

Chinh phục **NGỮ PHÁP VÀ BÀI TẬP** **TIẾNG ANH**

- Ngữ pháp trình bày khoa học, dễ hiểu
- Giải thích chi tiết, rõ ràng
- Bài tập đa dạng, phong phú
- Tài liệu cần thiết cho học sinh và giáo viên
- DƯA THEO MÔ HÌNH TRƯỜNG HỌC MỚI TẠI VIỆT NAM (VNEN)

LỚP **9**
TẬP 1

THEO
CHƯƠNG TRÌNH
TIẾNG ANH MỚI
CỦA BỘ GD & ĐT



LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- Grammar**
- Complex Sentences
 - Phrasal verbs
- Phonetics**
- Stress on content words in sentences

GRAMMAR

I. COMPLEX SENTENCES (CÂU PHỨC)

Câu phức là câu có một mệnh đề chính (*main clause* hay còn gọi là *independent clause* - mệnh đề độc lập) và một hay nhiều mệnh đề phụ (*dependent clause*) (nhưng thường là một mệnh đề phụ). Hai mệnh đề thường được nối với nhau bởi dấu phẩy hoặc các liên từ phụ thuộc (*independent conjunctions*).

1. Mệnh đề chỉ sự tương phản (*dependent clauses of concession*)

Mệnh đề chỉ sự tương phản là mệnh đề phụ chỉ sự tương phản của hai hành động trong câu. Mệnh đề này thường bắt đầu bằng các liên từ: **though**, **although**, **even though** (dù, mặc dù, cho dù). Nó chỉ ra một kết quả không được mong đợi.

Although / Though/ Even though + subject +verb

Ex: **Although** the weather was very bad, we had a wonderful holiday.

Mặc dù thời tiết xấu, chúng tôi đã có một kỳ nghỉ tuyệt vời.

Though they lack official support, they continue their struggle.

Dù cho họ không được chính quyền ủng hộ, họ vẫn tiếp tục đấu tranh.

Even though you dislike Jessica, you should try to be nice to her.
Dù anh không thích Jessica, anh cũng nên cố tử tế với cô ấy.

2. Mệnh đề chỉ mục đích (*dependent clauses of purpose*)

Mệnh đề phụ chỉ mục đích là mệnh đề phụ được dùng để chỉ mục đích của hành động ở mệnh đề chính. Mệnh đề phụ chỉ mục đích thường được bắt đầu bằng **so that** hoặc **order that**.

Ex: The artisan moulded the clay **so that** he could make a mask.

Người thợ đúc khuôn đất sét sao cho ông có thể làm một chiếc mặt nạ.

He left home early **in order that** he might arrive on time.

Anh ấy ra khỏi nhà sớm để anh ấy có thể đi tới đúng giờ.

3. Mệnh đề phụ chỉ lý do (*dependent clauses of reason*)

Mệnh đề phụ chỉ lý do là mệnh đề phụ chỉ lý do hoặc nguyên nhân của hành động được nêu trong mệnh đề chính. Mệnh đề phụ chỉ lý do thường được nối với mệnh đề chính bằng các liên từ: **because**, **since** hay **as** (do, vì, bởi vì).

Because/ Since/ As/ Seeing that + subject +verb

Ex: He came ten minutes late **because** he missed the bus.

Anh ta đến muộn mười phút vì anh ta bị nhỡ xe buýt.

Since it was too dark to go on, we camped there.

Chúng tôi cắm trại ở đó vì trời quá tối không thể đi tiếp.

As you weren't there, I left a message.

Vì anh không có ở đó nên tôi đã để lại lời nhắn.

Seeing (that) the weather was bad, they didn't take part in the trip.

Bởi vì thời tiết xấu, họ đã không tham gia chuyến đi.

4. Mệnh đề phụ chỉ thời gian (dependent clauses of time)

Mệnh đề phụ chỉ thời gian là mệnh đề phụ được nối với mệnh đề chính bằng các liên từ **when, while, after, before, as soon as, ...**

Ex: When I have free time, I usually go to the museum.

Khi tôi có thời gian rảnh rỗi, tôi thường đến viện bảo tàng.

II. PHRASAL VERBS (CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ)

Cụm động từ (*phrasal verbs*) là một động từ kết hợp với một trạng từ (adverb) hoặc một giới từ (*preposition*), hoặc đôi khi cả hai, để tạo thành một động từ mới thường có nghĩa đặc biệt.

Ex: **come in** (vào trong), **take off** (cởi ra), **look forward to** (mong chờ).

Một số cụm động từ có nghĩa rõ ràng và dễ hiểu vì nghĩa của chúng dựa trên nghĩa thường dùng của động từ và trạng từ hoặc giới từ.

Ex: Would you like to come in and have a drink?

Anh vào nhà uống chút gì nhé?

The man in front turned round and stared at me.

Người đàn ông phía trước quay lại nhìn tôi chăm chăm.

Tuy nhiên phần lớn các cụm động từ (verb + adverb) thường có nghĩa đặc biệt- khác hẳn nghĩa của các từ riêng rẽ trong cụm.

Ex: We had to put off the meeting till Tuesday.

Chúng tôi đã phải hoãn buổi họp mặt đến thứ Ba.

[Nghĩa của từ **put off** không giống nghĩa của từ **put** và **off**]

Could you look after the kids while I'm out?

Có thể trông giúp bọn trẻ khi tôi vắng nhà không?

[Nghĩa của từ **look after** không giống nghĩa của từ **look** và **after**]

Một số cụm động từ có thể có nhiều nghĩa.

Ex: The bomb went off.

Quả bom phát nổ.

The lights went off last night.

Tối qua đèn bị tắt.

The milk went off this morning.

Sáng nay sữa bị chua.

PRONUNCIATION

Stress on content words in sentences.

Trọng âm của từ trong câu.

Trong văn nói tiếng Anh, những loại từ sau thường được nhấn mạnh: động từ chính, danh từ, trạng từ, từ để hỏi, và trợ động từ nghi vấn (ví dụ như từ **don't**). Những loại từ như đại từ, giới từ, liên từ, tính từ sở hữu, động từ **be** (thậm chí khi làm động từ chính trong câu) và các trợ động từ thông thường không được nhấn mạnh.

EXERCISES

I. PHONETICS

1. Find the word with different sound in the underline part in the line.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> rtisan | B. <u>a</u> ttraction | C. <u>ca</u> st | D. <u>cr</u> aft |
| 2. A. <u>w</u> eave | B. <u>t</u> reat | C. <u>th</u> read | D. <u>te</u> am |

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3. A. handicraft B. lacquerware C. artisan D. surface
4. A. attraction B. artisan C. frame D. handicraft
5. A. drumhead B. illustration C. earplug D. drugstore

2. Find the word which has a different position of the main stress in each line.

1. A. craftsman B. layer C. sculpture D. preserve
2. A. lacquerware B. absolute C. pollution D. permanent
3. A. attraction B. craftsman C. lacquerware D. sculpture
4. A. embroider B. publish C. remind D. preserve
5. A. pottery B. village C. experience D. product

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Label each of the following pictures with an appropriate word/ phrase from the box.

lantern lacquerware conical hat marble sculpture carving
pottery drum painting silk knitting



1.



2.



3.



4.

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5.



6.



7.



9.



9.



10.

2. Fill in the blank with one suitable word from the box.

knitting moulding lacquerware sculpture weave
casting over conical artisan embroidered

1. Jane is him a sweater for Christmas.
2. There are a lot of long-standing workshops in Binh Duong.
3. They have just ordered a marble of President Ho Chi Minh.
4. Her two daughters enjoy the dough into different shapes.
5. The women shut themselves behind doors to their cloth.
6. The *bai tho* hat was first made in Tay Ho village, Hue.
7. My father will take the craft workshop when my grandpa retires.
8. To become a professional, a trainee must work hard in more than twenty years.

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9. Foreign tourists prefer to buy hand-..... pictures as presents for their family.
10. They work in an iron-..... workshop.

3. Give the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete each of the following sentences.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. There are a lot of silk such as scarves, ties and dresses in our shop. | PRODUCE |
| 2. Bat Trang is one of the most famous craft villages in Ha Noi. | TRADITION |
| 3. We should read this leaflet to see what are organized during the festival. | ACT |
| 4. They showed me a marble sculpture which was made by hand. | SKILL |
| 5. I'm going to buy a new rug because the current one is old. | WEAVE |
| 6. Everyone knows that Dong Ho is a traditional village. | PAINT |
| 7. Learning how to weave a basket is a experience for me. | MEMORY |
| 8. Do you know that have to follow 15 stages to make a conical hat. | ART |

4. Fill in the blank space in each sentence with *and, but, so, or, because, therefore, however*.

- Polly's watch was broken she borrowed mine.
- My family went to Africa we wanted to study the wild animals.
- Melissa tried to read the book she couldn't understand it.
- She isn't English., she speaks English perfectly.
- They went to the town bought a lot of clothes.
- The road was under water., the police closed it to traffic.

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- The air is polluted there's too much traffic.
- I haven't got a car I've got a motorbike.
- Study harder you will fail the coming exam.
- She's working late next Friday she can't come to the party.
- Would you like some water some fruit juice?
- I was hungry didn't eat on the plane. The food didn't look appetizing.
- We wanted to go to the beach., it started to rain we stayed at home.
- Someone switched the freezer off., all the food was spoilt.
- The water in the river is polluted, we can't go swimming.

5. Complete the sentences with suitable subordinators from the box.

although as soon as because before so that while

- Laura always gets up early every morning she's not late for her work.
- Mr. Harrison seems to have a lot of money he lives in a luxurious house.
- I saw some foreign tourists I was waiting for the bus.
- They didn't win the game they played very well.
- The children are very excited they're going to visit a craft village this weekend.
- We will tell Alice about the trip we meet her.
- it rained a lot, they enjoyed their holiday.
- I bought a new pair of glasses I can see better.
- I go out tonight, I will have to finish this essay.
- Phong burnt his hand he was cooking dinner.

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6. Work out the meaning of these phrasal verbs and put them in the right sentences: *come back, get off, fall over, get on, go away, throw away, pay back, let in, lie down, put off, stay in, turn up, cross out, go off, take back.*

- I didn't have a key, but luckily someone was there to **let me in**.
- Can't we go out somewhere? I don't want to all evening.
- Could you lend me ten pounds? I'll you on Friday.
- The sidewalk is very icy. Be careful so you don't
- I was feeling so tired I had to on the bed for a while.
- I saw Martin the bus and go straight home.
- Mark's gone out, and I don't know when he is going to
- The driver unlocked the coach so that the passengers were able to
- I'll have to these books to the library.
- Your brother was being a nuisance, so I told him to
- Don't that box. We can use it again.
- If you make a mistake on the form, just it
- I can't hear the radio. Could you it a little?
- I was late for school this morning because my alarm clock didn't
- Never until tomorrow what you can do today.

7. Complete the dialogues, using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

look after	take off	fill in	turn up	give up	try on
keep up	turn off	see off	look up	run out	break down

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- A: What shall I do with this form?
B: Just **fill** it **in** and send it to the address at the top.
- A: Is Sonia a fast runner?
B: Oh, yes. Nobody else can with her.
- A: Why didn't you buy a dictionary?
B: The bookstore has of them.
- A: Is Kathy going to Australia tomorrow?
B: Yes, I'm going to the airport to her
- A: Would you like to go to the movies with us?
B: I'd love to but I have to my youngest sister.
- A: You're late again.
B: I'm sorry. My car on the way here.
- A: Why don't you that dress in the window?
B: No, I don't like its color.
- A: Have you got Tamara's phone number?
B: No. But if you want to know, you can it in the phone book.
- A: Hello, Tom.
B: Hello, Michelle. Nice to see you. Come in and your coat
- A: You shouldn't leave the television on all night.
B: Sorry, I forgot. I usually it before going to bed.
- A: Have you met Jane yet?
B: No. I arranged to meet her after work but she didn't
- A: So how long is it since you smoking?
B: Well, I stopped smoking three years ago.

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8. Fill in the blank with one suitable preposition or adverb.

- You look tired. Sit and have a cup of tea.
- I'm looking yesterday's newspaper. Did you throw it?
- Could I try these shoes, please? Size nine.
- Turn the music. It's too loud!
- I turned the radio and listened to the six o'clock news.
- I used to smoke, but I gave it last year.
- Just go with what you were doing.
- Pick your litter! Don't drop it on the street!
- Don't worry about the baby. I'll look her while you're out.
- I'm looking to meeting her very much.
- Who do you take the most, your father or your mother?
- I ran an old friend in the street this morning.
- "How do you spell this word?" "I'm not sure. You'd better look it in your dictionary.
- Look! The car is coming!
- The show was called because of the rain.

9. Choose the best answer.

- It is very noisy. the radio.
A. Put off B. Turn on
C. Turn off D. Keen on
- She sat down and the TV. She usually watches film on TV at night.
A. put on B. turn on
C. turned on D. turn out
- They were the fire when the firemen came.
A. turning out B. turning off
C. turn on D. turn out

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4. What is she?

A. looked after B. looking for
C. looking D. looks up

5. They are so old that they should be

A. looked up B. looked for
C. looked at D. looked after

6. If you don't know the meaning of the word, you can it in the dictionary.

A. look at B. look for
C. look out D. look up

7. Now, your books!

A. look at B. looking for
C. look after D. look up

8. Although it is so late, she working.

A. goes after B. goes on
C. goes out D. going on

9. Would you like to the games with us?

A. take part in B. take down
C. take off D. take in

10. The plane has just Oh, we were late.

A. taken off B. taken away
C. took off D. aken over

11. When I retire, I will chess.

A. take up B. take in
C. look for D. look after

12. You shouldn't too many duties.

A. take on B. take over
C. take in D. take up

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13. Have you your mind?
 A. decided B. made of
 C. made up D. turn up
14. It isn't the truth. I have just the story.
 A. made over B. made up
 C. had created D. made out
15. Could you lend me some money? I have money.
 A. run off B. run after
 C. run out of D. run on

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Recently, we made a trip to visit Dong Ho village with a desire to meet the old artisan – Nguyen Huu Sam. Just when we arrived at the dyke in the village and talked with the villagers about the artisan, they intimately told us about him.

The old house owned by the artisan is situated in a long alley of the village. On the walls of the house there are many folk paintings in different genres, from daily life paintings to landscape paintings shown in a set of "four seasons" and "four times".

Mr. Sam told us about his past. When he was three years old, he was instructed in the craft of making Dong Ho paintings by his father. At five, he could help his father apply the Dong Ho paintings, and learn how to print the paper with proper colours. At seven, he was able to draw with a pen and make the most difficult samples. Years went by and the soul of Dong Ho folk paintings has kept seashell powder paint to the poonah-paper.

In the 1940s, this craft flourished. At that time, he was assigned by his parents to take the paintings to the market for sale. Mr. Sam said that 17 families in the village have been engaged in making Dong Ho paintings.

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Artisan Sam has always been devoted to the making of Dong Ho paintings and has waited for opportunities to restore this traditional craft. In 1967, when the local authorities assigned him to restore the traditional genre of Dong Ho folk paintings, he gathered 50 villagers with professional skills and collected hundreds of woodblocks to establish the Dong Ho Painting Cooperative. Thanks to his efforts, such famous paintings as "Rat's wedding", "Rooster", "Scene of jealousy" and "Writing verses about precious flowers" have been revived. Dong Ho paintings have been available in many parts of the world such as Japan, France, Germany, Singapore and the United States.

1. The themes of Dong Ho paintings are about
 A. landscapes B. weddings
 C. various aspects of life D. animals and flowers
2. In order to make Dong Ho paintings, we need seashell powder paint, the poonah-paper and
 A. proper colours B. water
 C. markets D. woodblocks
3. From paragraph 3, we can infer that when Mr. Sam was very young, he mostly helped his parents by
 A. applying the woodblocks with proper paints and pressing them on sheets of paper
 B. applying seashell powder to make various paints for painting making
 C. drawing with a pen and using proper paints to make many copies of paintings
 D. collecting and taking the paintings to the market for sale
4. All of the following can be inferred about the artisan - Mr. Sam - EXCEPT that
 A. he is popular in the village
 B. he could paint when he was three
 C. he keeps a collection of Dong Ho paintings in his house
 D. he local authorities tried to revive the traditional craft

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5. In the writer's opinions, the future of Dong Ho paintings is

- A. international B. concerning
C. optimistic D. negative

2. Read the text and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that best completes each gap.

Thanh Tien, a village in Phu Mau Commune, Phu Vang District, is located about 10 kilometers from the centre of Hue city, (1) the ancient town of Bao Vinh. The village is famous for its traditional (2) of making paper flowers. Local artisans skillfully make paper flowers of different types (3) lotuses, roses, orchids, apricots, chrysanthemums, roses, gerberas, and dahlias, and of a wide range of colours.

Around lunar October villagers begin making these paper flowers. They have to prepare bamboo sticks, paper and dying materials. Sometimes they (4) to mix colours to create colours of their own wish that can satisfy their passion and imagination for the type of flowers they want to make. From mid lunar December when Tet is (5) the corner, colourful paper flowers can be seen on many streets of Hue. People use paper flowers (6) regious and decoration purposes.

These days though fresh flowers are preferred, paper flowers (7) an integral part in the spiritual life of many Hue people, who reserve a special place for these flowers on their ancestors' altar. Making paper flowers not only provides an additional (8) of income for local resident, but also is an art (9) has been revived by passionate local artisans. It is this art that (10) Thanh Tien a not-to-be-missed destination for tourists who come to Hue.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. A. front | ☐ B. opposite | ☐ C. face | ☐ D. next |
| 2. A. job | ☐ B. profession | ☐ C. skill | ☐ D. craft |
| 3. A. such as | ☐ B. for example | ☐ C. instead of | ☐ D. so that |
| 4. A. must | ☐ B. will | ☐ C. use | ☐ D. have |
| 5. A. around | ☐ B. near | ☐ C. next | ☐ D. beside |
| 6. A. in | ☐ B. for | ☐ C. with | ☐ D. on |
| 7. A. stay | ☐ B. leave | ☐ C. be | ☐ D. remain |

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- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 8. A. source | ☐ B. way | ☐ C. means | ☐ D. method |
| 9. A. who | ☐ B. whom | ☐ C. that | ☐ D. where |
| 10. A. becomes | ☐ B. gets | ☐ C. makes | ☐ D. does |

IV. WRITING

1. Reorder the words to make a meaningful sentences.

- my/ carpets/ living/ wove/ young/ ,/ grandma/ she/ for/ When/ a/.
.....
- gloves/ school/ cold/ ,/ usually/ time/ knit/ is/ for/ their/ areas/ mums/ In/ when/ children/ it/.
.....
- not/ difficult/ how/ mould/ they/ know/ could/ clay/ did/ into/ I/ shapes/ the/.
.....
- carved/ eggshells/ over/ Look/ are/ !/ exquisitely/ there/ The/.
.....
- and/ I/ hard/ only/ cast/ think/ iron/ can/ work/ because/ it/ heavy/ men/ is/.
.....

2. Make one sentence from two. Use the word(s) in brackets.

- I'm no better. I've taken the pill. (Even though)
.....
- I told the absolute truth. No one would believe me. (but)
.....
- He didn't notice the sign. It was right in front of him. (though)
.....
- Jason was very tired. He leant back and closed his eyes. (because)
.....

5. I'm learning French. I like learning French. (and)

6. You can't speak to Tim at the moment. He's sleeping. (so)

7. Nobody would recognize him. He wore glasses and false beard. (so that)

8. Nick had nowhere to go. He slept on the park bench. (since)

9. He will stay in England for two months more. He can perfect his English. (in order that)

10. There is nothing to eat. We have to go shopping today. (as)

3. Your pen pal is visiting Ha Noi next week. Write him/ her an email (100 words) to give information about Ha Noi and things to do there.

Dear Anna,

My Anh

TEST FOR UNIT 1

I. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. conical | B. lacquerware | C. specific | D. handicraft |
| 2. A. artisan | B. attraction | C. engineer | D. souvenir |
| 3. A. embroider | B. tablecloth | C. handkerchief | D. pottery |
| 4. A. sculpture | B. marble | C. bracelet | D. remind |
| 5. A. famous | B. village | C. workshop | D. bamboo |
| 6. A. business | B. experience | C. grandparent | D. chocolate |
| 7. A. generation | B. communicate | C. historical | D. environment |
| 8. A. embroider | B. department | C. handicraft | D. opinion |
| 9. A. artifact | B. embroider | C. carpentry | D. conical |
| 10. A. complicated | B. experience | C. prosperity | D. traditional |

II. Fill each blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

pottery	conical hat	craftsmen	tailors	paintings
knitted	silk	lacquerware	carved	mould

- I like these Dong Ho They remind me of my childhood.
- I like to wear this scarf on winter days. My mother it for me many years ago.
- Last month, my father went to Hue and he bought a very nice for my mother.
- People who skillfully do things with their hands are
- My aunt owns a shop on Pham Ngu Lao street, which sells scarves, 'ao dai', dresses and skirts.
- Those days in my region, products such as flower vases, bowls and dishes are more popular than plastic products of the same kinds.
- has been popular in Japan.
- Tailor scissors made by blacksmith artisans in Hien Luong village, Hue are still favoured by skilled from different parts of the country.

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9. My brother is a talented man. He this statue out of wood.
10. If you go to Ngu Xa village in Ha Noi, you can see the artisans copper to make many bronze things.

III. Put the words in brackets into the right forms to complete the sentences.

1. The artists in Bat Trang village often change the design (ATTRACT) of their products more customers.
2. Van Phuc village in Ha Noi different types of (PRODUCE) skill products such as cloth, ties, dresses, shirts and scarves.
3. These products are called lacquerware because they are (DECORATE) covered with lacquer.
4. My father likes this vase very much. It's a (LOVE) piece of his ancient pottery.
5. In the old days, almost all grown-up girls in this village (TRADITION) learnt how to make these hats.
6. These baskets are from strips of bamboo. (WEAVE)
7. These fully craftsmen amazed me with their (TALENT) products.
8. When tourists come to a specific place, many of them (REMIND) choose to buy crafts as souvenirs to them of the place they have been to.
9. The place has a rich long-standing (HISTORY)
10. These live mainly on farming and making (VILLAGE) incenses when crops are over.

IV. Underline the correct adverb or preposition.

1. It is sunny. You should put on/ off/ up your hat.
2. You shouldn't get on/ off/ up after 5:00 AM because you will be late.
3. The tie goes with/ over/ through the shirt.

UNIT 1: LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

4. We couldn't get out/ out of/ off the house because we didn't have the key.
5. My father tried to give out/ up/ off smoking but he hasn't been successful.
6. Please turn off/ on/ up the light when you leave the room.
7. Please fill in/ up/ off the form and post it as soon as possible.
8. The flight was called in/ on/ off due to the storm.
9. After graduation she set up/ off/ for a fashion business in a quiet suburb of London.
10. Unexpectedly he turned up/ down/ off with a bunch of flowers for Jane and then left.

V. Complete each of the following sentences using the correct form of a phrasal verb from the box.

turn off	look up	give up	take off	live on
look after	turn on	put off	get up	set off

1. My sister is an early bird. She at 7 o'clock every day of the week.
2. We'll for Tay Ho village at 9 o'clock and arrive at 10 o'clock.
3. When I was a student, I small allowances from my parents.
4. We use a dictionary to words' meaning. And what else?
5. TV. It's time we watched 7 o'clock news.
6. Remember to all light before leaving the room.
7. I will your children if you go away.
8. She won't hope to be a famous singer.
9. He never what he can do today until tomorrow.
10. The plane at 8.00 a.m everyday.

UNIT 1: LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

VI. Choose the best answer.

- I felt he was wrong, I decided to trust him.
A. If B. Although
C. As D. When
- you get this letter, I will have left for New York.
A. By the time B. While
C. Even though D. Though
- Anna went to Hue city she could take some beautiful photos.
A. when B. although
C. while D. so that
- he isn't available, we'll look for another consultant.
A. Unless B. In the case that
C. While D. When
- She presented me with a new blanket on which she some beautiful flowers.
A. knitted B. embroidered
C. moulded D. carved
- She is very good at knitting. She herself this sweater. It looks very nice.
A. knit B. knits
C. is knitting D. knitted
- All the main parts of this machine are of steel.
A. made B. done
C. woven D. given
- My parents once took me to Bat Trang village. I could make my own there. I really enjoyed it.
A. pottery B. lacquer
C. painting D. sculpture

UNIT 1: LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

- Have you ever to Tay Ho village in Hue? It's the place where people make the famous *Bai tho* conical hats.
A. go B. wen
C. gone D. been
- he's spent a lot of money to redecorate his shop, he cannot make any more profit.
A. In order to B. Although
C. So that D. Because of
- I couldn't sleep at all they were making a lot of noise.
A. but B. because
C. still D. until
- I came here I could see you.
A. so that B. in order
C. after D. despite
- Why didn't he come to the party? " I forgot to invite him".
A. In order that B. Before
C. As D. Because
- We took a flashlight we could see our way in the dark.
A. that B. since
C. in order that D. as
- He's too tired to go working.
A. on B. with
C. for D. at
- your coat, it's cold outside.
A. Put on B. Put off
C. Take on D. Take off
- Remember to off your shoes when you are in a Japanese house.
A. make B. turn
C. take D. give

18. My mother was cooking somebody came and knocked at the door.

- A. while B. when
C. as soon as D. after

19. I hope you will finish all your homework we come home.

- A. although B. so that
C. by the time D. after

20. 'Have you finished the book?' Almost. You can have it I'm done.'

