

VĨNH BÀ

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NGŨ PHÁP và BÀI TẬP
NÂNG CAO

TIẾNG ANH

8



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM



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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC

UNIT 1

MY FRIENDS

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

1. **ORPHAN** After his parents died, he was sent to an
2. **CLASS** Some of my are going to my birthday party.
3. **SOCIAL** Huy makes friends very easily because he is very
4. **HUMOROUS** We like our math teacher for his sense of
5. **GROCER** Is this bag big enough for these
6. **NEIGHBOR** He is the most respected person in my
7. **RESERVE** Tam and Quang rarely talk freely about themselves. They're very

Exercise 2. Chọn thì Hiện tại đơn hoặc Hiện tại tiếp diễn.
Khoanh tròn chọn lựa của mình. Câu 1 đã làm sẵn.

1. What sort of work do you do/are you doing?
2. I can't talk now. I cook/I'm cooking the dinner.
3. What shall we have? Do you like/Are you liking fish?
4. Can I borrow this pen? Or do you use it/are you using it?
5. What do the people here do/are the people here doing in the evening?
6. Follow that bus. Then you turn/you are turning left.
7. A lot of people think that the Sun goes/is going around the earth.
8. Excuse me, do you read/are you reading your newspaper? Could I borrow it?
9. Do you wait/Are you waiting for the bus to Hai Phong?
10. In my country it rains/is raining a lot in October and November.

Exercise 3. Chọn giữa thì Hiện tại đơn hoặc Hiện tại tiếp diễn cho những động từ trong ngoặc. Viết dạng động từ vào khoảng trống.

1. I (live) in Ha No., though I (stay) in Da Nang at the moment.
2. The bicycle isn't here today because Nga (use) it. She generally (use) the motorcycle, but it is broken.
3. We usually (stay) at home on Fridays, but we came out tonight because we (celebrate) Nga's birthday.
4. I (come) from Nha Trang, though I (live) in Hue just now.
5. I (stay) with my uncle and aunt at the moment at the moment, though I (have) my own flat.
6. They usually (work) at weekends, though they (not work) at the moment.
7. He (teach) in a language school, though he (work) in a factory at the moment because the school's on holiday.
8. My uncle's grocery store usually (make) money, though it (do) rather badly just now.
9. I usually (work) at night, though I (have) a holiday at the moment.
10. I (study) French at the moment, but I (not speak) it very well yet.

Exercise 4. Nói hai câu cho sẵn thành một câu, sử dụng ENOUGH + INFINITIVE.

- Ex. a) My brother is young. He can't ride a bicycle.
My brother is not old enough to ride a bicycle.
 b) My elder brother is strong. He can lift the piano.
My elder brother is strong enough to lift the table.

1. Lan is young. She can't see the horror film.

2. My brother is short. He can't reach the top shelf.

3. Chi is unwell. She can't go on the picnic with her classmates.

4. The water here is unsafe. We can't drink it.

5. The candlelight is dim. We can't read with it.

6. We are young. We can't vote in the coming election.

7. My uncle's eyesight is bad. He can't join the army.

8. My granddad's eyes are good. He can read the small print without glasses.

9. These paintings are good. They can enter for the competition.

10. The room is large. It can hold 80 people.

11. The plane is fast. It can reach the island in two hours.

12. The laptop is light. We can bring it along on long journeys.

Exercise 5. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

1. we / be / close friends / though / have / different characters.

2. Bao / always get good marks / because / he / be / hard-working.

3. Song / spend / most / free time / play soccer.

4. Khai / really be / bookworm : he / spend / all afternoons / school library.

5. I love / tell / jokes. // my friends / like me / my sense / humor.

Exercise 6. Đọc bài văn rồi trả lời câu hỏi. Lưu ý cách dùng thì Hiện tại đơn để diễn tả các thực tế khách quan.

MIRROR IN THE SKY

The Moon is closer to the earth than to the sun. It is closer to the earth than to the stars. It travels around the earth as the earth travels around the sun. The moving of the moon around the earth is what makes the tides in our oceans go in and out.

The full moon shines like a bright ball in the sky. But the moon does not give off any light of its own. It shines by reflecting the light it gets from the sun. If you hold up a mirror to the sun, the mirror catches the sunlight and shines. This is the way the moon shines.

There are mountains and valleys on the moon, but there are no living things there. The surface of the moon is covered with dust which still keeps the footprints of the two men who landed on it in 1969.

1. Does the moon travel around the sun?
.....
2. What makes the tides in the oceans go in and out?
.....
3. Where does the moon get its light?
.....
4. When did men first land on the moon?
.....

Exercise 7. Đọc bài văn rồi làm các bài tập.

FACTS ABOUT THE MOON

To us, the moon appears to be very large. Actually the moon is much smaller than the sun and the stars. However, because the moon is closer to earth than any other star or planet, it seems larger.

The moon is really quite far from us. Even if we could go to the moon in a rocket travelling five thousand miles an hour, it would take us about forty-eight hours to get there!

Once we arrived on the moon, we would find that it grows extremely hot in the daytime and extremely cold at night. This is because the moon has no air to protect it. The air around our planet protects it from the sun's rays and also keeps it from losing too much heat.

In 1969, two men set foot on the moon and saw exactly what things are like there. We now know that on the moon we cannot find free water in lakes and streams. Because of the lack of air and water on our moon, we can't expect to see plants or animals as we know them on earth.

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

1. The moon seems larger than the sun and the stars because it is closer to our earth.
2. It would take us 48 hours to get to the moon by air.
3. The moon is protected by air.
4. Of all the heavenly bodies, the moon is closest to us.
5. The moon grows extremely cold at night.
6. All stars are smaller than our moon.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

1. Why does the moon seem large to us?
.....
2. Why is it extremely hot in the daytime and extremely cold at night on the moon?
.....
3. How useful is the air around our earth?
.....
4. When did men first set foot on the moon?
.....
5. Why are there no plants or animals on the moon?
.....

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 1

1. Mountains look very beautiful
A. by air B. from the air
C. in the air D. over the air

2. In a climate like theirs, it can rain at time.
A. all B. some C. any D. a
3. Jamie was excited to sit still for long.
A. very B. so C. too D. much
4. Tickets are so expensive that I don't think I'll go and see that opera
A. before all B. all in all C. for all D. after all
5. It can be dangerous to feed the animals
A. by hand B. in hand C. to hand D. on hand
6. Only a few of the children were brave enough come closer.
A. for B. in order C. so D. to
7. Ugh! a huge spider in the bath.
A. Its B. He's C. There's D. It's
8. How much do they you?
A. earn B. pay C. wage D. win
9. We can sometimes hear him his guitar in his garden.
A. played B. playing C. to play D. plays
10. Wait the film's over before telling me what you think of it.
A. until B. before C. for D. to
11. The success of that book him to write another one.
A. was able B. could C. enabled D. was possible
12. I don't know what that car but I would love to have it.
A. is called B. calls C. names D. is calling
13. the rain, they continued to work in the garden.
A. Spite B. In spite C. Despite D. Whatever
14. After the meeting was over he was able to his tie and begin to relax.
A. loose B. loosen C. tight D. lose

15. Although this was his first visit to the town, the friendly atmosphere made him feel
A. at once B. at last C. in house D. at home
16. He doesn't to take a holiday this summer.
A. suppose B. design C. determine D. plan
17. He still looks after his illness.
A. shaded B. discoloured C. fair D. pale
18. Does anyone the plans we have made?
A. differ B. oppose C. disturb D. refuse
19. Take my , young man, and don't drive so fast.
A. notice B. advertisement
C. lesson D. advice
20. A power failure completely the cake she was baking.
A. damaged B. weakened
C. spoiled D. injured
21. Unless my room is warmer tonight, I'm going to to the hotel manager.
A. argue B. complain
C. pretend D. sympathise
22. He warned them that the rules should be kept, not
A. refused B. broken C. objected D. departed
23. The driver admitted that the accident was partly his own
A. cause B. damage C. blame D. fault
24. The doctor doesn't allow his to smoke in the waiting-room.
A. customers B. members
C. patients D. supporters
25. He was of his son's success in the competition.
A. honourable B. proud C. eager D. superior

UNIT 2

MAKING ARRANGEMENTS

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

- ARRANGE** We are making for the trip to Dien Bien next week.
- ASSIST** Tom is working as an to Professor Brown.
- COUNT** I can think of reasons for not attending the meeting.
- DEMONSTRATION** They are a new computer system at the Computer Exposition.
- CUSTOMS** Some are not very satisfied with the service of Thang Loi Hotel.
- DELIVER** The company has arranged for the of the furniture to Mrs. Lien's home.
- DEVISE** At the exhibition, Bell presented his to the public.

Exercise 2. Trong những câu sau, thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn mô tả thời điểm hiện tại hay tương lai? Viết *Present* (hiện tại) hoặc *Future* (tương lai) vào khoảng trống sau mỗi câu. Hai câu đầu đã làm sẵn.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Where is Jack? Is he working? | <i>Present</i> |
| 2. Are you going out tonight? | <i>Future</i> |
| 3. That tree's growing very fast. | |
| 4. I'm seeing Nga on Wednesday. | |
| 5. My younger sister is starting school on Monday. | |
| 6. I'm waiting for a call at the moment. | |
| 7. He's making some chairs for the garden. | |
| 8. We're getting a new television set next week. | |
| 9. My parents are coming to stay with me this weekend. | |
| 10. "What language is she learning at school?" | |
| "She's learning French and English." | |

Exercise 3. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, sử dụng thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn để chỉ tương lai.

Ex. you/ go out / tonight?
Are you going out tonight?

- you / meet / Lan / tonight?
.....
- I / not come/ to class / tomorrow.
.....
- My cousin / visit us / Saturday.
.....
- My mother / make / a special meal / tonight.
.....
- You / stay at home / this weekend?
.....
- I / not have / a birthday party this year.
.....
- I / finish work / 6 o'clock.
.....
- Quang / catch the train to Hai Phong / 12 o'clock.
.....
- My friends / not come / tonight.
.....
- We / take / my cousin / on holiday with us.
.....

Exercise 4. Chọn TO BE GOING TO + VERB hoặc SHALL/ WILL + VERB cho những động từ trong ngoặc. Với các động từ COME và GO, ta thường dùng TO BE GOING TO để chỉ tương lai.

Jack: Have you decided what you are going to do (do)¹ this weekend?
Dave: Yes, we (have)² a quiet day on Saturday and then on Sunday we (take)³ a bus up into the mountains and do some walking. And we probably (book)⁴ into a hotel there for the night. What about you? You (do)⁵ lots of work as usual?

Jack: Well, no. Mark phoned last night about coming for a visit this weekend.

Dave: Really?

Jack: Yes, he (come)⁶ on Friday.

Dave: Oh, I'd like to see him. I think I (phone)⁷ him up tonight and arrange something.

Jack: Well, we're planning to spend the day on the beach on Saturday. We (do)⁸ some swimming and sunbathing. I just hope the weather (be)⁹ warm enough. And then on Saturday night we (see)¹⁰ that new film with Tom Cruise.

Exercise 5. Đọc bài văn rồi làm các bài tập kèm theo.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

Alexander Graham Bell was born in 1847 in Edinburgh, Scotland. His father was an expert in phonetics, the study of the sounds of languages. As a boy, Alexander became interested in sounds and speech.

In 1870 the Bells decided to emigrate to America. They lived in Boston, where Alexander taught in a school for the deaf. There he began experimenting with a machine to help the deaf hear. While experimenting with this machine, Bell had an idea. Why not use electricity to send the human voice from one place to another? Bell began work on a new invention.

For years Bell and his assistant, Thomas Watson, worked day and night. They rented rooms in a boarding house. Bell was on one floor, and Watson was on another. They tried to send speech through a wire. Finally, on March 19, 1876, Watson heard these words very clearly: "Mr. Watson, come here. I want you." Watson rushed upstairs, ran into Bell's room, and shouted, "I heard you!"

That year was the centennial, or 100th birthday, of the United States. There was a large fair in Philadelphia, called the Centennial Exposition. One of the main attractions at the exposition was Bell's "talking machine." Thousands of visitors, including Don Pedro, the

emperor of Brazil, were surprised when they saw—and heard—this invention. But they still thought it was just an interesting toy. They didn't know that one day this talking machine would become the telephone and would change people's lives.

NOTES:	phonetics	: ngữ âm học
	electricity	: điện
	boarding house	: nhà trọ
	to rush	: phóng chạy
	upstairs	: (adv) lên lầu, ở tầng trên
	centennial	: lễ kỉ niệm tròn 100 năm
	exposition	: cuộc triển lãm
	emperor	: hoàng đế

A. VOCABULARY. Thay các từ gạch dưới trong câu bằng các từ trong khung.

an expert	boardinghouse	the deaf	wire
fair	experiment	attractions	rushed

- Alexander Graham Bell taught in a school for people who cannot hear.
- Watson and Bell tried to send speech through a thin piece of metal.
- In Philadelphia there was a large show where people see new things called the Centennial Exposition.
- Bell's father was a person who knew a lot about and had training in phonetics.
- Bell and Watson stayed in a house where there were many rooms to rent.
- Bell began to try new ideas with a machine to help people who could not hear.
- One of the interesting to see at the Centennial Exposition was Bell's "talking machine."
- When he heard the words, Watson went quickly upstairs, ran into Bell's room and shouted. "I heard you!"

B. COMPREHENSION. Chọn câu trả lời đúng trong số A, B, hoặc C.

- As a boy, Alexander was interested in sounds and speech because
 - he studied phonetics.
 - his father was an expert in phonetics.
 - he was born in Scotland.
- Bell and his assistant Watson
 - liked to live a boarding house.
 - could not hear very clearly.
 - tried to send speech through a wire.
- was one of the main attractions at the Centennial Exposition.
 - Bell's "talking machine."
 - Don Pedro, the emperor of Brazil.
 - The large fair.

C. TRUE or FALSE? Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

- 1. Alexander taught in a school for the deaf in Boston.
- 2. Bell and Watson worked together for years.
- 3. Bell and Watson were on the same floor in the boarding house in Boston.
- 4. Bell rushed upstairs and shouted, "I heard you!"
- 5. Don Pedro, the emperor of Brazil, was surprised when he saw the thousands of visitors.
- 6. Alexander Graham Bell came to America in 1870.

D. Chọn giới từ thích hợp để điền vào mỗi câu.

through on from in to

- Alexander's father was an expert phonetics.
- The Bells emigrated America.

- Alexander taught a school for the deaf.
- Bell was one floor and Watson was another.
- Bell and Watson tried to send speech a wire.
- Bell used electricity to send the human voice one place another.

