

LƯU HOÀNG TRÍ

ĐÁP ÁN BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

7

(THEO CHƯƠNG TRÌNH THÍ ĐIỂM 2017)

PEARSON

Unit 1

A. PHONETICS

I.

/ə/	/ɜ:/
again; camera; natural; signal; yesterday; final; assistant; neighbour; culture	bird; word; learn; turn; girl; world; first; third; heard; birthday; sir

II. 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I.

- go:** cycling, skating, swimming, camping
- do:** athletics, karate, judo, aerobics, gardening, gymnastics
- collect:** bottles, dolls, coins
- play:** basketball, football, tennis, computer games, table tennis
- take:** photos, stamps
- watch:** TV, films, cartoons, music videos

II. 1. doing 2. collecting 3. listen 4. to play 5. gone 6. reading

III. 1. swimming 2. music 3. films 4. basketball 5. photography
6. books 7. skating 8. chess

V. 1. give 2. practises 3. will see – Will you go 4. will give
5. will meet 6. Will you be 7. live – don't see 8. will go

V. 1. stamp collection 2. butterfly collection 3. growing plants

VI. 1. plays 2. goes 3. goes 4. listens 5. does
6. plays 7. go 8. play 9. watch

VII. 1. Does – listen to 2. Do – going 3. Do – eating 4. Do – doing

VIII.

1. Mike loves playing football. 2. He loves walking in the mountains.
3. He doesn't mind going to school. 4. He doesn't like listening to music.
5. He hates tidying his room. 6. He doesn't like doing (his) homework.

IX. 1. do you like going 2. do you like sitting next to
3. of music do your friends like listening 4. do you enjoy doing

C. SPEAKING

I. **A:** Hi. Tell me about your collections. What are these?

B: They're my favourite T-shirts.

A: Oh, they're interesting. And what are those?

B: Those are posters of my favourite singers.

A: Singers? They're very nice. Thank you.

II. 1. I was eight 2. get them from discarded envelopes
3. I enjoy it because it is interesting and fun. 4. is your hobby
5. reading/ listening to music...

D. READING

I. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D

II. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False

III.

1. Because it can help to increase your strength and energy, giving you a stronger heart.
2. Because you don't carry the weight of your body on your feet when cycling.
3. If you do too quickly, it will have bad effects.

4. You should cycle twice or three times a week.
5. If you find you are in pain, you will stop and take a rest.

E. WRITING

I. I have an unusual hobby: it is collecting buttons.

When I was ten, I lost a cute button of my shirt.

I had to find another button to replace.

Buttons have a long history.

Buttons are made of different materials.

They have various sizes, shapes, designs, and colours.

Button collecting is not expensive, and it is useful in many ways.

I collect rare buttons from other countries.

- II. 1. collecting books 2. books about animals and plants
 3. books about school subjects 4. bookshops
 5. second-hand book stalls 6. friends or family members
 7. get information and facts 8. knowledge and understanding
 9. larger 10. a library

TEST (UNIT 1)

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. A
 11. B 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. A 16. B 17. A 18. D 19. C 20. B
 21. D 22. B 23. B 24. D 25. A 26. C 27. C 28. B 29. D 30. B
 31. chess 32. gardening 33. basketball 34. cycling 35. dancing
 36. ice skating 37. jogging 38. bird-watching 39. gymnastics 40. photography
 41. find 42. follow/ have 43. being/ working 44. cycling 45. sports
 46. books 47. start/ begin 48. look 49. pair 50. expensive/ costly
 51. collecting 52. watching – will go 53. doing 54. plays 55. have collected
 56. I buy stamps from the post office. I also ask the members of my family and my relatives.
 57. Sometimes I exchange my stamps with other people.
 58. I divide my stamps into different groups, such as animals, plants, birds, and so on.
 59. Because I know more about people, animals, and plants.
 60. I will collect more stamps.
 61. D 62. C 63. A 64. A 65. D 66. True 67. True 68. False 69. True
 70. False 71. A 72. C 73. B 74. D 75. B
 76. When did you start your hobby?
 77. We find making models very interesting because we should be creative.
 78. I think in the future people will take up more outdoor activities.
 79. My best friend does not like mountain climbing because he is afraid of heights.
 80. My sister enjoys cooking and making new dishes on her own.

Unit 2

A. PHONETICS

I.

/f/	/v/
knife; cough; leaf; paragraph; phonetics; rough; life; tough; laugh; enough	kni <u>v</u> es; of; le <u>v</u> el; lea <u>v</u> es; Ste <u>v</u> en; li <u>v</u> e; ve <u>r</u> y; con <u>v</u> ersation; mo <u>v</u> e; lo <u>v</u> ingly

II. /f/: Fred's; flower; front; far; Faraday

/v/: vase; living; very; vase; never; November; travelled; volleyball

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- I. 1. stomachache 2. earache 3. sore throat 4. cold 5. toothache
 II. 1. toothache 2. backache 3. headache 4. stomachache 5. earache
 6. flu 7. sore throat 8. cough
 III. 1. a lot 2. to 3. this 4. got 5. take 6. shouldn't 7. hurt 8. of
 IV. 1. less 2. more 3. less 4. less 5. more
 6. more 7. less 8. more 9. less 10. less
 V. 1. and 2. and 3. so 4. and 5. and 6. so 7. and 8. but

C. SPEAKING

- I. 1. hurts 2. my geography lessons until midnight 3. in the world
 4. my stomach hurts 5. of tea and an aspirin, Tom? 6. get up 7. of bed now, Tom!
 II. 1. head 2. broke 3. hurt 4. toothache

III.

1. **A:** What's the matter?
B: I have flu.
A: Poor you! You should be at school. You should stay at home.
2. **A:** What's the matter?
B: I have an earache.
A: Poor you! You should go to the doctor. You shouldn't wait for it to be better.
3. **A:** What's the matter?
B: I have a stomachache.
A: Poor you! You should lie down. You shouldn't eat anything.
4. **A:** What's the matter?
B: I have a headache.
A: Poor you! You shouldn't read any books. You should take a painkiller.
5. **A:** What's the matter?
B: I have a sore throat.
A: Poor you! You should take some medicine. You shouldn't eat any crisps.

D. READING

- I. 1. *I can't wait* 2. *I hate to say this* 3. *It will cost you* 4. *With a bit of luck*

Answers:

1. David wants to see inside Buckingham Palace.
 2. No, they aren't.
 3. Susan feels ill.
 4. He wants them to go home with Susan.
 5. Yes, they were. Because they can get their money back.
- II. 1. Because everyone suffers from the common cold at some time or other.
 2. No, it isn't a serious illness.
 3. It can make you cough less, make you feel better, and stop your nose running for a while.
 4. People also drink a lot of hot water with sugar, lemon juice.
 5. Because it helps provide people with a lot of vitamin C.

E. WRITING

Hi Daisy,

Sorry to hear that you are ill. Don't worry. I had it last week and I'm much better now. This is the advice the doctor gave me. You should go to bed early, drink a lot of water. Besides that, you should check your temperatures, keep warm, and have a lot of rest. You shouldn't go out. You shouldn't open the windows or do any housework.

Get better soon.

Love

TEST (UNIT 2)

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. D
 11. A 12. D 13. B 14. C 15. C 16. D 17. D 18. B 19. B 20. D
 21. B 22. D 23. A 24. A 25. A 26. A 27. D 28. B 29. A 30. C
 31. well 32. burn 33. temperature 34. stomachache 35. pain
 36. cough 37. toothache 38. sick 39. hurts 40. headache
 41. enough 42. more 43. when 44. more – less 45. problems
 46. d 47. e 48. b 49. i 50. a 51. c 52. j 53. g 54. f 55. h
 56. C 57. A 58. C 59. C 60. B 61. A 62. C 63. D 64. D 65. A
 66. T 67. F 68. T 69. T 70. NM 71. F 72. T 73. T 74. NM 75. T
 76. You should not play more computer games in your free time.
 77. The doctor is asking Mai some questions about her/ the health problems.
 78. Vitamins play an important role in our diet.
 79. We should keep our bodies warm to avoid flu or a cold.
 80. Getting enough rest helps you (to) concentrate well at school.

Unit 3

A. PHONETICS

I.

/g/	/k/
green; game; garden; get; group	colour; school; kitchen; chemistry; chemical; culture; cold; classroom; sick; clothes; call; community; traffic; cancel; clean;

- II. 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- I. 1. a 2. e 3. g 4. b 5. d 6. h 7. c 8. f

- II. 1. **clean**: school yard; neighbourhood; streets; dirty tables
 2. **donate**: old clothes; books; notebooks; blood; money
 3. **help**: elderly people; homeless people; street children; local people; poor children
 4. **provide**: fresh water; English lessons; food; opportunities; Internet; evening classes

- III. 1. letter 2. hear 3. participate 4. plans 5. collect
 6. save 7. earn 8. plant 9. keep 10. do

- IV. 1. haven't seen 2. called 3. has read 4. haven't begun 5. met
 6. has been 7. haven't 8. did – give up 9. has taken 10. Have you washed

- V. 1. moved 2. have been 3. have gone 4. spent 5. has explained
 6. delivered 7. hasn't finished 8. have visited 9. heard 10. haven't started

- VI. 1. have written – wrote 2. did – haven't done 3. had – have never had
 4. has made – made 5. have given – gave 6. has gone – went
 7. Did – win – have never won 8. Did – play – Have – played

- VII. 1. has won 2. has finished 3. has lost 4. have bought 5. has passed
 6. have spent 7. has sent 8. has started/ started

- VIII. 1. Have you ever been 2. Did you go 3. went 4. got up
 5. have never got up 6. got 7. Have you ever seen 8. went

C. SPEAKING

- I. 1. Who were your students? 2. What did you teach them?
 3. How about evening classes for adults? 4. How long was each class?
 5. What were the evening classes like?

