

TIẾNG ANH 7

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BÀI TẬP PHÁT TRIỂN TIẾNG ANH 7 TOÀN DIỆN

(Theo chương trình Tiếng Anh mới)

Unit 1:

MY HOBBIES



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic: *Hobbies*

Phonetics: *Sounds /ə/ and /ɜ:/*

Grammar:

- *Review: The present simple and future simple*

- *Verbs of liking + V-ing*

Vocabulary:

- *Hobbies*

- *Action verbs*

Skills:

- *Listening to and talking about types of hobbies*

Reading and writing about person

- *al hobbies*

PRACTICE

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

1. A. purpose

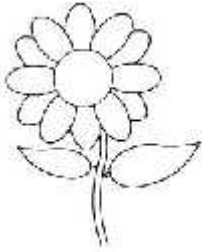
B. bottle

C. collect

D. second

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 2. A. heard | B. pearl | C. heart | D. earth |
| 3. A. button | B. circus | C. suggest | D. future |
| 4. A. sofa | B. away | C. banana | D. occasion |
| 5. A. burst | B. curtain | C. furniture | D. cure |

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



1. wfelro.....



6. rmafre.....



2. rbnu.....



7. teripuc.....



3. tcodro.....



8. dibr



4. lwdor

WEDNESDAY

????

FRIDAY

9. hudaTrys.....



5. stirf.....



10. lomed.....

/ə/	/ɜ:/

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

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



1.....



3.....



2.....



6.....



7.....



8.....



4.....



5.....



5.....

10.....

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

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

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

1. My sister's hobby is

a. making models



b. arranging flowers

c. drawing

d. reading



Hoang loves collecting

es



's

.....is very interesting.

ing



g gymnastics

When I have free time, I usually go.....

ng

- b. swimming
- c. fishing
- d. camping



ertable tennis every day.



Phong's hobby is

watching

mountain climbing



se riding

scuba diving

My grandmother likes.....

- a. sewing
- b. cooking
- c. reading
- d. shopping

8. I findeggshells is an unusual hobby.

- a. making
- b. doing
- c. carving
- d. taking





ke up makingin the future,



s hobby is

photos

- b. watching tv
- c. playing badminton
- d. doing judo

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

1. Nick's hobby is collecting stamps. **COLLECT**
He is a stamp
.....
2. Hoa is very and she paints very well. **CREATE**
3. My uncle usually takes a lot ofphotos. **BEAUTY**
4. I think collecting old bowl is a veryhobby. **BORE**
5. You can use carved eggshells as **DECORATE WIDE**
.....in your house
6. I like reading books because it **WONDER**
.....my knowledge.
7. Model making is a
.....ways of spending
time.
8. Reading books can also develop our **IMAGINE**

9. That girl can use leaves to make **VII. Give the correct form of the**
.....sounds. **verbs in brackets.**
10. You should choose a hobby
because it will give you
.....and help you relax.

MUSIC PLEASE

1. My brother usually (go)fishing in his free time.
2. We (not like)roller skating because it's dangerous.
3. I think 20 years from now more people (take up)outdoor activities.
4. Jane's hobby is (cook) She enjoys (prepare)food for hẻ family and friends.
5. Whatyour mother (do)at weekends?
6. In my opinion, in the future people (not play)individual games.

7. We find (arrange)flowers interesting because it (help)us relax.
8. My father (start)the hobby ten years ago after a trip to Ha Long Bay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The writer's hobbies are.....

- a. Listening to music and playing games
 - b. Playing games and watching television
 - c. Watching TV and listening to music
 - d. Reading books and playing games
2. The writer often listens to his favourite songs from
- a. A cassette recorder
 - b. A CD player
 - c. A mobile phone
 - d. A computer
3. What does he usually do at weekends?
- a. He usually listens to music with his friends.
 - b. He usually stays at home and listens to music.
 - c. He usually listens to music at music shops.
 - d. He usually goes downtown to buy CDs.
4. When does the writer usually watch TV?
- a. before dinner
 - b. before lunch
 - c. after dinner
 - d. after lunch
5. why does he enjoy the programme “The World Here and There”?
- a. because he can see his most famous singers.
 - b. Because it widens his knowledge.
 - c. Because it contains some music programmes.
 - d. Because he prefers to listen to Paul McCartney.

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

Example: 0. There are an art gallery in our neighbourhood. => is

1. I find carve eggshells boring because it takes a lot of time to complete one shell.	1.....
2. My brother not goes to class to learn how to paint.	2.
3. I take up this hobby when I came back home from the Arts Gallery.	3.
4. I think playing volleyball interest because it is a	4.

team game. 5. In my opinion, more people played monopoly in the future.	5.
---	---------

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

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

⇒ Our house has got five rooms.

1. I find collecting glass bottles interesting. (HOBBY)

.....

2. Van's brother usually goes to work by motorbike. (RIDES)

.....

3. What hobby do you like best, Elina? (FAVOURITE)

.....

4. Linh finds playing board games boring. (LIKE)

.....

5. My sister enjoys arranging flowers. (FINDS)

.....

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

1. Minh/ collect stickers/ beautiful
2. Sticker album/ pass around/ class presentation
3. All sorts/ stickers/ other countries
4. Pupil/ amazed/ collection
5. Questions
6. When /Trang/ see/ ask/ interested/ exchange stickers
7. Start/ a month ago
8. Minh/ more than happy/ Trang's stickers
9. Agree/ help/ collection

.....

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Unit 2: HEALTH

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic: *Health*

Phonetics: *Sounds /f/ and /v/*

Grammar:

- *Imperative with “more” and “less”*

- *Compound sentences*

Vocabulary:

- *Health issues and advice*

- *Verbs: have a/ an, feel*

Skills:

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

PRACTICE

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

<i>calf</i>	<i>halve</i>	<i>fan</i>	<i>very</i>	<i>leaf</i>
<i>van</i>	<i>leaves</i>	<i>carve</i>	<i>half</i>	<i>ferry</i>

	/		/
	f		v
	/		/

1.....

6.....



2.....

7.....



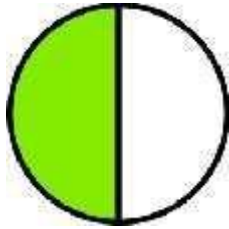
3.....

8.....

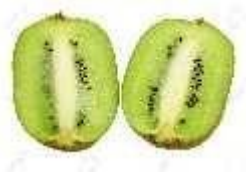


4.....

9.....



5.....



10.....

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



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



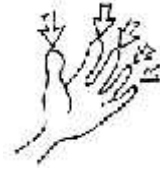
2. My father is packing a volleyball, aand a



3. The chef cut thewith aand wrapped it in a leaf.



4. Fred lives in cave and he has noand no.....



5. Vanessa takes the food out of thewith her.....

III. Put the correct sentence under each picture.

A. I feel tired

B. I have a cough

C. I have a toothache

D. I have an earache

E. I have a fever

F. I have a flu

G. I have a stomachache

H. I feel cold

I. I have a sore throat

J. I have a headache



1.



6.



2.



7.



3.



7.....



8.....





5.....

9.....



10.....

IV. Match the problem in column A with the appropriate advice in column B.

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

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

1. You have toothache. (candy).
2.(exercise) if you want to lose weight.
3.(vegetables), and you will feel healthier.
4. The examination is coming.(TV).
5. You look like lack of sleep.(sleep).
6.(fish), and you will be smarter.
7. You are putting on weight.(fast food).
8.(try/ talk) when you have a sore throat.
9. You have a cough.(warm

water). 10.....(sunbathe), or you'll get
sunburnt.

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

and but or so

1. I eat more fruit and vegetables. I want to be fitter and healthier.

.....

2. You have a sunburn. You don't wear a sun hat.

.....

3. You may have an allergy. Be careful with what you eat and drink.

.....

4. Tom has a temperature. Tom has a sore throat.

.....

5. You are catching flu. You don't wash your hands very often.

.....

VII. Reorder the sentences to make a dialogue.



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

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

Do you want to be fitter and healthier? Would you like to look younger? Do you want to feel(1) relaxed? Then try a few days at a health farm.

Health farms are becoming(2) of the most popular places
.....(3) a short break. I went to Henley Manor for a

weekend. It's(4) largest health farm in the country(5) it isn't the most expensive. After two days of exercise I(6) ten times better. But the best thing for me was the food. It was all very healthy, of(7), but it was excellent, too!

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

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

Your head aches and you sneeze and cough. Your(1) is all stuffed up, and it keeps running, so you have to blow it every few minutes. You know by these(2) that you have a cold, and you feel completely(3). You are not sure if you will live through the day.

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

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

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. nose | B. face | C. head | D. mouth |
| 2. A. diseases | B. fevers | C. cures | D. symptoms |
| 3. A. sad | B. hungry | C. miserable | D. thirsty |

4. A. from

B. of

C. with

D. about

5. A. misery B. illness C. headache D. wrong
 6. A. less B. fewer C. much D. more
 7. A. walking B. jogging C. running D. flowing
 8. A. it is B. there is C. they are D. there are
 9. A. whay B. why C. where D. how
 10. A. Other's B. Another C. Others D. Other

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

calories

10..... Playing football uses fewer calories than swimming

XI. Complete the following compound sentences.

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

X. Complete each sentence of the following letter. Use the word given.

Dear Mum and Dad,

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

Love,

Mary

Unit 3:

COMMUNITY SERVICE



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic: *Community service*

Phonetics: *Sounds /k/ and /g/*

Grammar:

- *Review: The past simple and present perfect*

- *Conjunction because*

Vocabulary:

- words to talk about community services and volunteer work

Skills:

- *Talking about community services and volunteer work*

- *Giving reasons*

PRACTICE

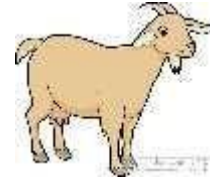
I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>c</u> amping | B. r <u>e</u> cycle | C. v <u>a</u> cuum | D. <u>c</u> ommunity |
| 2. A. g <u>i</u> ant | B. t <u>a</u> rget | C. f <u>i</u> gure | D. g <u>a</u> rbage |
| 3. A. <u>ch</u> emist | B. <u>sch</u> ool | C. <u>ch</u> ance | D. <u>ch</u> aos |
| 4. A. f <u>r</u> og | B. d <u>r</u> ag | C. p <u>a</u> ge | D. m <u>u</u> g |
| 5. A. <u>k</u> ite | B. c <u>o</u> okie | C. h <u>i</u> ke | D. <u>k</u> nit |

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



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



2. Thejump from the bag and scared theand the dog.



3. Parker kicked theball into the



4. Gabby and herstopped for a bagel and some



5. Logan goes to thestore to get green.....

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

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



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.

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

- Go Green is a non-profitthat protects the environment.
- Many people were madeafter the flood
- We talked to and sang for thepeople at a nursing home.
- The campaignvolunteer people to recycle glass, th
5. The ched
- 6. There are many kinds ofpollution such

**ORGANI
SE
HO
ME
OLD
COURAGE
NEIGHBO
UR**

ENVIRONMENT

as air pollution, land pollution and water pollution.

· We'vebooks and clothes to the children in remote areas.	DONATION
· The programme wasto both the community and individuals.	BENEFIT
· We've worked together for several months to provide good facilities forpeople.	ABLE

· This project has been funded by **VOLUNTEER**contributions

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

1. Mr. and Mrs. Phuong (offer)free meals for the poor in Hanoi so far.
2. We (clean)up the dirty streets in our area last Sunday.
3. You ever (recycle)things, such as bottles or paper?
4. My sister (tutor)children from poor families twice a week.
5. You (provide)evening classes for sixty children last summer?
6. I think Mr. Quang (donate)blood several times.
7. Tom (participate)in "Green Summer" programme before?
8. They (not start)the community garden project in 2012.
9. Your friends (sing)for the elderly people every Sunday?
10. The children (not finish)painting the mural over graffiti yet.