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 2

- I didn't see the end of the film because I asleep.
 - felt
 - felled
 - went
 - fell
- The show begins a wonderful display of singing and dancing.
 - with
 - by
 - in
 - on
- All my friends agreed to come, from James.
 - only
 - accept
 - except
 - apart
- If you feel, help yourself to a drink.
 - thrifty
 - thirst
 - thirsty
 - thirty
- The table was so heavy I could lift it.
 - hardly
 - even
 - almost
 - nearly
- The money David has will not be enough to pay for the dictionary.
 - small
 - few
 - only
 - little
- I am hoping the problem.
 - to solve
 - for solving
 - solve
 - solving
- Baby birds depend their parents for food.
 - for
 - by
 - of
 - on
- Swimming in polluted water can health problems.
 - cause
 - arise
 - result
 - make

10. It's difficult to tell from his face what is going on in his

- A. thought B. spirit C. intellect D. mind

11. If you a mistake, put it right neatly.

- A. have B. do C. make D. get

12. When you correct a word, it out and write above it.

- A. rule B. line C. mark D. cross

13. Put the umbrella in the car in it rains.

- A. spite B. case C. fact D. effect

14. As you walk down the street, you'll see the church

- A. left B. from the left
C. on the left D. by the left

15. Despite a large increase in the price of cigarettes, Brian has been unable to stop

- A. to smoke B. the smoke C. smoke D. smoking

16. I won't pay you today you finish the work.

- A. without B. unless C. except D. don't

17. He arrived for work that the manager sent him home again.

- A. too late B. very late
C. so late D. much later

18. It was serious accident he was kept in hospital for a month.

- A. such B. such a C. so D. so a

19. She wants to go shopping, but she has hardly

- A. any money B. some money
C. money D. no money

20. No one helped him; he did it

- A. himself all B. by himself all
C. by all himself D. all by himself

21. She said she liked dancing but was not in the for it just then.

- A. mood B. frame C. opinion D. manner

22. I have searched for the book but cannot find it.

- A. thoroughly B. hardly C. highly D. deeply

23. In the hall, the front of seats was reserved for invited guests.

- A. row B. string C. belt D. chain

24. She kept her money in a brown leather

- A. parcel B. packet C. purse D. pocket

25. The porter told me that my train would leave from four at 10.30.

- A. stand B. pavement C. stage D. platform

UNIT 3

AT HOME

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

1. **ELECTRIC** Be careful to cover the sockets for the safety of the children.
2. **HOUSE** Every in my neighborhood has at least one TV set.
3. **INJURY** The child himself by playing with a kitchen knife.
4. **ROBE** Look in the for the sweater.
5. **COOK** I'm going to shop for a rice What brand do you recommend?
6. **STEAM** Cook the meat in the for at least 30 minutes.

Exercise 2. Giới từ chỉ thời gian: Chọn IN, ON hoặc AT để điền vào các khoảng trống.

1. This English class seemed very easy first.
2. present, we are studying the use of prepositions.
3. Did you get to school time yesterday morning?
4. Did you get to the club time for the movie?
5. Both of us were in Da Lat that time.
6. the future please write the exercises more carefully.
7. My parents take me to the circus once a while.
8. the beginning, the work seemed very difficult to me.
9. My friend came back with the ice-creams no time all.
10. From now , please study least two hours a day.
11. We went out for some refreshment the middle of the afternoon.
12. I've mentioned the book to him several different occasions.
13. You're making too much noise. Stop that once!
14. Why don't you call him? I'll wait here the meantime.

Exercise 3. Điền MUST, HAVE TO/HAD TO hoặc SHOULD ở dạng khẳng định hoặc phủ định vào các khoảng trống.

1. They be arriving in a few hours.
2. We go home at 12 because my mother wants the motorcycle.
3. They insist that we have a meal before the trip.
4. There are no trains today, so we go by bus.
5. I think you tell your parents you're going to be late. They'll be worried.
6. You never do that again!
7. The manager suggested that we try to find another hotel.
8. You see the film if you get the chance.
9. According to our information, the President be re-elected.
10. Do you think we ask before we borrow the dictionary?
11. You come if you don't want to.
12. You be smoking at your age.
13. He asked me anxiously what he do next.
14. Do you think I tell the teacher what happened?
15. My teacher told me that I be late.

Exercise 4. Điền vào khoảng trống với HAVE TO kèm theo một trong những động từ thích hợp trong khung. Cuối mỗi câu có ghi chú thể khẳng định (positive), phủ định (negative) hoặc nghi vấn (question). Câu 1 đã làm sẵn.

read	explain	shout	be	stop
come	get up	sleep	talk	send
open	answer	decide	take	turn

1. I **have to** be at work at 9 o'clock in the morning. (positive)
2. We early at the weekends. (negative)
3. She all the phone calls at work. (positive)
4. you all these books for the exam? (question)
5. I which job I want before the end of the week. (positive)
6. You - I can hear you. (negative)
7. the hotel staff in the hotel? (question)
8. We the bus into town. We can walk. (negative)

9. She the shop at 9 o'clock every morning.
(positive)
10. You quietly in the library. (positive)
11. I right at the traffic lights to get to the hospital? (question)
12. You it to me. I understand the problem.
(negative)
13. We talking when the lesson starts. (positive)
14. "..... your younger sister to town with us?"
(question)
"Yes, she does. I'm looking after her today."
15. You the present by post. I will see him tomorrow and I can give it to him then. (negative)

Exercise 5. Đọc đoạn văn rồi làm các bài tập kèm theo.

EARTHQUAKES

One of the worst things that can happen on our earth is an earthquake. When earthquakes happen near large cities, many people may be killed and many buildings are knocked down. Fires may start and do more damage than the quake itself.

Earthquakes come from a shaking of the rocks under the surface of the earth. Forces within the earth push against the rocks until they break. Sometimes, the earth above the break will split open.

We cannot tell when an earthquake is coming. But we do know the places on the earth where they happen most often. Much damage is stopped by building stronger buildings in these places.

As many as a million earthquakes may happen in a year. But most of them do no damage, for they happen under the sea.

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

1. All earthquakes cause damage.
2. Fires always happen along with earthquakes.

3. Earthquakes happen often.
4. Some earthquakes start fires in cities.
5. Most earthquakes happen under the sea.
6. We don't know where earthquakes happen most often.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

1. Where do earthquakes come from?
.....
2. How can we minimize the damage done by earthquakes?
.....
3. How many earthquakes may happen a year?
.....
4. What makes the rocks break?
.....
5. Why are most earthquakes harmless?
.....

Exercise 6. Điền vào mỗi chỗ trống bằng một từ thích hợp.

Pocket calculators are (1) cheap to buy as a pair of shoes and as essential to thousands of school children as a (2) and rubber. Schools have tried to limit their use, (3) allowing them in science lessons to (4) time, but not allowing them to be used in math (5) But when children do their homework a pocket calculator is a must.

(6) nowadays in Britain calculators can be used freely in (7) examinations, and already in many schools the only sound to be (8) during a mathematics examination is the sound of children tapping out their answers.

NOTES pocket calculator : máy tính bỏ túi
a must : một món rất cần thiết
to tap out : bấm phím (máy tính) để tìm ra

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 3

1. John took an umbrella with him that day because of the bad
A. climate B. prediction C. condition D. weather
2. You can borrow my computer, but don't let anyone use it.
A. else B. other C. different D. more
3. She's missing her friends and feeling very now she's moved to London.
A. lone B. only C. single D. lonely
4. Animals seem to have a natural of direction.
A. feeling B. sense C. memory D. knowledge
5. I can never tell the difference American and Canadian accents.
A. from B. in C. between D. with
6. She's got a flat in London as as her cottage in Wales.
A. good B. well C. plus D. extra
7. If we want to arrive by nine, we'll have to set at six.
A. on B. down C. up D. off
8. I believe our local newspaper was published in 1852.
A. first B. firstly C. at first D. once
9. I've read it six times and I don't understand it.
A. always B. ever C. still D. yet
10. You really believe ghosts, don't you?
A. about B. in C. of D. to
11. Could you go upstairs half hour to check the baby's alright?
A. every B. each C. all D. all of
12. The driver wouldn't admit that he had caused the accident, but he wouldn't it either.
A. reject B. refuse C. deny D. oppose
13. I can't understand why you don't buy your computer.
A. only B. proper C. personal D. own
14. They kept that nice old chair, but rid of the rest of the furniture.
A. were B. got C. made D. did
15. I couldn't get the door open, hard I tried.
A. how B. so C. too D. however
16. I was getting out of my car when I saw her by.
A. passes B. passed C. to pass D. pass
17. The bus leaves in five minutes, so we must now.
A. go B. to go C. have gone D. have been going
18. The plate is empty; the birds all the food.
A. must eat B. have to eat C. should have eaten D. must have eaten
19. Help yourself to sugar; I've forgotten how much you in coffee.
A. take B. took C. have taken D. are taking
20. I'm sorry you've missed the train, it five minutes ago.
A. has left B. was left C. left D. has been left
21. You have no to borrow my bicycle without asking my permission.
A. use B. choice C. pleasure D. right

22. After Jack his job, he was unemployed for two years.
A. dropped B. lost C. broke D. cut
23. Since he was a boy, one of his has been stamp-collecting.
A. hobbies B. cares
C. entertainments D. professions
24. That house always me of a holiday I spent in Switzerland.
A. recalls B. connects C. compares D. reminds
25. You cannot see the doctor you have made an appointment with him.
A. even B. unless C. however D. if not



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UNIT 4

OUR PAST

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

- APPEAR** The thief had before the police arrived.
- EQUIP** You can buy sports at the store overthere.
- WISE** The old man was highly respected for his
- TRADITION** We enjoyed listening to some folk songs when we were in Hue.
- SET** My sister was very when her cat was run over by a car.
- CRUEL** There should be a law to prevent to animals.
- EXCITED** There was great in the city when the team won the Football Cup.

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

- When / we / children / we used / listen / grandma's old folktales after dinner.
.....
- Then one day / father / bring home / TV set.
.....
- We / never miss / any programs / whether / good / bad.
.....
- There / be / no more listeners / grandma's folktales.
.....
- But grandma / not sad : she / enjoy / watch TV too.
.....

Exercise 3. Viết dạng quá khứ đơn cho các động từ trong ngoặc, rồi đặt câu hỏi với từ để hỏi trong ngoặc cuối câu. Câu 1 đã làm sẵn.

- She (go) to the concert. (Where)
She went to the concert.
Where did she go?

2. He (bring) his friend. (Who)
.....
.....?
3. Hoa (take) a course in French last year. (What course)
.....
.....?
4. They (find) Mrs Hoa's purse under a chair. (Where)
.....
.....?
5. Quang (speak) to the teacher right after class. (Who)
.....
.....?
6. Hoa (put) all her papers in her schoolbag. (What)
.....
.....?
7. You (make) seven mistakes in the last exercise. (How many)
.....
.....?
8. I (drink) two glasses of milk at breakfast today. (How many)
.....
.....?
9. Mr. Tuan (tell) the students the answer to the question. (What)
.....
.....?
10. Nhan (leave) for Nha Trang three days ago. (When)
.....
.....?
11. My uncle (sell) his motorcycle to Mr. Son. (What)
.....
.....?
12. They (build) a new road two years ago. (How long ago)
.....
.....?
13. All of the students (read) the assignment carefully. (How)
.....
.....?
14. We (eat) lunch at the cafeteria with our friend. (Where)
.....
.....?

Exercise 4. Chọn giới từ thời gian thích hợp để điền vào các khoảng trống: BEFORE, AFTER, FROM, IN, ON, AT.

1. The mailman delivered the letter 1:45 p.m.
2. I woke up three o'clock the morning.
3. Mai's birthday is February 18.
4. We saw Mr. Toan in Hanoi September.
5. They are leaving for Nha Trang Saturday.
6. The flight from Da Lat arrived in Hue noon.
7. Mr. Tam graduated from the university 1980.
8. My English class starts ten minutes after three.
9. Are you going to study the afternoon or night?
10. We had a wonderful time at that party Friday night.
11. Our friends will arrive in this city a week now.
12. The workers are leaving for Korea the month next.
13. Hoa and I went to the meeting the night last.
14. Did you phone your uncle the day yesterday?
15. My parents will get back from their holiday the day tomorrow.

Exercise 5. Đọc đoạn văn rồi làm các bài tập kèm theo.

TWO FLYING RECORDS

On July 11, 1937, three Russians left Moscow, Russia. They flew directly over the North Pole, crossed the Arctic Ocean and Canada, and flew along the western coast of the United States. When they finally landed in California, they had flown over six thousand miles in about sixty-two hours. This nonstop flight was made in a plane with only one motor!

About twenty years later, American aviators flew three jet bombers around the world in a little over forty-five hours. In January, 1957, these airplanes traveled over twenty-four thousand miles without landing.

The 1937 flight averaged a speed of about one hundred miles an hour. This flight was a great one in the history of aviation. The 1957

flights each averaged a speed of about five hundred miles an hour. What tremendous progress had been made in aviation in the space of only twenty years!

Since that time, more advances have been made. Do you know how fast the jet planes of today can travel? Do you think as much aviation progress will be made in the next twenty years as was made between 1937 and 1957?

NOTES:

the Arctic Ocean	: Bắc Băng Dương
nonstop flight	: chuyến bay liên tục không nghỉ
aviator	: phi công
jet bomber	: máy bay ném bom phản lực
to average a speed of	: có tốc độ bình quân là
aviation	: ngành hàng không
tremendous	: (adj) to lớn, vĩ đại
advance	: sự tiến bộ
jet plane	: máy bay phản lực

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

- The Russians stopped at several places before they finished their flight.
- The Russian airplane had only one motor.
- In 1937, the Americans flew two-engine airplanes.
- The Russians finished their flight in Moscow.
- In 1937, the average speed of airplanes was about one hundred miles an hour.
- There has not been much progress in aviation since 1957.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

- Where did the Russians start their flight?

.....

- Where did the Russian finish their flight?

.....

- How long did it take the Americans to fly around the world?

.....

- How fast could airplanes fly in 1957?

.....

- What kinds of airplane did American aviators fly in 1957?

.....

- How many airplanes took part in the around-the-world flight in 1957?

.....

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 4

- Tracey lives on the first of her block of flats.
A. storey B. level C. floor D. ground
- The children hadn't met their grandparents or their uncle before.
A. or B. nor C. neither D. either
- Julian arrived at the meeting on time but his colleagues did not come much later.
A. before B. after C. until D. yet
- If you compare this sweater the red one, you'll see it's much better made.
A. with B. to C. against D. at
- I was so sleepy that it was really difficult to stay
A. waking B. wake C. woken D. awake
- Your English is so good now that you've got a very good of passing the exam.
A. opportunity B. chance C. occasion D. luck
- You won't be able to get your money back you have the receipt.
A. if B. unless C. even D. for

8. I like our new neighbours, I'm not sure that I trust them.
A. In spite of B. Despite C. However D. Although
9. two pills every three hours until you feel better.
A. Swallow B. Take C. Drink D. Apply
10. You're late again, as
A. daily B. usual C. normally D. usually
11. Have you got you need?
A. all things B. every thing
C. each thing D. everything
12. I am going out of the office now but my return I expect to see that all that work has been done.
A. when B. by C. at D. on
13. I'll call in on my parents on my to the festival.
A. road B. way C. route D. path
14. Most people never travel first
A. rate B. ticket C. class D. fare
15. The children are never allowed to go out on their own after
A. dark B. night C. darkness D. right
16. The cost of the hotel room doesn't usually the price of breakfast.
A. hold B. contain C. share D. include
17. The town stands on the south side of the road to London.
A. top B. main C. quick D. leading
18. He was seen crying, and his face red with shame.
A. caught B. broke C. turned D. suffered
19. Because of heavy rain, the game was put for a few days.
A. out B. off C. up D. away

20. The bicycle he lent me badly needed
A. to clean B. clean
C. cleaning D. to be cleaning
21. I'll wait ten minutes for you you're late.
A. in case B. in order
C. in fact D. in general
22. The doctor told her that her temperature was
A. normal B. familiar C. habitual D. formal
23. This cloth is of good but it is not expensive.
A. virtue B. character C. condition D. quality
24. The winning team was with a silver cup.
A. won B. offered C. presented D. gained
25. Try some of this cake, which I especially for you.
A. boiled B. baked C. roasted D. fried

UNIT 5

STUDY HABITS

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

- BEHAVE** His at the party embarrassed everyone.
- CO-OPERATE** Our project wouldn't be successful without you kind
- PARTICIPATE** in the sports competition is open to everyone regardless of age and sex.
- PRONOUNCE** Our English lesson always begin with a drill of the new words.
- SATISFY** On the whole the hotel provided service.
- LINE** Read through the passage and any words you don't understand.
- MEMORY** You don't have to the grammar rules to be able to do these exercises.
- SPELL** Remember to check for mistakes before handing in your composition.