- A. after B. before
C. until D. while

VII. Choose the underline word or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentence that needs correcting.

1. Pottery is passing down from artisans to trainees so that they can maintain

A B C D

the art.

2. Tradition villages have to dealt with problems as fewer and fewer visitors go there.

A B C D

3. If conical hats are not preferred anymore, the workshop will be close down.

A B C D

4. When I asked Tim to visit Bat Trang village with me, he turned me up.

A B C D

5. They must turn on at 7.30 a. m. in order that their trip can start on time.

A B C D

VIII. Make a complex sentences from each pair of sentences. Use the subordinator provided and make any necessary changes.

1. Mai could have good marks. She studies hard for the exam. (so that)

.....

2. We need an umbrella. It is raining heavily outside. (since)

.....

3. Nick will visit some craft villages. He finishes the Vietnamese course. (after)

.....

4. We decided to go for a walk in the park. It was very cold out. (even though)

.....

5. The tourists wanted to buy some silk. They went to Van Phuc village. (because)

.....

6. They won't buy the new car. They save enough money. (until)

.....

7. It might rain. Take an umbrella with you. (in case)

.....

8. They were reading. Their mother was watching TV. (while)

.....

9. He had checked every door. He went out today. (before)

.....

10. I took a bus home instead of walking because it was getting every dark. (as)

.....

IX. Read the passage carefully, and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

BAT TRANG POTTERY VILLAGE

Bat Trang, traditional porcelain pottery village with history of seven centuries, is an interesting attraction in Ha Noi that tourists should not ignore.

Located in an area **rich** in clay, the village has advantage of ingredients to create fine ceramics. Moreover, lying beside the Red River, between Thang

UNIT 1: LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

Long and Pho Hien, two ancient trade centers in the north of Viet Nam during the 15th-17th century, Bat Trang's ceramics were favourite products not only in the **domestic** market, but also foreign ones thanks to Japanese, Chinese and Western trading boats that passed by.

In the 18th and 19th century, due to **restricting** foreign trade policy of Trinh, Nguyen dynasty, it was difficult for pottery products in Viet Nam to be exported to foreign countries, and some famous pottery-making villages like Bat Trang, or Chu Dau (Hai Duong province) went through a hard time. Since 1986, thanks to economic reforms and development, more attention has been vested to the village and the world gets a chance to know more about Vietnamese porcelain through many high quality exported Bat Trang's ceramic products.

Bat Trang ceramics are produced for daily household use (bowls, cups, plates, pots, bottles...), worshipping, or decoration purposes. Nowadays, the pottery artists bring into ceramics many **innovation** in production techniques, and creativity in products' features, so many new products have been made, and even daily household items may have the beauty like decoration ones.

Visiting Bat Trang, tourists can visit Bat Trang Porcelain and Pottery Market where they can directly make pottery products by themselves. Many youngsters and foreign tourists are interested in this pottery-making experience, and spend a whole day in the market making a souvenir for their families or friends.

T F

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Bat Trang pottery has been developed since the 7 th century. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. Bat Trang's pottery products were exported to foreign markets during the 18 th and 19 th century. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. Its location beside the Red River has provided an enormous source of fine clay as ingredients for pottery making. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Many Japanese, Chinese and Western trading boats came to Pho Hien during the 15 th and 17 th century. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. Artisans in Bat Trang village have always kept the traditions without any changes. | ☐ | ☐ |

UNIT 1: LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. Bat Trang village has been the only center of pottery in the north of Viet Nam for centuries. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. Political policies have had influence on the development of pottery and ceramic crafts. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8. Tourists may have experience of making pottery pieces by themselves. | ☐ | ☐ |

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

Many visitors come to Tatter bridge to see the wonderful art (1) and museums, the beautiful buildings and the fantastic parks. Few people go outside the city, and so they miss out on (2) the scenery and the fascinating history of this beautiful area. This brochure will tell you what you can see if you (3) a short bus rides out of the city.

The beautiful village of Tatter bridge was (4) to the children's writer Jane Potter, whose stories of Benjamin Bear (5) loved by adults and children around the world. Jane Potter's home is now a museum and tea shop, and is well (6) a visit just for its wonderful gardens. It also has a gift shop where you can buy (7) and books. Tatter bridge has a number of interesting shops (8) an excellent cake shop, and 'Wendy's Giftshop' where you can find lots of unusual gifts made (9) hand by local artists. Lovers of Jane Potter's books should also walk to the Green Valley woods, which have not changed since Jane Potter (10) her stories there one hundred years ago.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. workshops | B. galleries | C. restaurant | D. stations |
| 2. A. understanding | B. questioning | C. welcoming | D. experiencing |
| 3. A. bring | B. take | C. drive | D. sail |
| 4. A. home | B. school | C. shop | D. cottage |
| 5. A. be | B. have | C. are | D. been |
| 6. A. excited | B. worth | C. value | D. known |
| 7. A. souvenirs | B. materials | C. costumes | D. vegetables |
| 8. A. purchasing | B. advertising | C. preserving | D. including |
| 9. A. at | B. with | C. by | D. in |
| 10. A. wrote | B. designed | C. moulded | D. carved |

CITY LIFE

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- Grammar**
- Comparison of adjectives and adverbs
 - Phrasal verbs
- Phonetics**
- Stress on pronouns in sentences

GRAMMAR

I. REVIEW: COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Ôn tập so sánh của tính từ và trạng từ

1. Sử dụng các từ như *much*, *a lot*, *a bit*, *a little* trước các tính từ so sánh để làm rõ mức độ khác nhau khi so sánh.

Ex: A DVD is much better than a video for watching films.

Xem phim bằng DVD thì tốt hơn video nhiều.

Do you feel a lot better today?

Bây giờ bạn có cảm thấy khỏe hơn nhiều không?

This morning I arrived at school a little later than my friends.

Sáng nay tôi tới trường muộn hơn các bạn của tôi một chút.

2. Đối với hình thức so sánh nhất của tính từ có thể sử dụng *first*, *second*, *third* cho mục đích xếp hạng.

Ex: Karachi in Pakistan is the second largest city in the world in population.

Karachi ở Pakistan là thành phố đông dân thứ 2 thế giới.

3. Bạn có thể sử dụng *by far* để nhấn mạnh khi so sánh nhất.

Ex: China is by far the most populated country in the world.

Trung Quốc là nước có dân số đông nhất trên thế giới.

II. REVIEW: PHRASAL VERBS (ÔN TẬP CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ)

Bên cạnh việc hiểu nghĩa của những cụm động từ, chúng ta cần phải biết được khi nào các tiểu từ buộc phải đi cùng động từ, khi nào có thể tách ra.

- Trong các cụm động từ sau, các tiểu từ luôn đi cùng động từ *set of*, *look forward to*, *put up with*...
- Trong các cụm động từ sau, các tiểu từ có thể được tách ra khỏi động từ, đối tượng của động từ có thể sẽ xuất hiện ở giữa như: *put sth on*, *turn sth/sb down*...

PRONUNCIATION

STRESS ON PRONOUNS IN SENTENCES

Sự nhấn mạnh các đại từ trong câu

Hầu hết các đại từ khi nói đều có thể được nhấn mạnh hoặc giảm nhẹ. Trong câu nói, các đại từ thường được giảm nhẹ, nhưng cũng có khi chúng cũng được nhấn mạnh để thể hiện những ý đặc biệt, chẳng hạn như khi chúng ta muốn người nghe chú ý đến đại từ được nhấn mạnh hoặc sự tương phản giữa các đại từ với nhau.

Ex: A: That looks pretty easy. I think you can do it. ⇒ 'you' được giảm nhẹ.

Trông có vẻ dễ mà. Tôi nghĩ cậu có thể làm được.

B: Well, you do it then! ⇒ 'you' được nhấn mạnh.

Ồ. Vậy thì cậu làm đi.

EXERCISES

I. PHONETICS

1. Circle the word marked A, B, C or D with a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. urban | B. asset | C. metro | D. conduct |
| 2. A. factor | B. medium | C. conflict | D. downtown |
| 3. A. fabulous | B. reliable | C. variety | D. forbidden |
| 4. A. negative | B. indicator | C. determine | D. skyscraper |
| 5. A. delicious | B. historic | C. forbidden | D. recognise |

2. Mark the underlined words as W (weak) or S (strong). Then read them aloud.

- A: Do you know that man?
B: Sorry. I don't know him ().
- A: Are you () speaking to your sister on the phone?
B: No, I didn't speak to her (). I'm speaking to my mother.
- A: Are you () working on your essay about city life?
B: I've finished it () already.
- A: Did you () ask Nick to show you how to play basketball?
B: No. He () offered to help me ().
- A: Look. He is leaving home.
B: What about us ()? Shall we () go home too?
- A: Are you going to give her () this present?
B: No, I think you () should give it to her ().
- A: Did she () come to the party last week?
B: Yes. But I didn't see her ().
- A: Our mother told us () to clean the floor in the afternoon.
B: Clean the floor? No, she didn't tell me ().

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Fill in each blank in the sentences with the correct word from the box.

delightful	destination	busiest	popular	vehicles
affordable	wandering	dynamic	problems	drawbacks

- During the rush hours, some parts of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City often packed with people and
- When I visited Hoi An last year, I spent most of my time around and looking at the ancient temples, houses and bridges.
- When you visit Ha Noi, try some street food there because it is really delicious and
- I think living in a city has a number of, such as traffic jams, traffic accidents, noise pollution, visual pollution and water pollution.
- People say that air pollution together with littering is causing many in our city now.
- London is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is a lot smaller than Tokyo but it is by far the most popular tourist
- Formerly known as Saigon, Ho Chi Minh City is a metropolis which is still young but very
- Hue becomes one of the most destinations for travelers to Viet Nam with the number of three million tourists a year.
- Hoi An used to be one of the ports of Southeast Asia, which were used by the Japanese, Portuguese, Dutch, French and Chinese merchants.
- Nha Trang, a coastal city in Central Viet Nam, is generally recognized as Viet Nam's main beach destination.

2. Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- London is famous for buildings such as the Houses of Parliament and St Paul's Cathedral. (history)

UNIT 2: CITY LIFE

2. The city is by tall modern buildings in steel and glass. (**character**)
3. London continues to top the list of the world's leading centers. (**finance**)
4. Orchard Road is an ideal for a boutique. (**locate**)
5. I enjoy going to the city center at weekends, though it is always with people. (**pack**)
6. With a of over 8 million, New York is the most city in the United States. (**populate**)
7. The Statue of Liberty is one of New York's most popular tourists (**attract**)
8. Tourists from all corners of the flock to the city in multitudes. (**global**)
9. Since its, Mexico City has had serious problems with the supply of water. (**found**)
10. New York was settled in 1613 by Dutch and called New Amsterdam. (**origin**)

3. **Complete the sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the words in the list. Use *than* where necessary: *relaxed, intelligent, wide, confident, simple, peaceful, important, nice, alike, high*.**

1. I like living in the countryside. It's living in a big city.
2. Indian food is Chinese, I think.
3. Now that they had both had their hair cut, the twins looked even usual.
4. This exercise is too difficult. I think you should make it
5. I feel much now that the exams are over.
6. The last exam was quite easy and I began to feel about my results.

UNIT 2: CITY LIFE

7. In some parts of the country, prices are in others.
8. In my thinking, health and happiness are money.
9. Our new car is a little our old one, but still fits easily into the garage.
10. Can you think of anything to say?

4. **Write the superlative form of the words in brackets.**

1. That film was film I've ever seen. (**boring**)
2. It's been day in London for 35 years. (**hot**)
3. The telephone is one of inventions ever. (**useful**)
4. Some people now consider her to be figure in British politics. (**confident**)
5. They've got a lot of money. They're club in the country. (**rich**)
6. ancient Indian burial ground is near Austin, Texas. (**recently/ discovered**)
7. This is I've ever got up. (**early**)
8. I've got computer in the world! (**powerful**)
9. Who is student in the class? (**clever**)
10. The factory uses production methods. (**modern**)

5. **Choose the right forms in these sentences. In some cases both forms are right.**

1. Is your house much further/ farther?
2. Who is the oldest/ eldest in this class?
3. Your driving is worse/ worst than mine.
4. Have you heard the last/ latest news?
5. We have no further/ farther information.

6. His last/ latest words were: "The end."
7. Trevor spends less/ lesser on clothes than Laura does.
8. His English is gooder/ better than mine.
9. It's the better/ best in the shop.
10. Jane is older/ elder than I am.
11. My elder/ older sister got married last year.
12. Emma made the least/ less mistake!
13. The Hotel Bristol has more/ most rooms.
14. I haven't got many books. You've got more many/ more than I have.
15. Even if the worse/ worst happens, you shouldn't give up hope.

6. Complete the text with the comparative or superlative of the adjectives in brackets.

California is (1) (famous) state in the USA. It isn't (2) (big) state; that's Alaska. But it's got (3) (large) population and it's certainly (4) (important) state for the US economy. It's (5) (rich) than most countries in the world. The coast has one of (6) (good) climates in the USA; it's (7) (warm) and (8) (dry) than most places. Some people would also say it's (9) (beautiful) state! But California has some problems; Los Angeles has one of (10) (bad) crime rates of any US city.

7. Complete each of the following sentences with a phrasal verb from the box. Change the form of the verbs if necessary.

go on	pull down	set up	take off	turn back
apply for	cheer up	dress up	find out	get over

1. You need to your shoes before going inside the house.
2. They the old cinema to build a new shopping mall.

3. A committee has been to organize social events for the students.
4. It took me a few days to my flu.
5. The mountain climbers had to because they were exhausted.
6. We've a really good restaurant near the central station.
7. You don't need to to go to the mall – jeans and a T-shirt are fine.
8. Professor Colin Evers a job at a famous university in Sydney.
9. We really can't living like this – we'll have to find a bigger house.
10. Mary was very unhappy last week, but she has now.

8. Choose the best answer.

1. Jimmy walked down the road without looking anybody.
A. for B. up C. at D. after
2. He has been looking a suitable job, but he can't find any yet. At the moment he is still unemployed.
A. for B. on C. off D. at
3. Please put your hat before we go out.
A. with B. up C. on D. down
4. Jane takes good care of her dog. She him out every day.
A. walks B. goes C. comes D. looks
5. A cable car trip is part of the whole experience for in Wellington.
A. tourism B. tourists C. tour D. tour guides
6. It took him six months to over his illness.
A. go B. get C. take D. look
7. I always clothes on before I buy them.
A. pay B. try C. get D. look
8. I'm looking to our holidays in Spain in ten days' time.
A. for B. up C. forward D. out

9. I don't think I can to go to Canada for the conference. It's very expensive.

- A. spend B. give C. afford D. enable

10. I was about to leave he arrived.

- A. if B. when C. before D. while

9. Check (*) the *incorrect* sentence.

1. A: I'm looking after my little sister.
..... B: I'm looking my little sister after.

2. A: We're looking forward to the holiday.
..... B: We're looking the holiday forward to.

3. A: My grandparents set up this workshop in 2005.
..... B: My grandparents set up it in 2005.

4. A: We're running out milk, so I'll get some on my way home today.
..... B: We're running out of milk, so I'll get some on my way home today.

5. A: My mother hopes to bring back to New Zealand next year.
..... B: My mother hopes to come back to New Zealand next year.

6. A: Could you turn it off, please?
..... B: Could you turn off it, please?

7. A: They turned down my offer.
..... B: They turned down it.

8. A: Don't worry. I'll find it out myself.
..... B: Don't worry. I'll find out it myself.

9. A: No, switch on it again.
..... B: No, switch it on again.

10. A: They didn't turn up till ten o'clock.
..... B: They didn't turn till ten o'clock up.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the following passage and use the information provided in the passage to decide which word or phrase A, B, C or D that best describes London.

The majority of London's inhabitants live in its suburbs. Many of them travel to the city to work every day by train, bus, tube or car. These people are called "commuters". Commuters may spend as much as two hours every morning getting to work and another two hours getting home again. The cost of living in London is higher than that in most other parts of Britain. Millions of visitors come to London every year from all over the world to see the famous sights here such as Buckingham Palace and many other historic buildings. London is also very famous for its theatres, red buses and black taxis. Some people find it a noisy and dirty place but it has many large, pleasant parks. Here, everyone can enjoy some peaceful and quiet moments. London has many attractions both people from other parts of Britain and people from overseas.

1. In London

- A. more people live in the suburbs than in the city center.
B. most people live in the suburbs than in the city center.
C. less people live in the suburbs than in the city center.
D. many people live in the suburbs than in the city center.

2. Commuters

- A. live in the city center.
B. live in the suburbs and travel to work in the city.
C. live in the suburbs and work there.
D. live in the city center and work there.

3. Living in London is

- A. cheaper than in most other parts of Britain.
B. more expensive than in most other parts of Britain.
C. most expensive than in most other parts of Britain.
D. more cheap than in most other parts of Britain.

4. London is famous for

- A. its delicious food.
- B. its theatres but not its red buses.
- C. its theatres, red buses and black taxis.
- D. its inhabitants.

5. The attractions of London are

- A. for the Londoners only.
- B. only for people from other parts in Britain.
- C. just for foreigners.
- D. both for foreigners and for people from other parts in Britain.

2. Choose the word or phrase - A, B, C or D - that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Mexico City is growing quickly. In 1970, the city had about 9 million people. Now it has over 17 million. All these people are causing (1) for the city. There are not (2) jobs. Also, there is not enough housing. Large families have to live together in small homes. Many homes do not have water. They also do not have bathrooms or electricity. The Mexican government is (3) about all these problems. It is working hard to make (4) better in the city.

Why is Mexico City growing so (5)? Where are all these people coming from? They are coming to the city from the country. Life is hard on the farms in Mexico. Most people on farms have to live a very simple life. They have no (6) money for modern things. People think life in the city must be (7) So they leave their farms and move to Mexico City.

All around the world, large cities have the same problems. One of them is air (8) Mexico City has bad air. It is dirty and (9) Cars are one reason for the dirty air. Many Mexicans now own their own cars and drive in the city. The factories in the area also cause air pollution. These

factories put a lot of (10) into the air. It is not easy to clean up the air in a large city. The government has to make new laws, and everyone has to help.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. problems | B. matters | C. things | D. news |
| 2. A. much | B. more | C. enough | D. many |
| 3. A. worried | B. interested | C. discussed | D. known |
| 4. A. duration | B. circle | C. live | D. life |
| 5. A. normal | B. fast | C. slow | D. average |
| 6. A. bonus | B. extra | C. added | D. given |
| 7. A. bad | B. good | C. better | D. best |
| 8. A. pollution | B. matter | C. complaint | D. comment |
| 9. A. noisy | B. tidy | C. clear | D. unhealthy |
| 10. A. dirt | B. smoke | C. noise | D. pollution |

3. Read the passage, and answer the questions.

CITY LIFE OR COUNTRY LIFE?

Which place is the better - the city or the country? Two American teenagers talk about where they live.

Leo, 15: I live in New York and it's great. There are huge shopping centers and interesting places to go. My mum loves all the art galleries and museums, but I like Central Park where I go skateboarding. It's big enough to get away from the noise and traffic. The country isn't for me. It isn't exciting enough for people of my age. Most people don't live close enough to their friends to have a good social life. It's too quiet and too boring. City life is the best!

Amelie, 14: I live on a ranch in the country, in Colorado. In the summer, we go hiking in the mountains, and in the winter I go snowboarding. I really like it because it's relaxing and quiet. I can't imagine life in the city. It isn't safe enough to walk around alone and it's too dangerous to cycle in the streets because of the traffic. Overall, I think the city is too noisy, too dirty, too crowded and too expensive. I prefer country life!

UNIT 2: CITY LIFE

1. What does Leo like about New York?
.....
2. What doesn't he like about the country?
.....
3. What does Amelie like doing in the summer?
.....
4. What does she like doing in the winter?
.....
5. What doesn't she like about the city?
.....

IV. WRITING

1. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the words in brackets.

1. This train is more convenient than all the others. (most)

This train

2. The living room isn't as large as the kitchen. (than)

The kitchen

3. I'm not as fit as you. (am)

You're

4. The table and the desk are the same size. (big)

The table

5. The dress is cheaper than the skirt. (expensive)

The skirt

UNIT 2: CITY LIFE

6. Many people think there is no city in Viet Nam is cleaner than Da Nang city. (clean)
Many people think
7. I found the trip to the craft village interesting. (interested)
I felt quite
8. My father says the place in which we are living is the noisiest one in Ha Noi. (noisy)
My father says that no
9. He hasn't changed much since I last met him in 2000. (same)
He is the same
10. I have never eaten a more delicious food than this one. (most)
This food

2. Write complete sentences, using the words/ phrases given in their correct forms. You can add more necessary words, but you have to use all the words given.

1. Hoi An/ most beautiful town/ Viet Nam.

.....

2. If/ you/ get there/ full moon day/ all lights/ turned off.

.....

3. Only lanterns/ hung/ and/ view/ spectacular.

.....

4. It/ more fabulous/ when/ you/ stand/ pavement/ and/ watch/ people/ pass/ by.

.....

5. Tourists/ backpackers/ wonderful time/ Hoi An.

.....

3. Choose three problems below to write a paragraph of around 100 words about the drawbacks of living in a city. Your paragraph should have a topic sentence and conclusion. You should also use sentence connectors such as firstly, secondly, thirdly...

- There are many
- air pollution
- crimes
- high cost of living

.....

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TEST FOR UNIT 2

- I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>east</u> | B. <u>head</u> | C. <u>street</u> | D. <u>season</u> |
| 2. A. <u>altho</u> ugh | B. <u>southern</u> | C. <u>the</u> ater | D. <u>the</u> se |
| 3. A. <u>develo</u> ped | B. <u>located</u> | C. <u>founded</u> | D. <u>comple</u> ted |
| 4. A. <u>cap</u> ital | B. <u>lib</u> erty | C. <u>emp</u> ire | D. <u>ming</u> le |
| 5. A. <u>fam</u> ous | B. <u>neigh</u> bour | C. <u>harbo</u> ur | D. <u>southern</u> |

- II. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is placed differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. locate | B. mingle | C. develop | D. attract |
| 2. A. metropolitan | B. situation | C. population | D. historical |
| 3. A. museum | B. gallery | C. harbour | D. capital |
| 4. A. apartment | B. characterize | C. finance | D. liberty |
| 5. A. fascinate | B. expensive | C. restaurant | D. difference |

- III. Underline the odd word out.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. unaffordable | fabulous | fascinating | friendly |
| 2. dangerous | crowded | unemployed | livable |
| 3. annoying | fun | stressful | frightening |
| 4. comfortable | helpful | dirty | exciting |
| 5. entertaining | peaceful | green | noisy |

- IV. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

- Hoi An is for its old, small and tile-roofed houses.

A. well-dressed	B. well-organized
C. well-done	D. well-known
- We need information about historical places in Hanoi.

A. farer	B. further
C. farther	D. farthest

3. His car doesn't cost so much yours does.
A. like B. as
C. same D. such
4. That watch is more expensive than this one.
A. very B. lots
C. much D. many
5. This is the most beautiful place of interest in this country.
A. by far B. a lot
C. slightly D. furthest
6. The Historical Museum is becoming crowded.
A. much and more B. more and much
C. much and much D. more and more
7. Peas are to beans, but they have several differences.
A. the same B. alike
C. like D. similar
8. Osaka has become one of the "liveable" city in Asia.
A. more B. better
C. much D. most
9. London is one of the largest cities in the world but its population is a lot than Tokyo.
A. small B. few
C. smaller D. fewer
10. London is probably most famous for its museums, galleries, palaces, and other sights, but it also includes a range of peoples, cultures and religions than many other places.
A. greater B. big
C. wide D. wider
11. Ha Noi City now is than it was 10 years ago.
A. as large B. more large
C. much larger D. the largest

12. The city of London was by the Romans in the year 43 AD.
A. located B. developed
C. founded D. characterized
13. In 1664, the English took over the city and renamed it New York.
A. removed B. got control of
C. divided up D. arranged
14. San Francisco is a and communication center and a center for trade with Asia.
A. finance B. finances
C. financial D. financier
15. Tourists to Hawaii are by its endless sandy beaches and perfect weather.
A. attracted B. attached
C. admired D. interested
16. The houses are absolutely for families with young children.
A. attractive B. identical
C. ideal D. imaginary
17. New Jersey is the of professional basketball.
A. house B. home
C. city D. state
18. People come to the parks to from city noise and traffic.
A. get away B. get out of
C. get over D. get off
19. The village is located in a valley.
A. situated B. put
C. replaced D. sited
20. New York city was founded by the Dutch in 1624.
A. demolished B. destroyed
C. established D. pointed

V. In each of the following sentences, one of the four underlined parts is not grammatically correct. Find that mistake. Circle A, B, C or D to identify your answer.

