

Theo
chương trình
tiếng Anh mới
của Bộ GD & ĐT



HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP

VÀ

KIỂM TRA

Tiếng Anh

Lớp 7



Tập 2

CD-Audio
LUYỆN NGHE



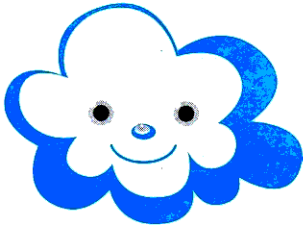
NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP VÀ KIỂM TRA

TIẾNG ANH LỚP 7

TẬP 2

THEO CHƯƠNG TRÌNH TIẾNG ANH THÍ ĐIỂM MỚI



PHẦN I: LÝ THUYẾT NGỮ PHÁP

1. It indicating distance

It is (about) + khoảng cách + from + place 1 + to + place 2.

Ví dụ:

It is about 2 kilometres from my house to the nearest bus stop.

Nhà tôi cách điểm dừng xe buýt gần nhất 2 ki lô mét.

2. Used to

Khẳng định	S + used to + V-inf
Phủ định	S + didn't use to + V-inf
Nghi vấn	Did + S + use to + V-inf?

Cách dùng: Để chỉ một thói quen, một hành động thường xuyên xảy ra trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

When David was young, he used to swim once a day.

(Khi David còn trẻ, anh ấy thường bơi một lần một ngày).

When Mary was a little girl, she did not use to clean the floor.

(Khi Mary còn nhỏ, cô ấy không thường xuyên lau sàn).






Did Phong use to play games online when he was young?

(Phong có hay chơi games online khi cậu ấy còn trẻ không?)

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Look at the pictures and match them with words/ phrases.

No.	Picture	Opt	Word/ phrase
1		a	bike
2		b	bus
3		c	cart
4		d	motorbike
5		e	pedestrian

Your answers

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

 II. GRAMMAR

A. Use "IT" to write the following sentences, the first one has been done for you as an example.

0. 100 meters/ my house/ Tony's house.

It is 100 meters from my house to Tony's house.

1. 1 km/ subway/ department store.

2. 150 m/ square/ dress shop Chaos.

3. 1,5 km/ antique shop/ souvenir shop.

4. 2 km/ bakery/ greengrocers.

5. 1000 m/ barbers/ shoes shop.

6. 1700 m/ beauty salon/ sport shop.

7. 3,7 km/ charity/ cathedral.

8. 200 km/ Hanoi/ Hue.

9. 500 km/ John's house/ Anna's house.

10. 1000 km/ Hanoi/ Ho Chi Minh City.

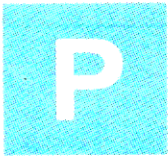

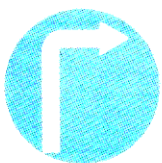



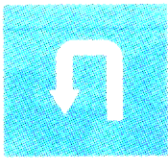
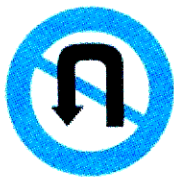




**B. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of “used to”
“used to + v.../ didn’t use to + V.../ Did +S+use to + V...?”**

1. David Beckham _____ (play) for Manchester.
2. We _____ (have) a computer, but we do now.
3. _____ (they) work together?
4. That restaurant _____ (be) a clothes shop.
5. She _____ (like) him, but now they’re married.
6. Where _____ you (go) to school?
7. There _____ (be) a police station here.
8. I _____ (like) vegetables, but I do now.
9. Before I started cycling, I _____ (go) to work by bus.
10. When I was a little girl, I _____ (live) in Madrid.

III. LISTENING

Listen and write the sentences for the following pictures. Track 2

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





IV. READING

Read the following passage and do the task followed.

THE HISTORY OF TRAFFIC LIGHT

Think about driving without traffic lights. What a nightmare! The next time you stop for a red light, thank the inventor, Garrett A. Morgan.

It was in 1877. Garrett A. Morgan was born in a poor African-American family. When he was 14 he left school and went to work. He didn't have much education but he was very imaginative. He taught himself. He always looked for better ways to do things.

Then, It was 1914. He saw that cars were very popular in the USA. The streets were crowded with cars. There were many accidents. Morgan had an idea to solve this problem.

What about a light at each street corner? The light tell the cars to stop or to go. He invented a timer that automatically changes the light. Cities all over the country wanted to have Morgan's traffic lights but he couldn't produce enough of them.

It was the 1920s. He sold his invention to the General Electric Company. He got \$40,000. This was a large amount of money for that time.

Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

No.	Statement	True/ False
1	Garrett A. Morgan was born in 1875.	
2	Morgan came from a rich African-American family.	
3	Garrett left school and taught himself.	
4	He invented a traffic light with the timer.	
5	Garrett A. Morgan sold his invention to the General Electric Company.	





V. WRITING

Write sentences using **USED TO** basing on available information, the first one has been done for you as an example.

No.	Five years ago	Now
0	I played the violin.	I play the guitar now.
1	I went shopping once a week.	I hardly ever go shopping now.
2	I didn't like apples.	I eat a lot of apples now.
3	I didn't like tea.	I like it now.
4	I worked in a restaurant.	I work in a hotel now.
5	I only read the newspaper.	I read books often now.
6	I went jogging everyday.	I only go jogging once a week now.
7	I went to bed early.	I go to bed late now.
8	I lived in London.	I live in New York now.
9	I was a student.	I am a teacher now.
10	I slept for five hours every night.	I get 7 hours sleeping every night now.

Ex:

0. I used to play the violin, but I play the guitar now.

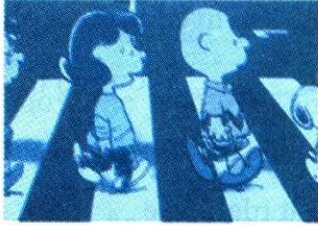
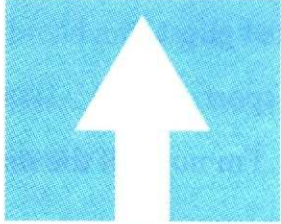

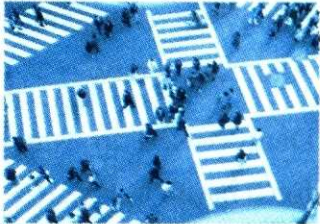

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Write down the correct word for each picture.

No.	English word/ phrase	Picture
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		





II. GRAMMAR

A.

Complete the sentences with forms of “used to”.
used to .../ didn't use to.../ Did + S+ use to...

- In the summer they _____ walk along the beach and then have a swim.
- I _____ work hard when I was at high school, but now I do.
- I _____ drink much coffee every morning, now I drink tea.
- When she lived in Asia, she _____ to eat much, so she was very thin.
- How _____ (you) go to school before you had a bike?
- As a good school boy, I never _____ go to school late.
- Late at night, we _____ sit by the fire and tell ghost story. We were afraid of ghost.
- What sport _____ (you) play when you were at university?
- Really, I'm not half the man I _____ be.
- As teenagers, we _____ without a fix destination on Sunday afternoons.

B.

Match the first part with the second part of each sentence.

No.	The first part	Opt.	The second part
1	Danny used to smoke 40 cigarettes a day,	a	now he doesn't smoke any more.
2	Danny used to watch TV for 6 hours a day,	b	now he goes to sleep at 10:30 p.m everyday.
3	Danny used to eat pizza twice a day without salad,	c	now he has bacon just once a week.



4	Danny used to drink 2 litres of beer every night,	d	now he watches it for 1 hour every day.
5	Danny used to shower 2 times a week,	e	now he eats vegetables and fruits instead.
6	Danny used to drive to work,	f	now he walks to work every day.
7	Danny used to eat meat 5 times a week,	g	now he drinks mineral water instead.
8	Danny used to have sausage for breakfast,	h	now he takes a shower everyday.
9	Danny used to have bacon 6 days a week,	i	now he just has some bread and a glass of milk.
10	Danny used to stay up until 2 a.m,	j	now he eat more salad than pizza.

Your answer

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

III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the following sentences. (Track 3)

- You can attend a cycling education programme to get a _____.
- To stop the car, you use the _____.
- There is a _____ for pedestrians to cross the street.
- The motorcycle rider must wear a _____.
- You must _____ the traffic rules.

6. This is not a _____ place to walk at night.
7. You can wear _____ clothes if you walk outside at night.
8. You must _____ not to exceed the speed limit.
9. When she parked in the no parking area, she received a _____.
10. You mustn't pass at the _____.



IV. READING

Read the following passage and do the task followed.

TRAFFIC JAMS

For many years, Raza has been driving to work and back every weekday. Every morning, on his way to work, especially during the rush hour, the highways are usually crowded causing massive traffic jams. The situation is even worse in the evening when he drives home. All the traffic comes to a halt whenever there is an accident or a car has broken down and blocks an entire lane. In the winter, particularly when it snows, multi-car accidents with injuries can take emergency paramedics and vehicles removers a number of hours to clear the road. When Raza is stuck in a heavy traffic jam, he listens to music on the radio to calm his nerves. His boss and his wife know that if he is late, he is probably stuck in traffic.

Answer the questions.

1. What is the problem for Raza every morning?

2. When is the situation worse?

3. What happens when there is an accident?



4. How does he pass the time and calm his nerves when he is stuck in traffic jam?

5. Does his boss understand him when he is late?



V. WRITING

Rewrite the sentences using “used to”.

1. Last year I lived in Paris, but now I live in Rome.

2. He had a lot of money, but now he doesn't.

3. Peter stopped playing the guitar two years ago. Now he plays the violin.

4. He went to the cinema regularly, but now he doesn't.

5. When I was a boy, I always ate sweets.

6. When Sarah was a child, she bit her nails.

7. We got into the habit of swimming every day before breakfast.

8. There were some trees here, but now there aren't any.

9. Her custom was to get up early and have a bath every morning.

10. It was his custom to get up early.





UNIT 8



PHẦN I: LÝ THUYẾT NGỮ PHÁP

1. Ed and ing adjective

Tính từ ở dạng **V-ing** diễn tả bản chất, tính chất của một ai hoặc cái gì đó.

Nó thường mang nghĩa chủ động

- My job is boring.
(Công việc của tôi chán ngắt).
- The film was disappointing.
(Bộ phim thật đáng thất vọng).

Tính từ ở dạng **V-ed** diễn tả cảm xúc, trạng thái của một người trước một sự việc, tình huống nào đó. Nó thường mang nghĩa bị động.

- I am bored with my job.
(Tôi cảm thấy chán công việc của tôi).
- He is disappointed with the film.
(Anh ta bị thất vọng về bộ phim).

Một số cặp tính từ dạng **Ving** và **Ved**.

V-ing	V-ed
interesting	interested
exciting	excited



disappointing	disappointed
surprising	surprised
fascinating	fascinated
amusing	amused

2. **Although, despite, in spite of, however, nevertheless**

Ta sử dụng **Although/ though/ even though** và **In spite of/ despite** để chỉ sự tương phản giữa 2 mệnh đề: mặc dù ... vẫn

a. **Although/ though/ even though** và **In spite of/ despite**

- **Although/ though/ even though.**

(Ta thường dùng **although** nhất).

Although/ though/ even though + S + V

Ví dụ:

The weather is bad. We are going to have a picnic.

