C

D

**XI. Using the word given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first. Do not change the word given.**

1. New York has more billionaires than Tokyo.

FEWER

2. A group of foreigners visited the slums last week, didn't they? VISIT

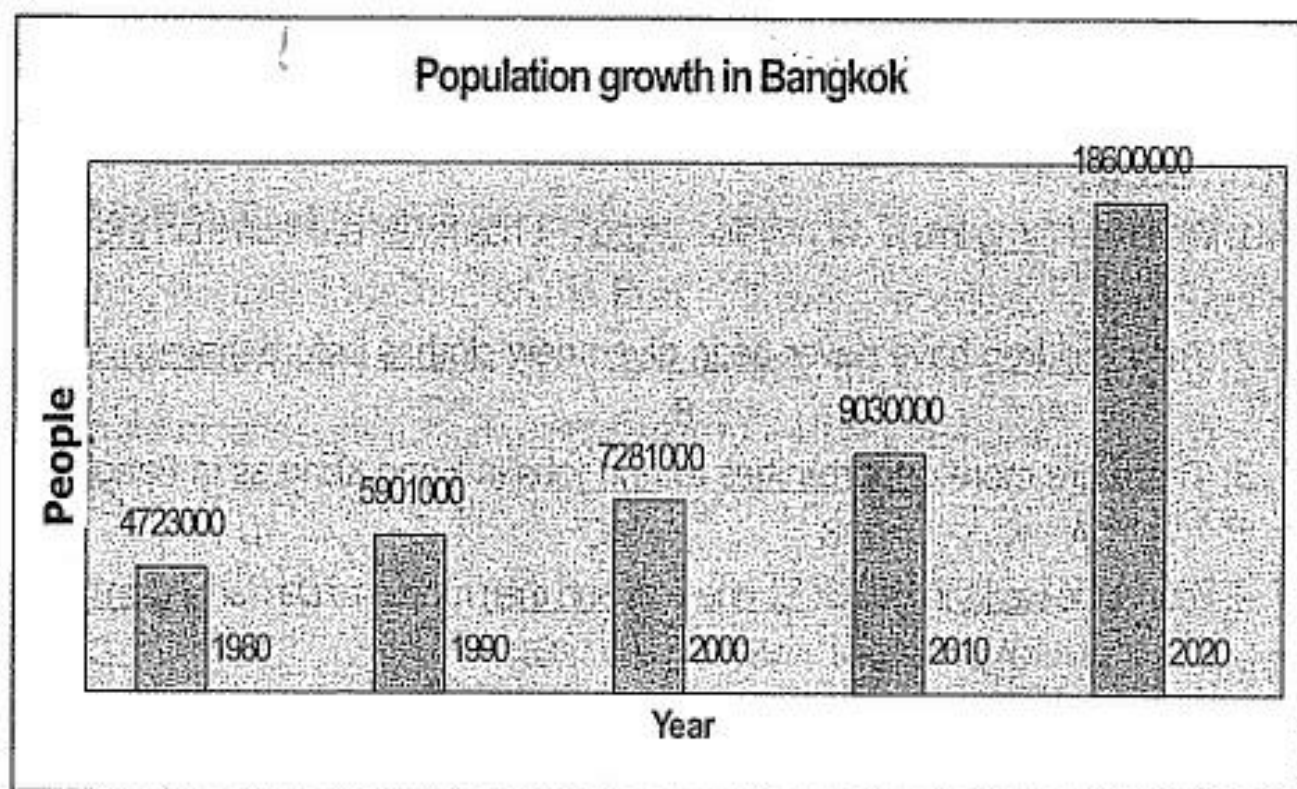
3. The countryside doesn't suffer as much pollution as the city.

LESS

4. Does overpopulation cause a lot of social problems in this area? CAUSES

5. Jakarta doesn't have as many skyscrapers as Shanghai. MORE

**XII. Look at the chart below and use the following information to write a short paragraph of around 60 words to describe the population growth in Bangkok.**



- Bangkok / capital / most populous / Thailand
- Population in 2010 / population in 2000
- Population in 1980 / population in 1990
- Population in 2020 (estimate)

# FINAL TEST 1

Time allotted: 60 min.

## I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line. (1 p)

1. A. abundant      B. travelling      C. character      D. biogas
2. A. diverse      B. drive      C. invention      D. crime
3. A. prediction      B. poverty      C. question      D. future
4. A. convenient      B. social      C. ocean      D. special
5. A. designs      B. sails      C. pedals      D. pollutes

## II. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence. (2 p)

1. Remember not to park in front of a zebra \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. crossing    B. cross    C. crossed    D. across
2. \_\_\_\_\_ we lost the game, we were happy that we played well.  
A. Although    B. Because    C. If \_\_\_\_\_    D. Nevertheless
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ drink water from the tap without boiling it first.  
A. never should      B. should never  
C. should not to      D. not should
4. Van Gogh was famous for his \_\_\_\_\_ of the countryside around Arles in the south of France.  
A. portraits      B. watercolours  
C. landscapes      D. crayons
5. "Recycling" means creating new products from \_\_\_\_\_ materials.  
A. use    B. using    C. used    D. to use
6. While formerly a member of the sports club, Mr. Teeters \_\_\_\_\_ tennis there regularly.  
A. is used to playing      B. used to play  
C. was used to play      D. used to playing



7. Drinking and driving is one of the most common \_\_\_\_\_ of traffic accidents.

A. reasons    B. effects    C. sources    D. causes

8. Solar energy - one type of \_\_\_\_\_ sources – is being used more and more.

A. renewable                      B. non-renewable

C. renewing                      D. renewed

9. - "Does that red motorbike belong to your mother?"

- "No, \_\_\_\_\_ is white."

A. she            B. her            C. hers            D. mine

10. Overpopulation causes a lot of problems, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. isn't it    B. doesn't it    C. do they    D. don't they

### III. Find a word that does not belong in each line. (1 p)

1. A. comedy                      B. documentary                      C. animation    D. thrilling

2. A. satisfying                      B. frighten                      C. surprising    D. confused

3. A. Thanksgiving                      B. Carnival                      C. Brazilian    D. Halloween

4. A. celebrate                      B. review                      C. obey            D. choose

5. A. flight                      B. airplane                      C. motorbike    D. boat

### IV. Choose the correct option for each blank to complete the passage. (1 p)

In the modern world, people depend on energy to power their everyday lives. A wide range of power-run devices and modern conveniences (1) \_\_\_\_\_, and although it may seem that we will not be in danger of living without those conveniences, the fact is that many supplies of energy are running out rapidly. Scientists are constantly (2) \_\_\_\_\_ new sources of energy to keep modern society running. Whether future populations will continue to enjoy the benefits of abundant energy will depend (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the success of this search.

Coal, oil, and natural gas are now being used widely. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, these supplies are limited, and they are a major source of pollution. Therefore, the

existing alternative energy sources must be improved or further explored and developed. These include nuclear, water, solar, and wind power, as well as energy from new, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ types of fuels. Each of these, however, has advantages and disadvantages.

- |                    |                  |                 |              |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. are used     | B. used to       | C. are using    | D. use       |
| 2. A. looking into | B. searching for | C. researching  | D. finding   |
| 3. A. on           | B. for           | C. with         | D. in        |
| 4. A. Moreover     | B. Because       | C. Although     | D. However   |
| 5. A. polluting    | B. polluted      | C. nonpolluting | D. pollution |

**V. Put the verbs in brackets in their correct form (active or passive) to complete the sentences. (2 p)**

1. Don't worry. If we (not understand) \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson, the teacher (explain) \_\_\_\_\_ it again.
2. Nothing (do) \_\_\_\_\_ till they reach a decision.
3. - "Where is Tim going to meet us?"  
- "He (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ for us when our train arrives. I am sure he (stand) \_\_\_\_\_ on the platform when we pull into the station."
4. The new museum (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ by millions of people so far.
5. His English (improve) \_\_\_\_\_ greatly since he (move) \_\_\_\_\_ to Australia.
6. - "Excuse me, which movie are you waiting for?"  
- "We (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ for the new Stars Wars movie. In fact, we (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ here for more than five hours."