- Now, his son can read fast than other members in his group.
A B C D
- My mother is a famous singer and she can sing very good.
A B C D
- How is the weather like in Vietnam in summer?
A B C D
- His house is much far from the center than mine.
A B C D
- Last year, Mary can't do sums as quickly as she can this year.
A B C D
- Watching television is much interesting than listening to the radio.
A B C D
- According to the salesperson, Nescafe is very good as ground coffee.
A B C D
- Lan is a newcomer so she doesn't know nobody in the class.
A B C D
- She dances more graceful than most of the girls at the party.
A B C D
- Let's to go to the theatre and see the latest play.
A B C D

VI. Fill in the spaces with a suitable word based on the one provided in brackets.

- My mother prefers products from markets around the city. (afford)
- After talking to Sue, David felt and full of energy. (cheer)

- The company always wants to hire hard-working and employees. (rely)
- Several religions or traditions concurrently existing there create a society. (cultural)
- Ms. Taylor is not going, she often comments on people around. (ease)
- Tom really likes the recreation center in the town. (neighbor)
- Modern cities are more than peaceful countrysides. (fascinate)
- Ho Chi Minh City is one of the most cities in Viet Nam. (population)

VII. Fill in the correct words to complete the following sentences.

- David is very friendly. He gets most of my friends.
- I don't know why they turned our invitation to the party.
- Nam didn't know the correct spelling so he had to look it in the dictionary.
- We are all looking seeing our grandparents again.
- Our hotel was amazing and it lived all our expectations.
- I've thought it and have made up my mind; I'm going to take the job in New York.
- Can you put your name, telephone number and email address in the book, please?
- Mark was born in the East End, but he grew in the West End.
- Phong turned the TV and went to bed because it was quite late.
- The guide showed us the historic parts of the city.

VIII. Complete the passage with the correct form or tense of the words in brackets.

opportunities	system	covers	attractions	southern
dangerous	pollution	products	captured	city

Los Angeles is the second largest (1) in the US and the largest in California, with about 9 million people. Its greater area (2) 34,000 square miles in the (3) part of the state on the Pacific coast, and is connected by the world's largest road (4) The city is famous for Hollywood and Beverly Hills and its tourist (5) include Sunset Boulevard, the Hollywood Bowl, Universal Pictures and Rodeo Drive. Local industry produces aircraft, chemicals, drugs and electronic (6)

The US (7) the town from the Mexicans in 1846, and oil was discovered there at the end of the 19th century. Americans think of Los Angeles as an exciting city with many (8) But it is also seen as a (9) place because of its earthquakes, (10) traffic problem and race riots.

IX. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank in the following passage.

TREES BRING HANOIANS CLOSER TO NATURE

City planners have claimed trees (1) an important role in an urban environment. Children (2) close to nature have better health, while walking in parks reduce blood pressure, stress and obesity. The problem is to select the right trees and (3) them.

Ha Noi is considered one of the greenest cities in Viet Nam thanks to its beautiful and precious trees. Ancient trees in Ha Noi are frequently (4) in poems. Each street can be (5) by a tree. To local residents, the hundred-year old trees that line the streets are more than just beautiful, they are a part of the city's identity.

Due to the treasured place the trees have in the (6) of the local resident, Hanoi's seem to have a lot of concern when construction workers chop them (7) Workers get away with digging around the trees without much care, and even (8) the trees without enough earth to grow - making them vulnerable to storms.

To (9) with the problem, Ha Noi's authorities have started a project of replanting trees: each of the capital's streets will be planted with two or three sorts of trees. Moreover, more people should be made (10) of the importance of protecting trees in communities.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. act | B. play | C. enjoy | D. perform |
| 2. A. grow up | B. grown up | C. growing up | D. being grown up |
| 3. A. maintain | B. service | C. provide | D. care |
| 4. A. referred | B. indicated | C. spoken | D. mentioned |
| 5. A. described | B. represented | C. expressed | D. explained |
| 6. A. brain | B. place | C. centre | D. heart |
| 7. A. away | B. off | C. down | D. O |
| 8. A. leave | B. remain | C. cause | D. have |
| 9. A. solve | B. come up | C. deal | D. agree |
| 10. A. understood | B. aware | C. capable | D. known |

X. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

HO CHI MINH CITY'S COFFEE CULTURE

Ho Chi Minh City is a metropolis where life is very busy and hasty. The best way to enjoy the balance in your mind in such a busy city is to sit on the balcony of one of the numerous coffee houses scattered throughout the city. In this way you will be out of the crowd but able to look down on the street below. You will also be drinking the beverage that must be at least partly responsible for the kinetic energy that has transformed this city into one of the busiest commercial centres of Southeast Asia in just 20 years - it is coffee.

The classic Vietnamese coffee served in this city comprises strong coffee, dripped from a small metal filter into a cup containing a quarter as much sweetened condensed milk, then stirred and poured over ice in a glass.

Coffee was introduced to Viet Nam by the French in the late 19th century, but the country quickly became a big exporter.

At Trung Nguyen Coffee - the Vietnamese equivalent of Starbucks, with a chain of cafes across the city - the coffee menu stretches to five pages. The

varieties of Vietnamese coffee produced by Trung Nguyen deserve exploration. They come with different bean combinations and recipes, and nice names such as "Success", "Creation", "Discover" and "Thought". The "Passiona", another brand of Trung Nguyen, has been promoted for women with the promise that drinking this type of coffee would maintain perfect skin and a life of "passion and success".

- Coffee is considered
 - the biggest part of Viet Nam's exports.
 - part of the kinetic energy of Ho Chi Minh City.
 - the symbol of the busy and hasty life
 - part of the French culture
- When you sit on the balcony of a coffee shop enjoying a cup of coffee, you can
 - watch the busiest commercial centres of Southeast Asia
 - drink Starbucks coffee
 - taste all types of the classic Vietnamese coffee
 - relax for a while
- We can infer from paragraph 2 that the classic Vietnamese coffee served in Ho Chi Minh City may be

A. sweet	B. light
C. colourless	D. often hot
- All of the following are true about Trung Nguyen Coffee EXCEPT that
 - it is considered equivalent to Starbucks in Viet Nam
 - it offers several types of coffee for customers to enjoy
 - its recipes stretch to five pages
 - some types have impressive names
- The "Passiona" for women promises that by drinking this type of coffee women may have all of the following EXCEPT that
 - they will become more interested
 - they will be more successful in their life
 - they will have perfect skin
 - they will keep their skin lively

XI. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that the original meaning stays the same.

- I think Ha Noi is not so exciting as Ho Chi Minh City.
I think Ho Chi Minh City
- The Central Tower is the tallest building in this city.
No building in this city
- I can't wait to see my mother in Hanoi.
I'm looking
- Let's leave early tomorrow morning.
Why don't we?
- Use the stairs because the lift is not working.
Use the stairs because the lift
- Although my mother was sick, she cooked meals for me.
My mother cooked meals for me despite
- They are dying paper because they want to make paper flowers for Tet.
They are dying paper so that
- There are five big shopping malls in our city.
Our city.....
- We have never stayed at a worse hotel than this.
This
- Please continue doing your work and don't let anything interrupt you.
Please

XII. Use the suggestion to write about Sydney.

Sydney/ be/ Australia/ most/ excite/ city./ History/ Australia/ begin/ here./ 1788/ Captain Arthur Phillips/ arrive/ Sydney/ 11 ships/ 1624 passengers/

Britain (include 770 prisoners).// Today/ there/ be/ about 3.6 million people/ Sydney.// It/ be/ biggest/ city/ Australia/ busiest port/ South Pacific/ one/ most beautiful city/ world.//

There/ be/ over 20 excellent beaches/ close/ Sydney/ and/ warm climate/ cool winter/ make/ favourite city/ immigrants/ overseas.// There/ be/ three things/ make/ Sydney famous:/ beautiful harbour/ Sydney Harbour Bridge/ build/ 1932/ Sydney Opera House/ open/ 1973.//

TEEN AND PRESSURE

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- Grammar**
- Review: Reported speech
 - Question words before to infinitive
- Phonetics**
- Stress on the verb "be" in sentences

GRAMMAR

I. REVIEW: REPORTED SPEECH

(Ôn tập câu tường thuật gián tiếp)

II. QUESTION WORDS BEFORE TO INFINITIVE

(Từ để hỏi trước to- V (nguyên mẫu))

- Chúng ta có thể sử dụng các từ để hỏi như: *who, what, where, when, how* trước một to- V (động từ nguyên mẫu) để nói về một tình huống khó khăn hay điều gì đó không chắc chắn.

Ex: We don't know who we should contact.

Chúng tôi không biết chúng tôi nên liên hệ với ai.

⇒ We don't know who to contact.

Chúng tôi không biết nên liên hệ với ai.

Từ để hỏi **WHY** không được sử dụng trước một động từ nguyên mẫu có **to**.

- Từ để hỏi + to- V (nguyên mẫu) được sử dụng để tường thuật gián tiếp các câu hỏi về những điều nên làm.

Ex: "What should I do?" she said.
 "Tôi nên làm gì đây?" cô ấy nói.

⇒ She wondered what to do.
 Cô ấy tự hỏi nên làm gì.

3. Đối với các câu hỏi nghi vấn, khi tường thuật gián tiếp, chúng ta có thể sử dụng **"whether + to-V(nguyên mẫu)"**. Lưu ý, trong trường hợp này **"if"** không được sử dụng.

Ex: "Should I tell my parents what I really think?" she wondered.
 "Tôi có nên cho bố mẹ biết suy nghĩ thật sự của mình?" cô ấy tự hỏi.

⇒ She wondered whether to tell her parents what she really thought.
 Cô ấy tự hỏi liệu có nên cho bố mẹ biết suy nghĩ thực sự của mình.

4. Cũng có thể sử dụng những động từ sau để dẫn câu tường thuật gián tiếp.

- ask	- (not) know
- wonder	- (not) decide
- (not) be sure	- (not) tell
- have no idea	

Ex: I have no idea where to get this information.
 Tôi không biết lấy thông tin này ở đâu.

PRONUNCIATION

Stress on the verb "be" in sentences.

Trọng âm của động từ "be" trong câu.

1. Thông thường động từ "be" không được nhấn mạnh khi xuất hiện giữa hoặc đầu câu khẳng định hoặc một câu hỏi.

Ex: She was stressed.

Cậu ấy bị căng thẳng.

Are you worried about something?

Cậu đang lo lắng về điều gì?

2. Tuy nhiên, động từ "be" được nhấn mạnh trong các câu hỏi phủ định hoặc ở vị trí cuối câu.

Ex: Aren't you coming?

Cậu không đến sao?

Yes, I am.

Có, tớ đến chứ.

3. Ngoài ra, nó được nhấn mạnh khi muốn người nghe chú ý hoặc thể hiện sự tương phản

Ex: She isn't coming?

Cô ấy không đến ư?

She is coming, but she'll be a little late.

Cô ấy sẽ đến, nhưng hơi muộn.

EXERCISES

I. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different position of the main stress in each line.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. adolescence | B. adulthood | C. cognitive | D. concentrate |
| 2. A. confident | B. delighted | C. depressed | D. embarrassed |
| 3. A. emergency | B. frustrated | C. independence | D. decision |
| 4. A. guidance | B. informed | C. childhood | D. pressure |
| 5. A. adolescence | B. disappointed | C. independence | D. emotional |

2. Read the short exchanges, and circle the verb "be" which is stressed.

- A: Aren't you bored with homework?
B: I am very interested in doing it. Absolutely true!
- A: Is a little bit of stress bad for our study?
B: No. It is good for our study.
- A: Aren't there any parents who want more homework for their children?
B: There are some. I think.
- A: Is there any peer pressure at middle school?
B: There is peer pressure, especially at the end of middle school.
- A: Is it OK with your school uniform?
B: No problem, but the hat is very silly.
- A: Is motivation the key to success in school?
B: Definitely, it is.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Use each word once only.

disappointed	tired	angry	confident	confused
concentrate	delighted	embarrassed	adolescence	independent

- Today I am very to get the highest score in my English exam.
- is the period between childhood and young adulthood.
- Physical changes are different for everyone at the adolescence, so we don't need to feel
- My brother is thirteen years old but he wants to be more
- I always on my studies so I've made much progress this year.
- Jane is because she doesn't know if she got an F or an A in her test.
- I feel so because I've worked all night.
- The headmaster was very with Tom because of his bad behavior at school.
- Phong is that he will pass the examination.
- The students are because they couldn't go camping.

2. Give the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete each of the following sentences.

- I think Tom and Mary have known each other since CHILD
their
- My brother feels when he's playing the guitar. RELAX
- Lan was upset because her parents her. UNDERSTAND
- I often suffer from during the winter time. DEPRESS
- Everything was to me when I visited Gold COAST
Coast for the first time. EXCITE
- When you grow up, you'll feel you want more DEPEND
and responsibility.
- Negative feelings will make you feel about DEPRESS
your future.
- Sarah is at her low rank in this semester. FRUSTRATE

9. When growing up, you may want more **DEPEND**
and responsibility
10. I wondered why to experience changes at **EMOTION**
this age.

3. Choose the correct option for each gap in the sentence.

- Huy got a bad mark for his English test. He must have been really
A. disappointed B. relaxing
C. interested D. happy
- I've been studying very hard for my final exams but I always feel
A. tired B. calm
C. worried D. frustrated
- She has failed her driving test for three times. She feels now.
A. depressed B. worried
C. stressed D. calm
- He did very well at the examination this morning so he feels very
at the moment.
A. sad B. unhappy
C. relaxed D. worried
- On the way home yesterday, his bicycle broke down so he felt very
A. excited B. delighted
C. confident D. frustrated
- The boy looks when he sees his parents at the door of the classroom.
A. relaxed B. confused
C. tired D. left-out
- Hoa said she was very and she didn't want to go to the cinema with us.
A. quick B. fast
C. smoothly D. tired

8. We take turns to make an English presentation about keeping our environment clean and green. This opportunity makes everyone feel more in speaking English.

A. worried B. tense
C. confident D. frustrated

9. Minh feels very proud and at the gold medal he has got.

A. delighted B. unhappy
C. stressed D. strong

10. If you study hard and you feel tired, you had better take a rest and for some minutes.

A. encourage B. relax
C. advise D. empathize

4. Turn the following statements into reported speech.

1. "Who do you talk to when you have problems?" Mary asked me.

2. "I'll help my mum cook dinner tonight", said Hoa.

3. "Tell your teacher what happened", Jack advised me.

4. "What time did you come home last night, Mark?" said Tom.

5. "Don't go to the park when it gets dark", said Mrs. Brown.

6. "What are you most worried about before the exam?" my teacher asked me.

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7. "If you get high scores in your final exam, I'll buy you a computer." his mother said.
.....

8. "My parents are very glad because my sister has passed the entrance exam to go to a top university." Lan told me.
.....

9. "I couldn't sleep last night because I felt nervous about the exam." Hoa said.
.....

10. "I'm so delighted. I've just received a mobile phone from my brother. My brother has just been abroad." Quang said.
.....

5. Turn each direct speech statement into indirect speech with tense changes.

1. "I like your coat, I'm looking for one like that myself."
She told me.....

2. "Careful! You'll fall through the ice."
I warned him.....

3. "You must be home by 9 o'clock."
She said.....

4. "John left here an hour ago."
She told me.....

5. "I easily beat everyone else in the race."
He boasted.....

6. "I've been spending a lot more time with my children."
He mentioned.....

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7. "Jim's arriving at our house tomorrow."
She told me.....

8. "You can stay in my house when I am on holiday."
Jim told us.....

9. "I grew these carrots myself."
He told me.....

10. "I must say that at first I was confused by the question."
She confessed.....

6. Report these questions using a *wh-*, *if* or *whether*- clause, as appropriate.

1. "Has Debbie been working here long?"
He wanted to know.....

2. "Why is Maria crying?"
She wondered.....

3. "What kind of holiday has Marco had?"
We wanted to know.....

4. "Did you study hard for the exam?"
She wondered.....

5. "How long have you both been living here?"
They inquired.....

6. "Will Ted and Alice be at the party?"
She asked me.....

7. "What did you think of the performance yesterday?"
She asked me.....

8. "Who were you looking for?"
He asked me.....

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9. "Are meals included in the price, or not?"
He asked me

10. "How can I solve the problem?"
I wanted to know

7. Complete the sentence to report what was said, using the verb in brackets and a to-infinitive clause. If necessary, and an appropriate object after the verb.

1. "Would you like to come on a picnic with us?" (invite)

He

2. "Please don't tell anybody what happened." (ask)

He

3. "If you don't give me a pay rise, I'll resign." (threaten)

He

4. "Can I borrow your pencil?" (ask)

He

5. "I'll finish the work by the end of this week." (promise)

He

6. "You ought to take a break, Andrew." (advise)

He

7. "Don't forget to go to the supermarket after work." (remind)

He

8. "Stay away from me." (warn)

He

9. "If you can't find anyone else, I'll drive you to the airport." (volunteer)

He

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10. "Why don't we sing a few songs?" (suggest)

He

8. Rewrite the following sentences using questions words + to-infinitive.

1. Could you tell me when I should explain everything to our teacher?

.....

2. Let us decide when we should start the project.

.....

3. Could you tell me where I can find a good hotel?

.....?

4. We must find out what we are to do next.

.....

5. A good dictionary tells you how you should pronounce the words.

.....

6. We are not sure who we will meet at the entrance.

.....

7. I don't know what I should do to make my mother happy.

.....

8. She wondered how she could tell her mother about the stolen bicycle.

.....

9. We are not sure what we should do to make our house more beautiful at Christmas.

.....

10. My mother can't decide where we should go at summer holidays.

.....

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Fill each blank in the passage with the correct word from the box. There are some extra words.

education	grades	messages	responsibilities
competition	decisions	transition	confidence

Dealing with pressures and stress in middle school can be difficult. The pressure may be to make friends, earn good (1), excel in sports or other activities, and deal with hectic schedules.

More and more people are going to high school now and it is becoming tougher to get in. Middle-school students face pressure to keep their grades up every day. They are in a(n) (2) with their peers to be the best and the brightest in everything.

During the teenage years, children will feel the pressure to grow up. No longer will they be able to act like a child and not worry about (3) Their parents should help them make this (4) from a child to an adult easy and teach them to make wise (5) Prepare them for the world ahead of them and don't let go completely at once. Gradually let the growing up occur.

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

WHAT IS IT LIKE BEING A TEENAGER IN BRITAIN?

School

British teenagers spend most of their time at school. Students in Britain can leave school at sixteen (grade 11). This is also the age when most students take their first important exams, the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). Most teens take between 5-10 subjects, which means a lot of studying. They are spending more time on homework than teenagers ever before. Forget watching TV, teenagers in Britain now spend 2-3 hours on homework after school.

School uniform

Visit almost any school in Britain and the first thing you'll notice is the school uniform. Although school uniform has its advantages, when they are 15 or 16 most teenagers are tired of wearing it. When there is more than one school in a town, school uniforms can **highlight** differences between schools. In London there are many cases of bullying and fighting between pupils from different schools.

Clothes and looks

In Britain, some teens judge you by the shirt or trainers you are wearing. 40% of British teenagers believe it's important to wear designer labels. If you want to follow the crowd, you need to wear trendy labels. Teenagers in Britain wear fashionable trainers and the more expensive, the better.

- Most students in Britain take the GCSE when
A. they are 11 years old B. they are 16 years old
C. they finish grade 10 D. they begin grade 11
- What is the first thing you'll notice when you visit almost any school in Britain?
A. the school logo B. the school gate
C. the school playground D. the school uniform
- What do most teenagers in Britain prefer to wear?
A. trendy labels B. expensive uniforms
C. fashionable hats D. economical trainers
- The word '**highlight**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
A. confuse B. remark
C. emphasize D. decrease
- According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Students in Britain can take 8 subjects at the GCSE.
B. Most British teenagers spend 2-3 hours watching TV after school.
C. Most 16-year-old students in Britain don't like school uniforms.
D. Many British teenagers judge their friends by their shirt or trainers.

UNIT 3: TEEN AND PRESSURE

3. Choose the correct word A, B, C or D for each gap to complete the following passage.

Recently, a study in the USA showed that 75% of high school students (1) in tests and exams. If we include (2) homework, the number is 90%. Many students don't even realize that (3) they're doing is wrong. They think that cheating is OK now because it's (4)

In the past, weaker students cheated but now cheats are often clever kids who need higher grades. There is more competition today.

One high school student says, "There's big (5) to get into a good university. You have to get good marks, and to get good marks some teens think they have to cheat."

In the American study, 50% of teens agreed with the opinion "People sometimes have to lie and cheat to be succeeded." It seems that cheating has become normal for some people. There are a lot of cheats. We see more and (6) cheats in sport and in business. Unfortunately, adults don't always set a good example.

Cheating is easier with new technology. There are websites (7) you can download exams and essays. You can pay people online to write an essay for you. Students are instant messaging homework answers and they can send text messages to friends (8) exams or put answers into their MP3 players.

Teachers can (9) cell phones and camera and use special software to detect copying in homework. School principles can suspend or expel students who cheat. But really it's more important for people (10) that they don't have to cheat to be successful – cheats never win and winner never cheat.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. has cheated | B. have cheated | C. are cheating | D. cheat |
| 2. A. copying | B. to copy | C. copy | D. copied |
| 3. A. which | B. why | C. what | D. where |
| 4. A. normal | B. usually | C. plenty | D. common |

UNIT 3: TEEN AND PRESSURE

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| 5. A. stress | B. pressure | C. nervous | D. tense |
| 6. A. much | B. more | C. less | D. fewer |
| 7. A. which | B. what | C. how | D. where |
| 8. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. of |
| 9. A. ban | B. stop | C. end | D. delay |
| 10. A. knowing | B. know | C. to know | D. known |

IV. WRITING

1. Complete the sentence to report what was said, using a *to-infinitive* or an *-ing*.

1. "What do you think about teenagers who dye their hair?"

They asked

2. "You'd better look for a new job, Andrew."

Jane advised

3. "It was nice of you to invite me to your birthday party. Thanks very much."

Mike thanked

4. "I must have made a mistake in the calculations."

Mr Forest admitted

5. "I'll pay for the meal."

Sarah insisted

6. "Perhaps we can go to Paris for the weekend."

Neil suggested

7. "I can get you there in good time."

Jim guaranteed

8. "I'm sorry I couldn't come to visit you last summer."

Kate apologized

UNIT 3: TEEN AND PRESSURE

9. "We'll organize the Christmas party."

They promised

10. "I hear you won the championship. Congratulations!"

Dane congratulated

2. Write complete sentences, using the words/ phrases given in their correct forms. You can add more necessary words, but you have to use all the words given.

1. We/ use/ planner/ keep track/ assignments/ and/ homework.

.....

2. When/ we/ finish/ each assignment/ we/ have/ feeling/ accomplishment.

.....

3. It/ good idea/ have/ quiet place/ study.

.....

4. We/ also/ start/ do/ homework/ earlier/ later/ in/ day.

.....

5. It/ help/ consider/ join study clubs/ or/ take part/ activities after school.

.....

UNIT 3: TEEN AND PRESSURE

TEST FOR UNIT 3

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

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. cognitive | B. abandon | C. emotion | D. important |
| 2. A. disappointed | B. preparation | C. adolescence | D. communicate |
| 3. A. pressure | B. convince | C. friendship | D. guidance |
| 4. A. adolescence | B. emergency | C. independence | D. disappoint |
| 5. A. cognitive | B. confident | C. frustrated | D. discipline |

II. Choose the correct answer to complete each of the sentences

- We don't know to put the sofa.
A. why B. where
C. what D. who
- No one could tell me to start the engine.
A. how B. what
C. why D. whom
- The rules didn't specify to speak to in case of an emergency.
A. what B. when
C. who D. why
- I had no idea to write my home paper about.
A. why B. which
C. when D. what
- I didn't know to laugh or cry.
A. whether B. if
C. who D. which
- I was that you could stay.
A. embarrassed B. delighted
C. tense D. stressed

7. We are confident in our of a full recovery.
A. belief B. guess
C. expectation D. wish
8. To our great, it rained every day of the trip.
A. disappointment B. happiness
C. excitement D. dream
9. We need to focus the main issues.
A. in B. with
C. by D. upon
10. He wasn't able to cope the stresses and strains of the job.
A. on B. about
C. with D. to
11. Pressure children to get into top schools has reached a crisis point.
A. at B. under
C. on D. with
12. Perhaps what you're reading or hearing is boring, which makes it hard to on the book or the conversation.
A. concentrate B. rely
C. depend D. notice
13. A great way to improve skills is to keep trying new things.
A. reason B. reasoned
C. reasoning D. reasons
14. As children move toward, they are less likely to ask for advice.
A. dependent B. dependence
C. independent D. independence
15. Taking good notes students to evaluate, organize and summarize information.
A. requests B. requires
C. allows D. offers

16. Susan needs someone to show her how to her anxiety and depression.
A. empathize B. try
C. succeed D. manage
17. Mi asked what information she that assignment.
A. needs to be done B. needed going
C. need to do D. needed to do
18. While many teachers spend some class time teaching skills, students often need more social skills.
A. study B. studied
C. study's D. studies
19. By the age of 15, teenagers are better able to a more demanding curriculum.
A. solve B. operate
C. handle D. deal
20. Tom told us that sometimes he had difficulty his feelings.
A. expressing B. communicating
C. sending D. talking

III. Give the correct form and tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. Tony doesn't know how (empathize) with the poor.
2. Sue said that she (assure) Tom she would come to the game.
3. I hate (disappoint) you, but I'm just not interested.
4. Mia told me (take) a break after studying in two hours.
5. Ms. Brown taught me how (develop) healthy habits at my age.
6. My teacher said I (can talk) to her about my project anytime I liked.
7. Her parents told her she (cannot go) on the school trip the following month.