(Thời tiết xấu. Chúng tôi sẽ đi picnic).

Although the weather is bad, we are going to have a picnic.

(Mặc dù thời tiết xấu, chúng tôi vẫn sẽ đi picnic).

- **In spite of/ despite**

In spite of/ despite + N/V-ing/N-phrase

Ví dụ:

The weather is terrible. We go to school on time.

Thời tiết xấu tệ. Chúng tôi đến trường đúng giờ.

In spite of/ despite the terrible weather, we go to school on time.

(Mặc dù thời tiết xấu tệ, chúng tôi vẫn đến trường đúng giờ).



b. However and nevertheless

Ta có thể sử dụng **However** và **Nevertheless** (Tuy nhiên) để chỉ sự tương phản.

However, + S + V

Nevertheless, + S + V

Ví dụ:

She is young. **However**, she is very talented.

(Cô ấy trẻ tuổi. Tuy vậy cô ấy rất tài năng).

It rains very hard. **Nevertheless**, I go to school on time.

(Trời mưa rất to. Tuy vậy, tôi vẫn tới trường đúng giờ).

Ngoài ra ta có thể sử dụng **However** và **Nevertheless** như một trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho một tính từ hoặc một trạng từ khác.

However/ nevertheless + adj or adv + S + V

However/ nevertheless cold the weather is, I go to school.

(Tuy trời lạnh, tôi vẫn đi học.)

However/ nevertheless talented you are, you should be careful.





(Dù bạn tài giỏi, bạn vẫn nên cẩn thận).



TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Match each kind of films with its meaning.

No.	Meaning	Opt.	English
1		a	Drama
2		b	sci-fi film
3		c	adventure film
4		d	animated movie
5		e	romance film

Your answers

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.



II. GRAMMAR

A. Circle the correct answers.

1. This wet weather is so **depressed/ depressing**.
2. I will be very **surprised/ surprising** if she does well in her test.
3. My new job is extremely **tired/ tiring**.
4. I come home extremely **tired/ tiring** at the end of each day.
5. He's such a **bored/ boring** person. He never wants to go out.
6. I'm **confused/ confusing** I have no idea what to do.
7. Did you hear the **shocked/ shocking** news about the accident?
8. I'm not very **interested/ interesting** in sport.
9. I didn't find his joke very **amused/ amusing**.
10. I am **frightened/ frightening** of spiders.

B. Choose the correct answers.

1. He got wet _____ he forgot his umbrella.
a. because of b. because c. but d. and
2. He stops working _____ the heavy rain.
a. in spite of b. although c. despite d. because of
3. They have a lot of difficulties in their life _____ their poverty.
a. in spite of b. although c. because d. because of
4. Tom wakes his parents up _____ playing the guitar very softly.
a. because b. in spite of c. because of d. although
5. Nobody could hear her _____ she spoke too quietly.
a. although b. because c. because of d. in spite of
6. We decided to leave early _____ the party was boring.
a. although b. despite c. because d. because of
7. Many people believe him _____ he often lies.
a. because b. in spite of c. although d. because of



8. _____ she was very hard working; she hardly earned enough to feed her family.
 a. In spite of b. Because c. Because of d. Although
9. _____ her absence from class yesterday, she couldn't understand the lesson.
 a. Although b. In spite of c. Because of d. Because
10. _____ her poorness, she feels happy.
 a. Although b. Because c. Because of d. In spite of

III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the lyrics of the song "Let it go" from the film Frozen.



LET IT GO

Let it go, let it go
 Can't hold you back anymore
 Let it go, let it go
 Turn my back and slam the door

The snow blows white on the mountain tonight
 Not a (1) _____ to be seen
 A kingdom of isolation and it looks like I'm the queen
 The wind is (2) _____ like the swirling storm inside
 Couldn't keep it in
 Heaven knows I try

Don't let them in, don't let them see
 Be the good (3) _____ you always had to be
 Conceal, don't feel, don't let them know
 Well now they know

Let it go, let it go
 Can't (4) _____ you back anymore



Let it go, let it go,
 Turn my back and slam the (5) _____
 And here I stand
 And here I'll stay
 Let it go, let it go
 The (6) _____ never bothered me anyway
 It's funny how some (7) _____ makes everything seem small
 And the fears that once controlled me can't get to me at all
 Up here in the cold thin air I finally can (8) _____
 I know left a life behind but I'm too relieved to grieve

Let it go, let it go
 Can't hold you back anymore
 Let it go, let it go,
 Turn my back and slam the door
 And here I stand
 And here I'll stay
 Let it go, let it go
 The cold never bothered me anyway

Standing (9) _____ in the life I've chosen
 You won't find me, the past is so behind me
 Buried in the snow

Let it go, let it go
 Can't hold you back anymore
 Let it go, let it go,
 Turn my (10) _____ and slam the door
 And here I stand
 And here I'll stay
 Let it go, let it go
 The cold never bothered me anyway





IV. READING

Read the following passage and do the task followed.

RIO – 3D CARTOON – PLOT

Rio is a 3D cartoon movie that takes place in the Brazilian city of Rio de Janeiro. The movie tells the story of a blue macaw that was smuggled out of Brazil. When his crate fell off a truck in America, he was rescued by Linda who named him Blu. Blu never learned to fly because he was raised by a human and so the other birds make fun of him. Years later an ornithologist invites Linda and Blu to visit Rio de Janeiro with him in the hopes of finding Blu a mate and helping him to learn to fly. There he meets Jewel - another macaw and falls in love. There are many adventures including being captured by a group of smugglers.

New words

macaw: tên 1 loại vẹt

smuggle (v): buôn lậu

smuggler (n): kẻ buôn lậu

crate (n): thùng đựng hàng

fall off (phr v): đổ xuống

rescue (v): cứu

make fun of (phr v): cười nhạo

ornithologist (n): nhà điểu học (nghiên cứu các loại chim)

capture (n): bắt, tóm

Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

No.	Statement	True/ False
1	Blu was smuggled into Brazil.	
2	Other birds make fun of Blu because it is ugly.	
3	An ornithologist invites Linda and Blu to Rio de Janeiro because he wants to find a mate for Blu.	





V. WRITING

4	Blu meets Jewel in Rio de Janeiro.	
5	Blu is captured by a group of smugglers.	

Rewrite the sentences using “in spite of / despite”.

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

2. Although I had never seen her before, I recognized her from a photograph.

3. She wasn't wearing the coat although it was quite cold.

4. We thought we had better invite them to the party although we don't like them.

5. Although I didn't speak French, I managed to make myself understand.

6. Although he is poor, he studies very well.

7. I didn't recognize her although I'd met her twice before.

8. We're not very good friends although we've known each other for a long time.

9. Although Minh was ill, he still came to the meeting.


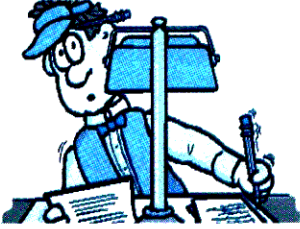
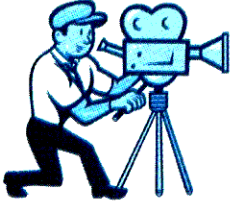


10. Although he promised that he wouldn't be late, he didn't arrive until 9 o'clock.



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Match each picture with words/phrases.

No.	Picture	Opt.	Words/phrases
1		a	producer
2		b	editor
3		c	director
4		d	cameraman
5		e	movie star

Your answers

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.



II. GRAMMAR

A. Choose the correct answers.

- I am **disappointed/ disappointing** with my grade in the grammar test.
- The film is very **excited/ exciting**.
- I am **depressed/ depressing** about my test grade. They are all quite bad.
- It was not **surprised/ surprising** that she failed her tests. She never studied.
- I'm getting **bored/ boring** with this book.
- These instructions are extremely **confused/ confusing**. Can you help me?
- I'm **shocked/ shocking** that he could do something stupid and dangerous.
- I don't find sport at all **interested/ interesting**.
- I was not **amused/ amusing** to be kept waiting so long.
- Our new science teacher is very **frightened/ frightening**. We sit there like mice!

B. Choose the correct answers.

- We can't go to Julia's party _____ we're going away that weekend.
a. because b. because of c. although d. in spite of
- Bob ate a large dinner. _____, he is still hungry.
a. However b. And c. Yet d. But
- I had a lot of exercises to do. _____, I went to a movie anyway.
a. But b. Yet c. However d. Or
- _____ repeated assurances that the product is safe; many people have stopped buying it.
a. By b. Despite c. With d. For



5. I was very sleepy. _____, I finished all of my work.
a. Nevertheless b. So c. And d. With
6. I washed my hands. _____, they still looked dirty.
a. Although b. In spite of c. Nevertheless d. But
7. She walked home by herself, _____ she knew that it was dangerous.
a. because b. although c. and d. but
8. Diana didn't go how to swim. _____, she jumped into the swimming pool.
a. With b. And c. Or d. However
9. I went to the club last Saturday _____ the heavy rain.
a. because of b. because c. in spite of d. though
10. Anna's father gave her some good advice. _____, she didn't follow it.
a. But b. However c. So d. Yet

III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the plot of the film **Frozen** with the correct words.



FROZEN

Frozen is one of the best modern (1) _____ movies from Disney. Princess Anna and Elsa are best friends and sisters. Elsa has the (2) _____ to produce (3) _____, but when she accidentally hurts Anna, she's sent to her room. Years later, Elsa must be (4) _____ to finally open the gates to the (5) _____. Elsa fears the entire time that she cannot (6) _____ her power. After getting in a (7) _____ with Anna, she (8) _____ the entire (9) _____ and run away. Elsa builds herself an (10) _____ ice castle. Anna goes to look for her sister to show her love and convince her to bring summer back to the kingdom.



IV. READING

Read the following passage and do the task followed.

THE NOTEBOOK

"*The Notebook*" is regarded as a romantic classic. The story is about a poor boy, called Noah, who meets a rich girl, called Allie, and they fall in love over one summer. But of course there are problems. Allie's parents don't approve of Noah because he's poor and they get separated, then a lot of time passes before they can get together again. She goes away to college and he writes to her every day, but she doesn't get the letters. Then after quite a long time, Noah buys an old house which he promised to restore for Allie. He does it up and she sees a newspaper article about it and goes to find him again. You can probably guess the rest, but it's a bit complicated because she is engaged to another man. Noah is played by Ryan Gosling, who's my favourite actor, and he stops the film being too soppy – but you still cry a lot at the end. Rachel McAdams is really good too, as Allie.

New words

engage (v): *đính hôn*

soppy (adj): *nhạt nhẽo*

Choose the correct answers.

1. What kind of film is "The Notebook"?
 - a. documentary
 - b. romantic
 - c. sci-fi
 - d. action film



2. Why don't Allie's parents approve Noah?
 - a. Allie is engaged to another man.
 - b. Allie doesn't love Noah.
 - c. Noah has a cancer.
 - d. Noah is poor.
3. Who does Noah buy a house for?
 - a. himself
 - b. his parents
 - c. Allie
 - d. Allie's parents
4. Who plays the role Noah?
 - a. Ryan Gosling
 - b. Rachel McAdams
 - c. None of them
 - d. The text doesn't say
5. Who plays Allie?
 - a. Ryan Gosling
 - b. Rachel McAdams
 - c. None of them
 - d. The text doesn't say



V. WRITING

Rewrite the sentences using "although/ though/ even though".