**VI. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions. (1 p)**

The idea of a driverless car is not new. Now there are already cars on the road that can park themselves. But a truly self-driving car, one that can drive itself, is being tested by scientists and engineers.

Self-driving cars have already tested on public roads. These cars not only record images of the road, but their computerised maps view road signs, find alternative routes and see traffic lights even before they are seen by a person. By using radars and cameras, the cars can analyse information about their surroundings faster than a human can.

In some of the tests, the car learn the details of a road by driving on it several times, and when it is time to drive itself, it can identify when there are pedestrians crossing and then stops to let **them** pass by. Self-driving cars could make transport safer for all of us by eliminating the cause of most of today's accidents.

Although self-driving cars may seem far off, some people believe that there will be driverless cars in showrooms in about 10 years.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A. Self-driving car: a far off image
  - B. The prospect of driverless cars
  - C. Computerised maps in cars
  - D. Safer transport in the future
2. Now there are already cars on the road that can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. park themselves
  - B. record images of the road
  - C. learn the details of a road
  - D. actually drive themselves
3. How can the tested cars analyse information about their surroundings?
  - A. By viewing road signs
  - B. By seeing traffic lights quickly
  - C. By using radars and cameras
  - D. By driving on it several times
4. The underlined word "them" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. tests
  - B. details
  - C. times
  - D. pedestrians
5. In about a decade's time, we may see \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. self-driving cars being tested
  - B. driverless cars in a far-off place
  - C. self-driving cars in showrooms
  - D. much safer cars

**VII. Fill each of the gaps with a word/ phrase from the box to complete the passage. (1 p)**

*because of*      *resources*      *is needed*  
*negative impact*      *ever-growing population*

Overpopulation affects not only the standard of living, but also the environment. Every person on the planet takes up space, but space (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for farmland, and forests. People produce wastes and pollution that flow into water systems, and animal habitats, polluting water, and killing wildlife. Many people cannot bathe or brush their teeth (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the polluted water in their land.

Forests are being cut down as more wood and land is needed to support our (3) \_\_\_\_\_. The loss of these forests leads to extinction of plants and animals. These plants could contain cures for diseases that will never be found.

Urban areas are expanding, and so polluting the air and water systems. These areas deplete the Earth's (4) \_\_\_\_\_, and billions of hectares of farming land have already been lost. These really have a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on people and on the health of our planet.

**VIII. Finish the second sentence in each pair, so that it has similar meaning to the first one, using the beginning given. (1 p)**

1. Why don't you start to run and see if that helps you to lose weight?  
You should \_\_\_\_\_
2. They have chosen John for the school's football team.  
John has \_\_\_\_\_
3. It is very noisy in the city but we enjoy living there.  
Although \_\_\_\_\_
4. The failure of the team caused us great disappointment.  
We were \_\_\_\_\_
5. The guide speaks too quickly for me to understand.  
The guide doesn't \_\_\_\_\_

# FINAL TEST 2

## (Advanced)

Time allotted: 90 min.

### I. Find the word A, B, C, or D which has different stress pattern in each line. (1 p)

- |                 |                |               |               |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. exist     | B. avoid       | C. support    | D. notice     |
| 2. A. hungry    | B. disease     | C. spacious   | D. danger     |
| 3. A. favourite | B. pollution   | C. imagine    | D. exhausted  |
| 4. A. energy    | B. plentiful   | C. disappear  | D. celebrate  |
| 5. A. recycle   | B. description | C. contribute | D. atmosphere |

### II. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences. (2 p)

- Traffic reaches its \_\_\_\_\_ between 7 and 8 in the morning.  
A. height    B. peak    C. top    D. jam
- \_\_\_\_\_ of the library, my friend went in.  
A. Coming out    B. When came out  
C. On coming out    D. As I came out
- Many countries are developing high-speed trains as part of their public \_\_\_\_\_ system.  
A. transport    B. travelling    C. carrying    D. road
- Lots of people \_\_\_\_\_ yoga to relax and improve their health.  
A. play    B. take up    C. make    D. practise
- He'll never pass his driving test \_\_\_\_\_ he takes more lessons.  
A. unless    B. if    C. because    D. when
- What will you do if you have an opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_ on a spaceship?  
A. travel    B. come    C. pass    D. move
- "\_\_\_\_\_ tell me the way to The Museum of Fine Arts?"  
- "I'm sorry, I'm a new comer here, too."  
A. Excuse me, can you    B. Sorry, but could you  
C. Excuse me, should you    D. Hey, do you think you can



people started (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar. Stradivarius, the undeniable king of violin makers, could not resist creating a variety of guitars. Also, there was no lack of music written for the instrument. Haydn, Schubert, and others wrote guitar music. When the great musician Beethoven (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to compose music for the guitar, he got angry and refused to do it, but eventually even Beethoven could not (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the challenge. Legend tells us he finally called the guitar a miniature orchestra. Indeed the guitar does sound like a little orchestra! Perhaps that is why in rural areas around the world the guitar (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a source of music for millions to enjoy for long.

**V. Fill each gap with a suitable word to complete the passage. (1 p)**

**The Dead Return**

A festival for the dead is held once a year in Japan. This festival is a cheerful occasion. On this day, the dead are said to return to their homes and they are welcomed by the living. As they are expected to be (1) \_\_\_\_\_ after their long journey, food is laid out for them. Specially-made lanterns are hung outside each house to help the dead to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ their way. All night long, people dance and sing. In the early morning, the food that had been laid out for the dead is thrown (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a river or into the sea as it is considered unlucky for anyone living to eat it. In towns that are near the sea, the tiny lanterns which had been (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in the streets the night before are placed into the water when the festival is over. Thousands of lanterns slowly drift out to sea guiding the dead on their return (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to the other world. This is a moving spectacle, for crowds of people stand on the shore watching the lanterns drifting away until they no longer can be seen.

**VI. Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences. (2 p)**

1. Adults, (include) \_\_\_\_\_ persons over the age of 65, can (low) \_\_\_\_\_ their cholesterol by 40%.

2 After the (music) \_\_\_\_\_ stopped playing, the audience stood and clapped (enthusiasm) \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Only the most talented and capable students can (admit) \_\_\_\_\_ to this university.

4. There is a serious (short) \_\_\_\_\_ of playgrounds for children in big cities.

5. A student at university should attend classes (regular) \_\_\_\_\_ and hand in his (assign) \_\_\_\_\_ on time.

6. It's getting easier for me to write and I make (few) \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes. I am (satisfy) \_\_\_\_\_ with the progress I have made in learning English.

**VII. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions. (1 p)**

There are different ways to keep fit. One of the most important ways is by exercising. Exercising must be done regularly. The amount of exercise done each time is dependent on the free time that a person has. Exercises can be done from twenty minutes to an hour. Sometimes, daily five-minute exercises are just as effective.

Exercising can take place both indoors and outdoors. Those who exercise indoors often **do so** in the comfort of gymnasiums. They train on equipment that has been specifically designed for the different parts of the body. Sometimes, games can also be played indoors. Badminton courts and even some swimming pools are found indoors.

There are many different types of outdoor exercises. These include tennis, cycling and even rock climbing. Most people enjoy outdoor activities because they like being in the Sun or are attracted to its sense of peace and quiet. Yet there are others who like the wind blowing against them. Some of these activities are only suitable for people who love adventure.

The type of exercise a person takes up often depends on his lifestyle and personality. It is important that a person finds an exercise that is suitable for him.

1. According to the passage, why do some people spend less time exercising?
  - A. Five minutes is effective for them.
  - B. They do not have much free time.



- C. Gymnasiums are expensive.
- D. They keep fit not by exercising.