II. A: What kind of volunteer work have you done?

B: We have helped people living in the country.

A: What exactly are you doing?

B: We are teaching the children to read and write.

A: Do you enjoy the work?

B: Yes, I like helping people.

D. READING

- I. 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C

- II. 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. A

- III. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

- IV. 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. D

E. WRITING

- I. 1. I have bought a laptop, but I have not used it.
 2. I have written a blog, but I have not uploaded any photos to it.
 3. We started the game half an hour ago, but we have not finished it.
 4. My dad has been to London, but he has not seen Big Ben.
 5. I have read my English book, but I have not done my English homework.
 6. They have had lunch, but they have not had dinner.
 7. I have downloaded some songs, but I have not listened to them.

II. (Suggested answers)

- it is very helpful.
- they are in need/ they have a difficult life/ they live in very bad conditions.
- ten old books and fifty thousand VND.
- some street children to read and write in evening classes
- I have done some volunteering work to help other people.
- collected garbage and put more dust bins.
- gave him/ her some old clothes, and some notebooks.
- it is very dirty.
- cleaning up their houses.
- they bring happiness to other people/ others.

TEST (UNIT 3)

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. D
 11. A 12. B 13. B 14. D 15. A 16. C 17. B 18. D 19. C 20. A
 21. C 22. A 23. C 24. D 25. D 26. D 27. B 28. D 29. D 30. B
 31. benefits 32. coupons 33. helping 34. how 35. because
 36. donated 37. volunteer 38. offered 39. project 40. collected/ make
 41. has turned 42. has just started 43. has done 44. has lost 45. have gone
 46. Have you bought 47. have had – gave 48. have watched 49. worked
 50. have been 51. and 52. because 53. because 54. because
 55. and 56. yet 57. already 58. just/ already 59. already 60. Yet
 61. Do you still get wet after the repair? 62. Did they give you anything?
 63. What do you think of them? 64. Would you like them to come back?
 65. Well, they'll come back soon, I guess. Well, I have to go. Have a good day.
 66. B 67. C 68. C 69. D 70. B 71. B 72. B 73. B 74. A 75. D
 76. Have you finished your homework yet?
 77. This printer is under guarantee.
 78. We haven't had a vacation since last year.

79. They give away warm clothes to homeless people in Ha Noi.
80. Volunteering makes a difference in our community.

TEST YOURSELF 1

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. B
11. D 12. D 13. B 14. C 15. B 16. B 17. B 18. C 19. B 20. D
21. B 22. C 23. D 24. C 25. C 26. toothache 27. headache
28. stomachache 29. pain 30. hurts 31. earache 32. throat 33. cough
34. temperature 35. allergy 36. yet 37. already 38. yet 39. already
40. already 41. yet 42. already 43. yet 44. already 45. yet
46. Have you put 47. have just done 48. haven't started 49. borrowed 50. have already looked
51. hasn't been 52. have found 53. has it got 54. is 55. have just seen
56. B 57. A 58. B 59. C 60. A 61. A 62. A 63. B 64. A 65. C
66. A 67. C 68. B 69. B 70. B 71. True 72. True 73. False 74. True
75. False 76. Young people of different nationalities go on the expeditions.
77. There are ten expeditions every year.
78. It lasts for ten weeks.
79. They help scientists to do environmental research.
80. We have to speak English to become a volunteer.

Unit 4

A. PHONETICS

I.

/ʃ/	/ʒ/
special; essential; musician; exhibition; fiction; sunshine; social; machine; sure; delicious; champagne; attention; discussion;	vision; leisure; closure; treasure; usually; pleasure; television; measure; occasion; decision; collage; conclusion

II. /ʃ/: special, traditional, musician, essential, exhibition.

/ʒ/: television, usually, leisure, pleasure, vision, treasures.

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- I. 1. singing 2. saxophone 3. band 4. concert 5. art 6. painting
II. 1. India 2. weddings 3. drums 4. rap 5. hands 6. trousers
III. 1. worked 2. has helped 3. did 4. won 5. didn't win
6. was 7. has been 8. hasn't won 9. has written 10. has never been given
IV. 1. Rugby isn't as exciting as football. 2. Viet Nam isn't as hot as Indonesia.
3. German isn't as easy as French. 4. Alice isn't as friendly as Anita.
5. The hotel in Paris isn't as good as the hotel in London.
V. 1. better 2. more interesting 3. (more) exciting 4. worse
5. better 6. more thrilling 7. as interesting as 8. as good as
VI. 1. as important as 2. most popular 3. easier 4. better 5. as expensive as
6. heavier 7. more suitable 8. the best
VII. 1. most famous 2. the youngest 3. as young as 4. the fastest 5. quicker 6. the biggest

C. SPEAKING

- I. 0. j. Hello, Lan. What are you doing now?
1/ f. I'm doing my Math homework.
2/ a. Oh, no. Today is Sunday. Why don't you relax?

- 3/ g. What should we do?
4/ b. Will you be free this evening?
5/ d. I'm afraid not. I'm going to do my Physics homework.
6/ h. What about going to the movie theater? There's a good movie on this evening.
7/ k. That's a good idea. Where can we meet?
8/ i. At my house at 7 o'clock. Is it OK?
9/ e. That's fine. See you this evening. Bye.
10/ c. Bye. See you then.

II. **Mr Davies:** Two tickets for *The Water Horse*, please.

Woman: Adult or child?

Mr Davies: Two adults and two children, please.

Woman: OK, and which performance do you want to see?

Mr Davies: The six o'clock film.

Woman: Two adults and two children at six o'clock. That's fine.

Mr Davies: How much is that?

Woman: That's \$18 altogether.

Mr Davies: Here you are.

Woman: Thank you. Enjoy the film.

- III. 1. Where 2. How 3. much 4. time 5. does
6. start 7. kind 8. remember 9. then 10. after

D. READING

- I. 1. Lan and Mai join the school theater group.
2. They are rehearsing a play for the Teacher's Day.
3. Lan and Mai are the members of the stamp collector's club.
4. Hung and Tuan play for the school football team.
5. Ha and Thanh are the members of the school art club
II. 1. There are over 30 schools of rock in different towns in the USA.
2. It's about a rock musician who became a teacher.
3. He started the first *School of Rock* in 1998.
4. He teaches them to be rock performers.
5. He has already taught hundreds of young people.

- III. 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. B

E. WRITING

A. Lyle Lovett

1. country 2. made 3. 1986 4. has had
5. won 6. married 7. 1993 8. 1995

B. The Corrs

1. sisters 2. brother 3. Irish folk 4. pop 5. made
6. in 1995 7. have had 8. has...won 9. have...won 10. a single

TEST (UNIT 4)

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. A 10. B
11. C 12. D 13. B 14. C 15. C 16. B 17. B 18. A 19. C 20. A
21. C 22. B 23. B 24. A 25. A 26. D 27. C 28. B 29. A 30. D
31. ever 32. just 33. never 34. was 35. sang
36. been 37. did 38. made 39. written 40. watch
41. not as big as 42. the most famous 43. more colourful 44. the most exciting
45. not as good as 46. more friendly 47. the busiest 48. bigger

49. more exciting 50. the best 51. C 52. A 53. D 54. B 55. C
 56. He usually does his homework, watch some TV, read a book or play the guitar.
 57. Thomas has the keyboard and John has the drums.
 58. John has written some songs, and his sister sometimes sings with them.
 59. They are hoping to play some concerts one day!
 60. He sometimes goes on day trips with his family, the best thing is lying on the sand and listening to music on my iPod.
 61. The room at the end of the corridor of the art gallery is not *as large as this room*.
 62. In my opinion, romance films are not *as exciting as action films*.
 63. Picasso's paintings are not *the same as Salvador Dali's paintings*.
 64. I am interested in comic books, and my brother is *interested in comic books too*.
 65. My mother doesn't like thrillers, and I don't *either*.
 66. Her hobbies are *taking photographs and collecting coins*.
 67. Viet Nam has some kinds of *traditional opera, such as "Chèo" or "Cải lương"*.
 68. I don't sing *as well as my sister*.
 69. Ballets and modern dance are not *the same*.
 70. The project was not as *long as we thought at first*.
 71. I am happy to hear that you and your family are well.
 72. Did you remember the circus (that) we saw last year?
 73. The circus is coming again to our city.
 74. My father has bought the tickets for the circus.
 75. We would like you to go with us. 76. Are you free this weekend?
 77. We will meet you at 7 pm outside the theatre. 78. The show begins at 7.30 pm.
 79. I hope we will have a good time together.
 80. I look forward to seeing you there/ I am looking forward to seeing you there.

Unit 5

A. PHONETICS

I.

/b/	/ɔ:/
bottle; pot; salt; omelette; what; yogurt; chocolate; dialogue; shopping; lot; got; not; soft	more; pork; fork; sauce; short; caught; daughter; audience; morning; talk; laundry; water

II. 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. C

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I. 1. D 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. D

II.

