

LESSON 1

I – Read the answers and complete the questions in the following conversation.

1. A: Where _____? B: I live at 215 Le Loi Street.
2. A: What time _____? B: I get up at six o'clock every morning.
3. A: What _____ then? B: Then, I brush my teeth and do morning exercise until 6.30.
4. A: When _____? B: I usually leave for school at quarter to seven.
5. A: How _____? B: I walk to school. My house is only two blocks from my school.
6. A: Where _____? At home or at school?
B: I usually have breakfast at home, but sometimes at the school canteen.
7. A: How long _____? B: School last from haft past seven to eleven o'clock.
8. A: How many lessons _____ in the morning? B: I usually have three lessons in the morning.
9. A: How often _____? B: I have English lesson three times a week.
10. A: Which subject _____ best? B: I must say it's Math. I like it best of all the subjects.

II – Turn these sentences into negative and interrogative.

1. We go to school every day.
2. Lan plays badminton every weekend.
3. Hoa lives to read story books.
4. Lien and Lan are in the same class.
5. Ba's father works in a factory.
6. Nam has breakfast at 7 o'clock.
7. Tam studies English every Tuesday.
8. They enjoy watching television.
9. His mother cooks dinner for the family.
10. Hoa's mother goes shopping every Sunday.

III – Writhe complete sentences in Simple Present tense, using the cues given.

1. Hoa / often / play / badminton/ afternoon.
2. Lan / usually/ read/ book / recess.
3. Ba/ seldom/ go/ school/ bus.
4. Her father/ ride/ his motorbike.
5. Lien's mother/ teach/ Math/ our school.
6. Hoa and Lan/ be/ same class/ this year.
7. Nam/ have/ short black hair.
8. Lan/ introduce/ Hoa/ many new friends.
9. Tam/ often/ write/ letters/ her grand-parents.
10. They/ sometimes/ go fishing/ their friends.

IV - Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. We (be) in Grade 11 this year.
2. Hoa and Lan (buy) some books yesterday.
3. Our friends (watch) a game on T.V at the moment.
4. Ba's teacher (give) him a lot of homework last week.
5. Our class (go) to the zoo next week.
6. Their grandmother (tell) them a lot of stories last year.
7. Look! Lan (wear) a new dress.
8. We (visit) our grandparents this weekend.
9. All the students in our school (receive) new books yesterday.
10. Listen! The birds (sing) beautifully.

V – Combine the following sentences, use the structure "ENOUGH TO"

1. Ba is tall. He can play volleyball.
2. Lan is intelligent. She can do that test.
3. Hoa is skillful. She can make her own handkerchief.
4. His parent are rich. The can buy a new car.
5. Phong and Thu aren't tall. They can't play basketball.
6. Tam is old. He can ride a motorbike.
7. Phu is very strong. He can carry those heavy bags.
8. The children are tired. The go to bed early.
9. He is hungry. He eats three loaves of bread.
10. We are thirsty. We can drink a lot of water.

VI – Put the words in the correct form.

1. She is a (beauty) singer and she sings (beauty)
2. My parents enjoy the (peaceful) of the countryside.
3. Everybody words (quiet) in the library.
4. Nguyen does everything (differently) from his classmates.
5. Nga felt (extreme) upset about losing her job.

VII – Sentences transformation.

1. I am interested in telling the jokes. → I enjoy
2. He can touch the light because he is very tall. → He is
3. My brother is very generous. He willing lends someone money. → My brother is
4. What does he look like? → What is

5. The question is easy. We can answer it. → The question is

VIII – Put the words in correct orders.

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1/ Brown/ has/ eyes/ he/ big. | 2. She/ a/ man/ short/ married/ fat. |
| 3. My/ teacher/ long/ straight/ dark/ has/ hair. | 4. Car/ big/ black/ it/ is/ a. |
| 5. She/ a/ beautiful/ girl/ is. | |

IX – Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentences, using (not) adj + enough + to infinitive.

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|---|--|
| 1. My sister is old. She can drive a car. | 2. The radio isn't small. You can't put it in your pocket. |
| 3. This coat isn't warm. I don't wear it in winter. | |
| 4. She is beautiful and intelligent. She can become Miss World. | |
| 5. The weather was fine. We could go camping. | 6. Those apples aren't ripe. We can't eat them. |
| 7. Mr. Robinson isn't rich. He can't buy a house. | |
| 8. The worker is clever. He can make fine things from wood. | |

X – Change the sentences into exclamatory sentences, using "What + (a/an) + adj + N?".

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|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The room is very dirty. | 2. The boys are naughty. | 3. The weather is awful. |
| 4. The dresses are very lovely. | 5. The story is very interesting. | 6. The milk is very sour. |
| 7. The girl is very beautiful. | | |

XI – Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple tense.

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|---|--|
| 1. She (not drink) coffee. She (drink) Coca Cola. | 2. It (be) often hot in the summer. |
| 3. What you (do) every evening? | 4. The earth (circle) the sun once every 365 days. |
| 5. I (see) her very often. | 6. Most rivers (flow) into the sea. |
| 7. Vegetarians (not eat) meat. | 8. Bees (make) honey. |
| 9. Rice (not) in cold climates. | 10. Where Martin (come) from? – He (be) Scottish. |

XII – Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition.

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|--|--|
| 1. There are lots of parties___ Christmas. | 2. I received a letter___ my friend yesterday. |
| 3. She usually goes swimming___ Sunday morning. | |
| 4. Khoi is my close friend. I spend most of my free time___ him. | |
| 5. He does volunteer work___ a local hospital. | 6. His friend didn't laugh___ his jokes. |
| 7. My friends usually enjoy my sense___ humor. | |
| 8. He lives___ 26 Tran Phu Street___ Ha Noi. | |

XIII – Supply the correct word form.

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|---|--|
| 1. People in my country are very warm and (friend). | 4. I'm (extreme) sorry for the delay. |
| 2. An (orphan) is a home for children whose parents are dead. | 3. L.A Hill is a (humor) writer. |
| 3. She looks more (beauty) than her sister. | 8. They were very (luck) to survive a shipwreck. |
| 4. I love the (peaceful) of summer evenings in the countryside. | 9. Those cats look (love). |
| 5. Bao is very (social) kind and generous. | 10. Each of my friends has a (differ) character. |

XIV – Put the words or phrases in correct order to make sentences.

- enough/ Jane/ stay/ to/ alone/ old/ isn't/ at home.
- you/ going/ to/ are/ what/ do/ next weekend?
- she/ hair/ black/ has/ long/ straight.
- in the east/ rises/ sun/ the/ in the west/ sets/ and.
- table/ large/ was/ in the kitchen/ there/ a/ wooden/ round.
- awful/ an/ what/ house!
- have/ money/ buy/ that/ we/ enough/ to/ didn't/ car.
- free/ he/ most/ time/ sports/ spends/ of/ his/ playing.

XV – Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence, using ADJ + ENOUGH.

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|--|---|
| 1. She can reach the top of the cupboard. She's tall. | 2. He is strong. He can carry the suitcase. |
| 3. The ladder isn't very long. It doesn't reach the window. | |
| 4. The house was very expensive. We couldn't afford to buy it. | |
| 5. He was not patient. He couldn't wait for you. | |
| 6. These oranges are sour. We can't eat them. | |

7. That chair is uncomfortable. I don't want to sit on it.
8. You aren't well. You shouldn't go to school today. 9. I am not strong. I can't help you.

XVI – Complete the sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. Thanks to the (generous) of our parent, we have almost everything we like.
2. I like people who have a sense of (humorous). 3. The car hit a lamp post. (lucky), no one was hurt.
4. My younger brother draws (beauty). He wishes to become an artist.
5. Many (voluntary) have taken part in the Green Summer Program.
6. Your son is rather reserved. He should (sociable) more.
7. Each of them solved the problem (different). 8. We were all amazed at the (beautiful) of the river.
9. We need your help! Please give (generous)!
10. Did he help you (volunteer) or did you ask him to do it?

LESSON 2

I – Rewrite the following sentences, using “neither... nor”.

1. The students can't ride motorbikes. The students can't drive cars.
2. They couldn't talk so loud in class. They couldn't laugh noisily class.
3. She doesn't like to watch television. She doesn't like to listen to music.
4. Ba didn't do his homework. Ba didn't learn his lesson.
5. Thu won't go swimming. Thu won't play sports.
6. He can't speak Chinese. He can't write Chinese words.
7. Her father doesn't drink wine. Her father doesn't smoke.
8. Their parents don't leave him home alone. They don't let him go out by himself.
9. Tam couldn't play the piano. Tam couldn't sing songs.
10. We won't go to school late. We won't come back home late.

II - Use the correct form in the parentheses.

1. Alexander Graham Bell (success) demonstrated his (invent) in the public.
2. You needn't shout because I am not (deafness).
3. Alexander Graham Bell was born in (Scottish).
4. Nga is one of my (friendly). She always talks to everyone in a (friend) way.
5. He told this fairy story to his daughter (count) times.

III – Sentences transformation.

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|---|--------------------|
| 1. The question is very easy. All of us can answer it. | → The question |
| 2. Tuan is good at swimming. | → Tuan swims |
| 3. My brother usually fixes the household appliances very well. | → My brother |
| 4. I intend to visit my friends next Sunday. | → I am |
| 5. She doesn't go to the party because she has no time. | → She doesn't have |

IV – Put the verb in brackets.

1. Someone (knock) at the door. Shall I answer it? I (come) in a minute. I just (wash) my hands.
2. You (do) anything this evening? No, I'm not.
Well, I (go) to the cinema. Would you like to come with me?
3. We (have) breakfast at 6 tomorrow because Lan (catch) an early train.
4. Nga usually does the shopping, but I (do) it today because she isn't fine.
5. Philip (go) to Dalat with his friends next week. 6. Bad driving (cause) many accidents.
7. Nga and Hoa (see) a movie tonight. 8. Sue can (speak) Vietnamese very well.
9. Mozart (write) more than 600 pieces of music.
10. “How you (learn) to drive?” “My father (teach) me.
11. We usually (go) to the library three times a week, but last week we (go) twice.
12. Alexandre Graham Bell (introduce) the telephone in 1876.
13. Yesterday, I (be) busy, so I (not have) time to phone you.
14. “What you (do) next summer vacation?” “I (visit) my grandparents in NhaTrang.
15. Would you like (come) to dinner tomorrow?

V – Complete the sentences using “Will” or “Going to”.

- Look at those black clouds. It (rain).
- I feel terrible. I think I (be) sick.
- Tom (probably/ get) here at about 8 o'clock.
- I think Sarah (like) the present we bought for her.
- We (visit) my grandparents this evening.
- This cheese looks horrible. I (eat) it.
- “Gary phoned you while you were out”. “OK, I (call) him back.
- Tom (not/pass) the exam. He hasn't studied hard enough.
- “Are you going out this morning?” “No, I (tidy) my room.
- (you/watch) television this evening?

VI – Fill in the blanks with a suitable preposition.

- The post office is not far___ my house.
- Let's meet the City Theater___ 7 o'clock.
- She was born___ May 16th, 2001___ NhaTrang.
- He worked___ deaf-mutes___ Boston University.
- Mrs. Lien said you could reach her___ 8 603 312.
- Snow is falling all___ the country.
- Will you pick me___ after the party?
- The secretary took a message___ her boss.
- He emigrated___ Canada___ 1870s.
- We all agreed___ their request for a full investigation.

VII – Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

- Peter is too young to see the horror film. → Peter is not
- Remember to turn off the light before going out. → Don't
- That girl is very intelligent. → What !
- I intend to come over to pick you up. → I am
- Hoa is older than Nien. → Nien is
- Her hair is long and black. → She has.
- The theater is near Hoa's house. → The theater isn't
- Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. → Alexander Graham Bell was
- I'll telephone you tomorrow evening. → I'll make
- How about going the movie tonight? → Let's

VIII – Supply the correct word form.

- I'll make (arrange) for the meeting tonight.
- There was still no (agree) on what to do next.
- HCM city is an important (commerce) center.
- Michael Faraday made a lot of (invent) in the field of electricity.
- We're thinking of (immigrate) to Australia.
- There was an (exhibit) of paintings at the Art Gallery.
- Your order is ready for (deliver).
- This old man is (deafen) in one ear.
- Thomas Watson was Bell's (assist), wasn't he?
- He was (success) in the demonstrating his invention.

VIX – Make questions for the underlined words.

- The film “Harry Potter” is on at 8.30.
- I'm going to play table tennis this evening.
- She lives downstairs.
- They bought new fishing rods yesterday.
- He worked with deaf-mutes.
- They demonstrated the telephone to the public.
- Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
- Maire Curie was born in Poland.

X – Supply the correct form or tense of the tense of the verbs in brackets.

Isaac Newton (1. be) one of the greatest men in the history of scientists. He (2. bear) in a small village of Wootspore in England. His father (3. be) a poor farmer. When the boy was 14, his father (4. die). Newton left school and (5. help) his mother on the farm. But the boy (6. not like) farming, he was fond of the poetry and mathematics. So Newton was sent to school. After he (7. leave) school, Newton studied at Cambridge University. He lectured on mathematics at Cambridge University after (8. graduate). His greatest discovery (9. be) the law of gravitation.

XI – Write a question with “going to” for each situation. Use the words in brackets.

- Phuong is going to go a party tonight. (what/ she/ wear?)
- I have just bought a poster. (where/ you/ put/ it?)
- My parents are going to China next summer. (how/ they/ travel?)
- We are having a dinner party next Sunday. (Who/ you/ invite?)

5. They are meeting Tom at the airport. (When/ he/ arrive?)
6. My sister has invited some friends home for lunch. (What/ she/ cook?)
7. I'm too busy to paint the door today. (you/ paint/ it/ tomorrow?)
8. Minh isn't going to visit his parents on Saturday. (He/ visit/ them/ Sunday?)

XII - Complete the sentences, using the appropriate words in the list: inside, outside, here, there, up, down, upstairs, downstairs, in, out.

1. There are 31 days ____ May.
2. ____ seemed to be no doubt about it
3. The cat belongs to the people who live _____. I live on the floor and she lives on the 2nd floor.
4. She bent ____ to pick up her glove.
5. Mr Green is ____ of town this week
6. Wait ____ in the hall.
7. Let's get out of ____.
8. I didn't go into the church – I only saw in from the ____.
9. ____ most of us is a small child screaming for attention.
10. I stayed ____ late last night.