UNIT 3: TEEN AND PRESSURE

8. David said he (make) a model of an aeroplane at the time.
9. We told the teacher that our experiment (not work).
10. They said they (want) to watch the film next week instead.

IV. Choose the underline word or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentence that needs correcting.

1. You must know when to giving sincere advice to your friends.
A B C D
2. Steve wondered if to put himself in his competitor's shoes.
A B C D
3. Tom said he was fully book for the weekend with his music club.
A B C D
4. I have no idea how encourage Sarah in her choice of extra class.
A B C D
5. Jimmy asked whether I were stressed out and exhausted or not.
A B C D

V. Put the words in brackets into the correct word form.

Stress in teens can also impact their cognitive abilities like memory. You may think that your teen is neglecting his chores or being (1) (CARE) but for all you know, he may have been (2) (STRESS) and forgot about it. Other cognitive symptoms include the inability to focus, negative perspective, and poor (3) (JUDGE)

Sometimes, you may not be (4) (ABILITY) to identify if your (5) (TEENAGE) is stressed or is just being a "teen". In such cases, a teen stress test could be a good (6) (OPT) You could get them to take an online test or take one at school. Do not force them to take such tests and do not single them out. Instead, make it a fun (7) (ACTIVE) that everyone in the family participates in.

UNIT 3: TEEN AND PRESSURE

Unlike what you may think, stress is good if it (8) (MOTIVATION) you to perform better. It can also help you identify an (9) (UNDERLIE) problem. Mental stress or tension that your teen is going through can be (10) (MANAGER) easily, only if you know what is causing it.

VI. Complete each of the sentences using one suitable word from the box.

assured	complained	empathized	congratulated	apologized
promised	offered	admitted	suggested	encouraged

1. "I understand what he went through," the teacher with him.
2. "I did it," she
3. "I'm sorry I'm late, Mrs Huong," she
4. "OK, sure. I won't let you down," Long
5. "Why don't you resolve conflicts among yourselves?" she
6. "Well-done, you've passed your French test!", her mother her.
7. "Shall I open the door for you?" she
8. "Please calm down. Everything will be fine," they us.
9. "Don't give up. You can do it. You can do it!" he me.
10. "No one in the class has ever understood me," Hoai

VII. Read the passage. Fill each blank with a suitable word.

One of the biggest decisions of your life is taking in your mid-teens. You have to choose your future profession. How do you know if you (1) made a huge mistake? One way to be more confident is to try (2) the job you want for a few weeks. The year 12 class in Purbeck School have (3) given the chance to do that. The kids (4) have two weeks to work in the office (5) their choice. Besides having a clearer

idea about their chosen career, they will also learn some of the key skills (6) they will need in the future: punctuality and responsibility. They will also (7) expected to show some independence. There is also the possibility that some of the students (8) be offered work at the end of their studies. Jenny Green went to work in her local gym. She (9) us that the experience was useful. 'I realized there (10) many people over 30 working there. I need to get more business qualifications so I can move into management. If I (11) gone to work there, I might not have realized that.' Many students have had a similar experience, and felt they (12) make the decisions more confidently.

VIII. Read the text and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each of the gaps.

The first major cause for stress is school. Test (1), trying to achieve excellent grades, starting a new school, trying to fit in, those can cause stress at school, stress cannot be always (2), some will cause pressure that will cause one (3) work harder. But mainly stress leads to headaches, lack (4) concentration, forgetfulness, or stomachaches. I understand this past couple weeks I have (5) more stress than I ever have felt before. I had these school comp papers due, Seney's huge test coming up, and semester tests (6) general; this made me feel large amounts of stress. The further students find (7) in school, the extra stress they feel over trying to (8) out the perfect college and deciding what to do with their lives, I know next year college will only cause additional stress (9) myself and family dealing with financial aid. (10) school is a major source for stress.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. took | B. take | C. taking | D. taken |
| 2. A. good | B. terrible | C. interesting | D. bad-tempered |
| 3. A. by | B. in | C. with | D. to |
| 4. A. of | B. with | C. on | D. out |
| 5. A. removed | B. undertaken | C. gone | D. flown |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 6. A. on | B. by | C. in | D. at |
| 7. A. ourselves | B. themselves | C. herself | D. myself |
| 8. A. search | B. go | C. watch | D. make |
| 9. A. on | B. with | C. to | D. for |
| 10. A. Addition | B. Conclusion | C. Again | D. Summary |

IX. Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A. New experiences | B. Socializing |
| C. Feedback and advice | D. Encouragement |
| E. Friendship | F. Positive examples |

Peer Influence Isn't All Bad

You already know that the teen years can be tough. You're figuring out who you are, what you believe, what you're good at, what your responsibilities are, and what your place in the world is going to be.

It's comforting to face those challenges with friends who are into the same things that you are. But you probably hear adults-parents, teachers, guidance counselors, etc., talk about peer pressure a more than the benefits of belonging to a peer group.

You might not hear a lot about it, but peers have a profoundly positive influence on each other and play important roles in each other's lives:

0.E.....

Among peers you can find friendship and acceptance, and share experiences that can build lasting bonds.

1.

Peers set plenty of good examples, for each other. Having peers who are committed to doing well in school or to doing their best in a sport can influence you to be more goal-oriented, too. Peers who are kind and loyal influence you to build these qualities in yourself. Even peers you've never met can be role

models! For example, watching someone your age compete in the Olympics, give a piano concert, or spearhead a community project might inspire you to go after a dream of your own.

2.

Your friends listen and give you feedback as you try out new ideas, explore belief, and discuss problems. Peers can help you make decisions, too: what courses to take; whether to get your hair cut, let it grow, or dye it; how to handle a family argument. Peers often give each other good advice. Your friends will be quick to tell you when they think you're making a mistake or doing something risky.

3.

Your peer group gives you opportunities to try out new social skills. Getting to know lots of different people—such as classmates or teammates—gives you a chance to learn how to expand your circle of friends, build relationships, and work out differences. You may have peers you agree or disagree with, compete with, or team with, peers you admire, and peers you don't want to be like.

4.

Peers encourage you to work hard to get the solo in the concert, help you study, listen and support you when you're upset or troubled, and empathize with you when they've experienced similar difficulties.

5.

Your peers might get you involved in clubs, sports, or religious groups. Your world would be far less rich without peers to encourage you try sushi for the first time, listen to a CD you've never heard before, or to offer moral support when you audition for the school play.

X. Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note whether the sentence is a request, a statement or a question and whether you have to change the tenses or not.

1. "I was very tired," she said

She said

2. "Be careful, Ben," she said.

She told Ben

3. "I will get myself a drink," she says.

She says

4. "Why haven't you phoned me?" he asked me.

He wondered

5. "I cannot drive them home," he said.

He said

6. "Peter, do you prefer tea or coffee?" she says.

She asks Peter

7. "Where did you spend your holidays last year?" she asked me.

She asked me

8. He said, "Don't go too far."

He advised her

9. "Have you been shopping?" he asked us.

He wanted to know

10. "Don't make so much noise," he says.

He asks us

XI. Choose the answer – A, B, C or D – that best reports what was said.

1. "You're always making terrible mistakes," said the teacher.

A. The teacher complained to his students about making terrible mistakes.

B. The teacher asked his students why they always made terrible mistakes.

C. The teacher realized that his students always made terrible mistakes.

D. The teacher warned his students not to make terrible mistakes.

UNIT 3: TEEN AND PRESSURE

2. "Each of you may have one piece of candy," Mrs. Jones said to the children.
 - A. Mrs. Jones advises the children to have one piece of candy.
 - B. Mrs. Jones asked each of the children to have one piece of candy.
 - C. Mrs. Jones allowed each of the children to have one piece of candy.
 - D. Mrs. Jones reminded the children to have one piece of candy.
3. "Would you mind if I brought a friend to the party?" said Peter.
 - A. Peter wanted me to bring my friend to his party.
 - B. Peter encouraged me to bring my friend to the party.
 - C. Peter asked for permission to bring his friend to the party.
 - D. Peter promised to bring a friend to the party.
4. "Don't be so disappointed, Jane. You can take the driving test again," said Helen.
 - A. Helen told Jane not to be disappointed and take the driving test again.
 - B. Helen asked Jane not to be disappointed and offered her another driving test.
 - C. Helen warned Jane not to be disappointed in order to take the driving test again.
 - D. Helen encouraged Jane to take the driving test again.
5. "Let's break for lunch," said Mathew.
 - A. Mathew wanted to break for lunch.
 - B. Mathew insisted on breaking for lunch.
 - C. Mathew suggested breaking for lunch.
 - D. Mathew offered us a break for lunch.

XII. Write a paragraph of 100 – 120 words to explain why teens are often stressed, using the given cues:

- Academic stress
- Social stress
- Financial stress

UNIT 3: TEEN AND PRESSURE

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Unit
4

LIFE IN THE PAST

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- Grammar**
- Used to
 - Present wish
- Phonetics**
- Stress on auxiliary verbs in sentences

GRAMMAR

I. USED TO - Đã từng

1. Form (cấu trúc)

Khẳng định:

S + used to + V_(bare inf)

Ex: I used to live in my father's native village.

Phủ định:

S + did + not + use to + V_(bare inf)

Ex: My mother didn't use smartphone.

Nghị vấn:

Did + S + use to + V_(bare inf)?

Ex: Did you use to play the game of hide and seek?

2. Usage (Cách dùng)

- Chúng ta sử dụng “used to” khi nói về thói quen trong quá khứ nhưng nay không còn nữa.

Ex: When I was a child, I used to play in the rain.

Khi tôi còn nhỏ, tôi thường nô đùa khi tắm mưa.

- Ngoài việc sử dụng used to để nói về thói quen trong quá khứ, chúng ta còn sử dụng would.

- **Used to:** đã từng, thường, vốn

- **Would:** thường

Ex: When he was a child, he would play football on Sunday.

Khi anh ấy còn nhỏ, anh ấy thường đá bóng vào Chủ nhật.

- **Would** và **used to** không được dùng để đề cập đến sự việc nào đó đã xảy ra bao nhiêu lần hoặc mất khoảng bao nhiêu thời gian. Khi muốn đề cập đến sự việc xảy ra bao nhiêu lần trong quá khứ, chúng ta phải dùng thì quá khứ đơn.

Ex: They lived in their village for several years.

Họ đã sống ở làng quê của họ được vài năm.

When she was small, she visited Singapore twice.

Khi còn nhỏ, cô ấy đã đến Singapore hai lần.

- Chúng ta cũng cần phải phân biệt rõ giữa “used to + bare infinitive” và “to be + used to + V-ing”.

- **used to + bare inf** (đã từng) chỉ thói quen trong quá khứ mà hiện tại không còn nữa.

Ex: When I was a child, I used to be shy.

Khi tôi còn nhỏ, tôi thường hay xấu hổ.

- **To be + used to + V-ing** (quen với) chỉ thói quen hoặc việc thường xảy ra ở hiện tại.

Ex: I am used to watching game shows on TV at weekend.

Tôi quen với việc xem các chương trình trò chơi truyền hình trên TV vào cuối tuần.

II. PRESENT WISH - AO ƯỚC Ở HIỆN TẠI

Diễn đạt mong ước về một điều không có thật hoặc không thể thực hiện được trong hiện tại.

Subject + wish(es)
If only + **subject + verb** (Past simple)

Ex: I wish I was/were rich. Ước gì tôi giàu.

⇒ but I am poor now.

I wish I could swim. Ước gì tôi biết bơi.

⇒ but I can't.

If only Ben was/were here. Ước gì có Ben ở đây.

⇒ but Ben isn't here.

If only we knew where to look for him.

Giá mà chúng tôi biết phải tìm anh ấy ở đâu.

⇒ but we don't know.

Lưu ý:

- **Would** không được dùng để diễn đạt mong ước ở hiện tại, nhưng chúng ta có thể dùng **could**.

Ex: I feel so helpless. If only I could speak the language.

Tôi cảm thấy mình thật vô dụng. Giá mà tôi nói được ngôn ngữ đó.

[NOT if only I would...]

- **Were** có thể được dùng thay cho **was** (I, he, she, It was/were), nhất là trong lối văn trịnh trọng.

Ex: I wish I was/ were taller, I might be better at basketball.

Ước gì tôi cao hơn, tôi có thể chơi bóng rổ hay hơn.

PRONUNCIATION

STRESS ON AUXILIARY VERBS IN SENTENCES

Nhấn mạnh trợ động từ trong câu.

1. Trợ động từ kết hợp với một động từ thể hiện một số ý nghĩa ngữ pháp như *thì, thể...* của câu. Một số trợ động từ thường gặp là: *be, have, do, can, will, may, must, need, used(to)*.
2. Một trợ động từ kết hợp với một động từ để thể hiện sự căng thẳng, cảm xúc. Thường một trợ động từ không được nhấn mạnh.

Ex: We'll start from here. Chúng ta sẽ bắt đầu từ đây.

Does he like it? Anh ấy thích nó chứ?

3. Tuy nhiên, một trợ động từ cũng thường được nhấn mạnh khi:

- Nó mang ý nghĩa cần được nhấn mạnh.

Ex: I have done my homework.

Tôi đã làm xong bài tập về nhà.

- Nó được thêm vào để nhấn mạnh động từ chính.

Ex: I did see him at the party.

Tôi có thấy anh ấy ở buổi tiệc.

- Nó xuất hiện ở cuối câu.

Ex: I can't attend the meeting, but John can.

Tôi không thể tham dự buổi họp, nhưng John thì có thể.

- Nó mang nghĩa phủ định.

Ex: He isn't coming.

Anh ấy sẽ không đến.

EXERCISES

I. PHONETICS

1. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. generation | B. entertainment | C. seniority | D. illiterate |
| 2. A. occasion | B. loudspeaker | C. violence | D. agreement |
| 3. A. dogsled | B. worthwhile | C. vendor | D. barber |
| 4. A. adulthood | B. funeral | C. attendant | D. punishment |
| 5. A. technological | B. reliability | C. appreciation | D. imagination |

2. Read the short exchanges, and circle the auxiliary verbs which are stressed.

- A: Did you play football last weekend?
B: No. I did my homework.
- A: Will the math teacher give us a test this week?
B: He won't. He did tell us that there will be one text week.
- A: That book was written a long time ago.
B: It wasn't. It was only written last year.
- A: I watched "The Golden Bridge" yesterday. Haven't you seen it?
B: Actually, I have seen it twice.
- A: I'm sorry for being late for class, Miss.
B: You have been late three times this week, Nick.
- A: Didn't you go to the school concert?
B: I did. But I didn't stay long.
- A: This game looks easy to play.
B: It doesn't. It requires a lot of practice to play well.
- A: Could you take notes of the chemistry class?
B: I couldn't. The teacher did speak so fast.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Complete each phrase with one of the suitable words/ phrases in the box.

a bad habit	go on	gap	entertain	access
rude	vendor	talk	stories	keep

- a diary.
- a street
- a diet.
- face to face.
- break
- themselves.
- generation
- to tap water.
- act out
- a behaviour.

2. Give the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete each of the following sentences.

- You have to use your when you read the **IMAGINE** story.
- I think corporal is now prohibited in schools. **PUNISH**
-, we used to cook five-colour sticky rice on **TRADITION** the first day of the lunar month.
- Tom says he can't put up with Mary's any **BEHAVE** longer.
- Those over there are friends of both the **ATTEND** bride and groom.
- The photo brought back many happy memories of my **CHILD**
- I think riding a bicycle is, especially when **CONVENIENCE** it rains.
- My heart hurts each time I see children in certain remote **FOOT** areas of Vietnam walk to school

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9. I was after a man when I was about to enter a door at a store in London. He held the door for me to go in. It was such a act. **IMPOLITE**
10. People in my city no longer cook 'Banh Chung', or 'Banh Tet' for Tet. I fear that many other traditions will out soon. **DEALTH**

3. Complete the sentence, using *used to* and the verb in brackets. More than one answer may be possible.

- We (express) appreciation to delicious dishes with thumbs up.
- Your great-grandparents (pull) out teeth with a thread.
- My mother (read) to me every night.
- In the holidays we (swim) at the beach every morning.
- I (not like) apples, but now I do.
- Hien (write) to me often, but now she phones.
- Dao (be) my next door neighbor.
- It (be) warmer in the winters here.
- Whenever our teachers let us leave early, we (cheer).
- My mother (cook) chicken soup when I was sick.

4. Complete with the right words given in the box. You can use words more than once, there are some extra.

play	dance	be	use	have	go
ride	collect	spend	jump	get up	read

- He used to under the oil lamp because there was no electricity.
- I used to at 3 a.m. and go with my parents to get fresh water.
- She used to with dolls when he was a child.
- They didn't use to any sports.

UNIT 4: LIFE IN THE PAST

- He didn't use to a scrapbook.
- When they were younger, they used to to the beach, ride a bike and collect comic.
- I used to very shy, but I am not anymore.
- After school, my friend and I used to chess and hide-and-seek.
- I used to my vacation in a summer camp with my friends.
- I used to a pet when I was 5 years old. Now I don't have it anymore.

5. Complete the sentence with the correct tense of the verb in brackets:

- I don't know where my wallet is. I wish I where my wallet was. (**know**)
- Michael is in the park playing with the other boys. I wish Michael with them. (**play**)
- We always have to take the bus home. I wish we so far from the city center. (**not live**)
- We are completely soaked. I wish we the umbrella. (**bring**)
- He is always whistling. I wish he that all the time. (**not do**)
- We are having a wonderful holiday on the beach. I wish you here. (**be**)
- This computer is useless. I wish my parents a better one when they bought it. (**choose**)
- She's got a new job but she feels bored. She wishes her boss her more responsibility. (**give**)
- He's sorry he missed the wedding ceremony. He wishes he (**go**)
- I wish my neighbours so much noise. I can hardly sleep at night. (**not make**)

UNIT 4: LIFE IN THE PAST

6. Circle the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence.

- I didn't recognize her at the party last night. She up beautiful.
A. got B. took
C. dressed D. talked
- Lan draws very badly. She wish she better.
A. draw B. to draw
C. drew D. drawn
- I don't think Jane will leave this Sunday.
- I wish
A. she won't B. she wouldn't
C. she will D. she isn't
- Due to personal, they are not friends any more.
A. interest B. conflicts
C. skills D. concerns
- This residential area used a huge landfill.
A. being B. been
C. was D. to be
- She to wear dresses, but now she does most of the time.
A. used B. didn't use
C. was used D. wasn't used
- They are running a program to help these kids read and write better.
A. social skills B. cognitive
C. literacy D. stress-coping
- 'I wish the show longer.' I like it, though.
A. be B. is
C. are D. were
- I have lived in a big city for ten years, so I the noise.
A. used to B. am use to
C. am used to D. get use to

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- It took me a long time to living in the country.
A. get used to B. get use to
C. used to D. didn't use to

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Complete the passage with the words provided in the box.

live	space	signals	poor	events	radio
until	transmitted	expensive	landing	one	use

All early television was broadcast in black and white. Colour television was possible, but it was too (1) and of very (2) quality (3) the middle of the 1950s. Colour television broadcasts began in the United States in 1954, in Japan in 1960 and in Europe in 1967.

The first (4) on the moon was broadcast (5) on television in 1969, and now television programs are (6) all over the world immediately through the (7) of satellites that transmit the (8) from the earth, through the (9), and back to the earth.

More people now get their news and information through television than through newspapers and (10) The development of television is (11) of the most rapid and exciting (12) of our century.

2. Read the following passage and answer the question.

My grandmother is more than ninety years old which makes her the oldest person in the whole family. Despite her old age, her memory is still fresh. She always tells us that many things used to be different when she was young.

My grandma used to begin her day very early. She used to start her day at 4 o'clock while everybody else was still in beds. She used to do all the housework by herself. She used to make clothes for her children and as for her outdoor work, she used to raise some chicken and sheep and she also used to help the males to grow vegetables.

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There didn't use to be many pastime activities. Her hobby used to be listening to the radio. In the evening all the family used to sit by the fire in the sitting room where all the family gathered at night to tell tales or discuss family matter as weddings, harvest time or to assign the next day's work.

When a member of the family was ill, she used to show him which herbs to use. She collected them from the near forest or from the mountain. My grandma used to know so many effective methods to cure illnesses.

1. How is the memory of the writer's grandmother?

.....

2. What time did she use to start her day?

.....

3. What did she use to do in her pastimes?

.....

4. Where did her family use to sit in the evening?

.....

5. What did she usually do when a member of the family was ill?

.....

3. Read the following passage and choose the best option for each blank to complete the passage.

Over the last century, there have been many significant changes in the way we live. Obviously, it is difficult to (1) the life of ancient people and the life of the people living in the twenty-first century because so many changes have occurred. Even the changes that have (2) over the last ten years are amazing.

People in the past were not (3) to travel such long distance within such a short period of time. Nowadays, we have become very mobile. We have fast and (4) cars. In addition, more and more people travel by plane.

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Moreover, in the past people had to work harder as they did not have (5) and machines to make their work easier. Today, most of the difficult and dangerous work is (6) by computers and other powerful machines. In the past (7) of living were not as comfortable as they are now. Besides many people could not afford (8) appliances like a fridge or a vacuum cleaner because those used to be luxurious goods. Another difference (9) living now and in the past that nowadays education is accessible to everyone. In the past men were mainly the only ones educated and women were not (10) into public or private schools.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. predict | B. discuss | C. compare | D. suppose |
| 2. A. occurred | B. considered | C. expressed | D. arranged |
| 3. A. used | B. able | C. might | D. capable |
| 4. A. skillful | B. difficult | C. historical | D. comfortable |
| 5. A. rules | B. tools | C. teams | D. ideas |
| 6. A. thought | B. played | C. done | D. seen |
| 7. A. conditions | B. performances | C. stories | D. conflicts |
| 8. A. mobile | B. physical | C. bare-footed | D. household |
| 9. A. within | B. among | C. between | D. behind |
| 10. A. allowed | B. attended | C. agreed | D. appeared |

IV. WRITING

1. Write a sentence for each of the following using *used to* or *didn't use to*.

1. Dennis gave up smoking two years ago.

Dennis used to smoke a lot.

2. When Babara was in Italy, she stayed with an Italian family.

.....

3. I quite like drinking coffee in the morning, although I wasn't keen on it when I was younger.

.....

4. We seem to have lost interest in our work.

.....

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5. I don't mind traveling by train now.

.....

6. I went to the church when I was a child.

.....

7. Since we've lived in the countryside, we've been much happier.

.....

8. Mr Micheal grew tulips but he doesn't any more.

.....

9. I prefer listening to classical music now, although when I was young I couldn't stand it.

.....

10. My sister looked so fat when she returned from Paris.

.....

2. Write a 'wish' sentence for each of the situations below.

1. I don't do well in math.

I wish.....

2. I can't bear this hot weather.

I wish.....

3. Mary wants to have a birthday party, but her house is not big enough.

Mary wishes.....

4. I have to do a lot of homework.

I wish.....

5. I can't go to the party tonight.

I wish.....

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6. My father is not at home now. I miss him.

I wish.....

7. We are now in Vietnam. We are missing Wellington.

We wish.....

8. It's raining, so I can't go for a walk.

I wish.....

9. I miss my school days.

I wish.....

10. Tim is playing music so loud.

I wish.....

3. Write full sentences to make a passage, using the suggested words and phrases given.

1. I/ grow up/ small/ town/ northeast/ England/ ./

.....

2. It/ the coast/ ./ next/ sea/ ./ And/ now/ I/ live/ London/ ./ which/ much/ big/ place/ compare/ to where/ I/ grew up/ ./

.....

3. When/ I/ child/ ./ I/ use/ walk/ everywhere/ ./ The/ town/ small/ that/ you/ could/ walk/ one side/ other/ and/ you/ never/ really/ need/ car/ ./

.....

.....