Food	Drink
apples; bread; pork; beef; sausages; eggs; sandwiches; sticky rice; pizza; noodles; cheese; pancake; beef noodle soup; toast; chicken; shrimp; eel soup	coffee; hot chocolate; milk; orange juice; green tea; mineral water; lemon tea; yoghurt

- III. 1. Are there any cakes? – Yes, there are some.
 2. Is there any butter? – No, there isn't any.
 3. Is there any mineral water? – Yes, there is some.
 4. Are there any eggs? – No, there aren't any.
 5. Is there any salt? – Yes, there is some.

6. Are there any carrots? – Yes, there are some.

7. Are there any apples? – Yes, there are some.

8. Is there any sugar? – Yes, there is some.

IV. 1. some 2. some 3. any 4. some 5. some 6. some 7. any 8. some

V. 1. e 2. g 3. b 4. h 5. c 6. a 7. d 8. f

VI. 1. How much 2. How much 3. How many 4. How much
 5. How many 6. How many 7. How many 8. How much

VII. 1. How much water do you drink every day?

2. How many students are there in your class?

3. How many hours do you sleep every night?

4. How much money do you have in your bag or pocket?

5. How many subjects do you study at school?

C. SPEAKING

I.

David: I'm quite hungry. Are there any biscuits?

Susan: I'm not sure. Um, no, there aren't. There are no biscuits and there aren't any cakes but there are some cheese sandwiches.

David: Is there any meat?

Susan: Yes, there's some cold chicken. And here are some tomatoes.

David: Thanks. Nice chickens! Is there any tomato sauce?

Susan: Yes, there's a bottle in the bag. Here you are.

David: Great! Yuk! This isn't the tomato sauce!

Susan: Oh, sorry. My fault. It's hot chilli sauce!

D. READING

I. 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. f 6. d

II. 1. c 2. f 3. a 4. d 5. e

III.

A. 1. amazing 2. famous 3. demonstrations 4. volunteers 5. cows 6. volunteer

B. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. B

IV.

A/ 1. calories 2. energy 3. snacks 4. sweet 5. salty

6. healthy 7. vitamins 8. sources

B/ 1. It helps you feel great.

2. You can still enjoy your favourite sweet and salty foods.

3. Because they contain calcium and keep your teeth and bones healthy.

4. They keep our bodies healthy and they give us energy to work and play.

5. Because they help you have a healthy heart.

6. We get whole grains from bread, cereal, pasta, and rice.

7. Because they are low in calories and full of vitamins.

8. Fruit and vegetables with darker colours have more vitamins.

E. WRITING

1. First, you put the tea bag into a small cup, and pour slowly boiled water on it.

2. After that, wait for 5 to 7 minutes, then get the tea bag out of the cup.

3. Second, cut the lemon half, and press the water from it, but don't use its seeds.

4. Next, add some sugar and stir the mixture, and then add some ice.

5. Your drink has already been served, and then pour it into some glasses.

6. Finally, decorate a sliced lemon and some basil leaves on the surface of drink.

TEST (UNIT 5)

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. B
 11. B 12. D 13. C 14. A 15. D 16. B 17. D 18. B 19. B 20. D
 21. D 22. A 23. B 24. B 25. B 26. B 27. D 28. D 29. C 30. D
 31. some 32. some – any 33. any 34. some – any 35. any
 36. How much luggage do you have?
 37. How much paper do you need to write on?
 38. How many newspapers does your father read a day?
 39. How many litres of water do you drink every day?
 40. How much bread do you need to make sandwiches?
 41. left 42. a 43. fat 44. for 45. much
 46. else 47. kinds 48. with 49. delicious 50. any
 51. **B.** We need 300 grams of eel, 150 grams of rice, fish sauce, ginger, and green onion.
 52. **A.** First, clean rice, pour into the pot and cook until it's well done, add a little salt.
 53. **H.** You're welcome. I hope your eel soup will be the best.
 54. **E.** Clean the eel carefully: first use water of lemon, apply it on the body of the eel and rub it.
 55. **J.** After that, put the eel in a plate and steam it until it's cooked.
 56. **G.** After steam, separate meat and bone eel carefully. Use the meat only.
 57. **D.** Finally, when rice is well done, add meat eel into the pot, put the fish sauce, sugar, and pepper to suit your taste.
 58. **F.** I suggest you should eat when it is hot. Add some sliced green onion on the surface of the dish.
 59. **C.** Thank you very much. Your instructions are very clear.
 60. **H.** You're welcome. I hope your eel soup will be the best.
 61. B 62. C 63. D 64. A 65. B
 66. Meals in Viet Nam usually include rice.
 67. More foreign restaurants have been opened in Viet Nam since Viet Nam opened its doors to foreign investors.
 68. Young people in Viet Nam now like fast food because of its conveniences.
 69. They have lunch somewhere nearby the work places.
 70. The most successful Vietnamese fast food chain is Pho 24.
 71. People in my town enjoy healthy food and they have three meals a day – breakfast, lunch, and dinner.
 72. At about 7 o'clock in the morning, they often have breakfast.
 73. Breakfast is a light meal. But it is considered important. People have breakfast with a bowl of noodle soup, or noodles with pork (*hu tieu*), instant noodle or a plate of sticky rice (*xoi*).
 74. Lunch usually starts at 11.30. Lunch is also a light meal, usually followed by an hour's rest.
 75. Most employees have lunch at food shops near their working places.
 76. Students have lunch at school canteens.
 77. People often have traditional food with rice, meat, fish and vegetables. Young people often have fast food at shops like Lotteria, Jollibee, and KFC.
 78. Dinner is the main meal. Dinner must include rice with many dishes from meat, fish, eggs, tofu, and vegetables.
 79. People prepare food by boiling, steaming, barbecuing and frying. Then, they often have fruit and green tea.
 80. I think Vietnamese food is cheap, nutritious, and very delicious.

Unit 6

A. PHONETICS

- II.** /tʃ/: chicken, sandwch, coacch, lunch.
 /dʒ/: juice, John, jacet, jeans, jump, jog.

III.

/tʃ/	/dʒ/
liter <u>at</u> ure; coac <u>ch</u> ; lect <u>ur</u> e; quest <u>ion</u> ; cho <u>o</u> se; feat <u>ur</u> e; cult <u>ur</u> e; charit <u>ab</u> le; sandw <u>ic</u> h; beac <u>h</u> ; scul <u>pt</u> ure; stat <u>ue</u>	pass <u>en</u> ger; lugg <u>ag</u> e; stran <u>g</u> er; J <u>ap</u> an; jour <u>n</u> ey; Jan <u>u</u> ary; ju <u>ic</u> e; arr <u>an</u> ge; frag <u>il</u> e; junk; saus <u>ag</u> e; herit <u>ag</u> e; veget <u>ari</u> an

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I.

- Sa Pa:** blanket, compass, canned food, warm clothes, mobile phone, camera, scarf, boots, brochure, umbrella, matches, torch, medicines.
Mui Ne: mineral water, mobile phone, tent, camera, ball, suntan lotion, swim suit, hat/cap, brochure, umbrella, towel, medicines.

- III.** 1. brilliant 2. souvenirs 3. erected 4. Quarter 5. construction
 6. site 7. Towers 8. educate 9. regarded 10. named
III. 1. was discovered 2. was finished 3. was built 4. was completed 5. was opened
 6. was sold 7. was built 8. was considered 9. was discovered 10. was completed

IV.

1. Kangaroos were found in Australia.
 2. English is spoken in many countries in the world.
 3. Rice is grown in mostly Asia.
 4. Coffee is made in Brazil.
 5. The carnival is held in Brazil every year.
 6. Baseball is played all over the USA.
V. 1. Computers are used all over the world.
 2. Many ancient things are kept in museums.
 3. All my homework is done on my computer.
 4. Many famous films are made in Hollywood.
 5. Our English lessons are taught by Ms Linh.
 6. All of us are driven to school by my father.
 7. Cell phones are used by a lot of people.
 8. My town is visited by hundreds of tourists every year.
 9. Khue Van Pavilion symbol is used on all street signs of Ha Noi.
 10. The Imperial Academy was built as the first university in Viet Nam by King Ly

Nhan Tong in 1076.

C. SPEAKING

- I.** It is 30 km south of Da Nang.
 Because it was built as an ancient seaport in the 16th century.
 We can see narrow streets, old pagodas, old houses of Chinese and Japanese styles.
 It is considered the UNESCO World Heritage.
II. It is 10 minutes away from Hoan Kiem Lake by bus.
 It is 58 Quoc Tu Giam Street, Dong Da District, Hanoi.
 It was built in 1070.
 You can see five courtyards after going through the main gate.
 Khue Van Pavilion is in the second courtyard.
 You can see the Doctors' stone tablets in the third courtyard.

Thai Hoc House in the last courtyard is used as the Imperial Academy.

The opening hours are 8.30am – 11.30am and 1.30pm – 4.30pm every day except Monday and national holidays.

The ticket costs 10,000 VND.

