

NGUYỄN BÌNH MINH

120

CÂU TRẮC NGHIỆM

English

A. Vocabulary

B. Grammar And Structure

C. Speak

D. Write

TIẾNG
ANH

English

A. Vocabulary

B. Grammar

C. Speak

D. Write

9



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

720

CÂU TRẮC NGHIỆM

English

A. Vocabulary

B. Grammar And Structure

C. Speaking

D. Writing

TỔNG

ANH

English

(KHÔNG ĐÁP ÁN)

9

NGUYỄN BÌNH MINH

720

câu trắc nghiệm

Tiếng Anh 9

(KHÔNG ĐÁP ÁN)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. is the country's official religion in Malaysia.
A. Islam B. Buddhism C. Hinduism D. Judaism
2. Japanese people are very and hospitable.
A. friendship B. friendly C. friend D. friendless
3. Malaysia is a member country of the of South East Asian Nations.
A. Associate B. Assistance C. Assistant D. Association
4. Nam is a(n) person. He likes going out to parties.
A. friendly B. sociable C. funny D. easy-going
5. His pen pal was from
A. Malaysian B. Japanese C. Australia D. German
6. Tom is my pen pal. Our has lasted for more than two years now.
A. correspond B. corresponding
C. correspondence D. A. corresponded
7. Buddhism used to be the main in Thailand.
A. region B. religion C. religious D. ringgit
8. We visited Ho Chi Minh's when we were in Ha Noi.
A. mosque B. mausoleum C. temple D. tomb
9. Malaysia is a country.
A. weather B. climate C. temperature D. tropical
10. Islamic people always go to the to pray.
A. pagoda B. church C. mosque D. temple

II. Fill in each space with a correct preposition

1. The doctor advised me to stay home because of my sickness.
2. Malaysia is a member country ASEAN.

3. Mr. Smith lived a small town when he was my age.
4. Don't wait me! I am still busy doing my homework.
5. Paris is different London.
6. Peter is talking with his pen pals the phone.
7. There is a bus stop front my house.
8. Mary and Alice have been pen pals nearly ten years.
9. Maryam wanted to visit the mosque Hang Luoc Street.
10. Are you fed with this job yet?

III. Match the capitals in B with the countries in A

A	B
1. Kingdom of Cambodia	a. Phnom Penh
2. Lao People's Democratic Republic	b. Bangkok
3. Republic of Philippines	c. Bandar Seri Begawan
4. Kingdom of Thailand	d. Manila
5. Federation of Malaysia	e. Jakarta
6. Democratic Republic of Timor Leste	f. Rangoon
7. Brunei Darussalam	g. Vientiane
8. Republic of Singapore	h. Singapore
9. Republic of Indonesia	i. Dili
10. Union of Myanmar	j. Kuala Lumpur

IV. Choose the words from the box to complete the following sentences

beaches	capital	religion	hometown,	mausoleum
delicious	atmosphere	another	movie	hospitable

1. I wish there were some swimming pools in my
2. Vung Tau has a long coastline with beautiful white sandy
3. She enjoyed the peaceful while she was spraying.
4. Anna and Peter usually write to one every week.
5. The foods are so and the sights are so beautiful.
6. The of Malaysia is Kuala Lumpur.

7. Japanese people are very friendly and
8. They went to see a _____ called "Ghosts and Monsters".
9. Have you ever visited Ho Chi Minh's ?
10. In Malaysia, Islam is the country's official

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. Mai and Lan pen pals for over two years.
A. has been B. have been C. has known D. have known
2. She wishes her mother here now to help her.
A. is B. were C. be D. has been
3. When my father was young he smoke a lot.
A. use to smoke B. used to smoking
C. is used to smoke D. used to smoked
4. I wish I more time to get to know your country better.
A. have B. has C. had D. have had
5. Most people spend they earn each month.
A. as much as B. as many as
C. little than D. not much as
6. I wish you make so much noise. I'm trying to work.
A. shouldn't B. couldn't C. wouldn't D. needn't
7. Her mother television last night.
A. was watching B. watch C. doesn't watch D. didn't watch
8. Tom go fishing with me when he lived in the countryside.
A. used to B. was used to C. is used to D. get used to
9. I wish I in a big house.
A. am living B. have lived C. live D. lived
10. I'm not able to visit Tokyo. I wish I go there.
A. can B. could C. might D. will

II. Give the correct tense of the verbs in brackets

1. My father can't answer the phone now. He (have) a bath.
2. Her mother (be) born in 1950.
3. He (not see) his grandfather since 1990.
4. Bangkok (be) the largest city in Thailand.