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

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

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

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

1. We often organise concerts tofunds for poor children.
A. donate B. raise C. volunteer D. grow
2. Vietnamese people have had theof helping one another since the early days of the country.
A. custom B. legend C. tradition D. religion
3. A volunteer always helps other people willingly andpayment.
A. for B. within C. about D. without
4. Community service is the work we do for theof the community.
A. benefits B. forces C. problems D. events
5. You can volunteer bychildren from poor families in your community.
A. talking B. singing C. encouraging D. tutoring
6. Theycoupons for free chicken noodle soup for the poor since last November
A. offer B. offered C. have offered D. will offer
7. It's a pity that I "Green Summer" programme last summer.
A. don't join B. didn't join C. won't join D. haven't joined
8. we've decided to clean up the lakeit is full of rubbish.
A. so B. therefore C. but D. because
9.the elderly people in the nursing home so far, Julia?
A. Have you visited C. Do you visit
B. Did you visit D. Are you visiting
10. Our classaway warm clothes to street children two days ago.
E. give B. gave C. have given D. will give

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

0. =>
was

Maria, from class 7A, has been very ill with cancer
last

1.

Year and was in hospital for several weeks. She was

2.	now at home and is getting gooder, but she needs a
3.	holiday in the sun to help her recover. Class 8A would
4.	like raising some money for Maria to have a holiday.
5.	Can you help our? We are having a meeting in the school hall in Friday at four o'clock. Please come and give us your ideas and your help.

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

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

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

X. Read the fowlwing passage and answer the questions below. International Young Pioneer Organisation

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

The expeditions

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

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

The voluteers

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

1. Who goes on International Young Pioneer Organisation expeditions?

.....

2. How many expeditions are there every year?

.....

3. How long does each expeditions last?

.....

4. What do the volunteers help the scientists?

.....

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

.....

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

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

=>I have never

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

=> Mr Binh has

3. David failed the exam because of his laziness.

=> Because David

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

=> It's

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

=> We began.....

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

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

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MID-TERM TEST 1

Time allowed: 60 min

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

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

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

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

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

1. Drink and eat, and play computer games less, and you will feel better.
2. Do you know that tortoises livethan people?
3. Try to eatfat and do more exercise if you want to lose weight.
4. My uncle's hobby isold electric fans. He has a huge collection.
5. It is very noisy in the club. I prefer somewhere.....

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

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

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

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

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

A. he/she is not occupied	C. he/she is at home
B. he/she is at work	D. he/she is busy

2. The underlined word **they** in the passage refers to.....

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

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

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

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

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

5. According to doctors, hobbies are helpful to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

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

=> We should.....

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

=> Because it

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

=> Unless.....

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

=> The library lend

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

=> He plays this.....

Unit 4:

MUSIC AND ARTS



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic: *Music and arts*

Phonetics: *Sounds /ʃ/ and /z/*

Grammar:

- *Comparisons: (not) as.....as, the same as, different from*

- *Too/ either*

Vocabulary:

- *Musical instruments*

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

Skills:

- *Talking about music and musical instruments*

- *Writing an informal letter of invitation*

PRACTICE

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

1. A. usal





B. design

C. version

D. pleasure

2. A. musician B. official C. ocean D. concerto
 3. A. question B. tradition C. exhibition D. action
 4. A. exposure B. ensure C. treasure D. closure
 5. A. machine B. chef C. chorus D. brochure

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

 <p>1.m.....</p>	 <p>6.s.....</p>
 <p>2.e.....</p>	 <p>7.v.....</p>
 <p>3.s.....</p>	 <p>8.m.....</p>
<p>Three Parts of a Speech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Body • ????  <p>4.c.....</p>	 <p>9.d.....</p>



5.p.....



10.L.....

/j/	/ʒ/

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

Cello	Concert	Folk music	Painting	piano
Puppet	Portrait	Sculpture	Singer	Song writing



1.....



6.....



2.....



7.....



3.....



8.....



4.....



9.....



5.....



10.....

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

1. Trà Giang is one of the most famous.....of Vietnam. Many people love her.	ACT
2. Theshe gave last night was marvellous	PERFORM
3. The Đàn Bầu is a Vietnamese traditionalinstrument.	MUSIC
4. I don't like pop music because it is not asas rock and roll	EXCITE
5. Mai wanted to share herwith other people.	PLEASE
6. Trần Văn Cẩn is my favourite..... He is famous for the painting "Little sister Thuy"	ART
7.is the art of taking and processing photographs.	PHOTOGRAPH
8. Water puppetryin the villages of the Red River Delta.	ORIGIN
9. Peter has received a letter ofto see a water puppet show this Sunday.	INVITE
10.I think a good knowledge of arts and music is afor anyone.	NECESSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



A cello isa violin

- A. different from
- B. as big as
- C. the same as
- D. as tall as



Beethoven is one of the most famousin the world.

.....ng writers

- A. singers
 - B. actors
 - C. musicians
3. Hoang is very good at playing.....
- A. trumpet
 - B. saxophone
 - C. drum
 - D. guitar



4. the peace symbol isthe golden heart.
- A. as cheap as
 - B. as expensive as
 - C. not as cheap as
 - D. not as expensive as



5. My grandfather likes.....
- A. countryside music
 - B. classical music
 - C. pop music
 - D. folk music



6. My uncle has given me some.....
- A. pens
 - B. pencils
 - C. crayons
 - D. paintbrushes



7. My cousin's picture isthe Mona Lisa
- A. as good as
 - B. the same as
 - C. not different from
 - D. not as beautiful as



8. Mr. Van likesand his colleagues do too.

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



9. The price of this camera isthat camera

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



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

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



VII. Read the following passage and write T (true) or F (false) for each statement.

In the 1960s, The Beatles were probably the most famous pop group in the whole world. Since then, there have been a great many groups that have achieved enormous fame, so it is perhaps difficult now to imagine how sensational The Beatles were at the time. They were four boys from the north of England and none of them had any training in music. They started by performing and recording songs by black Americans and they had some success with these songs. Then they started writing their own songs and that was when they became really popular. The Beatles changed pop music. They were the first pop group to achieve great success from songs they had written themselves. After that, it became common for groups and singers to write their own songs.

- 1..... The Beatles were the most famous pop group in the 1960s
- 2. Some members of The Beatles studied music at school.
- 3..... The Beatles did not succeed with the songs by black Americans.
- 4..... The Beatles achieved great success with the song they had written.

5..... Prior to The Beatles, it as usual for groups to write their own

songs.

VIII. Fill in each numbered blank of the following passage with a suitable word.

Can you think of a day without music? “Oh, that’s not possible!” you may say. Yes, you (1)right. There is music everywhere: at home, in a concert hall, in parks, at the seaside and even in the forest. But in the forest, of (2), it is better to listen to birds (3)and other natural sounds like the wind in the trees.

People cannot live (4)music. They listen to music, they dance to music, they learn to play musical (5).....

Musical education at (6)is very important. There is special literature for music teachers and for all people who are (7)in it.

But what is music?

Specialists explain it very well, and we (8)understand everything, especially if music is performed (9)illustrate their talks. Music isn’t a combination of pleasant sounds only. It is an art that (10)life. Music reflects people’s ideas and emotions.

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

SOCK PUPPETS

A sock is a wonderful thing. It can warm a foot, that’s for sure. Better yet, it can be made into different critters. Let’s see how.

1. Put your hand into a sock. Your fingers and thumb are in the “toe” part. The back of your wrist is in the “heel” part.
2. Make a slit in the sock between your thumb and fingers for your puppet’s mouth.
3. Cut two ovals, one of posterboard and one of fabric.
4. Paste the fabric oval to the posterboard oval with white glue.
5. Once the glue is dried, fold them in half.
6. Sew the folded oval into your

sock. Now your puppet can talk.

What your puppet becomes depends on you. Think of how to make eyes, hair, ears, hats, moustaches, beards, eyebrows, noses, collars, neckties, shirts and dresses for your puppet.

1. A sock is useful because it can be made into a.....
A. toy snake B. creature C. hand puppet D. foot
2. The slit in the sock is forof the sock puppet.
A. Making the mouth C. Making the eyes
B. Letting the fingers out D. Making room for the nose
3. The oval that is made of fabric is used for
I. Making the mouth
II. Sewing it into the sock
III. Covering up the posterboard
A.I only B. II and III C. I and II D. I and III
4. To make a sock puppet, I will need one
A. sock, scissors and an oval-shaped plastic sheet
B. sock, bottles and an oval-shaped posterboard
C. sock, scissors and an oval-shaped piece of paper
D. sock, scissors and stapler
5. “What your puppet becomes depends on you.” in the last paragraph suggests that making a sock puppet is aactivity.
A. dangerous B. creative C. tiring D. rewarding

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

Example: 0

There isn't two chairs in the living room.

A B C D

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

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

3. A B C D
 The author of this novel is the same like that one.
4. A B C D
 The concert show was quite different than
 what I thought A B C
 D
5. A B C D
 Hoang is very interested in rock and roll and his classmates are
either.

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

Example: 0. My house has a small garden. (**is**)

=>There is a small garden in my house

1. I like pop music but my brother likes rock music. (**different**)

=>My taste in musicmy brother's.

2. Neither Mary nor her sister studied arts at school. (**either**)

=>Mary never studied arts at school and

3. I think Vinh acted better than Quang in that play. (**as**)

=>I think Quang didn'tVinh in that play.

4. Both Anna and her brother are fond of watching water puppet. (**too**)

=> Anna is fond of watching water puppet and

5. My hobby is drawing and John's hobby is also drawing. (**same**)

=> My hobbyJohn's hobby.

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

William Shakespeare's Biography

1. 23/4/1564: born

.....

2. Eldest son/ wealthy glove maker.

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

.....

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

.....

5. 1592: "Romeo and Juliet"

.....

6. 1600-1601: "Hamlet"

.....

7. 1605-1606: "King Lear"

.....

8. 1611: retired

.....

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

.....

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

.....

Unit 5: VIETNAMESE FOOD AND DRINK



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic: *Vietnamese Food and drink*

Phonetics: *Sounds /v/ and /ɔ:/*

Grammar:

- *Noun (countable / uncountable)*
- *How much/ How many*
- *a/ an/ some/ any.....*

Vocabulary:

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

Skills:

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

PRACTICE

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

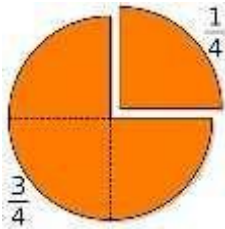
1. A. fall B. want C. water D. already
2. A. shop B. hot C. coffee D. bone

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

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



1. B.....



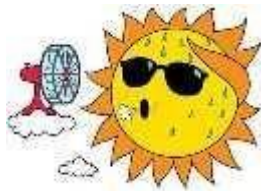
2. Q.....



3. H.....



4. W.....



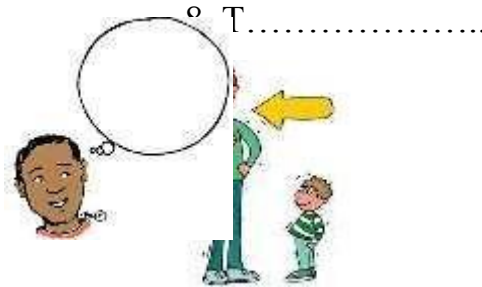
5. H.....



6. A.....



7. S.....



9. T.....



10.C.....

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

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



1.



6.



2.



7.



3.



8.



4.



9.



5.....



10.....