2. Which of the following is not a place for indoor exercise as mentioned in the passage?

- A. Tennis courts
- B. Badminton courts
- C. Swimming pools
- D. Gymnasiums

3. Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. People should exercise from time to time.
- B. Outdoor exercises are more popular than indoor.
- C. Rock climbing is suitable for more adventurous people.
- D. Facilities in gymnasiums are not effective.

4. The highlighted phrase "do so" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. take place
- B. exercise indoors
- C. exercise outdoors
- D. train on equipment

5. Which of the following influences the particular type of exercise a person takes up?

- A. Health
- B. Income
- C. Occupation
- D. Lifestyle

**VIII. Finish the second sentence in each pair, so that it has similar meaning to the first one, using the beginning given and the word in capital letters. (1 p)**

1. Your bicycle is just like the one I used to own. SIMILAR  
I \_\_\_\_\_
2. This sauce hasn't got much flavour, has it? TASTELESS  
This sauce is \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Taking photographs inside the museum is forbidden. NOT  
You \_\_\_\_\_
4. On Saturday night, the roads to the city centre are very busy. TRAFFIC  
There is \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do you find it easy to make friends? GOOD  
Are you \_\_\_\_\_?

# ANSWER KEY

## UNIT 1. MY HOBBIES

### I.

1. B                      2. C                      3. A                      4. D                      5. D

### II.

1. flower                2. burn                3. doctor                4. world                5. first  
6. farmer                7. picture                8. bird                9. Thursday                10. model

/ə/	/ɜ:/
1. flower	2. burn
3. doctor	4. world
6. farmer	5. first
7. picture	8. bird
10. model	9. Thursday

### III.

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. playing chess | 6. doing karate      |
| 2. swimming      | 7. cycling           |
| 3. bird watching | 8. collecting stamps |
| 4. skating       | 9. drawing           |
| 5. singing       | 10. gardening        |

### IV.

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. c (collect dolls)        | 6. i (go sightseeing)              |
| 2. g (take photos)          | 7. d (listen to countryside music) |
| 3. j (do aerobics)          | 8. f (make pottery)                |
| 4. a (watch football match) | 9. b (read detective stories)      |
| 5. h (play the violin)      | 10. e (carve wood)                 |

### V.

1. B                      2. D                      3. C                      4. A                      5. D  
6. B                      7. A                      8. C                      9. B                      10. D

**VI.**

- |              |              |                |            |                |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. collector | 2. creative  | 3. beautiful   | 4. boring  | 5. decorations |
| 6. widens    | 7. wonderful | 8. imagination | 9. musical | 10. pleasure   |

**VII.**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. goes                | 5. does your mother do |
| 2. don't like          | 6. won't play          |
| 3. will take up        | 7. arranging - helps   |
| 4. cooking - preparing | 8. started             |

**VIII.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**IX.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. D | 4. C | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**X.**

- |             |                            |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1. carve    | → 1. carving               |
| 2. not goes | → 2. didn't go/ doesn't go |
| 3. take     | → 3. took                  |
| 4. interest | → 4. is interesting        |
| 5. played   | → 5. will play             |

**XI.**

1. My hobby is collecting glass bottles.
2. Van's brother usually rides his motorbike to work.
3. What is your favourite hobby, Elina?
4. Linh doesn't like playing board games.
5. My sister finds arranging flowers interesting.

**XII. Sample writing.****An Interesting Hobby**

Minh collects stickers and they are beautiful. His huge sticker album is passed around the class during class presentation. There are all sorts of stickers, even stickers from other countries. All the pupils are amazed at his collection. They ask many questions. When Trang sees the stickers, she asks Minh if he is interested in exchanging some stickers. Trang collects stickers too, but she started only a month ago. Minh is more than happy to see Trang's stickers. He even agrees to help her with her collection.

## UNIT 2. HEALTH

### I.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. fan   | 6. van    |
| 2. leaf  | 7. leaves |
| 3. calf  | 8. carve  |
| 4. ferry | 9. very   |
| 5. half  | 10. halve |

### II.

1. Farmer Fred lives on a **farm** with his **family**.
2. My father is packing a volleyball, a **vest** and a **violin**.
3. The chef cut the **beef** with a **knife** and wrapped it in a leaf.
4. Fred lives in a cave and he has no **microwave** and no **stove**.
5. Vanessa takes the food out of the **fridge** with her **fingers**.

### III.

1. C. I have toothache.
2. B. I have a cough.
3. I. I have a sore throat.
4. E. I have a temperature.
5. A. I feel tired.
6. J. I have a headache.
7. G. I have stomachache.
8. H. I feel cold.
9. D. I have earache.
10. F. I have flu.

### IV.

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

### V.

1. Eat less candy.
2. Do more exercise
3. Eat more vegetables,
4. Watch less TV.
5. Sleep more.

6. Eat more fish,
7. Eat less fast food.
8. Try to talk less
9. Drink more warm water.
10. Sunbathe less,

#### VI.

1. I want to be fitter and healthier, so I eat more fruit and vegetables.
2. You have a sunburn, but you don't wear a sun hat.
3. Be careful with what you eat and drink, or you may have an allergy.
4. Tom has a temperature, and he has a sore throat.
5. You are catching flu, but you don't wash your hands very often.

#### VII.

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1/ ___ C _____ | - Were you here last week, Phong?             |
| 2/ ___ H _____ | - No, I wasn't. I didn't feel well.           |
| 3/ ___ F _____ | - Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. What was wrong? |
| 4/ ___ D _____ | - I had a sore throat and a headache.         |
| 5/ ___ A _____ | - Did you go to the doctor's?                 |
| 6/ ___ G _____ | - No, I didn't. I just stayed in bed.         |
| 7/ ___ E _____ | - Do you feel better now?                     |
| 8/ ___ B _____ | - Yes, I'm fine now, thanks.                  |

#### VIII.

- |          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| (1) more | (6) felt          |
| (2) one  | (7) course        |
| (3) for  | (8) bit / little  |
| (4) the  | (9) time / season |
| (5) but  | (10) much         |

#### IX.

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B  |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. B | 9. D | 10. C |

#### X.

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

## XI. (Sample answers)

1. she feels sick.
2. I have an allergy
3. your eyes will be worse.
4. Tom feels tired
5. he has toothache

## XII. Sample writing

1. Last week, my doctor advised me not to swim for a few weeks.
2. He said that my rash was due to the sun and I should stay away from chlorine.
3. I almost broke down when I heard that because my school swimming carnival is just around the corner.
4. I have to give it a miss this year and I feel very blue thinking about it.
5. See you during the December holidays when you come and visit me.

## UNIT 3. COMMUNITY SERVICE

### I.

1. B                      2. A                      3. C                      4. C                      5. D

### II.

1. The King gives Kate some **candies**, a kite and a **cat**.
2. The **frog** jumped from the bag and scared the **goat** and the dog.
3. Parker kicked the **soccer** ball into the **bucket**.
4. Gabby and her **dragon** stopped for a bagel and some **yogurt**.
5. Logan goes to the **grocery** store to get green **grapes**.

### III.

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. plant trees               | 6. collect books       |
| 2. donate blood              | 7. clean up streets    |
| 3. help children do homework | 8. direct the traffic  |
| 4. provide free meals        | 9. help elderly people |
| 5. paint a mural             | 10. recycle rubbish    |

**IV.**

- |                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. organisation           | 6. environmental |
| 2. homeless               | 7. donated       |
| 3. elderly                | 8. beneficial    |
| 4. encourages/ encouraged | 9. disabled      |
| 5. neighbourhood          | 10. voluntary    |

**V.**

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. have offered           | 6. has donated          |
| 2. cleaned                | 7. Has Tom participated |
| 3. Have you ever recycled | 8. didn't start         |
| 4. tutors                 | 9. Do your friends sing |
| 5. Did you provide        | 10. haven't finished    |

**VI.**

1. We haven't completed cleaning up the streets yet because they are very dirty.
2. The children do not have enough warm clothes because their families are very poor.
3. We talk and sing for the elderly people because it makes them happy.
4. We provide evening classes for street children because they do not have opportunity to go to school.
5. You should recycle rubbish because it helps protect the environment.