XIII - Write the correct tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. What (be) today ? Today (be) Monday.
2. Elvis (be) here next month
3. What Trang and Mai (do) at the moment?
4. My brother always (do) His homework at nine o'clock.
5. I (not get) up late tomorrow morning.
6. Her granddad usually (have) a cup of milk in the morning.
7. What Vinh and Khoa (do) next Saturday evening?
8. How many tables there (be) in the classroom?
9. What they (do) now?
10. His mother (be) here tomorrow.

XIV - Make question using "Going to".

1. How/ you/ get/ to school tomorrow?
2. What kind of car/ he/ buy?
3. Who/ you/ meet/ tonight?
4. What/ Lan/ wear/ to the wedding party?
5. How long/ your family/ stay in Ha Noi?
6. When/ you/ paint/ your house?
7. Where/ you/ buy/ a new house?
8. Where/ they/ meet?

XV - Choose the correct word in parentheses to complete each sentences.

1. This is not my car. Mine is over (here/ there).
2. This is my apartment. I've lived (here/there) for over 3 years.
3. "Where are the children? I can't see them on the ground floor? "They're playing (downstairs/ upstairs)"
4. Our house is not very large. We sleep upstairs, and we eat and receive guests (downstairs/ upstairs).
5. Can you go (outside/inside) and see if it's raining?.
6. He searched the bag carefully, but there was nothing (outsides/ inside).
7. You should let your children play more (indoors/ outdoors). Fresh air is good for them.
8. Most plants grow well in the open air, but some plants can also grow (indoors/ outdoors).
9. Last month, our class went camping in a small village and we had a great time (here/ there).
10. I can't leave this place. I must wait (here/ there) until my mother come back.

XVI - Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. No one has ever know the (true) of his death.
2. The experiment was (success), so they had to do it again.
3. There was a wave of (emigrate) from Europe to America in the 19th century.
4. Thomas Watson worked as the only (assist) to Alexander G. Bell.
5. The supporters of the team cheered when the referee blew the (finally) whistle.
6. Alexander G. Bell was among the greatest (invent) of all time.
7. What is the (distant) between the Moon and the Earth?
8. This program is a live (transmit) from the Olympic Games.
9. Alexander Bell's invention was (commerce) successful.
10. This (exhibit) gives young artists an opportunity to display their work.
11. The cost of schooling should be an (arrange) between the school and parents.

12. I have warned him (count) time, but he won't listen.
13. Confidence is an important element of (succeed).

LESSON 3

I – Put the verb in bracket into the present continuous tense or simple present tense.

1. What (make) that terrible noise?
2. What she (do) in the evening?
3. The last train (leave) the station at 11 o'clock.
4. Lan (make) a dress for herself now.
5. I am afraid I(break) one of your coffee cups.
6. Don't worry. I (not like) that set anyway.
7. I (wear) my sunglasses today because the sun is very strong.

II – Use the correct word form in parentheses.

1. Be (care)! The car is coming.
2. I were (nervously) before the race started.
3. I (phone) you as soon as I arrive in Can Tho city.
4. They (stop) talking when I came in.
5. It's difficult (find) a comfortable flat here.

III – Sentences transformation.

1. What was your former teacher like? – She was very nice. → What ?
2. Trang enjoyed talking about her favourite sport. → Trang was
3. My friend swims very well. → My friend is a
4. Tam is very strong. He can't ride a motorbike. → Tam is not
5. No one in my class is more beautiful than her. → She is the

IV – Complete the sentences with must or have to.

1. I'm afraid I can't go with you. I _____ learn for my next exam.
2. Tomorrow is our public holiday so we _____ get up early.
3. You _____ think over before answering my questions.
4. I'm a new comer here so I _____ ask direction to everywhere.
5. You _____ put the sharp things out of children's reach.

V – Put the following words in right order.

1. By myself/ I/ to/ everyday/ go/ school.
2. Let's/ out/ go/ for/ tonight/ dinner.
3. The/ right/ side/ there/ of/ the/ room/ in/ is/ a/ wardrobe.
4. parents'/ obey/ you/ advice/ must/ your.
5. My boss/ asks/ restaurant/ at/ to meet/ him/ me/ the.

VI – Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronouns.

1. This is my book. Where's _____, Ba?
2. I, _____, stayed in a hotel with my family during the summer vacation in Ha Noi.
3. She always helps _____ mother with the housework.
4. He has just bought a new car. _____ color is nice.
5. Ban wrote a long letter to _____ grandparents.
6. Long and Hoa made a birthday cake for Lan by _____.
7. We ought to buy some new shirts. _____ are too tight now.
8. That lady is English teacher. They like _____ very much.
9. The children are excited about _____ coming holidays.
10. Romeo killed _____ and Juliet killed _____. It was a sad play from Shakespeare.

VII – Write sentences with the cues given.

- 1/ Tam/ have to/ borrow/ books/ library?
2. Van/ not have to/ do/ all the exercise.
3. They/ should/ come/ class/ on time.
4. We/ ought to/ study/ harder/ please/ our parents.
5. I/ myself/ have to/ do/ washing-up/ every evening.
6. You/ should/ play/ sports/ school.
7. We/ must/ follow/ school regulations/ strictly.
8. Lan and Lien/ have to/ feed/ dog and cat?
9. All the students/ must/ learn/ lesson/ carefully.
10. Chemicals and medicine/ must/ be kept away/ children.

VIII – Complete the sentences with the right reflexive pronouns.

1. Susan cut _____ when she sliced up onions.
2. The policeman shot _____ by accident.
3. The children can now dress _____.
4. We had a great vacation. We enjoyed _____ very much.

5. All of you are good football players. Did you teach_____ to play football or did anyone teach you?
6. Mr. Hawk cuts_____ every morning when he shaves.
7. The dog hurt_____ when it jumped out of the window.
8. Be careful, son! You may cut_____ badly with that sharp knife.
9. The girl is amusing_____ with her kitten.
10. I must blame_____ for that fault.
11. My sister often looks_____ in the mirror.
12. Mark made_____ a sandwich.
13. This refrigerator defrosts_____.
14. Hoa and I_____ saw that accident yesterday.
15. Did you pay for_____?
16. The children can look after_____ for a few days.
17. Please help me. I can't do it_____.
18. Take care of_____!
19. Please try and understand how I feel. Put_____ in my position.
20. I gave them a key so that they could let_____ in.

IX – Read the questions and complete the answers using the reflexive pronouns.

1. "Who helped Jack do his homework?" "Nobody. He did it himself.
2. "Who painted the room for you?" "Nobody. I painted_____."
3. "Who taught Vy to cook?" "I think she_____. Nobody taught her".
4. "Can you carry that bag for me?" "Why can't you_____?"
5. "Who gave you the information about Miss Mai's promotion?" "Miss Mai_____ to me."
6. "Shall I help you clean the room?" "No, thanks. I'll_____."
7. "Did you have your hair cut at the barber's?" "No, I_____."
8. "Who told the detective the truth of the theft?" "Nobody. He discovered_____."

X – Complete the questions and the answers using "Why" and "Because".

1. Why/ you/ be late/ this morning? – Because/ my alarm/ not ring.
2. Why/ you/ feel/ so tired? – Because/ I/ stay up late/ last night.
3. Why/ you/ be/ so unhappy? – Because/ I/ get bad marks/ on the last test.
4. Why/ you/ have a bad headache? – Because/ I/ watch the late movie/ TV last night.
5. Why/ teacher/ get angry/ yesterday? - Because/ many students/ not finish/ their homework.
6. Why/ Mai/ cry/ this morning? - Because/ teacher/ blame her for the mistake.
7. Why/ Tung/ not be/ in class/ yesterday? -Because/ he/ be/ sick at home.
8. Why/ you/ not come/ Susan's party/ last weekend?
– Because/ I/ go/ my hometown with my parents.

XI – Complete the sentences with must or have/has to.

1. Vietnamese children_____ wear uniform when they go to school.
2. Last night my sister was ill. We_____ call the doctor.
3. I have bad toothache. I_____ make an appointment with the dentist.
4. I don't want to_____ wait in a queue for ages.
5. She_____ work on Saturday morning.
6. When you come to California, you_____ come and see us soon.
7. This is a terrible party. We_____ go home.
8. If there are no taxis we'll_____ walk.
9. Daniel_____ go to the bank. He hasn't any money.
10. You really_____ hurry up, Vicky. We don't want to be late.

XII – Fill in the blanks with mustn't or don't/doesn't have to.

1. They_____ work on Saturday.
2. Visitors_____ feed the animal.
3. Tim_____ wear uniform at school.
4. You touch that switch. It's very dangerous.
5. Don't make so much noise. We_____ wake the baby.
6. Staff_____ smoke when serving customers.
7. There's a lift in the building, so I_____ climb the stairs.
8. Sally is extremely rich. She_____ work.
9. I don't want anyone to know about our plan. You_____ tell anyone.
10. You_____ be a good player to enjoy a game of tennis.

XIII – Give advice with ought to or ought not to. Use the words given.

1. Minh looks very tired. (go to bed late)
2. It's eight o'clock. Helen is still sleeping. (get up earlier)
3. My parents are going to visit France. (learn a few French words)
4. There is a traffic jam and the people are rushing forward.(drive like that)

5. Nam is going to have final exams tomorrow morning. He is playing computer games now. (play computer games - learn the lessons)
6. The speed limit is 30 mph, but Catherine is driving 50 mph. (drive so fast)
7. The street is too narrow. It's always full of vehicles. (they/widen this street)
8. I'm bored. I need a change. (go away for a few days)

XIV – Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions: in, at, on, after, under, between, beside, among, out of, above, beneath.

1. There is a bus station_____ the end of this road.
2. Keep those medicines_____ the children's reach.
3. I lost my keys somewhere_____ the car and the house.
4. Come_____ and sit_____ your sister.
5. D comes_____ C in the alphabet.
6. The boat sank_____ the waves.
7. Don't shelter_____ the trees when it's raining.
8. I often feel nervous when I am_____ strangers.
9. Please put these books_____ the bookshelf_____ the desk.
10. Children must attend school_____ the ages of 5 and 16.

XV – Supply the correct word form.

1. She's always worried about the (safe) of her family.
2. Don't leave the light on. It wastes (electric).
3. Most teenagers like talking part in (communal) service.
4. This river is very (danger) for swimmers.
5. The (destroy) of atom bomb is very terrible.
6. Hard work always brings (succeed).
7. Those clothes are (suit) for cold weather.
8. You must put all medicines in (lock) cupboards.

XVI – Make questions of the following sentences. Use the given question words.

1. I had to go to the police station last week. (why)
2. They must leave soon. (when)
3. You ought to practice English frequently. (how often)
4. Children mustn't see that film. (why)
5. Jane has to go away for a long time. (how long)
6. We have to go home early. (what time)
7. He'll have to go somewhere for a few days. (where)
8. You should do something to help homeless people. (what)

XVII – Chia động từ trong ngoặc và chuyển sang thể phủ định, nghi vấn.

1. My father (jog) every morning.
2. We (visit) Hương Pagoda next week.
3. She (be) 14 on her next birthday.
4. They (live) with their grandparents.
5. He (have) a lot of friends soon.
6. Mai (brush) her teeth after meals.
7. I (come) back tomorrow.
8. She (have) a meeting tonight.
9. Lan (invite) some of her friends to her birthday party on Sunday.
10. Hoa (go) swimming every day.
11. We often (play) tennis in the afternoon.
12. Phong (watch) television every night.
13. They (go) to the movie tonight.
14. We (meet) our friends next Sunday.
15. Mai (play) badminton in her free time.
16. Tomorrow, she (invite) all friends to her birthday party.
17. My mother (listen) to music in his free time.
18. She (be) happy soon.
19. My family often (go) for a picnic on the weekend.
20. The children (go) camping next week.
21. We (give) Lan a birthday present tomorrow.
22. Nam (get) early every morning.

XVIII – Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Although I (have) a car, I prefer (travel) by train, especially if I have to (make) a long journey. As the train (travel) at full speed through the countryside, I can (relax) , drink a coffee, read a book, or just (look) out of the window, sometimes the movement of the train (keep) me asleep, something you couldn't do while (drive) a car. The trouble (be) that I hate (wait) in cold stations, and I (get) angry when I have to waste time on (look) for a taxi or a bus at the beginning or the end of my journey.

XIX. Complete the sentences using "can" or "(be) able to".

1. Jack has traveled a lot. He_____ speak six languages.
2. I haven't_____ sleep very well recently.
3. Anna_____ drive but she hasn't got a car.
4. I can't understand Michael. I've never_____ understand him.
5. He used to_____ stand on his head but he can't do it now.
6. I can't see you on Saturday but I_____ meet you on Sunday morning.

7. Ask John about your problem. He might _____ help you. 9. I _____ come and see you if you like.
8. I'm afraid I _____ not come to your party next week. 10. Tom might _____ come tomorrow.

LESSON 4

I. Fill in the blank with propositions.

1. My sister was born _____ January 26, 1983.
2. They left home _____ 9 a.m this morning.
3. I'll come to see you _____ 8 a.m and 10 a.m.
4. It's now 10 o'clock. We'll have a meeting _____ 10 a.m today.
5. All schools close _____ June.
6. We don't stay out late. We have to return home _____ 7 p.m.
7. This car was made _____ 2003.
8. Their parents will go to Ha Noi _____ Tuesday.
9. The post-office closes at 5 p.m. Be sure to get there _____ that time.
10. Our teacher is going to give us a test _____ Tuesday
11. Mozart was born Salzburg _____ 1756.
12. What do you usually do _____ Sunday?
We often go for long walks in the country _____ weekends.
13. They got married _____ 21 April 2002.
14. I'm usually free _____ 8 pm and 10 pm.
15. The course begins _____ 12 May and ends sometime _____ August.
16. She doesn't like travelling _____ night.
17. I'll leave _____ 7 o'clock, so you should call me 7.
18. My English class finished _____ 7. Let's meet _____ 7.30.
19. Do you give each other presents _____ Christmas?
20. There are usually a lot of parties _____ New Year's Eve.
21. I was born in Can Thơ _____ 1982.
22. I first were in Dalat _____ 2001.
23. My birthday is _____ July.
24. I learn Japanese at this center _____ Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.
25. Do you work _____ Saturday afternoon?
26. I am going to Mui Ne _____ Tuesday.
27. _____ Christmas, I often receive a lot of gifts.
28. I usually watch TV _____ dinner.
29. You can hand in exercises _____ Monday and Thursday.
30. I usually do exercise _____ the morning.
31. I'm going to a wedding _____ September 5th.
32. Susan and Tony met _____ the summer of 2006.
33. I woke up _____ midnight because the telephone suddenly rang.
34. Most of the offices are closed _____ the weekend.
35. Children often get presents from Santa Claus _____ Christmas.
36. They often go to a restaurant for dinner _____ Saturday Morning.
37. Do we have any national holiday _____ May?
38. My father will retire from work _____ 2015.
39. What do people in your country often do _____ New Year's Eve.
40. Goodbye for now and see you _____ lunchtime.