IV. Put the following words in the correct category.

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

V. Match a question in Column A with a correct answer in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Can I help you?	a. I'd like some rice
2. How much beef do you want?	b. I have it twice a day.
3. What do you need?	c. I like lemon juice
4. How many eggs would you like?	d. A dozen, please
5. How much is a loaf of bread?	e. One kilo, please
6. What's your favourite food?	f. There's some rice and some pork
7. How does the food taste?	g. Yes. I'd like some green tea
8. When do you often drink it?	h. Two dollars
9. What's your favourite drink?	i. A bit sour and sweet.
10. What's for dinner?	j. It's chicken noodle soup

VI. Complete each of the following sentences with a, an, some or any.

1. I would likedozen eggs.
2. My mother wants to makeeel soup for dinner.
3. I'm afraid we don't havevegetables left in the fridge.

4. Would you likecoffee, Mrs. Phuong?
5. There isorange in the box.
6. Do we haveapple juice in the fridge?
7. There is milkin the bottle.
8. They don't wantmeat.
9. We haverice and fish for lunch.
10. Mrs. Brown never hassugar for tea.

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

1. I want aof orange juice.
A. slice B. bar C. piece D. carton
2. Be careful when youthe oil into the frying pan.
A. serve B. pour C. beat D. fold
3. We need a kilo of fish andpork.
A. much B. any C. many D. some
4. My sister likes beef. It's her favourite
A. meat B. drink C. vegetable D. fruit
5.kilos of chicken do you want?
A. How much B. How any C. How many D. How some
6. A bowl of noodlesten dollars.
A. is B. are C. have D. has
7. On the table there were vegetables, bread and two large
A. bowl of soup C. bowls of soup
B. bowl of soups D. bowls of soups
8. "Is there anything else?" – "....."
A. Here you are C. twenty-eight dollars
B. A dozen, please D. Yes. I need some milk
9. "What's for breakfast?" – "....."
A. I'm full C. I'd like some milk
B. There is some bread D. eight thousand two hundred
10. "Is there any fruit?" – "....."
A. There is some soda C. There is some pork
B. There are some cabbages D. There are some grapes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. I would like six apples. DOZEN MUCH HAVE

.....
.....

THERE FAVOURITE

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

.....
.....

3. There is sugar in many kinds of food.

.....
.....

4. We haven't got any tomatoes

.....
.....

5. My sister likes chicken very much.

.....
.....

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

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit 6: THE FIRST UNIVERSITY IN VIET NAM



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic: *The first university in Viet Nam*

Phonetics: *Sounds /tʃ/ and /dʒ/*

Grammar:

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

Vocabulary:

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

Skills:

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

PRACTICE

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

1. A. chemistry B. speech C. chocolate D. machine

2. A. geography B. germ C. gift D. region
 3. A. literature B. suggestion C. natural D. national
 4. A. message B. garage C. storage D. advantage
 5. A. gradual B. soldier C. educate D. graduate

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



1. The children get call over their cheeks and c.....



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



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



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



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

III. Look at the pictures and use the suggested words to write full

sentences in passive voice.

First Doctors' stone tables Imperial
Academy Temple of Literature

Ha
Long
Bay
One
Pillar
Pagoda



(1) Found 1070

1.....



(2) Erect 1484

2.....



(3) Construct
1049

3.....



(4) First recognise
World
Heritage Site
UNESCO
1994

4.....
.....
.....



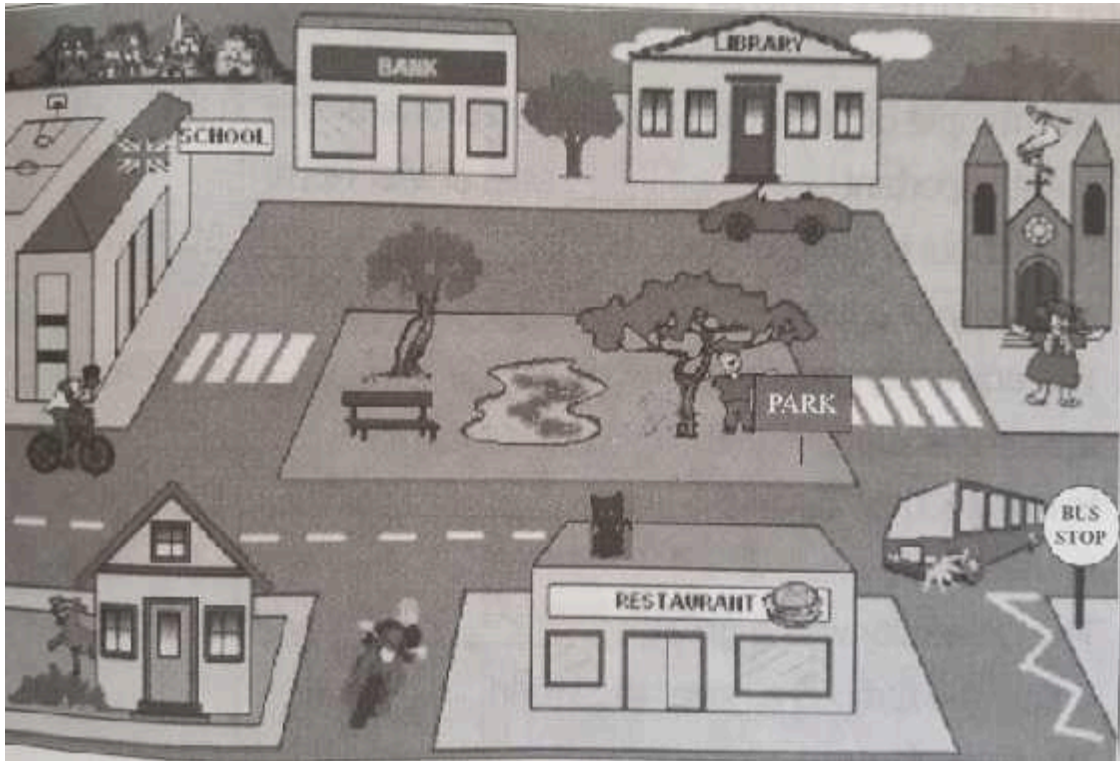
(5) Build 1076

5.....

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

1. There is a churchthe school.
2. There is a carthe library.
3. There is a catthe restaurant.

4. There is a girlthe church.
5. There is a boya tree.
6. There is a dogthe house.
7. There is pondthe park.
8. There is a boythe school.



9. There is treethe bank and the library. 10. There is a busthe bus stop.

V. Give correct form of the verbs in brackets.

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

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

1. The Temple of Literature is considered one of the HISTORY most importantsites of Viet Nam.

2. The school is quite normal, but its.....are really beautiful.	SURROUND
3. The university grows and receivesfrom the society.	RECOGNISE
4. Is Hung Kings' Temple aplace in Viet Nam?	CULTURE
5. The university was a greatand it became famous all over the world.	SUCCEED
6. The students wereprepared for the final exam.	CARE
7. Was theof the first Doctors' Stone Tablet ordered by King Le Thanh Tong?	ERECT
8. Many students and teachers have contributed for theof the school.	DEVELOP
9. Thong Nhat Palace is a touristin Ho Chi Minh City.	ATTRACT
10.Manyand scholars discussed about the change of the curricula.	EDUCATE

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

- Khue Van Pavillion isas the symbol of Ha Noi City.
A. considered B. regarded C. surrounded D. expected
- Tom doesn't know why many students pay ato the Temple of Literature before their exams.
A. walk B. trip C. visit D. holiday
- The laboratory isto the main building.
A. next B. near C. in front D. between
- You'd betteran umbrella because it's rainy.
A. taking B. to take C. will take D. take
- The University of Oxfordamong the top five universities in the world.
A. ranks B. is ranked C. is ranking D. being ranked
- I think the University of Cambridge is the second university in the United Kingdom.

A. old

B. older

C. oldest

D. elder

7. Weto Professor Marshall about the research topic two days ago.
 A. spoke B. were speaking C. have spoken D. were spoken
8. The Imperial Academy was constructedEmperor Ly Nhan Tong.
 A. within B. under C. behind D. above
9. The institutionof many classrooms and libraries for students.
 A. is considered C. consists
 B. have been consisted D. is consist
10. Active voice: Harvard University has awarded Nam a scholarship.
 Passive voice: Nama scholarship by Harvard University.
 A. has is awarded C. has be awarded
 B. has was awarded D. has been awarded

VIII. Put the following sentences into the passive voice.

1. People invented the wheel thousands of years ago.

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

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

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

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

6. A student teacher is doing that experiment.

7. Did you buy this dictionary two weeks ago?

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

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

.....
10. I have used this computer for two years.
.....

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

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

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

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

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

X. Read the following passage and choose the answer for each question. American Classroom Customs

1. If the teacher asks a question, you are expected to give an answer. If you do not understand the question, you should raise your hand and ask the teacher to repeat the question. If you do not know the answer, it is all right to tell the teacher that you do not know. Then he or she knows what you need to learn.
2. There is no excuse for not doing your homework. If you are absent, you should call your teacher or someone who is in your class and ask for the assignment. It is your responsibility to find out what assignments you have missed. It is not the teacher's responsibility to remind you of missed assignments.
3. You must not be absent on a test day. If you are seriously ill, call and let the teacher know you will not be there for the test. If your teacher allows make-

up tests, you should take the test within one or two days after returning to class. Serious illness is the only reason for missing a test.

1. When the teacher asks a question, you should
 - A. raise your hand
 - B. give an answer
 - C. repeat the question
 - D. need to learn
2. if you miss a class, what should you do to find out what assignment was given?
 - A. call the teacher or a classmate
 - B. give an excuse
 - C. remind the teacher you were absent
 - D. ask someone in your family
3. When are you allowed to take a make-up test?
 - A. When you are absent on a test day.
 - B. When there's a test two days after the previous one.
 - C. When you find that you didn't do the test well and want to get high mark.
 - D. When you are really sick and call the teacher justifying your absence.
4. What does the word "assignments" in the passage mean?
 - A. answers
 - B. textbooks
 - C. exercises
 - D. examinations
5. which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. You can ask the teacher to repeat the question.
 - B. You must give an answer even if you know it is wrong.
 - C. The teacher always reminds you of missed assignments.
 - D. There is no reason for missing a test.

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

1. They have offered Quang the opportunity to study abroad.

Quang

2. Was Tom given a lot of presents on his birthday?

Did?

3. I advise you to revise the lesson carefully for the next exam.

You'd

4. Is Professor Cook teaching that course this semester?

FIRST-TERM TEST 1

Time allowed: 60 min

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

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

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

Hobby, age, disabled, cooking, constructed, playwright, speciality, comedies, poet, best sellers, artists, voluntary service.

1. Is your best friend the sameas yours?
2. After retiring, my grandmother became involved inin the local community.
3. I prefer to see.....at the theatre because they make me laugh.
4. My brother and I have the same We like to collect stickers.
5. Her mother is aperson. I sometimes help her with the housework.
6. Moliere is a famous French One of his most popular plays is The Miser.
7. The Imperial Academy – the first university in Viet Nam – wasunder Emperor Ly Nhan Tong in 1076.
8. John Keats was a British His most famous poem is To Autumn.
9. Airport bookshops often sell, the most famous and widely read books.
10. Five-coloured sticky rice is ain the mountainous regions of North Viet Nam.