D. READING

- I. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True
- II. 1. The Temple of Literature is about 10 minutes away from Hoan Kiem Lake.
2. It was constructed in 1070 under Ly Thanh Tong's dynasty.
3. There are five courtyards.
4. The second is with Khue Van Pavilion.
5. It is used on all street signs of Ha Noi.
6. We can find the stone tablets above tortoise backs with the names of doctors in the third courtyard.
7. The fourth courtyard is dedicated for Confucius and his 72 honoured students, as well as Chu Van An.
8. Thai Hoc House is in the farthest courtyard.
9. Thai Hoc House was used as the Imperial Academy.
10. It holds a small collection of old-time costumes for students and scholars.
- III. 1. It began in 1075, and ended in 1919.
2. They lasted more than 300 years.
3. Emperor Le Thai Tong ordered that examinations should be held regularly, once every three years. In 1434.
4. The laureates of a royal examination were awarded the title "Tien si" (Doctoral laureate).
5. From 1484 to 1780, 82 stone tablets were erected.

E. WRITING

- The Temple of Literature and the Imperial Academy is about 10 minutes away from Hoan Kiem Lake by bus.
- It is located at 58 Quoc Tu Giam Street, Dong Da District, Hanoi.
- When you enter the main gate, you can see five courtyards after going through the main gate: Khue Van Pavilion in the second courtyard, the Doctors' stone tablets in the third courtyard, and Thai Hoc House in the last courtyard, used as the Imperial Academy.
- The Temple of Literature opens at 8.30am – 11.30am and 1.30pm – 4.30pm every day except Monday and national holidays.
- The ticket costs 10,000 VND.

TEST (UNIT 6)

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. D 8. D 9. D 10. C
11. D 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. B 16. D 17. C 18. C 19. D 20. D
21. B 22. D 23. D 24. A 25. C 26. C 27. B 28. D 29. C 30. C
31. were bought 32. will be built 33. are sold 34. is visited 35. is named
36. is located 37. are taught 38. were erected 39. were selected 40. is considered
41. located 42. named 43. back 44. reason 45. of
46. It's on Nghia Linh Mountain, Phong Chau District, Phu Tho Province.
47. It starts on the 9th of the 3rd lunar month, and lasts 3 days.
48. It is held to worship the Hung Kings, the founders of the nation.
49. The worship service is on the second day (the 10th of the 3rd lunar month).
50. It start with a flower ceremony by state representatives.

- It is held in Thuong Temple.
- People from all over Viet Nam come to the Hung Kings' Temple Festival.
- We can take part in many cultural activities.
- It is a sacred trip back to the origins of the Vietnamese culture to express the love and pride in the homeland and its ancestors.
- It is 70 km from Ha Noi to Hung Kings' Temple, and we can travel there by coach.
- False 57. True 58. False 59. True 60. True
- It is located on the bank of the Huong River, to the west of the Citadel, just 1 kilometer from Linh Mu Pagoda.
- It was built in 1908 during the reign of Emperor Gia Long.
- It is the worshipping hall of Confucius.
- There are 32 stone tablets bearing the names of 239 successful candidates in National Examinations organized through the Nguyen Dynasty.
- Hue Temple of Literature is a unique symbol of Vietnam educational system during the feudal times.
- More trees and plants will be planted in the park.
- The erection of the first Doctors' stone tablets was ordered by King Le Thanh Tong.
- The tickets for the football match between Viet Nam and Thailand have been sold out.
- Many old houses in Hoi An have been restored.
- Khue Van Pavilion was chosen as the symbol of Ha Noi.
- The Temple of Literature was built in 1070 at the time of Emperor Ly Nhan Tong.
- In 1076, the Imperial Academy – Vietnam's first national university – was built within the Temple of Literature.
- It was a learning centre to teach Vietnam's mandarin class.
- The university functioned for more than 700 years from 1076 to 1779.
- During that period, 2,313 doctors were graduated from the Imperial Academy.
- There are 82 stone tablets with the names and origins of 1307 doctors corresponding to 82 royal examinations from 1442 to 1779.
- Emperor Tran Minh Tong invited Chu Van An to become the principal of the Imperial Academy.
- If you visit the temple at the beginning of the year or in May, you will see many students come and rub the tortoise heads.
- They believe it will bring them good luck.
- In 2010, the 82 Doctors' stone tablets were recognized by UNESCO as a Memory of the World.

TEST YOURSELF 2

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. A
11. B 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. C
16. I'm not as tall as Lan.
17. Work is as important as family to me.
18. R&B is quite different from rap music.
19. The silver watch is not as expensive as the gold watch.
20. Playing a musical instrument is not as difficult as composing a song.
21. How much 22. How many 23. How much 24. How much 25. How many
26. How many 27. How much 28. How many 29. How many 30. How much
31. some 32. any 33. some 34. many 35. enough
36. Not really 37. a 38. the 39. much 40. Oh, dear!
41. Are you ready to order? 42. What would you like?

43. Would you like some garlic bread with that?
 45. Anything else?
 47. Can we have the bill, please?
 49. How much is it?
 51. a 52. some 53. a
 56. a 57. some 58. some
 61. False 62. False 63. False
 66. A 67. B 68. C
 71. It was built to honour Confucius and later used as a royal school.
 72. It was considered Vietnam's first university.
 73. It produced thousands of scholars for the country.
 74. Chu Van An was appointed the Imperial Academy's principal under the reign of Emperor Tran Minh Tong.
 75. There are 82 Doctors' stone tablets. They stand upon stone turtles.
 76. How much water do you drink every day?
 77. How much chocolate do you eat every week?
 78. How much cola do you drink every week?
 79. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
 80. How many rooms are there in your house/ flat?

Unit 7

A. PHONETICS

- I. 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. D

- II. /e/: many, every, Betty, friend, went.

/ei/: Lake, takes, train, day, pavement, waving, came, Spain, stadiums, waiting, railway, station.

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I.

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

II.

- take:** a bus, a train, a taxi
- get on:** a bus, the plane, a train, a taxi, a car
- get off:** a bus, a train, a taxi, a car
- go by:** bus, taxi, car, helicopter, bike, motorbike, ship
- ride:** a bike, a horse, a motorbike

III.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Go ahead only | E | 7. No Stopping & No Parking | L |
| 2. Go left only | I | 8. Overtaking prohibited. | B |
| 3. Go right only | M | 9. Trucks prohibited. | A |
| 4. No Parking | H | 10. All motor vehicles prohibited. | J |
| 5. Cars prohibited | F | 11. No U-turns | K |
| 6. Stop | D | 12. Overtaking prohibited for trucks | G |

IV.

44. What would you like to drink?
 46. Could I have a salad, please?
 48. Here you are.
 50. That's four pounds each.
 54. some 55. any
 59. Ø 60. some
 64. True 65. True
 69. A 70. B

- A. Motorbikes **can't go** here. They **have to go** on another road.
 B. You **can** park here for free. You **don't have to** pay for fifteen minutes parking.
 C. Bikes **have to** keep left. People on foot **can't** walk on the left.
 D. You **can** catch the bus here. You **don't have to** wait more than ten minutes.
 E. You **can't** ride your bike. You **have to** get off and walk.
 F. You **can** take a taxi here. You **can't** park here.

V.

A/

- in the street: a, b, c
- in a hospital: d, j, l
- in a park: f, g, m
- in a museum: e, i, l
- at an airport: h, j, k, l

B/

- f 1. Dogs **can't** go here.
 a 2. You **can** ride a bicycle here, but you **can't** drive your car.
 b 3. You **don't have to** pay in the evening or on Sundays.
 g 4. You **can't** play football here.
 e 5. You **can't** take photos.
 i 6. Adults and children over five **have to** pay, but children under five **don't have to** pay.
 l 7. You **can't** use this toilet.
 j 8. You **can** use Visa or MasterCard but you **can't** use American Express.
 k 9. You **have to** show your passport.
 d 10. You **can't** use a mobile in here.
 m 11. You **can** walk on the paths, not the grass.
 h 12. You **can** smoke in this area.

- VI. 1. In bad weather, I go to school by bus. 2. I always go to my grandparents' house on foot.
 3. I usually ride/ cycle to school. 4. Do you walk to school?
 5. My father usually drives to work. 6. My mother takes me to the bus station by car.

- VII. 1. didn't use to 2. used to 3. didn't use to 4. didn't use to 5. used to

C. SPEAKING

I.

	Distance	Time
1. David	1 kilometers	About 15 minutes
2. Susan	6 kilometers	About 20 or 25 minutes
3. Paul	about 200 metres	Just 2 or 3 minutes
4. Ann	about 2 or 3 kilometers	About 20 minutes
5. Joe	about 4 kilometers	About 20 minutes

D. READING

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

- II. 1. Children at the age of 10 or over can ride their bikes alone.
 2. You must wear an approved cycle helmet correctly.
 3. Your bike should have working brakes.
 4. You should wear a high visibility vest or jacket when you ride at night.
 5. Yes. We should copy the way we see our parents riding their bikes.

- III. 1. They should hold hands with an adult whenever they go out.
 2. They should cross the street at a zebra crossing.
 3. They should stop, look and listen at a zebra crossing.

4. They should stop at the kerb and look and listen for traffic.
5. No, they can't. They can't use their mobile phones while crossing roads.
6. Parents should practise routes with them before they walk alone.
7. They should wear a cycle helmet when they are on their bikes.
8. They need to be able to judge speed and distance accurately before they cycle on public roads.
9. They should wear bright coloured clothing and fluorescent items whenever they are cycling on the road.
10. They need lights on their bikes and reflective items.