5. They (give) me this book four days ago.
6. What time your uncle (finish) work every day?
7. That's a good film but I (not see) it before.
8. They (buy) that car ten years ago but it still looks very new.
9. We see that we (make) a mistake.
10. I wish I (know) more foreign languages.

III. Choose the best answer in brackets to complete each of the following sentences

1. He (used to / is used to) smoke 10 cigarettes a day.
2. (Are you used to / Did you use to) driving on the left in England?
3. My uncle (is used to / used to) working at night.
4. Mary ((used to / is used to) like ice-cream when she was a child.
5. My family (used to / is used to) live in a small village.
6. Her aunt (used to / is used to) living alone.
7. My mother (didn't use to / isn't used to) drinking coffee after dinner.
8. This baby (didn't use to / isn't used to) getting up early.
9. There (used to / is used to) be a big factory in this village.
10. My parents (used to / are used to) writing everything in French.

C. SPEAK

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the dialogue

- Nga: Hello. You must (1) Maryam
- Maryam: That's right, I am.
- Nga: Do you live in a city, (2)?
- Maryam: Yes. I live in Kuala Lumpur. (3) been there?
- Nga: No. Is it very different (4) Ha Noi?
- Maryam: The two cities are the (5) in some ways.
- Nga: (6) enjoying your stay in Viet Nam?
- Maryam: Oh yes, very much. Vietnamese people are very (7) and Ha Noi is a very interesting city.
- Nga: Pleased (8) you. Let (9) introduce myself. I'm Nga.
- Maryam: Pleased to meet you, Nga. Are you one of Lan's classmates?
- Nga: Yes, I am. Oh! Here's Lan. Let's (10)

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. be | B. to be | C. are | D. been |
| 2. A. either | B. so | C. too | D. neither |
| 3. A. Do you | B. Have you | C. You do | D. You have |
| 4. A. with | B. at | C. of | D. from |
| 5. A. same | B. like | C. right | D. together |
| 6. A. Have you | B. Do you | C. Are you | D. Did you |
| 7. A. friend | B. friendly | C. friendship | D. friendliness |
| 8. A. to get | B. to make | C. to take | D. to meet |
| 9. A. I | B. my | C. me | D. mine |
| 10. A. go | B. goes | C. going | D. to go |

II. Match each question in column A with its correct answer in column B

A	B
1. Is Ha Noi a modern city?	a. For two weeks.
2. Why do you like Viet Nam?	b. By plane.
3. Do you live in a capital city?	c. Yes, It is.
4. Have you ever been to Ha Noi?	d. Yes. It was delicious.
5. How long have you stayed here?	e. Angkor Vat
6. Where is the mosque?	f. Because the people are friendly
7. Did you like Chinese food?	g. No, I didn't.
8. What did you visit in Cambodia?	h. Yes. I was there last year.
9. Did you speak English all the time?	i. It's on Hang Luoc Street.
10. How did you get to Malaysia?	j. No. I live in the country.

D. READ

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each space

Paul had a very exciting summer holiday this year. His French pen-friend invited him to visit her family in the south of France. Paul (1) by aero-plane from London to Paris. Marie, his French, (2) him in Paris and together they took a train from Paris to Marseilles. Marseilles is the town (3) Marie's family lives. It is a very large port. A lot of people live in Marseilles and (4) are many interesting shops and cafes there.