1. In spite of the bad weather, they went out for dinner.

2. In spite of their quarrel, they remain the best of friends.

3. In spite of his hard work, Ba failed his exam.

4. In spite of being old, he still leads an active life.

5. In spite of being tired, I didn't sleep.



6. In spite of being hungry, she didn't eat anything.

7. In spite of feeling unwell, he kept on working.

8. In spite of being dissapointed, he tried to smile.

9. In spite of the low salary, he accepted the job.

10. In spite of being not fine, he still goes to school.





UNIT 9



1. Wh questions

Nếu chưa có trợ động từ thì phải mượn trợ động từ: do, does, did

Nếu đã có trợ động từ thì đảo chúng lên trước chủ ngữ.

Ví dụ:

- Where do you live? – Bạn sống ở đâu?
- What have you done before? – Trước đây cậu từng làm gì vậy?

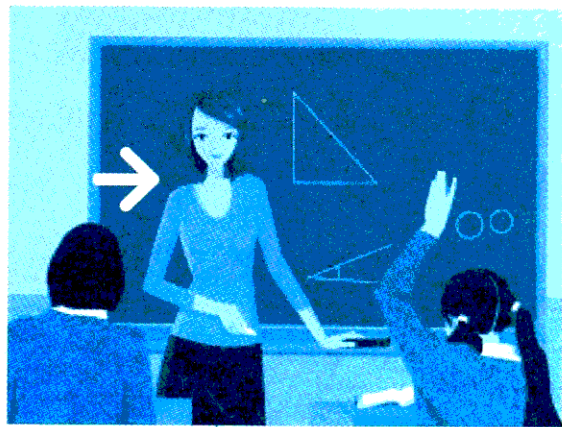
b. Các từ để hỏi

Từ để hỏi	Nghĩa	Ví dụ:
When	khi nào	When did you meet him? – I met him <u>yesterday</u> . Bạn gặp anh ta khi nào? – Tôi gặp anh ta ngày hôm qua.
Where	ở đâu	Where do you come from? – I'm from <u>England</u> . Bạn đến từ đâu? – Tôi đến từ Anh.
Who	ai (chủ ngữ)	Who is here? – <u>Lan</u> is here. Ai ở đây? – Lan ở đây.



Why	tại sao	Why did you do that? – Because <u>my doctor forced me.</u> Tại sao cậu làm như vậy? – Vì bác sĩ bắt tôi làm thế.
What	cái gì	What do you do? – I'm a teacher. Bạn làm nghề gì? – Tôi là giáo viên.
Which	cái nào	Which grade are you in? – I'm in grade 4. Bạn học khối mấy? – Tôi học khối lớp 4
Whose	của ai	Whose book is this? – It's John's. Cuốn sách này của ai? – Của John.
Whom	ai (tân ngữ)	Whom do you live with? – I live with my sister. Bạn sống với ai? – Tôi sống với chị tôi.
How	như thế nào	How do you go to school? – By bus. Bạn đến trường bằng cách nào? – Bằng xe buýt
How far	bao xa	How far is it from your house to the subway? – About 500 meters. Từ nhà bạn tới trạm xe điện ngầm bao xa? – Khoảng 500 mét.
How long	bao lâu	How long does it take you to finish homework? – About 2 hours. Bạn mất bao lâu để hoàn thành bài tập? – Khoảng 2 tiếng.
How often	bao lâu 1 lần	How often do you visit your grandma? – I visit her twice a month. Bao lâu bạn về thăm bà 1 lần? – Tôi về thăm bà 2 lần 1 tháng.

How many	bao nhiêu (danh từ đếm được)	How many people are there in your room? – There are 10 people. Có bao nhiêu người ở trong phòng bạn? – Có 10 người.
How much	bao nhiêu (danh từ không đếm được)	How much is that shirt? – It is \$100. Cái áo đó bao nhiêu tiền? – 100\$.
How old	bao nhiêu tuổi	How old are you? – I'm ten. Bạn bao nhiêu tuổi? – Tôi 10 tuổi.



TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Look at the pictures and match them with festivals.

No.	Picture	Opt.	Festival
1		a	May Day
2		b	Easter
3		c	Father's Day
4		d	April Fools' Day
5		e	Mother's Day

Your answers

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.



II. GRAMMAR

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable question words.

- _____ are you so happy? - Because I have a birthday party.
- _____ is sitting behind you? - Rita.
- _____ do you go to school? - By bus.
- _____ does the first lesson begin? - At 8.00 o'clock.
- _____ is the police-station? - In front of the park.
- _____ is the weather like in Israel? - It's hot.
- _____ do the tickets cost? - I don't know. Maybe \$15.
- _____ does your mom go to work in the morning? - By taxi.
- _____ does he usually have for lunch? - Rice and fish.
- _____ wants to sing this song? - Tamara.

B. Write the question words for the underlined parts.

- They do their homework at night.
- The car is behind the house.
- She felt better after she took a nap.
- My sister called her boyfriend yesterday.
- She is working hard.
- They are coming to visit tomorrow.
- He is going to work right now.
- I don't get up early because I like to sleep late.
- We have an English class every day.
- They like to dance on weekends.



III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the paragraph with the correct words.  Track 6

GRANDPARENTS' DAY

Grandparents Day is the first Sunday in September after (1) _____ Day. It is a day to (2) _____ grandparents. It is celebrated in a few countries around the world.

It is always important to (3) _____ your elders. Your grandparents have learned a lot. What have they taught you? Did (4) _____ teach you how to (5) _____? Did (6) _____ show you how to bake (7) _____?

If you think about how much your (8) _____ do for you, just remember that your grandparents helped them that much, too! How can you return the (9) _____? Do they need your help now? Maybe they would just like to see you or hear you on the (10) _____!

IV. READING

Read the following passage and do the task below.

FESTIVAL

Festivals and feasts are special times where people come together and celebrate. Most of these celebrations are to do with religion and beliefs. Special events in a country's history or the changing seasons are also celebrated. Singing and exchanging gifts are popular rituals and often form part of an annual festival.

Pictures and objects also have a special meaning at festival time. For example, golden fish become symbols of wealth at Lunar New Year.

Different cultures share the same symbols in their festivals. Christians light candles



at Christmas and Hindus do the same for Diwali. People dressing up in costumes and sharing meals together are popular festive activities in many parts of the world.

Thanksgiving is celebrated in November. It is a national holiday where people get together to share the traditional dinner of turkey and pumpkin pie. Thanksgiving started in the autumn of 1621. A group of European settlers in North America invited the Indians to join them for their first harvest in a thanksgiving feast because the Indians had taught them how to grow crops.

Choose the correct answers.

1. What are festivals?
 - a. Time for people to celebrate something
 - b. Time for people to work
 - c. Time for people to study
 - d. Time for people to make a change
2. What have special meaning at festival time?
 - a. Pictures
 - b. Objects
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of them
3. What do Christian do at Christmas?
 - a. They light candles
 - b. They dress up in costume and share meals
 - c. None of them
 - d. Both a and b
4. When is Thanksgiving celebrated?
 - a. November
 - b. January
 - c. December
 - d. All of them
5. What do people have for Thanksgiving dinner?
 - a. turkey
 - b. pumpkin pie
 - c. crops
 - d. a and b





V. WRITING

Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. They study English every Tuesday morning.

2. Romi goes to school by bus.

3. The teacher explains the lesson in front of the class.

4. My brother does his homework carefully.

5. My daughter washes her hair twice a week.

6. John loves eating pizza.

7. Olga sings beautifully.

8. Shanti gets up at five.

9. Harry doesn't go to school because he is sick.






10. My mother cooks rice in the kitchen.



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Match each picture with festivals.

No.	Picture	Opt.	Festival
1		a	New Year's Day
2		b	Teacher's Day
3		c	Valentine's Day
4		d	International Women's Day
5		e	Mid-fall festival

Your answers

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.



II. GRAMMAR

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable question words.

- _____ book is that? - It's Maria's.
- _____ do you have the longest holidays? - In summer.
- _____ can translate this word into English? - I can.
- _____ is your address? - Main Street 16.
- _____ are you crying? - Because I lost my keys.
- _____ works in this school? - My aunt.
- _____ does the boy come from? - From Brasil.
- _____ is her brother? - Sixteen.
- _____ is your test? - On Monday.
- _____ does this jacket cost? - 200 dollars.

B. Write the question words for the underlined parts.

- Maria comes from Spain. _____
- They play in the garden. _____
- I go to the cinema on Saturdays. _____
- We go to Mallorca because it is warm there. _____
- Robin drives his car carefully. _____
- Peter runs with his dog every day. _____
- I get a newspaper at the shop. _____
- The game starts on Sunday. _____
- She goes to school by plane. _____
- I like my coffee with no sugar. _____



III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the paragraphs with the correct words. 

EASTER

Easter is a holiday in March or (1) _____. Easter celebrates how Jesus Christ died on the (2) _____ for our sins and came back to life (3) _____ days later.

After Jesus died, they put his body in a (4) _____. All of Jesus' friends were sad. They thought they would (5) _____ see him again. Three days later, an (6) _____ opened the tomb and it was (7) _____. Jesus was alive again!

Jesus stayed on the Earth for (8) _____ days before going to (9) _____. He showed many people that he was alive. He also spent time teaching his friends, so they could tell the (10) _____ about the Good News.

IV. READING

Read the following passage and do the task followed.

FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD

Every year in July, people in Ubon Ratchathani Thailand celebrate the Candle Festival. Tourists from all over the country come to Ubon to look at huge wax candles that are paraded through the streets. There are music, dancers, a huge market and even a competition for artists to design the best candle.

In other countries, they have different festivals. Some are really strange. One of the weirdest festivals in the world is Day of the Dead.

Day of the Dead is celebrated on November 1st in Mexico, Ecuador, Guatemala and other parts of Central and South America. Families gather to

pray to dead relatives and ask them to return for just one night.

People decorate their homes and gravesites with food, candles, candy skulls and flowers to welcome the dead back to the earth. People dress up as skeletons and parade through the streets.

Pan de los muertos (bread of the dead) is baked in the shape of skulls and crossbones, and a toy is hidden inside each load. The person who bites into the toy is said to have good luck.

Day of the Dead sounds like a scary event, but it's a happy time to celebrate and remember the lives of dead family members.

Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

No.	Statement	True/ False
1	Day of the Dead is celebrated in July.	
2	Families ask dead people to come back for one night.	
3	Pan del los Muertos is a type of bread.	
4	It is unlucky to bite the toy in Pan de los Muertos.	
5	Day of the Dead is celebrated in Africa.	



V. WRITING

Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. Tommy rides his bike very fast.

2. Thalia has breakfast before going to school.



3. I gave Mario a birthday present.

4. Mario celebrates his birthday in September.

5. The students listen to the teacher's explanation.

6. I like the white T-shirt, not the red one.

7. Julia has two brothers.

8. The little boys play hide and seek.

9. Sammy closes the windows because it's going to rain.

10. The girls are watching soap operas.



UNIT 10

PHẦN I: LÝ THUYẾT NGỮ PHÁP

1. Future continous

Khẳng định	S + will + be + V-ing
Phủ định	S + will not/ won't + be + V-ing
Nghi vấn	Will + S + be + V-ing

- Dùng để diễn đạt một hành động sẽ đang xảy ra vào một thời điểm nhất định trong tương lai.