UNIT 4: LIFE IN THE PAST

4. When/ I/ young/,/ mealtimes/ use/ quite predictable/ ./ And/ we'd/ eat/ similar/ foods/ everyday/,/ consist/ meat/ ,/ potatoes/ ,/ root vegetables/ ,/ whatever/ season/ time/ ./
-
-
-
-

5. We/ never/ used/ have/ very/ varied meals/,/ whereas/ now/ my diet/ change/ a lot/ ./
-
-
-

6. I/ not/ eat/ meat/ anymore./
-
-
-

7. I / have/ diet/ that's all/ vegetables/ and/ fruit./
-
-
-

8. I/ more/ adventure/ what/ I/ eat/ now/ than/ what/ I/ do/ when/ I/ child./
-
-
-

UNIT 4: LIFE IN THE PAST

TEST FOR UNIT 4

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underline.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. snack | B. illiterate | C. <u>a</u> ctivity | D. habit |
| 2. A. <u>f</u> resh | B. specific | C. <u>e</u> ntertain | D. preservation |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> eniority | B. seek | C. west | D. physical |
| 4. A. <u>o</u> ccasion | B. vend <u>o</u> r | C. <u>m</u> obile | D. technological |
| 5. A. <u>e</u> ntertain | B. event | C. dogs <u>l</u> ed | D. dom <u>e</u> d |

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

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. surprise | B. event | C. behave | D. damage |
| 2. A. develop | B. understand | C. imagine | D. consider |
| 3. A. illiterate | B. communicate | C. entertainment | D. traditional |
| 4. A. programme | B. downtown | C. postman | D. custom |
| 5. A. importance | B. violence | C. buffalo | D. grandparent |

III. Choose A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence.

1. I like western music, but now I do.
 A. didn't used to B. didn't use to
 C. use not to D. used to
2. I always be afraid of the dark.
 A. used to B. use to
 C. was used to D. didn't used to
3. I wish I under the sun for a long time. Now I have a terrible sunburn.
 A. would say B. hadn't stayed
 C. wouldn't stay D. had stayed
4. Joseph wishes he a rich man so that he could buy the red sports car in his dreams.
 A. weren't B. will be
 C. were D. won't be

UNIT 4: LIFE IN THE PAST

5. I wish we to a bigger house. I don't have my own room.
A. will move B. moving
C. won't more D. moved
6. Phillip and John wish they their homework. The teacher got very angry.
A. did B. would do
C. had done D. will do
7. I wish this school bigger.
A. were B. being
C. is D. been
8. She wishes she a palace now.
A. owns B. is owning
C. owned D. would own
9. "If I were you, I would start working on the assignments well before the deadline," she me.
A. offered B. advised
C. complained D. promised
10. My parents sometimes don't understand me. I wish they were in my
A. shoes B. sleeves
C. hands D. boots
11. I'm behind all my work schedules. I'm really out.
A. left B. stressed
C. frustrated D. disappointed
12. In the past, white, or violet ao dai by Vietnamese female students as their uniforms.
A. wore B. used to wear
C. was worn D. would be wear

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13. We all wish there a smart board in our classroom.
A. is B. was
C. has been D. had been
14. Traditional games as an effective but simple educational method for centuries.
A. were used B. used to used
C. had used D. have been used
15. Raising roosters for cockfighting heavy investments in time and labour.
A. requests B. requires
C. satisfies D. asks
16. A large percentage of the rural population was
A. rich B. illiterate
C. famous D. ill
17. In Germany there is a of giving workers a say in how their company is run.
A. tradition B. practice
C. behaviour D. habit
18. We must just agree to on this.
A. give B. take
C. differ D. include
19. The ritual of the party conference is acted in the same way every year.
A. out B. in
C. on D. at
20. His speech the importance of attracting industry to the town.
A. saw B. came
C. fired D. emphasized

UNIT 4: LIFE IN THE PAST

IV. Choose the underline word or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentence that needs correcting.

- There used to being a mobile movie team coming to my village every month.
A B C D
- Everyone wishes they meet relatives on a special occasion such as wedding.
A B C D
- He sat by the phone, wish it would ring.
A B C D
- Did she used to have long hair?
A B C D
- We are in compete with four other companies for the contract.
A B C D
- I find it's hard to walk now. I've been bare my feet all day.
A B C D
- The centre offers activities for everyone, whatever your age or mental condition.
A B C D
- We didn't used to have the dancers of the lion dance danced to drum music here.
A B C D
- Tom wishes his hometown had a large library to hundreds kinds of book.
A B C D
- The elders wish all of our traditions was preserved by the next generations.
A B C D

V. Complete each of the following sentences with used to/ didn't use to using the verbs from the box.

put	swim	watch	make	climb
quit	buy	last	shop	take

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- My sister when we go to the beach because she was afraid of water.
- Mr. Lam television in the morning. He did it in the evening.
- David was a good climber in his youth. He very high mountains.
- My parents me expensive toys as we were not rich.
- We in the town market. We bought fish, fruit and vegetables.
- Primary children small porcelain inkpots in the corners of their wooden tables.
- Mrs. Binh teaching materials in the evening.
- Many students in Binh Phuoc province school because their families were so poor.
- High school students the high school graduation examinations.
- The former university entrance exams with two sessions one week.

VII. Give the correct form of the words in brackets:

- I think she have some problems. (behave)
- I found the talk both informative and (entertain)
- It has been a most day! (event)
- People of the previous generations didn't use to use items. (technology)
- In every social group, juniors pay respect to seniors. (tradition)
- How many do you wish would take part in your party? (attend)
- Mountain people used to be due to lack of educational institutions. (literate)
- Young people often ask people of for advice. (senior)
- Fortunately, I didn't use to suffer from any physical (punish)
- We meet for a drink after work. (occasion)

UNIT 4: LIFE IN THE PAST

VII. Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word from the box.

There are some extra words.

unique	history	characteristics	historical
home	houses	variety	popular

Ha Noi's Old Quarter was established hundreds of years ago on the east side of the ancient Thang Long citadel. In the old days, the Old Quarter, a system of narrow streets, alleys and houses, was (1) to several guilds such as bronze casting, forging, jewelry making, wood carving, silk and clothes trading. Small, beautifully styled houses built along with a (2) local culture. Streets in the Old Quarter still have names describing their original goods or craft, for example, Hang Bac or "Silver Street". The ground-floor shops of the (3) here now sell handicrafts, fine arts, and food. But the quarter also has a number of pagodas, temples, (4) relics, and festival dedicated to the founders of some of the local crafts. Now, many guild streets, like Hang Quat street, don't make fans anymore, but they are remembered as craft streets. The architecture and lifestyle of the local people reflect typical (5) of traditional guild streets in Ha Noi.

VIII. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

RICKSHAW IN VIETNAMESE LIFE

It is just simple and ordinary as its (1) No noisy sound from engines, no obscure smoke and no spending too much for commuting. From a long time ago, Vietnamese people have thought of the rickshaw as a (2) means of transportation when going out. It is not only close-knit to Vietnamese but also connected strongly with the foreigners (3) all of them were attracted by this unique means at the first time visiting Viet Nam.

The rickshaw has existed for a long time in Vietnamese life, and become quite necessary as the (4) in a body. Not only the Vietnamese feel

UNIT 4: LIFE IN THE PAST

(5) to rickshaw, foreigners are also impressed by this unique vehicle. They will be fond of sitting on the rickshaw for a (6) tour around Sword Lake or a round on the streets to (7) dreamy and peaceful photos in the ancient citadel.

Traveling in a rickshaw is the time for peacefully (8) windy sunset and bright sunrises on the beach of Nha Trang or Da Nang or elsewhere. How pleasant it is for you to enjoy a relaxing feeling on the short (9) trip.

Vietnam is becoming more and more modern; however, rickshaw still (10) through the time and has a stand in the minds of the residents.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. presence | B. appearance | C. judgment | D. performance |
| 2. A. shared | B. recognized | C. friendly | D. familiar |
| 3. A. although | B. as | C. but | D. while |
| 4. A. breath | B. air | C. rest | D. recovery |
| 5. A. close | B. closed | C. closest | D. closing |
| 6. A. sight | B. sighting | C. sightseeing | D. sightseer |
| 7. A. catch | B. take | C. bring | D. keep |
| 8. A. welcome | B. welcoming | C. welcomed | D. being welcomed |
| 9. A. city | B. town | C. urban | D. field |
| 10. A. keeps | B. continues | C. lives | D. survives |

WONDERS OF VIETNAM

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- Grammar**
- The impersonal passive
 - The use of suggest
- Phonetics**
- Stress on short words "a, of, or" in sentences

GRAMMAR

I. THE IMPERSONAL PASSIVE - THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG KHÔNG NGÔI

It + to be + quá khứ phân từ + that + S + V

Thể bị động không ngôi được dùng để diễn tả ý kiến của người khác. Chúng ta có thể sử dụng những động từ tường thuật như: say, think, believe, know, hope, expect, report, understand, claim...

Biến đổi câu từ thể chủ động (*active voice*) sang thể bị động (*passive voice*) với cấu trúc câu là "S1 (People/ They) + V1(say/think/know/rumor...) + that + S2 + V2" thì ta có 2 cách:

↪ **Cách 1:** Ta sử dụng đại từ "It" làm chủ từ giả (*false subject*) cho câu bị động và mệnh đề sau "that" giữ nguyên:

- Passive Voice:** It + be + that + S2 + V2
- Ex:** People say that Messi and Ronaldo are great footballers.
- Passive:** It is said that Messi and Ronaldo are great footballers.
They rumored that he got married very late.
- Passive:** It was rumored that he got married very late.
We think she went abroad to study 2 years ago.
- Passive:** It's thought that she went abroad to study 2 years ago.

↪ **Cách 2:** Ta chuyển S2 trong mệnh đề "that" làm chủ từ của câu bị động V2 sẽ chuyển thành "to-inf" (nếu V2 diễn tả hành động diễn ra trước V1 thì V2 sẽ trở thành "to have + p.p")

- Ex:** People say that Messi and Ronaldo are great footballers.
- Passive:** Messi and Ronaldo are said to be great footballers.
They rumored that he got married very late.
- Passive:** He was rumored to get married very late.
We think she went abroad to study 2 years ago.
- Passive:** She is thought to have gone abroad to study 2 years ago.

II. THE USE OF SUGGEST - CÁCH DÙNG SUGGEST

• Sau động từ **suggest** (đề nghị, đề xuất, khuyến nghị), chúng ta có thể dùng V-ing hay một mệnh đề với **should**.

S + suggest + V-ing.

S + suggest + (that) + S + (should) + bare infinitive.

• Chúng ta sử dụng **suggest + V-ing/ mệnh đề với should** để nói với ai đó ý kiến của chúng ta về những gì họ nên làm, nơi họ nên đi....

Ex: My father **suggested** we **should** go by air.
Cha tôi **đề xuất** chúng tôi **nên đi máy bay**.

I suggest going by train.
Tôi gợi ý đi bằng xe lửa.

Lưu ý:

- Trong trường hợp dùng mệnh đề "that" thì động từ theo sau luôn ở dạng nguyên mẫu không "to" để tường thuật ý kiến của ai về việc ai khác nên làm điều gì đó hay điều gì đó mà họ nên làm.

Ex: Her mother **suggests** going to see the doctor.

Mẹ cô ấy gợi ý đi đến bác sĩ khám bệnh

The government **suggested** closing a number of primary schools.

Chính phủ đã đề nghị đóng cửa một số trường tiểu học.

- Khi đề nghị, đề xuất 1 việc gì trong quá khứ, chúng ta có thể dùng "should" trong mệnh đề "that".

Ex: The professor suggested that the students should read a number of books before the exam.

Giáo sư đã gợi ý rằng học sinh nên đọc một số sách trước khi đi thi.

PRONUNCIATION

STRESS ON SHORT WORDS "A, OF, OR..." IN SENTENCES

Nhấn mạnh của các từ ngắn "a, of, or..." trong câu.

Những mạo từ, liên từ, giới từ ngắn vẫn như (a, an, the/ and, or/at, of, to) thường không được nhấn mạnh hoặc đều được nói nhẹ đi. Tuy nhiên chúng ta cũng có thể nhấn mạnh những từ ngắn vẫn này trong những trường hợp sau.

1. Khi chúng xuất hiện ở cuối câu.

Ex: What are you playing at?

Bạn đang chơi gì vậy?

Mary is the person I'm looking for.

Mary là người tôi đang tìm kiếm.

2. Khi từ ngắn vẫn được sử dụng để nhấn mạnh hoặc tạo ra sự tương phản.

Ex: This is the place to eat.

Đây là nơi để ăn.

It's not a solution, but the solution we need.

Đó không phải là một giải pháp nào đó, mà đó chính là giải pháp chúng ta cần.

3. Khi từ ngắn vẫn được dùng để trích dẫn

Ex: You shouldn't put 'and' at the end of the sentence.

Bạn không nên đặt 'and' ở cuối câu.

EXERCISES

1. PHONETICS

1. Read the short exchanges, and underline the short words you think use the strong form.

1. A: What are you looking at?

B: Isn't that bird beautiful.

2. A: Can I have a ticket to Da Nang, please?

B: A ticket from Da Nang to Ha Noi is VND 800,000.

A: No, I'd like a ticket from Ha Noi to Da Nang.

3. A: Was the Complex of Hue Monuments recognized as a World Heritage Site in 1994?

B: No. It was in 1993 not in 1994.

4. A: What are those people looking for?

B: They are looking for the places that they are interested in.

5. A: What was Po Nagar Cham temple complex decided to?

B: It was Yang Ino Nagar who Cham people looked up to.

6. A: Is this letter from Mary?

B: No, is it not from her, but for her.

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7. A: Which city is Linh Phuoc Pagoda located in?
B: It is located in Da Lat, a wonderful place to pay a visit to.
8. A: What does the project involve the team in?
B: It involves the team in climbing up the mount to rescue the lost climbers we are looking for.

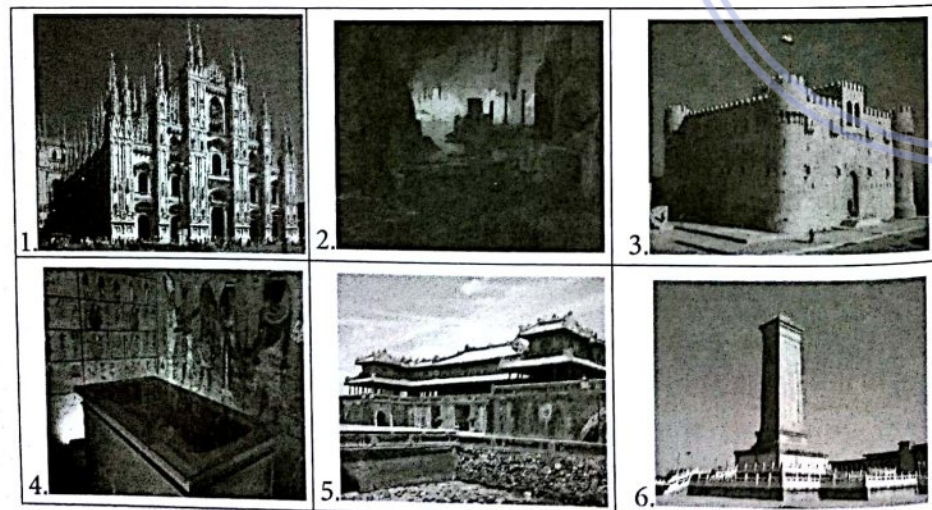
2. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

1. A. picturesque B. souvenir C. paradise D. recommend
2. A. structure B. rickshaw C. landscape D. preserve
3. A. security B. institution C. spectacular D. administer
4. A. heritage B. government C. recognise D. position
5. A. measure B. suggest C. impress D. connect

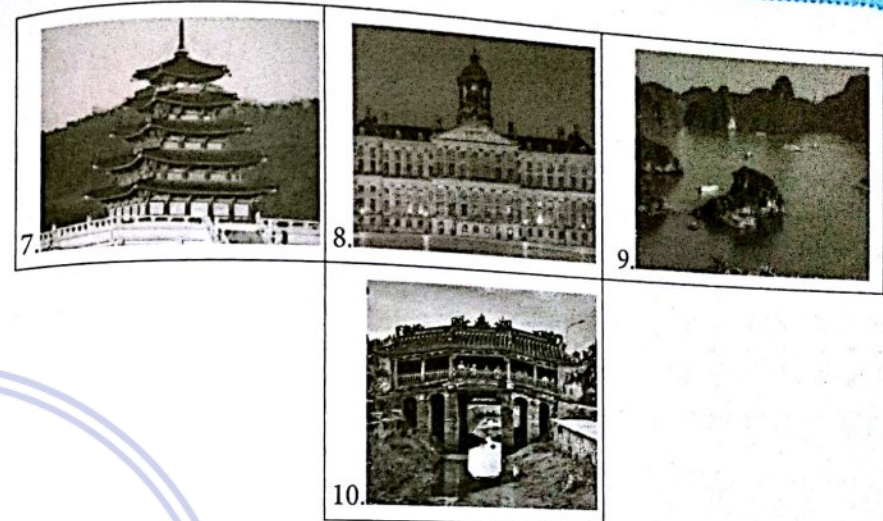
II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Label each of the following pictures with an appropriate word from the box.

citadel cavern monument tomb palace
Hue imperial city cathedral Ha Long Bay pagoda Hoi An Old Town



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

2. Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. There are many events at the site of the festival. (CULTURE)
2. Visiting Phong Nha – Ke Bang caves and witnessing the magnificent creation of mother nature was truly an experience. (FORGET)
3. Khai Dinh Tomb is in most travel itineraries of Hue ancient city. (RECOMMEND)
4. The show features six from different parts of the country. (CONTEST)
5. Chua Keo (in Thai Binh province) is a pagoda which was built about 400 years ago. (WOOD)

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6. Many more tourists have visited Ha Long Bay since UNESCO's of this beautiful spot. (RECOGNISE)
7. Bai Dinh pagoda is a site which is located in Ninh Binh province. (RELIGION).
8. May I have a about trip to Cuc Phuong National Park next week? (SUGGEST)
9. My most experience was my trip to Hoi An in the summer of 2015. (FORGET)
10. We got a lot of from our holiday in Da Nang last year. (ENJOY)

3. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

breath taking

backdrop

pilgrims

fortress

citadel

caverns

1. It is claimed that the Royal is a wonder of Viet Nam.
2. Did you enjoy views of Phu Quoc Island with white sandy beaches?
3. Thousands of visited the One-Pillar Pagoda last year.
4. I think this building is as strong as a
5. You may find a lot of at the centre of islands in Ha Long Bay.
6. Son Tra Peninsula can be a wonderful for wedding photography.

4. Write the correct form and tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. It is believed that the pagoda (collapse) down years ago.
2. It (report) that Son Doong Caves were first found in 1991.
3. The Government suggested (reduce) smoke and exhaust fumes by planting trees.
4. It was claimed that the number of tourists (limit) to 10,000 per year.

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5. They suggested UNESCO should (recognise) the natural beauty of Ha Long Bay.

5. Complete the sentence using the correct passive form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. (believe) that the kidnappers killed the Prime Minister.
2. (consider) that she was the best opera singer in the world.
3. (expect) that the Home Secretary will resign after the scandal.
4. (report) that all flights have been cancelled because of the fog.
5. (judge) that our garden is the best in the village.
6. (understand) that the party was fantastic.
7. (claim) that a princess once lived there.
8. (say) that he was a spy during the Cold War.
9. (know) that the robbers took all the money and the jewels.
10. (think) that they were in the building on the night of the crime.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage, and do the tasks that follow.

There is a saying that if you have not visited Ha Long Bay, you have not yet been to Viet Nam. On the other hand, we can say that if you have not visited Ha Long Bay, you have not yet seen the most beautiful place in the world. It takes us around 4 hours by bus to travel 180 km from Ha Noi towards the northeast to Ha Long Bay.

Ha Long Bay has been twice recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 1994 and in 2000, and also that Ha Long Bay is in the second place in the worldwide competition of the World's Seven Natural Wonders. 1,969 limestone islands of various shapes, sizes, and in different green and amazing colours rise

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above the sea level in an area of more than 1,500 square kilometers that creates this world heritage site. Ha Long Bay still keeps its historical and cultural values.

Ha Long Bay is as attractive and beautiful throughout the four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Traveling on small sailboats among hundreds of limestone islands, one may visit the amazing Surprise Cave, the floating fishing village, and see how the locals live, which are top of the list of things to do here. On Titov Island, one may swim and relax on the beach or enjoy a kayaking programme to the nearby Luon Cave and much more.

The experience of visiting Ha Long Bay is unforgettable, where you will see something that will stay in your mind and eyes for years. You will enjoy meeting Vietnamese people and tasting their delicious food. You will have fresh air all day and night, especially if you wake up early in the morning and watch the sun rise on the deck coming slowly through the islands. Be sure not to miss visiting Ha Long Bay in your lifetime.

Task 1. Read the passage again and answer the questions.

1. How long does it take to travel from Ha Noi to Ha Long Bay by bus?
.....
2. When was Ha Long Bay recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site?
.....
3. What makes the islands in Ha Long Bay marvelous?
.....
4. According to the passage, is there the best time to visit Ha Long Bay? Why or why not?
.....
5. What are the things that you must do there?
.....
6. What impression do you get after a visit to Ha Long Bay?
.....

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Task 2: Identify whether the statements are true (T), or false (F).

	T	F
1. Ha Long Bay is one of the most interesting tourist attractions in Viet Nam.	☐	☐
2. It is in the second place of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites.	☐	☐
3. The islands are on the setting of many colours.	☐	☐
4. Tourists can enjoy fresh seafood that is raised in the bay.	☐	☐
5. You have to come back to the mainland to swim or relax on the beach, not in Ha Long Bay.	☐	☐
6. The sunrise there is unforgettable.	☐	☐

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

DA LAT - DREAM CITY

Da Lat lies on Lam Vien plateau, in the Central Highland province of Lam Dong, 300 kilometres north of Ho Chi Minh City. Da Lat is a well-known city (1) all the people who have been there once. Da Lat is known (2) a city of pine trees, waterfalls and flowers. Da Lat is described as a forest of flowers with (3) colours and various species. Flowers can be found (4) and in any season. We can see flowers in Da Lat in the parks, (5) of the houses, in the gardens etc. Da Lat has the widest range of orchid varieties in the country. Da Lat has (6) rivers and canals but it has many picturesque waterfalls. It takes tourists several days (7) all the waterfalls in the area. The famous Cam Ly Falls is only 3 kilometres (8) the town centre. The Prenn Falls is 10 kilometres in the south of Da Lat. The water (9) down like a white shade. Da Lat people are very (10) of it. They always boast to tourists about it in the first place. Around the Prenn Falls is the valley of various flowers and pine hills.

1. A. exciting B. attracting C. suggesting D. believing
2. A. as B. like C. same D. similar

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- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 3. A. different | B. general | C. official | D. astounding |
| 4. A. somewhere | B. anywhere | C. nowhere | D. everywhere |
| 5. A. behind | B. next to | C. opposite | D. in front |
| 6. A. few | B. little | C. much | D. lots |
| 7. A. visit | B. visiting | C. to visit | D. visited |
| 8. A. in | B. at | C. to | D. from |
| 9. A. falls | B. goes | C. pours | D. walks |
| 10. A. pride | B. priding | C. prided | D. proud |

3. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Located in the limestone mountains of Phong Nha – Ke Bang National Park, Son Doong Cave was first found in 1991 by Ho Khanh, a local man. In 2009, the cave was explored and published by a group of scientists from British Cave Research Association.

Son Doong Cave was formed from 2 to 5 million years ago, when river flowed through the limestone mountain area and was buried. The water eroded limestone and created an underground tunnel. In soft limestone areas, the collapse of tunnel ceiling formed large holes which became giant domes afterward. The cave is about 200m high, 200m wide and least 8.5km long. Especially, Son Doong consists of two entrances, which is unique among explored caves in Phong Nha – Ke Bang National Park. Exploring the cave, visitors were surprised with spectacular scenery of numerous stalactites of which some giant stalagmites are more than 60 metres high. Deep inside the cave exists a grandiose tropical jungle called “Garden of Eden” by the explorers. The jungle is home to a diversified system of fauna and flora. Besides, the cave possesses a 2.5-kilometre underground river. Not far from the “Garden of Eden” lies an enormous “pearl collection” consisting of tens of thousands of small stone pieces in dry ponds, contributing to magnificent beauty of the cave.

- The reason why Son Doong Cave was formed is that
A. an underground tunnel was buried in the area
B. the limestone areas were soft

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- it only happened from 2 to 5 million years ago
 - the river was buried in the limestone mountains
- The most important feature of “Garden of Eden” is
 - the biodiversity
 - giant stalagmites
 - the biggest length
 - the river below
- We can infer from the passage that
 - tunnels and giant domes were formed at the same time
 - “pearl collection” contains a lot of precious stones
 - we can live the cave with the air and water
 - “Garden of Eden” is in the underground river
- All of the following are the wonderful features of Son Doong Cave EXCEPT
 - a tropical jungle inside with the biodiversity
 - spectacular scenery of numerous stalactites and stalagmites
 - a river flowing over 2.5 kilometers along the cave
 - the big size of the cave and the giant domes
- The thing that makes it different from other caves in Phong Nha – Ke Bang National Park is
 - stalactites and stalagmites
 - the two entrances into the cave
 - its discovery by a local man
 - large holes in the ceiling

IV. WRITING

1. Rewrite the following sentences using the impersonal passive.

- People say that Ha Long Bay consists of about two thousand islands.
.....
- They thought that the temple had been destroyed by a fire.
.....

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3. The police have reported there is an accident on the road to Sa Pa.
.....
4. We are expecting the park will be recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO next year.
.....
5. Everyone believes Son Doong Cave is one of the largest caves in the world.
.....
6. The local officials believe that twenty large trees were cut down last week.
.....
7. Many people say that the new entrance fee to the pagoda is too high.
.....
8. Journalists have reported that many foreign visitors to Hoi An are from Japan.
.....
9. Experts believe that the landslides were caused by recent floods.
.....
10. Tourists have expected that the rickshaws would be cheaper than taxis.
.....