**VII.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. D | 4. A | 5. D  |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. D | 9. A | 10. B |

**VIII.**

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. was     | → 1. is       |
| 2. gooder  | → 2. better   |
| 3. raising | → 3. to raise |
| 4. our     | → 4. us       |
| 5. on      | → 5. in       |

**IX.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. D | 4. B | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**X.**

1. The adventurous, young people of different nationalities do.
2. There are ten expeditions.
3. It lasts for ten weeks.
4. They help them to do environmental research.
5. You/ We must know English.

**XI.**

1. I have never *Painted a mural over graffiti before.*
2. Mr. Binh has *recycled/ has been recycling rubbish for two years.*
3. Because David *was lazy, he failed the exam.*
4. It's been *five months since they last cleaned up the street.*
5. We began *donating/ to donate books and clothes ten years ago.*

**XII. Sample writing****Helping The Blind**

School was over and Viet was on his way to the library to meet Nam. As he came to the traffic lights, he noticed a blind man waiting to cross the busy road. "It must be so difficult and frightening trying to cross a road that one cannot see," Viet thought to himself. He decided to help the man. Viet walked up to him and asked politely, "Sir, may I help you across the road?" Just then, the lights turned green. Viet held the man by his elbow and guided him safely to the other side. The blind man was very grateful. "Thank you! You are a very kind boy indeed!" (112 words)

**MID-TERM TEST 1**

Time allotted: 60 min.

**I. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)**

1. A                      2. C                      3. D                      4. B                      5. B

**II. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)**

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Have you ever done – joined | 6. have got                  |
| 2. went                        | 7. started – hasn't finished |
| 3. will finish                 | 8. is                        |
| 4. Have you ridden             |                              |
| 5. haven't arrived             |                              |



**III.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. more    2. longer    3. less    4. collecting    5. quieter

**IV.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. A                      2. B                      3. D                      4. A                      5. C

**V.** (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (1) dislike    | (6) effective     |
| (2) sufficient | (7) daily         |
| (3) properly   | (8) Unfortunately |
| (4) speech     | (9) convenient    |
| (5) solution   | (10) healthy      |

**VI.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

- (1) help    (2) and    (3) orphans    (4) have    (5) disadvantaged/ needy

**VII.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. I was standing right next to her, but she didn't recognise me.
2. The road was slippery, so they couldn't drive fast.
3. If you didn't work too fast, you wouldn't make so many mistakes.
4. People admire him because he has talent.
5. Kien asked me to join his volunteer project, and I agreed.

**VIII.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. We should eat a lot of fruit and vegetables every day.
2. Because it rained heavily, we couldn't keep on cleaning the streets.
3. Unless the weather improves, the garden party won't take place.
4. The library lend books to both students and teachers.
5. He plays this piece of music more beautifully than anybody else.

## UNIT 4. MUSIC AND ARTS

**I.**

1. B                      2. D                      3. A                      4. B                      5. C

**II.**

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. measure     | 6. station   |
| 2. electrician | 7. vision    |
| 3. share       | 8. mushrooms |
| 4. conclusion  | 9. delicious |
| 5. paintbrush  | 10. leisure  |

/ʃ/	/z/
2. electrician 3. share 5. paintbrush 6. station 8. mushrooms 9. delicious	1. measure 4. conclusion 7. vision 10. leisure

### III.

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. portrait   | 6. cello        |
| 2. piano      | 7. painting     |
| 3. sculpture  | 8. song writing |
| 4. folk music | 9. puppet       |
| 5. concert    | 10. singer      |

### IV.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. actress     | 6. artist      |
| 2. performance | 7. Photography |
| 3. musical     | 8. originated  |
| 4. exciting    | 9. invitation  |
| 5. pleasure    | 10. necessity  |

### V.

- Classical music is as interesting as folk music.
- The price of this picture is different from (the price of) that picture.
- Mr. Brown speaks the same language as Mrs. Kent (does).
- John didn't go to the concert show last night and Nam didn't either.
- Mr. Phong does not teach the same subject as Mrs. Ha (does).
- I like pop music and my brother does too.
- The colour of this painting is not different from (the colour of) that painting.
- The new sculpture is not as high as the old sculpture.
- Van Gogh's nationality is different from Picasso's (nationality).
- Hoa does not sing as beautifully as her sister (does).

**VI.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. B | 4. D | 5. B  |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. A | 9. C | 10. A |

**VII.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**VIII.**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) are         | (6) schools    |
| (2) course      | (7) interested |
| (3) singing     | (8) can        |
| (4) without     | (9) to         |
| (5) instruments | (10) reflects  |

**IX.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. D | 4. C | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**X.**

1. B (as/ so)
2. D (either)
3. C (as)
4. C (from)
5. D (too)

**XI.**

1. is different from
2. her sister didn't either
3. act as/ so well as
4. her brother is too
5. is the same as

**XII.****William Shakespeare's Biography**

1. William Shakespeare was born on April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1564.
2. He was the eldest son of a wealthy glove maker.
3. In 1582, he married Anne Hathaway and they had three children.
4. In 1588, he moved to London and joined a theatrical company.
5. In 1592, he wrote "Romeo and Juliet".
6. From 1600 to 1601, he wrote "Hamlet".

7. From 1605 to 1606, he wrote "King Lear".
8. In 1611, he retired.
9. In 1613 he returned to his native town of Stratford-upon-Avon.
10. On April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1616 he died and was buried there.

## UNIT 5. VIETNAMESE FOOD AND DRINK

### I.

1. B                      2. D                      3. C                      4. A                      5. B

### II.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. box     | 6. August  |
| 2. quarter | 7. stop    |
| 3. horse   | 8. thought |
| 4. watch   | 9. tall    |
| 5. hot     | 10. course |

/ɒ/	/ɔː/
1. box	2. quarter
4. watch	3. horse
5. hot	6. August
7. stop	8. thought
	9. tall
	10. course

### III.

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a tin of tuna       | 6. a cup of coffee   |
| 2. a box of chocolates | 7. a packet of tea   |
| 3. a bowl of noodles   | 8. a bottle of milk  |
| 4. a can of soda       | 9. a dozen eggs      |
| 5. a glass of water    | 10. a slice of pizza |

### IV.

food	drinks	fruit	vegetables
bread	lemonade	banana	bean
chicken	soda	orange	cabbage
noodles	coffee	apple	lettuce
rice	milk	grape	onion
tofu	tea	pear	pea

**V.**

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

**VI.**

- |        |         |        |         |         |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. a   | 2. some | 3. any | 4. some | 5. an   |
| 6. any | 7. some | 8. any | 9. some | 10. any |

**VII.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. C  |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. B | 10. D |

**VIII.**

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| (1) stand | (6) through |
| (2) in    | (7) it      |
| (3) or    | (8) other   |
| (4) drive | (9) open    |
| (5) few   | (10) prefer |

**IX.**

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

**X.**

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. any             | → 1. some            |
| 2. how many milks  | → 2. how much milk   |
| 3. meats           | → 3. meat            |
| 4. how much apples | → 4. how many apples |
| 5. some            | → 5. any             |
| 6. How many beefs  | → 6. How much beef   |
| 7. a water         | → 7. some water      |
| 8. How much eggs   | → 8. How many eggs   |
| 9. any             | → 9. some            |
| 10. aren't         | → 10. isn't          |

**XI.**

1. I would like half a dozen apples.
2. How much is a bowl of beef noodle soup?
3. Many kinds of food have (got) sugar.
4. There aren't any tomatoes left.
5. Chicken is my sister's favourite food/ meat.