Ví dụ:

At 8 a.m tomorrow we will be lying on a sandy beach.

Vào 8 giờ sáng ngày mai, chúng tôi sẽ (đang) nằm trên bãi biển.

- Diễn đạt lời đề nghị nhã nhặn muốn biết về kế hoạch của người khác

Ví dụ:

Will you be staying here this evening?

Ngài dự định ở lại đây tối nay chứ ạ?

2. Future simple passive

Đây là thể bị động của thì tương lai đơn, dùng để diễn tả hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

Khẳng định	S + will + be + V3
Phủ định	S + will not/ won't + be + V3
Nghi vấn	Will + S + be + V3

Ví dụ:

- Your letter will be delivered.
Lá thư của bạn sẽ được chuyển đến.
- This project won't be worked on tomorrow.
Dự án này sẽ không được xử lý ngày mai.
- Will my present be sent to her?
Món quà của tôi sẽ được gửi tới cô ấy chứ?

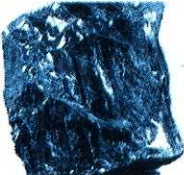






PHẦN II: KIỂM TRA ĐÁNH GIÁ

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Write the word/phrase for each picture. (suggestion: kinds of energy)

No.	Picture	Word/ phrase
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		



II. GRAMMAR

A. Give the correct forms of the verbs in brackets: future simple passive or future continuous tenses.

1. The tourists _____ (go) sight-seeing in the country all next week.
2. You _____ (soon tell) what to do next.
3. The boy _____ (teach) how to swim when he grows up.
4. You _____ (give) a prize if you come first in the examination.
5. We _____ (still sail) through the Red Sea when you arrive at Cairo.
6. Where _____ (you stay) this time next year?
7. He _____ (sleep) when you come this afternoon.
8. It _____ (still rain) when we leave.
9. They _____ (attend) a meeting between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. today.
10. This rule _____ (soon put) into effect.

B. Underline the mistake in each sentence and rewrite the correct one.

1. Don't call me at 10 o'clock. I am going to fly to Spain.

2. I suppose we are going to stay at a hotel next summer.

3. Come to see me in the afternoon. I work in the garden.

4. Do you think it is snowing at the weekend?

5. Is the coat O.K.? - Yes, I am taking it.



6. This time on Sunday we are going to ski in France.

7. I don't know if I will stay here. Perhaps I move to a big city one day.

8. They will be being here again at exactly 7 p.m. tomorrow.

9. You will give a prize if you come first in the examination.

10. It still will be raining when we leave.



III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the paragraphs with the correct words. 

WIND AND WATER

(1) _____ can be used to make (2) _____. Blowing wind turns the large (3) _____ of a wind (4) _____. The generator uses energy from the (5) _____ blades to make electricity.

(6) _____ water can be used to make electricity. People build (7) _____ to (8) _____ rivers. Water from a river moves through large (9) _____ in the dams. The moving water (10) _____ the blades of the dam's generators.



IV. READING

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question

ENERGY PART 1: FOSSIL FUELS

The sun's energy is stored in coal, natural gas, water and wind. Coal,



oil, and natural gas are known as fossil fuels. Fossil fuels were formed over millions of years ago when the remains and fossils of prehistoric plants and animals sank to the bottom of swamps and oceans.

We use the energy in these fossil fuels to make electricity. We use electricity in many different ways. We light and heat our homes, schools and businesses using electricity, and to run computers, refrigerator, washing machines, and air conditioners. Our cars and planes run on gasoline, which comes from oil. As of the year 2013, most of the energy we use comes from fossil fuels.

Choose the correct answers.

- Where is the sun's energy stored?
a. coal b. natural gas c. water and wind d. all of them
- What is an example of fossil fuels?
a. coal b. wind c. sun d. water
- Where do we get most of electricity from?
a. energy in water b. energy in wind
c. energy from fossil fuels d. energy in sun
- What do we use electricity for?
a. lighting homes b. running computers
c. running washing machines d. all of them
- Where does gasoline come from?
a. coal b. oil c. natural gas d. alternative energy





V. WRITING

Put these sentences into passive voice.

1. They will inform you the result of the exam.

2. Someone will tell her which bus to catch.

3. When will they opened the shop?

4. They will serve fish to the guests about 10 minutes from now.

5. That company will publish a textbook next year.

6. Bill will invite Ann to the party.

7. A doctor will examine the elephant.

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8. They will take the monkey back to the zoo.

9. Director Stephen will make a new film in Hollywood next year.

10. Lisa will write all the songs on her new album.



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Put missing letters to complete the words.

1. W _ ST _
2. CO _ SU _ E
3. _ ECY _ LE
4. R _ DU _ E
5. _ EU _ E

II. GRAMMAR

A.

Give the correct forms of the verbs in brackets: future simple passive or future continuous tenses.

1. New Year is coming, _____ (decorate) your kitchen?
2. What a mess! We _____ (clean) up here for hours.
3. Please leave the dishes. They _____ (do) tomorrow.
4. Next Saturday at this time, we _____ (relax) on the beach in Mexico.
5. Your homework _____ (finish) before you go out tonight.
6. You _____ (call) if there are any problems.
7. If you need to reach us, we _____ (stay) at the Fairmont Hotel.
8. You _____ (enjoy) yourselves in the Caribbean, while we're stuck here in New York with this cold weather!
9. A post card _____ (send) to her while I reach L.A.
10. Tonight, some lessons _____ (revise) for the next English exam.

B. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. I can buy it for you. I (shop) _____ in the afternoon anyway.
2. Is Bill at school? – No, he isn't. I suppose he (come) _____.
3. I hope Simon (be) _____ there.
4. Did you remember to invite Mrs. Oates? - Oh, _____! I forgot. But I (call) _____ her now.
5. I'll have a holiday next week. I (not get up) _____ at 6 o'clock as usual.
6. You are so late! Everybody (work) _____ when you arrive at the office.
7. Be careful or the cars (knock) _____ you down.
8. We (move) _____ our house this time tomorrow.
9. He (play) _____ tennis at 7.30. He usually starts at 7 o'clock. Could you come before that?
10. Your suitcase is so big. I (take) _____ it for you.

III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the paragraphs with the correct words.  (Track 9)

EARTH AND SUN

Some places under the earth are very (1) _____. They have (2) _____ of hot rock and hot water deep (3) _____. Hot (4) _____ rises out of openings in the ground. The steam is (5) _____ in pipes and used to spin the blades of a generator.

People can use the Sun's energy to make electricity. Solar (6) _____ and solar (7) _____ can change (8) _____ into electricity. Therefore at night or in cloudy days, solar energy doesn't work without a (9) _____ device such as a (10) _____.





IV. READING

Read the following passage and do the task followed

ENERGY PART 2: ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Fossil fuels are known as non-renewable sources of energy. They cannot be used over and over again. This means that one day they will run out!

Luckily, there are some renewable energy sources we can use, that we can keep using. Unlike non-renewable fossil fuels, they will not run out. Three forms of renewable fuels are: solar (coming from the sun) energy, water energy and wind energy. Solar energy can be caught through solar cells and solar panels. People put solar panels on the top of houses to help capture the sun's energy and transform it into heat and electricity. Water is also used to produce electricity. Dams capture the energy of falling water and turn it into electricity. Wind is a third form of renewable energy. Wind turbines can capture the energy of the moving air and turn it into electricity. All these renewable energy sources are essential for us because they will not run out, so we need to get better and better at using them.

Choose the correct answers.

1. How does the author describe renewable energy sources?
 - a. energy sources that will not run out
 - b. energy sources that are too expensive to become popular
 - c. energy sources that are boring and not scientifically interesting
 - d. energy sources that can only be found in limited amounts
2. "Most of the energy we use comes from fossil fuels. However, fossil fuels are known as non-renewable sources of energy, so one day they will run out."



Based on this information, which types of energy sources should humans rely on in the future?

- a. non-renewable energy sources
 - b. fossil fuels
 - c. renewable energy sources
 - d. chemical energy sources
3. Based on the evidence in the passage, how can the sun be best described?
 - a. crucial for life on earth
 - b. an important mythological object
 - c. a developing black hole
 - d. the biggest star in the universe
 4. What is this passage mostly about?
 - a. how long it takes for light from the sun to reach the earth
 - b. the importance of energy for human life and where energy comes from
 - c. different types of renewable sources of energy
 - d. how fossil fuels were formed
 5. What does the word “non-renewable” mean?

a. coming from water	b. wasteful
c. going to run out	d. easily generated



V. WRITING

Put these sentences into the passive voice.

1. They will repeat this documentary on BBC next week.
-



2. The boss will meet him tomorrow in the restaurant.

3. The company will give him some money when he retires.

4. She will buy some tulips tomorrow.

5. They will hold an international conference in Hanoi next month.

6. I will meet her at the airport.

7. Nobody will clean this room.

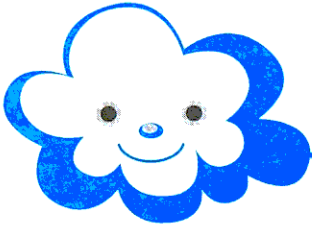
8. They will cancel the flight if the weather is bad.

9. My mom won't give me any money if I don't have a good reason.

10. The interviewer will ask you several questions at the interview.



TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE ◀



UNIT 11



PHẦN I: LÝ THUYẾT NGỮ PHÁP

1. Will for future prediction

Khẳng định	S + will + V-inf
Phủ định	S + will not/ won't + V-inf
Nghi vấn	Will + S + V-inf?

Dùng để dự đoán về một hành động hoặc một sự kiện sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai. (Thường không đưa ra căn cứ cụ thể.)

Ví dụ:

- People will travel to space someday.

Một ngày nào đó con người sẽ du hành vào vũ trụ.

- It will be hot this weekend.

Cuối tuần này trời sẽ nắng.

2. Possessive pronouns.

a. Các đại từ sở hữu.

Đại từ nhân xưng	Đại từ sở hữu	Nghĩa
I	Mine	Của tôi
You	Yours	Của bạn/ của các bạn
We	Ours	Của chúng tôi
They	Theirs	Của họ



He	His	Của anh ấy
She	Hers	Của cô ấy
it	Its	Của nó

b. Cách dùng.

Ta dùng đại từ sở hữu để tránh việc nhắc lại tính từ sở hữu + danh từ đã đề cập trước đó. Không được dùng cả đại từ sở hữu lẫn danh từ. Mặc dù cách viết của his và its đối với tính từ sở hữu và đại từ sở hữu là giống nhau nhưng ta cần phân biệt rõ 2 trường hợp này.

Ví dụ:

- This is my book, that is yours. (yours = your book).
Đây là sách của tôi, kia là (sách) của bạn.
- Miss Brown is your teacher, she is his too. (his = his teacher).
Cô Brown là giáo viên của cậu, cũng là (giáo viên) của anh ấy.

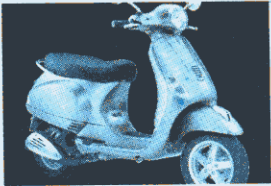






PHẦN II: KIỂM TRA ĐÁNH GIÁ

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Match each picture with each mean of transports.

No.	Picture	Opt.	Word/ phrase
1		a	moped
2		b	scooter
3		c	minibus
4		d	caravan
5		e	double decker bus

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----





II. GRAMMAR

A.