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

- you / can / tell me / best ways / learn new words?
.....
- we should learn / how / word / use / by / put / it into / example sentence.
.....
- I always / write / words / I should learn / extra blackboard.
.....
- I write down / all / new words / small notebook.
.....
- People / good memory / can learn languages / more easily.
.....

Exercise 3. Giới từ chỉ thời gian. Chọn IN, ON hoặc AT để điền vào các khoảng trống.

- My father will return to Ha Noi the fifth of August.
- Lan's family came to this city 1985.
- He had a lot of trouble with English the beginning.
- present, we are using a different English book.
- Our class are going to that museum Thursday.
- The janitor closes the door ten minutes after two.
- Do you usually get to school time the morning?
- The weather usually gets quite hot July and August.
- We plan to leave for Sa Pa Highlands early the spring.
- The students finished those two exercises no time all.
- The baby was born two o'clock the afternoon May 2.
- Please get ready now. the meantime, I'll call our friends.
- This English book seemed very easy to me first.
- Our friends are going to visit us here Sunday night.
- Well, I've finished this terrible exercise last!

Exercise 4. Chọn dạng tính từ hoặc trạng từ để điền vào khoảng trống trong câu.

- careful** students write their exercises
- easy** I learned the words.
I learned the words
- beautiful** She sings songs
She sings songs.
- good** He has pronunciation.
He pronounces words
- fast** She speaks
I can't understand speech.
- early** Mr. Tan buys his newspaper.
He buys an edition.
- sudden** I heard movements.
....., I heard movements.
- hard** That work was for those men.
Everyone worked
- real** She enjoys stories.
She enjoys stories.

10. **final**, I passed the driving test.
I hate examinations.

Exercise 5. Chọn dạng tính từ hoặc trạng từ để điền vào khoảng trống trong câu.

- My friend Nga plays the piano (beautiful).
- All of the students were (happy) about the trip to Sa Pa.
- Tam and Mai write (good) compositions in class.
- Mr. Quang (usual) speaks English very (good).
- (Rapid) conversation is good practice for all students.
- Son closed the front door (quiet) and (cautious).
- The children saw (real) elephants at the circus yesterday.
- The driver was injured (bad) in the accident last night.
- All of my classmates try to use (careful) diction when they write in English.
- (Actual), Nam didn't tell the (complete) story.
- Tuan studies (hard) and learns everything (good).
- Mr. Thanh (general) arrives at his office (early).
- That student never does (careful) work in class.
- "Be (quiet) now!" Mr. Son shouted at the boys (angry).
- That lesson was (easy). Don't give me (easy) assignments.

Exercise 6. Viết cho trọn câu với SHOULD và một trong những cụm từ trong khung.

not listen to him	have a party	look for another one
not work so hard	turn it off now	not worry so much
tell him that	stop smoking	take it to the garage
see a doctor	go to bed early tonight	have a haircut

- You look terrible. I think you *should see a doctor*.
- "I really hate this job."
"Well, then you"

- You've been at the office until 11 every night this week.
You
- It's Nga's birthday on Saturday so I think we
- It's too late to play music – we'll wake up the neighbors.
We
- Listen to that terrible cough.
Your father
- He always gives you the wrong advice.
You
- The car didn't start again this morning.
Do you think we ?
- My train leaves at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning so I
- Your hair's in your eyes. Don't you think you ?
- Everything will be all right. You
- I think he's wrong but I ?

Exercise 7. Đọc đoạn văn sau rồi làm các bài tập kèm theo.
ON THE LOOKOUT

A forest ranger's life is a busy life. Part of his job is caring for the trees in the forest where he works. The soil below the trees and the animals around them are all in the care of the forest ranger. Each year, some trees must be cut. New trees must be planted. Trees must be protected from insects, disease, and fire.

Many of our beautiful forests would be destroyed by fires if it were not for the quick work of the forest rangers.

In dry weather, one man must be on the lookout for fire all the time. He sits in the look-out tower and watches for smoke. At the first sign of smoke, he uses the telephone or radio to tell other rangers where the fire is.

- NOTES** forest ranger : nhân viên kiểm lâm
to be on the look-out : canh chừng
if it were not for : nếu không nhờ có
look-out tower : tháp canh

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

- A forest ranger lives an easy life.
- One ranger can usually put out a fire.
- It is the job of the lookout to fight a forest fire when he sees one.
- The work of the ranger goes on all the time.
- Part of the ranger's work is to care for trees and animals.
- The only thing that rangers do is to watch for fires.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

- What are forest trees protected from?
.....
- How important is the work of the forest rangers?
.....
- What does a lookout do in dry weather?
.....
- What does he do at the first sight of smoke?
.....

Exercise 8. Đọc đoạn văn sau và làm các bài tập kèm theo.**THE AMERICAN COWBOY**

The cowboy is the hero of many movies. He is, even today, a symbol of courage and adventure. But what was the life of the cowboy really like?

The cowboy's job is clear from the word *cowboy*. Cowboys were men who took care of cows and other cattle. The cattle were in the West and in Texas. People in the cities of the East wanted beef from these cattle. Trains could take the cattle east. But first the cattle had to get to the trains. Part of the cowboy's job was to take the cattle hundreds of miles to the railroad towns.

The trips were called *cattle drives*. A cattle drive usually took several months. Cowboys rode for sixteen hours a day. Because they

rode so much, each cowboy brought along about eight horses. A cowboy changed horses several times each day.

The cowboys had to make sure that the cattle arrived safely. Before starting on a drive, the cowboys branded the cattle. They burned a mark on the cattle to show who they belonged to. But these marks didn't stop rustlers, or cattle thieves. Cowboys had to protect the cattle from rustlers. Rustlers made the dangerous trip even more dangerous.

Even though their work was very difficult and dangerous, cowboys did not earn much money. They were paid badly. Yet cowboys liked their way of life. They lived in a wild and open country. They lived a life of adventure and freedom.

NOTES	cowboy	: người chăn bò
	symbol	: biểu tượng
	cattle drive	: chuyến lừa bò
	to brand	: đóng dấu lên thân bò bằng khuôn dấu đã nung đỏ
	rustler	: kẻ trộm bò

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

- The cowboy is a symbol of courage and adventure.
- Trains took the cattle west.
- The cowboys are film actors.
- Railroad towns were always near.
- The cattle got to the East by train.
- The cowboys did not like their way of life.
- The cattle had to go hundreds of miles before they reached the railroad towns.
- The cowboys had to change horses several times a day.
- The cowboys made a lot of money.
- The cowboys had to protect the rustlers.

B. Trả lời những câu hỏi sau.

1. What is a cowboy's job?
.....
2. Why did the cowboys have to drive the cattle east?
.....
3. How did the cattle get to the East?
.....
4. Why did the cowboys bring along so many horses?
.....
5. How long did a cattle drive usually take?
.....
6. Why did the cowboys burned a mark on the cattle?
.....

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 5

1. You've never told me you really think about it.
A. that B. which C. what D. how
2. Nobody, not his mother, could persuade Martin to go and see a doctor.
A. just B. even C. only D. also
3. She's up in the attic, some old letters.
A. searching B. looking after
C. hunting D. looking for
4. People all ages love watching cartoons.
A. at B. in C. with D. of
5. I'm going to have to throw away all the food left over after the party. What a !
A. lack B. rubbish C. waste D. loss
6. She disappeared, and came back a few minutes with a cup of coffee in each hand.
A. later B. on C. after D. more

7. The committee is made up players, trainers and managers.
A. for B. by C. to D. of
8. It costs more to buy a house these days than before.
A. always B. never C. ever D. since
9. I don't like being the first person at a party.
A. arriving B. arrive
C. having arrived D. to arrive
10. Don't worry about it. We all make sometimes.
A. faults B. mistakes C. doubts D. wrongs
11. It's a large hotel with a hundred rooms.
A. above B. more C. over D. plus
12. Doing these exercises may be good me, but I hate every minute of it.
A. to B. for C. at D. on
13. The electric kettle I bought from you yesterday doesn't
A. run B. cook C. go D. work
14. There are enough sandwiches here feed the whole town!
A. for B. to C. as D. so
15. The neighbours have agreed look after the house while we're away.
A. with B. to C. they D. on
16. It wasn't such a good meal she had promised us.
A. as B. than C. what D. like
17. I didn't buy the apples; she gave them to me nothing.
A. with B. for C. at D. by
18. There's no need to take two for a day's climbing.
A. pair of boots B. pairs of boots
C. pairs of boot D. pair of boot

19. I won't pay 200,000 dong for the coat; it's not worth
 A. all that much B. that all much
 C. that much all D. much all that
20. Even after I washed the coat, it still had some marks on it.
 A. weak B. faint C. thin D. uncertain
21. Our taxi was caught in a traffic, so we were late for the show.
 A. neck B. lock C. pile D. jam
22. The librarian is for all the books in the library.
 A. dutiful B. responsible C. confident D. secure
23. To be a good pianist, you must for an hour or more every day.
 A. prepare B. practise C. repeat D. train
24. She has a lot of spare time and wants to know how best to it.
 A. waste B. spend C. make D. save
25. As the train left the station, they good-bye to their friends.
 A. raised B. threw C. shook D. waved

UNIT 6

THE YOUNG PIONEERS CLUB

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

- APPLY** If you want to join the club, please fill in this form.
- ACTIVE** Do you happen to know what summer our school are going to organize?
- DOOR** I think games are good for our health.
- CITIZEN** One of the aims of the International Scout Association is to encourage good
- WORLD** Madonna's latest album can be found in music shops
- WALK** Pedestrians should walk on the, not in the street.
- ACADEMY** Tom failed to be admitted to the university because of his poor achievements.

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

- In what year / the Boys Scouts of America / start ?
.....
- How many members / there / be / the Scouting Association?
.....
- William Boyce / first person / establish / the Boys Scouts of America?
.....
- Tom / first join / the BSA / when / five.
.....
- I / not know / who / be / founder / the Scouting Association .
.....

Exercise 3. Đọc đoạn văn rồi làm các bài tập kèm theo.

A LOWLAND COUNTRY

Much of the land in Holland is lower than the ocean nearby. Because of this, the Dutch people have built high banks called dikes

to keep the water out. The Dutch have also dug ditches, making a system of canals for draining the land. Many people live along the canals. They do much fishing. The boys and girls enjoy fishing and watching the boats go by. To some extent these canals take the place of roads.

Windmills are used in Holland to pump water from the land up over the dikes and into the canals, which are often on a higher level than the land. Sometimes farmers also employ windmills for grinding grain. Today, for these purposes, electric pumps are also used, and some windmills are driven by electric power instead of by the power of the wind.

Dutch farmers keep many cows. These produce more milk than is needed or can be used by the people of Holland. From the excess, farmers make much cheese, some of which they sell abroad.

NOTES:	banks	: bờ đất
	dike	: con đê
	ditch	: mương nước
	canal	: con kênh
	to drain	: tháo nước
	to some extent	: đến một chừng mực nào đó
	to take the place of	: thay thế cho
	to pump	: bơm
	windmill	: cối xay gió
	to grind	: xay
	grain	: ngũ cốc

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

- People in Holland sell all the cheese they make.
- Holland's dikes are kept in good repair.
- Dikes have been built to prevent floods.
- Holland is far from the sea.
- Canals can serve as roads.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

- Why have the Dutch people built dikes?
.....
- What are the canals in Holland for?
.....
- What are the windmills used for?
.....
- Where do Dutch farmers sell their excess cheese?
.....
- Are the canals on a higher or lower level than the land?
.....

Exercise 4. Điền vào khoảng trống trong mỗi câu với dạng gerund của các động từ trong khung.

go out	be	work	have	read	do
play	cook	watch	see	write	listen

- Tam suggested *going out* for a meal.
- My father started in this office when he was 25.
- We like television on winter evenings.
- I remember afraid of the dark as a young child.
- I love a good book.
- I prefer a shower to a bath.
- I had to stop badminton when I hurt my back.
- Do you enjoy to music?
- We miss our friends.
- After I moved away, we continued to each other for many years.
- Quang has always hated his homework.
- My mother always finishes dinner at 6 p.m.

Exercise 5. Chọn từ thích hợp cho các khoảng trống.

browse	bibliography	illustrations	borrow
fine	footnotes	glossary	bookworm
reviews	published		

I love books. I love to read. I'm a real (1) , and I love to (2) in bookshops, just looking briefly at one book after another. I look at the (3) , the photos or drawings. If there are foreign or technical words in the book, I look at the (4) at the back for their meanings (unless they're explained in (5) at the bottom of the pages) and I look at the (6) , also at the back, which is a list of other books on the same subject. And I use the library a lot. I (7) two or three books a week, and I have to pay a (8) if I return them late. Friends often recommend books to me, and I also read book (9) in the newspapers. I don't always agree with them, but anyway they let me know what new books are being (10)

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 6

- Most people watch the on TV at least once a day.
A. information B. events C. news D. affairs
- The rest of the family live a long way
A. away B. far C. distant D. removed
- As my parents got older, they no wanted to travel as much as they had done.
A. sooner B. longer C. further D. more
- My sister's looking forward to her boyfriend again.
A. see B. seeing C. seen D. sees
- You'll have to work very if you want to finish the project by Friday.
A. hardly B. harder C. hard D. hardest
- They were due to arrive at six o'clock and they arrived exactly time.
A. by B. in C. to D. on
- It was nice of you to carry my suitcase. Thank you very much.
A. too B. such C. how D. so

- She is very intelligent. I her to pass the examination easily.
A. hope B. expect C. wish D. desire
- They wanted to plan their holidays so they collected some from the travel agency.
A. books B. volumes C. papers D. brochures
- If at first you don't , try, try again.
A. succeed B. triumph C. prosper D. accomplish
- The conductor walked along the bus shouting "Any more , please".
A. tips B. money C. costs D. fares
- She couldn't make up her whether to buy the green skirt or the blue one.
A. brain B. heart C. mind D. head
- Oh dear, I have a tyre. I must put some air in it.
A. flat B. low C. bent D. level
- A. good hen six or seven eggs a week.
A. lies B. lays C. puts D. reproduces
- The actors walked on to the and the play began.
A. platform B. stage C. pavement D. landing
- The police asked me for on the accident.
A. information B. informations C. an information D. some informations
- Tom is looking forward to his new job on Monday.
A. be starting B. be started C. start D. starting

18. The first question must before you attempt the others.

- A. be answered B. have answered
C. answer D. to answer

19. She knows that I've sold this house, ?

- A. isn't it B. haven't I
C. doesn't she D. hasn't she

20. He was tired that he went to bed as soon as he got home.

- A. quite B. too C. very D. so

21. You should to your uncle for being rude to him.

- A. forgive B. apologise C. excuse D. regret

22. If you've got time for a cup of tea, I'll one for you.

- A. make B. mix C. boil D. give

23. This jacket doesn't me; it's too tight across the shoulders.

- A. fit B. suit C. match D. equal

24. I usually take sandwiches for my lunch, but and then I go to a cafe.

- A. again B. once C. now D. ever

25. She is young for the job, but on the other she is well qualified.

- A. occasion B. chance C. event D. hand

UNIT 7

MY NEIGHBORHOOD

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

- AIR** Send the letter by if you want it to reach the recipient in time.
- RESIDE** The in the area are against the building of the expressway.
- COMFORTABLE** Come to stay at our hotel; we're sure to give the greatest and good service.
- SELECT** The supermarket is offering a wide of spring clothes for you to choose from.
- SPECIAL** Rice cooked in clay pot is one of the in this restaurant.
- PHOTOGRAPH** I want to become a press when I grow up.
- PACK** Hoa brought a dictionary in her for the English lesson.
- WRIST** As soon as my younger brother could tell the time, he was given a

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

- owners / small stores / afraid that / new shopping mall / take away / customers.
.....
- new shopping mall / going / offer / wide selection / goods / reasonable prices.
.....
- customers / not need / worry / parking : there / be / large car park nearby.
.....
- shopping / mall / not only convenient but also economical.
.....
- opening day / customers can buy products / discount.
.....