2. Turn the following sentences into reported speech, using the structure *suggest + clause with "should/ suggest" + V-ing.*

1. "How about going to Hue this summer holiday?" my mother said.
My mother
2. "Let's book two return tickets because it will be cheaper," he said.
He
3. "Why don't we join efforts to protect the beauty of this citadel?" she wondered.
She

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4. "Shall we go to Bach Ma National Park tomorrow?" Lena asked.
Lena
5. "What about designing a poster to advertise the attraction of this old fishing village?" I asked.
I

3. Write full sentences to make a passage, using the suggested words and phrases given.

Dear Hien,

1. We/ have/ interesting/ time/ Hoi An/.
.....
2. The streets/ here/ narrow/ that/ cars/ not/ allow/ center/ town/.
.....
3. Therefore/,/ we/ have/ walk./. The/ houses/ very/ old/ but/ beautiful/.
.....
4. However/,/ I/ not/ like/ way/ they/ business/ here/.
.....
5. It/ seem/ that/ every/ house/ shop/ sell/ souvenirs/ and/ other stuffs/.
.....
6. The people/ very/ friend/ and/ help/.
.....
7. The/ food/ look/ fun/ but/ it/ taste/ quite/ nice/.
.....
8. I/ not/ have/ buy/ anything/ you/.
.....

9. But/ I/ buy/ you/ some/ little/ colour/ lanterns/./

10. See/ you/ next week/./

Love,
Mathew

4. Write a short description (100-120 words) of One Pillar Pagoda, using the information given.

Location	Western part of Ha Noi, near Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum
Built in	1049
Built by	Emperor Ly Thai Tong
Another name	Dien Huu – meaning: long lasting happiness and good luck
Special features	- Being made of wood on a single stone pillar 1,25m in diameter, in the middle of a lotus pond - Resembling a lotus blossom
Ceremony	- Being the site of an annual royal ceremony on the occasion of Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha
Destroyed	In 1954 by the French Union forces
Recovered	In 1955, with a concrete pillar

TEST FOR UNIT 5

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced different from the rest:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>rick</u> shaw | B. carn <u>i</u> val | C. ru <u>i</u> n | D. <u>i</u> sland |
| 2. A. <u>set</u> ting | B. fort <u>re</u> ss | C. <u>h</u> eritage | D. <u>co</u> mplex |
| 3. A. <u>re</u> cognize | B. <u>re</u> commend | C. <u>pr</u> otect | D. <u>pr</u> eserve |
| 4. A. <u>l</u> ocate | B. <u>s</u> ituate | C. <u>p</u> agoda | D. <u>l</u> andscape |
| 5. A. <u>e</u> cology | B. <u>c</u> itadel | C. <u>c</u> avern | D. <u>c</u> ave |

II. Choose the word that has different stress from others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. backdrop | B. recommend | C. probably | D. monument |
| 2. A. rickshaw | B. cavern | C. preserve | D. limestone |
| 3. A. cathedral | B. citadel | C. situate | D. paradise |
| 4. A. fortress | B. awareness | C. pilgrim | D. breathtaking |
| 5. A. astounding | B. contestant | C. spectacular | D. picturesque |

III. Choose the correct answer to complete each sentences.

- We have won a trip to Singapore. What news!
A. terrific B. terrible
C. awful D. rugged
- It is that the couple has left the country.
A. believed B. belief
C. say D. tell
- The beautiful music is what makes the movie so
A. forgotten B. unforgettable
C. unrealistic D. unimportant
- I would suggest that you your doctor about this.
A. said B. seen
C. say D. see

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5. Tombs remain the most important monumental of this period.
A. transportation B. vehicle
C. sculpture D. description
6. Stop me when I'm working.
A. replacing B. bothering
C. seeing D. talking
7. Her job is old paintings to their former conditions.
A. wondering B. restoring
C. surrounding D. making
8. Why we visit Sapa this summer?
A. don't B. have
C. mustn't D. might
9. It was once that the sun travelled around the earth.
A. thoughtful B. thinking
C. thought D. think
10. I suggested in my car.
A. go B. going
C. went D. gone
11. The museum is certainly a visit.
A. worth B. deserve
C. worthy D. misses
12. I recommend you to Hue and see the festival there.
A. visit B. going
C. go D. visiting
13. He is believed the hero of the town.
A. for being B. being
C. to be D. is
14. It's that the rate of crime will go down soon.
A. expectation B. expected
C. hope D. claim

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15. In 1978, the south and north Cat Tien parks were put the State's protection.
A. of B. under
C. above D. with
16. It that China dug up the ocean floor to built artificial islands.
A. says B. said
C. would be said D. is said
17. The public suggested that the factories with waste treatment system.
A. would equip B. would be equipped
C. should equip D. should be equipped
18. The local government suggested a road through the Nam Cat Tien National Park.
A. build B. to build
C. could report D. being built
19. It that some foreigners had collected rubbish on Cat Ba Beach.
A. reported B. was reported
C. could report D. had been reported
20. The most important thing is that we foreign tourists come back to Viet Nam again.
A. cause B. should cause
C. will make D. should make

IV. Fill in the blank in the sentences with the correct words from the box.

geological	setting	complex	rickshaw
limestone	fishing	architectural	biodiversity

1. Ha Long Bay is also home to high with typical eco-systems and thousands of fauna and flora species.

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- Located in the mountains of Phong Nha – Ke Bang National Park, Son Doong Cave was explored by a group of scientists from British Cave Research Association.
- The Hue Citadel, which is a of monuments, has been officially recognized by the UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.
- Hue is placed in a wonderful the Ngu Binh Mountain in the south, the sand dunes of Con Hen and Con Da Vien on the Perfume River as “dragon on the left, tiger on the right” to protect the citadel.
- Most of the buildings in Hoi An, which reflect the traditional style of the 18th and 19th centuries, are carefully preserved.
- Like a local, you should take an afternoon ride through the bustling streets of Ha Noi’s Old Quarter.
- We can continue our journey and explore the fascinating Cua Van floating village in Ha Long Bay.
- With outstanding values, Ha Long Bay was recognized as the world natural heritage site twice in 1994 and 2000.

V. Find a mistake in the four underline parts of each sentence and correct it.

- It was knowing that Tomb of Khai Dinh had been built for almost 11 years.
A B C D
- We suggest control the deforestation to protect the ecosystem.
A B C D
- I suggest that we to raise money to restore the damaged part of the Thien Mu Pagoda.
A B C D
- It is saying that the Temple of Literature was built in the 11th century.
A B C D

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- They suggest that we must book a hotel by the Perfume River.
A B C D
- Many people have been claimed that the show tickets are too expensive.
A B C D
- We suggest to cycle to the castle in the north at four o'clock this afternoon.
A B C D
- It's worth to go to Ha Long Bay as it is very picturesque.
A B C D

VI. Fill in the spaces with a suitable word based on the one provided in brackets.

- Many researchers are interested in features of Viet Nam. (geology)
- The actual view of Ha Long Bay is very (astound)
- No one can resist the charm of the Hue Imperial City. (picturesque)
- The Nguyen Dynasty Tombs were along the banks of Perfume River. (situation)
- They are auctioning a picture of Phong Nha – Ke Bang National Park. (spectacle)
- Huong's parents are very of her. She still isn't allowed to travel alone, even at the age of nineteen. (protect)
- Drastic conservation measures must be taken if we want to save our animals. (danger)
- houses are a more ecological and economic alternative than homes made of traditional brick and concrete. (wood)
- The three-hour car ride proved to be totally since the site was closed for restoration. (worth)

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10. Saigon Zoo is also a large garden in the centre of Ho Chi Minh City. (landscape)

VII. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

Cat Ba National Park is located 15km north-west of Cat Ba Town. It was (1) in 1986. It spans an area of 15,200ha, of which 9,800ha are forest, and has lots of particularly interesting caves. The original tropical forest spans an area of 570ha, with extremely varied wildlife and vegetation.

The park is (2) in Cat Ba Island and on several smaller islands nearby. It currently (3) 98km² of total land area, 54 km² of inshore waters. The park was Viet Nam's first national park (4) include both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. It is (5) nationally and internationally for its importance in biodiversity conservation. It contains many (6) types of ecosystem and habitat. The park has a great (7) of plant and animal species.

Cat Ba National Park differs (8) other national parks in Viet Nam because of the variety of landscapes and ecosystems, (9) tropical evergreen forests, mangrove, freshwater lake and streams, isolated sandy beaches, coral reefs, caves and grottos. The park is a tourist (10) to millions of domestic and overseas visitors.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. made | B. established | C. created | D. done |
| 2. A. situated | B. lying | C. situating | D. born |
| 3. A. has | B. gets | C. comprises | D. stretches |
| 4. A. that | B. which | C. to | D. and |
| 5. A. reported | B. believed | C. thought | D. recognized |
| 6. A. more | B. different | C. diversifying | D. natural |
| 7. A. variety | B. list | C. difference | D. collection |
| 8. A. in | B. from | C. by | D. for |
| 9. A. containing | B. having | C. including | D. concerning |
| 10. A. site | B. place | C. attraction | D. spot |

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VIII. Read the following text and choose the correct answer to each question.

Ha Noi

Hanoi is a unique city where seemingly contradictory characteristics happen to exist in harmony. It is where the people embrace rich cultural legacy while thriving to modernity and affluence. It is where you can easily find thousand-year-old pagoda, colonial French-style buildings, and modern skyscrapers all located on the same street. And it is where you can find hip-hop dancers showcasing their skills with daring moves in the same park where old grandfathers are doing Taichi with a calm and relaxing demeanor.

When it comes to tourism, there are endless choices for a thrilling and satisfying excursion in Hanoi. In this city of more than one thousand year of historical continuity, you can virtually walk through time as you visit various tourist attractions and historical sites. Some of them date back to as far as the 1000s C.E, such as One Pillared Pagoda, Temple of Literature and National University. The Old Quarter is also a historical landmark as it was actually constructed many centuries ago, encompassing streets that made and sold all sorts of commodities. The sights of modernity such as high-rise buildings with shopping, dining and entertainment complexes are, of course, visible everywhere in the city.

1. "Hanoi is a unique city where seemingly contradictory characteristics happen to exist in harmony" means
- A. In Hanoi, both cultural legacy and modernity can harmoniously exist together.
- B. In Hanoi, traditional values are appreciated much more than modern ones.
- C. Tourists to Hanoi may have contradictory feelings.
- D. In Hanoi, people tend to have contradictory beliefs.

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2. Ancient pagodas and French-style buildings are examples of
 - A. Foreign culture
 - B. Cultural legacy
 - C. Derelict complexes
 - D. High-rise buildings
3. How can tourists virtually walk through time in Hanoi?
 - A. Going to the park
 - B. Dating back time
 - C. Enjoying entertainment facilities
 - D. Visiting historical buildings
4. Which of the following illustrates the modernity of Hanoi?
 - A. The popularity of commodities sold in the street
 - B. The sights of encompassing streets
 - C. The sights of visibility
 - D. The prevalence of high-rise buildings and entertainment complexes
5. Which of the following statements is **not** true of Hanoi?
 - A. There are a wide variety of choices for tourists.
 - B. Taichi is still practiced by old generations.
 - C. Some historical buildings were built a long time ago.
 - D. Traditional values are forgotten.

IX. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE IN HUE

The Complex of Hue Monuments is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is located in the city of Hue in central Vietnam. Hue was founded as the Viet Nam capital city by Gia Long, the first king of the Nguyen Dynasty in 1802. It held this position for thirteen Nguyen kings until 1945.

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The massive complex features hundreds of monuments and ruins, such as the Forbidden Purple City, once the residence of the royal family and badly damaged during the Vietnam War, the Imperial City, royal tombs, the flag tower, pagodas, temples, a library and museum.

Hue, located on the banks of the Huong River, (also known as the Perfume River) is about a hundred kilometers north of Da Nang. Among the most impressive monuments in this former grand imperial capital are the Ngo Mon Gate of the Imperial City which once was exclusively used by the royal family and their servants and soldiers, the tomb of Emperor Minh Mang as well as the tomb of Emperor Tu Duc. In fact, many of the monuments surrounding the royal buildings were constructed in the early 19th century and were modeled after Beijing's Forbidden City. The wall that surrounds the citadel is six metres high and two and a half kilometers long.

The historical complex is known not only for its rich architecture but also for its beautiful landscape setting. Overall, the site is quite spectacular. Avoid Hue between October and December as it gets most of its rain from the northeast monsoon during that period. This small city is also famous for its Imperial-style cuisine.

1. The Complex of Hue Monuments
 - A. has its buildings built during the reign of King Gia Long
 - B. is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site
 - C. was built by thirteen Nguyen kings from 1802 to 1945
 - D. is located on the left bank of the Perfume River
2. The Hue Citadel needs the work of restoration because of
 - A. the northeast monsoon
 - B. its rich architecture
 - C. the period from 1802 to 1945
 - D. the damage during the war
3. All of the following are mentioned as features of the Hue Citadel EXCEPT
 - A. the Temple of Literature
 - B. the royal tombs
 - C. a library and museum
 - D. the flag tower

4. We can infer from the passage that
- the royal tombs were built for each emperor in the Imperial City
 - the Forbidden Purple City might be considered a smaller model of Beijing's Forbidden City
 - the Imperial City is located in the Forbidden Purple City
 - the wall that surrounds the citadel is as big as the Great Wall in China
5. All of the following are advantages of Hue EXCEPT
- the waterway of the Perfume River
 - the art of cooking
 - the last three months of the year
 - its beauty of natural setting

X. Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice.

- The plan hasn't been approved by the Government.
The Government.....
- They paid him very well for his efforts.
He
- Students should study environment problems at school.
Environment problems
- Governments have constantly ignored important issues due to economic reasons.
Important.....
- At school teachers advise students about pollution and its prevention.
Students
- Parents must teach their children what to do about rubbish.
Children

- In developed countries people are recycling glass, paper, metal and even plastic.
Glass, paper,.....
- Mothers should teach children not to throw litter in the streets.
Children
- Last year several nations held a meeting to discuss environmental problems.
A meeting
- Organizations like Greenpeace are giving people leaflets about what to do to protect the environment.
People.....

XI. Rewrite the following sentences using the impersonal passive

- Many people believe that the climate is changing.
.....
- They claim that this diamond is the largest in the world.
.....
- The treasure is thought to date from the 13th century.
.....
- Ancient people thought that the stars would fall on the ground.
.....
- They expect that tax increases will be announced in tomorrow's budget.
.....

XII. Choose the best sentence that can be made from the cues given.

- The repairs/ believe/ finish.
 - The repairs is believed to have been finished.
 - The repairs is believe to have been finished.
 - The repairs are believed to have been finished.
 - The repairs are believed to been finished.

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2. My Dad/ suggest/ I/ learn/ Spanish.
 A. My Dad suggest that I should learn Spanish.
 B. My Dad suggested that I should learn Spanish.
 C. My Dad suggested that I learns Spanish.
 D. My Dad suggested that I'm learning Spanish.
3. You/ suggest/ dentist/ me?
 A. Can you suggest good dentist me?
 B. Can you suggest a good dentist me?
 C. Can you who suggest a good dentist to me?
 D. Can you suggest a good dentist to me?
4. Children/ say/ afraid/ ghosts.
 A. Children are say to be afraid of ghosts.
 B. Children are said be afraid of ghosts.
 C. Children are said to be afraid of ghosts.
 D. Children said to afraid of ghosts.
5. He/ believe/ have/ affair.
 A. He is believed to have been having an affair.
 B. He is believe to have been having an affair.
 C. He believe to have been having an affair.
 D. He is believed to have having an affair.

Unit
6

VIET NAM: THEN AND NOW

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

- Past perfect
- Adjective + to infinitive | Adjective+ that - clause

Phonetics

- Stress on all the words in sentences

GRAMMAR

I. PAST PERFECT (QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH)

1. Form (cấu trúc)

Khẳng định:

Subject + had + verb (past participle)

Phủ định:

Subject + had not/ hadn't + verb (past participle)

Nghị vấn:

Had + subject + verb (past participle)...?

UNIT 6: VIET NAM: THEN AND NOW

2. Usage (Cách dùng)

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành được dùng để diễn đạt:

a. *Hành động xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ.*

Ex: He had finished his work before lunchtime.

b. *Hành động xảy ra và kết thúc trước một hành động quá khứ khác (hành động xảy ra trước dùng past perfect, hành động xảy ra sau dùng past simple.)*

Ex: When I got up this morning, my father had already left.

By the time I met you I had worked in that company for five years.

II. ADJECTIVE + TO INFINITIVE AND ADJECTIVE+ THAT- CLAUSE

1. Form (cấu trúc)

a.

It + be + adjective + to-infinitive

Ex: It's very kind of you to help me.

b.

Subject + be + adjective + to-infinitive

Ex: She was afraid to face with this scandal.

c.

S + be + adjective + that-clause

Ex: I was aware that this exam was very important.

UNIT 6: VIET NAM: THEN AND NOW

2. Usage (Cách dùng)

a. *It + be + Tính từ + to - nguyên mẫu được sử dụng để nhấn mạnh thông tin bằng cách mang nó ra phía trước mệnh đề. Chúng ta có thể thêm for/of + danh từ/ đại từ.*

Ex: It is necessary (for you) to know about your country's history.
Việc hiểu về lịch sử nước mình là rất cần thiết

b. *Chủ ngữ + be + tính từ + to - nguyên mẫu được dùng để diễn tả cảm xúc, sự tự tin hoặc lo lắng... Các tính từ có thể là:*

happy	hạnh phúc, vui	pleased	vui lòng
glad	vui	relieved	thanh thản
sorry	lấy làm tiếc	sure	chắc chắn
certain	chắc chắn, nhất định	confident	tự tin
convinced	tin chắc	annoyed	khó chịu
afraid	lo sợ	astonished	ngạc nhiên
aware	nhận thức	conscious	ý thức

Ex: I was happy to hear from you.

Tôi đã rất vui khi nghe tin từ cậu.

c. *Chủ ngữ + be + tính từ + that - mệnh đề được sử dụng để diễn đạt cảm xúc (glad, pleased, relieved, sorry), tự tin hoặc lo lắng (certain, sure, confident, convinced, afraid, annoyed, astonished, aware, conscious).*

Ex: I was glad that you gained the scholarship.

Tôi rất vui khi cậu nhận được học bổng.

UNIT 6: VIET NAM: THEN AND NOW

EXERCISES

I. PHONETICS

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>passed</u> | B. <u>realized</u> | C. <u>wished</u> | D. <u>touched</u> |
| 2. A. <u>airports</u> | B. <u>suitcases</u> | C. <u>things</u> | D. <u>calculators</u> |
| 3. A. <u>because</u> | B. <u>nurse</u> | C. <u>horse</u> | D. <u>purpose</u> |
| 4. A. <u>throughout</u> | B. <u>although</u> | C. <u>right</u> | D. <u>enough</u> |
| 5. A. <u>justice</u> | B. <u>service</u> | C. <u>practice</u> | D. <u>advice</u> |

2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. disagree | B. studying | C. wonderful | D. shopkeeper |
| A. poisonous | B. manager | C. recipe | D. recommend |
| A. history | B. medical | C. uniforms | D. refugee |
| A. calculator | B. introduce | C. desperate | D. questioning |
| A. unemployed | B. afternoon | C. overweight | D. parallel |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect or Past Simple.

- She (live) in London before she (go) to The United States.
- After they (eat) the shellfish, they (begin) to feel sick.
- If you (listen) to me, you would have got the job.
- Julie (arrive / already) at the station when I (get) there.
- When we (finish) dinner, we (go) out.
- The garden (be) dead because it (be) dry all summer.
- Sorry I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here.

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- I (take) the book back to the library when I (read) it.
- The house was very quiet when I (get) home. Everybody (go) out for dinner.
- After she (fill) the basket, she (go) to the check out.
- Yesterday morning I (remember) the answer to the question Bob (ask) me the night before, so I (phone) him.
- Last night, I (go) to Jim's room and (knock) on the door but there (be) no answer. Either he (go) out or he (not want) to see anyone.
- Angela asked me how to use the photocopier. She (never/ use) it before, so she (not/ know) what to do.
- Two days ago I (meet) an old friend who I (not see) for years.
- Karen (not want) to come to the cinema with us because she (already see) the film.

2. Add a sentence with the past perfect, using the notes

- Claire looked very suntanned when I saw her last week.
She had just been on holiday. (just/ be on holiday)
- We rushed to the station, but we were too late.
..... (the train/ just/ go)
- I didn't have an umbrella, but that didn't matter.
..... (the rain/ stop)
- When I got to the concert hall, they wouldn't let me in.
..... (forget/ my ticket)
- Someone got the number of the car the raiders used.
..... (steal/ it/ a week before)

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6. I was really pleased to see Rachel again yesterday.
..... (not see/ her/ for ages)
7. Luckily, the flat didn't look too bad when my parents called in.
..... (just/ clean/ it)
8. The boss invited me to lunch yesterday, but I had to refuse the invitation.
..... (already/ eat/ my sandwiches)
9. The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous.
..... (never/ fly/ before)
10. We rushed to the cinema last night, but we were too late.
..... (the film/ already/ begin)

3. Each sentence has one verb in the wrong tense. Cross and correct them.

1. It was lucky that we ~~have decided~~ to buy our tickets in advance.
had decided.
2. I was pleased to see my old friends last week as we didn't see each other since we finished our course
3. We have to wait for hours at the airport because the bad weather had delayed all the flights.
4. We missed our train, so by the time we reached the theater, the play ended and the audience was leaving the theater.
5. At the end of their meal they found they couldn't pay the bill because they didn't bring any money with them.
6. The children were thrilled when they unwrapped the electric toys, but when they discovered that nobody bought a battery they were very disappointed.
7. When I came out of the cinema I had found that a thief had taken my car

UNIT 6: VIET NAM: THEN AND NOW

radio.

8. At first the authorities thought the athlete had been taking drugs, but they soon realized they mixed up the results of the tests.
9. When the film star came into the restaurant I didn't recognize her because I didn't see any of her film.
10. When we reached the city center we couldn't find a parking space, so we had decided to go by bus the next time.

4. Fill in each blank with one adjective from the box.

nervous	eager	practical	necessary
difficult	good	hopeless	romantic

1. The boy was too to speak. He became breathless.
2. They were to get a place in the kindergarten for their small girl because they couldn't get the application form.
3. It is for parents to have a lot of children at present.
4. It is not to cook a lot of food for Tet because we can have good food all year round.
5. Everyone was to go to the market on day near Tet.
6. It is very to go around the city centre by bike.
7. It is for you to take cycling as a type of exercise because it brings many benefits.
8. It is to cycle your bike along a road on the coast Nha Trang, breathing fresh air and enjoying the salty taste of the sea.

5. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. He was amazed the truth. (discover)
2. She was anxious her new job. (start)
3. We were delighted to the wedding. (invite)

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4. I am sorry you that the tickets are sold out. (tell)
5. She is afraid of in public. (speak)
6. He was proud of the marathon. (complete)
7. He is accustomed to his own office. (have)
8. The researcher was excited about to Africa. (go)
9. He was eager (begin)
10. You were lucky such an opportunity. (have)

6. Rewrite the following sentences using "It + be + adjective + (of/for + noun/pronoun)"

1. She was brave to spend the night in the old house alone.
.....
2. Such a wonderful performance was interesting to hear.
.....
3. You were very kind to give presents to street children before the new school year.
.....
4. They were unreasonable to complain about the exam results.
.....
5. Waiting in a long line of traffic is annoying.
.....
6. Wearing uniforms at our school is necessary.
.....
7. Giving me the last of her cake was nice.
.....

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8. Doing this project in 24 hours is impossible.
.....
9. Taking a break twice a day is important.
.....
10. Working on your own project is possible.
.....

7. Create one sentence by combining each pair of sentences using *subject + be + adjective + that-clause*.

1. The rain had finally stopped. We were relieved.
.....
2. Hanoians can soon travel on the skytrain. They are very eager about that.
.....
3. Michelle's puppy has been acting strange lately. She is aware of it.
.....
4. His short story will win first place in the writing competition. He is confident about it.
.....
5. The weather for Tet turns out to be so nice. Everyone is pleased about it.
.....
6. Viet Nam has so many magnificent natural wonders. I am amazed.
.....
7. I can grow up and live in a time of peace. I am blessed.
.....
8. She had to read twenty books for her literature class. She was overwhelmed.
.....

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9. Mark stole my money. I am convinced about it.

.....

10. Her piano skills had improved so much in a short time. Her mother was astonished about that.

.....

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

LIFESTYLES: PAST AND PRESENT

From the 20th to the 21st century, there have been significant changes in the majority of countries around the world. Substantial differences are evident between the way we live today, and the way we lived a century ago. Viet Nam is no exception although there are some aspects of life in Viet Nam that are similar to the way of life of the twentieth century.

Living in Viet Nam today differs greatly from the lifestyle of 100 years ago. People in the past mainly worked in agriculture whereas today there are significantly fewer people working in this sector of the economy. These days, by comparison, people are more likely to be employed in manufacturing and tourism than in the rice fields. Moreover, Viet Nam, which was traditionally agricultural, is transforming into an entirely different country. While agriculture is still an important component of the Vietnamese economy, other enterprises are accounting for an increasing amount of economic activity.