II. Complete these sentences with Used to or Didn't use to.

1. My father gave up smoking two years ago. He (smoke) a packet of cigarettes a day.
2. There (be) a movie theater here but it closed a long time ago.
3. Mr. An (not drink) coffee when he was young but he like it now.
4. Peter (have) a motorbike, but last month he sold it and bought a car.
5. I (not like) her but we are best friend now.
6. When I was a child, I (not study) hard.
7. They came to live in the city last year. They (live) in a small village in the country.
8. My sister (play) tennis a lot but she doesn't play very often now.

III - Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

1. It stopped raining, so I (take) off my raincoat.
2. We went to Kate's house but she (be) at home.
3. The novel wasn't very interesting. I (enjoy) it very much.
4. She was in a hurry, so she (have) time to phone you.
5. The story was very funny but nobody (laugh).
6. Tom was very hungry. He (eat) like a horse.
7. The room was so cold, therefore we (sleep) well.
8. It was hard work carrying the bags. They (be) very heavy.
9. The window was open and a bird (fly) into the room.
10. It was very hot, so I (turn) on the air-conditioner.

IV - Put the verb into the correct form.

1. Lisa (not go) to work yesterday. She wasn't feeling well.

2. It (not/rain) very much in summer. 3. Most people (learn) to swim when they are child.
4. Listen to those people. What language (they/talk)?
5. The moon (go) round the earth in about 27 days.
6. Wolfgang a. Mozart (write) more than 600 pieces of music.
7. We used (live) in a small village, but now we (live) in London.
8. That bag looks heavy. I (help) you with it. 9. It's her birthday. She (have) a meal with her friends.
10. The letter (come) a few days ago.
11. An ant (go) down to a brook to drink. A wave (knock) him over and he nearly drowned. A pigeon (fly) overhead with a twig in her beak. She (see) the ant drowning in the brook and (drop) the twig to him. The ant (climb) onto the twig and was saved. Then a hunter (throw) a net over the pigeon and was about to pull it tight. The ant (crawl) up to the hunter and (bite) his leg. The hunter (cry) out with pain and dropped the net. Out (soar) the pigeon and (fly) away.

V – Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. When the (electric) failed, he struck the match to find the candles.
2. Our life is much better with the help of modern (equip).
3. All the dancers wore (tradition) costumes. 4. My uncle is an (electrify) engineer.
5. (fortunate), I lost my key on the way home. 6. She was (fool) enough to believe him.
7. A fairy (magic) changed Little Pea's rags into beautiful clothes.
8. Everyone was very (excite) after hearing the news. 9. Her father soon died of a (break) heart.
10. You made a wise (decide) when you chose to study Spanish.
11. They formed a close (friend) at school. 12. Students do their exercise (care).
13. The population from the factory is a public (dangerous).
14. It is always (wisdom) to write down important points.
15. Every student was very (excite) about the holiday.
16. Don't worry, Nga! I can look after everything (care). 17. I want (come) with my grandmother.
18. It is not safe (leave) knives around the house. 19. His doctor advised him (not smoke) cigarettes.
20. In my university, students (have) wear uniform when they go to school.
21. I don't think it is (wisdom) to go sailing in this stormy weather.
22. Her words had a (magic) effect on him. 23. I don't like people who are (help) to animal.
24. He was very (excite) about driving the first car of his own.
25. "Banh chung" is a (tradition) Vietnamese cake which is often eaten at New Year.
26. The (magic) sawed the girl into two halves.
27. It was (fortune) for the campers that the rain stopped.
28. My heart was thumping with (excite) when I heard the good news.
29. Grandmothers (tradition) tell fairy stories to their grandchildren before bedtime.
30. The teacher wanted to say a few words of (wise) to his students before the examination.
31. I got stuck in the traffic, but (fortune) I arrived at the airport in time to catch the plane.
32. I want to help you, but (fortune) there's nothing I can do.
33. The pilot managed to land the plane (safe).
34. It is very (danger) to let your children play with matched.
35. All drugs and (chemistry) must be kept in locked cupboards.
36. All the villagers were very (excite) about the harvest festival.
37. Man has the (wise) that animals do not have.

VI – Write the sentences, using the cue words.

1. We/ not go/ school/ Saturdays. 2. They/ usually/ hold/ party/ New Year's Eve.
3. I/ going / see/ Joanna/ lunchtime. 4. Last night/ she/ come home/ 10.30 and 11 o'clock.
5. Jazz/ become/ poplar/ United States/ the 1920s.
6. I/ call/ you/ Friday afternoon/ about 2.30. 7. The first man/ walk/ moon/ 21 July 1969.
8. I/ used/ stay/ farm/ grandparents/ parents.
9. I/ used/ look after/ younger/ brother/ when/ parents/ go/ work.
10. We/ going/ see/ movie Dream City/ 7.00/ this evening.
11. Tam/ live/ 26 Tran Phu Street/ Ha Noi/ his grandparents.

12. Last week/ Tina/ break/ arm/ and/ have to/ go/ hospital.

VII – Rewrite these sentences.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. I lived on a farm once, but I don't any more. | → I used |
| 2. Mark is too young to ride his bike to school. | → Mark isn't |
| 3. Nga enjoys listening to traditional stories. | → Nga is |
| 4. Let's meet at the café corner. | → Bao suggested |
| 5. Sao Mai movie theater is near Hoa's house. | → Sao Mai movie theater is not |
| 6. To go out at night is dangerous. | → It is |
| 7. Nga dislikes travelling by plane. | → Nga isn't interested in |
| 8. He is a good actor. | → He |
| 9. She looks young and beautiful. | → She |
| 10. Because of her laziness, she failed her exam. | → Because she |
| 11. My bedroom has a small bed, a desk, a chair, and a bookshelf. | → There is |
| 12. My Dad will be home after dinner. | → My Dad won't |
| 13. Mr. Hung doesn't walk to work now. | → Mr. Hung used |
| 14. You must finish all of your homework before going to bed. | → You have |

VIII – Rewrite these sentences, using “used to”, “didn't use to”, “Did... use to”.

- When I was a child, I watched cartoon on TV. I don't watch cartoons anymore.
→ I _____, but I don't anymore.
- Did you go to a kindergarten when you were a child?
→ Did _____?
- When I was a child, I cried a lot. I don't cry a lot now.
→ I _____, but I don't anymore.
- Now you live in this town. Where did you live before you came here?
→ Where _____ before you came here?
- When I was a child, I wanted to be an adult like my father.
→ I _____ like my father.
- When Carol was a child, she was very shy. Now she's not shy.
→ Carol _____, but she isn't anymore.
- I didn't get up early when I was younger. Now I usually get up early.
→ I didn't _____, but now I do.
- When I was younger, I made a lot of spelling mistakes. Now I don't anymore.
→ I _____, but I don't anymore.
- When Brian was younger, he didn't drink coffee. Now he drinks coffee.
→ Brian didn't _____, but now he does.
- Did you like wearing new clothes when you were a child?
→ Did _____?

IX – Chia động từ và chuyển sang thể phủ định và nghi vấn.

- Hoa and Lan (buy) some books yesterday.
- Our friends (watch) a game on TV at the moment.
- Ba's teacher (give) him a lot of homework last week.
- Our class (go) to the zoo next week.
- Their grandmother (tell) them a lot of stories last year.
- Look! Lan (wear) a new dress.
- They enjoy (watch) TV.
- Hoa's mother (go) shopping every day.
- We (visit) our grandparents this weekend.
- I (receive) a letter yesterday.
- Listen! The birds (sing) beautifully.
- We (live) in a big city.
- She (have) breakfast at 7 a.m every morning.
- They (learn) something about Geography.
- Lan (help) her mother with the house works.

LESSON 5

I. Choose the right word in brackets to complete each sentence.

- Our team won the game because we played very (good/well).
- I tried on the shoes and they fitted me (perfect/perfectly).
- He had an accident because he was driving too (fast/fastly).
- Tom drove (careful/carefully) along the narrow road.

5. Do you usually feel (nervous/nervously) before examinations?
6. Her English is quite (fluent/fluently)
7. She fell and hurt herself (bad/badly)
8. You look (terrible/terribly)! Are you all right?
9. He look at me (angry/angrily) when I interrupted him.
10. I always feel (happy/happily) when the sun is shining.
11. He often drives very (dangerous/dangerously).
12. His driving is very (dangerous/dangerously).
13. The music they played was (soft/softly).
14. The band played music (soft/softly).
15. The teacher spoke (angry/angrily) this morning.
16. She sang her song (bad/badly) at the party.
17. The teacher looked very (angry/angrily) this morning.
18. This new pen writes very (good/well).
19. This is a very (good/well) pen.
20. The song she sang at the party was very (bad/badly).

II – Give advice with Should or Shouldn't.

1. Tim's Spanish pronunciation is so bad. (practice speaking more often)
2. I always have difficulty getting up. (go to bed so late)
3. Mai's room isn't interesting. (put some pictures on the walls)
4. What a beautiful view! (take a photograph)
5. My sister has a bad cold. (go to school)
6. Her parents was very kind to us. (write them a letter of thanks)
7. Mai is putting on a lot of weight. (eat too much fatty food)
8. My first semester report is not good. (study harder next semester)
9. Liz needs a change. (go away for a few day)
10. I've got a bad cough. (smoke)

III – Put a form of have to or should into each gap.

1. Your hair's too long. I think you_____ get it cut.
2. You smell, and you've got a cough. You_____ smoke.
3. I'm going to bed. I_____ be up early tomorrow.
4. I'd like to meet your best friend. You_____ invite him around.
5. I_____ tell my parents where I am, then they don't worry.
6. You_____ come with me if you don't want to. I'll go on my own.
7. If you need some help with your homework, you_____ go to the library.
8. You_____ tell lies. It's naughty.
9. Thanks for a lovely evening! We go now or we will miss our bus.
10. If you've got a ticket, you_____ queue. You can go straight in.

IV – Put the following command and requests into reported speech.

1. Their mother said to them, "Don't make so much noise."
2. The traffic policeman said, "Show me your driving license, please".
3. Mrs. Jackson said to Tim, "Could you give me a hand, please?"
4. The lifeguard said, "Don't swim out too far, boys."
5. Nam said to the taxi driver, "Please turn left at the first traffic light."
6. She said to her son, "Go straight upstairs and get into bed".
7. The policeman said, "Don't touch anything in the room."
8. Mary said to John, "Can you carry my suitcase, please?"
9. Mr Atkins said to David, "You mustn't leave the door unlocked"
10. I said to my neighbor, "Would you mind turning the music down?"
11. "Please, give Nam my message", Paul said to me. → Paul asked
12. "Don't ask me about it!", Lam said to me. → Lan told
13. "please, keep silent during the meeting!", Jane said to everybody. → Jane asked
14. "Can you put the litter in the trash can?, she said to me. → She asked
15. "Write your composition on a sheet of paper," the teacher told us. → The teacher told
16. "Please, don't smoke on the bus!", the conductor said to everybody. → The conductor asked
17. "Don't use my computer again!", Tom told his brother. → Tom told
18. "Can you turn down the music, please?", Sheila said to her sister. → Shiela asked
19. "Don't dye your hair!", Mr. Tam said to his daughter. → Mr. Tam told
20. "Stay away from bad friends!", Mr. Hai said to his son.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 21. "Please take these books to my classroom". | → She told me |
| 22. "Can you buy me some soap on your way home?" | → My mother asked me |
| 23. "Please turn on the radio for me?" | → Ba told Lan |
| 24. "Could you do the washing up for me?" | → Van's mother asked her |
| 25. "Can you make me some cool drink?" | → He asked Lan |
| 26. "Please clean up the room before you leave" | → Her mother asked her |
| 27. "Don't eat green fruit" | → She told them |
| 28. "Don't stay up late" | → His daddy told him |
| 29. "Can you help us with these new words?" | → They asked us |
| 30. "Could you lend me your dictionary?" | → Tam asked me |

V – Yesterday morning, Mr. Robinson was ill. He went to the doctor. Put these sentences into indirect speech.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. "You should stay in bed for a few days". | 2. "You should take these medicines every four hours." |
| 3. "You ought to keep your body warm." | 4. "You shouldn't drink alcohol or smoke". |
| 5. "You ought not to eat fatty food". | 6. "You should take a little hot milk before sleeping". |
| 7. "You shouldn't stay up late at night". | 8. "You should stop smoking right now". |

VI – Put these sentences into direct speech.

- The teacher asked Susan to go to the blackboard.
- He told me not to leave the door open.
- My mother asked me to help her with that heavy box.
- Mrs. Jackson said Tim should improve his Spanish pronunciation.
- They asked their mother not to worry about them.
- Nam's mother advised him not to drive too fast.
- The policeman told me to move my car.
- The doctor said I should stay in bed for a few days.

VII – Supply the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

- Hoa's teacher wants her (spend) more time on Math.
- I promise I (try) my best next semester.
- Sandra needs (improve) her English writing.
- They didn't try (learn) all new words they (come) across.
- You should (underline) the word you want (learn).
- Can you help me (move) this table?
- Nam always (get) grade A for Physics, but last semester he (get) B. So Nam's teacher asked him (study) harder this semester.
- They were proud of (be) so successful.
- He asked me (not wait) for him.
- You should (practice) your English more often.

VIII – Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

- Please wait me ____ a few minutes.
- You can use dictionary to find ____ new words.
- They are very proud ____ their new house.
- My sister is not very good ____ Math.
- Tim should work harder ____ his Spanish pronunciation.
- Do you believe ____ ghosts?
- Try to learn the meaning of new words ____ heart.
- I got good grade ____ English and history.
- How much time do you spend ____ English?
- Some learners write the meaning of new words ____ their mother tongue.