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

1. Vicky and Fiona never phone Ann, but _____ always phones _____.
2. We study English, these English books are _____, but those Spanish books are Sinead's, _____ studies Spanish.
3. Gordon likes Jenny, but he doesn't like _____ family and _____ don't like _____.
4. Lizzy has a toy. That toy is _____. It's _____ toy. Give it to _____.
5. Hey! That isn't your bike, it's _____. _____ is over there.
6. Susan has got two dogs. She loves _____ and they love _____ too.
7. My cat eats a lot. _____ plate is always empty.
8. Tom's sister has got a car. _____ drives _____ car to work, and if Tom is late for school, _____ drives _____ there.
9. We gave Peter and Molly _____ address, and they gave _____.
10. Nick and I have a friend in Dublin. _____ name is Paul. We visit _____ every year, and he visits _____ sometimes.

B.

Circle the correct answers.

1. Is it **your/ yours** book?
2. It's **their/ theirs** question, not **our/ ours**.
3. Is this **her/ hers** camera?
4. Are these **your/ yours** shoes?
5. That's not my umbrella. **My/ Mine** is yellow.



6. My/ Mine room is bigger than her/ hers but her/ hers is nicer.
7. I can see your/ yours children at the school gate but where are my/ mine?
8. I want to change my computer. I like to buy the one like your/ yours.
9. They know my/ mine address but I don't know their/ theirs.
10. The yellow glasses are my/ mine. The brown ones are her/ hers.



III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the paragraph with the correct words.  (Track 10)

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Around the world, there are many types of (1) _____ transport: buses, trains, subways, motorcycles, (2) _____, ships, bicycles, ...

In Europe, it's very easy to get to know countries by (3) _____. In USA and Canada people can do that too, to travel between the (4) _____. One can say that in big cities around the world, (5) _____ is the most public transport used, because it's quite (6) _____, connecting many districts to the (7) _____ and vice versa. In Holland, people use (8) _____ the most. In Japan and (9) _____, bicycle is very much used. This is considered the best public transport, because it doesn't (10) _____ the environment.

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IV. READING

Read the following passage and do the task followed.

For many people, commuting by car or by public transportation is a daily necessity. People with their own cars, use it to commute to work, to go shopping or to take the family out on weekends. For those who have no own vehicles, they use public transports such as bus, train. However, perhaps both



public transport and private one may not be used any more if our politicians don't build better roads or resolve the on-going oil crisis.

Our roads and highways are crowded most of the time, especially in rush hour. Heavy traffic and poorly designed roads are all factors that can lead to a slow down in traffic flow. A lot of construction work that takes place along our roads and highways are actually worsening the traffic problem worse than providing a better solution to it.

New words

commute to work: đi làm

vehicle: xe (cộ)

politician: chính trị gia

resolve: giải quyết

crisis: khủng hoảng

rush hour: giờ cao điểm

construction: công trình xây dựng

Answer the questions.

1. What do people do with their own vehicles?

2. How do people without private vehicles travel to work?

3. Why may vehicles not be used any more?

4. Why are roads and highways crowded?

5. What may lead to a slow down in traffic flow?





V. WRITING

Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning, the first one has been done for you as an example.

0. These are my certificates.

These certificates are mine.

1. That was your plane.

2. Is this your suitcase?

3. This was their house.

4. Are those his shoes?

5. These are my pens.

6. Will this be my desk?

7. Is this our bus?

8. This will be your room.

9. This is Harry Potter's wand.

10. This is Mary's new car.



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Put missing letters to complete the words below.

1. D_IVER_ ESS CAR
2. _ULLET _RAIN
3. _LYING _AR
4. S_ ACE_ HIP
5. OV_ RP_ SS

II. GRAMMAR

A. Complete the sentences with adjective possessive, detemined adjective, personal pronoun, possessive pronoun.

1. I have got a tortoise. _____ is my tortoise. I can see _____ in the cage.
2. Nick is in the garden. You can see _____. _____ is playing with _____ dog.
3. Debbie is 11. _____ is English. We can talk to _____ in English.
4. We are German. But _____ English teacher can talk to _____ in English.
5. Jenny and Sally are in the house. I cannot see _____. _____ CD-player is playing. _____ are listening to a pop-song.
6. You have got a bike. It is _____ bike. We can see you on _____ bike.
7. The Scotts have got a house. _____ is their house. We can play in _____ garden.

8. There is a good book. You must read _____.
9. Here are two pictures of Ben. You must look at _____.
10. Mike Walker is a pop-star. You can watch _____ on TV.

B.

Complete the sentences with adjective possessive or pronoun possessive.

1. Whose camera is it? – It's _____ (you).
2. Excuse me, those are _____ (our) cats.
3. Is it _____ (you) suitcase or _____ (he).
4. Has the dog had _____ (it) food?
5. They are not _____ (I) key. They are _____ (she).
6. I don't think it is _____ (you) room. I think it's _____ (they).
7. The police asked me for _____ (I) address.
8. _____ (they) garden is bigger than _____ (we).
9. I think this is _____ (I) book. Oh no, it's _____ (you).
10. _____ (I) brother hasn't got a phone, so he uses _____ (we).

III. LISTENING

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Listen and complete the paragraph with the correct words.  (Track 11)

There are two main kinds of buses in London: the (1) _____ red-decker bus and the (2) _____-decker bus. The places a bus go are shown in the front of the bus. Some double-deckers have (3) _____ doors and you pay the (4) _____ when you go in. On single-decker you sometimes buy your (5) _____ from a machine in the bus. (6) _____ are used for travelling longer distances or for going to school outings. Bus stops are found along all roads in London. Bus (7) _____ are identified by numbers and sometimes



letters, which are placed at the front, side, and rear of the bus. There are also (8) _____, open top, buses which you can take to see the most important places, (9) _____ and (10) _____ of London.



IV. READING

Read the following passage and do the task followed.

MODERN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

A problem with modern transportation systems is the depletion of our natural oil reserves. The reality is that we don't have enough oil reserves to supply worldwide demands. But what's even worse is that there are nearly no alternative sources of energy to replace the oil and gas shortage that our society so much depends on. With the decreasing natural oil, the price of oil is expected to rise.

With no solution in sight to the traffic congestion on our roads, or to the current oil crisis; the world has no choice but to explore alternative sources of energy or else resort back to the horse and buggy cart era.

New words

depletion: cạn kiệt

reserve: nguồn dự trữ

demand: nhu cầu

shortage: sự thiếu cái gì

explore: khám phá, tìm ra

Choose the correct answers.

1. What is the problem with modern transportation?
 - a. it causes traffic jams

- b. it is too expensive
- c. it may not be used anymore because of the lack of energy
- d. none is correct

2. What are we depending too much on?
 - a. fossil fuels
 - b. alternative energy
 - c. both of them
 - d. none of them
3. How is the price of oil?
 - a. it may rise
 - b. it may increase
 - c. it stays the same
 - d. the text doesn't say
4. Does the earth have enough fossil fuel to meet the demand of people now?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. The text doesn't say
5. What should human do to solve the problem of traffic jam and oil crisis?
 - a. find out new alternative energy
 - b. use horse and buggy cart era
 - c. either of them
 - d. none of them



V. WRITING

Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the cues given without changing their meanings and using the given words.

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1. This bird has broken its wing.
This bird has _____.
2. My pencil is broken.
I have _____.
3. Was your grammar book expensive?
Did you _____?
4. We have a dog. Its name is Pancho.
Our dog's _____.



5. Alan has a van. His van is very old.

Alan has _____.

6. We go to a high school. Our high school is fantastic.

We go to _____.

7. My friend John has a dog. Its name is John.

My friend's _____.

9. Your chair is bigger than mine.

My chair _____.

10. Susan will visit her friends when she goes to England.

Susan's friends _____.





UNIT 12



PHẦN I: LÝ THUYẾT NGỮ PHÁP

1. Comparisons of quantifiers

Cấu trúc	Ví dụ:
... + more + Ns + than + ... - ... nhiều hơn ...	My house has more rooms than Jane's house. - Nhà tôi nhiều phòng hơn nhà Jane.
... + fewer + Ns + than + ... - ít hơn ...	I have fewer English books than Julia. - Tôi có ít sách tiếng Anh hơn Julia.
... + less + non-count-N + than + ... - ít hơn ...	I have less free time than you - Tôi có ít thời gian rảnh hơn bạn.

2. Tag questions

a. Cách dùng

Trong câu hỏi đuôi, người đặt câu hỏi đưa ra một mệnh đề (mệnh đề chính) nhưng không hoàn toàn chắc chắn về tính đúng/sai của mệnh đề đó, do vậy họ dùng câu hỏi dạng này để kiểm chứng về mệnh đề đưa ra.

Ví dụ:

He should stay in bed, shouldn't he?

Anh ấy nên nằm nghỉ trên giường, có phải không?

b. Cách thành lập

Sử dụng trợ động từ theo thì của mệnh đề chính để làm phần đuôi câu



hỏi. Thì hiện tại đơn ta dùng các trợ động từ “am/ is/ are/do/does”, thì quá khứ ta dùng trợ động từ “didn’t/was/were”, thì hiện tại hoàn thành ta dùng trợ động từ “have/has”.

She has been studying for two years, hasn't she?

She likes Joey very much, doesn't she?

Nếu mệnh đề chính ở thể khẳng định thì phần đuôi ở thể phủ định và ngược lại.

It's raining now, isn't it?

You won't be leaving for now, will you?

- Thời của động từ ở phần đuôi phải theo thời của động từ ở mệnh đề chính.

There are only 28 days in February, aren't there?

- Chủ ngữ của mệnh đề chính và của phần đuôi là giống nhau. Đại từ ở phần đuôi luôn phải để dạng đại từ nhân xưng.

They have ever been to Vietnam, haven't they?

- Phần đuôi nếu ở dạng phủ định thì thường được rút gọn (n't). Nếu không rút gọn thì phải theo thứ tự: trợ động từ + chủ ngữ + not?

She is working on the computer now, isn't she?

She is working on the computer now, is she not?

- Nếu phần trần thuật ở mệnh đề chính có chứa các từ phủ định như “never, seldom, rarely, nobody, nothings...” thì phần đuôi dùng thể khẳng định.

she never goes to school by bike, does she?

- Nếu chủ ngữ của mệnh đề chính là các đại từ như “noone, nobody, everyone, everybody” thì ở phần câu hỏi đuôi ta dùng đại từ they để thay thế.

Everyone was in class, weren't they?

Nobody loles the project, do they?

- Nếu mệnh đề chính ở dạng mệnh lệnh để nghị không có chủ ngữ, thì phần đuôi sẽ là “will you?”.

Open the door, will you?

Clean the room, will you?

- Nếu mệnh đề chính có dạng “I am...” thì phần đuôi sẽ là “aren't I”.

I am a student, aren't I

PHẦN II: KIỂM TRA ĐÁNH GIÁ

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Pick out one redundant letter to make correct word.

1. ISASUE
2. POVERETY
3. OVERPOPULATIONE
4. DISEASEE
5. FAOMINE

II. GRAMMAR

A.

Complete the sentences with "less" or "fewer".