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

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

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

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

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

- We must be quick. There'stime left.
A. little B.few C.much D. more
- He made the soup by mixingmeat with some rice.
A. little B. few C. a little D. a few
- Luckily Ifew mistakes in the last exams.
A. make B. made C. have made D. am making
- You look very I'm sure you play sports regularly.
A. thin B. fat C.fit D. well
- Hamlet is an example of a It has an unhappy ending.
A. tragedy B.character C.comedy D.play
- Isuch nice and enthusiastic volunteers before
A. never meet C. never met

At one year: A single junior aspirin

At five years: Half an adult aspirin

At eight years: One whole adult aspirin

When to see the doctor:

If the sore throat is still getting worse after 2 days

If the patient complains of earache

If the patient's fever increases

If the parent of patient is worried

1. According to the passage it would appear that most sore throats
 - A. require an immediate visit to a doctor
 - B. respond to treatment with an antibiotic
 - C. rarely turn out to be serious illnesses
 - D. result in tonsillitis even when treated
2. One of the signs of tonsillitis can often be.....
 - A. Difficult in swallowing food
 - B. Pain in the chest when coughing
 - C. white spots on the neck
 - D. earache during the first days
3. In order to treat a sore throat one should.....
 - A. prevent the patient from eating too much
 - B. give the patient 4 aspirin tablets every hour
 - C. make certain the patient drink plenty of liquid
 - D. make the patient gargle with hot liquid
4. You should call the doctor if.....
 - A. The infection spreads to other people
 - B. Swelling occurs around the ears
 - C. The patient's throat is still sore after two days
 - D. The patient's condition continues to worsen
5. What difference is there in the way adults and your children should be treated with aspirin?
 - A. Young children should not be allowed to gargle with it
 - B. Adults should be given tablets to swallow whole
 - C. Young children should be given aspirin more often than adults
 - D. Adults should be given larger doses of aspirin than children

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

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

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

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

FIRST-TERM TEST 2

Time allowed: 90 min

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

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

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

taste	take	make	play	visit
try	look	touch	swallow	join

1. Iseveral Vietnamese restaurants in Australia, but they are not the same as the ones in Viet Nam.
2. This milka bit sour. Did somebody forget to put it back in the fridge?
3. When Rivaldo wasn't playing, Brazil were not the same team. He was the player thatthe difference.
4. Chess is a very popular game, now oftenon the computer. King, queen, bishop and rook are the names of some of the pieces.
5. Many youngers in my neighbourhood.....part in the volunteer campain this summer.
6. You have got a bad cough. Do you have any trouble?
7. The Temple of Literature – the Imperial Academyby thousands of foreign tourists last month.
8. What are you doing here? I hope my thingsnot
9. My brother spends most of his free time doing karate. Hea club three years ago, and he's just got his black belt.
- 10.I likeround secondhand bookshops in my spare time.

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

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

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

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

IV. Fill each gap with a suitable word to complete the passage.

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

Oxford University maintains a number of museums and galleries, open for free (1)the public. The Ashmolean Museum, founded in 1683, is the oldest museum in the UK, and the oldest university museum in the world. It has significant (2).....of art, including works by Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Tumer, and Picasso. The University Museum of Natural History holds the University's zoological. Entomological and geological specimens. Among its collection (3).....the skeletons of a Tyrannosaurus rex and Triceratops, and the most complete remains of a dodo found anywhere in the world. The Museum of the History of Science contains 15,000 artifacts, from antiquity to the 20th (4)....., representing almost all aspects of the history of science. In the Faculty of Music is the Bate Collection of Musical Instruments, a collection mostly of (5).....from Western classical music. Christ Church Picture Gallery

holds a collection of over 200 old master paintings.

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

1. The mainof measles is little red spots all over your body.
A. problem B. signal C. symptom D. inflection
2. The person who directs the performance of an orchestra is the
A. conductor B. director C. composer D. musician
3. Probably the most famousin the world is Mona Lisa in the Louvre.
A. smile B. person C. photo D. portrait
4. Despite its wide range of styles and instrumentation, country music has certain common featuresits own special character.
A. give it that C. give which
B. that give it D. that gives it to
5. Isabel expectedto the university, but she.....
A. to be admitted – didn't C. to admit herself – didn't
B. to be admitted – wasn't D. being admitted – wasn't
6.we see them at the gym every week, we don't know their names.
A. Because B. Although C. But D. And
7. My mouth is burning! This is suchfood that I don't think I can finish it.
A. delicious B. spicy C. sweet D. tasteless.
8. I don't like rugby and John doesn't like it
A. too B. also C. still D. either
9. It is known that mathematicsas early as the 6th century B.C.
A. teach B. taught C. is taught D. was taught
10. Van GoghThe Sunflowers and many other famous pictures.
A. painted B. designed C. composed D. took

VI. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question. (2p)

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

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

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

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Ways of feeding pets
 - B. Keeping pets as a hobby
 - C. Preventing attack of diseases
 - D. Reading books about rearing birds
2. Which of the following is not true, according to the passage?
 - A. Keeping dogs and cats as a hobby
 - B. Feeding pets properly is important
 - C. We should know about our pets' life and needs
 - D. If we fail to take care of pets, their life is dangerous
3. Our pets may get sick their surroundings are

A. attacked	B. prevented	C. not clean	D. not special
-------------	--------------	--------------	----------------

4. Keeping pets is easy if we

A. understand their habits	C. read books about them
B. give them an opportunity	D. spend more money for them

5. The word "**rearing**" in the passage is closest in meaning to.....
 - A. giving food to
 - B. taking care of
 - C. looking for
 - D. learning about

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

Unit 7:

TRAFFIC

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic: *Traffic*

Phonetics: *Sounds /e/ and /ei/*

Grammar:

- *It indicating distance*

- *Used to*

Vocabulary:

- *Means of transport*

- *Road signs*

- *Traffic problems*

Skills:

- Talking about obeying traffic rules

- Talking about traffic problems

PRACTICE

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

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

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



1. Npeal.....

6.rinat.....



2. celpin.....



7.belat.....



3. vehya.....



8. batstuc.....



4. sirola.....



9.derab.....



5. tiplorehc.....



10.gehiwt.....

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

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



1.....



6.....



2.....



7.....



3.....



8.....



4.....



9.....



5.....



10.....

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

Column A

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

Column B

- a. Four dollars and sixty cents.
- b. About one hour and a half
- c. It's about one kilometer
- d. I walk
- e. About twice a month.

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

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

sentence.

1. My uncle travelled to Japan by.....

- A. boat
- B. ship
- C. canoe
- D. barge



2. This sign says “.....”

- A. You must stop
- B. You must not slow down
- C. You can enter that road
- D. You cannot go straight ahead



3. There are usuallyon my way to school.

- A. accidents
- B. road works
- C. railways
- D. traffic jams



4. This road sign means “.....”

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



5. Kelvin sometimes goes to university by

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



6. You should wear awhen you ride a bike.

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



7. This road sign shows “.....”

- A. maximum speed
- B. minimum speed
- C. average speed
- D. overtaking speed



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

A. flying boat

B. rocket

C. balloon

D. airship



9. This road sign means “.....”

- A. bump
- B. no traffic
- C. danger
- D. give way



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

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



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

brother ride work

Present simple



Mr. Vinh train
Ho Chi Minh

1a.....



2a.....

.....



3a.....

.....

1b.....

...

he fly
plane



4a.....

.....

City

2b.....

B
o
b
a
n
d
T
i
n
a

w
a
l
k
s
c
h
o
o
l

they travel bus

He travel balloon

3b.....

.....

D
a
v
i
d
s
a
i
l

sightseeing



4b.....

.....



Ms. Grey cycle market

5a.....
.....
...



she go tram

5b.....
...

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

Column A

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

Column B

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

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

Mr. Minh: The traffic (1).....much worse now.

Mr. Thanh: Yes, it (2)easy to park in the city centre.

Mr. Minh: That's right.

Mr. Thanh: I remember when you could park outside (3)shop
you were going to.

Mr. Minh: Yes, you could park (4)at all at one time, but now there (5)parking meters everywhere.

Mr. Thanh: And they turned so many of the roads (6)one-way streets now.

Mr. Minh: I know.

Mr. Thanh: It will take a while before everyone becomes (7)with it.

Mr. Minh: Actually, I miss the good old days when (8)to the shops. (9)were no cars at all on the roads then.

Mr. Thanh: Mind you, I must stay I prefer (10)by car!

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

IX. Arrange these sentences to make a conversation.

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

1. But you said I was driving on the right side.
2. Stop!
3. Why are you driving on the right side of the road?
4. It's like a looking-glass! But I'll try to remember.
5. A strange country! If right is wrong, I'm right when I'm on wrong side. So why did you stop me?

6. That's right! You are on the right, and that's wrong.

7. Do you want me to drive on the wrong side?
8. What's the matter?
9. You are driving on the wrong side.
10. My dear sir, you must keep to the left. That right side is left.

Your answer:.....

X. Read the following passage and answer the questions below. An Accident.

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

1. How did the bicycles go down the slope?

.....

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

.....

3. Where did the bicycles crash?

.....

4. How were Tom and Fred after the crash?

.....

5. Who brought Tom and Fred home?

.....

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

1. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are flying to Ha Noi now. TRAVELLING
.....
2. Van had a motorbike once, but he doesn't any more. USED
.....
3. My father usually goes to work by car. DRIVES
.....
4. This part of the city didn't have traffic jams very often. USE
.....
5. I used to walk to school when I was young. FOOT
.....

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

1. Traffic jam/ one/ most common/ issue/ big city/ world//.
.....
2. There /many/ people/use/ road/and/ one/ main reason/ cause/ traffic jam//.
.....
3. We / solve/ traffic problem/ by / encourage/ people/ use/ bicycle/ rather/ car/
short trip//.
.....
4. People/ use/ public transports/ reduce/ number/ private vehicles/ road//.
.....

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

.....

Unit 8:

FILMS



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic: *Films*

Phonetics: *Sounds /t/, /d/ and /id/*

Grammar:

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

Vocabulary:

- *Types of films*
- *Adjectives (describing films)*

Skills:

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

PRACTICE

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

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1A. wished | B. gripped | C. loved | D. liked |
| 2A. excited | B. enjoyed | C. bored | D. amazed |
| 3A. laughed | B. ended | C. shocked | D. missed |
| 4A. advertised | B. murdered | C. performed | D. approached |

5A. produced

B. terrified

C. entertained

D. engaged

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



1. Dick d.....dirty in his digger.



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



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



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



5. Daddy l.....out the window.



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



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



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



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



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

/t/	/d/	/id/

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



1.....



6.....



3.



7.



3.



8.



4.



9.



5.



10.

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

- Although Titanic is afilm, it has a sad ending.
- His recent film received a lot offrom the public.
- I don't like horrorfilms because they are toofor me.
- Do you know Daniel Day-Lewis? He has won three Oscars for Best
- The film wasthough they spent millions of dollars making it.
- Big Ben Down is about a group ofwho take control of Big Ben.

**ROMAN
CE
CRITIC
FRIGHT
ACT

SUCCE
ED

TERRO
R**

· We werewith the service at the cinema. Everything was terrible.	SATIS FY DISAPPOI NT THREA T VIOLE NT
· The film is a bigIt is boring from beginning to end.	
· The film is about two hijackers whoto blow up the plane.	
· I don't think it is good for young kids to see	
.....on TV.	

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

E.g: The trip tired everybody.

(a) Everybody was *tired*.

(b) The trip was *tiring*.

1. The book *interests* me.

(a) It is anbook.

(b) I amin it.

2. That chemical *irritates* your skin.

(a) The chemical is

(b) Your skin is

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

(a) They are

(b) I am thoroughly.....

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

(a) His grades were.....

(b) His parents were.....

5. My father often *reassured* me.

(a) He was a veryperson.

(b) I always feltwhen I was around him.

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

(a) Long waits such as that can be very

(b) I was

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

(a) It is anoise

(b) She iswhen she hears it.

8. Jessica's argument *convinced* us.

(a) She presentedarguments.

(b) we were.....

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

(a) It was astory

(b) The audience felt.....

10. The sad movie *despressed* me.

(a) I was

(b) It was amovie

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

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

.....

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

.....