## XII: (Suggested answer)

### Making An Omelette

The first dish I ever prepared was a harm omelette. I set all the ingredients on the table in front of me. Then I cracked the eggs into a bowl and beat them. I also added some pepper and salt. Then, with the frying pan on the stove, I poured in the egg mixture and started frying. I tried to fold the omelette into half but part of it broke. Although my omelette looked a little out of shape, it tasted delicious. (82 words)

## UNIT 6. THE FIRST UNIVERSITY IN VIET NAM

### I.

1. A                      2. C                      3. D                      4. B                      5. C

### II.

1. The children get **cheese** all over their cheeks and **chins**.
2. For one of George's magic tricks, he turned his **pyjamas** into a **gingerbread** man.
3. When the **witch** sat on a **couch**, she had to itch.
4. John bought the **janitor** a pair of jeans and a **jacket**.
5. The teacher is bringing chocolate and **matches** to the **kitchen**.

### III.

1. The Temple of Literature was founded in 1070.
2. The first Doctors' stone tablets were erected in 1484.
3. The One Pillar Pagoda was constructed in 1049.
4. Ha Long Bay was first recognised as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1994.
5. The Imperial Academy was built in 1076.

### IV.

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. opposite    | 6. behind   |
| 2. in front of | 7. in       |
| 3. on          | 8. next to  |
| 4. in front of | 9. between  |
| 5. under       | 10. next to |

**V.**

1. visited
2. was formed – is always considered
3. is studying – is situated
4. has been widened
5. will be established
6. weren't reconstructed
7. are being planted
8. graduated

**VI.**

- |                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. historic/ historical | 6. carefully   |
| 2. surroundings         | 7. erection    |
| 3. recognition          | 8. development |
| 4. cultural             | 9. attraction  |
| 5. success              | 10. educators  |

**VII.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. B  |
| 6. C | 7. A | 8. B | 9. C | 10. D |

**VIII.**

1. The wheel was invented thousands of years ago.
2. Is a statue of Chu Van An being built?
3. Is the Temple of Literature surrounded by four busy streets?
4. Pencils will not/ won't be provided at the test, so please bring your own.
5. We haven't been taught by Mr. Binh since last semester.
6. That experiment is being done by a student teacher.
7. Was this dictionary bought two weeks ago?
8. I am not impressed by Alan's knowledge about science and technology.
9. A new school is going to be built here next year.
10. This computer has been used for two years.

**IX.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**X.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. D | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**XI.**

1. Quang *has been offered the opportunity to study abroad.*
2. Did *they/ people give Tom a lot of presents on his birthday?*
3. You'd *better revise the lesson carefully for the next exam.*
4. Is that course *being taught by Professor Cook this semester?*
5. We cannot *complete the construction of the lecture hall until next month.*

**XII. (Suggested answer)**

My school is called Ngo Sy Lien Lower Secondary School and it is a small school. My school is situated in the suburbs of the city. It is surrounded by many green trees. Many kinds of beautiful flowers are planted in the school yards. The students are taught by good and dedicated teachers. There is good news that the school will be widened next year. At that time the school will be provided with good facilities and modern study equipments. (80 words)

**FIRST-TERM TEST 1**

Time allotted: 60 min.

**I. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. D | 4. A | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**II. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)**

- |                 |                      |                |          |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. age          | 2. voluntary service | 3. comedies    | 4. hobby |
| 5. disabled     | 6. playwright        | 7. constructed | 8. poet  |
| 9. best sellers | 10. speciality       |                |          |

**III. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. C | 4. B | 5. A  |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. C | 9. B | 10. D |

**IV. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. C | 5. A  |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. D | 9. D | 10. A |

**V. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. C | 4. D | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|



**VI.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

(1) moved      (2) musical      (3) one      (4) works      (5) composed

**VII.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. How much (money) is needed for/ to have a good meal in Tokyo?
2. Vacations are supposed to be the time for relaxing.
3. This weather is not suitable for a camping holiday.
4. John is a good football player but he's hopeless to become a coach.
5. It is easy to start a diet, but it is much harder to keep to it.

## FIRST-TERM TEST 2 (Advanced)

Time allotted: 90 min.

**I.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. C                      2. D                      3. C                      4. B                      5. A

**II.** (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)

1. have tried      2. tastes                      3. made                      4. played  
5. will take      6. swallowing              7. is visited              8. are not touched  
9. joined              10. looking/ to look

**III.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. D                      2. A                      3. B                      4. B                      5. C

**IV.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

(1) to      (2) collections      (3) are      (4) century      (5) instruments

**V.** (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)

1. C                      2. A                      3. D                      4. B                      5. B  
6. B                      7. B                      8. D                      9. D                      10. A

**VI.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. B                      2. D                      3. C                      4. A                      5. B

**VII.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. No one in the school plays the guitar better than you (do).
2. He forgot everything about it, and I did, too.
3. Students don't have to wear uniforms at all times.
4. Avoid frying food which can be grilled.
5. If she is lucky, she will win the cookery competition.

**VIII.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

Vivien Leigh (Vivian Mary Hartley) – a famous actress – was born on November 5<sup>th</sup>, 1913, in India. At the age of three, she first appeared on stage. In 1931, she first played in a British film *The Village Squire*, and she had different roles in many films after that. In 1939, she became successful in the film *Gone with the Wind* and won the Academy Award for The Best Actress. Vivien Leigh died on July 7<sup>th</sup>, 1967 at the age of 53 in London.

**UNIT 7. TRAFFIC****I.**

1. D                      2. B                      3. C                      4. A                      5. C

**II.**

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. plane      | 6. train    |
| 2. pencil     | 7. table    |
| 3. heavy      | 8. seatbelt |
| 4. sailor     | 9. bread    |
| 5. helicopter | 10. weight  |

**III.**

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. One-way traffic | 6. Pedestrian crossing    |
| 2. Road works      | 7. No U-turn              |
| 3. No left turn    | 8. Slippery road          |
| 4. Roundabout      | 9. School crossing patrol |
| 5. No stopping     | 10. Crossroads            |

**IV.**

1. C                      2. E                      3. A                      4. D                      5. B

**V.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. D | 4. A | 5. C  |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. D | 9. C | 10. B |

**VI.**

- 1a. My brother used to ride his motorbike to work.  
 1b. Now he drives (a car) to work.  
 2a. Mr. Vinh used to go/ travel/ get to Ho Chi Minh City by train.  
 2b. Now he flies (a plane).

- 3a. Bob and Tina used to walk to school.
- 3b. Now they travel by bus.
- 4a. David used to sail a boat for sightseeing.
- 4b. Now he travels by balloon.
- 5a. Ms. Grey used to cycle to the market.
- 5b. Now she goes by tram.

**VII.**

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

**VIII.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. B | 4. A | 5. B  |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. D | 9. A | 10. C |

**IX.**

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

**X.**

- 1. They went (down the slope) at great speed.
- 2. Because they were going so/very fast (and it was too dangerous to use the breaks).
- 3. They crashed into a fence and a tree.
- 4. They were in great pain. / They were very painful.
- 5. Their parents did.

**XI.**

- 1. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are travelling to Ha Noi by plane now.
- 2. Van used to have a motorbike (but he doesn't any more).
- 3. My father usually drives (his car) to work.
- 4. This part of the city didn't use to have traffic jams.
- 5. I used to go to school on foot when I was young.

**XII.**

- 1. Traffic jam is one of the most common issues in big cities around the world.
- 2. There are too many people using the road and it is one of the main reasons causing traffic jams.
- 3. We can solve the traffic problem by encouraging people to use bicycles rather than cars in short trips.