IX – Complete the sentences with the correct word form.

- What is the correct (pronounce) of this word?
- There is room for further (improve) in your English.
- My grandmother can read (good) without glasses.
- She actively (participation) in social work.
- Last year we had an (enjoy) summer holiday.
- He was (pride) of his achievements in the field of politics.
- You'd better do some (revise) for the final exams.
- The (important) of the project made me tense.
- This grammar book is (suit) both for classroom use and for independent study.

10. It's a very simple question. You can (easy) answer it.
11. Lan was praised for her good (behave) in class.
12. She (proud) showed her parents her report card.
13. I'm doing a lot of (revise) for tomorrow's history examination.
14. The teacher praised him for his active (participate) in every class discussion.
15. Do you understand the English saying: "(absent) makes the heart grow fonder?"
16. His (proud) was hurt when he lost the game.
17. This document needs the (sign) of yours and your wife.
18. Unfortunately, there was no (improve) in his work at school.
19. The purpose of the meeting is to improve the (co-operate) between parents and the school.
20. Nam has been always an active (participate) in class discussions.
21. Success in sports is a source of national (proud).
22. He didn't give the reason for his (absent) from work.

X – Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. "Try your best to improve your pronunciation, Tim", Miss Jackson said. → Miss Jackson asked
2. I learn English so that I can communicate with foreigners. → I learn English so as
3. "Don't make so much noise", my father said. → My father told
4. They are good teacher at Maths. → They teach
5. He actively participates in outdoor activities. → He is
6. "You should practice speaking every day", said my teacher. → My teacher said
7. We intend to join in an English club. → We are
8. The word is so difficult that we can't spell it. → It's such
9. It's necessary to revise new words regularly. → You
10. The film's ending is dramatic. → The film
11. Wendy is a careful writer. → Wendy always
12. Mrs. Simpson is a very slow walker. → Mrs. Simpson usually
13. I was a very bad dancer years ago. → I used to
14. The children's games are nice today. → The children are playing
15. The music the band played was very noisy. → The band
16. Janet told me the news. Her voice was happy. → Janet _____ the news.
17. The woman waited for the manager. Her manner was patient. → The woman _____ for the manager.
18. Miss Thanh is a very good teacher of English. → Miss Thanh teaches
19. "You should do morning exercise regularly", Lam said. → Lam said
→ Lam advised
20. "You should join an English speaking club", Lam said. → Lam said
→ Lam advised
21. "You shouldn't waste so much time chatting on the Net", Lam said. → Lam said
→ Lam advised
22. "You should help your mother with domestic chores", Lam said. → Lam said
→ Lam advised
23. "You should not read too many comic books", Lam said. → Lam said
→ Lam advised
24. "You should be more active in class discussions," Lam said. → Lam said
→ Lam advised
25. Mr. Lam said: "Lam should practice speaking English every day". → Mr. Lam said
26. Mr. Lam said: "Thien should learn more new words by heart". → Mr. Lam said
27. Mr. Lam said: "Binh should make a list of new words in alphabetical order". → Mr. Lam said
28. Mr. Lam said: "Van should learn the meaning of the new words in her mother tongue".
→ Mr. Lam said
29. Mr. Lam said: "Thu should practice reading aloud short stories in English". → Mr. Lam said
30. Mr. Lam said: "Ba should try to learn twenty new words every day" → Mr. Lam said
31. Mr. Lam said: "Lac should do all the grammar exercises" → Mr. Lam said
32. Mr. Lam said: "Ha should learn how to spell and write the new words". → Mr. Lam said
33. Mr Lam said: "Tam should try different ways do learning words". → Mr. Lam said

34. Mr. Lam said: "Phuong should revise the English words every day". → Mr. Lam said

LESSON 6

I. Choose the correct form of verbs.

1. My father used to smoke/smoking a packet of cigarettes a day.
2. Please stop to ask/asking me questions! 3. I'm used to work/working with the television on.
4. She hopes to have/having a suitable job. 5. He enjoys to get/getting up late on Sunday mornings.
6. They are thinking of to move/moving to America.
7. You don't need to come/coming to the meeting. 8. Does she want to become/becoming a singer?
9. My sister dislikes to do/doing the ironing. 10. It's very difficult to reach/reaching a decision.

II. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. Stop (argue) and start (work).
2. I like (think) carefully about things before (making) a decision.
3. Ask him (come) in. Don't keep him (stand) at the door.
4. Don't forget (look) the door before (go) to bed.
5. Did you succeed in (solve) the problem? Let me (suggest) some solutions.
6. Does your jacket need (wash)? ~ No, but you need (iron) it.
7. I prefer (walk) to (ride).
8. Don't try (persuade) me. Nothing can make me (change) my mind.
9. It was a really good holiday. I really enjoyed (be) by the sea again.
10. I don't mind (walk) home, but I'd rather (get) a taxi.

III. Complete the sentences using the present simple tense of the verbs.

1. The film (begin) at 3.30 or 4.30.
2. The art exhibition (open) on 3 May and (end) on 15 July.
3. The train (leave) Plymouth at 11.30 and (arrive) in London at 14.45.
4. We (start) our work on Monday and (finish) On Friday.
5. I'm bored with this TV program. When it (finish)?
6. "What time your train (leave) tomorrow?"
"Seven o'clock in the morning, it (get) into Paris at eleven".
7. Next Friday (be) thirteenth. 8. "Where they (collect) garbage?" "At Dong Xuan market".
9. "What time you (finish) your work tomorrow?"
10. My train (leave) at 11.30, so I need (be) at the station by 11.15.

IV. Fill in the blank with suitable preposition.

1. It's very kind___ you to say no. 2. In this respect, French differs___ English.
3. Don't you care___ your country's future? 4. Please fill___ this form.
5. She enjoys participating___ raising funds for the poor. 6. Could you help me___ the clean-up?
7. Are you going to take part___ this contest? 8. This restaurant is famous___ its Chinese dishes.
9. I'm enrolling___ the activities for this summer.
10. They collect and empty garbage___ Dong Xuan Market___ January 9.

V – Use the cue words to make each sentence in the letter.

Dear Tim,

I / glad/ tell/ you/ I / going/ join/ Y&Y Green Group.

We/ having/ environment/ month.

We/ going/ clean/ street/ weekends.

We going/ plant trees and flowers/ I the school garden/ water/ every afternoon/ class.

We/ also/ planting/ young trees/ plants/ sell/ other schools.

I/ hope/ we/ give/ more green color/ city/ earn some money/ school Y&Y.

It/ interesting/ useful/ isn't it?

Write/ me/ soon/ tell/ all your news.

VI. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. The World Health (organize) is an international one.
2. The first World (young) Festival was held in Prague in 1947.
3. Fishing is an (act) my father enjoys best.
4. We will interview only three (apply) for the job.
5. Because of the (encourage) of her teachers, she decided to study law.
6. Children need to have a good (educate).
7. He should say a few words of (explain).
8. Charities rely on (volunteer) contributions.
9. We should save (nature) resources.
10. They collected over 1000 (sign) for the petition.

VII – Make questions for the underlined words.

1. They join in Spring Activities program.
2. They plant and water trees along the streets on weekends.
3. They collect and empty garbage at Ben Thanh Market.
4. They help the elderly and the street children.
5. They help the community by participating in recycling program.
6. They start their work at 7 am and finish at 5 pm.
7. They collect used glass, paper and cans for recycling.
8. They hope to give more green to the city and earn more money for their school.

VIII – Write sentence with the cue given.

- 1 Please/ take/ form/ your teacher/ and/ ask/ her/ sign.
2. Cn/ you/ show/ way/ nearest/ post office?
3. We/ going/ plant/ flowers/ parks/ water/ afternoon/ class.
4. We/ hope/ give/ more/ green/ color/ city/ earn/ money/ our organization.
5. Yesterday/ he/ promise/ take part/ recycling program.
6. My brother/ very good/ repair/ household/ appliances.

IX - Put the verb into the correct form, then turn into negative and interrogative.

1. He may (go) out for dinner.
2. Lan must (stay) at home to help her mother.
3. Lien could (participate) the Y&Y club.
4. Ba would (write) a letter to his grandparents.
5. They might (come) to visit us.
6. The students must (finish) that exercise in time.
7. Lan and Lien have to (help) their sisters.
8. Van can (speak) French.
9. Tam should (tell) his teacher that story.
10. Thien may (go) to the concert with his parents.
11. He can (help) elderly people.
12. They should (drink) juice.

X – Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word.

1. Good (educate) can help people get rid of poverty.
2. Are there any youth (organize) in your country?
3. These plants can grow (nature) in poor soils.
4. The teacher asked the students to choose a (act) partner for the next
5. "When it the (enroll) in this school?" "It's the first week of August".
6. "Who is your favorite (act), Lan?" "I think it's Tom Hank".
7. If you want to be a member of the club, please fill out this (apply) form.
8. Are the scouting programs (differ) from one another in each country?
9. There is some (similar) in the way the two groups work.
10. Are these both single-sex and (educate) school in your country?
11. The festival was well-(organize); everybody was pleased with it.
12. Boys and girls may act (differ) in this situation.
13. Scouting (begin) in England in 1907.
14. I like these summer activities. I (enroll) for them now.
13. The weather is very nice today. What about (go) for walk in the park?
14. Miss Linh asked me (meet) her after class.
15. He got bad marks in the test because he did no (revise)at all.
16. The (pronounce) of English words cause a lot of difficulties for the learners.

17. The Boy Scout is a youth that builds character (organize) and encourages good citizenship and personal fitness. 18. You must send your (apply) before Friday or it'll be too late.

XI- Transformation sentences.

1. Their living room doesn't have any bookshelves. → There
2. Please, allow me to ask you a question, Mr. Thanh! → May
3. Mr. Johnson is a careful driver. → Mr. Johnson always
4. "Can you put the books on the desk?" Susan said to me. → Susan asked me

XII – Put the verbs into the correct form, using present continuous or simple present.

1. Excuse me. What time the plane (take off)? It (take) off in an hour.
2. The train (leave) at 11.30 No, it (leave) at 11.30
3. Why you (put) on your coat? I (go) to the supermarket. You (come) with me.
4. I have a cold. Yesterday I felt terrible, but I (feel) better today.
5. My friend (come) to our apartment for dinner tonight.

LESSON 7

I. Complete the sentences with one suitable word in the box.

typhoon drought tragedy urban migrant traffic jam remote floods

1. In the areas affected by _____ there is not enough water for peoples need.
2. The heavy rain has caused _____ in many parts of the country.
3. A person who moves from one place to another to live or work is a _____.
4. _____ is a tropical storm with strong winds.
5. Many young farmers moved to the _____ areas for jobs.
6. Some _____ areas in the country are getting electricity.
7. We were stuck in a _____ for an hour. 8. It's a _____ that so many young people are out of work.

II. Put the verb into the more suitable form, present progressive or present simple.

1. I (go) to the movies tonight. The film (begin) at 7.30.
2. The world (change) rapidly. Things (never/stay) the same.
3. We (have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
4. It (often/ rain) in summer, but it (not/rain) now.
5. What time this train (get) to London? 6. Computers (become) more important in our lives.
7. A: (be) you free at lunchtime tomorrow? B: No, I (have) lunch with my parents.
8. Sue (come) to see us tomorrow. She (travel) by train and her train (arrive) at 10.15. I (meet) her at the station.
9. A: What your sister (do)? B: She is an architect but she (not work) at the moment.
10. Can we stop walking soon? I (get) tired. 11. The Pikes (go) to the movies once a week.
12. The students (celebrate) students' Day tomorrow.
13. There (be) a traffic – jam in the center of the city almost every day.
14. Kha and Luan usually (play) tennis in the evening.
15. Hoa (have) a birthday party tonight. 16. Where (be) Lien? What she (do)?
17. We (not go) out at night. 18. She (get) taller and taller this year.
19. The children (not stay) up too late. 20. They (prepare) for their next performance.

III. Which is correct?

1. I am a bit thirsty. I think I will have / am going to have something to drink.
2. Why are you putting on your coat? Will you go/ Are you going somewhere?
3. Look! That plane flies/ is flying toward the airport. It is landing/ is going to land.
4. Do you think An will like/ is going to like the present we bought for her?
5. Do you do/ Are you doing anything tomorrow evening, Helen?
6. Are you still watching that program? What time does it end/ will it end?
7. I go/ am going to London next week for a wedding. My sister will get/ is getting married.
8. I'm not ready yet. I will tell/ am going to tell you when I am ready. I promise I am not/ won't be very long.

9. "Where do you go/ are you going?" - "To the hairdressers I will have/ am going to have my hair cut"
10. Sue comes/ is coming to see us tomorrow. She travels/ is traveling by train and her train arrives/ is arriving at 10.15.

IV - Read the situations and complete the sentences. Use comparative form (-er or more) with give adjectives.