3. She has been nominated for Best Actress five times. She has never won once.
(IN SPITE OF)

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

1. The movie on TV last night laugh me.....

- A. bore B. boring C. bored D. Boredom

2. They were very disappointedher acting.

- A. of B. with C. in D. on

3. We are reallyabout going to the cinema tonight.

- A. excited B. interested C. amused D. pleased

4. The cinema changed completely atend of1920s.

- A. an-the B. the - C. - the D. the -the

5. Ithrillers to action films.

- A. like B. prefer C. would rather D. enjoy

6. A film in which strange and frightening things happen is called a/an.....

- A. thriller B. comedy C. drama D. animation

7. Trung finds horror films really.....

- A. disgust B. disgusts C. disgusting D. disgusted

8. In Titanic, itLeonardo DiCaprio as Jack Dawson, a poor artist.
A. like B.prefer C.would rather D.enjoy

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

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

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

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

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

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

IX. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

My first visit to the cinema was a very unhappy one. I was taken there by some friends when I was only seven years old. At first there were bright lights and

music and I felt quite happy. When the lights went out, I felt afraid. Then I saw

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

=> Even though.....

2. The ending of the film was quite disappointing.

=>We.....

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

=>Despite her.....

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

=>The comedy.....

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

=>In spite.....

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

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit 9:

FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic: *Festivals around the world*

Phonetics: *Stress in two-syllable words*

Grammar:

- *Review: Wh-questions*
- *Adverbial phrases*

Vocabulary:

- *Types of festivals*
- *Festivals activities*

Skills:

- *Asking and answering questions about festivals*
- *Describing festivals*

PRACTICE

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

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

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

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

Stress on 1 st syllable (● .)	Stress on 2 nd syllable (. ●)

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

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



1.....



6.....



2.....



3.....



4.....



5.....

7.....



8.....



9.....



10.....

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

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

Column B
festival

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

last year?

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

1. Vesak Day is afestival for RELIGION
those who follow Buddhism.

2.I think it is a goodin this circumstance. CHOOSE

3. We are having an interview with ORGANISE
Mr. Phong, one of the Elephant
Race.....

4.The Carnival of Rio de Janeiro is a veryfestival FESCINATE

5. Thanksgiving is afestival held in the USA and
some other countries. in Songkran Water
Festival.

6. We have become regular
.....at Da Lat Flowers Festival

7. There are a lot cultural and
.....activities held as part of this
festival.

8. Tet holiday is the most
important.....for Vietnamese people.

9. Hoi Mua Festival is held by
people of ethnicin Phu Yen
Province.

10. It is
very.....to participate

JOY

IV. Make questions for the underlined parts of the following sentences.

1. The Flower Festival is celebrated every year.

.....

2. We always have turkey on Thanksgiving.

.....

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

.....
4. They participated in La Tomatina in 2013.
.....

5. These are my brother's pictures.
.....

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The village alwaysits harvest festival in the spring.

A. holds B. makes C. joins D. takes

2. Christmas songs arefor people in towns and villages.

A. enjoyed B. described C. performed D. appeared

3. Easter is a/ anfestival which is celebrated in many countries.

A. enjoy B. interest C. amused D. joyful

4. Tet is a time for Vietnamese families to clean andtheir houses.

A. hang B. decorate C. enjoy D. prepare

5. Burning Man is afestival held at the end of August.

A. music B. musical C. musician D. musicians'

6. On Passover Day, people.....freedom from slavery.

- A. choose B. celebrate C. participate D. contribute
7. During Tet holiday theatmosphere is felt about around the country.
- A. local B. ethnic C. thankful D. festive
8. Every year Cannesits international film festival called Cannes Film Festival.
- A. attends B. gathers C. hosts D.plays
9. “.....” are you going to Phu Yen? – To attend Hoi Mua Festival
- A. How B. What C. When D. Why
10. “.....” is this festival celebrated?
- A. How often B. How far C. How long D. How much

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

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



IX. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each statement.



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

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

1. The Edinburgh Festival takes place annually.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't stay

2. The Edinburgh Festival is a month long.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't stay

3. The Edinburgh Festival is in October.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't stay

4. Actors come to the Edinburgh Festival from lots of different countries.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't stay

5. You can hear music all day.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't stay

6. Edinburgh Festival is the biggest art festival in Great Britain.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't stay

7. The artists on the streets only paint pictures of scenery.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't stay

8. More than ten thousand students come to the Edinburgh Festival every year.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't stay

9. It is expensive to go to the theatre in Edinburgh.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't stay

10. It is usually more difficult to see famous actors in London than in Edinburgh

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't stay

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

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

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

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

1. What are the stores crowded with?

.....

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

.....

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

.....

4. By whom was the famous song “*White Christmas*” written?

.....

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

6.

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

1. Whose luggage is this?

BELONG SPENT PRICE

.....

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

HELD

.....

..... 3. How much is the entry fee?

FOR

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

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

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

.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

MID-TERM TEST 2

Time allowed: 60 min

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

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

II. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to finish the sentences. (2p)

- 1.....is only a short walk from my house to the cinema.
A. There B. It C. This D. That
2. There are far more opportunies for young people than there
A. was B. use C. used D. used to be
3. Ther is nother veryto do in that small town.
A. Interest B. interested C. interesting D. interestingly
4. Cyclists mustfor pedestrians when they are cycling along
the country lane.
A. set off B. look out C. avoid D. observe
5. In Britain there is an enormous market forpizzas.
A. freeze B. freezing C. froze D. frozen
6. The new film has good audience figurespoor reviews in
the press.
A. despite B. in spite C. although D. nevertheless

7. Sales are poor now. There may,be an increase before Christmas.
- A. however B. although C. even if D. but
8. “.....did you first meet Kaye, Khanh?
- “In Da nang last summer”
- A. Where B. Why C. What D. How
9. He becamewhen a journalist asked him questions about his private life.
- A. embarrass B. embarrassed C. embarrassing D. embarrassingly
- 10.....do the buses run? – Every ten minutes.
- A. How B. How many C. How often D. What time

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

1. Roadwork ahead
A. Drivers B. Workers C. Customers
2. First class ticket holders only
A. People at a museum
B. People in a cinema
C. People on a train
3. Please fasten your seatbelt.
A. Students B. Airline passengers C. People in a theatre
4. Please do not talk to the driver
A. In your car B. In a shop C. On a bus
5. Tyres changed here
A. At a garage B. at the cinema C. at a supermarket

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

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

The film studio is like a large factory and the indoor stages are very big indeed. Scenery of all kinds is made in the studio; churches, castles and forests are

all built of wood and cupboard. Several hundred people work together to make one film. Some of these are actors and actresses. The director of the film, however, is the most important person in a studio. He decides how the scenes should be filmed and how the actors should act.

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

1. Shooting a film often takes.....
A. less than six months C. many weeks
B. at least six months D. from early in the morning until late at night.
2. Some scenes have to be filmed many times because.....
A. it takes a long time to make a film
B. it is often difficult to make them just right
C. many people work together
D. the film is poor.
3. Which of the following is compared to a factory?
A. The film studio C. The scenery
B. The indoor stage D. A poor film
4. the director of a film
5. We should choose a film which.....

- A. has actors we know c. takes a long time to make
- B. seems very real D. is made by a good director

V. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete the passage. (1p) Traffic Lights

Traffic lights only became necessary in the 19th century, when traffic began to increase. A traffic signal (1).....by J O Knight, a railway signaling engineer, was installed outside the Houses of Parliament in London in 1868. It looked like a railway signal of the time but a few weeks later it blew up, and a

signal of this type were no (2).....used. The modern traffic light is an American invention, the first red and green lights, set up in Cleveland in 1914 followed a few years later by three-colour lights in New York. These new lights didn't arrive in Britain (3).....1925. A year later, the first automatic lights were installed at a road junction in Wolverhampton, where they remained in (4).....for the next 42 years. At the beginning of the 1930s, the first vehicle-activated lights were set up in London. Since these early days, traffic light design has developed to cater for (5).....types of road user.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. done | B. discovered | C. invented | D. manufactured |
| 2. A. any | B. longer | C. doubt | D. sooner |
| 3. A. during | B. until | C. since | D. after |
| 4. A. use | B. play | C. performance | D. display |
| 5. A. distinct | B. similar | C. different | D. separate |

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

- The plane's (depart).....was delayed because of (mechanic)difficulties. The passengers (tell)that they would have to wait for three hours.
- What a (love)painting. Your daughter must be very (art), Mrs Green.
- Harvest festival was the occasion for the (express)of the community's beliefs and values.
- The traffic in some cities now is so (chaos)that it is difficult to see any (solve)
- Madonna's (perform)in the film is praised by many (critic)

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

fireworks parades festivities dancing costumes

“Carnaval” is the most famous holiday in Brazil, and the biggest carnival in the world. Except for industrial production, retail establishments such as malls, and

carnival-related businesses, the country stops completely for almost a week and (1).....take place, day and night, mainly in coastal cities. These are lots of

street (2)with amazing decorated lorries (called floats) are people dressed in colourful (3) Everything you go there are samba bands playing and people (4)Right through the night the festivities continue with more dancing and music and (5)displays which light up the night sky. The carnival attracts millions and millions of people, including foreigners, every year.

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

1. The film was boring, wasn't it? (INTERESTING)

=>The film.....

2. We often played these games when we were small. (USED)

=> We.....

3. What was the price of first class ticket? (PAY)

=> How.....

4. What is the distance between from the village to the beach? (IT)

=> How.....to the beach?

5. The teacher was not satisfied with Tam's essay. (SATISFYING)

=> Tam's essay

Unit 10:

SOURCES OF ENERGY



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic: *Sources of energy*

Phonetics: *Stress in three-syllable words*

Grammar:

- *The future continuous*
- *The future simple passive*

Vocabulary:

- *Words to describe types of energy sources*

Skills:

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

PRACTICE

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

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

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

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

Stress on 1 st syllable (● ..)	Stress on 2 nd syllable (. ● .)	Stress on 3 rd syllable (.. ●)

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

Coal, hydro power, wind power, solar energy, carbon dioxide, natural gas, oil, energy, light bulb, geothermal energy.



1.....

6.....



2.....



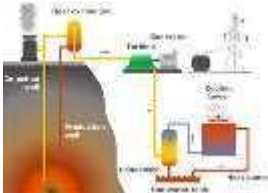
7.....



3.....



8.....



4.....

9.....



5.nuclear.....



10.....

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

1. Solar energy is renewable,and clean.	PLENTY
2. We should reduce the use of.....at home.	ELECTRIC
3. Waves will be used as anfriendly source of energy.	ENVIRONMENT
4. Solar power can be used toor cool our houses.	HOT
5. There will be aof energy in the near future.	SHORT
6. Scientists are looking for clean andsources of energy.	EFFECT
7. More renewable energy sources will be used to solve the problem of	POLLUTE

| 8., fossil fuels are harmful to the | FORTUNATE |

environment.	
9. Theof wind turbines will be completed by next Friday.	INSTALL
10.....particles reach the Earth in just 8 minutes.	ENERGY

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

build give install put use

- Wethe low energy light bulbs in the kitchen at this time tomorrow.
- My brothera speech about alternative sources of energy at 10 o'clock on Tuesday.
- Theya hydro power station in our area at this time next year.
- At this time next month, wesolar energy.
- The workers.....a network of wind turbines in this area on June 28th.

VI. Turn the following sentences into the passive.

- They will install solar panels on the roof of our house next week.
.....
- Will the plumber check cracks on the water pipes in two days?
.....
- They won't show the film on types of future energy sources next Friday.
.....
- They will destroy the old thermal power plant at the end of this year.
.....
- We will be using biogas for cooking and heating at this time next month.
.....
- People won't burn fossil fuels for energy in the future.
.....

7. Shall we reduce our electricity bills to 20% in five months?

.....