However, along with the differences, similarities also exist. The Vietnamese have kept many of the characteristics of their forefathers. The Vietnamese people are as friendly today as they were in the past. This is best illustrated in the way they welcome foreigners. Moreover, the determination of the people of Viet Nam has not changed. The Vietnamese work collectively and happily towards the development of their country.

UNIT 6: VIET NAM: THEN AND NOW

To conclude, while there are differences in past and present lifestyles, there are important similarities. Although Viet Nam has changed in many ways, there always have been, and always will be, the friendly welcoming smiles of the Vietnamese people.

1. Viet Nam has had significant changes
A. for one hundred years B. from the 20th century
C. in the 20th century D. in the 21st century
2. Nowadays, more people work in
A. agricultural section B. foreign enterprises
C. the rice fields D. manufacturing and tourism
3. We can infer from the passage that
A. a lot of people work in agriculture
B. many people work in accounting
C. the majority of population works in manufacturing
D. Viet Nam has kept the same lifestyles
4. All of the following are traditional features of the Vietnamese EXCEPT
A. the hospitality to strangers B. the friendly welcoming smiles
C. the entirely different country D. the determination to build the country
5. The word "collectively" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
A. very common B. the same as
C. owned by a group D. as a group

2. Read the following text and then choose from the list A-G given below the best phrase to fill each of the spaces. Each correct phrase may only be used once. Two of the suggested answers do not fit at all:

- A to be narrowed down to
B. has be replaced by a strong sense of individuality
C. play the most important roles
D. have lots of children and grandchildren

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- E. has been maintained and advocated
F. give birth to as many boys as possible
G. in order to make family relations more equal

In Viet Nam's traditional society, a typical family has three or four generations living under the same roof. With the view of "fortunes", many families want to (1) Influenced by Confucianism and the feudal view of male preference, men (2) in family and always have final say.

Since reunification, the State of Viet Nam has adopted a number of legal documents, notably Law on Marriage and Family, (3) Different measures have also been taken to raise the awareness of the public and change the obsolete attitude, ensure gender equality and fight for the legitimate rights of women.

Today, Vietnamese family size tends (4) two or three generations. Most couples have only two children. The advocacy for men's superiority over women is weakening and gradually being eliminated. However the time-honoured tradition of "respect for the elderly and love for the children" (5) in each and every Vietnamese family

3. Read the text below and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each space.

In Viet Nam nowadays, most companies spend a large proportion of their budgets persuading us to buy their products, and it is their (1) executives who have to decide how to make consumers aware of new products. To do this, they usually set up an advertising (2) of some kind. Generally (3) a new product involves TV and radio commercials, and there may also be large advertisements on (4) along motorways and major roads. In the past, companies employed people to sell the product (5) but nowadays there is a far more popular technique which uses the telephone. Staff in large call centers telephone potential (6) tell them about the product and try to convince them that it is worth buying. Another technique is to (7) the

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new product by post. The company sends colourful (8) to every house even though people haven't asked for them. They are so unpopular that people call them (9) mail - and even though they may contain free (10) or discount vouchers, many people just put them straight into the rubbish bin!

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. selling | B. publicity | C. marketing | D. propaganda |
| 2. A program | B. campaign | C. approach | D. operation |
| 3. A. starting | B. commencing | C. launching | D. beginning |
| 4. A. hoardings | B. boards | C. displays | D. screens |
| 5. A. in person | B. to face | C. at hand | D. on show |
| 6. A. shoppers | B. investors | C. buyers | D. customers |
| 7. A. promote | B. sponsor | C. support | D. demonstrate |
| 8. A. catalogues | B. prospectuses | C. reviews | D. journals |
| 9. A. rubbish | B. garbage | C. junk | D. waste |
| 10. A. samples | B. tests | C. pieces | D. bits |

WRITING

1. Write complete sentences, using the words/ phrases given in their correct forms. You can add some more necessary words, but you have to use all the words given.

- It/ important/ you/ honest/ say/ what/ you/ think.
.....
- We/ have/ positive attitude/ other family members.
.....
- We/ treat/ other family members/ best friends.
.....
- It/ necessary/ you/ show/ love/ small ways/ every day.
.....

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5. We/ praise/ accomplishments/ and/ strengths/ other family members.
.....
6. We/ remember/ and/ celebrate/ birthdays/ other members/ extended family.
.....
7. You/ spend time/ other members/ have close relationships.
.....
8. We/ accept/ differences/family members/ and/ we/ look/ common interests.
.....

2. Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. My father managed a small business in the city but he doesn't any more.
My father
2. In spite of the heat in the afternoon, we decided not to go for a swim.
Although
3. He couldn't come to the party because he had an exam.
Since
4. It was a good film. Everybody enjoyed it.
It was such
5. The place is very crowded. We won't be able to see him.
The place is so
6. Lan went to school after saying goodbye to her parents.
After Lan
7. He was so brave that he ran after the thief to get the bag back.
It was

UNIT 6: VIET NAM: THEN AND NOW

8. The number of Vietnamese students studying overseas has increased considerably.
There has

9. I am interested to know that he's going to invest in Viet Nam.
It is

10. There will be a lot of difficulties in persuading them to leave early.
It will be very

3. Write a paragraph in about 100 120 words about how you think life would be in 50 years.



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TEST FOR UNIT 6

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. compartment | B. pedestrian | C. convenience | D. fascinate |
| 2. A. significant | B. population | C. astonishment | D. cooperative |
| 3. A. elevate | B. popular | C. tolerant | D. equipment |
| 4. A. environment | B. technology | C. agriculture | D. associate |
| 5. A. nuclear | B. freedom | C. certain | D. exporter |

II. Choose the best answer.

- I dinner when my parents came home.
A. eat B. had eaten
C. am eating D. ate
- I'm still looking a job but I hope to find something soon.
A. to B. for
C. on D. at
- It was a nice day, so we decided for a walk.
A. go B. went
C. going D. to go
- Does anybody fancy for a walk on the beach with me?
A. go B. went
C. going D. to go
- I wish that dog would stop barking. It's driving me
A. mad B. angry
C. waiting D. upset
- Please take your time. I don't mind
A. wait B. waited
C. waiting D. to wait

- The book was so funny. It made me out loud.
A. laugh B. laughing
C. laughed D. to laugh
- less meat is better for the environment.
A. Eat B. Ate
C. Eating D. To eat
- On their blind date, they arranged each other at the bar.
A. meet B. met
C. meeting D. to meet
- She can't stand people karaoke late at night.
A. sing B. sang
C. singing D. to sing
- Our teacher recommends for at least ten minutes a day at home to improve our vocabulary.
A. read B. reads
C. reading D. to read
- I passed the test because I a lot to prepare for it.
A. study B. had studied
C. have studied D. studied
- Before airplanes were invented, trips across the world much longer and more difficult.
A. had been B. were
C. have been D. was
- She is that the puppy has grown so much in 2 months.
A. astonish B. astonished
C. astonishing D. astonishes
- It was reported that five people in the car crash.
A. had been injures B. were injured
C. have been injured D. injured

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16. She suggests to protect the environment.
A. recycle B. recycling
C. recycled D. to recycle
17. My has grown up without the experience of a world war.
A. generation B. destine
C. system D. children
18. We need to make people more aware these problems.
A. to B. of C. that D. about
19. When we arrived at the station, the train
A. has gone B. would go
C. went D. had gone
20. The government is running a campaign to promote adult
A. literature B. illiteracy
C. literacy D. sense

III. Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect tense, past simple tense or past perfect tense.

1. The Smiths (spend) two days in Ha Noi before they (travel) to Sa Pa last week.
2. His bicycle wasn't there because someone (take) it without asking him.
3. My brother (not call) us since he (move) to Ho Chi Minh City last month.
4. Why your father (lock) all the windows before he went to bed?
5. Tom (break) his leg after he (fall) off through the rock.
6. Nam (not know) who the man was. He (not see) him before in his life.

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7. In a surprise move, the Prime Minister (resign) last night.
8. Jane didn't want any dinner. She (eat) already.
9. When she (come) into the hall, everyone (start) cheering.
10. After they (eat) all the food, they (pick) up their bags and left.
11. I thought I would get to the restaurant first, but Jim (arrive) before me.
12. During the previous week, I (go) to the gym every morning.
13. By the time I (get) back to the bathroom, the bath (overflow)
14. The boy told me that he (lose) his train ticket and (not/ know) how he would get home.
15. I was just about to leave when I (remember) my briefcase.

IV. Give the correction of the word in CAPITALS to complete each of the following sentences.

1. In my opinion, a good doctor is always to his SYMPATHY patients.
2. We are proud that our country has become one of the world EXPORT largest rice.
3. These are the most..... shoes I have ever worn. COMFORT I like them very much.
4. There has been a increase in high-rise buildings CONSIDER over the last five years.
5. We really like the photo in the school's 70th anniversary. EXHIBIT
6. Nowadays it is easy to get to the areas by tram. SUBURB
7. Our country became totally in 1975 after DEPEND decades of fighting for freedom.

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8. We have lived in an family for over twenty years. **EXTENSION**
9. The number of private cars on the roads has increased **DRAMATIC**
..... since 2010.
10. All of us were to hear that he had passed the **RELIEF**
driving test at the fourth attempt.

V. Choose the underlined word or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentence that needs correcting

1. My classmates were curious to seeing the straw hats of ancient people in the museum.
A B C D
2. There had not be any tram systems in Ha Noi before 1900.
A B C D
3. It is lucky to you to live in such a warm home with your extended family.
A B C D
4. Tom said that he had been very excited visiting Ha Long Bay for the first time in 2005.
A B C D
5. The country has significant changed since we came here in 2007.
A B C D
6. All of us are astonished that life in the countryside to improve a lot.
A B C D
7. By the time she left the shop, she spent all of her money on clothes.
A B C D
8. When I was eating snacks someone had knocked on the door.
A B C D

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VI. Form sentences with the simple past and the past perfect using the cues.

1. I/ see/ that/ the windows/ be broken.
.....
2. I/ look at/ the garden/ that/ become/ overgrown.
.....
3. I/ hear/ the squeaking/ of the door/ that / fall off.
.....
4. Vines/ grow/ on the walk/ where/ I / stand.
.....
5. There/be/ water damage/ because/ roof/ cave in.
.....

VII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question

In the old days, Vietnamese roads were seen with bicycles and a few trucks. Now they are full of a variety of vehicles. The Vietnamese carry a huge load of a variety of goods up to over one hundred kilograms, especially during the war.

Time has gone by and fewer bikes are visible in the street. In big cities, many people think that bicycles belong to the inferior classes and seem unfashionable. That is why people often find it hard psychologically and physically to park their bikes when going to a modern cafe or shopping malls.

Motorbikes are the main mode of transport in Viet Nam, with 24 million of them in a country of 87 million people in 2009, one of the highest ratios in the world. More motorbikes of all brands have dominated the road. The mobility which motorbikes provide is so crucial to workers in big cities. Some youths try to show off with expensive motorbikes of famous brands. Almost anything can be transported on a motorcycle. The loads include baskets of fruits, tree trunks,

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live pigs, flocks of live ducks and stacked crates of raw eggs. Two thirds of Viet Nam's populations of 85 million are under 30, and the motorcycle has become the center of youth culture.

1. Nowadays, bicycles

- A. become more visible in the streets
- B. are looked down on by some people
- C. are used in the war
- D. can't be parked outside a modern cafe

2. The most important thing that makes motorbikes become the most popular means of transport in big cities may be that

- A. the Vietnamese often carry a huge load of a variety of goods
- B. a large number of young people own motorbikes
- C. there are expensive motorbikes with famous brands
- D. young people can easily around in big cities by motorbike

3. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT that

- A. the density of bicycles is still high
- B. Viet Nam has one of the highest vehicle densities in the world
- C. motorbikes are very popular among young people
- D. bicycle was used as a means of transportation during the war

4. We can infer from the passage that

- A. there are some regulations about transport by motorbike
- B. expensive motorbikes of famous brands are dominating the road
- C. the majority of Viet Nam's population is young
- D. cycling has become fashionable recently

5. The word "dominated" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. controlled over a place
- B. blocked a place
- C. been the most obvious
- D. played a role

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VIII. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Seventy percent of people in Viet Nam live in rural areas. Most of these people (1) their living by caring for farm animals like pigs. Other common jobs are crop farming and fishing. For many of these farmers and fishermen, animal and plant waste is still a problem.

Many women and children cook meals using traditional cooking fuels. They also spend many hours (2) wood and other materials to burn. This process takes time and also uses a lot of natural resources. Moreover, they suffer the same health (3) Cooking was a difficult and dangerous job. The kitchen was smoky, and the black ash would make people cough, and (4) pain in the eyes.

But a biogas system can (5) all of these problems! It can turn animal or plant waste (6) valuable resources such as cooking fuel, electricity and plant fertilizer. First, an expert must build a system of pipes and tanks. This biogas system contains and manages the decaying process of animal or plant waste. To use the biogas system, a farmer must move animal waste into a pipe with water. These pipes bring the waste to a tank (7) in the ground. This tank is called a bio-digester. Air cannot enter this tank. In this contained environment, natural bacteria decays the waste material. (8) the waste decays in the bio-digester, it (9) two things biogas and slurry. The biogas rises to the top of the tank. The pressure from the gas pushes the liquid slurry into (10) Now people can use both the biogas and the slurry.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. earn | B. look for | C. do | D. take |
| 2. A. collecting | B. looking | C. keeping | D. controlling |
| 3. A. businesses | B. importance | C. concerns | D. involvements |
| 4. A. bring | B. cause | C. make | D. hurt |
| 5. A. match | B. deal | C. solve | D. delete |
| 6. A. to | B. in | C. at | D. into |
| 7. A. bury | B. burying | C. being buried | D. buried |
| 8. A. Because | B. As | C. Although | D. Moreover |
| 9. A. gets | B. brings | C. produces | D. makes |
| 10. A. the tank | B. another tank | C. the same tank | D. no tank |

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

Today, walking around Ha Noi or Ho Chi Minh City, you can easily see the image of a Vietnamese kid eating KFC-styled chicken, drinking Coca Cola and watching Disney Channel. On Vietnamese channels premiere a lot of Korean, Chinese, American films. English songs appear in iPods or MP3 players of many teenagers. All shows the tremendous effects of globalization on Vietnamese life, especially Vietnamese culture.

Globalization does bring convenience and comfort to Vietnamese people. Now we can enjoy goods and services with high quality and competitive prices as many foreign companies join our market. Advances in communication help eradicate geographic borders among countries and therefore connect our world. Especially, globalization shortens the long-standing distance among different cultures. For example, right here in Viet Nam, we can watch latest movies made in Hollywood; we can read famous books written by authors from US, UK, EU, Japan, China... We can see the appearance of restaurants serving Thai, Italian, Japanese, American, Latin American food in big cities. Moreover, globalization is fast and useful ways to present Vietnamese culture to the whole world.

However, that does not means globalization does no harm to the culture of our country. One of the most concerning problems caused by globalization is the dominance of foreign culture on Vietnamese life. Simply put, people lose their traditional values and begin to identify with the culture of dominant nations. Perhaps, the most apparent and serious effect is language. Our Vietnamese language is facing "severe competition" from other languages, especially English.

- Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one effect of globalization on Vietnamese life?
 - Traditional cuisine
 - Foreign movies
 - English songs
 - Local crafts
- The word "premiere" in the first paragraph probably means
 - appear on the screen
 - be shown in an exhibition
 - become popular and accepted
 - be made for somebody to see

- The word "However" at the beginning of the last paragraph is used to
 - give an example of the judgment mentioned earlier
 - introduce a new but different idea
 - confirm what has been said above
 - present something urgent and significant
- According to the writer, the problem that the Vietnamese language is facing is
 - easily noticed
 - hardly existing
 - simply linguistic
 - rarely problematic
- What might be the writer's attitude in the passage?
 - Positive
 - Negative
 - Both positive and negative
 - Neither positive nor negative

X. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in the brackets.

- The bus left at 9 o'clock and we arrived just after that (when)

.....
- We all enjoyed the walk even though it was very windy. (in spite of)

.....
- Yesterday David drove a car for the first time (before)

.....
- She's never been to a pottery museum before. (first time)

.....
- I have an appointment with Josh at 5 o'clock. (meet)

.....
- When did you break your leg? (How long)

.....

UNIT 6: VIET NAM: THEN AND NOW

7. I lost the game and it was my first time. (never)

.....

8. We were told not to go out. We still went out. (although)

.....

9. They started going out together in 2015. (for)

.....

10. I'm not hungry. I ate something on my way home. (already)

.....

KEYS

KEY / ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 1

I. PHONETICS

1.

1. B

2. C

3. D

4. C

5. B

2.

1. D

2. C

3. A

4. B

5. C

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1.

1. carving

2. drum

3. lantern

4. painting

5. silk

6. conical hat

7. pottery

8. knitting

9. lacquerware

10. marble sculpture

2.

1. knitting

2. lacquerware

3. sculpture

4. moulding

5. weave

6. conical

7. over

8. artisan

9. embroidered

10. casting

3.

1. products

2. traditional

3. activities

4. skillfully

5. woven

6. painting

7. memorable

8. artisans

4.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------------|---------------|--------|
| 1. so | 2. because | 3. but | 4. However | 5. and |
| 6. therefore | 7. because | 8. but | 9. or | 10. so |
| 11. or | 12. but | 13. However- and | 14. Therefore | 15. so |

5.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. so that | 2. because | 3. while | 4. although | 5. because |
| 6. as soon as | 7. Although | 8. so that | 9. Before | 10. while |

6.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 2. stay in | 3. pay ... back | 4. fall over | 5. lie down |
| 6. get off | 7. come back | 8. get on | 9. take ... back |
| 10. go away | 11. throw away | 12. cross ... out | 13. turn ... up |
| 14. go off | 15. put off | | |

7.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2. keep up | 3. run out | 4. see ... off | 5. look after |
| 6. broke down | 7. try on | 8. look ... up | 9. take ... off |
| 10. turn ... off | 11. turn up | 12. gave up | |

8.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--------|----------|-------------|
| 1. down | 2. for - away | 3. on | 4. down | 5. on |
| 6. up | 7. on | 8. up | 9. after | 10. forward |
| 11. after | 12. into | 13. up | 14. out | 15. off |

9.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B | 5. D |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. B | 9. A | 10. A |
| 11. A | 12. A | 13. C | 14. B | 15. C |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1.

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

2.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. A | 9. C | 10. C |

IV. WRITING

1.

- When my grandma was young, she wove carpets for a living.
- In cold areas, mums usually knit gloves for their children when it is school time.
- I did not know how they could mould the clay into difficult shapes.
- Look over there! The eggshells are carved exquisitely.
- I think only men can cast iron because it is heavy and hard work.

2.

- Even though I've taken the pill, I'm no better.
- I told the absolute truth but no one would believe me.
- He didn't notice the sign though it was right in front of him.
- Jason leant back and closed his eyes because he was very tired.
- I'm learning French and I like it.
- Tim is sleeping, so you can't speak to him at the moment.
- He wore glasses and false beard so that nobody would recognize him.
- Since Nick had nowhere to go, he slept on the park bench.
- He will stay in England for two months more in order that he can perfect his English.
- We have to go shopping today as there is nothing to eat.

3.

Dear Anna,

It's great to know that you're coming to Viet Nam. What a pity you can only spend one day in Ha Noi.

There are so many interesting places in the city, but I think within one day you should be able to visit three places. The first I suggest is Viet

KEYS

Nam National Museum of History. You like history, so it's a must-see place. There's an extensive collection of artifacts tracing Vietnam's history. They are arranged chronologically from primitive life to modern times. The second place is Hoan Kiem Lake. It's one of the symbols of Ha Noi. There you can enjoy the beautiful scenery and visit Ngoc Son Temple. You can also have a look at the Old Quarter. Wander around the old streets and some ancient houses to explore Vietnamese culture.

Conveniently, these places are close to one another, so we can walk around easily.

Tell me when you're coming so I can show you around these places.

Look forward to seeing you soon.

My Anh

TEST FOR UNIT 1

I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. C | 9. B | 10. A |

II.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. paintings | 2. knitted | 3. conical hat | 4. craftsmen | 5. silk |
| 6. pottery | 7. Lacquerware | 8. tailors | 9. carved | 10. mould |

III.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. to attract | 2. produces | 3. decoratively | 4. lovely | 5. traditional |
| 6. woven | 7. talented | 8. remind | 9. history | 10. villagers |

IV.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. put on | 2. get up | 3. goes with | 4. get out off | 5. give up |
| 6. turn off | 7. fill in | 8. called off | 9. set up | 10. turned up |

KEYS

V.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. gets up | 2. set off | 3. live on | 4. look up | 5. Turn on |
| 6. turn off | 7. look after | 8. give up | 9. puts off | 10. takes off |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. D | 4. B | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. A | 9. D | 10. B |
| 11. B | 12. A | 13. D | 14. C | 15. A |
| 16. A | 17. C | 18. A | 19. C | 20. A |

VII.

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

VIII.

- Mai studied hard for the exam so that she could have good marks.
- We need an umbrella since it is raining heavily outside.
- Nick will visit some craft villages after he finishes the Vietnamese course.
- Even though it was very cold outside, we decided to go for a walk in the park.
- The tourists went to Van Phuc village because they wanted to buy some silk.
- They won't buy the new car until they save enough money.
- Take an umbrella with you in case it rains.
- They were reading while their mother was watching TV.
- He had checked every door before he went out today.
- I took a bus home instead of walking as it was getting dark.

IX.

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F | 6. F | 7. T | 8. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

X.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. D | 9. C | 10. A |

UNIT 2

I. PHONETICS

1. 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D
- 2.
- A: Do you know that man?
B: Sorry. I don't know him (W).
 - A: Are you (W) speaking to your sister on the phone?
B: No, I didn't speak to her (S). I'm speaking to my mother.
 - A: Are you (W) working on your essay about city life?
B: I've finished it (S) already.
 - A: Did you (W) ask Nick to show you how to play basketball?
B: No. He (S) offered to help me (S).
 - A: Look. He is leaving home.
B: What about us (S)? Shall we (W) go home too?
 - A: Are you going to give her (W) this present?
B: No, I think you (S) should give it to her (S).
 - A: Did she (W) come to the party last week?
B: Yes. But I didn't see her (S).
 - A: Our mother told us (W) to clean the floor in the afternoon.
B: Clean the floor? No, she didn't tell me (S).

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- 1.
- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. vehicles | 2. wandering | 3. affordable | 4. drawbacks | 5. problems |
| 6. destination | 7. dynamic | 8. popular | 9. busiest | 10. delightful |

- 2.
- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. historic | 2. characterized | 3. financial | 4. location |
| 5. packed | 6. population/ populous | 7. attractions | 8. globe |
| 9. foundation | 10. originally | | |
- 3.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. more peaceful than | 2. nicer than |
| 3. more alike than | 4. more simple/ simpler |
| 5. more relaxed | 6. more confident |
| 7. higher than | 8. more important than |
| 9. wider than | 10. more intelligent |
- 4.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. the most boring | 2. the hottest |
| 3. the most useful | 4. the most confident |
| 5. the richest | 6. The most recently discovered |
| 7. the earliest | 8. the most powerful |
| 9. the cleverest | 10. the most modern |
- 5.
- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. further/ farther | 2. oldest | 3. worse | 4. latest | 5. further |
| 6. last | 7. less | 8. better | 9. best | 10. older |
| 11. elder/ older | 12. least | 13. most | 14. more | 15. worst |
- 6.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. the most famous | 2. the biggest |
| 3. the largest | 4. the most important |
| 5. richer | 6. the best |
| 7. warmer | 8. drier |
| 9. the most beautiful | 10. the worst |
- 7.
- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. take off | 2. pull down | 3. set up | 4. get over |
| 5. turn back | 6. found out | 7. dress up | 8. applied for |
| 9. go on | 10. cheered up | | |
- 8.
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. B | 7. B | 8. C | 9. C | 10. B |

KEYS

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

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1.
1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D
2.
1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. B
3.
1. He likes Central Park where he goes skateboarding.
2. He thinks it is too quiet and boring, and the social life is not good enough for teenagers.
3. She likes going hiking in the mountains in the summer.
4. She likes going snowboarding in the winter.
5. She thinks it is too noisy, too dirty, too crowded and too expensive.

IV. WRITING

1.
1. This train is the most convenient.
2. The kitchen is larger than the living room.
3. You are fitter than I am.
4. The table is as big as the desk.
5. The skirt is more expensive than the dress.
6. Many people think Da Nang City is the cleanest city in Viet Nam.
7. I felt quite interested in the trip to the craft village.
8. My father says no other place in Ha Noi is noisier than the place in which we are living.
9. He is the same as he was in 2000./ He is the same as I last met in 2000.
10. This food is the most delicious I have ever eaten.

KEYS

2.
1. Hoi An is the most beautiful town in Viet Nam.
2. If you get there on a full moon day, all lights are turned off.
3. Only lanterns are hung, and the view is spectacular.
4. It is more fabulous when you stand on the pavement and watch people passing by.
5. Tourists and backpackers (will) have a wonderful time in Hoi An.