1. The CD is 20,000 dong, the cassette is 12,000 dong. (expensive) → The CD
2. The church is built in 1878 and the library in 1925. (old) → The church
3. Andrew hasn't many friends. Clare has lots of friends. (popular) → Clare
4. The film lasts two and a half hours, but the videotape is only two hours long. (long) → The film
5. It takes four hours to go by car and five hours to go by train. (slow). → Going by train
6. Laure's room has a lot of pictures and flowers. Mark's room doesn't have any pictures. (interesting) → Laura's room
7. Daniel can lift 90 kilos, but Matthew can lift 120 kilos. (strong) → Matthew
8. There are a lot of vehicles on the streets in the city. There are a few vehicles on the streets in the countryside. (crowded) → The streets in the city
9. The buses run every 30 minutes. The trains run very hour. (frequent) → The buses
10. Yesterday the temperature was six degrees. Today it's only three degrees. (cold) → It

V. Write sentences from the notes. Use the superlative form of the adjectives.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. This stadium/ modern / Europe | 2. Melanie/ kind/ girl/ I know |
| 3. What/ happy/ day/ your life | 4. This Beatles album/ good/ they ever made |
| 5. Arsenal/ popular/ team/ England | 6. This painting / valuable/ the gallery |
| 7. Yesterday/ hot/ day/ the month | 8. This watch/ One/ cheap/ you can buy |
| 9. That/ boring/ film/ I/ ever/ see | 10. It/ bad/ mistake/ I/ ever/ make |
| 11. His father/ fly/ Ha Noi/ tomorrow | 12. Lan/ study/ Ngo Quyen School/ two years |
| 13. She/ often/ walk/ school | 14. The circus/ come/ town/ this weekend |
| 15. The students in grade 8/ perform/ show/ tonight | |
| 16. Lan and Tam/ become/ closest friends/ day-in day-out | |
| 17. Some branches of that trees/ fall/ the streets | |
| 18. Nowadays/ farmers/ have/ more machines/ work/ farm | |
| 19. Our teachers/ go/ Teachers' meeting/ tonight | |
| 20. My father/ seldom/ come home/ after 10pm | |

VI. Write the comparative form or superlative form of the words in brackets.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sport is (interesting) it politics. | 2. Can't you think of anything (intelligent) to say? |
| 3. It's (short) day of the year. | 4. London is (big) Birmingham. |
| 5. I prefer this chair to the other ones. It's (comfortable). | |
| 6. The weather is getting (bad). | |
| 7. I like living in the countryside. It's (peaceful) living in a town. | |
| 8. Who is (clever) in the class? | 9. That's (delicious) meal I've had for a long time. |
| 10. It was (boring) speech I've ever heard. | 11. This skirt is (pretty) than that one. |
| 12. His family has (much money) than mine. | 13. Nga is (much money) than her brother. |
| 14. Mount Everest is (high) in the world. | 15. Nam is (tall) boy in the family. |
| 16. Kim is (intelligent) than I. | 17. That chair is (comfortable) than that one. |
| 18. That room is (convenient) than that one. | |

VII. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning lo the first. Use the word in brackets.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Richard is younger than he looks (old) | → Richard isn't |
| 2. This hotel is more comfortable than all the others. (most) | → This hotel |
| 3. The table and the desk are the same size. (big) | → The table |
| 4. I'm not as fit as my brother. (am) | → My brother is |
| 5. The dress is cheaper than the skirt. (expensive) | → The skirt |
| 6. The living-room isn't as big as the kitchen. (than) | → The kitchen |
| 7. I've never read a more interesting story. (most) | → It's |

8. No one in my class is as clever as John. (the) → John

VIII. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. I'm interested ____ farming.
2. He spent his whole life struggle ____ imperialism.
3. My grandmother prefers living in the countryside ____ living in the city.
4. We've lived in this village ____ 30 years.
5. Hold ____ a minute while I get my breath back.
6. My parents are tired ____ living in the city.
7. Are you free ____ Sunday afternoon?
8. She's still looking ____ a job.
9. The increase in population has led ____ overcrowding in many cities.
10. My grandparents live ____ a farm, but my father has lived ____ the urban area since he was twenty.

IX. Complete the passage with the suitable words from the box.

services neighbors friends polluted advantages
isolated hurry which means environment

The country and the city have (1) ____ and disadvantages. People in the country live in more beautiful (2) _____. They enjoy peace and quiet, and can do their work at their own pace because no one is in a (3) _____. They live in larger, more comfortable houses, and their (4) ____ are more friendly, and ready to help them when they need it. Their life can be monotonous and they can be (5) _____, a long way from the nearest town, (6) ____ is a serious problem if they are ill or have to take children to school.

The city has all the (7) ____ the country lacks, but it also has a lot of disadvantages. Cities are often ugly and (8) ____; they not only have bad air but are also noisy. Everyone is always in a haste and this (9) ____ that people have no time to get to know each other and make (10) ____.

X - Use the correct word form of the word in brackets.

1. There is no (entertain) in the countryside.
2. She has no parents or close (relate).
3. People in the country are often more (friend) than people in the city.
4. Farmers are always faced with (destroy) brought about by typhoons, floods or droughts.
5. A lot of people believe that well-paying jobs are (plenty) in the city.
6. Increased pollution is another (please) result.
7. The air is heavily (pollute) with traffic fumes.
8. They made a decision to close down the factory (permanence).
9. Joyce think her hometown is a very (bore) place. She really get (bore) there.
10. The remote desert area is (access) only by helicopter.

XI - Write a complete letter from the given words and phrases (make changes and additions if necessary). Dear Susan,

1. Thank you/ much/ your letter/ which/ arrive/ few days ago.
2. It/ be/ lovely/ hear/ you.
3. I/ be sorry/ I/ not write/ a long time/ but I/ be very busy.
4. As you know/ we/ buy/ new house/ September.
5. It/ be/ very bad condition/ and it/ need/ repair/ a lot.
6. We/ just / finish / most of it / and now / it / look / very nice.
7. Peter and I/ decide give/ house-warming party/ May 3rd.
8. You think/ you able/ come?
9. Please give me/ ring/ and let/ know/ if you can come.
10. I/ really/ look forward/ see you again.

Love, Jenny

XII. Use the correct word form of the word given in each sentence.

1. He was the (proud) of the school after winning the contest.
2. He had no (explain) for his absence.
3. Disneyland is one of the famous areas of (entertain).
4. We live in a rather rich (neighbor).
5. Television is very (popularity) nowadays.
6. Our country is rich in (nature) resources.
7. How (care) of you to break that cup!
8. They are members of an international (organize).
9. I have to do some maths (revise) tonight.
10. English is (wide) used in many parts of the world.
11. People in remote villages do not have good (medicine) care.
12. Money cannot buy true (friend).
13. The child was sleeping (peace) in its baby carriage.
14. The island is only (access) by boat.

15. The authorities are trying to solve the problem of (crowd) in the city.
16. The authorities of the city are practicing an open-door policy for (migrate) workers.
17. The television is a great source of (entertain).
18. In this (crowd) city, every small piece of land is worth kilos of gold.
19. It is often (pleasant) to think about the mistakes we have made.
20. One of the advantages of living in the country is that it is so (peace).
21. That remote area is (access) by car. You can only get there by helicopter.
22. You may think Sally is (friend), but she isn't; she's just shy.

XIII - Rewrite these sentences, beginning with the word given.

1. "Turn off all the lights when you go out," Jane said to Tim. → Jane
2. 'You should take more exercises, Mr Roberts,' the doctor said. → The doctor
3. No one in the group is younger than Jane. → Jane is
4. It's nearly two years since we saw Joanna. → We haven't
5. My sister dances very well. → My sister is
6. The last time I saw him was in 1985. → I haven't
7. When did you begin to learn English? → How long
8. Are you and Jane the same age? → Are you as
9. I expected my friends to arrive at 4 o'clock. but they arrived at 2.30. → My friends
10. "Don't walk on the grass," the gardener said to us. → The gardener

XIV. Complete the sentences, using the "since" or "for":

1. Lots of things have happened___ I last wrote to you.
2. I'm hungry. I haven't eaten anything___ breakfast.
3. It's nice to see you again. We haven't seen each other___ along time.
4. - How long has it been raining___ two hours. - It has been raining___ two hours.
5. - Where have you been? - I've been looking for you___ the last half hour.
6. Pete Sampras is very good tennis player. He's been playing___ he was eight.
7. Every morning they meet in the same café. They've been going there___ years.
8. The snow started two hours ago. It's still snowing now. It's been snowing___ two hours.
9. We have known each other___ a long time.
10. - Marry is in hospital, isn't she? - Yes, she has been in hospital___ Monday.

LESSON 8

I. Combine each pair of sentences, using so that; in order (not) to or so as (not) to.

1. He always drives carefully. He doesn't want to cause accidents.
2. Please arrive early. We want to be able to start the meeting on time.
3. I went to the college. I wanted to see Professor Taylor
4. She wore warm clothes. She didn't want to get cold.
5. I closed the window. I didn't want anybody to look at my mum.
6. We turned out the lights. We didn't want to waste electricity.
7. He moved to the front row. He could hear the speaker better.
8. I left Dave my phone number. I wanted him to be able to contact me.
9. Thanh and Nga are going to Australia. They want to learn English.
10. We hurried to school. We didn't want to be late.

II. Give the right form of the verbs in brackets: Simple Future or Simple Present.

1. We (go) out when the rain (stop).
2. We (phone) you as soon as we (arrive) in Ha Noi.
3. She (not come) until you (be) ready.
4. I (come) and see them before I (leave) here.
5. When I (see) Mr. Pike tomorrow. I (give) him your message.
6. He promises he (leave) before the sun (rise).
7. They (move) to their new house at Christmas this year.
8. Who (look after) the children when your sister (be) away?
9. You (be) late if you (not/ hurry).
10. Thank you for letting me borrow your camera. I (bring) it back to you after I (return) from my holiday.

III. Which is correct?

1. "Did you phone Ruth? "Oh, no, I forgot. I'm going to phone/ I'll phone her now."
2. I can't meet you tomorrow morning. I am playing/ will play tennis.
3. We meet/ will meet you outside the theater in half an hour. OK?
4. "I need some money." "Well. I am lending/ will lend you some.
5. I am having/ will have a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.
6. "Remember to lock the door before leaving." "OK. I don't forget/ won't forget".
7. What time does your train leave/ will your train leave tomorrow?
8. Are you doing/ Will you do anything tomorrow evening?
9. I don't want to go to the movies alone. Do you go/ Will you go with me?
10. It's a secret between us. I promise I won't tell/ don't tell anybody.

IV - Fill in the blanks with the suitable prepositions.

1. The girl fell___ her bike and hit her head___ the road.
3. You'd better put pressure___ the wound.
2. The policeman asked me to phone___ an ambulance.
4. How can we make contact___ you?
5. The ambulance will be there___ about 10 minutes.
6. Don't overheat the victim___ blankets or coats.
7. Thanks___ your praise. It really cheers me___.
8. Will you come___ to my house___ the weekend?
9. Ngo Si Lien Lane is___ Quang Trung Street and Tran Hung Dao Street.
10. After the accident I spent six months___ crutches.

V - Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. She was (conscious) for days after the accident.
2. His speedy (revive) after the operation amazed all the doctors.
3. The (press) of water caused the dam to burst.
4. The heart pumps (bleed) around the body.
5. Come by the fire. You must be (chill) to the bone.
6. I want an (immediately) reply.
7. The victim who has a dog bite needs an anti-tetanus (inject).
8. She is very (anxiety) about her mother's health.
9. The nurse is giving Lan some first-aid (instruct).
10. Make sure that the needles are (sterilize).

VI. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. Where is the nearest post office? → Could you
2. Open the door, please → Will you
3. Hanh is studying very hard because she doesn't want to fail in the exam.
→ Hanh is studying very hard in order
4. Do you want me to drive? → Shall
5. I want you to help me carry my bags. → Can
6. He climbed the tree because he wanted to get a better view. → He climbed the tree so as
7. I have decided to help him revise his lessons. → I am
8. We are willing to drive you to the airport. → We'll
9. You can get off this train at Bath. → This train
10. 'Please send an ambulance to Quang Trung School,' Lan said to the nurse. → Lan asked

VII. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence by using so as to or in order to.

1. I enter the room quietly. I don't want to wake my younger sister up.
2. He is staying up late. He wants to see the final football match.
3. I have to put on my glasses. I want to see that film.
4. I am studying hard. I don't want to fail the examination.
5. She's on a diet. She wants to lose her weight.
6. I try my best to study. I want to get a good job.
7. I spend much time practising English. I want to speak English well.
8. I checked my test carefully. I don't want to make any mistakes.
9. Steve is going to the bank. He wants to cash a check.
10. I'm going to the hospital. I want to visit a friend.
11. Mr. Ba stopped at a news-stand on his way to the office. He wanted to buy a newspaper.
12. When I saw Tim, I touched his shoulder. I wanted to get his attention.

13. I reached into my pocket. I wanted to get the door key.
14. My father often plays badminton. He wants to keep fit.
15. I stayed up very late last night. I wanted to finish my homework.
16. I opened the window. I wanted to get some fresh air.
17. We're going on holiday. We want to relax after so many days of hard work.
18. She turned down the TV. She didn't want to disturb her roommate.
19. They're going to a restaurant. They want to celebrate their wedding anniversary.
20. I ran all the way to school. I didn't want to be late for the first lesson.
21. He didn't tell the truth. He didn't want to disappoint her.
22. She hid the present. She wanted to give me a surprise.
23. She's going on a diet. She doesn't want to put on weight.
24. I'm learning very hard. I don't want to fail my final exams.
25. I set my alarm clock. I wanted to get up at five a.m

VIII. Use expressions for requests or offers.

1. I'd like some eggs and bread. (offer)
2. You are driving too fast. (request)
3. The book is on the shelf but it's high. (request)
4. I missed the bus. (offer)
5. The room is very hot. I can't sleep. (request)

IX – Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. He was knocked down by a taxi and lost (conscious).
2. The doctor explained (patient) what she should do at the time.
3. His speech was so boring that everybody felt very (sleep).
4. When she saw the accident, she (calm) called the police and an ambulance.
5. The war between the two countries was short but (blood).
6. His knee (injure) forced him to leave the match so early.
7. I lost (patient) with her whimsical behavior.
8. The (wound) soldiers were rescued by a helicopter.
9. Fortunately, nobody was (injure) in the car accident.
10. He spoke to the children and tried to make them feel safe with his (calm).
11. When the ambulance arrived, the victim was still (consciousness).
12. I was almost exhausted after a (sleep) night.

LESSON 9

I. Complete the sentences, using the verbs in present passive form.

1. Cheese (make) from milk.
2. It's a big factory. Five hundred people (employ) there.
3. Many accidents (cause) by careless driving.
4. A cinema is a place where films (show).
5. Most of the Earth's surface (cover) by water.
6. You can't see the house from the road. It (surround) by trees.
7. The concerts (usually/ hold) at the City Theater.
8. How this word (pronounce)?
9. A lot of beautiful toys (make) from recycled plastic.
10. I (take) to school by my father every day.

II – Complete these sentences with the following verbs (in the passive form).

answer make send open use build hold sign clean recycle

1. The room will_____ later.
2. This parcel mustn't_____ until Christmas.
3. Tea can_____ with cold water.
4. A meeting will_____ before the Teachers' Day.
5. Tires can_____ to make pipes or floor coverings.
6. Application should_____ before December 30th.
7. The contract must_____ by the manager today.
8. The new bridge is going to_____ by the end of the year.
9. Cloth bags should_____ instead of plastic bags.
10. This question can_____ by most of the students.