8. We will be providing providing electricity this time next year.

.....

9. They will increase the tax on petrol to 15% next September.

.....

10. We shall replace ordinary 100-watt light bulbs with energy-saving ones.

.....

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

1. We will cut down on the use of natural gas because it isand harmful to the environment.

- A. plenty B. limited C. available D. abundant

2. In many countries electricity, gas and water are

- A. sales B. consumers C. necessities D. appliances

3. Low energy light bulbs should be used toelectricity.

- A. spend B. buy C. convert D. save

4. All the houses in our village will beby solar energy.

- A. heated B. heightened C. frozen D. widened

5. If we go on.....electricity, we will have to pay a lot next month.

- A. wasting B. increasing C. turning on D. making

6. We must.....the amount of water our family use every day.

- A. lower B. reduce C. lessen D. narrow

7. Which of the following is NOT renewable source of energy?

- A. hydro B. solar C. wind D. coal

8. Nuclear energy is, but it is dangerous.

- A. renewable B. fossil fuel C. non-renewable D. natural resource

9. Some new energy-saving bulbsin the dining room.

- A. will put C. will be put
B. will be putting D. will be put

10. At this time next week weto work to support the air pollution cutting down campaign.

- A. will cycle B. will be cycled C. are cycling D. will be cycling

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

Although the world's energy resources have (1).....many millions of years to produce, we are quickly beginning to (2).....these supplies. Recently a UN committee reported that the world's oil and gas supplies (3).....last about 100 years if they were (4)carefully. The report stated that (5)would be enough oil and gas (6)a century only if the present (7)could be controlled. If the demand continued to grow, the report said that fuel supplies would (8)for less than forty years. (9)to the report, governments must now take steps to control the amounts of fossil fuel (10)are used.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1.A. taken | B. spent | C. used | D. got |
| 2.A. end | B. exhaust | C. finish | D. destroy |
| 3.A. will | B. would | C. can | D. should |
| 4.A. use | B. using | C. used | D. usage |
| 5.A. it | B. this | C. they | D. there |
| 6.A. in | B. for | C. since | D. at |
| 7.A. want | B. ask | C. require | D. demand |
| 8.A. last | B. lengthen | C. grow | D. widen |
| 9.A. In addition | B. Together | C. According | D. Follow |
| 10. A. it | B. which | C. who | D. where |

IX. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each statement/question

Many people still believe that natural resources will never be used up. Actually, the world's energy resources are limited. Nobody knows exactly how much fuel is left. However, we also should use them economically and try to find out alternative sources of power. According to Professor Marvin Burnham of the New England Institute of Technology, we have to start conserving coal, oil and gas before it is too late; and nuclear power is the only alternative.

However, many people do not approve of using nuclear power because it is very dangerous. What would happen if there were a serious nuclear accident? Radioactivity causes cancer and may badly affect the future generations.

The most effective thing is that we should use natural resources as economically as possible.

1. How much fuel is left?
 - A. No one knows exactly
 - B. It will never be used up
 - C. There is a lot of fuel
 - D. Let's use it as much as we would like
2. We should use coal, oil and gas.....
 - A. as much as possible
 - B. carelessly
 - C. as economically as possible
 - D. all are incorrect.
3. According to Professor Marvin Burnham,
 - A. nuclear power is the only alternative
 - B. we have to conserve coal, oil and gas
 - C. A and B are incorrect
 - D. A and B are correct.
4. According to the passage, using nuclear power is.....
 - A. Safe
 - B. cheap
 - C. interesting
 - D. dangerous
5. Radioactivity from nuclear power.....
 - A. is necessary to cure diseases.
 - B. can have good effects on the future generations
 - C. alters a new kind of energy
 - D. causes cancer and has bad effects on the future generations.

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

1. Next week new glass will be installing in the windows to stop heat escaping.	1.....
2. At this time in next two months, we are going to have a free solar shower.	2.....
3. They will be organised a workshop about clean and safe energy sources next Wednesday.	3.....
4. We will be replacing coal and natural gas for	4.

heating by solar energy at the end of next year.

5. Our house will provide with biogas and low energy 5..... light bulbs next month.	
--	--

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

Example: 0. My house has a small garden. (is)

There.....my house. Answer: is a small garden in

1. They will rebuild the power station at the beginning of next year.
(rebuilt)

=>The power stationat the beginning of next year.

2. Solar panels will be put in the back yard next Saturday. (put)

=> They..... in the back yard next Saturday.

3. I will be with my brother in Son La Hydro Power Plant at this time next week. (staying)

=> At this time next week my brother in Son La Hydro Power Plant.

4. A test on sources of energy will be taken at 10 o'clock on Tuesday. (taking)

=>We on sources of energy at 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

5. We shall be using wind power at this time next year. (used)

=> Wind powerat this time next year

XII. Use the words given to write a note about saving energy.

Five Easy Ways to Save Energy.

- Save/ energy/ one/ best/ way/ conserve/ natural/ resources//
- There / many/ thing/ do/ home/ to help/ family / more / energy/ efficient//
 1. Turn / all / light/ every / time / leave / room//
 2. Shut / computer / TV / other electrical / stuff/ when / not / use//
 3. Not leave/ fridge/ open / cold air / escape/ use / lot / electricity//
 4. Take / short / shower / instead / long / bath / help/ save//
 5. Plant / tree/ create / shade / around / house / help / keep / cool//

Unit 11:

TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic: *Travelling In The Future*

Phonetics: *Raising and falling intonation for questions*

Grammar:

- *Will for future prediction*
- *Possessive pronouns*

Vocabulary:

- *Means of transport in the future.*
- *Words of movement*

Skills:

- *Talking about travelling in the future*
- *Giving facts and and opinions.*

PRACTICE

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

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A. sp <u>a</u> ce | B. p <u>a</u> ck | C. s <u>a</u> fe | D. m <u>a</u> ke |
| 2. A. l <u>oo</u> k | B. sco <u>o</u> ter | C. m <u>oo</u> n | D. f <u>oo</u> d |
| 3. A. b <u>u</u> tt <u>o</u> n | B. f <u>u</u> nn <u>y</u> | C. s <u>u</u> cc <u>e</u> ss | D. f <u>u</u> nc <u>t</u> ion |
| 4. A. m <u>ea</u> n | B. pl <u>ea</u> sant | C. e <u>a</u> sy | D. h <u>ea</u> t |

5. A. popular

B. flop

C. hover

D. pogramme

II. Choose the word in each line has a different stress pattern.

1. A. believe B. avoid C. prefer D. happen
2. A. expensive B. wonderland C. favourite D. driverless
3. A. system B. transport C. future D. traffic
4. A. appearance B. pollution C. personal D. opinion
5. A. teleporter B. available C. environment D. electrical

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

<i>balloon</i>	<i>flying car</i>	<i>submarine</i>	<i>glider</i>	<i>ufo</i>
<i>airship</i>	<i>rocket</i>	<i>space shuttle</i>	<i>airplane</i>	<i>helicopter</i>



1.....



2.....



3.....



4.....



5.....



6.....



7.....



8.....



9.....



10.....

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

1. Tom rode his bikeand had an accident.	CARE
2. We couldn't see airplane because itbehind the cloud.	APPEAR
3. We are talking about the realof flying cars	EXIST
4. I don't think it will come true soon; however, your idea is really	IMAGINE
5. Thomas Edison is one of the greatest in history.	INVENT
6. The hover scooter is our new It can foat above the ground and travel at 50 kph.	CREAT
7. I like travelling by motorbike, but it is in bad weather.	PLEASE
8. SSS is a skysystem; it'll stop everyone from crashing.	SAFE
9. Bob feels ver tired after two continuous nights of	SLEEP
10.Many streets will beat the beginning of next year.	WIDE

V. Look at the pictures and use the words given to write the sentences with possessive pronouns.



1a.....
.....

2a..... this I
.....



1b.....
.....

white we



2b.....

.....

that
he

red
they



those she



those
my
sister

3a.....
.....

small Marry

3b.....
.....

big
Ross



4a.....
.....

Australia You

4b.....
.....

American
Trung and
Binh



5a.....
.....

5b.....
.....

VI. Look at the pictures and use the words given to write sentences

with will (✓) or won't ().



.....

people use
near future

1a.....
.....

John ride
work
tomorrow

1b.....
.....



2a.....

More traffic
jam

2b.....
.....

people

fly

ne

fu

re



John

3a.....

pedal

work

tomorro

w

ground

Traffic

jam

sky

3b.....





s
a
i
l



Sydney

ie



S
y
d
n
e
y

4a.....
.....

Mr. Brown go
work driverless car



5a.....
.....

4b.....
...

Mr.
Brown
drive
 work



5b.....
...

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

- You can use a jet pack toanywhere easily.
A. drive B. sail C. ride D. fly
- The driver pulls the handle of the Segway to go back orit to go forward.
A. pushes B. brakes C. circles D. turns
- Amakes you disappear and then you reappear in another place seconds later.
A. scooter B. monowheel C. teleporter D. spaceship
- The cars which are generated by solar energy are calledcars.
A. solar-wasted B. solar-powerd C.solar-friendly D. solar-daily
- The driver sits inside the wheel of the monowheel andto go forward.

- A. pedals B. floats C. presses D. hovers
6. An aircraft without a human pilot aboard is called aaircraft.
A. pilotless B. single-pilot C. double-piloted D. three-piloted
7. The black hover scooter is Tom's;is red.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
8. This issmart vehicle;is over there.
A. her-our B. her-ours C. hers-ours D. hers-our
9. I think means of transport in the futurepetrol.
A. aren't using C. won't use
B. aren't going to use D. won't be using
10. At this time next month, wethe new flying boat.
A. are testing B. are going to test C. will test D. will be testing

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

Non-stop MTR System (The Train That Never Stops)

The developer of the Non-stop MTR System believes that (1).....greatest inefficiencies when it comes to train travel is the (2)..... that trains have to stop to (3)people up.

The “train that never stops” has pods (4).....the roof that passengers can enter or (5)..... At each stop, the pod with the people disembarking is (6).....at the station, while the pod on the platform filled with waiting (7).....is picked up, all without the train having to stop.

These non-stop trains would (8) time, as those minutes spent waiting at each station have a habit of adding up to hours at the (9).....of the day and they would save energy. The constant acceleration and deceleration that trains go through each time they stop at a station requires a huge (10).....of power.

IX. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.
How does a rocket get to outer space?

A rocket uses fuel to make power for the engine. The fuel is set on fire inside the rocket. As the fuel burns, it creates gases that have great pressure. These gases are blasted out of the rocket engines.

These gases all go out the bottom of the rocket engine where it is open. They come out so fast and with so much power that the rocket is pushed up. It is pushed up so hard that the rocket overcomes the force of gravity, which tries to keep everything on the ground. The force that pushes up against the front of the rocket is called thrust.

Unlike an airplane, a rocket does not use wings to help it fly. It just uses the power and force created by the burning fuel to make enough thrust.

1. Where is the fuel set on fire?

.....

2. How do the gases come out to make the rocket be pushed up?

.....
3. What does the force of gravity try to do?
.....

4. What is thrust?
.....

5. What does an airplane use to help it fly?
.....

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

1. My jet pack is on the ground and her is on the table.

A B C D

2. I think more people will be using skycycling tubes in the future. A B C D

3. This is Mr. and Mrs. Evers' house and those are theirs children.

A B C D

4. My brother will pedal his monowheel to work at this time next week. A B C D

5. Will we travelling in driverless and high-speed cars in the future? A B C D

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

1. These are our pictures.

=>These pictures.....