4. People should use public transports to reduce the number of private vehicles on the road.

5. Moving big companies and factories from cities to the countryside can also help to reduce traffic jams.

## UNIT 8. FILMS

### I.

1. C                      2. A                      3. B                      4. D                      5. A

### II.

1. Dick dumped dirt in his digger.
2. Davy climbed the ladder faster than Peter and Tina.
3. The dog followed the smell to a table by a tent.
4. Tom watched a comedy on TV last night.
5. Daddy looked out the window.
6. At lunchtime, Matea tasted tater tots.
7. We played hide-and-seek, then slid down the slide.
8. A helicopter landed on the top of the building.
9. Matt shined the light in Dad's red car.
10. Cody danced with a Dutch detective.

/t/	/d/	/Id/
dumped	climbed	tasted
watched	followed	landed
looked	played	
danced	shined	

### III.

1. science-fiction
2. comedy
3. thriller
4. animation
5. horror
6. romance
7. musical
8. action
9. western
10. documentary

**IV.**

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. romantic     | 6. terrorists     |
| 2. criticism    | 7. dissatisfied   |
| 3. frightening  | 8. disappointment |
| 4. Actor        | 9. threaten       |
| 5. unsuccessful | 10. violence      |

**V.**

- |                                       |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. (a) interesting (b) interested     | 6. (a) frustrating (b) frustrated |
| 2. (a) irritating (b) irritated       | 7. (a) disturbing (b) disturbed   |
| 3. (a) confusing (b) confused         | 8. (a) convincing (b) convinced   |
| 4. (a) disappointing (b) disappointed | 9. (a) moving (b) moved           |
| 5. (a) reassuring (b) reassured       | 10. (a) depressed (b) depressing  |

**VI.**

1. - Although it was a comedy, almost audience fell asleep.  
- Almost audience fell asleep although it was a comedy.
2. The film was made twenty years ago; however, many people have enjoyed seeing it.
3. - In spite of the fact that she has been nominated for Best Actress five times, she has never won once.  
- In spite of having been nominated for Best Actress five times, she has never won once.
4. This is his first role; nevertheless, his acting is excellent.
5. - Despite the fact that the film didn't receive good investment, it was a great success.  
- Despite not receiving good investment, the film was a great success.

**VII.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. B  |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. B | 10. D |

**VIII.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D | 5. B  |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. C | 9. A | 10. A |

**IX.**

1. D                      2. A                      3. B                      4. A                      5. C

**X.**

1. B (terrified)
2. C (although/ despite the fact that)
3. B (boring)
4. A (Despite/ In spite of)
5. B (shocked)

**XI.**

1. Even though *Tom had to work the next day, he watched films on DVD till midnight.*

2. *We were quite disappointed with the ending of the film.*

3. *Despite her good performance, she didn't receive good comments from critics.*

4. *The comedy was so interesting that we laughed from beginning to end.*

5. - *In spite of being frightened by horror films, I enjoyed watching them.*

- *In spite of the fact that I'm frightened by horror films, I enjoyed watching them.*

**XII. (Suggested answer)****A Film Review**

I recently watched the film, "Monsters Inc." It is a computer animated film produced by Walt Disney.

The main characters in the film are two monsters, Sulley and Mike, and a little girl.

In the film, the monsters collect screams of children because they are the main power source of the monster world. The monsters think that children are dangerous and are frightened when a little girl enters the monster world. Sulley and Mike try to send the girl home but they meet a lot of obstacles in the process.

One of my favourite parts is when the little girl frightens Sulley and Mike. It is funny to see them behaving strangely because of their fear.

I find the film entertaining, funny and heartwarming. (126 words)

## UNIT 9. FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD

### I.

1. B'                      2. C                      3. A                      4. D                      5. A

### II.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. 'August   | 6. pro'test   |
| 2. 'exports  | 7. 'present   |
| 3. im'ports  | 8. 'travelled |
| 4. prog'ress | 9. cam'paign  |
| 5. 'decrease | 10. de'cide   |

Stress on 1 <sup>st</sup> syllable	Stress on 2 <sup>nd</sup> syllable
1. August	3. import (v)
2. export (n)	4. progress (v)
5. decrease (n)	6. protest (v)
7. present (adj)	9. campaign
8. travel	10. decide

### III.

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New Year's Eve       | 6. Tet Holiday        |
| 2. Mid-August Festival  | 7. Thanksgiving       |
| 3. Halloween            | 8. Easter             |
| 4. Christmas            | 9. Water Festival     |
| 5. Running of the Bulls | 10. Carnival of Vince |

### IV.

1. D                      2. B                      3. J                      4. H                      5. I  
6. F                      7. A                      8. G                      9. E                      10. C

### V.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. religious   | 6. attendants  |
| 2. choice      | 7. artistic    |
| 3. organisers  | 8. celebration |
| 4. fascinating | 9. minorities  |
| 5. seasonal    | 10. joyful     |

**VI.**

1. How often is the Flower Festival celebrated?
2. What do you always have on Thanksgiving?
3. Who/ Whom did Peter go to Da Nang with last month?
4. When did they participate in La Tomatina?
5. Whose pictures are these?
6. Where will the Elephant Race Festival be held next year?
7. What colour are the festival organisers' clothes?
8. Why do people organise this festival/ What do people organise this festival for?
9. How did you decide the winners?
10. How long does the festival last?

**VII.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. D | 4. B | 5. A  |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. C | 9. D | 10. A |

**VIII.**

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. one   | 6. door  |
| 2. when  | 7. give  |
| 3. like  | 8. next  |
| 4. their | 9. are   |
| 5. put   | 10. most |

**IX.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. B | 4. A | 5. A  |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. C | 9. B | 10. A |

**X.**

1. They are crowded with people buying last-minute gifts.
2. The northern part of the world does. / It is the northern part of the world.
3. They dream of having a white Christmas.
4. It was written by Irving Berlin.
5. He shares a message of peace and happiness (which all people can joy).

**XI.**

1. Who does this luggage belong to?



2. We spent three months preparing for this festival.
3. What is the price of the entry fee?
4. The festival is held to thank the Rice God for the crop.
5. What are you going to Da Lat in December for?

**XII. (Suggested answer)**

**Songkran Water Festival, Thailand**

The Thai New Year festival falls on some of the hottest days in Thailand. People celebrate this event by throwing water at each other. They use whatever they can get their hands on such as water guns, buckets and hoses. Sometimes chalk or menthol is mixed into the water to create a paste which people smear on each other's faces for good fortune. Elephants can also be seen walking around and splashing off water jets at people.

**MID-TERM TEST 2**

Time allotted: 60 min.

**I. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. A | 4. B | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**II. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. C | 4. B | 5. D  |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. A | 9. B | 10. C |

**III. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**IV. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**V. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**VI. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)**

- |                                       |                          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. departure – mechanical – were told |                          |
| 2. lovely – artistic                  | 3. expression            |
| 4. chaotic - solution                 | 5. performance - critics |

**VII.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. festivities    2. parades    3. costumes    4. dancing    5. fireworks

**VIII.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. The film was not interesting, was it?
2. We used to play these games when we were small.
3. How much did you pay for the first class ticket?
4. How far is it from the village to the beach?
5. Tam's essay was not satisfying.