Exercise 3. Chọn FOR hoặc SINCE cho các khoảng trống trong mỗi câu.

1. Hoa has studied English in this class eight months.
2. She has studied English in this class October.
3. My family have lived in this city 1999.
4. My family have lived in this city six years.
5. My father worked in that factory one year.
6. My father has worked in this factory the year 2000.
7. Nga has been here the beginning of the year.
8. Her sister has been in Ha Noi a long time.

Exercise 4. Từ câu cho sẵn viết thành hai câu với thì Hiện tại hoàn thành, một câu dùng FOR, câu kia dùng SINCE, dùng động từ trong ngoặc ở cuối câu. Câu 1 đã làm sẵn.

1. I moved to Ha Noi in 1999 when we bought a house here. (live)
I've lived in Ha Noi since 1999.
..... we bought a house here.
I've lived in Ha Noi for five years.
2. I last saw my friend Nga in 2001. (not see)
.....
.....
3. My uncle started collecting old coins in 1998, when he retired. (collect)
.....
.....
4. My sister met her boyfriend three years ago, when she began her studies at university. (know)
.....
.....
5. I bought my backpack in 2000, when I was on holiday there. (have)
.....
.....
6. My aunt bought this motorcycle in 1995. (own)
.....
.....

7. Aunt Mai stopping eating meat in 1998, when a doctor told her it was bad for her. (not eat)
.....
.....
8. Hoa's granddad gave up driving 6 years ago, when his eyesight failed. (not drive)
.....
.....
9. I began to wear glasses eight years ago, when I started getting headaches at work. (wear)
.....
.....
10. My eldest brother started working as a mechanic since he left school in 1997. (work)
.....
.....

Exercise 5. Chọn câu trả lời thích hợp (từ a đến o) cho những câu hỏi (từ 1 đến 15) rồi điền vào khoảng trống cho sẵn. Câu 1 đã làm sẵn.

1. Do you know your neighbors well? n.....
2. I'd like to speak to Mr. Jones, please.
3. You look tired.
4. What's the matter?
5. Shall we cycle into town?
6. Have you ever been to Vung Tau?
7. You're looking very happy.
8. Can't you go a bit faster?
9. Do you like playing squash?
10. Why don't you come out with us tonight?
11. We ought to book our flight.
12. What do you think of my composition?
13. Do you know where Mai is?
14. Did you enjoy Nha Trang?
15. Andrew at work today?

- a) I'm afraid I can't. Nga's borrowed my bike for the weekend.
- b) No, I haven't seen her since she went out this morning.
- c) I'm sorry. He's just left the office.
- d) He's hurt his back so he's gone to see the doctor.
- e) I've been out every evening this week and I'm tired.
- f) Yes, it's the most beautiful city I've ever been to.
- g) That's because we've walked 30 kilometers today.
- h) Don't worry. I've already done it.
- i) I'm sorry. This is the first time I've ridden this motorcycle.
- j) I don't know. I haven't read it yet.
- k) Yes. I've just heard that I've passed my exams.
- l) I've never tried it.
- m) No, I haven't. Have you?
- n) Yes. They've lived here for ten years.
- o) I've cut my finger.

Exercise 6. Đọc đoạn văn sau rồi làm các bài tập.

A VERSATILE PLANT

Soybeans were originally 'grown only in the countries of the Orient. In such places as China, Japan, and Korea, they are nearly as important a part of the diet as rice. In recent years soybean crops have also been cultivated in the United States.

Soybeans, which sometimes grow seven feet tall, have thick, woody stems. The seeds are enclosed in Pods. Growing easily in different types of soil, soybeans yield a variety of useful products and have proved to be a valuable crop.

Soybean seeds contain a substance that can be processed and used as a milk substitute. Soybean oil can be used in making explosives, soap, synthetic rubber, paint, varnish, and margarine. Parts of soybeans can also be used to make meal, flour, and plastics. Some young soybeans can be canned or frozen and used for food. In addition, soy sauce, which is a tart sauce used to flavor food, is made from specially treated soybeans. Soybeans are indeed unusually versatile plants!

NOTES versatile : (adj) đa năng, đa dụng
soybean : đậu nành, đậu tương

originally	: (adj) nguyên thủy là
the Orient.	: những xứ ở Phương Đông
diet	: chế độ ăn uống
crop	: mùa màng, giống cây trồng
to cultivate	: trồng, canh tác
woody	: (adj) giống như gỗ, có chất gỗ
stem	: cuống, thân (cây)
to be enclosed	: bị/được bao bọc lại
pod	: vỏ, nắp
to yield	: sản sinh ra
to process	: xử lý, chế biến
milk substitute	: món thay thế cho sữa
explosive	: thuốc nổ
synthetic rubber	: cao su nhân tạo
varnish	: véc-ni, dầu bóng
margarine	: bơ ma-ra-rin
tart sauce	: món nước xốt vị chua
to flavor	: thêm hương vị cho
specially treated	: được chế biến đặc biệt

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

- Full-grown soybeans are not good to eat.
- Soybeans have been grown in the USA for a long time.
- People in China, Japan and Korea eat much less soybeans than rice.
- Soybeans grow only in sandy soil.
- Soybeans have many uses.
- Soybeans were first found in America.
- Some industrial products are made from soybeans.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

- Where were soybeans originally grown?

2. How tall can soybean plants grow?
3. What are the coverings of the soybean seeds called?
4. What is soybean oil used for?
5. What is soy sauce used for?

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 7

1. You must look in the section of the newspaper to find out what films are showing.
A. variety B. diversion
C. recreation D. entertainment
2. The little boy climbed up the tree and sat on a
A. twig B. trunk C. branch D. root
3. He had a very bad cold and couldn't stop
A. snoring B. sneezing C. sighing D. spitting
4. She going to the dentist although her teeth needed attention.
A. put in B. put out C. put off D. put away
5. She was so excited that she jumped with delight.
A. backward and forwards B. side to side
C. up and down D. to and fro
6. I wish to see the manager to about the terrible food in this restaurant.
A. inquire B. complain
C. criticise D. disapprove
7. The dog next door always when it sees the postman.
A. barks B. cries C. purrs D. spits

8. Before I make you a new dress I'd better take your
A. measurements B. sizes
C. dimensions D. degrees
9. One of the problems in the world today is to stop factories the atmosphere.
A. infecting B. polluting
C. littering D. corrupting
10. It was difficult to park the car in the High Street as there weren't any parking metres.
A. absent B. blank C. bare D. vacant
11. The sea is too far out; we can't swim till the comes in.
A. water B. current C. tide D. stream
12. The teacher out the words she had written on the blackboard.
A. cleaned B. dusted C. rubbed D. washed
13. You can't believe John because he is very
A. untrue B. incorrect C. indirect D. untruthful
14. Our football club has a lot of local
A. assistants B. attendants
C. supporters D. keepers
15. Would you mind turning your radio a little, please?
A. in B. down C. out D. over
16. "I'd like to be in one of that, " Paul said.
A. teachers classes B. teacher's classes
C. teacher's class D. teacher classes
17. I felt in and took out some money.
A. a pocket my coat B. my coat's pocket
C. my pocket coat D. my coat pocket

18. When she saw the clouds, she went back to the house to her umbrella.

- A. carry B. fetch C. gather D. reach

19. In Britain the on a letter is now twelve pence.

- A. postage B. posting C. post D. postal

20. to animals is forbidden by law.

- A. Cruel B. The cruelty C. Cruelty D. Cruelly

21. The clock was eleven as I went upstairs to bed.

- A. beating B. striking C. ringing D. clapping

22. He is under sixteen, he should not drive a car.

- A. owing to B. so far as C. therefore D. however

23. Mr Smith is very fat; he ought to some weight.

- A. give B. throw C. lose D. waste

24. It was a good game, and at the end the was Scotland 4, Ireland 3.

- A. total B. account C. record D. score

25. She has been working so hard that she feels quite

- A. wasted B. empty C. careful D. exhausted

UNIT 8

COUNTRY LIFE AND CITY LIFE

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

1. **ENTERTAIN** Television is one of the cheapest forms of
2. **PEACE** I prefer the village to the noisy city.
3. **RELATION** Some of my are living in the countryside.
4. **PERMANENT** My father plans to live in the countryside after he retires.
5. **INFORM** Read the user's manual carefully; it will give you a lot of useful
6. **ACCESS** This part of the library is for college students only. It is not to high school pupils.
7. **FOLLOW** I didn't sleep very well that night and got a terrible headache the morning.
8. **PLEASE** Few people want to eat at that restaurant because of the smell from the garbage dump nearby.
9. **GOVERN** Our are doing their best to improve the people's quality of life.
10. **DEPART** What's the time of your flight?
11. **MIGRATE** from the countryside make up a large part of the city population.
12. **CROWD** I'm going to buy a motorcycle. I'm tired of riding on buses.

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

1. many people / give up / rural life / and move / city / better life.
.....
2. they hope / find / better-paying jobs / city.
.....
3. though I / prefer / peaceful life / countryside / I can't give up / job / city.
.....
4. some people think / life / countryside / be for retired people.
.....

5. migrants / countryside / responsible / increase / urban population.

Exercise 3. Dựa vào thông tin trong trang nhật kí sau để viết thành một đối thoại. Sử dụng thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn để diễn tả tương lai. Hai câu đầu đã làm sẵn.

Monday	8 p.m. – Cinema. Nga
Tuesday	
Wednesday	Chinese restaurant
Thursday	Meet Tuan – station – 7:30.
Friday	
Saturday	Tuan for weekend
Sunday	

A: What (you / do) on Monday night?

What are you doing on Monday night?

B: I (go)

I'm going to the cinema.

A: Who (you / go) with?

B: I (go)

A: What time (you / meet) her?

B: At

A: And what about Wednesday? (You/go) out on Wednesday?

B: Yes, I I (go)

A: (You / stay) at home on Tuesday?

B: Yes,

A: And Thursday?

B: I (meet)

A: What time (he / arrive) ?

B:

A: (He / stay) for the weekend?

B: Yes,

Exercise 4. Giới từ nơi chốn và chuyển động. Chọn giới từ thích hợp để điền vào khoảng trống.

to – at – from – on – of – off – into – in – out of

1. I ran the room when the phone rang.
2. I forgot to send a birthday card Mai yesterday.
3. He was very tired when he got back Hai Phong.
4. We're going to stay my uncle's house for the holiday.
5. We stopped the traffic lights.
6. He took all the toys the box and left them the floor.
7. Our friends met us the airport when we arrived Ho Chi Minh City.
8. He felt very hot so he jumped the beautiful, clear water.
9. We took our lunch the garden and ate it the grass.
10. When I arrived, I carried my heavy bag all the way the station the hotel.
11. I arrived work late this morning.
12. All the books suddenly fell the shelf.

Exercise 5. Đọc bài văn và làm các bài tập kèm theo.

BLUE JEANS

Levi Strauss, a young immigrant from Germany, arrived in San Francisco in 1850. California was in the middle of the Gold Rush. Thousands of men were coming to California to dig for gold. And Levi Strauss came to sell canvas to these gold miners. Canvas is heavy fabric. So Levi Strauss thought the miners could use the canvas for tents.

One day Strauss heard a miner complain that he couldn't find clothes strong enough for the work he was doing. Strauss got an idea. He quickly took some of his canvas and made it into pants. These pants were what the miners needed. In one day Strauss sold all the pants he had made.

Strauss wanted to improve his pants. He wanted to make them even better. He bought a fabric that was softer than canvas but just as strong. This fabric came from Nimes, a city in France, and was called *serge de Nimes*. The miners liked this fabric. They called it "denim" (from *de Nimes*) and bought even more pants from Strauss.

However, denim had no color. Because of this the denim pants did not look very interesting, and they got dirty easily. To solve these problems, Strauss dyed the denim blue.

Strauss continued to improve his jeans. Today, the company he started is known around the world. And jeans are considered not just practical but very fashionable as well.