Paul started French at school two years ago and he spoke French all the time with Marie and her family. (5) it was very difficult for him but it soon became (6) easier. One day Marie and her parents (7) Paul for a picnic in the mountains. They climbed a big hill. From the top of the hill, they had a wonderful (8) In the (9) they could see the sea. Paul was very sad when it was time to go back to London and school. He is already looking (10) to next summer when Marie is going to spend her holidays with his family in England.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. | A. got | B. moved | C. went | D. transferred |
| 2. | A. met | B. saw | C. took | D. greeted |
| 3. | A. which | B. where | C. that | D. by which |
| 4. | A. they | B. those | C. these | D. there |
| 5. | A. At first | B. At beginning | C. At starting | D. At first time |
| 6. | A. much | B. so | C. too | D. extremely |
| 7. | A. brought | B. took | C. carried | D. got |
| 8. | A. view | B. sight | C. scene | D. scenery |
| 9. | A. space | B. air | C. distance | D. way |
| 10. | A. through | B. forward | C. on | D. out |

II. Read the following passage and then fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box

cities	sights	fashion	shops	attractive
visit	designers	famous	tourists	attractions

Paris is one of the most (1) and important cities in the world. It is also one of Europe's largest (2) and is known to people all over the world as The City of Light. The central areas are the most popular with (3) because there are lots of beautiful (4), monuments and museums. The Louvre has a very large number of (5) works, such as the Venus de Milo and the Mona Lisa. The Eiffel is one of the most popular tourist (6) in the world.

The Industrial Revolution drew more and more people into Paris and now more than 10 million people live there. Every day, five million people use the city's underground system. Paris is regarded as

one of the best places if you are interested in (7)
Most of the world's great fashion (8) have (9)
and offices in the city. For many people, the more they (10)
Paris, the more they love it.

E. WRITE

I. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with "I wish"

1. I don't have enough time to talk with your pen pal.

.....

2. I don't know how to swim.

.....

3. I don't know how to use the computer.

.....

4. I'm sorry I don't have a mobile phone.

.....

5. I'm sorry I can't speak English fluently.

.....

6. I don't have a lot of new friends in this town.

.....

7. Mary and Peter aren't going to come with us.

.....

8. I'm sorry I can't go to the country with you.

.....

9. It's cold today.

.....

10. My daughter isn't a famous dentist.

.....

II. Put the following words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences

1. went / week / see / places / to / many / last / Vientiane / in / we.

.....

2. friendly / impressed / Japanese / was / because / I / were / people.

.....

3. currency / the / unit / of / the / ringgit / Malaysian.

.....

4. took / in / when / I / he / Hue / was / me / to / Hoan Kiem Lake.

.....

5. Jakarta / is / Bandar Seri Begawan / different / not / from.

.....

6. pray / goes / because / to / Muslim / often / to / Maria / a / mosque /
she / the / is

.....

7. moved / family Tom's / to / 1980 / in / London.

.....

8. Paris / over / the / of / population / people / 10 million / has.

.....

9. used / when / / in / was / I / to / Malaysia / have / of / I / lot / a / friends

.....

10. access / to / they / to / a / had / get / computer / they / Internet /
the / wish.

.....

III. Read the first sentence, and then complete the second sentence with the same meaning

1. The weather is so awful!

What

2. They have never been to Bangkok before.

This

3. Remember to check your flight number.

Don't

4. I started working for this company three years ago.

I have

5. Lan knows a lot more about it than I do.

I don't know

6. I rather not see them next week.

I don't

7. He did his homework in 2 hours.

It took

8. "When did you visit Singapore?"

He wanted

9. We had no one to talk to.

There

10. I didn't arrive in time to see your sister.

I wasn't early

Unit 2

CLOTHING

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. Vietnamese women prefer to wear modern clothing work.