1. There are _____ windows in our classroom than in her one.
2. We need _____ glue to fix this vase than to fix that vase.
3. There are _____ restaurants in King street than in Queen street.
4. My father drinks _____ water than my mother drinks every morning.
5. My mother has prepared _____ bread than fruit.
6. I bought _____ mineral water than fruit juice.
7. Lily does _____ exercises than Peter.
8. Class 4A has _____ students than class 4B.
9. There is _____ beer than wine.
10. There are _____ seats than the number of guests, so some guests will have to stand.

B.**Choose the correct answers.**

1. He couldn't swim, _____?
a. could him b. could he c. couldn't he d. couldn't him
2. Nobody cheated in the exam, _____?
a. did they b. didn't they c. did he d. didn't he
3. You have seen this film, _____?
a. haven't you b. have you c. do you d. don't you
4. His name is Messi, _____?
a. isn't he b. is he c. is it d. isn't it
5. Let's have a drink, _____?
a. don't we b. do we c. shall we d. shan't we
6. He can speak three languages, _____?
a. can he b. can't he c. isn't he d. is he
7. I think she is a good teacher, _____?
a. don't I b. do I c. is she d. isn't she
8. You went on a picnic last week, _____?
a. didn't you b. didn't I c. did you d. does he
9. Teresa is an accountant, _____?
a. aren't she b. doesn't she c. isn't she d. she isn't
10. I am a good worker, _____?
a. I am b. do I c. amn't I d. aren't I

III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the paragraph with the correct words.  (Track 12)

A family went to see the movie, “102 Dalmatians.” They thought the Dalmatian (1) _____ were cute, so they bought a Dalmatian puppy at a (2) _____ store the next day. A year later, the puppy had grown into a big (3) _____ dog that jumped on people and destroyed the children’s (4) _____. The family became (5) _____ and decided they didn’t have the time or energy to take (6) _____ of the dog. They brought him to the Dumb Friends League, hoping someone else would want him. How could this situation have been (7) _____? What steps should this family have taken to choose the (8) _____ pet? What (9) _____ were created when the family (10) _____ up their dog to the animal shelter?

New word

dalmatian: chó đốm

frustrated: phiền lòng, chán nản, bực bội

take care of: chăm sóc

prevent: ngăn chặn

issue: vấn đề

create: tạo ra

give up: từ bỏ



IV. READING

Read the following passage and do the task followed

OVERPOPULATION AND OVERCONSUMPTION (PART 1)

For years people have worried about the problem of overpopulation. Overpopulation happens when an area is filled with an excessive number of people. This causes a strain on the resources and facilities available in that area. Some people argue that the earth is already overpopulated, with over 7 billion people on the planet today. Overpopulation is a problem because if we continue adding people to a fixed area, we will eventually run out of vital resources like food, water, and energy.

Now, however, some people say that the main problem is not overpopulation. Instead, they see the real problem as overconsumption. This problem occurs when people consume, or use, more of the earth's resources than their fair share. Some argue that overconsumption, not overpopulation, is what will lead to the destruction of our planet and the end of our resources.

Answer the questions.

1. What problem have people worried for years?

2. When does overpopulation happen?

3. What will happen if the number of people on earth keeps increasing?

4. When does overconsumption take place?

5. May overconsumption be a reason that lead to the destruction of planet?





V. WRITING

Write tag questions for each sentence.

1. Harry takes sugar in tea, _____?
2. The lift isn't working today, _____?
3. It never works very well, _____?
4. Everybody realized the danger, _____?
5. There was a lot of noise here, _____?
6. Nobody complained about the noise, _____?
7. Mary hardly ever cooks, _____?
8. We had to wait for a long time to get our visa, _____?
9. They don't allow pet dogs in this shop, _____?
10. Nothing went wrong with him, _____?

TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Put missing letters to complete the words below.

1. HE_LTH CA_E
2. _VERCRO_DEED
3. DE_ELOP_D
4. _ROB_EM
5. UN_EVEL_PE_

II. GRAMMAR

A. Complete the sentences with "less" or "fewer".

1. Have you got _____ friends than me.
2. I bought _____ milk than her.
3. Linda has got _____ pets than her sister.
4. There is _____ orange juice on the dining table than on the coffee table.
5. Tim eats _____ cheese than his little sister.
6. We don't have _____ bread than Sarah.
7. My brother found _____ money than me.
8. My sister has _____ pens than my brother.
9. Do you have _____ eggs than James?
10. There are _____ students in the classroom than in the yard.

B. Choose the correct answers.

1. Peirre is a grandfather, _____?
 a. he isn't b. isn't he c. he is d. doesn't he
2. Jacques and Alicia are students, _____?
 a. aren't they b. are they c. isn't he d. isn't they
3. You and I are busy now, _____?
 a. aren't I b. aren't we c. aren't you d. aren't they
4. You wanted that, _____?
 a. would you b. didn't you c. wouldn't you d. do you
5. After all this time you'd think he'd have forgotten, _____?
 a. didn't you b. wouldn't you c. don't you d. do you
6. After working so hard, he didn't deserve to fail the exam, _____?
 a. doesn't he b. did he c. won't he d. is he
7. You wouldn't report me, _____?
 a. don't you b. would you c. wouldn't you d. do you
8. I am not allowed to go to the movies, _____?
 a. am I b. am not I c. aren't I d. is you
9. No one likes the cake, _____?
 a. does she b. do he c. do they d. don't they
10. I never said I love him, _____?
 a. did we b. didn't we c. didn't I d. did I



III. LISTENING

Listen and complete fill in each the blanks with the correct words.

Track 13

A family had a (1) _____ cat they allowed to go outdoors. Eventually, she became (2) _____ and had a litter of six (3) _____. The kittens were energetic and (4) _____ and caused a lot of (5) _____ to the house. The family was so aggravated that they put the cat and her kittens outside and (6) _____ them. The mother cat and her kittens made their home behind a dumpster in an alley and ate garbage to (7) _____. When the kittens were about (8) _____ months old, three of them became pregnant and each had a litter of (9) _____. What steps should this family have taken to prevent this situation? What (10) _____ were created when the family abandoned the cat and her kittens?

New word

female: giống cái

pregnant: người/ thú đang có thai

mischievous: tinh nghịch, nghịch ngợm

damage: phá hoại

aggravated: trầm trọng

abandon: bỏ, bỏ rơi

dumpster: bãi rác

alley: ngõ ngách, hẻm

garbage: rác



IV. READING

Read the following passage and do the task followed.

OVERPOPULATION AND OVERCONSUMPTION PART 2

Overpopulation and overconsumption are related, but they happen in different parts of the world. Overpopulation tends to be a worse problem in poorer countries where people rely more on farming and often have larger families to help with the workload.

Overconsumption is a much worse problem in the richest countries in the world. The reason for this is simple. When people have more money, they use more resources. For example, look at carbon emissions. This is the amount of carbon released into the atmosphere based on the energy people use by doing things like driving a car, riding in an airplane, or heating a house. The carbon emissions of one American today are roughly equal to those of four Chinese, 20 Indians, or 250 Ethiopians. It is basic math that if the rich continue to use the earth's resources at this pace, one day those resources will run out.

Answer the questions.

1. Where does overpopulation usually occur?

2. Where does overconsumption usually occur?

3. What do people like to do when they have more money?

4. What does it mean by "carbon emission"?

5. Where does carbon emissions come from?





V. WRITING

Write tag question for each sentence.

1. He never takes advice, _____?
2. There used to be trees here, _____?
3. I am impatient, _____?
4. Dick wouldn't tell anyone about this story, _____?
5. Let's go out tonight, _____?
6. Sue doesn't know John, _____?
7. There is an exam tomorrow, _____?
8. We've seen that movie before, _____?
9. He'd never met her before, _____?
10. You don't really love her, _____?



KEY



UNIT 7: TRAFFIC

UNIT 8: FILMS

UNIT 9: FESTIVAL AROUND THE WORLD

UNIT 10: SOURCES OF ENERGY

UNIT 11: TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE

UNIT 12: AN OVERCROWDED WORLD



UNIT 7

PHẦN II: KIỂM TRA ĐÁNH GIÁ

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Look at the pictures and match them with words/phrases.

1. b

2. d

3. a

4. e

5. c

II. GRAMMAR

A.

Use **IT** to write the following sentences, the first one has been done for you as an example.

0. 100 meters/ my house/ Tony's house

It is 100 meters from my house to Tony's house.

1. It's 1 km from the subway to the department store.
2. It's 150 m from the square to the dress shop Chaos.
3. It's 1,5 km from the antique shop to the souvenir shop.
4. It's 2 km from the bakery to the greengrocers.
5. It's 1000 m from the barbers to shoes shop.
6. It's 1700 m from the beauty salon to the sport shop.

7. It's 3,7 km from the charity to the cathedral.
8. It's 200 km from Hanoi to Hue.
9. It's 500 km from John's house to Anna's house.
10. It's 1000 km from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City.

B.

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of "used to".

1. used to play
2. didn't use to have
3. Did they use to work
4. used to be
5. didn't use to like
6. did you use to go
7. used to be
8. didn't use to like
9. used to go
10. used to live

III. LISTENING

Listen and number the pictures. 

1. You can park here.
2. You can't park here.
3. You can turn right here.
4. You can't turn right here.
5. You can turn left here.
6. You can't turn left here.
7. You can make a U-turn here.



- You can't make a U-turn here.
- This is two-way street.
- Pedestrian can cross here.



IV. READING

Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

1. F

2. F

3. T

4. T

5. T



V. WRITING

Write sentences using "used to" and available information, the first one has been done for you as an example.

- I used to go shopping once a week, but I hardly ever go shopping now.
- I didn't use to like apples, but I eat a lot of apples now.
- I didn't use to like tea, but I like it now.
- I used to work in a restaurant, but I work in a hotel now.
- I only used to read the newspaper, but I read books often now.
- I used to go jogging everyday, but I only go jogging once a week now.
- I used to go to bed early, but I go to bed late now.
- I used to live in London, but I live in New York now.
- I used to be a student, but I am a teacher now.
- I used to sleep for five hours every night, but I get 7 hours sleeping every night now.



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Write down the correct word for each picture.

No.	English word/ phrase
1	pedestrian crossing
2	one-way street
3	ring road
4	crossroad
5	pavement

II. GRAMMAR

A. Complete the sentences with forms of "used to".

1. used to
2. didn't use to
3. used to
4. didn't use
5. did you use to
6. used to
7. didn't use to
8. did you use to
9. used to
10. used to walk

B. Match the first part with the second part of each sentence.

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

III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the sentence.  (Track 3)

1. biking licence 2. brake 3. crosswalk 4. helmet 5. obey
6. safe 7. bright 8. slow down 9. ticket 10. red light

IV. READING

Answer the questions.

1. He is stuck in a heavy traffic jam.
2. The situation is even worse in the evening when he drives home.
3. All the traffic comes to a halt
4. He listens to music on the radio to calm his nerves.
5. Yes, he does.

V. WRITING

Rewrite the sentence using “used to”.

1. I used to live in Paris, but now I live in Rome.
2. He used to have a lot of money, but now he doesn't.
3. Peter used to play the guitar but now he plays the violin.
4. He used to go to the cinema regularly, but now he doesn't.
5. When I was a boy, I used to eat sweets.
6. When Sarah was a child, she used to bite her nails.
7. We used to go swimming every day before breakfast.
8. There used to be some trees here, but now there aren't any.
9. She used to get up early and have a bath every morning.
10. He used to get up early.