NOTES: **immigrant** : người nhập cư, dân di cư
the Gold Rush : cuộc đổ xô đi tìm vàng
canvas : vải bạt, vải bố
gold miner : thợ mỏ vàng
fabric : vải
to dye : nhuộm

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

1. Levi Strauss came from San Francisco.
2. A gold rush was going on in California in 1850.
3. Levi Strauss came to California to dig for gold.
4. The miners first used canvas for tents.
5. Levi Strauss made tents from canvas and sold to the miners.
6. The miners liked pants made from canvas.
7. "Denim" is a city in France.
8. Denim was better for pants.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

1. When did Levi Strauss arrive in San Francisco?

2. What did he go there for?

3. What was Strauss' canvas first used for?

4. Why did the miners like Strauss' pants?

5. Why was *serge de Nimes* better than canvas for pants?

6. Why did Strauss dye the fabric blue?

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 8

1. I don't think you can lift that case I help you.
A. since B. without C. unless D. with
2. The moonlight was so that we didn't need a torch.
A. dim B. light C. shining D. bright
3. We are into our new house on Saturday.
A. moving B. entering C. arriving D. transporting
4. Susan was alone in the house when the fire broke
A. off B. out C. in D. up
5. The spade is a gardening
A. instrument B. machine C. tool D. weapon
6. I was very when I saw the new film at the Odeon.
A. unexpected B. unsatisfied C. disappointed D. unwanted
7. The headmaster is preparing the for next term.
A. brochure B. catalogue C. guide D. timetable

8. Mary said she would the dog for a walk.
A. occupy B. bring C. take D. go
9. Don't take any of those rude boys.
A. sign B. signal
C. observation D. notice
10. As I was on walking the road I my glove.
A. fell B. dropped C. spilt D. lay
11. The footballer scored six, so his team won the match.
A. goals B. games C. scores D. targets
12. James is very about the cost of his dental treatment.
A. sorry B. pained C. worried D. ashamed
13. The children had great when they went to the fair.
A. excitement B. enjoyment C. interest D. fun
14. The clown was a stick on the end of his nose.
A. supporting B. raising C. lifting D. balancing
15. The policeman blew his and the car stopped.
A. whistle B. pipe C. horn D. bell
16. She won't give us the money unless we the job today.
A. finish B. finished
C. will finish D. had finished
17. His garage is empty; he out in his car.
A. must go B. must be going
C. must have gone D. should have gone
18. Janet one dress already, and now she's making another.
A. made B. has made
C. had made D. would have made
19. I don't want any mistakes.
A. that you make B. you make them
C. to make you D. you to make

20. Hurrying across the street, on to the moving bus.
A. I jumped B. and I jumped
C. to jump D. and jumping
21. It was a hot day, and many people were their way to the beach.
A. taking B. hitting C. making D. guiding
22. Peter is very for all the help you have given him.
A. thankful B. pleasant C. acceptable D. generous
23. There were twelve policemen on at the football ground during the match.
A. action B. work C. duty D. charge
24. That chocolate will if you keep it in your pocket.
A. settle B. melt C. flow D. turn
25. He is a friendly person, who well with everyone at the office.
A. gets on B. takes place C. sets up D. turns out

UNIT 9 A FIRST-AID COURSE

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

1. **EMERGE** The injured man was rushed to the room in an ambulance.
2. **BLOOD** Cover the wound with a handkerchief and try to stop the
3. **PRESS** Doctors and nurses have been working under great because there has been an increase in road accidents.
4. **STRETCH** The injured player was carried out of the football ground on a
5. **CHAIR** The disabled man moved around on a
6. **MINIMUM** Always wear a crash helmet to the danger of head injuries.
7. **INJECT** I had a smallpox when I was five.
8. **TREAT** Doctors have succeeded in finding a better for this disease.
9. **RUN** I was surprised to find that there was no water anywhere in the house.
10. **BORE** It is really to stay at home and have nothing to do on rainy days.

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

1. Lan / phone / ambulance / so as to take / injured man / hospital.
.....
2. victim / give / first-aid / before / take / hospital.
.....
3. people / advise / use / gas / cooking / so as to save / forests.
.....
4. I / set / alarm clock carefully / because / get up early.
.....
5. I / run / bus shelter / avoid / rain.
.....

Exercise 3. Viết lại câu, sử dụng IN ORDER (NOT) TO hoặc SO AS (NOT) TO để diễn tả mục đích.

1. I need some money because I want to buy a new dictionary.
.....
2. I borrowed the dictionary from Nga because I wanted to look up some new words.
.....
3. I moved to the front row because I couldn't hear the teacher.
.....
4. Quang wrote out a shopping list. He didn't want to forget anything.
.....
5. I left home early because I didn't want to miss the first bus.
.....
6. You should go to bed early, then you won't be tired tomorrow.
.....
7. The teacher repeated the instructions. He wanted to make sure we understood them.
.....
8. I wrote the date on the blackboard because I wanted to be sure to remember my appointment.
.....
9. I set my alarm clock for 5 o'clock because I wanted to get up in time for the train.
.....
10. Open the windows wide. We want to let in more light.
.....

Exercise 4. Điền vào các khoảng trống bằng AS, TO, hoặc FROM.

1. That other computer is the same model this one.
2. This exercise is different the last two exercises.
3. Your new schoolbag is similar mine.
4. The customs here aren't exactly the same those in the South.

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- BORE** It is really to stay at home and have nothing to do on rainy days.

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

- Lan / phone / ambulance / so as to take / injured man / hospital.
.....
- victim / give / first-aid / before / take / hospital.
.....
- people / advise / use / gas / cooking / so as to save / forests.
.....
- I / set / alarm clock carefully / because / get up early.
.....
- I / run / bus shelter / avoid / rain.
.....

Exercise 3. Viết lại câu, sử dụng IN ORDER (NOT) TO hoặc SO AS (NOT) TO để diễn tả mục đích.

- I need some money because I want to buy a new dictionary.
.....
- I borrowed the dictionary from Nga because I wanted to look up some new words.
.....
- I moved to the front row because I couldn't hear the teacher.
.....
- Quang wrote out a shopping list. He didn't want to forget anything.
.....
- I left home early because I didn't want to miss the first bus.
.....
- You should go to bed early, then you won't be tired tomorrow.
.....
- The teacher repeated the instructions. He wanted to make sure we understood them.
.....
- I wrote the date on the blackboard because I wanted to be sure to remember my appointment.
.....
- I set my alarm clock for 5 o'clock because I wanted to get up in time for the train.
.....
- Open the windows wide. We want to let in more light.
.....

Exercise 4. Điền vào các khoảng trống bằng AS, TO, hoặc FROM.

- That other computer is the same model this one.
- This exercise is different the last two exercises.
- Your new schoolbag is similar mine.
- The customs here aren't exactly the same those in the South.

UNIT 9 A FIRST-AID COURSE

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

- EMERGE** The injured man was rushed to the room in an ambulance.
- BLOOD** Cover the wound with a handkerchief and try to stop the
- PRESS** Doctors and nurses have been working under great because there has been an increase in road accidents.
- STRETCH** The injured player was carried out of the football ground on a
- CHAIR** The disabled man moved around on a
- MINIMUM** Always wear a crash helmet to the danger of head injuries.
- INJECT** I had a smallpox when I was five.
- TREAT** Doctors have succeeded in finding a better for this disease.
- RUN** I was surprised to find that there was no water anywhere in the house.
- BORE** It is really to stay at home and have nothing to do on rainy days.

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

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.....

Exercise 4. Điền vào các khoảng trống bằng AS, TO, hoặc FROM.

1. That other computer is the same model this one.
2. This exercise is different the last two exercises.
3. Your new schoolbag is similar mine.
4. The customs here aren't exactly the same those in the South.

5. The design of that house is similar the design of this one.
6. Your example is quite different the one in the book.
7. Son's shirt is the same color yours.
8. This mobile phone is different any other mobile phone on the market.
9. His answer to the question wasn't quite the same mine.
10. My trouble with English is the same Nga's.

Exercise 5. Đọc đoạn văn rồi làm các bài tập kèm theo.

ONLY ONE WAY TO GO

The North Pole is farther north than any other place on earth. It is not hard to find on a globe. It is where all the north and south lines come together at the top.

If you were standing on the North Pole, there would be only one way to go. No matter which way you turned, you would be going south. No place on earth is north of the North Pole.

Even though it is called the North Pole, there is really no pole there. There is not even any land. There is only thick ice that covers the sea. It took many years to find the exact spot where the North Pole is. The first man to find it was an explorer named Robert E. Peary.

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

1. The land at the North Pole is covered with ice.
2. It was easy to find the North Pole.
3. No people live at the North Pole.
4. The farthest north you can go on the earth is to the North Pole.
5. There is a pole at the North Pole.
6. Part of the North Pole is land.

7. It is easy to find the North Pole on a globe.
8. You could go further north from the North Pole.
9. You could arrive at the North Pole by boat.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

1. Who was the first man to find the North Pole?
.....
2. How long did it take to find the exact spot where the North Pole is?
.....
3. In what direction could we go from the North Pole?
.....
4. Do you happen to know Robert E. Peary's nationality?

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 9

1. I love travelling in Viet Nam; the is so beautiful there.
A country B countryside
C environment D nature
2. By cutting down trees we the natural habitat of birds and animals.
A damage B harm C hurt D injure
3. In some countries children use pocket when doing mathematics.
A calculators B computers C counters D robots
4. As I felt so much better, my doctor me to take a holiday by the sea.
A. suggested B. accepted C. advised D. realised
5. You really must make some if you are going to succeed.
A try B attempt C effort D work
6. People work mainly to money.
A pay B finance C earn D win

7. People have nothing to do in their time.
A amusement B entertainment
C sports D leisure
8. The World Cup is a football which is open to all countries.
A participation B involvement C occasion D competition
9. The football match was so dull that most of the left at half-time.
A audience B crowd C onlookers D viewers
10. The situation has considerably since the New Year.
A decreased B lessened C lowered D worsened
11. The government plan to the price of petrol
A ascend B heighten C raise D rise
12. He completely with what I said.
A admitted B agreed C accepted D argued
13. After a meal in a restaurant, you ask the waiter for the
A bill B prescription C receipt D recipe
14. It me two hours to get here.
A spent B put C took D passed
15. There is nothing more than a mosquito in the bedroom at night.
A worrying B boring C angry D irritating
16. I'm not sure she isn't coming, but I suppose
A. isn't B. won't C. no D. not
17. She practises playing the piano than I do.
A. more regularly B. most regularly
C. quite regularly D. as regularly
18. I think Sally is quite her sister.
A. as pretty B. as pretty than

- C. as pretty as D. prettier

19. He hasn't been back to his home town forty years.
A. for B. during C. since D. through
20. They were each black shoes and stockings.
A. wear B. wearing C. wore D. worn
21. Jack is a poor shot; he fired twice at the rabbit and
A. wasted B. missed C. lost D. failed
22. Though she has told them to be quiet, they talking and laughing.
A. hold B. carry C. keep D. rest
23. The doctor told me he could nothing wrong with my health.
A. solve B. find C. gain D. obtain
24. It is dangerous to out of the windows of the train.
A. hold B. lean C. bend D. shoulder
25. To the best results, mix the powder with warm water.
A. require B. expect C. prepare D. obtain

UNIT 10

RECYCLING

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

1. **REPRESENT** Miss Blake is a from Friends of the Earth.
2. **FERTILE** Compost is a wonderful
3. **MIX** Add sugar, water and flour to the beaten eggs and stir the well.
4. **DIRECT** The policeman gave me very good and I was able to find the house easily.
5. **COMPOSE** Dead leaves fall to the ground and very quickly in wet weather.
6. **GLASS** Bowls, vases, jars, beer mugs and champaign glasses are sold in the store at the corner.

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

1. Miss Blake / explain / students / importance / recycling.
.....
2. Cardboard boxes / make from / recycled paper.
.....
3. Animals waste / use / fertilize / farmland.
.....
4. Long pipes / use / blow / molten glass / shapes.
.....
5. Empty bottles / collect / clean / and refill with milk.
.....

Exercise 3. Đặt câu với các từ gợi ý. Sử dụng thể bị động và thì Hiện tại đơn.

1. This computer / make / in the USA.
.....
2. These machines / make / in Scotland.
.....

3. The money / change into dollars / at the bank.
.....
4. Cheese / make / from milk.
.....
5. The house / paint / every year.
.....

Exercise 4. Viết thể bị động ở thì Hiện tại đơn cho những động từ trong đoạn văn sau. Chỗ số 1 đã làm sẵn.

The European Airbus A320 is built (1. build) by a group of European aeroplane makers. The nose of the plane (2. make) by the French. The body of the plane (3. produce) by the Germans. The wings (4. provide) by the British. Then all the parts (5. bring) to one factory in France and (6. put) together. The finished A320 planes (7. deliver) to their customers.

Exercise 5. Đặt câu với các từ gợi ý. Sử dụng thể bị động và thì Quá khứ đơn.

1. My bicycle / steal / yesterday.
.....
2. The parcel / post / yesterday morning.
.....
3. The children / give / some homework.
.....
4. Several people / hurt / in an accident last night.
.....
5. Weather reports / broadcast / every morning.
.....

Exercise 6. Đổi các câu tác động thành bị động. Hai câu đầu đã làm sẵn.

1. John took the book.
The book was taken by John.

2. They mailed the boxes today.
The boxes were mailed today.
3. My sister opened the two packages.
.....
4. Our teacher corrects our homework.
.....
5. They didn't clean the room carefully yesterday.
.....
6. They deliver the newspapers to this office twice a day.
.....
7. Did that mechanic do the repair work?
.....
8. All the villagers respect the old man.
.....
9. Do they give many courses in English during the summer?
.....
10. They built another bridge across the river last year.
.....

Exercise 7. Viết câu bị động, chọn thì thích hợp cho động từ.

1. Everyone (shock) by the terrible news yesterday.
2. English (teach) in the schools of almost every nation.
3. The mail (deliver, always) to this office before 10 a.m.
4. The red house (build) in the year 1980.
5. Thanh (introduce) to the secretary of the club yesterday.
6. The classrooms (clean) every day.
7. This computer (export) to 70 different countries.
8. All the letters (post) yesterday.
9. My uncle (pay) a lot of money to write his life story.
10. The newspapers (send) to every part of the country by train.

Exercise 8. Đặt câu theo mẫu, sử dụng chủ ngữ IT + BE + ADJ + to-INFINITIVE. Câu 1 đã làm sẵn.

1. Learning English is really quite easy.
It is really easy to learn English.
2. Seeing our old friends again was wonderful.
.....
3. Complaining about that matter now is useless.
.....
4. Sitting in one place for so long was very uncomfortable.
.....
5. Going to that party next week will be a lot of fun.
.....
6. Finding examples of that is almost impossible.
.....
7. Traveling to Bach Long Vi Island by boat will be interesting to us.
.....
8. Understanding that book is very difficult for me.
.....
9. Writing good compositions in English is not easy.
.....
10. Driving from here to Lang Son is very tiring.
.....
11. Getting to school by bus is not very convenient.
.....
12. Flying to Nha Trang is comfortable.
.....

Exercise 9. Đọc đoạn văn rồi làm các bài tập kèm theo.

AN IMPORTANT FUEL

One of the most important discoveries of the nineteenth century was a method of using natural gas for cooking and heating. Large amounts of natural gas are found in the United States, usually several thousand feet below the surface of the earth. Natural gas is most

often found in places where petroleum, the oil from which gasoline is made, is found. Often the natural gas must be removed before the oil itself is reached.

For many years after natural gas was first discovered, it was thought to have no value. Finally, however, people began to understand its uses and to find ways of storing it and of moving it from place to place.

Today natural gas is stored in large tanks and used for lighting, cooking, and heating. In many ways natural gas is one of our finest fuels. It can be used for cooking without making the room hot. It is cheap and can be moved easily from one place to another through long pipelines, some of which are hundreds of miles in length.

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

- People once wasted natural gas.
- Natural gas can be found where there is no petroleum.
- Gasoline is made from petroleum
- Natural gas is an expensive fuel.
- Natural gas makes a room hot when it is used for cooking.
- Natural gas is moved from one place to another in trucks.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

- When was the use of gas for cooking and heating first discovered?
.....
- How is natural gas stored?
.....
- How deep below the surface of the earth may natural gas be found?
.....
- What is the good thing about natural gas when it is used for cooking?
.....
- How can natural gas be carried from one place to another?
.....

Exercise 10. Đọc đoạn văn sau và làm các bài tập.

A DETERMINED MAN

Christopher Columbus, a famous explorer, was born in Genoa, Italy, about five hundred years ago. Columbus was a sailor. In his day many people thought that the earth was flat. Columbus, however, was convinced that the earth was round. He thought that India, which is in the east, could be reached by sailing west. Columbus thought the earth much smaller than it really is. He thought that the long voyage to India would be shorter if he would sail west instead of sailing east.