## UNIT 10. SOURCES OF ENERGY

**I.**

1. A                      2. C                      3. D                      4. B                      5. D

**II.**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 'national   | 6. 'critical    |
| 2. po'lluting  | 7. 'biogas      |
| 3. engi'neers  | 8. con'sumption |
| 4. under'stand | 9. di'oxide     |
| 5. ad'vantages | 10. 'generate   |

Stress on 1 <sup>st</sup> syllable	Stress on 2 <sup>nd</sup> syllable	Stress on 3 <sup>rd</sup> syllable
1. national	2. polluting	3. engineer
6. critical	4. advantage	4. understand
7. biogas	8. consumption	
10. generate	9. dioxide	

**III.**

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. wind power        | 6. solar energy    |
| 2. oil               | 7. light bulb      |
| 3. coal              | 8. hydro power     |
| 4. geothermal energy | 9. natural gas     |
| 5. energy            | 10. carbon dioxide |

**IV.**

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. plentiful       | 6. effective     |
| 2. electricity     | 7. pollution     |
| 3. environmentally | 8. Unfortunately |
| 4. heat            | 9. installation  |
| 5. shortage        | 10. Energetic    |

**V.**

1. will/ shall be putting
2. will be giving
3. will be building
4. will be using
5. will be installing

**VI.**

1. Solar panels will be installed on the roof of our house next week.
2. Will cracks on the water pipes be checked in two days (by the plumber)?
3. The film on types of future energy sources won't be shown next Friday.
4. The old thermal power plant will be destroyed at the end of this year.
5. Biogas will be used for cooking and heating at this time next month.
6. Fossil fuels won't be burned for energy in the future.
7. Will our electricity bills be reduced to 20% in five months?
8. Electricity will be provided this time next year.
9. The tax on petrol will be increased to 15% next September.
10. Ordinary 100-watt light bulbs will be replaced by energy-saving ones.

**VII.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. D | 4. A | 5. C  |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. A | 9. C | 10. D |

**VIII.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. B | 4. C | 5. D  |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. A | 9. C | 10. B |

**IX.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. D | 4. D | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**X.**

1. will be installing → *will be installed*
2. are going to have → *will/ shall be having*
3. will be organised → *will organise*
4. will be replacing → *will replace*
5. will provide → *will be provided*

**XI.**

1. will be rebuilt
2. will put solar panels
3. I will/ shall be staying with
4. will/ shall be taking a test
5. will be used

**XII.****Five Easy Ways to Save Energy**

Saving energy is one of the best ways to conserve natural resources. There are many things you can do at home to help your family become more energy efficient.

1. Turn off all the lights every time you leave the room.
2. Shut down the computer, TV and other electrical stuff when you aren't using it.
3. Don't leave the fridge door open because cold air escapes and this uses a lot of electricity.
4. Taking a short shower instead of a long bath can help save energy.
5. Plant trees because trees create shade around your house and help keep it cool.

**UNIT 11. TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE****I.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**II.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. B | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

### III.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. space shuttle | 6. UFO        |
| 2. submarine     | 7. flying car |
| 3. airship       | 8. rocket     |
| 4. glider        | 9. airplane   |
| 5. helicopter    | 10. balloon   |

### IV.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. carelessly  | 6. creation      |
| 2. disappeared | 7. unpleasant    |
| 3. existence   | 8. safety        |
| 4. imaginative | 9. sleeplessness |
| 5. inventors   | 10. widened      |

### V.

- 1a. This bike/ bicycle is mine.
- 1b. That bike/ bicycle is his.
- 2a. The white car is ours.
- 2b. The red car is theirs.
- 3a. These balloons are hers.
- 3b. Those balloons are my sisters'.
- 4a. The small boat is Mary's.
- 4b. The big boat is Ross'.
- 5a. The Australian stamps are yours.
- 5b. The American stamps are Trung and Binh's.

### VI.

- 1a. People will use flying cars in the near future.
- 1b. People won't fly UFOs in the near future.
- 2a. John will ride his motorbike to work tomorrow.
- 2b. John won't pedal (his bike/ bicycle) to work tomorrow.
- 3a. There will be more traffic jams on the ground.
- 3b. There won't be traffic jams in the sky.
- 4a. They will sail (their boat) to Sydney.
- 4b. They won't travel to Sydney by submarine.
- 5a. Mr. Brown will go to work by driverless car.
- 5b. Mr. Brown won't drive (his car) to work.

**VII.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. A  |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. B | 9. C | 10. D |

**VIII.**

- |         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| 1. the  | 6. left       |
| 2. fact | 7. passengers |
| 3. pick | 8. save       |
| 4. on   | 9. end        |
| 5. exit | 10. amount    |

**IX.**

1. (It is set on fire) inside the rocket.
2. They come out so fast and with so much power.
3. It tries to keep everything on the ground.
4. It is the force that pushes up against the front of the rocket.
5. It uses wings.

**X.**

1. C (hers)
2. B (will use)
3. D (their)
4. A (will be pedalling)
5. A (travel)

**XI.**

1. These pictures are ours.
2. Julia will be thirteen next Friday.
3. Is the black motorbike yours, Peter?
4. That invention is not his.
5. They predict that there will be a 10% car price increase / the car price will increase 10%.

**XII. (Suggested answer)**

Cars powered by solar energy are called solar-powered cars or solar cars. Solar cars have many similarities to the regular cars. They have a motor, steering wheel, seats, brakes and more. Solar-powered cars use solar cells on the surface of the car to produce electricity and the electricity makes the motor turn, and that turns the wheels.

Unlike regular cars, solar-powered cars are able to utilize their full power at any speed. They do not require any expense for running. Moreover, solar cars are quiet and do not make any pollution.

Besides the above advantages, solar-powered cars also have many disadvantages. Solar cars don't have speed or power that regular cars have. Solar-powered cars can only operate for limited distances if there is no sun or very little sun light. Furthermore, solar cars are expensive. A good solar-powered car will cost \$200,000 or more.

The disadvantages of solar-powered cars are the main reasons why they are not popular now.

## UNIT 12. AN OVERCROWDED WORLD

### I.

1. C                      2. B                      3. D                      4. A                      5. D

### II.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. 'highway    | 6. pre'sent      |
| 2. in'crease   | 7. 'difficult    |
| 3. 'foreigners | 8. 'record       |
| 4. 'picture    | 9. millio'naires |
| 5. i'magine    | 10. ex'ports     |

Stress on 1 <sup>st</sup> syllable	Stress on 2 <sup>nd</sup> syllable	Stress on 3 <sup>rd</sup> syllable
1. highway 3. foreigner 4. picture 7. difficult 8. récord (n)	2. increase (v) 5. imagine 6. present (v) 10. export (v)	9. millionaire

### III.

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. rich     | 6. spacious     |
| 2. peaceful | 7. skyscrapers  |
| 3. criminal | 8. poor         |
| 4. polluted | 9. slums        |
| 5. hungry   | 10. overcrowded |

**IV.**

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. peaceful  | 6. Homelessness |
| 2. unlawful  | 7. wealthy      |
| 3. Poverty   | 8. death        |
| 4. criminals | 9. stressful    |
| 5. unhealthy | 10. physicians  |

**V.**

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. isn't it  | 6. hasn't he     |
| 2. do they   | 7. can they      |
| 3. will they | 8. doesn't she   |
| 4. aren't I  | 9. weren't there |
| 5. didn't it | 10. should we    |

**VI.**

- |          |           |           |          |          |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. more  | 2. lower  | 3. higher | 4. fewer | 5. lower |
| 6. fewer | 7. higher | 8. less   | 9. lower | 10. less |

**VII.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B  |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. D | 9. A | 10. C |

**VIII.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. D | 5. A  |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. C | 9. D | 10. B |

**IX.**

1. It was fifty million people/ inhabitants.
2. There are 12 million (inhabitants).
3. It is 66,140 people per square kilometre.
4. They live in home-made shacks built in cemeteries, or between railroad tracks or under bridges. / They live wherever they can find some space.
5. They lack clean drinking water, work, and access to healthcare and education.

**X.**

1. C (less)
2. D (have they)
3. D (than)
4. A (worked)
5. B (fewer)



**XI.**

1. Tokyo has fewer billionaires than New York (does).
2. Did a group of foreigners visit the slums last week?
3. The countryside suffers less pollution than the city (does).
4. Overpopulation causes a lot of social problems in this area, doesn't it?
5. Shanghai has more skyscrapers than Jakarta (does).

**XII. (Suggested answer)**

Bangkok is the capital and the most populous city of Thailand. In 2010, the city had a population of nine million people. That is bigger than in 2000 with over seven million. In 1980, the population of Bangkok was over four million. That was over one million fewer than in 1990 with nearly six million. It is estimated that the population of Bangkok will reach more than eighteen million in 2020. (71 words)

**FINAL TEST 1**

Time allotted: 60 min.