A. in B. for C. with D. at

2. Several items of were found on the river bank.

A. clothes B. dress C. costume D. clothing

3. Students in secondary schools should wear

A. fashion B. uniform C. cotton D. style

4. There are 54 in Viet Nam.

A. ethnic minorities B. nations C. people D. men

5. For centuries, poets have mentioned the *ao dai* in

A. songs B. novels C. poems D. plays

6. Levis is one of the that is sewed on jeans.

A. labels B. designs C. fashions D. materials

7. Men's change more slowly than women's.

A. fashionable B. fashions C. fashioned D. fashionably

8. The of jeans went up and up in the 1980s.

A. sells B. selling C. sale D. salesman

9. Wearing uniforms helps students feel in many ways.

A. equal B. economic C. logical D. unique

10. They sell a selection of plain and ties.

A. pattern B. patterns C. patterning D. patterned

II. Choose the words from the box to complete the following sentences

students	material	designer	Kimono	clothing
traditional	clothes	uniforms	fashion	fashionable

1. She comes from Japan and she is wearing a
2. Secondary school students should wear when they are at school.
3. It's to have short hair nowadays.
4. My sister prefers to wear modern at work because it's more convenient.
5. Tom's favorite are blue shorts and faded jeans.
6. Mr. Smith describes himself as a fashion
7. The word "jeans" comes from a kind of that was made in Europe.
8. In the 1970s, many university and college wore jeans.
9. Now designers went to change the traditional ao dai.
10. The ao dai is the dress of Vietnamese woman.

III. Fill in each space with a correct preposition

1. Who used to wear the *ao dai* tradition?
2. Where does the word jeans from?
3. The students must wear uniforms when they are school.
4. They made jean cloth completely cotton.
5. Rice is grown tropical countries.
6. What is your favorite type clothing?
7. They are proud of being students this school.
8. The colorful T-shirt have never been out fashion.
9. People should stop experiments animals.
10. We might find life another planet.

IV. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets

1. His brother is wearing clothes. (fashion)
2. The dress has a beautiful of flowers. (designer)
3., the ao dai was frequently worn by both men and women.

4. What a T-shirt. (color)
5. His has just been published. (poet)
6. Fashion designers have the dress by printing lines of poetry on it. (modern)
7. My favorite type of is plain suit. (cloth)
8. Wearing uniforms encourage pupils to be of their school. (pride)
9. Nowadays, men usually wear jeans, on special occasions. (especial)
10. The beauty of sights become a source of for these poets. (inspire)

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. Young people are fond of Jeans nowadays.
A. wearing B. to wear C. wore D. wear
2. Some designers have the ao dai by printing lines of poetry on it.
A. modernize B. modernized C. modern D. modernly
3. Would you like to come to his party?
A. I'd like to B. I'd rather like to
C. I'd love to D. I'd better to
4. people go to football matches now than ten years ago.
A. Less B. Lesser C. Few D. Fewer
5. Would you be to hold the door open?
A. too kind B. kind enough C. as kind D. so kind
6. They have this minute left for the station.
A. ever B. just C. already D. almost
7. What do you say when you are a piece of sound advice?
A. given B. asked C. do D. told
8. clothes do you prefer: Sari or Kimono?
A. How B. Where C. What D. Which

9. He was only ten, but he ate his father did.
A. much than B. more than that
C. as much as D. as much than
10. I hope we will be able to avoid anyone.
A. disappointment B. disappointing
C. disappointed D. disappoint

II. Give the correct tense of the verbs in brackets

III. Change the following sentences from the active into the passive

8. Who wrote it?

9. Mrs. Smith has taught me Spanish for ten years.

10. Mrs. Brown often takes her daughter for a walk.

C. SPEAK

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the dialogue

Shop assistant: Good morning, madam. Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, I hope so. I (1) this colorful T-shirt two days (2), and I washed it and it's become so small. (3) it.

Shop assistant: Oh, yes. I'm terribly sorry.

Customer: And I paid \$5 (4) it. That's expensive.

Shop assistant: It is. Well, Would you like to take (5) T-shirt of the (6) quality?

Customer: No, thank you. I just want my money back.

Shop assistant: Well, perhaps you like (7) things for the same (8)?

Customer: No, I'd rather (9) I just like my money (10), please.