Columbus first asked the king of Portugal for help. His request was refused. Next Columbus outlined his plans to the king of England. Again he was refused. Finally this determined man went to Spain. For seven years he worked to enlist the help of the Spanish monarchs, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. At last they consented to help him. They gave him men and ships. The efforts of this determined man was finally successful. He set sail under the Spanish flag, beginning the voyages that years after his death would prove that the earth was round.

NOTES: determined	: (adj): đầy quyết tâm
to be convinced	: (adj) tin chắc
voyage	: chuyến đi biển
request	: lời yêu cầu
to enlist sb's help	: tranh thủ sự giúp đỡ của ai
monarch	: vua/ hoàng hậu
to consent	: đồng ý
to set sail	: ra khơi

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

- Columbus sailed from Spain to India.
- Columbus was Spanish.
- Columbus was not the only one who thought that the earth was round.

4. The king of Portugal agreed to help Columbus.
5. The king of England refused to help him.
6. Columbus didn't live until his ideas were proven to be true.
7. Columbus sailed west to reach the east.
8. The King and Queen of Spain agreed to help him immediately.

B. Trả lời những câu hỏi sau.

1. When and where was Columbus born?
.....
2. Did Columbus ever reach India?
.....
3. Why did he sail west to reach India, which is in the east?
.....
4. Why do you think the King and Queen of Spain agreed to help Columbus?
.....
5. How long did it take him to get the help of the Spanish monarchs?
.....

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 10

1. I was fine while I was doing it, but I felt incredibly tired
A. after B. following C. afterwards D. next
2. What of toothpaste do you buy?
A. make B. order C. style D. mark
3. Mary looked as pretty as a in her new dress.
A. painting B. picture C. postcard D. flower
4. It will do you to have a holiday.
A. well B. better C. good D. fine
5. People of all come to Hutton's Holiday Camp.
A. years B. times C. dates D. ages

6. The notice in the park said " the grass".
A. Keep in B. Keep out
C. Keep under D. Keep off
7. I don't like the Mai does her hair.
A. way B. manner C. mode D. fashion
8. I am him to arrive on Sunday.
A. expecting B. waiting for C. attending D. awaiting
9. You marvellous in that dress..
A. look B. seem C. appear D. become
10. I am looking a hat with a blue ribbon.
A. after B. for C. over D. about
11. Those socks aren't a ! One is black and the other is brown.
A. couple B. double C. twin D. pair
12. He has gone to the post office to a parcel that has come for him.
A. pick B. gather C. deliver D. collect
13. While I was clearing out the storeroom, I came an interesting old book.
A. up B. through C. over D. across
14. They didn't meet again until the war was
A. off B. out C. under D. over
15. What is this door made , wood or steel?
A. in B. from C. of D. up
16. We shall be competing some of the best teams in the country.
A. over B. against C. between D. beside
17. A notice on the gate said "Beware the dog."
A. of B. for C. to D. from

18. The woman said, "This carpet was made , so it is expensive."
 A. by hand B. by the hand
 C. by hands D. by our hands
19. Those who completed the race were greeted handshakes and kisses.
 A. in B. to C. with D. from
20. I think you'll win the race; indeed we all think
 A. to B. so C. such D. not
21. I wish it would raining.
 A. end B. finish C. stop D. ban
22. A chemist always puts a on a bottle of medicine.
 A. label B. programme C. receipt D. ticket
23. At time there is always plenty of work to do on a farm.
 A. production B. collection C. gathering D. harvest
24. They're having a party, and they hope you don't the noise.
 A. mind B. care C. object D. complain
25. His dog did everything he told it to do; it was a most animal.
 A. orderly B. obedient C. acceptable D. effective

UNIT 11 TRAVELING AROUND VIETNAM

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

1. **VEGETABLE** Cuong doesn't eat meat so he prefers to have his meals in a restaurant.
2. **ACCOMMODATE** There are only a few hotels in the city so it's hard to find during the high season.
3. **ARRIVE** My friend phoned to tell me the time of his in Hue.
4. **FORTUNE** We were looking forward to a quiet day in the countryside but, , it kept raining for the whole day and we had to cancel the trip.
5. **TURN** The small boat was caught in a storm and soon , throwing everyone into the cold water.
6. **FALL** Be sure to visit Cam Ly when you are in Da Lat.
7. **FLOWER** My sister is a She owns a flower shop in town.

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

1. Lan / late / class / because / alarm clock / not go off.

2. Mary / interested / marine life / so she / visit / oceanic institute / Nha Trang.

3. These kinds / flowers / beautiful enough / export / foreign markets.

4. Ha Long Bay / attract / a lot of tourists / since / it / recognized by UNESCO / as / World Heritage Site.

5. You / mind / tell me / how / get / Ha Long Bay?

Exercise 3. Điền vào khoảng trống, sử dụng Phân Từ Hiện Tại (Present Participle) hoặc Phân Từ Quá Khứ (Past Participle) cho động từ ở đầu mỗi câu. Câu đầu đã làm sẵn.

1. *follow* The students will study the *following* words.
2. *break* The carpenter will repair the chair.
3. *import* The company sells only merchandise.
4. *run* The water flowed over the edge of the sink.
5. *dance* Miss Hoa attended a school last year.
6. *exist* The buildings will be torn down next year.
7. *steal* The police recovered the jewelry yesterday.
8. *freeze* The big grocery store sells a lot of food.
9. *freeze* The temperature went below the point last night.
10. *boil* What is the point of water?
11. *finish* The product will be available next year.
12. *injure* The man was taken to hospital immediately.
13. *tire* Cleaning the large hall was work.
14. *print* When was the machine invented?
15. *write* Did your brother pass the exam?

Exercise 4. Đọc đoạn văn sau rồi làm các bài tập kèm theo.

A FAMOUS HUMORIST

One of the best-known of American writers is Samuel Clemens, whose pen name is Mark Twain. Born in 1835, Twain grew up in the Mississippi River town of Hannibal, Missouri. As did many other boys of his day, Twain dreamed of traveling on river boats and of someday becoming a riverboat pilot. Twain used his memories of the life of a river town in his two most famous books, *Huckleberry Finn* and *Tom Sawyer*.

As a young man Twain held many jobs. He was a printer, a gold miner, for a time, he was a river-boat pilot. During his pilot days, he adopted the name Mark Twain. This was a term used by the boatmen to mean that the water measured two fathoms, or twelve feet, which was deep enough for safe passage.

Finally Twain became a successful writer. He traveled a great deal, writing and speaking, and became very popular both in the United States and in Europe.

Twain's style of writing was simple and direct. Among the things he wrote about were superstitious people and people who were easily fooled. He used his unusual gift for humor to write about many things of importance.

NOTES	pen name	: bút danh
	riverboat pilot	: hoà tiêu đường sông
	printer	: thợ in
	to adopt	: nhận, chọn để dùng
	fathoms	: [đơn vị đo chiều sâu nước] = 6 feet
	passage	: sự đi lại trên sông biển
	style of writing	: văn phong
	superstitious	: (adj) mê tín dị đoan
	to be fooled	: bị lừa gạt, bị lừa phỉnh

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

1. Samuel Clemens is the pen name of Mark Twain.
2. Mark Twain never became a riverboat pilot.
3. He adopted the name Mark Twain when he became a writer.
4. Mark Twain did various jobs when he was young.
5. Mark Twain was a humorist.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

1. What did Mark Twain dream of when he was a boy?
.....
2. In what book did Mark Twain describe the life of the river town of Hannibal?
.....

- When did he adopt the name “Mark Twain”?
.....
- What did boatmen mean by “mark twain”?
.....
- What kinds of people did Mark Twain write about?
.....

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 11

1. I don't know these cars is the best.
A. which B. which on
C. which of D. which one
2. It was quite play I've ever seen.
A. the longest B. a long C. too long D. so longer
3. The study of can be very interesting.
A. histories B. history
C. a history D. the history
4. He kicked the ball over the
A. garden's wall B. wall of garden
C. wall garden D. garden wall
5. He went to the factory check the progress of the work.
A. for the purpose B. by reason of
C. in order to D. so far as
6. of the shop, my friend Roger went in.
A. Coming out B. On coming out
C. When coming out D. As I came out
7. After reading the letter, it on the table.
A. leaving B. and leaving
C. she left D. and she left
8. that we were late, we began to run.
A. Knowing B. To know
C. We knew D. As knowing

9. another cup of tea, Janet?
A. Do you like
C. Will you like
B. Did you like
D. Would you like
10. Susan is in the kitchen looking for something
A. for eating
B. to eating
C. to eat
D. eating
11. If you look hard enough, you it.
A. will find
C. are finding
B. will be finding
D. found
12. He made us all the broken glass.
A. to pick up
C. pick up
B. picking up
D. picked up
13. I was angry to argue with him.
A. so
B. very
C. quite
D. too
14. He couldn't finish the meal; she had given him much.
A. quite so
C. very so
B. rather too
D. many too
15. Are you the boy bicycle was stolen?
A. who his
C. his
B. of which the
D. whose
16. We saw a new play at the theatre, we had supper at a restaurant.
A. after which
C. then which
B. which after
D. and that after
17. He manages to visit his mother Saturday.
A. every the other
C. another every
B. every other
D. other every
18. The horse was excitable that no one could ride it.
A. too
B. as
C. more
D. so

19. I won't go Susan goes too.
A. if not B. without C. unless D. except
20. Bob is captain of our team, and we all have confidence him.
A. to B. on C. with D. in
21. On Wednesday the children have swimming lessons at the swimming
A. pool B. tank C. well D. sink
22. Everything is so expensive these days, it's hardly to save a penny.
A. probable B. likely C. possible D. doubtful
23. She used to be fond of pop music but has now interest in it.
A. stopped B. left C. avoided D. lost
24. he is a hard-working man, he has not been successful in business.
A. Although B. Since C. Unless D. However
25. When you turn off the TV, please pull out the too.
A. switch B. plug C. wire D. set

UNIT 12

A VACATION ABROAD

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

- EXPENSE** It is a three-star hotel but it is not very
- HEAD** projectors are very useful for lectures.
- FORGET** God! I've left my textbook at home. I'm so
- WIND** My house is on the top of a hill. It's very there in the fall.
- SITUATION** Chicago is right on the shore of Lake Michigan.

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

- We / fly over / volcano / and see / it / pour out / lava.
.....
- Mount Rushmore / big enough / see? / more than 100 kilometers away.
.....
- What city / situated / shore / Lake Michigan?
.....
- The Empire State Building / once consider / tallest building / world.
.....
- Heads / four American presidents / carve into rock / Mount Rushmore.
.....

Exercise 3. Dùng thì Quá khứ đơn hoặc thì Quá khứ tiếp diễn cho những động từ trong ngoặc.

When I (go)¹ out at 9:00 the sun (shine)². It (be)³ a beautiful spring day and the birds (sing)⁴ in the park. I (walk)⁵ along the road beside the park when I suddenly (notice)⁶ my old friend, John. He (play)⁷ football with some of his friends in the park. I (call)⁸ and he (look)⁹

round in surprise. Then he (shout)¹⁰ back and (invite)¹¹ me to join them. Soon all of us (play)¹² football together. Then we (stop)¹³ to get some ice-creams. While we (eat)¹⁴ them, we (decide)¹⁵ to go to the lake and hire a boat. Then something terrible (happen)¹⁶. Just as I (get)¹⁷ into the boat, it (start)¹⁸ to move away, and I (fall)¹⁹ straight into the water between the boat and the shore. Dozens of people (watch)²⁰, and they all (laugh)²¹. I (feel)²² really embarrassed!

Exercise 4. Đọc đoạn văn sau rồi làm các bài tập kèm theo.

LET'S VISIT TOKYO

Tokyo, which is the capital city of Japan, is one of the three largest cities in the world. In the twelfth century, Japan's capital was an inland city named Kyoto. Six hundred years later, many people from Kyoto had moved east to a city called Yedo, had renamed it Tokyo, and had made this city the capital of all Japan, which it still is.

Today Tokyo is a busy place. It is a center for business and education. It is also a center for religion, has places of worship for people of many different faiths. In addition, Tokyo University, the beautiful grounds of the Imperial Palace, the famous Imperial Hotel, built in 1920 by a noted American, Frank Lloyd Wright, and many fine shops, stores, theaters, and eating places can be found in this capital.

In downtown Tokyo, many large, new buildings made of concrete and steel may be seen. Some of these were built after the earthquake of 1923. Others were built after World War II.

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

- Kyoto is a seaside city.
- Yedo was to the east of Kyoto.
- Most of the people of Tokyo are Buddhists.
- The earthquake of 1923 destroyed part of Tokyo.
- Tokyo is a quiet city.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

- What used to be the capital of Japan in the 12th century?
.....
- What did Tokyo use to be called?
.....
- When was the Imperial Hotel built?
.....
- Who designed the Imperial Hotel?
.....
- What are large, modern buildings in Tokyo made of?
.....

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 12

- that they were poor, she didn't ask them for money.
A. To know B. Knowing C. Known D. Knew
- An old lady has down by a car.
A. knocked B. knocking
C. been knocked D. been knocking
- When I saw her smiling face, I knew she good news of her family.
A. has B. has had
C. had had D. was having
- My grandma's old, and she can't climb the stairs on
A. her own B. one own C. herself D. her alone
- He broke the glass purpose.
A. by B. for C. in D. on
- "Why are you staring me?" she asked.
A. on B. over C. at D. to
- Helen asked me the film called 'Star Wars'.
A. have I seen B. have you seen
C. if I had seen D. if had I seen

8. Tom said, "Please tell me about it. if I've heard the story before.
A. I stopped you B. I'll stop you
C. I've stopped you D. I'm stopping you
9. Susan couldn't help at the fat man.
A. to laugh B. laughed
C. for laughing D. laughing
10. Let the boy it himself before you offer to help.
A. try B. to try C. will try D. trying
11. He saw a young woman on the pavement outside the shop.
A. stood B. standing C. has stood D. was stood
12. A meeting of the society will be on Tuesday evening at six o'clock
A. placed B. made C. taken D. held
13. In some countries children go to school horseback.
A. by B. on C. over D. with
14. It was purely chance that the mistake was discovered.
A. by B. in C. as D. from
15. This room is hot that I feel quite breathless.
A. too B. so C. very D. such a
16. You'd rather watch TV this evening, ?
A. isn't it B. hadn't you
C. wouldn't you D. won't you
17. He looked forward to his prize.
A. receive B. have received
C. be receiving D. receiving
18. "I can't come to the meeting," she wrote, "because I my leg."
A. have broken B. had broken
C. break D. was breaking

19. The old lady is Janet's grandmother.
A. you talked B. which you talked
C. you talked to her D. you talked to
20. If you don't feel well, you better go to bed.
A. are B. would C. had D. may
21. Edward has found a bigger flat and is move into it.
A. on the way B. about to C. ready for D. close to
22. We need some sunshine; so we have up our minds to go abroad this year.
A. turned B. set C. made D. brought
23. You can be sure that Robert will help you; he is a very person.
A. secure B. dependable C. regular D. trustful
24. After his illness, the doctor gave him medicine to another attack.
A. protect B. improve C. prevent D. recover
25. The secretary will for you to visit our factory next week.
A. arrange B. manage C. succeed D. organise

UNIT 13

FESTIVALS

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

1. **COMPETE** Twenty students have entered for the rice-cooking
2. **TEAM** Tam and I played for the school football team. We were.....
3. **PREPARE** Our school has been making for the upcoming sports contests.
4. **DESCRIBE** The story begins with a of the author's native village.
5. **PARTICIPATE** in the rice-cooking contest first have to make a fire.