**I. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**II. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. B | 4. C | 5. C  |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. A | 9. C | 10. B |

**III. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)**

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. D (not a type of film)       | 2. B (not an adjective)  |
| 3. C (not a festival)           | 4. D (an irregular verb) |
| 5. A (not a means of transport) |                          |

**IV. (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**V. (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)**

1. do not understand – will explain
2. will be done
3. will be waiting – will be standing

4. has been visited
5. has improved - moved
6. are waiting / have been waiting

**VI.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. B                      2. A                      3. C                      4. D                      5. C

**VII.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. is needed                      2. because of  
 3. ever-growing population  
 4. resources                      5. negative impact

**VIII.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. You should start to run and see if that helps you to lose weight.
2. John has been chosen for the school's football team.
3. Although it is very noisy in the city, we enjoy living there.
4. We were disappointed at the failure of the team.
5. The guide doesn't speak slowly enough for me to understand.

## FINAL TEST 2 (Advanced)

Time allotted: 90 min.

**I.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. D                      2. B                      3. A                      4. C                      5. D

**II.** (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)

1. B                      2. D                      3. A                      4. B                      5. A  
 6. A                      7. A                      8. C                      9. D                      10. C

**III.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. B (confused → confusing)                      2. C (direct → conduct)  
 3. A (must have to → must/ have to)                      4. D (is singing → is sung)  
 5. B (healthily → healthy)

**IV.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. started    2. to play    3. was asked    4. ignore    5. has been

**V.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

1. hungry    2. find    3. into    4. hung    5. journey

**VI.** (10 x 0.2 = 2 p)

- |                            |                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. including – lower       | 2. musician(s) - enthusiastically |
| 3. be admitted             | 4. shortage                       |
| 5. regularly – assignments | 6. fewer – satisfied              |

**VII.** (5 x 0.2 = 1 p)

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**VIII.** (10 x 0.1 = 1 p)

1. I used to own a similar bicycle to yours.
2. This sauce is tasteless, isn't it?
3. You are not allowed to take photographs inside the museum.
4. There is heavy/ a lot of traffic on the roads to the city centre.
5. Are you good at making friends?

# MỤC LỤC

	<i>Trang</i>	
Unit 1	My Hobbies	3
Unit 2	Health	13
Unit 3	Community service	23
	Mid-Term Test 1	32
Unit 4	Music and Arts	37
Unit 5	Vietnamese Food and Drink	48
Unit 6	The First University in Viet Nam	58
	First-Term Test 1	67
	First-Term Test 2 (Advanced)	73
Unit 7	Traffic	79
Unit 8	Films	90
Unit 9	Festivals Around the World	101
	Mid-Term Test 2	112
Unit 10	Sources of Energy	118
Unit 11	Travelling in the Future	128
Unit 12	An Overcrowded World	137
	Final Test 1	147
	Final Test 2 (Advanced)	152
	<b>Answer key</b>	<b>157</b>

*Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản :*

Chủ tịch Hội đồng Thành viên NGUYỄN NGÔ TRẦN ÁI  
Tổng Giám đốc kiêm Tổng biên tập GS.TS. VŨ VĂN HÙNG

*Tổ chức bản thảo và chịu trách nhiệm nội dung :*

Phó Tổng biên tập PHAN DOÃN THOẠI  
Tổng Giám đốc CTCP Đầu tư và Phát triển Giáo dục Hà Nội VŨ BÁ KHÁNH

Biên tập nội dung :

ĐỖ THỊ TỔNG NGA - LÊ NGUYỄN HOÀI NGÂN

Thiết kế sách :

NGUYỄN HỒNG PHONG

Trình bày bìa :

ĐINH THANH LIÊM

Sửa bản in :

ĐỖ THỊ TỔNG NGA - LÊ NGUYỄN HOÀI NGÂN

Chế bản :

NGUYỄN HỒNG PHONG

[www.minh](http://www.minh)

(Trong sách có sử dụng một số hình ảnh trên Internet. Xin trân trọng cảm ơn.)

---

Công ty Cổ phần Đầu tư và Phát triển Giáo dục Hà Nội –  
Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam giữ quyền công bố tác phẩm.

---

**BÀI TẬP BỔ TRỢ – NÂNG CAO TIẾNG ANH 7**

---

**Mã số : T7N31A5 - ĐTH**

**Số đăng kí KHXB : 93 - 2015/CXBIPH/53 - 42/GD**

In 3 000 bản (QĐ 16TK), khổ 17 x 24 cm

In tại Công ty CP In & TM Quốc Duy Đ/c: Số 9, ngách 130/1, ngõ 130 Đốc Ngứ,  
P Vĩnh Phúc, Q. Ba Đình, TP. Hà Nội ĐT: 04 3712 3333

Số QĐXB: 795/QĐ-GD, ngày 23 tháng 3 năm 2015

In xong và nộp lưu chiểu tháng 3 năm 2015



CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN ĐẦU TƯ VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN GIÁO DỤC HÀ NỘI  
HANOI EDUCATION INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, JSC

Toà nhà Văn phòng HEID, ngõ 12, Láng Hạ - Thành Công - Bạ Đình - Hà Nội  
Tel : (04) 35123939 - Phòng Kinh doanh - Tel : (04) 35122636, Fax : (04) 35122504



VƯỢT MỌI KIM CƯƠNG  
CHẤT LƯỢNG QUỐC TẾ

[www.minh-pham.info](http://www.minh-pham.info)

## DANH MỤC SÁCH THAM KHẢO TIẾNG ANH LỚP 7 (THEO CHƯƠNG TRÌNH TIẾNG ANH MỚI)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 BỒI DƯỠNG TIẾNG ANH LỚP 7                       | Hoàng Văn Vân (Chủ biên)                 |
| 2 VỞ BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH LỚP 7 - TẬP 1              | Nguyễn Kim Hiến (Chủ biên)               |
| 3. VỞ BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH LỚP 7 - TẬP 2             | Nguyễn Kim Hiến (Chủ biên)               |
| 4 KIỂM TRA THƯỜNG XUYÊN<br>VÀ ĐỊNH KÌ TIẾNG ANH 7 | Đặng Hiệp Giang (Chủ biên)               |
| 5 BỒI DƯỠNG HỌC SINH GIỎI TIẾNG ANH THCS          | Huỳnh Thị Ái Nguyễn<br>Nguyễn Quang Vịnh |

Bạn đọc có thể mua sách tại các Công ty Sách - Thiết bị trường học ở các địa phương hoặc các cửa hàng sách của Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam :

- Tại TP. Hà Nội : 45 Phố Vọng ; 187, 187C Giảng Võ ; 232 Tây Sơn ; 25 Hàn Thuyên ; 51 Lò Đúc ; 45 Hàng Chuối ; ngõ 385 Hoàng Quốc Việt 17T2 - 17T3 Trung Hoà, Nhân Chính ; Toà nhà HESCO Văn Quán - Hà Đông.
- Tại TP. Đà Nẵng : 78 Pasteur ; 145 Lê Lợi ; 223 Lê Đình Lý.
- Tại TP. Hồ Chí Minh : 261C Lê Quang Định, quận Bình Thạnh ; 231 Nguyễn Văn Cừ. quận 5 ; 116 Đinh Tiên Hoàng, phường 1, quận Bình Thạnh.
- Tại TP. Cần Thơ : 162D Đường 3 tháng 2, phường Xuân Khánh, quận Ninh Kiều
- Tại Website bán hàng trực tuyến : [www.sach24.vn](http://www.sach24.vn)

Website: [www.nxbgd.vn](http://www.nxbgd.vn)  
[www.heid.vn](http://www.heid.vn)  
[www.sachgiaoduconline.net](http://www.sachgiaoduconline.net)

ISBN 9786040058744



9 786040 058744



Giá: 32 000đ