UNIT 8

PHẦN II: KIỂM TRA ĐÁNH GIÁ

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Match each kind of films with its meaning.

1. c

2. d

3. b

4. a

5. e

II. GRAMMAR

A. Choose the correct answers.

1. depressing 2. surprised 3. tiring 4. tired 5. boring
 6. confused 7. shocking 8. interested 9. amusing 10. frightened

B. Choose the correct answers.

1. b

2. d

3. d

4. b

5. b

6. c

7. c

8. d

9. c

10. d



III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the lyrics of the song “Let it go” from the film “Frozen”



Track 4

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. footprint | 2. howling | 3. girl | 4. hold | 5. door |
| 6. cold | 7. cry | 8. breathe | 9. frozen | 10. back |



IV. READING

Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

1. F	2. F	3. T	4. T	5. T
------	------	------	------	------



V. WRITING

Rewrite the sentences using “in spite of / despite”.

1. Despite having a very important job, he isn't particularly well-paid.
2. In spite of not having seen her before, I recognized her from a photograph.
3. She wasn't wearing the coat despite the cold weather.
4. We thought we had better invite them to the party in spite of not liking them.
5. In spite of not speaking French, I managed to make myself understand.
6. Despite being poor, he studies very well.
7. I didn't recognize her despite meeting her twice before.
8. We're not very good friends in spite of knowing each other for a long time.
9. Despite being ill, he still came to the meeting.
10. In spite of promising that he wouldn't be late, he didn't arrive until 9 o'clock.



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Match each picture with words/phrases.

1. c

2. b

3. d

4. e

5. a

II. GRAMMAR

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable question word.

1. disappointed 2. exciting 3. depressed 4. surprising 5. bored
 6. confusing 7. shocked 8. interesting 9. amused 10. frightening

B. Choose the correct answers.

1. a

2. a

3. c

4. b

5. a

6. c

7. b

8. d

9. c

10. b

III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the plot of the film *Frozen*. *(Track 5)*

1. princess 2. power 3. ice 4. crowned 5. castle
 6. control 7. fight 8. freezes 9. kingdom 10. isolated



IV. READING

Choose the correct answers.

1. b

2. d

3. c

4. a

5. b



V. WRITING

Rewrite the sentences using “ **although/ though/ even though**”.

1. Although the weather was bad, they went out for dinner.
2. Although they quarrel, they remain the best of friends.
3. Though he worked hard, Ba failed his exam.
4. Even though he is old, he still leads an active life.
5. Although I was tired, I didn't sleep.
6. Although she was hungry, she didn't eat anything.
7. Though he felt unwell, he kept on working.
8. Although he was disappointed, he tried to smile.
9. Even though the salary was low, he accepted the job.
10. Although he isn't fine, he still goes to school.



UNIT 9

PHẦN II: KIỂM TRA ĐÁNH GIÁ

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Look at the pictures and match them with festivals.

1. d

2. b

3. a

4. e

5. c

II. GRAMMAR

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable question words.

1. Why 2. Who 3. How 4. When/What time 5. Where
6. What 7. How much 8. How 9. What 10. Who

B. Write the question words for the underlined part.

1. when 2. where 3. when 4. when 5. how
6. when 7. what 8. why 9. How often 10. when



III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the paragraph with the correct words.  Track 6

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Labor | 2. celebrate | 3. respect | 4. grandpa | 5. fish |
| 6. grandma | 7. cookies | 8. parents | 9. favor | 10. phone |



IV. READING

Choose the correct answers.

1. a	2. c	3. d	4. a	5. d
------	------	------	------	------



V. WRITING

Write questions for the underlined part.

1. What do they study every Tuesday morning?
2. How does Romi go to school?
3. Where does the teacher explain the lesson?
4. Who does the homework carefully?
5. How often does your daughter wash her hair?
6. What does John love eating?
7. How does Olga sing?
8. When does Shanti get up?
9. Why doesn't Harry go to school?
10. Who cooks rice in the kitchen?



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Look at the pictures and match them with festivals.

1. c

2. a

3. d

4. e

5. b

II. GRAMMAR

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable question word.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|---------|--------------|
| 1. Whose | 2. When | 3. Who | 4. What | 5. Why |
| 6. Who | 7. Where | 8. How old | 9. When | 10. How much |

B. Write the question words for the underlined parts.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. Where | 2. Where | 3. When | 4. Why | 5. How |
| 6. How often | 7. Where | 8. When | 9. How | 10. How |

III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the paragraphs with the correct words.  Track 7

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. April | 2. cross | 3. three | 4. tomb | 5. never |
| 6. angel | 7. empty | 8. 40 | 9. Heaven | 10. world |



IV. READING

1. F

2. T

3. T

4. F

5. F



V. WRITING

Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. How does Tommy ride his bike?
2. What does Thalia do before going to school?
3. Whom did you give a birthday present?
4. What does Mario celebrate in September?
5. What do the students listen to?
6. Which T-shirt do you like?
7. How many brothers does Julia have?
8. What game do the little boys play?
9. Why does Sammy close the windows?
10. What are the girls doing?

UNIT 10

PHẦN II: KIỂM TRA ĐÁNH GIÁ

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Write the meaning of each picture. (suggestion: kinds of energy)

No.	Word/phrase
1	coal
2	oil
3	wind energy
4	solar energy
5	geothermal energy

II. GRAMMAR

A. Give the correct forms of the verbs in brackets: future simple passive or future continuous.

- will be going
- will soon be told
- will be taught
- will be given
- will still be sailing

6. will you be staying
7. will be sleeping
8. will still be raining
9. will be attending
10. will soon be put

B. Underline the mistake in each sentence and rewrite the correct one.

1. Don't call me at 10 o'clock. I am going to fly to Spain.
Don't call me at 10 o'clock. I will be flying to Spain.
2. I suppose we are going to stay at a hotel next summer.
I suppose we will stay at a hotel next summer.
3. Come to see me in the afternoon. I work in the garden.
Come to see me in the afternoon. I will be working in the garden.
4. Do you think it is snowing at the weekend?
Do you think it will snow at the weekend?
5. Is the coat O.K.? - Yes, I am taking it.
Is the coat O.K.? - Yes, I will take it.
6. This time on Sunday we are going to ski in France.
This time on Sunday we will be skiing in France.
7. I don't know if I will stay here. Perhaps I move to a big city one day.
I don't know if I will stay here. Perhaps I will move to a big city one day.
8. They will be being here again at exactly 7 p.m. tomorrow.
They will be here again at exactly 7 p.m. tomorrow.
9. You will give a prize if you come first in the examination.
You will be given a prize if you come first in the examination.



10. It still will be raining when we leave.

It will still be raining when we leave.

III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the paragraphs.  Track 8

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Wind | 2. electricity | 3. blades | 4. generator | 5. spinning |
| 6. Moving | 7. dams | 8. block | 9. pipes | 10. spins |

IV. READING

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

1. d

2. a

3. c

4. d

5. b

V. WRITING

Put these sentences into passive voice.

- The result of the exam will be informed.
- She will be told which bus to catch.
- When will the shop be opened?
- Fish will be served to the guests about 10 minutes from now.
- A text book will be published by that company next year.
- Ann will be invited to the party.
- The elephant will be examined by a doctor.
- The monkey will be taken back to the zoo.
- A new film will be made in Hollywood by Director Stephen next year.
- All the songs on Lisa's new album will be written by her.



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Put missing letters to complete the words.

1. WASTE
2. CONSUME
3. RECYCLE
4. REDUCE
5. REUSE

II. GRAMMAR

A. Give the correct forms of the verbs in brackets: future simple passive or future continuous.

1. will your kitchen be decorated
2. will be cleaning
3. will be done
4. will be relaxing
5. will be finished
6. will be called
7. will be staying
8. will be enjoying
9. will be sent
10. will be revised

B. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1. will be shopping
- 2. will come
- 3. will be
- 4. will call
- 5. will not get up
- 6. will be working
- 7. will knock
- 8. will be moving
- 9. will be playing
- 10. will take



III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the paragraphs.  (Track 9)

- 1. hot 2. layers 3. underground 4. steam 5. trapped
- 6. cells 7. panels 8. sunlight 9. storage 10. battery



IV. READING

Choose the correct answers.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. c | 3. b | 4. c | 5. c |
|------|------|------|------|------|





Put these sentences into the passive voice.

1. This documentary will be repeated on BBC next week.
2. He will be met by the boss tomorrow in the restaurant.
3. He will be given some money by the company when he retires.
4. Some tulips will be bought tomorrow.
5. An international conference will be held in Hanoi next month.
6. She will be met at the airport.
7. This room won't be cleaned.
8. The flight will be canceled if the weather is bad.
9. I won't be given any money by my mom if I don't have a good reason.
10. You will be asked several questions at the interview by the interviewer.



UNIT 11

PHẦN II: KIỂM TRA ĐÁNH GIÁ

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Match each picture with its mean of transports.

1. b

2. e

3. c

4. a

5. d

II. GRAMMAR

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

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. she - them | 6. them - her |
| 2. ours - she | 7. Its |
| 3. her - they - him | 8. She - her - she - him |
| 4. hers - her - her | 9. our - us - theirs |
| 5. mine - yours | 10. His - him - us |

B. Circle the correct answers.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. your | 2. their, ours | 3. her | 4. your | 5. Mine |
| 6. My, hers, hers | 7. your, mine | 8. yours | 9. my, theirs | 10. mine, hers |



III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the paragraph. 

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. public | 2. airplanes | 3. train | 4. countries | 5. subway |
| 6. fast | 7. downtown | 8. bicycle | 9. India | 10. pollute |



IV. READING

Answer the questions.

1. They use it to commute to work, to go shopping or to take the family out on weekends.
2. They use public transports such as bus, train.
3. Because our politicians don't build better roads or resolve the on-going oil crisis.
4. Because a lot of construction work that takes place along our roads and highways.
5. Heavy traffic and poorly designed roads may lead to a slow down in traffic flow.



V. WRITING

Write sentences without changing in meaning, the first one has been done for you as an example.

1. That plane was yours.
2. Is this suitcase yours?
3. This house was theirs.
4. Are those shoes his?
5. These pens are mine.
6. Will this desk be mine?
7. Is this bus ours?
8. This room will be yours.
9. This wand is Harry Potter's.
10. This new car is Mary's.



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Put missing letters to complete the words below.

1. DRIVERLESS CAR
2. BULLET TRAIN
3. FLYING CAR
4. SPACESHIP
5. OVERPASS

II. GRAMMAR

A. Complete the sentences with adjective possessive, detemined adjective, personal pronoun, possessive pronoun.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. this/ that, it | 2. him, he, his | 3. He, him | 4. our, us |
| 5. them, Their, they | 6. your, your | 7. this/ that, its | 8. it |
| 9. them | 10. him | | |

B. Complete the sentences with adjective possessive or pronoun possessive of the personal pronoun in brackets.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. yours | 2. our | 3. your, his | 4. its | 5. my, hers |
| 6. your, theirs | 7. my | 8. Their, ours | 9. my, yours | 10. My, ours |



III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the paragraph.  (Track 11)

1. double 2. single 3. automatic 4. driver 5. ticket
6. Coaches 7. routes 8. sightseeing 9. monuments 10. sights



IV. READING

Choose the correct answers.