III. Change these sentences into the passive voice.

1. The milkman brings bottles of milk to houses.
2. How do people learn languages?
3. John will collect me at the airport.
4. The manager must sign the cheque.
5. They kept me waiting for half an hour.
6. They are building a new ring road round the city.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7. We can't wear jeans at work. | 8. Will you invite her to your birthday party'? |
| 9. They have built a new hospital near the airport. | 10. Do they speak French and English in Canada? |
| 11. Columbus discovered America. | 12. The police caught the thief. |
| 13. They didn't look after the children properly. | 14. They have changed the date of the meeting. |
| 15. Tam broke the glass. | 16. Nga left my handbag on the bus this morning. |
| 17. People speak English everywhere. | 18. Does everybody in the class understand me? |
| 19. Did her friends give her a lot of special presents on her birthday? | 20. The car hits the dog. |
| 21. Last night we saw a lot of film. | 22. They built the house in 2000. |
| 23. The nurse told me to wait. | 24. The nurse took me to another room. |
| 25. My mother will prepare the food. | 26. People speak English in most international conferences. |
| 27. People make cheese from milk. | 28. They cut the grass once a week. |
| 29. People often eat raw fish in Japan. | 30. People pick the fruit in the summer. |

IV. Write the sentences, using the adjective + to-infinitive structure.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. We/ delighted/ get/ your letter/ yesterday. | 2. It/ not easy/ answer/ these questions. |
| 3. Your writing/ difficult/ read. | 4. I/ surprised/ see/ Paul/ the party/ last night |
| 5. It/ impossible/ understand/ his theory. | 6. They/ ready/ start/ now. |
| 7. It/ cruel/ tease/ animal | 8. you/ pleased/ see/ me/ again? |

V - Combine each pair of the sentences, using the adjective + to-infinitive/ noun clause structures.

- They passed all the exams. They are lucky.
- John got Ann's letter yesterday. He was very surprised
- She can't come. I'm afraid.
- We heard about your father's illness. We were sorry.
- I have nothing better to offer you. I'm ashamed.
- Susan received a lot of birthday presents. She was happy.
- You wouldn't come back. I was worried.
- You are interested in protecting the environment. We are delighted.
- Jane has decided to leave the company. I'm sorry.
- He jumped into the river to save the child. It was brave of him.
- Thu is happy. She wins the competition again.
- The students learn how to recycle waste paper. They are very excited.
- Watching the circus on television is funny.
- Phong is anxious. He's moving to a new school.
- The children are going on a trip to the seaside. They are very delighted.
- Riding your bike fast is dangerous.
- She heard sad news from her friend. She was so unhappy.
- Lan and Lien are reporting a book on wild animals next week. They are very eager.
- Phong got bad results in this semester. He was so disappointed.
- Eating too much sweet and fat is not good for your health.

VI - Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

- Contact an organization Friends of the Earth___ information.
- Don't throw things___. Try and find another use___ them.
- We can look___ information___ recycling things in the local library.
- These shoes are made___ old car tires.
- 'Vegetable matter' is made___ compost.
- Are you interested___ protecting the environment.
- We should use cloth bags instead___ plastic bags.
- In the factory, the glass is broken___, melted and made___ new glassware.
- What did the government do to prevent people___ throwing drink cans away?
- If you want to share your recycling story___ our reader, call or fax us___ 5 265 456.

VII - Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

- Reduce means not buying products which are (over-package).
- Linda is one of the (represent) from Friends of the Earth.
- The country's (nature) resources include forests, coal and oil.
- Waste paper can be (use) after being recycling.
- It's (danger) to cross the avenue.

6. Compost is a wonderful (fertilize). It helps plants grow.
7. Share your (recycle) story with our readers!
8. Air is a (mix) of gases.
9. Attractive (package) can help to sell products.
10. These products are (environment) friendly.
11. This novel is not (represent) of all his works.
12. The outbreak of the flu epidemic resulted in a sharp (reduce) in the number of tourists.
13. Recycling programs have helped to solve some of the (environment) problems.
14. These plants grow well in (fertilize) soil by the river.
15. This book is very interesting; it contains lots of (use) information.
16. The river has been used for many years as an (industry) waste dump.
17. All of the students in my class elected Huong as our (represent).
18. The silence and of the house made the children (empty) feel frightened.
19. Farmers use different kinds of (fertilize) to enrich the soil.
20. We are very surprised at the speed of the (industrial) of the city.

VIII - Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. We must pay the bill at once. | → The bill |
| 2. Many people in the world speak English. | → English |
| 3. Working in those conditions is impossible. | → It's |
| 4. I will repair your bicycle tomorrow afternoon. | → Your bicycle |
| 5. "Don't throw things away," Miss Linda said to the students. | → Miss Linda asked |
| 6. Penicillin can cure many dangerous diseases. | → Many |
| 7. Does your country export rice to Britain? | → Is |
| 8. I was very delighted that I passed the final exams. | → I was very delighted |
| 9. We find it difficult to understand this question. | → This question |
| 10. She's very pleased to see her grandparents soon. | → She's looking |
| 11. Making him laugh is very difficult. | → It is |
| 12. Mr. Tam is a careful driver. | → Mr. Tam |
| 13. The woman is rich. She can buy what she likes. | → The woman is |
| 14. Being on time is very important. | → It is |
| 15. The teacher is ill. We are very sad. | → We are very sad. |
| 16. We keep the friendship for a long time. We are very happy. | → We are very happy |
| 17. Learning to ride a bicycle is not difficult. | → It's |
| 18. Driving in the rain at night is very dangerous. | → It's |
| 19. Drinking this water is not safe. | → It's |
| 20. Giving you any more information is impossible. | → It's |
| 21. Traveling by train is cheap for you. | → It's |
| 22. Learning to use the computer is hard for him. | → It's |
| 23. Living in that city is expensive for us. | → It's |
| 24. Talking with you is very nice. | → It's |
| 25. Contacting their office in Paris was impossible. | → It's |

LESSON 10

I. Use 'Would/ Do you mind (not)+ verb-ing?' to make these requests more polite.

Ex: Could you open the windows? → Would/ Do you mind opening the windows?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Can you take me a photograph? | 2. Could you wait a moment, please? |
| 3. Will you turn down the TV, please? | 4. Please make some tea. |
| 5. Could you lend me some money? | 6. Will you post the letters for me? |
| 7. Please don't play your music so loud. | 8. Please don't use the office phone. |

II - Use 'Would/ Do you mind if ...?' to make the following sentences more polite.

Ex: Shall I sit here? → Do you mind if I sit here? / would you mind if I sat here?

- | |
|---|
| 1. Can I move the refrigerator to the right corner? → Would |
| 2. Could I smoke? → Do |
| 3. May I ask you a question? → Would |
| 4. Could I turn the air conditioner off? → Would |
| 5. Can I use your hand-phone? → Do |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 6. Shall I carry your luggage? | → Would |
| 7. Could I borrow your newspaper? | → Do |
| 8. Shall I drive? | → Would |

III - Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

[travel come clean sit wait go use take live show]

- Would you mind_____ how to use this machine?
- It's good to visit other places - I enjoy_____.
- Would you like_____ to dinner on Friday.
- Do you mind_____ the kitchen?
- Would you mind if I_____ your phone'?
- I'm not quite ready yet. Would you mind_____ a little longer.
- When I was a child, I hated_____ to bed early.
- Do you mind if I_____ a photo of your family"?
- Would you mind if I_____ here waiting for the manager?
- I don't like_____ in this part of town. I want to move somewhere else.

IV - Combine each pair of sentences, using present participle (V-ing) or past participle (V-ed)

Ex: The boy is Ba. He is reading the book. → The boy reading the book is Ba.
 The old lamp is five dollars. It's made in China. → The old lamp made in China is five dollars.

- The baby is crying for her mother. She is sitting in an armchair.
- The boy was taken to the hospital. He was injured in the accident.
- The road is very narrow. It joins the two villages
- Do you know the woman? The woman is talking to Tom.
- The window has been repaired. It was broken last night.
- The taxi broke down. It was taking us to the airport.
- A bridge has been declared unsafe. It was built only two years ago.
- Most of the goods are exported. They are made in this factory.
- A new factory has just opened in the town. The factory employs 500 people.
- "Romeo and Juliet" is the best tragedy I have ever seen. It was written by Shakespeare.

V. Complete the sentences, using one of the following verbs in the correct form.

[dance steal invite blow live offer call arrest touch plant injure]

Ex: Everyone touching that wire will get a shock.

- There was a tree_____ down in the storm last night.
- Who is the girl_____ with your brother?
- Half of the people_____ to the party didn't turn up.
- Life must be unpleasant for people_____ near busy airport.
- The paintings_____ from the museum haven't been found yet.
- Somebody_____ Jack phoned while you were out.
- A few days after the interview, I received a letter_____ me the job.
- What was the name of the man_____ by the police?
- The boy_____ in the accident was taken to the hospital.
- The students_____ flowers in the park are in the volunteer group.

VI - Complete the sentences, use the correct form or tense of the verbs in the brackets.

- The man (sit) next to me was very nervous.
- Tom doesn't enjoy (laugh) at by other people.
- I'd like you (meet) my mother.
- Take this street and you (arrive) at the bus station in 16 minutes.
- He suggested (travel) around the town by bike.
- Would you mind (leave) us alone?
- This is the first time Hoa (meet) Tim's family.
- She has a lot of novels (write) in English.
- That book (write) by a famous author.
- Would you mind if I (turn) off the television?
- Would you mind if I (take) a photo?
- Do you mind is my friends (join) in our trip?
- Would you mind (open) the door?
- Would you mind if she (take) these books home?
- Do you mind if we (get) a taxi to town?
- Would you mind (buy) me some sandwiches?
- Do you mind if he (drive) your bike?
- Would you mind if I (stay) with you for a week?
- Would you mind (help) her to finish her work?
- Would you mind if she (ask) you for some information?

VII - Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

1. I'm looking forward___ seeing you in June'
2. Could I help you___ your luggage?
3. Would you mind sitting___ the front seat of the taxi?
4. Ha Long Bay is recognized___ UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.
5. John is interested___ the history of Vietnam.
6. She is thinking___ importing flowers from Vietnam.
7. He realized his alarm clock didn't go___.
8. Everyone fell___ the deep and dangerous water.

VIII - Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Every week, there are two (fly) from Ha Noi to Nha Trang.
2. It's difficult to find (accommodate) at busy time.
3. The next (depart) for New York will be at 11.00.
4. The (arrive) of Flight 106 from Boston has been delayed.
5. (fortunate), dark clouds soon appeared and it began to rain.
6. There are flights (day) from H0 Chi Minh City to Nha Trang.
7. My family live in a northern (mountain) region.
8. He received the award in of his success over the past (recognize) year.

IX - Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. May I turn off the television? → Would you
2. Please turn the music down. → Do you
3. Is it all right if I use your phone? → Do you
4. Would you mind filling in this form? → Could you
5. Do you want to come for dinner tonight? → Would you
6. Traveling around Viet Nam is very interesting. → It
7. Will you permit me to use your dictionary? → I hope you don't mind
8. The girls who are playing chess are Nga and Hoa. → The girls
9. The paintings that were stolen from the museum haven't been found yet. → The paintings
10. Why don't you go to Ben Thanh Market? → How about
11. May I turn on the TV? → Do you ?
12. Please don't play your music so loudly. → Would you mind ?
13. Is it all right if I close the door? → Do you mind ?
14. Would you mind not using the office phone? → I would
15. The people are going on holiday with me. They are very kind and helpful. → The people
16. The man is nominated for 'The Writer of the Year'. He used to be a clown. → The man
17. The bridges are built by students in the Green Summer Program. They are of great help.
→ The bridges
18. The secretaries are working in this office. They can speak English well. → The secretaries
19. The waiter is serving us. He is very polite. → The waiter
20. To understand him is difficult. → It's

IV- Supply the correct participles of the verbs in parentheses. Follow the model.

- a) She wore a skirt (make) of cotton. → She wore a skirt made of cotton.
- b) The man (talk) to your teacher is my uncle. → The man talking to your teacher is my uncle,
1. The cars (make) from Japan are the most expensive.
2. Dairy products (sell) in that shop are from Vinamilk factory.
3. The singer (perform) on T.V last night is my favorite one.
4. The plays (write) by Shakespeare are still loved.
5. The boys (play) soccer in that field are our friends.
6. The house (collapse) last night was built a hundred years ago.
7. The old lady (stand) in front of our house is our grandmother.
8. The bus (run) across our school is the newest one.
9. The bags (hang) on that wall are the teachers.
10. The oranges (buy) yesterday by my sister were sweet.

LESSON 11

I. Write sentences with the cue words, using the past progressive tense.

- Ex: I/ write/ my report/ 8 o'clock last night. → I was writing my report at 8 o'clock last night.
1. They/ play/ tennis/ 10.30 yesterday morning.
 2. Ann/ do/ homework/ 5 o'clock this afternoon.
 3. My father/ wash/ car/ from five to six.
 4. This time last year/ we/ live/ France
 5. The students/ offer/ flowers/ the visitors
 6. I/ cook/ dinner/ half an hour ago
 7. She/ work/ the studio/ that time
 8. What/ you/ do/ from 3 to 6 yesterday afternoon?

II. Fill in the blanks with the suitable prepositions.

1. You must come_____ for dinner one night.
2. We'll only be_____ town_____ three days.
3. What's the weather_____?
4. I'll pick you_____ at the hotel_____ 7 o'clock.
5. They went swimming_____ Waikiki Beach as soon as the Hawaiian island_____ Oahu.
6. If we don't finish the report today, we can go_____ with it tomorrow.
7. She complained_____ me_____ his rudeness.
8. This doll is made_____ China.
9. We went_____ a 10-day tour of central Africa.
10. They caught the flight 710_____ 10.00_____ Thursday, 22.

III. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. I'd like to visit Australia because Australian people are very (friend).
2. It's not easy to find cheap (accommodate) at busy times.
3. Most tourists like visiting (tribe) villages.
4. There are (variety) ways of solving the problem.
5. Some (volcanic) are not immediately dangerous because they are not active
6. (fortunate), her illness was more serious than we thought.
7. I found the trip very (excite).
8. London is (fame) for its historic buildings and churches.
9. Last summer we had an (enjoy) trip to Sapa.
10. The waste from the chemical factory is very (harm).
11. People are now concerned about (environment) pollution.
12. Don't bend over suddenly because this can cause (faint).
13. Sa Pa is a wonderful (mountain) resort in Viet Nam.
14. My grandfather is over 80, but he is still very (act).
15. It is (surprise) that your European friends can easily eat with chopsticks.
16. She seemed never to forget her husband for (depart) the rest of her life.
17. She could feel the (warm) of the child's hand in her own.
18. I prefer the dry season to the (rain) season because I don't like very wet weather.
19. The children were (surprise) well behaved all that morning.
20. Many people go into the film industry to look for (famous) and fortune.