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

1. You know / when / custom / decorate / Christmas trees / born?
2. Millions / cards / send through the post / Christmas time.
3. At first / leaders / Church / not enjoy / Christmas carols.
4. Children / delighted / sight / Santa Claus.
5. Christmas songs / first perform / town and villages.

Exercise 3. REPORTED SPEECH. Tường thuật các câu nói của Lan. Câu 1 đã làm sẵn.

Lan said,

1. My younger brother thinks computers are for games."

Lan said (that) her younger brother thought computers were for games.

2. "He spends too much time playing computer games."
3. "He has a collection of games on CD."
4. "Some games are too difficult for me, but not for him."
5. "Sometimes he keeps playing past meal time."
6. "I want him to study harder."
7. "He should spend less time on games."
8. "He should learn how to use a word processing program instead."
9. "He should spend more time on his home assignments."
10. "If he doesn't stop playing games, I'll won't let him use the computer again."

Exercise 4. Chuyển các câu nói gián tiếp của Lan thành câu nói trực tiếp. Câu 1 đã làm sẵn.

1. Lan said that she had to go to the school library.
Lan said, "I have to go to the school library."
2. Tam told his mother that he had to leave for school right away.
3. Tam said he would return in an hour or two.
4. Mr Quang said that he thought we should choose a better place for the picnic.

5. Son told us that he would meet us at the station,
.....
6. Nga said that she couldn't finish the assignment by three o'clock.
.....
7. Tuan said that he couldn't understand those two lessons at all.
.....
8. Mai said that she knew those two girls quite well.
.....
9. Tam told me that he was going to Do Son for his holiday.
.....
10. He said he was going to ask his father for a new dictionary.

Exercise 5. Đọc bài văn rồi làm các bài tập.

A CHINESE CELEBRATION

The most important holiday in China is the New Year. At this time shops are closed. The people celebrate by feasting, by paying friendly calls to their neighbors, and by visiting the temples to make promises for the New Year. Children parade through the streets carrying colorful lanterns and paper figures. Firecrackers similar to those used in the United States on the Fourth of July are set off. In fact, on the night that the New Year's celebration begins, the exploding fireworks make so much noise that no one is able to sleep.

The time of the New Year is also the time at which Chinese people refresh their homes. They give their houses new coats of paint. This is also the time during which people pay their debts. Every man tries to settle all his bills before the beginning of the New Year.

NOTES	to feast	: tổ chức tiệc tùng, ăn tiệc
	to parade	: diễu hành
	lantern	: lồng đèn
	paper figure	: hình nộm, lồng đèn hình các con vật
	firecracker	: pháo

- the Fourth of July** : ngày Độc Lập (quốc khánh của Mỹ)
to set off firecrackers : đốt pháo
exploding : (adj) đang nổ
fireworks : pháo
to refresh : làm mới lại, tân trang
to settle a bill : thanh toán một hóa đơn

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

1. The Chinese New Year is a happy occasion.
2. In the USA, firecrackers are not set off on the Fourth of July.
3. Chinese houses are made of paper.
4. The Chinese eat large meals during the time of the New Year.
5. The Chinese don't want to be in debt when New Year comes.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

1. What are some of the things the Chinese do to celebrate the New Year?
.....
2. What do they do to refresh their homes?
.....
3. How well do people sleep on the night of the New Year?
.....
4. What are children carrying when they parade through the streets?
.....
5. What do the Chinese try to avoid at New Year time?
.....

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 13

1. Although he loved his country, most of his life abroad.
A. he spent B. but he spent
C. but spent D. so he spent

2. Recently there has been a shortage fruit.
A. from B. on C. for D. of
3. I was sitting in the cafe when the bomb
A. broke off B. went off
C. jumped off D. set off
4. many people staying at this hotel, are there?
A. Aren't there B. They aren't
C. They are D. There aren't
5. I would rather at home this evening.
A. to stay B. stay C. stayed D. will stay
6. If you're going to the club tonight, you Richard there.
A. might meet B. might have met
C. may have met D. may have been met
7. Edward goes to bed before midnight.
A. hardly never B. seldom never
C. hardly ever D. almost ever
8. It was nine years ago Alfred returned from America.
A. that B. when C. when that D. since
9. My father has an older brother he hasn't seen thirty years.
A. since B. from C. during D. for
10. You shouldn't go to the meeting you've got an invitation.
A. except B. if not C. without D. unless
11. The doctor sent him to bed, saying he was much to go to work.
A. too ill B. very ill C. ill enough D. ill
12. It was a great pity, but we could do at all to help the man.
A. none B. nothing C. not D. anything
13. you've asked me why I went there, I'll tell you.
A. That B. Although C. What D. Since

14. He doesn't think she'll lend us the car, and
A. nor do I B. nor me
C. neither do I D. either do I
15. he did was quite wrong.
A. What B. That C. If D. Which
16. We invited them although we didn't know very well.
A. her or him B. she or he
C. her or he D. she or him
17. When you cross the road, be careful of
A. traffics B. the traffics C. a traffic D. the traffic
18. I was wakened by the sound of someone on the door.
A. crashing B. bumping C. knocking D. hitting
19. The firemen fought for three hours before they managed to the fire.
A. give up B. put out C. break off D. cut back
20. I'm glad to say that she has now her illness.
A. got into B. got on
C. got around D. got over
21. I don't think that car is the money you paid for it.
A. equal B. satisfactory C. worth D. deserving
22. Suddenly there was a of lightning followed by a clap of thunder.
A. ray B. flash C. stream D. flame
23. She closed the window and drew the before switching on the light.
A. coverings B. shades C. carpets D. curtains
24. The old lady is very of her nieces.
A. kind B. loving
C. affectionate D. fond
25. The paper was so thin that the of the pencil went right through it.
A. end B. tail C. edge D. point

UNIT 14 WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

- RELAX** People from many parts of the world come to Queensland for a vacation.
- RELIGION** My mother is very She regularly goes to the pagoda to pray to Buddha.
- SURROUND** Young people began to come into the city from the villages.
- ATTRACT** Phong Nha Cave has been a great tourist since it was claimed World Cultural Heritage.
- ORIGINE** The temple was built for the God of Rain.
- INHABIT** We were given a warm welcome by the of the island.
- DIRECT** Did you see anyone running in the of the beach?
- MEMORY** The monument was built as a to those who died for the country.

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

- Nga says / she / visit / Phong Nha Cave / twice.
.....
- Mai / show/ me / photograph / Petronas Twin Towers / she take / when / she / be / in Malaysia.
.....
- I / ask / Tam / if / he / ever / see / photo / Great Wall of China.
.....
- you know/ quickest way / get / Huong Pagoda?
.....
- My father / join / expedition / climb / Mount Everest / when he/ be 25.
.....

Exercise 3. Tường thuật các câu hỏi YES/NO sau đây.

- Hoa asked us, "Do you go to school by bus?"
Hoa asked us if
- I said to Quang, "Do you understand that lesson?"
I asked Quang whether
- My friend asked me, "Do you enjoy your English class?"
My friend asked me if
- "Will everyone be ready to leave by ten?" the driver asked.
The driver asked whether
- Nga asked me, "Are you going to join that organization?"
Nga asked me if
- Lan said, "Do you like my stamp albums?"
Lan asked Nhi if
- "Can you go to the English-speaking club meeting with me tonight?" Thanh asked us.
Thanh asked us whether
- "Do we have to turn in our homework today?" I said to my teacher.
I asked my teacher whether
- "Do you get up so late on Sundays?" I said to Hoa.
I asked Hoa if
- "Does your father give you a ride to school every day?" I said to Nga.
I asked Nga if

Exercise 4. Đọc bài văn và làm các bài tập kèm theo.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

In the country of China, there is a wall that is 1,500 miles long. It is called the Great Wall of China. It winds uphill and down, through valleys and mountains. Every inch of this 1,500-mile wall was made by hand.

The Great Wall of China was made many, many years ago. The people of China made it to keep out their enemies. There are watch

towers all along the way. The wall is made of brick and earth. It is high and wide on top. People can walk along the top as if it were a road.

It is said that it took ten years to build one part of this wall. No other defense line has ever been made as long as the Great Wall of China.

NOTES **to wind** : chạy quanh co, ngoằn ngoèo
 watch tower : tháp canh, điểm canh
 defense line : phòng tuyến

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

1. The Great Wall was made with the help of machines.
2. Soldiers probably kept guard on the Great Wall.
3. The Great Wall was built to be a road for ox carts.
4. The Great Wall was built in a short time.
5. The Great Wall was the longest defense line in the world.
6. The Great Wall of China is made of wood.
7. The Great Wall was built on flat ground.
8. The Great Wall is a straight line.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

1. How long is the Great Wall?

2. How long ago was the Great Wall built?

3. What was the Great Wall built for?

4. What is the wall made of?

Exercise 5. Đọc bài văn và làm bài tập kèm theo.

FOOTPRINTS ON THE MOON

Long ago a lot of people thought the moon was a god. Other people thought it was just a light in the sky. And others thought it was a big ball of cheese!

Then telescopes were made. And men saw that the moon was really another world. They wondered what it was like. They dreamed of going there.

On July 20, 1969, that dream came true. Two American men landed on the moon. Their names were Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin.

The first thing the men found was that the moon is covered with dust. The dust is so thick that the men left footprints where they walked. Those were the first marks a living thing had ever made on the moon. And they could stay there for years and years. There is no wind or rain to wipe them off.

The two men walked on the moon for hours. They picked up rocks to bring back to earth for study. They dug up dirt to bring back. They set up machines to find out things people wanted to know. Then they climbed back into their moon landing craft.

Next day the landing craft roared as the two men took off from the moon. They joined Micheal Collins in the spaceship that waited for them above the moon. Then they were off on their long trip back to earth.

Behind them they left the plains and tall mountains of the moon. They left the machines they had set up.

And they left footprints that may last forever.

NOTES

footprint : dấu chân
telescope : kính thiên văn
to come true : (mơ ước) trở thành hiện thực
to set up machines : lắp đặt các máy móc
moon landing craft : khoang tàu vũ trụ để đáp xuống mặt trăng
to roar : (động cơ) gầm rú

spaceship

: tàu vũ trụ, phi thuyền

plain

: đồng bằng, bình nguyên

1. This story tells
 - A about the first men to walk on the moon.
 - B how men found footprints on the moon.
 - C what the men brought back from their trip to the moon.
 - D who had left footprints on the moon before the two men landed there.
2. A telescope
 - A makes balls of light seem brighter.
 - B turns the moon into another world.
 - C makes many of men's dream come true.
 - D makes faraway things seem closer.
3. The men brought rocks and dirt from the moon because
 - A they wanted something to show they were there.
 - B people wanted to use them to learn about the moon.
 - C they wanted to keep them as souvenirs.
 - D they might sell them to scientists.
4. The Americans' machines will most likely stay on the moon until
 - A someone takes them away.
 - B a storm covers them with dust.
 - C rain and wind destroy them.
 - D they become rusty and break to pieces.
5. The next people who go to the moon most likely could
 - A find that the machines have disappeared.
 - B leave the first set of footprints on the moon.
 - C find the places where Armstrong and Aldrin walked.
 - D find that dust has wiped off the two men's footprints.

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 14

1. The reason for all the changes being made to us.
 - A. explained
 - B. had explained
 - C. was explained
 - D. were explained
2. She has neither read the book nor the film.
 - A. seen
 - B. see
 - C. sees
 - D. saw
3. The meeting be held this coming Thursday after all.
 - A. isn't
 - B. won't
 - C. doesn't
 - D. hasn't
4. As it's nearly eleven o'clock, I think you go now.
 - A. need
 - B. ought
 - C. would
 - D. should
5. You will do as I tell you, ?
 - A. won't you
 - B. wouldn't you
 - C. do you
 - D. don't you
6. He told us to use our dictionaries to anything we didn't understand.
 - A. look out
 - B. look for
 - C. look up
 - D. look at
7. The children are getting illnesses this winter than in the past.
 - A. so few
 - B. few er
 - C. less
 - D. lesser
8. There aren't many books in the library as there used to be.
 - A. quite
 - B. rather
 - C. such
 - D. as
9. The of the sugar is of course to sweeten the medicine.
 - A. reason
 - B. cause
 - C. need
 - D. purpose
10. Smoking is a dirty
 - A. habit
 - B. fashion
 - C. manner
 - D. custom
11. There's no prettier place in the valley our village.
 - A. to
 - B. that
 - C. than
 - D. as

12. We've kept this seat for you. It's comfortable chair we have.
A. the more B. the most
C. the very much D. much too
13. The truth of the matter is from that newspaper report.
A. not the same B. the opposite
C. unlike D. different
14. "I'm not so busy I can't talk to you," she said.
A. as B. than C. that D. even
15. The plane crashed was a very modern jet fighter.
A. it B. which it
C. that D. that it has
16. He drove off as soon as the light green.
A. turned B. has turned
C. is turning D. was turning
17. him busy in his garage, I said I would call again later.
A. To find B. When found
C. Finding D. As finding
18. "All these photographs with a very cheap camera," he said.
A. have taken B. had taken
C. were taking D. were taken
19. It was a poor game. We had never before played heavy rain.
A. in a such B. in such C. in so D. in so a
20. The office I work is on the third floor.
A. that B. which C. where D. in that
21. He passed the test but he failed the written examination.
A. practical B. working C. efficient D. handy

22. In my mother's, it is essential to eat a big breakfast.
A. opinion B. idea C. principle D. result
23. If you hear the fire, leave the building quickly.
A. alarm B. publicity C. caution D. notice
24. They cheered when the favourite won the race.
A. freely B. loudly C. bravely D. keenly
25. The nurse put a round Jack's bleeding knee.
A. bandage B. sheet C. scarf D. belt



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UNIT 15

COMPUTERS

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

- 1. CHALLENGE** Tom is a good computer programmer and he hopes to find a more job with that software company.
- 2. REQUIRE** Candidates for the job must meet some before they are accepted for an interview.
- 3. PRINT** There's something wrong with the It doesn't work.
- 4. DIFFERENT** Can you see any between these two calculators?
- 5. FLY** The from Ha Noi to Paris takes about eight hours.
- 6. HEALTH** To play computer games all day is an habit.

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

1. Remember / unplug / printer / when you / finish / print.
.....
2. I / read / manual / carefully / before / I start / use / the machine.
.....
3. my granddad / not believe that / computer games / be / educational / in any ways.
.....
4. Freshmen / require / have access / to / computer.
.....
5. I / work / with / computer / when / power / cut.
.....

Exercise 3. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng YET hoặc ALREADY.

1. I have done the first two exercises.
2. The other students haven't done those two exercises

3. Haven't you looked up the meaning of that word?
4. You have spoken to the teacher about the assignment, haven't you?
5. Most of the guests have gone home
6. My friends haven't arrived from Hai Phong
7. We haven't started the advanced section of this book
8. The Browns have had their new house for 2 months
9. The students have learned a lot of things about English
10. Have you seen the movie at Thang Long Theater?
11. Has your father bought a computer for you?
12. Most of the students have done those two lessons

Exercise 4. Chọn giữa thì Quá khứ đơn (Simple Past) hoặc thì Hiện tại hoàn thành (Present Perfect) cho những động từ trong ngoặc.