E. WRITING

1. The traffic can be a nightmare for visitors to Viet Nam for the first time.
2. There are transport rules but many people don't seem really interested in following them.
3. Three or four people on one motorbike is a common sight, particularly with young people.
4. The traffic is worst during rush hours when everyone is trying to get to work or get home quickly.
5. Some people ride their motorbikes on the pavements rather than waiting in a traffic jam.
6. Pedestrians can get injured or hit easily when they walk on the pavements or cross the roads at such times.
7. Road users become very impatient or quite aggressive, constantly using their horns or even shouting at others.
8. Some people install air horn on their motorbikes, and this is really annoying for other people and sometimes it causes accidents.
9. Another problem is the increase in the number of cars on the road.
10. More people own private cars and it makes the problem of the traffic jams become worse.

TEST (UNIT 7)

1. You have to stop/ can't go.
2. You can't turn right.
3. You can't go faster than 120km/h.
4. You can't overtake.
5. You have to give way.
6. You can't park here.
7. You can turn left.
8. You can buy petrol here.
9. You can't enter.
10. You can go.
11. D
12. A
13. D
14. A
15. B
16. C
17. A
18. B
19. A
20. D
21. C
22. B
23. A
24. D
25. A
26. Roadworks have caused **traffic jams** throughout the city centre.
27. Slow down because you're breaking the **speed limit**.
28. A **zebra crossing** is a place on a road at which vehicles must stop to allow people to walk across the road.
29. A **driving license** is an official document that shows you are able to drive.
30. We needed to get to Ha Noi, but we had no **means of transport**.
31. I have two **train tickets** available to go to Lao Cai. Would you like to go with me to Sa Pa?
32. The government has introduced a new **road safety** campaign in an attempt to reduce the number of road accidents.
33. We looked on our map to find the way to the **railway station**.
34. You should know the regulations in order to become a good **road user**.
35. A **safety helmet** is a hard hat which covers and protects the whole head, worn especially by motorcyclists.
36. False
37. True
38. False
39. True
40. False
41. True
42. True
43. True
44. True
45. False
46. True
47. False
48. True
49. True
50. True
51. False
52. True
53. False
54. True
55. True

56. Taxis take people from the airport and the train stations to the hotels.
 57. Trucks are bringing fresh fruits and vegetables into the city, and ships are bringing food and fuel to the harbour.
 58. Commuters are people who work in the big city, but live in the suburbs.
 59. Some stop only to drink a cup of coffee. Others stop to buy the morning paper or to have breakfast.
 60. The policemen blow their whistles to stop the traffic or to hurry it along.
 61. I used to stay up late to watch football matches.
 62. There used to be some trees in the field.
 63. Linda used to live with her parents.
 64. He used to be a poor man, but now he becomes a rich businessman.
 65. They didn't use to go to the cinema every Sunday.
 66. In the past my hair used to be shorter.
 67. I used to have time to collect stamps when I was in primary school.
 68. Did you use to go to the beach when you lived in Nha Trang?
 69. Mr. Nam used to go to work by motorbike, but now he goes to work by bus.
 70. There used to be traffic jams in this street during rush hours, but now the street becomes wider.
 71. First, most streets and roads in our city are narrow and in bad conditions.
 72. Second, many people do not strictly follow traffic laws when using the roads.
 73. For example, they cross the street at wrong places and ride their motorbikes in the wrong direction.
 74. In addition, many street vendors occupy the pavement to display their goods or sale, so pedestrians have to walk in the road.
 75. The number of trucks in our city is very big, so they usually interfere with traffic flow.
 76. The construction of houses and buildings is not carefully planned, so they occupy the surface of the roads.
- To solve the traffic problems in our city, we should do many things.*
77. All streets should be widened and traffic lines should be more logical.
 78. We should encourage people to use public transport instead of their personal vehicles.
 79. Heavy penalties should be used for careless and dangerous drivers. People should be educated with traffic regulations at the same time.
 80. In short, I hope traffic problems in our city will be solved so that we feel very comfortable when using the road.

Unit 8

A. PHONETICS

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/
washed; looked; stopped; watched; laughed; convinced; shocked	volunteered; played; raised; appeared; moved; starred;	needed; wanted; decided; fascinated; interested

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- I. 1. favourite 2. thriller 3. director 4. actors 5. star
6. role 7. scene 8. extras 9. 10.
- II. 1. kind 2. comedy 3. animated 4. cartoon 5. called
6. look after 7. problems 8. lovely 9. tickets 10. much
- III. 1. boring – bored 2. interested – interesting 3. excited – exciting

4. tiring – tired 5. relaxed – relaxing
- IV. 1. interested – boring 2. tired – exciting 3. tiring – relaxing – relaxed
- V. 1. bored 2. relaxing 3. tired 4. boring 5. excited 6. interesting
- VI. 1. Although 2. However 3. although 4. Nevertheless 5. although
6. although 7. However 8. despite/ in spite of 9. Although 10. Although
- VII. 1. I couldn't sleep in spite of *being tired/ tiredness*.
2. They are happy despite having little money.
3. Although my foot was hurt, I managed to walk to the nearest village.
4. We planned to visit Petronas in the afternoon; however, we could not afford the fee.
5. I got very wet in the rain although I had an umbrella.
- VIII. 1. It's about a boy who can do magic.
2. They are a family who are all heroes.
3. It's a place where no one wants to go.
4. It's about a spaceship on which a monster lives.
5. A team of people help a scientist named Milo Thatch find the lost empire of Atlantis.

C. SPEAKING

- I. 1. d 2. b 3. e 4. c 5. f 6. a

D. READING

- I. 1. At first they want to see the Batman film.
2. Because the Batman film's sold out.
3. They are *Girl of my Dreams*, *Journey into Space*, and *The Pyramid*.
4. *Girl of my Dreams* – a love story; *Journey into Space* – a science-fiction film; and *The Pyramid* – a horror film.
5. They agree to see *The Pyramid*.
- II. 1. Yes, he is. His ship is the Black Pearl. 2. Jack and Will love Elizabeth.
3. The pirate Captain Barbarossa has the treasure. 4. Captain Jack wins the treasure.
5. Elizabeth loves Will.
- III. 1. It's a comedy, a drama, and an action film all in one.
2. The main character in the film is a teenager called Calvin Fuller, played by Thomas Ian Nicholas.
3. The director of the film is Michael Gottlieb. He is a great director.
4. Calvin is playing baseball when the earthquake happens.
5. A hole opens in the ground and Calvin falls through it, so he lands in the past, in the time of King Arthur.
6. They think that Calvin is amazing because he plays them modern music on his CD player and he shows them how to make rollerblades and a mountain bike.
7. Calvin is trained to be a knight.
8. Calvin helps King Arthur to beat his enemy, Lord Belasco.
9. Merlin sends Calvin back to the future, and Calvin finds himself back in the baseball game.
10. The special effects in the film are very good.
11. The actors' performances are good.
12. The writer thinks that the film is funny and exciting.

E. WRITING

I. A film review.

Atlantis: The Lost Empire is a Disney cartoon film. It is directed by Gary Trousdale and Kirk Wise. The main character is a scientist named Milo Thatch. Milo's voice is played by Michael J. Fox.

A rich man gives Milo a submarine and a team of people to help him find the *Lost Empire of Atlantis*. After some exciting adventures, Milo and his team find Atlantis. But Atlantis is in trouble. Milo has to save it.

The music in this film is amazing and some of the characters are very funny. The film is sometimes scary, but it is very exciting.

If you like action films and cartoons, you will love *Atlantis: The Lost Empire*. It's a fantastic film.

II.

Emma Watson was born in 1990, Paris. She became famous when she played in Harry Potter films from 2001 to 2009. In Harry Potter films, Emma played with Daniel Radcliffe, and Rupert Grint.

Dev Patel was born in 1990, London. He became famous when he appeared in the film *Slumdog Millionaire* in 2009. In *Slumdog Millionaire*, he starred with Freida Pinto.

TEST (UNIT 8)

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. D 9. D 10. A
11. B 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. D 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. D
21. Despite/ In spite of 22. Although 23. although 24. Nevertheless
25. in spite of/ despite
26. The new restaurant looks good. However, it seems to have few customers.
27. Although we had planned to walk right round the lake, the heavy rain made this impossible.
28. I've been too busy to answer my email. Nevertheless, I'll do it soon.
29. Despite *being sick/ her sickness*, Mary didn't leave the meeting until it ended.
30. In spite of living in the same street, we rarely see each other.
31. *film* 32. *drama* 33. *western* 34. *action* 35. *comedy*
36. *horror* 37. *science-fiction* 38. *musical* 39. *animated* 40. *romance*
41. *see/ watch* 42. *go/ come* 43. *films* 44. *on* 45. *on*
46. *at* 47. *invite* 48. *at* 49. *meet/ see* 50. *Bye*
- 0 **C/ Linda:** Tara, do you want to go out tomorrow night?
51 **K/ Tara:** Good idea! I feel bored, now. I'd like to do something different.
52 **A/ Linda:** Well, let's go to the cinema! What's on, do you know?
53 **I/ Tara:** There's an old Star Wars film – why don't we go and see that?
54 **H/ Linda:** Mmm, I don't really like that sort of thing. How about the new Johnny Depp film? My sister saw it last week and she thought it was really good.
55 **D/ Tara:** Yeah, great. I love Johnny Depp! What time is it on? Have you got a newspaper?
56 **F/ Linda:** Yeah, here. Erm, let's see. It's on at either 7.30 or 9.30. What do you think?
57 **B/ Tara:** 7.30. Yeah, perfect. Well, why don't we have drink first, then go at 7.30?
58 **E/ Linda:** Okay, that's a good idea. Where do you want to meet for a drink?
59 **J/ Tara:** How about Macy's? It's near the cinema. Let's meet at about 7.00. Is that OK for you?
60 **G/ Linda:** OK, Tara. But I haven't got much money.
61. True 62. False 63. False 64. False 65. True
66. True 67. False 68. True 69. False 70. True
71. They are Daniel Craig and Halle Berry.
72. Daniel Craig comes from Britain.
73. He's been in a lot of different kinds of films including action adventure, science fiction, and romantic drama.
74. He played the role of *Alex West*.