IV - Read these passages, then choose the correct answer.

Australia is an island continent in the South Pacific. The capital is Canberra, but the city with the biggest population is Sydney, which has nearly four million. English is the first language of most people, but there are also many immigrants who speak other languages. Canada is the second largest country in land side. It stretches 3,223 miles from east to west, and from the North Pole to the U.S. border. Both English and French are official languages. Many French-speaking people live in the province of Quebec, where Montreal is the biggest city. Canada has a cold winter, and many Canadian enjoy winter sports, such as skiing and ice skating. Switzerland is a small country in central Europe. Its neighbors are France in the west, Italy in the south, Austria in the east, and Germany in the north.

Sixty percent of the land in Switzerland is mountains. Switzerland is famous for its banks, tourism, and skiing.

1. Where is Australia?
2. What is the population of Sydney?
3. Is English the unique language spoken in Australia?
4. What is the area of Canada?
5. Which languages are spoken in Canada?
6. What's the weather like in winter in Canada?
7. Which countries are the neighbors of Switzerland?

V - Rewrite the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. Someone will translate this letter into Vietnamese. → This letter
2. Traveling around the city in a day is impossible. → It
3. Is it all right if I take a photograph? → Would you mind
4. "Shut the door but 30m lock it," she said to us. → She asked

5. Air travel is faster than any other kinds of transport. → Air travel is the
6. We haven't seen each other for over two years. → The last time
7. I would like you to help me move this table. → Do you mind
8. The water was so cold that the children could not swim in it. → The water was not
9. Mai keeps leaving her pen at home. → Mai is
10. She is not only a teacher, she is also a singer. → Not only
11. The woman is sitting at the first desk. She is the secretary. → The woman sitting
12. The products are of high quality. They are made by this company. → The products made
13. The telephone rang during my dinner. → The telephone rang while I
14. It is his bad habit to leave the door open after coming in. → He is

VI - Put the verbs into the correct form: Past continuous or Past simple, progressive.

1. Nguyen (wait) for me outside the theater when I (come).
2. At four o'clock yesterday morning, we (drink) coffee and (listen) to music at the coffee shop.
3. My younger sister (enter) the university one year ago.
4. When the teacher (come) in, the students (review) their lesson.
5. While I (ride) my motorbike on the way to school this morning, my motorbike (break) down.
6. Everyone (sleep) when I came home last night.
7. They (have) dinner in a restaurant when the police came and arrested them.
8. She (work) in Chicago when she met her present husband.
9. The accident happened while they (drive) home from work.
10. The taxi (travel) at high speed when it hit the lamp post.
11. We heard the news while we (eat) breakfast in a restaurant.
12. She (take) a shower when the telephoned rang.
13. The boy fell while he (climb) a tree.
14. He returned home while his wife and his daughter (prepare) the dinner.
15. She got a cramp in her leg while she (swim) in the sea.
16. I (watch) a soccer game on TV last night.
17. I (watch) a soccer game on TV when my friend called.
18. They (travel) to Italy by ship.
19. They (travel) to Italy by ship when there was a storm.
20. We (drive) to an amusement park when we met our friends on the way.
21. We (drive) to an amusement park last Sunday.
22. While Tina (have) lunch in a cafeteria, her boss came in and sat at the same table.
23. Tina (have) lunch in a cafeteria yesterday.
24. Greg (come) to work by bus this morning.
25. Greg made a phone call while he (come) to work this morning.
26. Sheila (take) a shower when the lights suddenly (go out).
27. While I (walk) down the street, I (find) some money on the sidewalk.
28. Brian (sing) his favorite song in the shower when he (hear) the phone ring.
29. I (see) Nam at the student cafeteria yesterday while he (talk) with some friends.
30. It (start) to rain heavily while Lan and I (go) to school this morning.
31. Sandra (climb) the stairs when the doorbell (ring).
32. While my father (watch) a basketball game on television, he (fall) asleep.
33. While Ingrid (wash) dishes yesterday, she (drop) a plate and (break) it.
34. The car (break down) while they (drive) to the next town.
35. While Mr. Lam (stand) under a mango tree yesterday, a mango (fall) and (hit) him on the head.
36. I've lost my key again. I am always (lose) my things!
37. Oh, no! The lights have gone out! The lights (go out) while we're having dinner!
38. You made a mistake again! You (make) the same mistake!
39. Please, close the door when you go out! You (leave) the door open!
40. Please, cook something different from fish! You (cook) fish for us!
41. Can you stop listening to that noisy music for a while? You (play) your CDs so loudly!
42. I forgot to bring that book for you! I (forget) to do everything!
43. Look! Steve is drunk again! He (drink) too much beer at parties!
44. We took a lot of photos while we (travel) around the United States.
45. Would you mind (open) the window? It's too hot in here!

VII. Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

1. This time last Sunday we (stay/ were staying) at Nha Trang.
2. Lan is never satisfied. He (always complains/ is always complaining)
3. You (always watch/ are always watching) television. You should do something more active.
4. We (left/ was leaving) the coffee shop and (said/ were saying) goodbye.
5. I (met/ was meeting) a friend when I (did/ was doing) the shopping.
6. When I (waited/ was waiting) for his call, Lan (called/ was calling) me.
7. When I (were/ was) in bad situation, he (appears/ appeared) and helped me.
8. Last night when I (came/ was coming) back home, I (went/ was going) to bed immediately.

VIII. Change these affirmative sentences into negative sentences and interrogative sentences.

1. They were watching TV at 7 o'clock last night.
2. My mother was conking in the kitchen.
3. He was listening to music.
4. Nguyen and Hai were talking about football.
5. It was raining outside.
6. They/ do/ their homework/ all yesterday evening
7. The boys/ play/ soccer/ 3:00 yesterday afternoon
8. The children/ help/ their parents/ with the housework/ all yesterday morning
9. She/practice/ her music lesson/ at 7:00 this morning.
10. Ba and Tam/ write/ their report on Sports/ all this morning.
11. Lien/ sew/ her handkerchief/ at 7:00 last night.
12. Phong/ learn/ English/ at 8:00 last Tuesday.
13. Thu/ read/ comics/ all Saturday morning.
14. They/ discuss/ about waste paper/ at 2:00 yesterday afternoon.
15. Lan/ make/ a birthday cake/ for her friend/ at 10:00 this morning.

IX. Arrange the words in correct order.

1. now / planning / are / we / a holiday / for / next / summer.
2. July 15th / and / will / return / we / on / July 18th / our / holiday / will / begin / on.
3. would/be/ grateful/ if/ some/ information/ with/charges/ of/ details/ we/ you/ could/ send/ us.
4. next / week / birthday / Nhung's fifteenth / is / it.
5. all / world / over / the / governments / trying I are/ facilities / to / provide / for / the / poor.

LESSON 12

I. Change the following sentences into passive voice.

1. Clement Clarke Moore wrote the poem "A visit from Saint Nicholas".
3. Santa Claus gave children presents on Christmas Eve.
4. My father decorated the Christmas tree with colored lights.
5. Miss Thanh taught me to draw the Christmas cards.
6. Ba invited Liz to the rice-cooking festival.
7. They held the festival in the communal house yard.
8. The council leader awarded the first prize to the Mekong team.
9. People didn't organize this festival some years ago.
10. Someone broke the sink in the kitchen.
11. They cut grass in our garden twice a week.
12. People build new houses in this city every year.
13. They have cancelled the trip.
14. They have planted many trees in the park.
15. The police caught the criminal yesterday.
16. Our school team won the final game.
17. Dr. Ba will treat the patient.
18. Millions of tourists have visited our country this year.
19. They will play the championship game at Wembley next week.
20. The children may eat all the candy.
21. Someone must take this old table away today.
22. Millions of people have seen Steven Spielberg's Jurassic Park.
23. Farmers have grown rice in this region since ancient times.
24. The cat chased the mouse.
25. Big fish often eat small fish.
26. They will inform you of the test results next week.
27. The earthquake destroyed most of the houses in the village
28. Millions of people have read Mark Twain's books.
29. They won't allow you to enter this building.
30. Everybody can understand the meaning of a smile.

II. Put the verb into the correct form: present simple or pass simple, active or passive.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people (employ) there.
2. Water (cover) most of the Earth's surface.
3. The letter (post) a week ago and it (arrive) yesterday.
4. The boat (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody (rescue).
5. Ron's parents (die) when he was very young. He and his sister (bring) up by their grandparents.
6. The gate (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every day.
7. Sue (bear) in London but she (grow) up in the north of England.
8. We (not/ play) football yesterday afternoon. The match (cancel).
9. Originally the book (write) in Spanish and a few years ago it (translate) into English.
10. I saw an accident last night. Somebody (call) an ambulance but nobody (injure) so the ambulance (not/ need).

III. Change the following sentences into the passive voice or active voice.

1. Does Egypt export cotton to many countries?
2. The Christmas trees were decorated and put at the front doors.
3. Somebody must do something for these poor men.
4. Did Jack London write the novel "Martin Idon"?
5. A new supermarket is going to be built next year.
6. They have just built a new church near my house.
7. People speak French and English in Canada.
8. Bell invented the telephone in 1876.
9. People say that he is the best doctor.
10. His painting will be exhibited for the first time by New Arts Gallery.

IV. Rewrite these sentences, using reported speech.

1. "I'm living in London now," Charles said.
2. "You are my best friends," Jane said to us.
3. "I don't know what Fred is doing," Johnny said to me.
4. "We are decorating our Christmas tree," Hoa said.
5. "I must go home now," he said to his friends.
6. "I can't go out after 8 pm," Hoa said.
7. "I will come and see you as soon as I can," she said to me.
8. "John wants to come here but he isn't very well," Judy said.
9. "I have to wear uniform when I am at school," Susan said.
10. "I'm going away for a few days. I'll phone you when I get back." Judy said to me.
11. "Run faster," Ba said to his teammate.
12. "Could you collect my new ao dai at the tailor round the corner?" Lan's mother said to her.
13. Nguyen said to Van, "I can see you tomorrow."
14. Nga said, "I can't cook."
15. Van said, "I have two brothers."
16. Nam said, "I'm thirsty."
17. Hong said. "I am a student."
18. "We are waiting for the school bus", said the children. → The children said
19. She said to me, "Turn off all the lights when you go out." → She
20. "I'll give you my phone number so that you can call me" Jane said to me. → Jane told
21. "Don't talk in class!" The teacher told us.
22. "Do not make so much noise in the library," the librarian told them.
23. "Bring the table here, Nga," Huong said.
24. "Please, take out the rubbish," Mrs. Huong told her son.
25. "Who is playing next week?" he asked.
26. I said to Nga: "Lend me your pen for a moment!"
27. He said to the liftman: "Take me up to the 33rd floor!"
28. She said to us: "Do whatever you like!"
29. "I don't know the way to the hotel," Susan said. → Susan said
30. "I usually have milk with my breakfast," Tim said. → Tim said
31. "The teacher told me to write a poem," Nga said. → Nga said
32. "I've never eaten dog meat," Tom said. → Tom said
33. "You should exercise every morning," Minh told me. → Minh told me
34. "You can't tell me what to do," Mai told me. → Mai told me
35. "I don't know the way to the hotel," Susan said. → Susan said
36. "I usually have milk with my breakfast," Tim said. → Tim said
37. "The teacher told me to write a poem," Nga said. → Nga said
38. "I've never eaten dog meat," Tom said. → Tom said

39. "You should exercise every morning," Minh told me. → Minh told me
40. "You can't tell me what to do," Mai told me. → Mai told me
41. "I lost my wallet on my way to the office," Mr. Phong said. → Mr. Phong said
42. "I must visit my friend at the hospital," Hung said. → Hung said
43. "My aunt will come to visit us tomorrow," Lari said. → Lan said
44. "I've worked as an engineer for twenty years," Mr. Ba said. → Mr. Ba said
45. "I need to borrow a book from the library," Lam told me. → Lam told me
46. "We are planning a surprise party for my sister," Hoa said. → Hoa told me
47. "I will show you my holiday photos," Nam said to me. → Nam said that
48. "I haven't flown on a helicopter yet," Lan said. → Lan told me
49. "I can't lend you any more money," Mai said to Nam. → Mai told Nam that
50. "My bicycle is not as good as yours," Kim told me. → Kim told me

V. Complete the sentences, using the correct form or tense of the verbs in the brackets.

1. Your poem (should/ write) in English.
2. Yesterday afternoon, my father (fix) his motorcycle while my mother (cook) dinner.
3. It's a serious problem. I don't know how it (can! solve).
4. The teacher ordered Tom (go) to the blackboard.
5. I learned to swim when (be) very young. I (teach) by my father.
6. He said that his mother (not/ be) very well, so he (cannot/ go) to the party.
7. When we (meet) George and Linda yesterday, we (walk) through the park.
8. There is somebody walking behind us. I think we (follow)
9. Paul told me that he (wake) up feeling ill so he (not/ go) to work.
10. My grandfather was a builder. He (build) this house many years ago.

VII. Fill in the blank with one suitable preposition.

1. My mother is very keen____ growing roses.
2. John is extremely fond____ music.
3. We thanked them____ all their help.
4. Are you interested____ a harvest festival?
5. Wine is made____ grapes.
6. How many members participated____ the rice-cooking contest?
7. The children are really looking forward____ Tet holiday.
8. Santa Claus is based____ the description of Saint Nicholas.
9. Two team members take part____ the water-fetching contests.
10. They have to separate the rice____ the husk and cook the rice.