Shop assistant: Oh, OK. I'm very sorry. I'll organize it.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. buy | B. bought | C. have bought | D. buys |
| 2. A. ago | B. before | C. after | D. yesterday |
| 3. A. Look at | B. Look for | C. Looking at | D. Looking for |
| 4. A. in | B. at | C. with | D. for |
| 5. A. other | B. another | C. others | D. the others |
| 6. A. like | B. as | C. same | D. equal |
| 7. A. different | B. same | C. any | D. other |
| 8. A. price | B. quality | C. one | D. thing |
| 9. A. no | B. not | C. nothing | D. anything |
| 10. A. change | B. only | C. back | D. again |

II. Put the sentences below in the correct order to make a complete conversation

1. Smith: That's lovely, but remember I'm going out.
2. Smith: All right. And remember to give me a ring when you know the time of your flight back, and I'll pick you up.
3. Smith: Bye, darling. Have a good trip.
4. Smith: Great. What time do you expect you'll be there?
5. Alice: If the plane arrives on time, I'll be at the hotel at about 10 am. That's 8 am your time.
6. Alice: Thank you, darling. Bye!
7. Alice: Well, if you are out when I ring, I'll leave a message on the answer phone so you know I've arrived there.
8. Alice: Thanks, I'll ring you as soon as I arrive at the hotel.

D. READ

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each space

C & A is probably one of the largest family fashion stores in the world, and their shops are a familiar sight in (1) High Streets in the Britain. But many British people would be surprised to learn (2) this fashion company has Dutch origins. Founded in the small market town of Sneek in 1841, the first C & A shop (3) opened by two brothers called Clemens and August Brenninkmeyer. The initials of their first names formed the name of the shop. As trade grew, more (4) were opened across Europe and in 1922 C & A came to Britain. (5) success was immediate and the store was a major influence in bringing down the (6) of women's clothes. It was the two brothers (7) started the 5-day working week at a time when shopkeepers in Britain expected their (8) to work a 6-day week.

Today C & A employs many thousands of people. All the stores are attractively (9) with good use of space, lighting and plenty of individual changing rooms where (10) can try things on comfort before they buy.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. every | B. most | C. more | D. each |
| 2. A. that | B. if | C. and | D. because |
| 3. A. were | B. have | C. had | D. was |
| 4. A. stores | B. places | C. parts | D. houses |
| 5. A. They | B. This | C. That | D. Their |
| 6. A. value | B. figures | C. cost | D. money |
| 7. A. which | B. who | C. what | D. whom |
| 8. A. staff | B. groups | C. officers | D. employers |
| 9. A. drawn | B. designed | C. set | D. put |
| 10. A. customers | B. patients | C. one | D. persons |

II. Read the text and choose the best answer to complete each sentence below

A young man from Germany named Levi Strauss arrived in California in 1850. He went there to sell things to the miners. He saw that the miners needed strong pants, so he began to make them. He used cloth that people made tents from. He put rivets on the pockets to make them strong because the men put rocks in their pockets. These pants were very strong and lasted a long time. The pants become very popular immediately.

Later Mr. Strauss started making jeans from cotton cloth from Nimes, France. People called this cloth denim. Denim was popular in the fifteen century. Christopher Columbus used denim for the sails of his ships. Sailors in Genoa, Italy, wore denim pants. The word "jeans" comes from the word "Genoa". Mr. Strauss made the first jeans in the United States, but the idea and the kind of cloth came from Europe. The names came from France and Italy.

Jeans were always blue until recently. People used indigo to dye them. Indigo is the oldest dye in the world. Most jeans have blue threads going across and white threads going up and down. These two colors make denim look different from other kinds of cloth.

- The word *denim* comes from the name of a city in
 A. Spain B. France C. Germany D. Italy
- The word jeans is from the name of a city in
 A. Italy B. France
 C. Germany D. The United States

E. WRITE

I. Put the following words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences

1. world / all / very / young / Jeans / popular / over / are / with / people / the.
.....
2. like / sleeveless / to / doesn't / father / sweater / a / my / wear.
.....
3. high / is / wear / for / school / students / it / to / uniforms / necessary.
.....
4. fashion / to / ao dai / change / designers / want / the / traditional / some
.....
5. the / famous / one / fashion / nowadays / of / he / designers / is.
.....
6. poetry / some / of / printing / the / ao dai / designers / by / on / modernized / it / lines /
.....
7. usually / special / what / on / occasions / you / wear / do ?
.....
8. holiday / on / clothing / often / of / do / Tet / you / type / what / wear?
.....
9. colorful / more / school / casual / and / makes / clothes / wearing / lively.
.....
10. ago / people / hundred / did / two / years / jeans / make ?
.....