75. Nick's favourite film is *Casino Royale*. Because he thinks Daniel Craig is a fantastic James Bond.
76. Halle Berry comes from the USA.
77. She was a model before she became an actress.
78. He likes her because she's beautiful, and she has a great sense of humour.
79. It is *X-Men* which is a science fiction film.
80. She plays the main character *Storm*, who has the ability to change the weather.

Unit 9

A. PHONETICS

- I. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. B

II.

Stress on 1 st syllable	Stress on 2 nd syllable
<i>listen; cancel; happy; rainy; handsome; album; culture, harvest; annual</i>	<i>compete; prefer; perform; afraid; dislike; reply; review; parade; remote</i>

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- I. 1. *holiday* 2. *superstition* 3. *lantern* 4. *attractions* 5. *society*
6. *considered* 7. *Traditionally* 8. *colorful* 9. *canals* 10. *decorating*

- II. 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C

III.

- A/ 1. When is Diwali celebrated? 2. What did it mark?
3. How do Indians celebrate Diwali? 4. How do some people believe?
5. What do people do to invite Lakshmi in?
- B/ 1. When and where does Elephant Race Festival take place?
2. What are the M'nong ethnic group known for?
3. How long is the racetrack? Where does it set? How wide is the racetrack?

C. SPEAKING

- I. 1. f 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. j 6. c 7. b 8. i 9. g 10. h

D. READING

- I. 1. by 2. as 3. numbers 4. are 5. enjoy 6. ones 7. According 8. rises

II.

1. It is the Boston Carnival.
2. It's really hot, late August day.
3. She can see some fantastic dancers.
4. They are wearing colourful costumes.
5. He is cooking some lovely Caribbean chicken curry.
6. It takes place in Guadalajara, Mexico.
7. We can hear some fantastic mariachi music, and see that the guitarists are all playing together.
8. The spectators are clapping and shouting and singing with the music.
9. It is an arts festival.
10. They are waiting to see some funny films, some old films with Charlie Chaplin at the theater.

- III. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. NM 5. True
6. NM 7. NM 8. True 9. NM 10. True

IV.

1. It is celebrated on November 1 in Mexico, Ecuador, Guatemala and other parts of Central and South America.
2. Families gather to pray to the souls of dead relatives, asking them to return for just one night.
3. People decorate altars in their homes and graveyards with food, candles, candy skulls and marigolds to welcome the souls back to Earth.
4. *Pan de los muertos* (bread of the dead) is baked in the shape of skulls and crossbones, and a toy is hidden inside each loaf.
5. Day of the Dead is a time to celebrate and remember the lives of dead family members.

V.

1. It is celebrated in India.
2. It lasts for five days around the end of October.
3. It is the festival of Lakshmi, the Goddess who, in the Hindu religion, brings peace and prosperity.
4. People clean and decorate their homes, prepare special food and buy new clothes and jewelry to welcome the Goddess in their homes.
5. Because people light up their homes with oil lamps and colourful lights all over India, and on the darkest night of the lunar month fireworks fill the sky.

E. WRITING

Da Lat Flower Festival has been organized every two years since 2005 in the Flower Garden of Da Lat. The programs of Flower festival are a variety of content for every festival period. These will make interests to tourists and participants as well. During the festival, the shows have the participation of thousands of professional and un-professional artists. Besides the opening and closing ceremonies, the festival has also some other programs such as flower exhibition fair, flower car march, trade fair, contest of Da Lat farmers. The reason why Da Lat Flower Festival is held is that the local government has recently taken more measures to increase cultural activities in the tourism industry.

TEST (UNIT 9)

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C
11. D 12. D 13. B 14. D 15. D 16. C 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. C
21. B 22. B 23. A 24. B 25. B 26. D 27. D 28. A 29. B 30. B
31. C 32. B 33. C 34. D 35. D
36. celebrations 37. festive 38. cultural 39. performance 40. celebratory
41. entertainment 42. beginning 43. excitement 44. colourful 45. traditional
46. How often does La Tomatina in Buñol near Valencia happen?
47. When does La Tomatina take place?
48. What is the highlight of the festival?
49. When does La Tomatina date back to?
50. What do some youngsters accidentally do?
51. How long does Burning Man last?
52. Where and where did the festival/ Burning Man begin?
53. When does the event begin and end?
54. What does the festival take its name from?
55. How many people attended Burning Man in 2010?
56. A 57. C 58. D 59. B 60. A
61. True 62. False 63. True 64. True 65. False

66. False 67. False 68. True 69. True 70. False
71. Holi is a spring festival also known as the festival of colors.
72. It starts with a Holika bonfire on the night before Holi where people gather, sing and dance.
73. The next morning is free for all carnival of colors, where everyone plays, chases and colors each other with dry powder and colored water, with some carrying water guns and colored water-filled balloons for their water fight.
74. Children and youth spray coloured powder solutions at each other, laugh and celebrate, while elders tend to smear dry coloured powder on each other's face.
75. After playing with colours, and cleaning up, people bathe, put on clean clothes, visit friends and family.
76. The tradition of dressing in costume for Halloween has both European and Celtic roots.
77. Hundreds of years ago, winter was an uncertain and frightening time.
78. People thought that they would encounter ghosts if they left their homes.
79. To avoid being recognized by these ghosts, people would wear masks when they left their homes after dark so that the ghosts would mistake them for fellow spirits.
80. On Halloween, to keep ghosts away from their houses, people would place bowls of food outside their homes to appease the ghosts and prevent them from attempting to enter.

TEST YOURSELF 3

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. D 10. B
 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. D 16. G 17. J 18. D 19. A 20. F
 21. B 22. I 23. C 24. E 25. H
26. Do you want to go to the cinema on Saturday?
27. That's a good idea. What's on?
28. There's a new Bollywood musical.
29. I don't really like that sort of thing.
30. OK. Let's meet outside the cinema at eight.
31. *enjoyable* 32. *frightening* 33. *funny* 34. *romantic* 35. *musical*
 36. *violent* 37. *imagined* 38. *boring* 39. *exciting* 40. *interesting*
 41. *night* 42. *blood* 43. *money* 44. *rich* 45. *monster*
 46. *frightened* 47. *hated* 48. *married* 49. *pleased* 50. *happily*
 51. *romantic film* 52. *musical* 53. *comedy* 54. *sci-fi film* 55. *horror film*
 56. *action film* 57. *drama* 58. *animated film* 59. *documentary* 60. *thriller*
 61. A 62. C 63. B 64. A 65. C
 66. True 67. True 68. True 69. False 70. False
71. They appeared in 2001, 2002, and 2003.
72. They are based on the novels of the British writer JRR Tolkien.
73. The director is Peter Jackson.
74. The Lord of the Rings were filmed in New Zealand.
75. They cost more than \$300 million to make.
76. More than 20,000 actors appeared in the three films!
77. \$3 billion (could be got from the three films).
78. It was The Return of the King.
79. It won 11 Oscars.
80. In some countries, fans queued for three weeks to buy tickets.

Unit 10

A. PHONETICS

- I. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D

II.

Stress on 1 st syllable	Stress on 2 nd syllable
<i>celebrate; festival; generate; comfortable; library; relative; fortunate</i>	<i>illegal; available; consumption; electric; performance; performer; effective; imagine; convenient; exhausted; improvement</i>

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- I. 1. wind energy 2. geothermal heat 3. nuclear energy 4. fossil fuels
 5. solar energy 6. water power/ hydroelectric power
- II. 1. 6.01: She'll be getting up. 5. 7.10: She'll be having Maths lessons.
 2. 6.20: She'll be having a shower 6. 8.40: She'll be having a break.
 3. 6.35: She'll be having breakfast 7. 9.10: She'll be having English lessons.
 4. 6.48: She'll be going to school 8. 11.05: She'll be having lunch.
- III. 1. How will you be getting home this afternoon?
 2. What will you be doing this afternoon?
 3. Who will you be seeing at the weekend?
 4. Will you be going out on Saturday night?
 5. What will you be wearing to school tomorrow?

C. SPEAKING

I.