3.
There are many drawbacks of living in a big city. Firstly, air pollution is a major problem that urban residents have to face. Air in the city polluted by smoke from motor vehicles and factories can affect people's health seriously. Secondly, crimes happen in the city every day. There are often reports about murders, robberies and thefts. These make life in the city unsafe. Thirdly, cost of living in metropolitans is very high. Housing, food and public services in the city are expensive, which causes difficulty for poor people and low-paid workers. In conclusion, people living in the city have to deal with lots of disadvantages to survive.

TEST FOR UNIT 2

- I.
1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D
- II.
1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. B
- III.
1. unaffordable 2. liveable 3. fun 4. dirty 5. noisy
- IV.
1. D 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A
6. D 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. D
11. C 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. A
16. C 17. B 18. A 19. A 20. C

KEYS

V.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. A | 4. B | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. B | 10. A |

VI.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. affordable | 2. cheerful | 3. reliable | 4. multicultural |
| 5. easy | 6. neighbouring | 7. fascinating | 8. populous |

VII.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. on with | 2. down | 3. up | 4. forward to | 5. up to |
| 6. over | 7. down | 8. up | 9. off | 10. round/ around |

VIII.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. city | 2. covers |
| 3. southern | 4. system |
| 5. attractions | 6. products |
| 7. captured | 8. opportunities |
| 9. dangerous | 10. pollution |

IX.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. C | 8. A | 9. C | 10. B |

X.

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

XI.

- I think Ho Chi Minh City is more exciting than Ha Noi.
- No building in this city is taller than the central tower.
- I'm looking forward to seeing my mother in Hanoi.
- Why don't we leave early tomorrow morning?
- Use the stairs because the lift has broken down.
- My mother cooked meals for me despite her being sick.
- They are dying paper so that they can make paper flowers for Tet.
- Our city has five big shopping malls.
- This is the worst hotel that we've ever stayed at.
- Please go on with your work and don't let anything interrupt you.

KEYS

XII.

Sydney is Australia's most exciting city. The history of Australia begins here. In 1788 Captain Arthur Phillips arrived in Sydney with 11 ships and 1624 passengers from Britain (including 770 prisoners). Today there are about 3.6 million people in Sydney. It is the biggest city in Australia, the busiest port in the South Pacific and one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

There are over 20 excellent beaches close to Sydney and its warm climate and cool winter have made it a favorite city for immigrants from overseas. There are three things that make Sydney famous: its beautiful harbour, the Sydney Harbour Bridge, which was built in 1932 and the Sydney Opera House, which has opened in 1973.

UNIT 3

I. PHONETICS

1.

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

2.

- A: Aren't you bored with homework?
B: I am very interested in doing it. Absolutely true!
- A: Is a little bit of stress bad for our study?
B: No. It is good for our study.
- A: Aren't there any parents who want more homework for their children?
B: There are some. I think.
- A: Is there any peer pressure at middle school?
B: There is peer pressure, especially at the end of middle school.
- A: Is it OK with your school uniform?
B: No problem, but the hat is very silly.

KEYS

6. A: Is motivation the key to success in school?
B: Definitely, it is.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. delighted | 2. Adolescence | 3. embarrassed | 4. independent |
| 5. concentrate | 6. confused | 7. tired | 8. angry |
| 9. confident | 10. disappointed | | |

2.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. childhood | 2. relaxed | 3. misunderstood | 4. depression |
| 5. exciting | 6. independence | 7. depressed | 8. frustrated |
| 9. independence | 10. emotional | | |

3.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. C | 9. A | 10. B |

4.

- Mary asked me who I talked to when I had problems.
- Hoa said that she would help her mum cook dinner that night.
- Jack advised me to tell my teacher what had happened.
- Tom asked Mark what time he had come home the night before/ the previous night.
- Mrs. Brown told me not to go to the park when it got dark.
- My teacher asked me what I was most worried about before the exam.
- His mother told him that if he got high scores in his final exam, she would buy him a computer.
- Lan told me her parents were very glad because her sister had passed the entrance exam to go to a top university.
- Hoa said she couldn't sleep the night before because she had felt nervous about the exam.
- Quang said he was so delighted because he had just received a mobile phone from his brother. His brother has just been abroad.

KEYS

5.

- She told me (that) she liked my coat and (she) was looking for one like it herself.
- I warned him he would fall through the ice.
- She said (that) I must/ had to be home by 9 o'clock.
- She told me (that) John left/ had left there an hour before.
- He boasted he easily beat/ had easily beaten everyone else in the race.
- He mentioned he had been spending a lot more time with his children.
- She told me (that) Jim was arriving at their house the next day/ the following day.
- Jim told us (that) we could stay in his house when he was on holiday.
- He told me (that) he had grown those carrots himself.
- She confessed at first she was confused/ had been confused by the question.

6.

- He wanted to know if/ whether Debbie had been working there long.
- She wondered why Maria was crying.
- We wanted to know what kind of holiday Marco had had.
- She wondered if/ whether I studied/ had studied hard for the exam.
- They inquired how long we had both been living there.
- She asked us if/ whether Ted and Alice would be at the party.
- She asked me what I thought/ had thought of the performance the previous day.
- He asked me who I was looking for.
- He asked me if/ whether meals were included in the price.
- I wanted to know how I could solve the problem.

7.

- He invited me/ us to come on a picnic with them.
- He asked me not to tell anybody what happened/ had happened.
- He threatened to resign (if I didn't give him a pay rise).
- He asked to borrow my pencil.
- He promised to finish the work by the end of that week.

6. He advised Andrew to take a break.
7. He reminded me to go to the supermarket after work.
8. He warned me to stay away from him.
9. He volunteered to drive me to the airport (if I couldn't find anyone else).
10. He suggested singing a few songs.

8.

1. Could you tell me when to explain everything to our teacher?
2. Let us decide when to start the project.
3. Could you tell me where to find a good hotel?
4. We must find out what to do next.
5. A good dictionary tells you how to pronounce the words.
6. We are not sure who to meet at the entrance.
7. I don't know what to do to make my mother happy.
8. She wondered how to tell her mother about the stolen bicycle.
9. We are not sure what to do to make our house more beautiful at Christmas.
10. My mother can't decide where to go at summer holidays.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. grades | 2. competition | 3. responsibilities |
| 4. transition | 5. decisions | |

2.

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

3.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. B. have cheated | 2. A. copying | 3. C. what |
| 4. D. common | 5. B. pressure | 6. B. more |
| 7. D. where | 8. C. in | 9. A. ban |
| 10. C. to know | | |

IV. WRITING

1.

1. They asked me what I thought about teenagers who dyed their hair.
2. Jane advised Andrew to look for a new job.
3. Mike thanked me/us for inviting him to my/ our birthday party.
4. Mr Forest admitted making/ having made a mistake in the calculations.
5. Sarah insisted on paying for the meal.
6. Neil suggested going to Paris for the weekend.
7. Jim guaranteed to get me/ us there in good time.
8. Kate apologized (to me/ us) for not coming to visit me/ us the previous summer./ the summer before.
9. They promised to organize the Christmas party.
10. Dane congratulated me on winning the championship.

2.

1. We should use a planner to keep track of assignments and homework.
2. When we finish each assignment, we can have a feeling of accomplishment.
3. It might be a good idea to have a quiet place to study.
4. We should also start doing homework earlier than later in the day.
5. It might help to consider joining study clubs or take part in activities after school.

TEST FOR UNIT 3

I.

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

II.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. A | 9. D | 10. C |
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. C | 14. D | 15. B |
| 16. D | 17. D | 18. A | 19. C | 20. A |

KEYS

III.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. to empathize | 2. assured | 3. disappointing |
| 4. to take | 5. to develop | 6. could talk |
| 7. couldn't go | 8. was making | 9. didn't work |
| 10. would want | | |

IV.

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

V.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. careless | 2. stressed | 3. judgment | 4. able |
| 5. teenager | 6. option | 7. activity | 8. motivates |
| 9. underlying | 10. managed | | |

VI.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. empathized | 2. admitted | 3. apologized | 4. promised |
| 5. suggested | 6. congratulated | 7. offered | 8. assured |
| 9. encouraged | 10. complained | | |

VII.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. have | 2. out | 3. been | 4. all |
| 5. of | 6. that/ which | 7. be | 8. will |
| 9. told | 10. were | 11. hadn't | 12. could |

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. A | 9. D | 10. C |

IX.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

KEYS

X.

1. She said that she had been very tired.
2. She told Ben to be careful.
3. She says that she will get herself a drink.
4. He wondered why I hadn't phoned him.
5. He said that he could not drive them home.
6. She asks Peter if he prefers tea or coffee.
7. She asked me where I had spent my holidays the year before.
8. He advised her not to go too far.
9. He wanted to know if we had been shopping.
10. He asks us not to make so much noise.

XI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. C | 4. D | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XII.

There are three common causes of teen's stress. First, it is the constant pressure to do well at school to live up to their parent's aspiration. If a teen is academically strong, then there is a normal pressure to maintain performance, or if he/ she is not good at studies, the pressure increases in order to perform well. Second, it is the social stress. Teens have to learn to interact socially and adjust in this highly complicated world when reaching adolescence and they are confused about what to do. Finally, it is the financial stress. Teens do not have to earn money to feed themselves, but if there is any financial strain in the family, it sometimes becomes difficult for a teen to handle. In short, teen stress may come from three sources above.

KEYS

UNIT 4

I. PHONETICS

1.
1. D 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A
2.
1. B: No. I **did** my homework.
2. B: He **won't**. He did tell us that there will be one text week.
3. B: It **wasn't**. It was only written last year.
4. B: Actually, I **have** seen it twice.
5. B: You **have** been late three times this week, Nick.
6. B: I **did**. But I **didn't** stay long.
7. B: It **doesn't**. It requires a lot of practice to play well.
8. B: I **couldn't**. The teacher **did** speak so fast.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1.
1. keep 2. vendor 3. go on 4. talk 5. a bad habit
6. entertain 7. gap 8. access 9. stories 10. rude
2.
1. imagination 2. punishment 3. Traditionally 4. behaviour
5. attendants 6. childhood 7. inconvenient 8. barefooted
9. polite 10. die

KEYS

3.
1. used to express
3. used to read
5. didn't use to like
7. used to be
9. used to cheer
2. used to pull
4. used to swim
6. used to write
8. used to be
10. used to cook
4.
1. read 2. get up 3. play 4. play 5. have
6. go 7. be 8. play 9. spend 10. have
5.
1. knew 2. weren't playing 3. didn't live 4. had brought
5. wouldn't do 6. were 7. had chosen 8. would give
9. had gone 10. didn't make
6.
1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. D
6. B 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1.
1. expensive 2. poor 3. until 4. landing
5. live 6. transmitted 7. use 8. signals
9. space 10. radio 11. one 12. events
2.
1. (It is) still fresh.
2. (She used to start her day) at 4 o'clock.
3. (She used to) listen to the radio.
4. (They used to sit) by the fire in the sitting room.
5. (She usually) showed him which herbs to use to cure the illness.

KEYS

3.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. A | 8. D | 9. C | 10. A |

IV. WRITING

1.

- Dennis used to smoke a lot.
- Barbara used to stay in Italy./ Barbara used to stay with an Italian family.
- I didn't use to drink coffee in the morning.
- We used to be interested in our work.
- I didn't use to enjoy traveling by train./ I didn't use to like traveling by train./ I used to dislike traveling by train.
- I used to go to the church.
- We used to live in the city./ We didn't use to be happy.
- Mr Micheal used to grow tulips.
- I didn't use to like classical music./ I used to dislike classical music.
- My sister used to be thinner./ My sister used to stay in Paris.

2.

- I did well in math.
- the weather wasn't/ weren't too hot.
- her house was/ were bigger.
- I didn't have to do a lot of homework.
- I could go to the party tonight.
- my father were/ was at home now.
- we were in Wellington.
- it stopped raining.
- I were back to my school days.
- Tim wasn't/ weren't playing music so loud.

KEYS

3.

I grew up in a small town in the northeast of England. It was by the coast, next to the sea. And now I live in London, which is a much, much bigger place compared to where I grew up.

When I was a child, I used to walk everywhere. The town was so small that you could walk from one side to the other and you never really needed a car.

When I was young, mealtimes used to be quite predictable. And we'd eat similar foods every day, consisting of meat, potatoes, root vegetables, whatever was in season at the time. We never used to have very varied meals, whereas now my diet's changed a lot. I don't eat meat anymore. I have a diet that's all about vegetables and fruit. I'm more adventurous in what I eat now than what I did when I was a child.

TEST FOR UNIT 4

I. 1. B

2. B

3. D

4. C

5. D

II.

1. D

2. B

3. C

4. B

5. A

III.

1. B

2. A

3. B

4. C

5. D

6. C

7. A

8. C

9. B

10. A

11. B

12. C

13. B

14. D

15. B

16. B

17. B

18. C

19. A

20. D

IV.

1. A

2. B

3. C

4. B

5. A

6. D

7. D

8. A

9. C

10. C

KEYS

V.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. didn't use to swim | 2. didn't use to watch |
| 3. used to climb | 4. didn't use to buy |
| 5. used to shop | 6. used to put |
| 7. used to make | 8. used to quit |
| 9. used to take | 10. used to last |

VI.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. behavioural | 2. entertaining | 3. eventful | 4. technological |
| 5. traditionally | 6. attendants | 7. illiterate | 8. seniority |
| 9. punishment | 10. occasionally | | |

VII.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. home | 2. unique | 3. houses | 4. historical | 5. characteristics |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. B | 4. A | 5. A |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. B | 9. C | 10. D |

UNIT 5

I. PHONETICS

1.

- A: What are you looking at?
B: Isn't that bird beautiful.
- A: Can I have a ticket to Da Nang, please?
B: A ticket from Da Nang to Ha Noi is VND 800,000.
A: No, I'd like a ticket from Ha Noi to Da Nang.
- A: Was the Complex of Hue Monuments recognized as a World Heritage Site in 1994?
B: No. It was in 1993 not in 1994.

KEYS

- A: What are those people looking for?
B: They are looking for the places that they are interested in.
- A: What was Po Nagar Cham temple complex dedicated to?
B: It was Yang Ino Nagar who Cham people looked up to.
- A: Is this letter from Mary?
B: No, is it not from her, but for her.
- A: Which city is Linh Phuoc Pagoda located in?
B: It is located in Da Lat, a wonderful place to pay a visit to.
- A: What does the project involve the team in?
B: It involves the team in climbing up the mount to rescue the lost climbers we are looking for.

2.

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

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. cathedral | 2. cavern |
| 3. citadel | 4. tomb |
| 5. Hue imperial city | 6. monument |
| 7. pagoda | 8. palace |
| 9. Ha Long Bay | 10. Hoi An Old town |

2.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. cultural | 2. unforgettable | 3. recommended | 4. contestants |
| 5. wooden | 6. recognition | 7. religious | 8. suggestion |
| 9. unforgettable | 10. enjoyment | | |

3.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. citadel | 2. breath taking | 3. pilgrims |
| 4. fortress | 5. caverns | 6. backdrop |

KEYS

4.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. collapsed | 2. was reported |
| 3. reducing | 4. had been limited |
| 5. recognize | |

5.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. It is believed | 2. It is considered |
| 3. It is expected | 4. It is reported |
| 5. It is judged | 6. It is understood |
| 7. It is claimed | 8. It is said |
| 9. It is known | 10. It is thought |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1.

Task 1:

1. It take around 4 hours.
2. It was recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 1994 and in 2000.
3. It is that 1,969 limestone islands of various shapes, sizes, and in different green and amazing colours rise above the sea level in an area of more than 1,500 square kilometers.
4. No, there isn't. There is no best time because Ha Long Bay is attractive and beautiful throughout the four seasons.
5. We must visit the amazing Surprise Cave, the floating fishing village, and see how the locals live.
6. It is Vietnamese people, delicious food, fresh air all day, and sunrise at the bay.

Task 2:

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F | 6. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

KEYS

2.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. A | 4. B | 5. D |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. C | 10. D |

3.

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

IV. WRITING

1.

1. It is said that Ha Long Bay consists of about two thousands islands.
2. It was thought that the temple had been destroyed by a fire.
3. It was been reported that there is an accident on the road to Sa Pa.
4. It is being expected that the park will be recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO next year.
5. It is believed that Son Doong Cave is one of the largest caves in the world.
6. It is believed that twenty large trees were cut down last week.
7. It is said that the new entrance fee to the pagoda is too high.
8. It has been reported that many foreign visitors to Hoi An are from Japan.
9. It is believed that the landslides were caused by recent floods.
10. It has been expected that the rickshaws would be cheaper than taxis.

2.

1. My mother suggested going to Hue that summer holiday./ My mother suggested that we should go to Hue that summer holiday.
2. He suggested booking two return tickets because it would be cheaper./ He suggested that we should book two return tickets because it would be cheaper.
3. She suggested joining efforts to protect the beauty of that citadel./ She suggested that we should join efforts to protect the beauty of that citadel.

KEYS

4. Lena suggested going to Bach Ma National Park the following day./ Lena suggested that we should go to Bach Ma National Park the following day.
5. I suggested designing a poster to advertise the attraction of that old fishing village./ I suggested that we should design a poster to advertise the attraction of that old fishing village.

3.

Dear Hien,

We are having an interesting time in Hoi An. The streets here are so narrow that cars are not allowed to the center of the town. Therefore we have to walk. The houses are very old but beautiful. However, I don't like the way they do business here. It seems that every house has a shop to sell souvenirs and other stuffs. The people are very friendly and helpful. The food looks funny but it tastes quite nice. I haven't bought anything for you. But I will buy you some little colourful lanterns.

See you next week.

Love,

Mathew

4.

The One Pillar Pagoda is located in the western part of Ha Noi, near Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum. It was built in 1049 by Emperor Ly Thai Tong. It has another name Dien Huu which means "long lasting happiness and good luck". It was made of wood on a single stone pillar 1,25m in diameter, in the middle of a lotus pond. It was designed to resemble a lotus blossom. The pagoda used to be the site of an annual royal ceremony on the occasion of Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha. In 1954, the pagoda was destroyed by the French Union forces. It was rebuilt in 1955 with a concrete pillar.

TEST FOR UNIT 5

I.

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

KEYS

II.

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

III.

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C
6. B 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. B
11. A 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. B
16. D 17. D 18. D 19. B 20. D

IV.

1. biodiversity 2. limestone 3. complex 4. setting
5. architectural 6. rickshaw 7. fishing 8. geological

V.

1. A (known) 2. B (controlling) 3. B (should raise)
4. A (said) 5. B (should) 6. B (claimed)
7. A (cycling) 8. B (going)

VI.

1. geological 2. astounding 3. picturesque 4. situated
5. spectacular 6. protective 7. endangered 8. Wooden
9. worthless 10. landscaped

VII.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. D
6. B 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. C

VIII.

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

IX.

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

X.

- The government hasn't approved the plan.
- He was paid very well for his efforts.
- Environment problems should be studied at school.
- Important issues have constantly been ignored by governments due to economic reasons.
- Students are advised about pollution and its prevention (by teachers) at school.
- Children must be taught what to do about rubbish by parents.
- Glass, paper, metal and even plastic are being recycled in developed countries.
- Children should be taught not to throw litter in the streets by mothers.
- A meeting was held last year by several nations to discuss environment problems.
- People are being given leaflets about what to do to protect the environment by organizations like Greenpeace.

XI.

- It is believed that the climate is changing.
- It is claimed that this diamond is the largest in the world.
- It is thought that the treasure is from the 13th century.
- Ancient people thought that the stars would fall on the ground. It was thought that the stars would fall on the ground.
- Tax increases are expected to be announced in tomorrow's budget.

XII.

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

UNIT 6

I. PHONETICS

1.

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

2.

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

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. had lived; went | 2. had eaten; began |
| 3. had listened | 4. had already arrived; got |
| 5. had finished; went | 6. was; had been |
| 7. broke | 8. took; had read |
| 9. got; had gone | 10. had filled; went |
| 11. remembered; had asked; phoned | |
| 12. Went; knocked; was; had gone; didn't want | |
| 13. Had never used; didn't know | |
| 14. met; hadn't seen | |
| 15. didn't want; had already seen | |

2.

- The train had just gone.
- The rain had stopped.
- I had forgotten my ticket.

5. They had stolen it a week before.
6. I hadn't seen her for ages.
7. I had just cleaned it.
8. I had already eaten my sandwiches.
9. He had never flown before.
10. The film had already begun.

3

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2. didn't see ⇒ hadn't seen | 6. bought ⇒ had bought |
| 3. have to ⇒ had to | 7. had found ⇒ found |
| 4. ended ⇒ had ended | 8. mixed ⇒ had mixed |
| 5. didn't bring ⇒ hadn't brought | 9. didn't see ⇒ hadn't seen |
| | 10. had decided ⇒ decided |

4.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. nervous | 2. hopeless | 3. difficult | 4. necessary |
| 5. eager | 6. practical | 7. good | 8. romantic |

5.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. to discover | 2. to start | 3. to be invited | 4. to tell |
| 5. speaking | 6. completing | 7. having | 8. going |
| 9. to begin | 10. to have | | |

6.

1. It was brave of her to spend the night in the old house alone.
2. It was interesting to hear such a wonderful performance.
3. It was very kind of you to give presents to street children before the new school year.
4. It was unreasonable of them to complain about the exam results.
5. It is annoying to wait in a long line of traffic.
6. It is necessary to wear uniforms at our school.
7. It was nice of her to give me the last of her cake.

8. It is impossible to do this project in 24 hours.
9. It is important to take a break twice a day.
10. It is possible to work on your own project.

7.

1. We were relieved that the rain had finally stopped.
2. Hanoians are very eager that they can soon travel on the sky train.
3. Michelle is aware that her puppy has been acting strange lately.
4. He is confident that his short story will win first place in the writing competition.
5. Everyone is pleased that the weather for Tet turns out to be so nice.
6. I am amazed that Viet Nam has so many magnificent natural wonders.
7. I am blessed that I can grow up and live in a time of peace.
8. She was overwhelmed that she had to read twenty books for her literature class.
9. I am convinced that Mark stole my money.
10. Her mother was astonished that her piano skills had improved so much in a short time.

II. READING COMPREHENSION

1.

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

2.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. G | 4. A | 5. E |
|------|------|------|------|------|

3.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. A |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. A | 9. C | 10. A |

KEYS

III. WRITING

1.

1. It is important for you to be honest to say what you are thinking.
2. We should have the positive attitude towards other family members.
3. We should treat other family members like our best friends.
4. It is necessary for you to show love in small ways every day.
5. We should praise the accomplishments and strengths of other family members.
6. We should remember and celebrate birthdays of other members in an extended family.
7. You should spend time with other members in order to have close relationships.
8. We should accept the differences between family members, and we should look for the common interests.

2.

1. My father used to manage a small business in the city
2. Although it was really hot, we decided not to go for a swim.
3. Since he had an exam he couldn't come to the party
4. It was such a good film that everybody enjoyed it.
5. The place is so crowded that we won't be able to see him
6. After Lan had said goodbye to her parents, she went to school.
7. It was (very) brave of him to run after the thief to get the bag back.
8. There has been a considerable increase in the number of Vietnamese students studying overseas.
9. It is interesting for me to know that he's going to invest in Viet Nam.
10. It will be very difficult to persuade them to leave early.

3.

Life in 50 years would be very different from now. People would live much longer because of new advances in medicine. Deadly diseases would be easily cured. Cars would not only travel on the ground but can also fly above us in the

KEYS

sky. I think people would not have to drive anymore since cars would be able to drive themselves. There would be a lot of jobs that disappear because robots would take over. In addition, I think there would be a lot of pollution in the environment. There would be fewer trees on our planet.

TEST FOR UNIT 6

I.

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

II.

1. B
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. C
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. B
19. D
20. C

III.

1. had spent- travelled
2. had taken
3. hasn't called- moved
4. had your father locked
5. broke - had fallen
6. didn't know - hadn't seen
7. resigned
8. had eaten
9. came - started
10. had eaten/ate-picked
11. had arrived
12. went
13. got-had overflowed
14. had lost- didn't know
15. remembered

IV.

1. sympathetic
2. exporters
3. comfortable
4. considerable
5. exhibition
6. suburban
7. independent
8. extended
9. dramatically
10. relieved

KEYS

V.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C |
| 5. B | 6. D | 7. C | 8. C |

VI.

1. I saw that the windows had been broken.
2. I looked at the garden that had become overgrown.
3. I heard the squeaking of the door that had fallen off.
4. Vines had grown on the walk where I stood.
5. There was water damage because the roof had caved in.

VII.

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

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. D | 8. B | 9. C | 10. B |

IX.

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

X.

1. When we arrived at 9 o'clock, the bus had just left.
2. In spite of the wind, we all enjoyed the walk.
3. David hadn't driven a car before.
4. It is the first time she's been to a pottery museum.
5. I'm meeting Josh at 5 o'clock / Josh and I are meeting at 5 o'clock.
6. How long have you had your leg broken?
7. I had never played that game before.
8. Although we had been told (were told) not to go out, we still did.
9. They've been going out together since 2015.
10. I'm not hungry. I've already eaten something.

MỤC LỤC

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