II. Read the first sentence, and then complete the second sentence with the same meaning

1. We prefer colorful T-shirt to striped shirt.
We'd
2. My brother started working for this company five years ago.
My brother has

3. My Parents made me study for final exams.

I was forced

4. I'm sorry I was impolite", Mary said.

Mary apologized

5. Couldn't you find a better short-sleeved blouse?

Is this ?

6. They usually wore jeans when they were young.

They used

7. "You can leave as soon as you can," Mrs. Smith said to Dorothy

Mrs. Smith let

8. The girl's singing was really beautiful.

The girl sang

9. Mrs. Brown can't have any more children because of her age.

Mrs. Brown is too

10. Alice can run faster than Jane.

Jane can't

III. Combine the sentences below, using the words in brackets

1. Your father will meet your teacher at school. Your mother will meet your teacher at school. (Either ... or)

.....

2. They are very friendly. It was true. (that)

.....

3. I know she bought a sweater. Did she buy a new T-shirt too? (Yes ... not only ... but also)

.....

4. My sister cannot swim. She cannot draw. (neither ... nor)

.....

5. They produce a lot of paper. They need a lot of wood pulp. (The more ... the more).

.....

6. The baggy pants are expensive. The faded jeans are expensive. (Both ... and ...)

.....

7. Tom is not in the meeting today. He is sick. (because of)

 8. Peter was busy. He never had time to play video games. (so ... that)

 9. My aunt was afraid. She did not want to spend the night alone. (of)

 10. Mary took a training course at the Medical College. She wanted to become a nurse. (so that)

Unit 3 A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

- Tet holiday is the best time for a family
 A. gather B. gathered C. gathering D. gatherings
- We go to the village to have a after a hard working week.
 A. rest B. leisure C. picnic D. look
- They didn't find any good for the new offices.
 A. locate B. location C. locating D. located
- They walked up the mountain to visit the of a Vietnamese hero.
 A. towel B. mosque C. church D. shrine
- Nam, a student from Hue, is an student in the USA.
 A. exchange B. acting C. exchanging D. excited
- Last week, I did a lot of when I was in Ha Noi.
 A. sightseer B. sightseers C. sightseeing D. sight
- There is a small bamboo at the entrance to the village.
 A. island B. mountain C. ground D. forest
- Many people like going to the village their weekends.
 A. at B. for C. from D. with

9. Linda took a lot of to show the trip to her parents.
A. cards B. souvenirs C. photos D. gifts
10. They went for a through the woods on Saturday.
A. hike B. hiker C. hikes D. hiking

II. Fill in each space with a correct preposition

1. We will go a picnic tomorrow.
2. My village is about 100 kilometers the west of Ha Noi.
3. I often get to my hometown bike.
4. It's a nice day. Let's go a picnic.
5. We walked half an hour to reach the waterfall.
6. They planed to have a trip July.
7. Don't go out the rain. Wait until it stops.
8. My father is very pleased my examination results.
9. He can't get used getting up before the dawn.
10. Did you have a good time Christmas?

III. Choose the words from the box to complete the following sentences

living	foot	banyan	nearby	photos
home	shrine	forest	village	journey

1. Jane and her family had a day trip to their village.
2. Getting to the village is a very interesting
3. There is a big old tree at the entrance to my village.
4. Alice took a lot of to show the trip to her parents.
5. I wish you could visit my some day.
6. Visitors saw the of a Vietnamese hero on the mountain.
7. His sister works part-time at a supermarket in a city.
8. Our house lies near the of a mountain and by a river.
9. What do people do for a in your town?
10. There is a small bamboo at the entrance to the village.