- A:** What type of energy is solar energy?
B: It is a renewable source of energy because plentiful.
A: What are its advantages and disadvantages?
B: It is clean and safe to the environment, and solar panels on the roofs of houses can create enough energy for a home.
- A:** What type of energy is Wind energy?
B: It is a renewable source of energy because the wind is abundant.
A: What are its advantages and disadvantages?
B: If the wind does not blow, there is no wind energy.
- A:** What type of energy is petroleum?
B: It is a non-renewable source of energy because limited.
A: What are its advantages and disadvantages?
B: It supplies power for most machinery, but it is polluted to the environment.
- A:** What type of energy is nuclear energy?
B: It is a renewable source of energy because it is unlimited.
A: What are its advantages and disadvantages?
B: Nuclear energy can provide enough electricity for the world's needs for hundreds of years, but it can be very dangerous.
- A:** What type of energy is water power (hydroelectric power)?
B: It is a renewable/ non-renewable source of energy because unlimited.
A: What are its advantages and disadvantages?
B: It gives energy without pollution, but dams cost a lot of money, and water power may damage the environment.

D. READING

- I.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
II. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False
III. 1. energy 2. rural 3. electricity 4. wastes 5. Students
 6. save 7. off 8. bulbs 9. natural 10. coal

E. WRITING

Sentence building.

- Almost all our energy comes from oil, gas, and natural gas. We call them fossil fuels.
- The earth's fossil fuels are running out.
- Scientists are trying to find other alternative sources of energy.
- We can use energy from the sun, the wind, and the water.
- The sun supplies all the energy used to grow plants, to evaporate water for rain, and to maintain the temperature of the planet.
- If we are able to collect solar energy, we will be sure to have enough power.
- Energy from the wind has been used for centuries to move ships, grind grain, pump water and do other forms of work.
- Recently, the wind has been used to generate electricity.
- For a long time, people have used water to power machines.
- Today water power is mostly used to generate electricity.

TEST (UNIT 10)

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B
 11. A 12. D 13. A 14. A 15. A 16. C 17. C 18. D 19. A 20. D
 21. A 22. B 23. A 24. D 25. B 26. B 27. C 28. B 29. C 30. D
 31. D 32. A 33. D 34. B 35. B 36. *converted* 37. *generate*
 38. *reduce* 39. *avoid* 40. *invested* 41. will be wearing
 42. will be working 43. will be arriving 44. will be speaking 45. will be playing
 46. Alternative sources will be developed.
 47. With that device the wave energy will be changed into electricity.
 48. More wind turbines will be constructed in that area to produce electricity.
 49. Solutions will be found to reduce pollution in our city.
 50. More regulations will be made to reduce industrial pollution (by governments).
 51. D/ I think that solar energy can be an alternative source of energy in the near future.
 52. E/ Why do you think so?
 53. A/ Because our major sources of energy are running out while the solar energy is abundant and unlimited.
 54. B/ I know it is also clean and safe to the environment. But does it cost a lot of money to install the solar panels on the roofs?
 55. C/ I don't think so. The solar panels are becoming cheaper and easy to install.
 56. B 57. A 58. D 59. C 60. B
 61. False 62. True 63. False 64. True 65. True
 66. B 67. A 68. B 69. A 70. C
 71. We are looking for a cheap, clean, effective source of energy that/which doesn't cause pollution or waste natural resources.
 72. At present, most of our electricity comes from the use of coal, gas, oil or nuclear power.
 73. This power could be provided by the sun.
 74. One percent of the solar energy that reaches the earth is enough to provide power for the total population.

- Many countries are already using solar energy.
- Solar panels are placed on the roof of a house and the sun's energy is used to heat water.
- The energy can be stored for a number of days.
- On cloudy days you can use solar energy, too.
- Viet Nam has an advanced technology of solar energy.
- Cars will use solar energy instead of gas by the year 2030.

Unit 11

A. PHONETICS

Rising intonation ↗	Falling intonation ↘
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does a jet pack take a lot of space? Have you ever heard of bullet trains? Do you think we will use driverless cars in the near future? Will pollution be much worse? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What problems do you think future transport will have? What means of transport do you think will be used in the future? How fast can it travel? Why don't many people use the personal hover scooter?

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- I.** 1. ride 2. got on 3. driving 4. got off 5. fly 6. exercise
 7. seat belt 8. train 9. sail 10. a traffic jam 11. parked 12. cycle
II. 1. won't 2. will 3. will 4. won't 5. won't
 6. will 7. will 8. will 9. will 10. won't
III. 1. will 2. won't – will 3. will 4. will 5. won't
IV. 1. will have 2. will eat 3. will meet 4. will get 5. won't spend
 6. won't rain 7. will go 8. will buy 9. will enjoy 10. will try
V. 1. his – yours – Mine 2. your – his
 3. your – yours – Mine 4. your – yours – Yours – hers – My – Hers
VI. 1. d 2. h 3. j 4. a 5. e 6. i 7. c 8. b 9. g 10. f
VII.

Facts	Opinions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light can travel at the speed of 300,000km/h. When Michelle does school projects, she usually finds photos on the Internet. Nick goes online every morning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm sure robots will cook and clean for us, and we won't do any housework. Machines will do everything, then we have nothing to do and get bored. I think people will have holidays on the moon, but many people won't go because it's too expensive. In 20 years, computers will talk to all the machines in our houses. I think everyone will ride bikes, and people won't drive cars any more. There won't be many computers in schools, but we will have more robots. In the future, people will use driverless cars to go to work.

C. SPEAKING

I.

- Lisa:** Hi, Nick. I didn't see you at the youth club yesterday. Where were you?
- Nick:** I went to Paris for the weekend with my parents.
- Lisa:** Great! Did you like it? Did you go by car and ferry? How long did it take?
- Nick:** It was really great – or 'magtifique' as they say in Paris. We didn't take the ferry, we went by Eurostar. There was a special offer.
- Lisa:** What did you do in Paris?
- Nick:** We went up the Eiffel Tower, then we had lunch in Montmartre.
- Lisa:** Did you take a boat trip on the Seine?
- Nick:** No, we didn't. We didn't have enough time.

II.

- Will there be regulations for flying cars? – Yes, there will.
- Will driverless cars be/ become popular in the next decade? – Yes, they will.
- Will there be more accidents in the sky? – No, there won't.
- Will all vehicles use solar energy? – Yes, they will.
- Will there be a kind of train in the sky to carry a lot of passengers? – No, there won't.
- Will driverless cars be able to prevent accidents? – Yes, they will.
- Will people use submarines to travel between undersea cities? – No, they won't.

D. READING

I.

- It will make its first flight on 14 December this year.
- The plane will fly from the Isle of Man (an island between England and Ireland).
- It will fly to Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland.
- No, it won't carry a lot of passengers because it is a small plane.
- The journey will take about 45 minutes.
- No, passengers won't get any food or drink on the flight.

II.

- It takes about twenty-one hours.
- It is 4,500 kilometres per hour.
- The plane will fly at an altitude of over 10,000 metres.
- It will carry 300 passengers.
- A ticket for the flight from London to Sydney costs about £2,000.

- III. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

E. WRITING

Safe, environmentally friendly cars

- Cars of the future will do less damage to the environment and will be equipped with better safety devices to limit the number of accidents and deaths.
- Engines could be powered by a rubbish-fuelled reactor – to make use of all the waste we produce.
- Petrol may be replaced by fuel cells which separate hydrogen from oxygen in water.
- They will have sensors to detect pedestrians and other cars and will have air cushions inside and out.
- Vehicles can "talk" to each other to regulate flow; it means the end of traffic jams.
- Cars powered by fuel cells are already being developed.
- We will see this type of cars on the roads in twenty years.
- Environmental and safety improvements will become popular soon.

TEST (UNIT 11)

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. D
11. D 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. A 16. C 17. D 18. B 19. D 20. A
21. C 22. C 23. D 24. D 25. B 26. C 27. A 28. B 29. C 30. A

31. H/ Driverless car: a robotic vehicle that is designed to travel between locations without a human operator.
32. F/ Jet pack: a device, usually worn on the back, that are pushed by jets of escaping gases to let a single user to fly.
33. J/ Slidewalk: a moving pavement to support a large number of travelers.
34. A/ Environmentally friendly: not harmful to the environment.
35. C/ Teleportation: the physical body disappears from one location and reappears in a different spot.
36. I/ Solar cell: a cell that converts solar energy into electricity.
37. B/ Solar-powered aircraft: an aircraft in which the energy required for propulsion is collected by panels of solar cells put on the wings.
38. E/ Monorail: a rail-based transportation system based on a single rail.
39. D/ Bullet train: a high-speed passenger train, as on certain routes in Japan.
40. G/ Flying car: an automobile that can travel on roads and can take off, fly and land as an aircraft.
41. What is the name of the spaceplane? – It's *Rocketship Three*.
42. What is the producer? – The producer is Airbus.
43. When will the first flight be? – It will be in 2020.
44. How many passengers will it be able to carry? – It will be able to carry 6 passengers.
45. How long will the trip take? – It will take 25 hours.
46. How high will spaceplane fly? – It will fly at the altitude of 110 kilometres.
47. How fast will the spaceplane be able to fly? – It will be able to fly at the speed of 4,200 kph.
48. How much will a ticket cost? – It will cost £150,000.
49. Will people have a meal during the flight? – No, they won't.
50. Will the spaceplane have any windows? – No, it won't.