2. It is Julia's thirteenth birthday next Friday.

=> Julia

3. Is your motorbike black, Peter?

=> Is the

4. That is not his invention.

=> That invention

5. They predict a 10% car price increase.

=> They predict that

XII. Use the words given to write a passage about solar-powered cars.

Solar-powered cars

General description:

- Cars/ power/ solar energy/ call/ solar-powered cars/ solar cars
- Have/ many/ similarity/ regular car//
- Have / motor/ steering wheel/ seats/ brakes/.....
- Use/ solar cells/ surface/ produce/ electricity/ make/ motor / turn/ turns/ wheel

Advantages

- Unlike/ regular car/ able / utilize/ full power/ any speed
- Not/ require/ expense/ run
- Quite / not make/ pollution

Disadvantages

- Not/ have/ speed/ power/ regular cars
- Only operate/ limited/ distances/ if / no sun/ very little/ sun light
- Expensive/ (good car/ cost > or =\$200,000)

Conclusion

Why solar car not popular?

Unit 12:

AN OVERCROWDED WORLD



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic: An overcrowded world

Phonetics: *Review: Word stress*

Grammar:

- *Review: comparisons of quantifiers*
- *Tag questions*

Vocabulary:

- *Words describe overcrowded places*
- *Effects of overcrowding*

Skills:

- *Talking about the causes and effects of overcrowding*

PRACTICE

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

1. A. standard B. tourist C. disease D. service
2. A. experience B. atmosphere C. nutrition D. consider
3. A. population B. overcrowded C. economic D. community
4. A. narrow B. require C. enough D. affect
5. A. criminal B. average C. skyscraper D. physician

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

1. There is a lot of traffic on the highway today.
2. The population of this city will increase to 20 million in 2020.
3. It's dangerous for foreigners to visit the slums.
4. Can I picture you a successful businessman?
5. Overpopulation is causing more problems than we can imagine.
6. I will present my ideas to the company tomorrow.
7. Life in the city is more difficult than they expected.
8. There is no record of infant death rate in this city.
9. There are ten millionaires living in this area.
10. Viet Nam exports a lot of rice and rubber.

Stress on 1 st syllable (● ..)	Stress on 2 nd syllable (. ● .)	Stress on 3 rd syllable (.. ●)

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

hungry slums rich criminal overcrowded
spacious peaceful polluted poor skyscrapers



1.



2.



6.



7.



3.



4.



5.



8.



9.



10.

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

- The beaches in Viet Nam are reallyand beautiful.
- That area is very dangerous for tourists. There are many activities there.
-is still a major problem in most big cities.
- Lack of education has caused many teenagers to become.....
- Living in the slum isand unsafe.
-(or the state of having no home) is a significant social issue worldwide.
- In this city, only a small number of people are, with high living standards in the city.
- The infantrate in many countries in Africa is still very high.
- Life in the city is morethan that in the countryside.

- PEA
- CE
- LAW

- POO
- R
- CRI
- ME

- HEAL
- TH
- HOME

- WEAL
- TH DIE

- The healthcare system in this city is very bad. There are only 13out of 100,000 residents.

- STRES
- S
- PHYSI
- CS



V. Complete each of the following sentences with a correct question tag.

1. I think that is an overcrowded bus,?
2. Your grandparents don't prefer living in the city,?
3. The tourists will never be allowed to visit the slums again,?

4. I'm unable to solve that problem alone,

5. Dharavi used to be a fishing village with only three thousand people,?
6. Her brother has lived in Jakarta for more than ten years,?
7. These houses can not provide enough accommodation,?
8. His sister works for a big foreign company in the city,?
9. There were nearly one million people living in this city in 2010,?
10. You can I shouldn't go to those streets when it turns dark,?

VI. Read the information below about New York and Tokyo then complete sentences. Use the words in the box. Each word can be used more than once.

<i>more</i>	<i>higher</i>	<i>lower</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>fewer</i>
New York		Tokyo		
				
Number of billionaires: 51		Number of billionaires: 11		
Average minimum temperature: 8.8 °C		Average minimum temperature: 12.9 °C		
Average maximum temperature: 17.1°C		Average maximum temperature: 19.9°C		
Rainy days in a year: 121.9		Rainy days in a year: 114		
Unemployment rate: 7.8%		Unemployment rate: 4.6%		
Population density: 10,518 people/ km2		Population density: 6,000 people/ km2		
Income inequalities: 0.47		Income inequalities: 0.25		
Inhabitants: 8.24 million		Inhabitants: 13.18 million		
Population growth: 0.9%		Population growth: 0.77%		
Average earnings: 5,448\$/month		Average earnings: 3,360\$/month		

1. There arebillionaires living in New York than in Tokyo.

2. The average minimum temperature in New York than in Tokyo.
3. The average maximum temperature in Tokyo isthan in New York.
4. Tokyo hasrainy days in a year than New York.
5. The unemployment rate in Tokyo.....than that in New York.

6. There arepeople per square kilometre in Tokyo than in New York.
7. The income inequalities in New York arethan those in Tokyo.
8. New York haspopulation than Tokyo.
9. The population growth in Tokyo isthan that in New York.
10. People in Tokyo earn.....per month than those in New York.

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

1. Overpopulation problems.....both the rich and the poor.
A. cause B. reduce C. happen D. affect
2. The major cause of death for children living in the slums is
A. immigration B. malnutrition C. density D. illiteracy
3. It's veryin the city. Some rich people live in large villas, while many poor people live in small slums.
A. spacious B. healthy C. diverse D. equal
4. Some poor people maycrime when they need money.
A. commit B. accept C. involve D. arrive
5. The city has to findto homeless people immediately.
A. calories B. solutions C. earnings D. systems
6. The immigrants will hardly find accommodation in the city,.....?
A. will they B. won't they C. will it D. won't it
7. Disease spreads more quickly in overcrowded areas,?
A. isn't it B. doesn't it C. is it D. does it
8. Living in the country is healthier than that in the city because in the countryside, there istraffic.
A. higher B. fewer C. more D. less
9. People move to the city with the hope that they can getfood and better healthcare.
A. more B. bigger C. less D. fewer
- 10.....accidents were recorded this year than that year; 23 cases compared to 42 cases.
A. Less B. More C. Fewer D. Lower

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

Overpopulation is an undesirable condition where the number of existing human population (1).....the carrying capacity of Earth. Overpopulation

is (2)..... by a number of factors such as reduced mortality rate, (3)
.....medical facilities, and depletion of precious resources.

The effects of overpopulation are quite severe. One of these is rise in unemployment. When a country (4).....overpopulated, it give rise to unemployment as there are (5).....jobs to supprt a large number of people. Rise in unemployment gives rise to (6).....as people will steal various items to feed their family and (7).....them basic amenities of life.

High cost of living is another effect. As difference (8).....demand and supply continues to expand due to overpopulation, it raises the (9) of various commodities including food, shelter, and healthcare. This means that people have to pay (10)to survive and feed their families.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. grows | B. exceeds | C. domains | D. increases |
| 2. A. caused | B. produced | C. built | D. consisted |
| 3. A. worse | B. lower | C. better | D. higher |
| 4. A. makes | B. engages | C. gains | D. becomes |
| 5. A. fewer | B. less | C. more | D. further |
| 6. A. wealth | B. poverty | C. crime | D. order |
| 7. A. purchase | B. provide | C. present | D. prevent |
| 8. A. among | B. above | C. between | D. behind |
| 9. A. standards | B. numbers | C. qualities | D. prices |
| 10.A. less | B. more | C. fewer | D. smaller |

IX. Read the fowwlowing passage and answer the questions below.

The Philippines has one of the fastest growing populatios in Southeast Asia. From having fifty million inhabitants in 1980, the Philippines today is home to around ninety-eight million people with 12 million living in Manila only.

Manila, the Philippines capital, is one of the most overpopulated places on earth. There are few other areas where so many people live so closely together. On average there are 66,140 people per square kilometre, but in some slum regions there are as many as 90,000 people per square kilometre.

The world overpopulation is a growing and complex problem. But for the residents of Manila the result is quite simple. They are running out of space.

Families live in home-made shacks built in cemeteries, or between railroad

tracks or under bridges. They live wherever they can find some space. Even the city's toxic garbage dumps are home to people who eat, sleep and live surrounded by rotting trash. With so many residents, the city's resources are strained to the limit. Large parts of Manila's 12 million residents lack clean drinking water, work, access to healthcare and education.

1. What was the population of the Philippines in 1980?

.....

2. How many inhabitants are there in Manila?

.....

3. What is the average density in Manila?

.....

4. Where do homeless people in Manila live?

.....

5. What do most of Manila's residents lack?

.....

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

1. We prefer living in the countryside because it has fewer population than the city. A B C D

2. Their children have never been given new clothes before, haven't they? A B C D

3. There are more opportunities to find jobs in Hong Kong as in Bangkok. A B C D

4. Your uncle works in Ha Noi for one year and then moved to Da Nang, didn't he? A B C D

5. There used to be less unemployed people in this city five years ago. A B C D

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

1. New York has more billionaires than Tokyo. (FEWER)

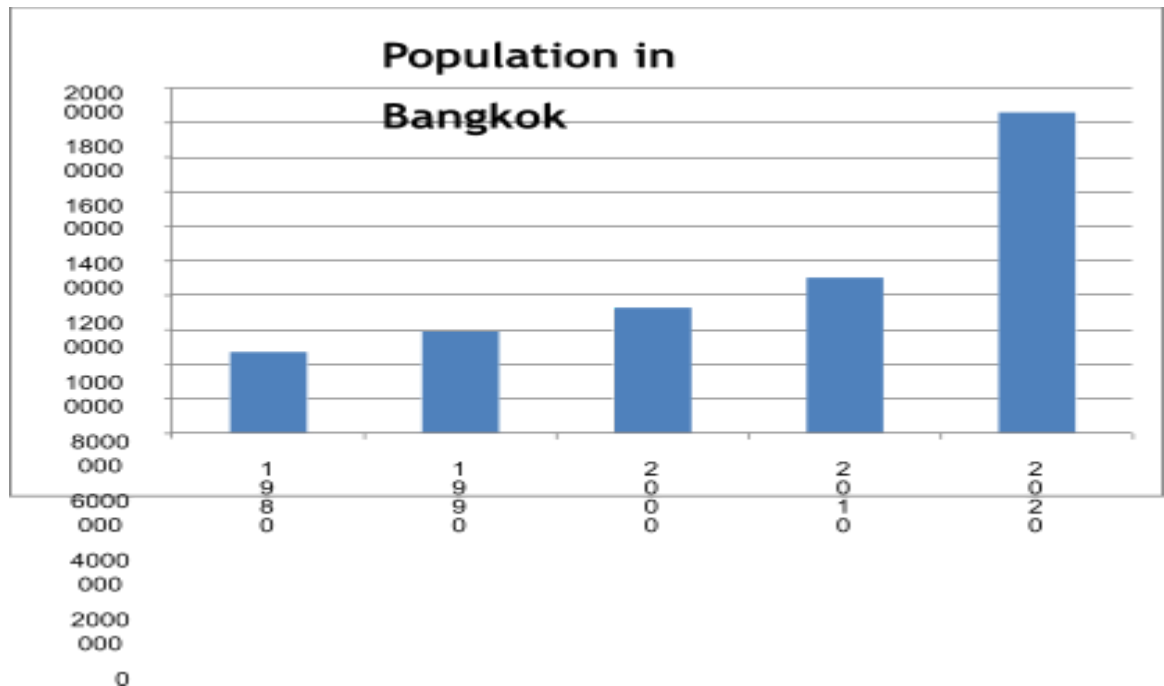
2. A group of foreigners visited the slum last week, didn't they? (VISIT)

3. The countryside doesn't suffer as much pollution as the city. (LESS)

4. Does overpopulation cause a lot of social problems in this area? (CAUSE)

5. Jakarta doesn't have as many skyscrapers as Shanghai. (MORE)

XII. Look at the chart below and use the following information to write a short paragraph of around 60 words to describe the population growth in Bangkok.