VIII - Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. On Christmas Day, I often send my close friends (greet) cards.
2. Paris is (fame) for the Eiffel Tower.
3. He has been an active (participate) in the contest.
4. The school drama society will give a (perform) of Hamlet.
5. Last night, the TV program was very (interest).
6. I think these thick clothes are (suit) for cold weather.
7. It's (tradition) in England to eat turkey on Christmas Day.
8. Over 200 (compete) entered the race.
9. Santa Claus is based on the (describe) of Saint Nicholas in a poem.
10. Dad was putting up the Christmas (decorate).
11. This singer is quickly winning (popular) with teenagers.
12. The piano in her living-room was just (decorate). She hardly ever played it.
13. Colin seems (suit) for this job. No one can do it better him.
14. Winning the (compete) was the great pride of the school.
15. She gave an exact (describe) of her attacker, so the police easily caught him soon afterwards.
16. His bad temper made him (popular) with the students.
17. Thank you very much for your (invite), but I'm afraid I cannot come because I'll be out of town at that time.
18. Over 300 (compete) entered the race last year.
19. They just finished building their new house, but it still needs a lot of (decorate).
20. People who stutter are (suit) for a teaching career.

IX - Sentences transformation.

1. Clement Clarke Moore wrote the poem in 1823. → The poem

2. Christmas cards should be sent a week before Christmas Day. → You
3. Nobody has used this machine for years. → This machine
4. Roses can't possibly grow in such poor ground. → It is impossible
5. They use recycled plastic to make toys and utensils. → Recycled
6. The last time I played tennis was in 1990. → I haven't
7. Please don't smoke in the kitchen. → Would you mind

X - Rewrite the part in italics in each sentence by using the compound "noun + V-ing".

Example: Korea has developed its *industry of making* cars very quickly.

→ Korea has developed its car making industry very quickly.

1. Many people have actively responded to the campaign *for planning family*.
→ Many people have actively responded to the_
2. Our team won the contest for making a fire, but lost the contest *for cooking rice*.
→ Our team won the, but lost the_____
3. My sister has entered the *competition for arranging flowers* several times, but she hasn't won an award yet. → My sister has entered the____ several times, but she hasn't won an award yet.
4. O'Keeffe is known today as *an artist painting in oil*, but she also had hundreds of paintings in watercolors.
→ O'Keeffe is known today as an_____ but she also had hundreds of paintings in watercolors.
5. A grand design of the new town has been proposed by *the officers planning the town*.
→ A grand design of the new town has been proposed by the_____
6. That T.V program is about cooking traditional food. → This is
7. Japan is the country which exports lots of cars.
8. It is a contest in which people have to cover their faces with masks.
9. The Pham has just bought a machine which is used to dry the clothes.
10. China is the country where they export labors.
11. Our school is going to hold a contest in which students just speak English.
12. Her father has just bought a machine which is used to print labels.
13. This is a festival in which people have their birds singing.
14. I watched a performance in which people ride one-wheel bike.
15. Last summer, my friend competed in a game in which each participant had to ride his/ her bike round and round.

XI - Write complete sentences, using the cues given.

1. My grandparents' house/ build/ 1950
2. Her dress / make/ a famous tailor
3. This book/ publish/ a long time ago
4. These magazines/ put/ on the shelf in the corner
5. Lan/ tell/ come/ class/ earlier/ today
6. Those expensive toys/ sell/ Disney World
7. They/ advise/ not to cross/ streets/ outside the zebra crossings
8. The students/ request /prepare/ their lessons/ carefully/ the next exam.
9. The boys/ ask/ not to make/ so much noise.
10. These clothes/ collect/ for the poor children.

LESSON 13

I. Write complete sentences, using the verbs in the past passive form.

Ex: Eiffel Tower/ design/ Alexandre Gustave Eiffel/ 1889

→ Eiffel Tower was designed by Alexandre Gustave Eiffel in 1889.

1. Angkor Wat/ build/ the early 12th century.
2. Golden Gate Bridge/ open/ 1937.
3. Grand Canyon/ excavate/ the Colorado River.
4. Empire State Building/ complete/ 1931.
5. The faces of four American presidents/ carve/ Gutzon Borglum/ 1927 to 1941.
6. Temple of Artemis/ destroy/ the Goths/ AD 262.
7. The Statue of Liberty/ make/ French people.
8. Quoc Tu Giam/ establish/ 1076.

II. Underline the verb form that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. I like listening to music while I am *studying/ was studying/ was studied*.
2. Her teacher was angry because she *wasn't finished/ didn't finish* the homework.
3. We *were waking up/ were woken up* by a loud noise during the night.

4. John *was looking/ was looked* for some music CDs when he *was telling/was told* it was closing time.
5. The exercise was very difficult, but everything *was answered/ could answer* correctly by nearly half of us.
6. Mom said we *could eat/ could be eaten* the meat and the chicken, but not the fish. It *wasn't ordered / didn't order* for us. It was for Dad.
7. The accident *caused / was caused* by the truck driver, who *was driving/was driven* too fast.
8. I *was invited/ invited* into an office, offered a cup of tea, and *ask/asking/ asked* to wait.
9. We *didn't play/ wasn't played/ wasn't playing* football yesterday. The match *cancelled/ was cancelled*.
10. A new bridge *was built/ is being built* across the river. Work *started / was started* last year and the bridge *will expect/ is expected* to open next year.

III. Turn the following questions into indirect speech.

Ex: Mary asked me, "Do you want to visit London?"

→ Mary asked me if/ whether I wanted to visit London.

1. She said, "Can you speak Spanish, Minh?"
2. Thanh said to her teacher, "Will I finish my exercise at home?"
3. Nien asked Hoa, "Do you have many new friends?"
5. They said to us, "Must you go now?"
4. My friend said, "Are you going to leave tomorrow?"
6. I asked Nam, "Are you free tonight?"
7. She asked the tourists, "Do you know the way to the station?"
8. John said, "Is Phong Nha Cave in southern Vietnam, Nhi?"
9. The visitors said, "Can we take photos?"
10. Daniel said to Jim, "Is there a cafe nearby?"

IV. Turn the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. "Don't forget to post the letter," he said to me.
2. "I am visiting Hoi An now," Nhi said.
3. "Can you open your bag, please?" said the customs officer.
4. "I don't know how to do this exercise," Johnny said.
5. "I must stay at home tomorrow," she said.
6. "Do you like this place?" Hoa asked Tim. "No, I don't," Tim said.
7. "The clock will never work again if you try to repair it," the man said to Nam.
8. "Is Mount Everest the highest mountain in the world?" the teacher asked Nga. "Yes, it is," she replied.
9. "Are you going to visit Phong Nha Cave?" Hoa said to Nga.
10. "Send me a postcard when you arrive in Paris," Jane said to Tim.

V. Put the verb into the correct form, to-infinitive or verb-ing.

1. It was late, so we decided (take) a taxi home.
2. Would you like (come) to dinner on Friday?
3. We were hungry, so I suggested (have) dinner early.
4. When I'm tired, I enjoy (watch) television.
5. It started (rain) when they left home.
6. Would you mind (close) the door?
7. He stopped (talk), then tried (lift) a box into a lorry.
8. Don't forget (turn off) the lights before (go) out.
9. Can you help (iron) the clothes? I hate (do) the ironing.
10. I hope (finish) (paint) the house by the end of the week.

VI. Change the following sentences into the opposite voice (active or passive).

1. Alexandre Eiffel designed the Eiffel Tower for the Paris Worlds' Fair of 1889.
2. His painting will be exhibited for the first time by New Arts gallery.
3. People said that the Pyramids of Egypt is one of the wonders of the world.
4. They have to change the plan to Florida because of the rough weather.
5. He's being questioned about the stolen goods by the police.
6. Were you taught how to apply this theory by your teacher?
7. They usually hold the concerts at the university.
8. They have already finished their work as requested.

VII. Complete the second sentences so that it has the same meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.

1. The table and the desk are the same size. (big)
2. Clair and her sister intend to spend summer holidays in Bali. (going)
3. Could you tell me the way to the Oxford Street, please? (mind)
4. Martin to Susan: Can you work on Saturdays? (asked)
5. When I was young, I regularly travel around the country. (used)
6. His hobby is to collect stamps. (fond)
7. Etienne Lenoir made the first motor car. (by)
8. Anna to Mike: Would you like to join me for lunch? (invited)
9. Everyone agreed that the plan should go ahead. (it)
10. People say exercise is good for you. (be)

LESSON 14

I. Complete each sentence with the suitable word in the box.

*monitor - computers - freshman - knob - guarantee - printer
skeptical - library - bulletin board - technology - time-consuming*

1. A ____ is a machine for printing text onto paper.
2. This machine is still under ____ so the manufacturer will repair it.
3. Some ____ can work 50.000 times faster than a man.
4. Some of the more ____ jobs can be clone by machines.
5. Adjust the ____ if the screen of the ____ is too dark.
6. Harry is in the first year at university. He is a ____.
7. They post messages on the ____ and find other people who want to talk about the same topic.
8. I'm rather ____ about his chances of winning.
9. Many students are sitting and reading books and magazines in the ____.
10. This ____ enables computers to read handwriting.

II. Write sentences, using the present perfect with already and yet.

Ex: I/ buy/ a jacket. → I have already bought a jacket.
He/ not finish/ his project. → He hasn't finished his project yet.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. David/ leave/ the party. | 2. I/ not receive/ his letter. |
| 3. The manager/ come/ the office? | 4. We/ see/ that film. |
| 5. Laura/ not find/ a job. | 6. It/ stop/ raining? |
| 7. He/ drink/ three bottles of beer. | 8. We/ not hear/ anything from them. |
| 9. you/ post/ the letter? | 10. They/ go/ to Brazil. |

III. Complete the dialogues, using the present perfect of the verbs in brackets.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A: Would you like something to eat? | B: No, thanks. I <u>have just had</u> lunch. (just/ have) |
| 2. A: Do you know where Julia is? | B: Yes, I ____ her in the street. (just/ meet) |
| 3. A: What time is he going? | B: He ____ (already/ go) |
| 4. A: What is in the newspaper today? | B: I don't know. I ____ (not/ read/ yet) |
| 5. A: Is Ann coming to the movie theater with us? | B: No, she ____ that film. (already/ see) |
| 6. A: Are your friends here yet? | B: Yes, they ____ (just/ arrive) |
| 7. A: What does Tim think about your plan? | B: I ____ (not/ tell/ yet) |
| 8. A: Shall I phone to reserve a table? | B: I ____ it. (already/ do) |

IV. Complete the dialogues. Use the past simple or present perfect tense of the verbs in brackets.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A: (you/ ever/ connect) a printer? | B: I (know) how to connect it since I (be) twelve. |
| 2. A: Ben (break) his leg. | B: Really? How (that/ happen)? A: He (fall) off a ladder. |
| 3. A: Wow! I (burn) myself. | B: How (you/ do) that? A: I (pick) up a hot dish. |
| 4. A: Mark (not be) here recently. | B: Really? When (he/ go)? |
| A: He (leave) here three months ago. | |
| 5. A: Do you have Ann's address? | B: Well, she (give) me her address but I'm afraid I (lose) it. |
| 6. A: (you/ hear) anything from Jane? | B: No. We (not/ receive) any letter from her since she (leave) four months ago. |
| 7. A: (you/ see) the film Harry Potter yet? | B: Yes, I (already/ see) it. |
| A: When (you/ see) it? | B: I (see) it last month. |

V. Which is correct?

- Alexander Graham Bell invented/ has invented the telephone.
- This is the first time I saw/ I have seen a cricket match.
- I just bought/ I've just bought a new computer. Do you want to see it?
- Did you read/ Have you read any of Jack London novels?
- I'm looking for Tommy. Did you see/ Have you seen him?
- We didn't see/ haven't seen each other for ages.
- Jenny left/ has left school in 1998.
- We didn't go/ haven't gone to a concert since 1998.
- He wasn't/ hasn't been at work yesterday.
- Where were you/ have you been born?
- My mother grew/ has grown up in Scotland.
- I've written/ I wrote the letter, but I haven't finished/ didn't finish it yet.
- Do you know about Susan? She left/ has left her home for ten years.
- It isn't a very good party. Most people already went/ have already gone home.
- Christmas was the last time we had/ have had a party.

VI. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition.

- Nam turned___ his computer, but it didn't work.
- I disagree___ you. I think computers are very useful.
- I'm having problems___ my computer.
- If your computer doesn't work, you should check if the plug has come___ the socket.
- All the information students need is now stored___ the university's computers.
- Not all people think positively about the new method of study___ campus.
- The new university is different___ the old one.
- Computers are necessary___ first-year student.

LESSON 15

I - Change the sentences into passive voice.

- Alexander Bain invented the facsimile in 1843.
- They dry the beans in the sun.
- People can make payment at any post office.
- How do people learn English?
- They are going to build a new supermarket next year.
- Where did you take these photographs?
- The foreman is showing the students around the factory.
- I will translate the instructions into French.
- Has the council postponed the meeting?
- They were cleaning the room when I arrived.
- We haven't finished our homework yet.
- People say the computer is one of the most important inventions.

II. Active or passive? Put the verbs into the correct form.

- There is somebody walking behind us. I think we (follow).
- Every time I print a document, the printer (break) down.
- Apples (say) to be good for our health.
- Hoa (bear) in Hue but she (grow) up in Ha Noi.
- "Is Thanh's house still for sale?" "No, it (sell) since last month."
- The application form should (send) today so that it (arrive) the next day.
- How cakes. (make)? you (ever/make) cakes?
- I (see) an accident last night. Somebody (call) an ambulance but nobody (injure) so the ambulance (not/ need).
- "Who (invent) the microphone?" "It (invent) by D.E. Hughes in 1878."
- The printer (break) down yesterday, but now it's OK. It (work) again; it (repair).

III. Underline the correct preposition.

- A Chinese official made paper of/ in/ from/ on wood pulp in 105.
- The first papermaking machine was invented at/ in/ on/ from the late 1700s from / of/ by/ to a Frenchman.
- The factory foreman is showing them round / to/ in/ into the factory.
- "What is this button in/ beside/ like/ for?" "It's used to operate the machine."
- "Who(m) was the helicopter invented for/ of/ from/ by?" "Igor Sikorsky"
- Don't go away. Come and stand besides/ inside/ beside/ next to me.

7. Cocoa butter is added, along *to/ of/ with/ in* sugar, vanilla and milk.
8. Pour a little milk *in/ from/ out/ into* my cup of coffee, please.

V. Write questions for the underlined words.

1. Penicillin was discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming. 2. The first postage stamps were made in 1840.
3. A new road will be built across the International Park next month.
4. The fruit harvest is fermented for three to nine days. 5. Paper is made from wood pulp.
6. The Pasteur Institute was founded in Paris in 1888.
7. Sandra has just been sent a lot of information about the meeting.
8. She was taken to the hospital by an ambulance.