(Suggested answers: 51-60)

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 51. will not live | 52. will go | 53. will be/ become | 54. will live | 55. will not be |
| 56. will be | 57. will live | 58. will be/ become | 59. will not need | 60. will fly/ travel |
| 61. your | 62. hers | 63. your – my – Mine | 64. yours | 65. theirs – Their |
| 66. True | 67. False | 68. True | 69. False | 70. True |

71. AeroMobil is a beautiful flying car.

72. It can give you freedom to move.

73. It takes AeroMobil only about 15 minutes to change from a car to a plane.

74. As a car, it can fit in any standard parking space, use regular gasoline, and can be used in road traffic just like any other car.

75. It can also take off and land using any grass strip or paved surface just a few hundred meters long.

Driverless cabs

76. The computer-controlled pods will take you wherever you want along a fixed route, whenever you want to go.

77. People can ride at the speed of 25mph.

78. There will be little wait for use of the cabs, which will leave from stations and will be accessed by pre-paid smartcards.

79. The cabs, which will travel on a 1.5m-wide track, will use 75% less energy per passenger than a car and 50% less than a bus.
80. They have already tested 160 driverless cabs since 2006, and many investors and politicians have supported the idea.

Unit 12

A. PHONETICS

I.

Stress on the 1 st syllable	Stress on the 2 nd syllable	Stress on the 3 rd syllable
<i>density; populated; crowded; homeless; criminal; problem; service; slavery; megacity; hunger; homeless; spacious; poverty</i>	<i>pollution; imagine; economy; explosion; affect; attract; behind; producer;</i>	<i>population; overcrowded; millionaire; electricity</i>

II.

General rules (stress on the 1 st syllable for the noun, and stress on the 2 nd for the verb)	Exceptions (the noun and the verb have the same stress pattern)
contrast, decrease, export, progress, record, present, protest, desert, produce, suspect,	answer, offer, visit, travel, promise, picture, advice, reply

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I.

1. E 2. I 3. F 4. J 5. H
6. C 7. A 8. G 9. B 10. D

II.

1. *disease* 2. *shortages* 3. *crime* 4. *earnings* 5. *accommodation*
6. *Drought* 7. *peaceful* 8. *growth* 9. *megacity* 10. *Healthcare*

III.

- London has more national holidays than New York. New York has fewer national holidays than London.
- New York has more high buildings than London. London has fewer high buildings than New York.
- London has more parks in the downtown than New York. New York has fewer parks in the downtown than London.
- New York has more districts than London. London has fewer districts than New York.
- New York has more bridges than London. London has fewer bridges than New York.

IV.

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

V.

1. do you 2. isn't it 3. aren't you 4. didn't we 5. will you
6. do we 7. have you 8. did they 9. can't it 10. don't you

C. SPEAKING

I.

1. G 2. K 3. C 4. I 5. L 6. A
7. E 8. J 9. B 10. H 11. F 12. D

- Lan:** Have you ever been to Brazil, Nick?
- Nick:** Yes, I have. I went there with my family three years ago.
- Lan:** It sounds interesting. Which cities did you go to?
- Nick:** I went to Brasilia, the capital, and the biggest city – Rio de Janeiro.
- Lan:** Rio de Janeiro? Well, it's a big city with beautiful beaches and landscapes.
- Nick:** Yes, nice beaches, Lan. I enjoyed swimming and lying on the beach. But it also has many social problems, such as violence, crime, etc.
- Lan:** Oh, I see. I think other cities in Brazil also face some social problems too.
- Nick:** Yes, social issues. And I could see the gap between the rich and the poor.
- Lan:** The gap between the rich and the poor? What do you mean?
- Nick:** Well, that is wealthy people live in mansions – very big houses while poor people live in slums in the suburbs of Rio de Janeiro.
- Lan:** Oh, it sounds very gloomy now, Nick.
- Nick:** Don't worry so much, Lan. Researches show that violence has declined in recent years.

II.

- E.** it's a megacity in that country
- B.** a kind of paint that can absorb pollution has been used widely
- D.** Should we bring the matter up in the next meeting of our school club?
- C.** Manila's streets are a danger to pedestrians and cyclists.
- A.** in which motorists will be persuaded to use public means of transport
- F.** because it is better now

D. READING

- I. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True

II.

- They are crime, drug addiction, alcoholism, poverty and unemployment.
- The development of megacities brings enormous challenges to governments, social and environmental planners, architects, engineers and the inhabitants of the megacities.
- The overpopulation creates more demands, in areas such as housing and services.
- Because they offer opportunities to look for jobs, especially for young people.
- Government programmes are carried out in order to help improve living conditions for the inhabitants of metropolitan areas.

III.

- They often live in old houses or huts that don't have electricity or sanitation.
- Because governments don't have the money to build modern apartment buildings.
- Cars and industries are polluting city air and rivers more and more, and waste that people throw away is burned or ends up in landfills.
- They are crime, alcoholism and drug addiction.
- They work hard to get rid of poverty, and they try to give such people better education and jobs.

E. WRITING

Ho Chi Minh City is the largest city in Viet Nam. In 1979, there were only 3.4 million and in 10 years later the population of the city was only about 4 million because the economy did not develop much. However, thanks to the Renovation policy starting in 1989, in the next decade there was a dramatic increase in population, and the figure reached over 5 million. With economic growth, the living standard in Ho Chi Minh City is higher than that in other regions, so many people came to this city to look for jobs. As a result, Ho Chi Minh is the biggest city in Viet Nam with a population of over 7 million in 2009, and now about 8 million.

TEST (UNIT 12)

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. C
 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. C 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. A 20. A
 21. *poverty* 22. *malnutrition* 23. *Overpopulation* 24. *slums* 25. *spacious*
 26. *hunger* 27. *density* 28. *flea market* 29. *explosion* 30. *living standard*
 31. fewer 32. fewer 33. fewer 34. fewer 35. less
 36. more 37. more 38. less 39. More 40. more
 41. can't it 42. won't it 43. isn't it 44. doesn't it 45. isn't it
 46. have you 47. don't they 48. don't you 49. won't it 50. did you

- 0 A. Do you know what the biggest city in China is, Phuong?
 51 B. Yeah, it's Shanghai with a population of more than 24 million. It has a housing problem because of the increasing population.
 52 C. Do the urban planners suggest any solutions to the problem?
 53 D. Yes, experts call for the development of satellite towns to attract more urban residents.
 54 E. Satellite towns? It sounds like being in the space, Phuong.
 55 F. Oh, no, Nam. The term "satellite town" refers to urban areas located near or around larger metropolitan areas.
 56 G. I see, Phuong. Is there any difference in the population density between the downtown and the suburbs?
 57 H. Yes, there is. The population density in some central districts is more than 24,000 people per square kilometer, while the density on the outskirts of the city is very low, just one-sixth of that in central districts.
 58 I. It's true that the downtown is much more crowded than the surrounding areas. How about the elderly people in Shanghai, Phuong?
 59 J. The number of residents older than 60 is increasing quickly, and it also becomes a problem to the government.
 60 K. I think so. The government should take good care of elderly people, and develop more medical facilities for them.
61. True 62. False 63. False 64. False 65. True
 66. Mumbai is located on the western coast of India.
 67. It is the capital of Maharashtra state.
 68. Yes, it is. Because it is home to Bollywood, the centre of Hindu movie industry.
 69. The film "Slumdog Millionaire" was based in Mumbai.
 70. The toilets are in the streets.
 71. There are 4,000 cases of death a day because of lack of hygiene.
 72. They can crack and take in sewage.
 73. It is very polluted in Dharavi.
 74. There are 12 different neighbourhoods in Dharavi.
 75. The further you walk into Dharavi from the edge, the more crowded the area becomes.
 76. Mumbai is one of the most populated cities in the world.
 77. The population of Mumbai is over 12.7 million with a population density of 20,482 people per square kilometer.
 78. Like other big cities in India, the population of Mumbai has grown rapidly in the last 20 years.
 79. A large majority of Mumbai's population are migrants from other states of India.
 80. A large number of people in Mumbai live in the slums and other residential areas.

TEST YOURSELF 4

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. D
 11. D 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. D 16. D 17. B 18. B 19. D 20. A
 21. C 22. B 23. B 24. D 25. C 26. C 27. C 28. B 29. D 30. C
 31. B 32. B 33. D 34. A 35. D 36. C 37. B 38. A 39. C 40. C
 41. C 42. C 43. A 44. C 45. D
 46. mine 47. ours 48. theirs 49. Nick's 50. Hers
 51. yours 52. theirs 53. yours 54. Ann's 55. theirs

56. What are we looking for?
 57. What is used to produce energy in that area?
 58. Why do we learn to reuse some daily products like empty bottles?/ What do we learn to reuse some daily products like empty bottles for?
 59. What do people from the countryside move to cities to find?
 60. Why do people like using urban transport pods?
 61. False 62. True 63. False 64. True 65. True
 66. The major issue with a growing population is shortages of both food and water.
 67. Waste pollutes clean water.
 68. It contributes to about two million deaths a year.
 69. Crime and violence will increase along with urban density.
 70. Our planet likely to increase violence worldwide because of the economic pressure caused by heat and drought.
 71. True 72. True 73. False 74. False 75. True
 76. With driverless cars, motorists will be able to read a book, surf the Internet or talk to other drivers without looking at the road.
 77. No, motorists no longer need licenses.
 78. Driverless cars will be the target of hackers because of the high level of computer technology on board.
 79. The first is known as "highly automated", and the second is known as "fully-automated" cars.
 80. They will require no involvement from drivers and will be capable of communicating with other vehicles, traffic lights and road signs.