- Bangkok/ capital/ most populous/ Thailand
- Population in 2010/ population in 2000
- Population in 1980/ population in 1990
- Population in 2020 (estimate)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

FINAL TEST 1

Time allowed: 60 min

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

1. A. abundant B. travelling C. character D. biogas
2. A. diverse B. drive C. invention D. crime
3. A. prediction B. poverty C. question D. future
4. A. convenient B. social C. ocean D. special
5. A. designs B. sails C. pedals D. pollutes

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

1. Remember not to park in front of a zebra.....
A. Crossing B. cross C. crossed D. across
2.we lost the game, we were happy that we played well.
A. Although B. Because C. If D. Nevertheless
3. Wethink water from the tap without boiling it first.
A. Never should B. should never C. should not to D. not should
4. Van Gogh was famous for hisof the countryside around Arles in the south of France.
A. Portraits B. watercolours C. landscapes D. crayons
5. "Recycling" means creating new products frommaterials.
A. Use B. using C. used D. to use
6. While formerly a member of the sports club, Mr. Teeterstennis there regularly.
A. Is used to playing C. was used to play
B. Used to play D. used to playing
7. Drinking and driving is one of the most commonof traffic accidents.
A. Reasons B. effects C. sources D. causes
8. Solar energy –one type ofsources – is being used more and more.
A. Renewable B. non-renewable C. renewing D. renewed

9. –“Does that red motorbike belong to your mother?”

-“No,is white”.

- A. she B. her C. hers D. mine

10. Overpopulation causes a lot of problems,?

- A. isn't it B. doesn't it C. do they D. don't they

III. Find a word that does not belong in each line. (1p)

1. A. comedy B. documentary C. animation D. thrilling
2. A. satisfying B. frighten C. surprising D. confused
3. A. Thanksgiving B. Carnaval C. Brazilian D. Halloween
4. A. celebrate B. review C. obey D. choose
5. A. fight B. airplane C. motorbike D. boat

IV. Choose the correct option for each blank to complete the passage. (1p)

In the modern world, people depend on energy to power their everyday lives. A wide range of power-run devices and modern conveniences (1).....and although it may seem that we will not be in danger of living without those conveniences, the fact is that many supplies of energy are running out rapidly. Scientists are constantly (2).....new sources of energy to keep modern society running. Whether future populations will continue to enjoy the benefits of abundant energy will depend (3)the success of this search.

Coal, oil and natural gas are now being used widely. (4)....., these supplies are limited, and they are a major source of pollution. Therefore, the existing alternative energy sources must be improved or further explored and developed. These include nuclear, water, solar, and wind power, as well as energy from new, (5)..... Types of fuels. Each of these, however, has advantages and disadvantages.

.....

1. A. are used B. used to C. are using D. use
2. A. looking into B. searching for C. researching D. finding
3. A. on B. for C. with D. in
4. A. Moreover B. Because C. Although D. However
5. A. polluting B. polluted C. nonpolluting D. pollution

V. Put the verbs in brackets in their correct form (active or passive) to

complete the sentences. (2p)

1. Don't worry. If we (not understand)the lesson, the teacher (explain)it again.
2. Nothing (do)till they reach a decision.
3. –“Where is Tim going to meet us?”
-“He (wait)for us when our train arrives. I am sure he (stand)on the platform when we pull into the station”.
4. The new museum (visit)by millions of people so far.
5. His English (improve)greatly since he (move)to Australia.
6. –“Excuse me, which movie are you waiting for?”
-“ We (wait)for the new Stars Wars movie. In fact, we (wait)here for more than five hours”.

VI. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions. (1p)

The idea of a driverless car is not new. Now there are already cars on the road that can park themselves. But a truly self-driving car, one that can drive itself, is being tested by scientists and engineers.

Self-driving cars have already tested on public roads. These cars not only record images of the road, but their computerised maps view road signs, find alternative routes and see traffic lights even before they are seen by a person. By using radars and cameras, the cars can analyse information about their surroundings faster than a human can.

In some of the tests, the car learn the details of a road by driving on it several times, and when it is time drive itself, it can identify when there are pedestrians crossing and then stops to let **them** pass by. Self-driving cars could make transport safer for all of us by eliminating the cause of most of today's accidents.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Self-driving car: a far off image
 - B. The prospect of driverless cars
 - C. Computerised maps in cars
 - D. Safer transport in the future
2. Now there are already cars on the road that can

- A. park themselves
 - B. record images of the road
 - C. learn the details of a road
 - D. actually drive themselves
3. How can the tested cars analyse information about their surroundings?
- A. By viewing road signs
 - B. By seeing traffic lights quickly
 - C. by using radars and cameras
 - D. by driving on it several times
4. The underline word “**them**” in the passage refers to.....
- A. tests
 - B. details
 - C. times
 - D. pedestrians
5. In about a decade’s time, we may see.....
- A. Self-driving cars being tested
 - B. Driverless cars in a far-off place
 - C. self-driving cars in showrooms
 - D. much safer cars

VII. Fill each of the gaps with a word/ phrase from the box to complete the passage. (1p)

Because	resour	is
of	ces	needed
negative	ever-growing	
impact	population	

Overpopulation affects only the standard of living, but also the environment. Every person on the planet takes up space, but space (1).....for farmland, and forests. People produce wastes and pollution that flow into water systems, and animal habitats, polluting water, and killing wildlife. Many people cannot bathe or brush their teeth (2)the polluted water in their land.

Forests are being cut down as more wood and land is needed to support our (3)The loss of these forests leads to extinction of plants and animals. These plants could contain cures for diseases that will never be found.

Urban areas are expanding, and so polluting the air and water systems. These areas deplete the Earth’s (4), and billions of hectares of farming land have already been lost. These really have a (5)on people and on the health of our planet.

VIII. Finish the second sentence in each pair, so that it has similar meaning to the first one, using the beginning given. (1p)

1. Why don’t you start to run and see if that helps you to lose weight?

=>You should.....

2. They have chosen John for the school's football team.
=> John has
3. It is very noisy in the city but we enjoy living there.
=> Although.....
4. The failure of the team caused us great disappointment.
=> We were.....
5. The guide speaks too quickly for me to understand.
=>The guide doesn't

FINAL TEST 2

(Advanced)

Time allowed: 90 min

I. Choose the word A, B, C or D which has different stress pattern in each line. (1p)

1. A. exist B. avoid C. support D. notice
2. A. hungry B. disease C. spacious D. danger
3. A. favourite B. pollution C. imagine D. exhausted
4. A. energy B. plentiful C. disappear D. celebrate
5. A. recycle B. description C. contribut D. atmosphere

II. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to finish the sentences. (2p)

1. Traffic reaches itsbetween 7 and 8 in the morning.
A. height B. peak C. top D. jam
2.of the library, my friend went in.
A. Coming out C. On coming out
B. When came out D. As I came out
3. Many countries and developing high-speed trains as part of their publicsystem.
A. transport B. travelling C. carrying D. road
4. Lots of peopeyoga to relax and improve their health.
A. play B. take up C. make D. practise
5. He'll never pass his driving testhe takes more lessons.
A. unless B. if C. because D. when
6. What will you do if you have an opportunity toon a spaceship?
A. travel B. come C. pass D. move
7. –“.....tell me the way to The Museum of Fine Arts?”
–“ I'm sorry, I'm a new comer here, too”.
A. Excuse me, can you C. Excuse me, should you
B. Sorry, but could you D. Hey, do you think you can
8. She couldn't go far because she was afraid of.....
A. to fly B. fly C. flying D. be flying

9. You can't enter the theatre while the play is in
A. action B. acting C. performance D. progress

10. Higher education in the US began in 1636 when the first colonists
.....Harvard College.

A. found B. originated C. founded D. made

III. Decide the underlined part A, B, C or D that is not correct in standard English. (1p)

1. Because his argument was so confused, few people
understood it. A B C D

2. A famous musician is going to direct the concert next week.
A B C D

3. Scientists must have to discover an alternative source of
energy before oil A B C
runs out.

D
4. To enjoy an opera fully, the listener should be familiar with the
story, A B C
particularly if the opera is singing in a foreign language.

D
5. To have a strong body and stay healthily, you should
exercise regularly. A B C D

IV. Use the correct form of one of the verbs from the box in each blank to complete the following passage. (1p)

be start play ask ignore

The guitar is one of the oldest instruments known to man. There were guitars in
ancients Egypt and Greece, but the written history of the guitar
(1).....in Spain in the 13th century. By 1500 the guitar was popular in
Italy, France, and Spain. A French document of that time concluded that many
people started (2).....the guitar. Stradivarius, the undeniable king of
violin makers, could not resist creating a variety of guitars. Also, there was no
lack of music written for the instrument. Haydn, Schubert, and others wrote
guitar music. When the great musician Beethoven (3).....to compose

music for the guitar, he got angry and refused to do it, but eventually even

Beethoven could not (4).....the challenge. Legend tells us he finally called the guitar a miniature orchestra. Indeed the guitar does sound like a little orchestra! Perhaps that is why in rural areas around the world the guitar (5).....a source of music for millions to enjoy for long.

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

The Dead Return

A festival for the dead is held once a year in Japan. This festival is a cheerful occasion. On this day, the dead are said to return to their homes and they are welcomed by the living. As they are expected to be (1)after their long journey, food is laid out for them. Specially-made lanterns are hung outside each house to help the dead to (2)their way. All night long, people dance and sing. In the early morning, the food that had been laid out for the dead is thrown (3)a river or into the sea as it is considered unlucky for anyone living to eat it. In towns that are near the sea, the tiny lanterns which had been (4)in the streets that night before are placed into the water when the festival is over. Thousands of lantern slowly drift out to sea guiding the dead on their return (5)to the other world. This is a moving spectacle, for crowds of people stand on the shore watching the lanterns drifting away until they no longer can be seen.

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

1. Adults, (include)persons over the age of 65, can (low)their cholesterol by 40%.
2. After the (music)stopped playing, the audience stood and clapped (enthusiasm)
3. Only the most talented and capable students can (admit)to this university.
4. There is a serious (short)of playgrounds for children in big cities.
5. A student at university should attend classes (regular)and hand in his (assign)on time.
6. It's getting easier for me to write and I make (few)mistakes. I am (satisfy)with the progress I have made in learning English.

VII. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions. (1p)

There are different ways to keep fit. One of the most important ways is by exercising. Exercising must be done regularly. The amount of exercise done each time is dependent on the free time that a person has. Exercises can be done from twenty minutes to an hour. Sometimes, daily five-minute exercises are just as effective.

Exercising can take place both indoors and outdoors. Those who exercise indoors often **do so** in the comfort of gymnasiums. They train on equipment that has been specifically designed for the different parts of the body. Sometimes, games can also be played indoors. Badminton courts and even some swimming pools are found indoors.

There are many different types of outdoor exercises. These include tennis, cycling and even rock climbing. Most people enjoy outdoor activities because they like being in the sun or are attracted to its sense of peace and quiet. Yet there are others who like the wind blowing against them. Some of these activities are only suitable for people who love adventure.

The type of exercise a person takes up often depends on his lifestyle and personality. It is important that a person finds an exercise that is suitable for him.

1. According to the passage, why do some people spend less time exercising?
 - A. Five minutes is effective for them
 - B. They do not have much free time
 - C. Gymnasiums are expensive
 - D. They keep fit not by exercising
2. Which of the following is not a place for indoor exercise as mentioned in the passage?
 - A. Tennis courts
 - B. Badminton courts
 - C. Swimming pools
 - D. Gymnasiums
3. Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. People should exercise from time to time
 - B. Outdoor exercises are more popular than indoor
 - C. Rock climbing is suitable for more adventurous people.

MỤC LỤC

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