1. c

2. a

3. a

4. b

5. c

ANSWER KEY



V. WRITING

Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the cues given without changing their meaning.

1. This bird has a broken wing.
2. I have a broken pencil.
3. Did you have an expensive grammar book?
4. Our dog's name is Pancho.
5. Alan has an old van.
6. We go to a fantastic high school.
7. My friend's dog's name is John.
9. My chair is smaller than yours.
10. Susan's friends will be visited by her when she goes to England.



UNIT 12



PHẦN II: KIỂM TRA ĐÁNH GIÁ

TEST A



I. VOCABULARY

Pick out one redundant letter to make correct word.

1. ISASUE
2. POVERTY
3. OVERPOPULATIONE
4. DISEASEE
5. FAOMINE

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II. GRAMMAR

A.

Complete the sentences with "less" or "fewer".

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

B.

Choose the correct answers.

1. b	2. a	3. a	4. d	5. c
6. b	7. d	8. a	9. c	10. d





III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the paragraph.  Track 12

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. puppies | 2. pet | 3. energetic | 4. toys | 5. frustrated |
| 6. care | 7. prevented | 8. right | 9. issues | 10. gave |



IV. READING

Answer the questions.

1. They worried about the problem of overpopulation.
2. When an area is filled with an excessive number of people.
3. We will eventually run out of vital resources like food, water, and energy.
4. When people consume, or use, more of the earth's resources than their fair share.
5. Yes, it may.



V. WRITING

Write tag questions for each sentence.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. doesn't he | 2. is it | 3. does it | 4. didn't they | 5. wasn't there |
| 6. did they | 7. does she | 8. didn't we | 9. do they | 10. did it |





TEST B



I. VOCABULARY

Put missing letters to complete the words below.

1. HEALTH CARE
2. OVECCROWDED
3. DEVELOPED
4. PROBLEM
5. UNDEVELOPED



II. GRAMMAR

A. Complete the sentences with “less” or “fewer”.

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

B. Choose the correct answers.

1. b	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. b
6. b	7. b	8. a	9. c	10. d



III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the blank.  (Track 15)

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. female | 2. pregnant | 3. kittens | 4. mischievous | 5. damage |
| 6. abandoned | 7. survive | 8. six | 9. babies | 10. issues |





IV. READING

Answer the questions.

1. It usually occurs in poorer countries.
2. It usually occurs in the richest countries in the world
3. They use more resources.
4. This is the amount of carbon released into the atmosphere.
5. It comes from driving a car, riding in an airplane, or heating a house.



V. WRITING

Write tag questions for each sentence.

1. does he
2. didn't there
3. aren't I
4. would he
5. shall we
6. does she
7. isn't there
8. haven't we
9. had he
10. do you



TRANSCRIPT



UNIT 7: TRAFFIC

UNIT 8: FILMS

UNIT 9: FESTIVAL AROUND THE WORLD

UNIT 10: SOURCES OF ENERGY

UNIT 11: TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE

UNIT 12: AN OVERCROWDED WORLD





UNIT 7



III. LISTENING

Listen and write the sentences for each pictures.  (Track 2)

1. You can park here.
2. You can't park here.
3. You can turn right here.
4. You can't turn right here.
5. You can turn left here.
6. You can't turn left here.
7. You can make a U-turn here.
8. You can't make a U-turn here.
9. This is two-way street.
10. Pedestrian can cross here.



TEST B

III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the following sentences.  Track 3

1. You can attend a cycling education programme to get a biking licence.
2. To stop the car, you use the brake.
3. There is a crosswalk for pedestrians to cross the street.
4. The motorcycle rider must wear a helmet.
5. You must obey the traffic rules.
6. This is not a safe place to walk at night.
7. You can wear bright clothes if you walk outside at night.
8. You must slow down not to exceed the speed limit.
9. When she parked in the no parking area, she received a ticket.
10. You mustn't pass at the red light.

UNIT 8

TEST A

III. LISTENING

Listen and complete the lyrics of the song “Let it go” from the film Frozen.

Track 4

LET IT GO

Let it go, let it go
 Can't hold you back anymore
 Let it go, let it go
 Turn my back and slam the door

The snow blows white on the mountain tonight
 Not a footprint to be seen
 A kingdom of isolation and it looks like I'm the queen
 The wind is howling like the swirling storm inside
 Couldn't keep it in
 Heaven knows I try

Don't let them in, don't let them see
 Be the good girl you always had to be
 Conceal, don't feel, don't let them know
 Well now they know

Let it go, let it go
Can't hold you back anymore
Let it go, let it go,
Turn my back and slam the door
And here I stand
And here I'll stay
Let it go, let it go
The cold never bothered me anyway
It's funny how some distance makes everything seem small
And the fears that once controlled me can't get to me at all
Up here in the cold thin air I finally can breathe
I know left a life behind but I'm too relieved to grieve

Let it go, let it go
Can't hold you back anymore
Let it go, let it go,
Turn my back and slam the door
And here I stand
And here I'll stay
Let it go, let it go
The cold never bothered me anyway

Standing frozen in the life I've chosen
You won't find me, the past is so behind me
Buried in the snow

Let it go, let it go
Can't hold you back anymore
Let it go, let it go,
Turn my back and slam the door
And here I stand
And here I'll stay
Let it go, let it go
The cold never bothered me anyway





TEST B



III. LISTENING



Track 5

Listen and complete the plot of the film *Frozen* with the correct words.

Frozen is one of the best modern princess' movies from Disney. Princess Anna and Elsa are best friends and sisters. Elsa has the power to produce ice, but when she accidentally hurts Anna, she's sent to her room. Years later, Elsa must be crowned to finally open the gates to the castle. Elsa fears the entire time that she cannot control her power. After getting in a fight with Anna, she freezes the entire kingdom and runs away. Elsa builds herself an isolated ice castle. Anna goes to look for her sister to show her love and convince her to bring summer back to the kingdom.





UNIT 9

TEST A



III. LISTENING

Listen to the following talk and do the task below.



GRANDPARENTS' DAY

Grandparents Day is the first Sunday in September after Labor Day. It is a day to celebrate grandparents. It is celebrated in a few countries around the world. It is always important to respect your elders. Your grandparents have learned a lot. What have they taught you? Did grandpa teach you how to fish? Did grandma show you how to bake cookies?

116 If you think about how much your parents do for you, just remember that your grandparents helped them that much, too! How can you return the favor? Do they need your help now? Maybe they would just like to see you or hear you on the phone!





TEST B



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words .



EASTER

Easter is a holiday in March or April. Easter celebrates how Jesus Christ died on the cross for our sins and came back to life three days later.

After Jesus died, they put his body in a tomb. All of Jesus' friends were sad. They thought they would never see him again. Three days later, an angel opened the tomb and it was empty. Jesus was alive again!

Jesus stayed on the Earth for 40 days before going to Heaven. He showed many people that he was alive. He also spent time teaching his friends, so they could tell the world about the Good News.



UNIT 10

TEST A



III. LISTENING

Listen to the following talk and do the task below.



WIND AND WATER

1

Wind can be used to make electricity. Blowing wind turns the large blades of a wind generator. The generator uses energy from the spinning blades to make electricity.

2

Moving water can be used to make electricity. People build dams to block rivers. Water from a river moves through large pipes in the dams. The moving water spins the blades of the dam's generators.



TEST B

III. LISTENING

Listen to the following talk and do the task below.



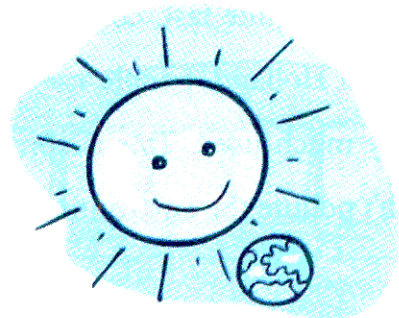
EARTH AND SUN

1

Some places under the earth are very hot. They have layers of hot rock and hot water deep underground. Hot steam rises out of openings in the ground. The steam is trapped in pipes and used to spin the blades of a generator.

2

People can use the Sun's energy to make electricity. Solar cells and solar panels can change sunlight into electricity. Therefore at night or in cloudy days, solar energy doesn't work without a storage device such as a battery.





UNIT 11

TEST A



III. LISTENING

Listen to the following talk and do the task below.



PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Around the world, there are many types of public transport: buses, trains, subways, motorcycles, airplanes, ships, bicycles, ...

In Europe, it's very easy to get to know countries by train. In USA and Canada people can do that too, to travel between the countries. One can say that in big cities around the world, subway is the most public transport used, because it's quite fast, connecting many districts to the downtown and vice versa. In Holland, people use bicycle the most. In Japan and India, bicycle is very much used. This is considered the best public transport, because it doesn't pollute the environment.



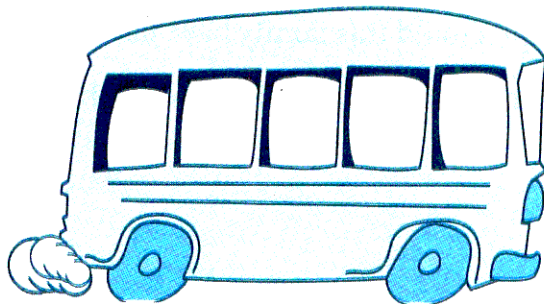
TEST B

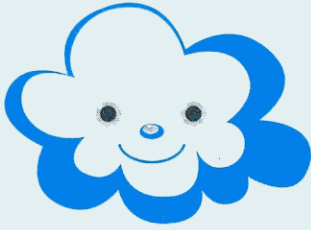
III. LISTENING

Track 11

Listen and complete the paragraph with the correct words .

There are two main kinds of buses in London: the double red-decker bus and the single-decker bus. The places a bus go are shown in the front of the bus. Some double-deckers have automatic doors and you pay the driver when you go in. On single-decker you sometimes buy your ticket from a machine in the bus. Coaches are used for travelling longer distances or for going to school outings. Bus stops are found along all roads in London. Bus routes are identified by numbers and sometimes letters, which are placed at the front, side, and rear of the bus. There are also sightseeing, open top, buses which you can take to see the most important places, monuments and sights of London.





UNIT 12

TEST A



III. LISTENING



Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

A family went to see the movie, “102 Dalmatians.” They thought the Dalmatian puppies were cute, so they bought a Dalmatian puppy at a pet store the next day. A year later, the puppy had grown into a big energetic dog that jumped on people and destroyed the children’s toys. The family became frustrated and decided they didn’t have the time or energy to take care of the dog. They brought him to the Dumb Friends League, hoping someone else would want him. How could this situation have been prevented? What steps should this family have taken to choose the right pet? What issues were created when the family gave up their dog to the animal shelter?





TEST B



III. LISTENING



Track 13

Listen and fill in the blank with the correct words .

A family had a female cat they allowed to go outdoors. Eventually, she became pregnant and had a litter of six kittens. The kittens were energetic and mischievous and caused a lot of damage to the house. The family was so aggravated that they put the cat and her kittens outside and abandoned them. The mother cat and her kittens made their home behind a dumpster in an alley and ate garbage to survive. When the kittens were about six months old, three of them became pregnant and each had a litter of babies. What steps should this family have taken to prevent this situation? What issues were created when the family abandoned the cat and her kittens?