1. My father (work) for the Garment Factory since 1978.
2. We (spend) several weeks in Ha Long Bay last summer.
3. Our teacher (explain) to us the principles of laser printing last time.
4. Many of my classmates (never see) the famous Phong Nha Cave.
5. My uncle (return) from his business trip a week ago yesterday.
6. Lan and Nga (not finish) their homework yet.
7. I (visit) Uncle Ho's Mausoleum a lot of times already.
8. From the time of his arrival until now, he (avoid) talking about his past.
9. A little while ago, I (hear) some very good news.
10. My aunt and uncle (live) in Nha Trang from 1980 to 1994.
11. We (go) to see our grandparents during the Tet vacation.
12. We (study) practically every lesson in this book so far.
13. The mailman (deliver) the letter just a few minutes ago.
14. Lan says she (never travel) by air.
15. My father (fly) to Ha Noi twice since last summer.

Exercise 5. Đọc đoạn văn sau và làm các bài tập.

THEY HAVE TO BE FAST!

Firemen have to work fast. When the fire bells ring, they have to jump up, get on their truck, and get to the fire as fast as they can. As soon as the truck stops, the men .

Some connect the hose. Others put up the ladders. Others get ready to run up the ladders with hoses and axes. Each fireman has a job to do, and each job has to be done fast.

Besides putting out the fire, firemen have to help people who are burned or hurt. They must know how to help people who are overcome by smoke. They know how to do this by giving them help in breathing. Fast work by firemen has saved many lives and many thousands of dollars.

NOTES

spring into action : bắt tay ngay vào việc, hành động tức thời

hose : vòi phun nước

axe : rìu, búa bổ củi

to be overcome by smoke : bị ngất vì khói

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

- A fire man does not need any special training.
- Fire-fighting is an easy job.
- All firemen do many jobs at a fire.
- The faster firemen work, the lesser the damage there is likely to be.
- Part of a fireman's job is to help people who are hurt.
- If a person is overcome by smoke, a fireman will call for the doctor.
- Firemen don't have to learn first-aid.
- Some firemen don't do anything at a fire.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

- How do firemen get to a fire?
.....
- What does firemen's equipment consist of?
.....
- What do firemen do besides putting off the fire?
.....
- How important is firemen's fast work?
.....

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 15

- Betty, I'm not surprised she won the prize.
A. Knowing B. To know
C. To be knowing D. To have known
- How can I sleep when you so much noise?
A. made B. have made
C. are making D. were making
- I like both coats and can't decide to buy.
A. one B. of which C. which D. either
- Your voice reminds me of somebody, but I can't remember
A. it is B. who is C. who is he D. who
- She speaks for me to hear her.
A. rather quietly B. too quietly
C. so quietly D. quietly enough
- We were surprised the village was way from the road.
A. such long a B. such a long
C. a so long D. a so far
- This car is in condition than that one.
A. worse B. bad C. the bad D. the worst

8. They shared
 A. me a taxi B. a taxi to me
 C. on me a taxi D. a taxi with me
9. He has at last succeeded becoming a doctor.
 A. for B. in C. on D. of
10. it was only seven o'clock, he had already started work.
 A. Though B. Since C. So D. If
11. She had hardly food in the house.
 A. the B. some C. a D. any
12. I'm looking forward to your party.
 A. birthday's B. birthdays' C. birthday D. birthdays
13. Mr Quang's are 800,000 dong a month.
 A. earns B. earned C. earning D. earnings
14. In Britain the are all painted red.
 A. letter boxes B. letters box
 C. letters boxes D. letter's boxes
15. The were all invited to the school.
 A. boys parents B. boys parents'
 C. boys' parents' D. boys' parents
16. Some diseases quickly from one person to another.
 A. move B. catch C. spread D. get about
17. The of the poetry competition will be known today.
 A. decision B. result C. effect D. choice
18. What a that your father is ill again.
 A. pain B. sorrow C. sadness D. pity
19. In some countries more and more young people now need teeth.
 A. false B. spare C. untrue D. unnatural

20. She said she had come the afternoon with me.
 A. spend B. to spend
 C. spending D. and spend
21. The town stands mainly on the left of the river.
 A. slope B. coast C. bank D. shelf
22. We all like that teacher because of his nice of humour.
 A. skill B. feelings C. principle D. sense
23. They spent the afternoon blackberries in the wood.
 A. picking B. selecting C. cutting D. taking
24. You'll have to buy some new shoes as these are
 A. used up B. broken down
 C. gone off D. worn out
25. A coach carrying football crashed into a lorry on the motor-way.
 A. fans B. people C. madmen D. lovers

UNIT 16

INVENTIONS

Exercise 1. Điền vào khoảng trống bằng dạng thích hợp của từ IN HOA cho sẵn ở đầu câu.

1. **PRISON** Slaves and of war were among the workers who built the Pyramids.
2. **FRANCE** The first paper-making machine was invented by a
3. **SPEAK** The news was announced over powerful
4. **APPLY** The Browns are going to buy some electrical for their new house.
5. **FROST** Put the frozen chicken in the microwave to it.
6. **WHITE** A special chemical is used to the wood pulp.
7. **FLAT** The boy used a heavy stone to the empty cans.

Exercise 2. Viết câu theo các từ gợi ý, chú ý dùng dạng động từ, mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ thích hợp.

1. factory foreman / explain / class / how / chocolate / make.
.....
2. you know / who / invent / facsimile machine?
.....
3. next week / Tam's class / going / visit / factory / where / glass / make.
.....
4. The French / make / famous ball-point pens / call / Bic.
.....
5. Ball-points pens / used to be / costly / when they / first introduce / into Vietnam.
.....

Exercise 3. Đọc bài văn rồi viết các câu hỏi và câu trả lời với thể bị động. Câu 1 và 2 đã làm sẵn.

Our modern world needs large amount of oil for industry and modern forms of transport. But oil was first known and used

thousands of years ago. In ancient times, it was burned in oil lamps for light at night. Boats were also covered with it to keep water out. It was also used as a surface for roads by the Chinese.

About 100 years ago, far more oil was suddenly needed as modern transport and industry developed. Oil wells were drilled and large amounts of oil were found in many parts of the world, including the Middle East and the USA.

Today, oil is less easy to find, but new supplies are still discovered. Nearly 50 million barrels of oils are pumped from the ground every day.

NOTES: oil lamp	: đèn dầu
to keep water out	: ngăn cho nước khỏi vào
oil well	: giếng dầu mỏ
to drill	: khoan
the Middle East	: vùng Trung Đông
supplies	: nguồn cung cấp
barrel	: thùng tròn (chứa dầu mỏ)
to pump	: bơm

1. What / oil / need / for today?
What is oil needed for today?
It's needed for modern transport and industry.
2. oil / know / ancient times?
Was oil known in ancient times?
Yes, it was.
3. When / oil first / use?
.....
.....
4. it / burn / for light?
.....
.....
5. When / far more oil / need?
.....
.....

6. more oil / find / at that time?

.....
.....

7. How many barrels / oil / pump / every day now?

.....
.....

Exercise 4. Chọn thì Quá khứ đơn hoặc Thì Hiện tại hoàn thành cho những động từ trong ngoặc.

Tam is writing home to his parents in Hue.

6th November 2004

Dear Mum and Dad,

Well, I (1. arrive) here in Ha Noi on 6th September, so I (2. be) here for two months. I'm sorry I (3. not write) to you since last month, but life (4. be) very busy. Classes (5. begin) and I (6. have) a lot of things to do. I (7. tell) you about Thanh in my last letter. He (8. let) me stay at his place since I first (9. get) here. But, at last I (10. find) a place of my own. I (11. sign) the agreement with the owner last night and he (12. give) me a key.

Exercise 5. Dùng thì Quá khứ đơn hoặc Quá khứ tiếp diễn cho những động từ trong ngoặc.

- Mr. Son (talk) to another man when I (see) him today.
- As I (cross) the street, two cars (race) by me at full speed.
- When we (meet) them in 1994, they (live) in Danang.
- The boy (fall) and (hurt) himself while he (ride) his bicycle.
- An (have) breakfast when I (stop) at his home this morning.

- When I (leave) my office last night, it (rain, still) very hard.
- That tourist (lose) his camera while he (walk) around the city.
- The two students (argue) about the picnic plan when I (come) into the class.
- The teacher (interrupt) us just as we (finish) the last page.
- Nam and I (leave, just) the house when the telephone (ring).

Exercise 6. Dùng thì thích hợp cho những động từ trong ngoặc.

- a good time last weekend? (you/have)
- I that film three times but I'd like to see it again. (see)
- She to Mai when I saw her in the library. (talk)
- Where for your holiday next year? (you / go)
- Be careful with that glass. If you drop it, it (break)
- I usually with Mai on Saturday nights but she's away this weekend. (go out)
- Nam anything since he got up this morning. (not /eat)
- "Where's Nga?"
"She's the shopping at the moment." (do)
- It was a beautiful morning. The sun and the birds (shine / sing)
- If you harder, you'll fail the exam. (not study)

Exercise 7. Đọc đoạn văn sau và làm các bài tập.

TWO NUMBER SYSTEMS

The number system we use today was first developed, probably by the Hindus, many years before the birth of Christ. During the

Mohammedan conquests in about A.D. 700, the Arabs adopted this system. It is called the Hindu-Arabic number system.

Some two thousand years ago the Romans, then the most powerful people in the world, used a different number system. Let us compare the two:

Roman:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
H.-Arabic:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Roman:				X	L	C	D	CM	M
H.-Arabic:				10	50	100	500	900	1000

The Roman system is more difficult to use than the Hindu-Arabic system. As you can see, in order to write the number four in the Roman way, we put I in front of V. In Roman numerals, 1964 would be written MCMLXIV. Can you imagine trying to multiply or divide using Roman numerals? Would it be easier to add or using Roman numerals?

NOTES	Hindu	: người Ấn Độ
	Arab	: người Ả Rập
	Mohammedan	: (adj) thuộc về người theo Hồi Giáo
	conquest	: cuộc chinh phục
	Roman	: người La Mã
	numeral	: chữ số
	to divide	: chia
	to subtract	: trừ

A. TRUE or FALSE?

Viết T (TRUE) nếu thông tin đúng ý trong bài văn, hoặc F (FALSE) nếu thông tin không đúng, vào khoảng trống đầu mỗi câu.

- Roman numbers are easy to use.
- It is hard to divide with Roman numbers.
- The Romans once were the most powerful people in the world.

- The number system we use today was first developed by the Arabs.
- The Arabs adopted the system of numbers we use today after the birth of Christ.

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

- When did the Mohammedan conquests take place?
.....
- What is the number system we use today called?
.....
- How do you write the numbers 800 and 2004 in Roman numerals?
.....
- Why is the Roman number system not very popular?
.....
- Did the Romans use zeros in their system?
.....

Exercise 3. Đọc đoạn văn sau và làm các bài tập.

Astronomers can tell us just how hot the surface of the moon gets. The side of the moon toward the sun gets two degrees hotter than boiling water. The night side reaches 243 degrees below zero.

In an eclipse, the earth's shadow falls on the moon. Then the moon's temperature may drop 300 degrees in a very short time.

A temperature change like this cannot happen on the earth. Why does it happen on the moon? Astronomers think that the surface of the moon is dust. On the earth, rocks store heat from the sun. When the sun goes down, the rocks stay warm. But the dust of the moon cannot store heat. So when the moon gets dark, the heat escapes quickly. The moon gets very cold.

NOTES	astronomer	: nhà thiên văn
	eclipse	: nhật thực/ nguyệt thực
	to drop	: hạ xuống, rơi xuống
	to store	: tích trữ

Chọn câu trả lời đúng trong số A, B, C hoặc D.

1. Astronomers have found that the moon's surface is
 - A. always hotter than boiling water.
 - B. either very hot or very cold.
 - C. usually many degrees below zero.
 - D. about the same as that of the earth.
2. During an eclipse, the moon is
 - A. turned away from the sun.
 - B. in the shadow of the earth.
 - C. in the shadow of the sun.
 - D. in direct sunlight.
3. Temperatures on the moon change
 - A. very quickly.
 - B. by only a few degrees.
 - C. very slowly.
 - D. only when there is an eclipse.
4. Temperatures on the earth change
 - A. less than those on the moon.
 - B. more slowly than on the moon.
 - C. more quickly than on the moon.
 - D. both A and B.
5. The surface of the moon is probably
 - A. rock that stores heat.
 - B. dust that stores heat.
 - C. dust that cannot store heat.
 - D. rock that cannot store heat.

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 16

1. The manager will reply to all letters are sent to him.
 - A. when
 - B. that
 - C. if
 - D. who
2. This tool is not dangerous it is used carelessly.
 - A. unless
 - B. whether
 - C. only
 - D. except
3. We were all too hungry to wait longer for supper.
 - A. the
 - B. some
 - C. any
 - D. more
4. May I have more meat, please?
 - A. a little
 - B. small
 - C. another
 - D. a few
5. She has work to do that she gets very tired.
 - A. so many
 - B. much more
 - C. too much
 - D. so much
6. They invited to lunch.
 - A. my friend and I
 - B. I and my friend
 - C. my friend and me
 - D. both she and me
7. I'm not going to tell you the reason my decision.
 - A. for
 - B. with
 - C. to
 - D. on
8. They to see me while I was having supper.
 - A. are calling
 - B. call
 - C. were calling
 - D. called
9. Richard better not tell his father what happened.
 - A. would
 - B. will
 - C. did
 - D. had
10. The man his car outside hasn't come back for it yet.
 - A. whom he left
 - B. who he left
 - C. who left
 - D. whose
11. My sister has a part-time job; she works day.
 - A. every other
 - B. each other
 - C. one the other
 - D. the other every

12. We're going on a picnic tomorrow.
A. next day after B. the next after
C. the day after D. after
13. A man's pay usually on the number of hours he works in a week.
A. results B. starts C. depends D. follows
14. Janet's plane to New York was an hour late
A. rising up B. moving away
C. pulling out D. taking off
15. "I don't want a holiday," she said; "I'd rather the money."
A. saved B. save
C. have saved D. will save
16. Here is the picture in the shop window.
A. you saw B. you saw it
C. that you saw it D. that saw it
17. Robert is than his brother.
A. as taller B. taller C. too tall D. the taller
18. In the art competition, the picture was painted by my sister.
A. winner B. winner's C. won D. winning
19. I think our team depends too heavily a few very good players.
A. for B. in C. on D. with
20. Mrs Green's two sons are good progress at school.
A. finding B. making C. causing D. doing
21. He would win the race if he his brother's example and trained harder.
A. obeyed B. repeated C. answered D. followed

22. It rained a few times during our holiday but on the the weather was fine.
A. general B. whole C. rule D. total
23. He stood on the of the river, looking down into the water.
A. border B. coast C. bank D. beach
24. She phoned her dentist to say she was unable to her appointment.
A. arrive B. hold C. perform D. keep
25. She did not come to the party, though she us she would.
A. promised B. offered C. agreed D. accepted



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MY FRIENDS

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