IV. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets

1. My children sometimes go in the morning.
(swim)
2. Some have moved to the city to find good jobs.
(village)
3. My uncle has a of stamps.
(collect)
4. Her show on TV brought to millions of viewers.
(enjoy)
5. Mrs. Smith often listens to classical music for
(relax)
6. Getting to the countryside is a very journey.
(interest)
7. Are you a stamp
(collect)
8. We had an day last week.
(enjoy)
9. The accident happened because he drove
(care)
10. Are you in literature.
(interest)

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. He was ill that he couldn't get up.
A. such B. so C. too D. very
2. I often get to the village a rest after a hard working day.
A. to have B. having C. to do D. doing
3. It was beautiful so they to have a picnic yesterday.
A. were decided B. have decided C. decide D. decided
4. It was a boring speech that I felt asleep.
A. so B. such C. much D. too
5. We all forward to our summer holidays.
A. bring B. carry C. look D. wish
6. catch up with his studies, he worked through the summer.
A. In order to B. In order that C. In order D. So that
7. My father spends most of his time around the world.
A. to travel B. traveled C. traveling D. travel
8. Boarding tickets must be before going on board.
A. showing B. show C. to show D. shown

9. This box is

A. too heavy to lift it

B. too heavy to lift

C. enough heavy to lift

D. too heavy that I can't lift

10. She can never keep still while her photograph is

A. being taken

B. being taking

C. taking

D. took

II. Give the correct tense of the verbs in brackets

1. My grandparents (live) in the country 50 years ago.

2. Tom (just finish) drinking beer. He (already have) 10 bottles of beer this morning.

3. The play (start) at eight every evening.

4. How many times you (visit) this village? I (visit) it several times.

5. Ronald broke his arm while he (play) volleyball.

6. Where is your father? He (be) downstairs. He (clean) his car.

7. When Peter (visit) Ha Noi last month, he (take) some photographs.

8. When they (arrive), the game (play) well by both teams.

9. This pagoda (build) over 100 years ago.

10. While I (go) to school last Friday, I (see) my old teacher.

III. Put the following sentences into reported speech

1. "Do you live near your office?" Peter said to Ann.

.....

2. Mrs. White asked me, "Where are you going on your vacation?"

.....

3. "I don't understand what you are saying," Peter said to me.

.....

4. He said, "I'll be here again tomorrow."

.....

5. "Don't make these mistakes again, boys" said the teacher.

.....

6. "Can you speak Vietnamese, Alice?" Peter asked.

.....

7. They said, "How do we go to the countryside?"

.....

8. We asked, "What time does the train arrive?"

.....

9. "Are you hungry?" she asked.

.....

10. Tome said to his father, "I haven't seen her since 2000"

.....

C. SPEAK

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the dialogue

Jane: Hi, Linda. Do you have a good weekend?

Linda: Yes. I had a day (1) to the countryside.

Jane: Really? Where did you go?

Linda: I went to Ha's home village.

Jane: (2) is her home village?

Linda: It's to the south of Ho Chi Minh City. It lies near the (3) of a mountain. Many people go there (4) weekends to have a rest after a hard working week.

Jane: Well, (5) is it from the city?

Linda: About 60 kilometers (6) the city.

Jane: How did you get there?

Linda: We got there by bike.

Jane: How long does it (7) to get there by bike?

Linda: About two hours.

Jane: Was it an interesting journey?

Linda: Yes, it was a very interesting journey. We traveled between the green paddy fields, cross a small bamboo forest before reaching a big old banyan tree at the entrance to the (8)

Jane: Does her village have (9) rivers?

Linda: Yes, it does. The village lies by a river, so we went boating in the river and had a picnic on the river bank.

Jane: Did you video the trip?

Linda: No, I didn't video the trip but I took a lot of photos to show the trip to my parents. Would you like (10) them?

Jane: Yes. I'd love to. I wish I could visit the village with you.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. work | B. trip | C. rest | D. leisure |
| 2. A. Where | B. How | C. Which | D. When |
| 3. A. sand | B. bank | C. foot | D. hill |
| 4. A. in | B. at | C. by | D. on |
| 5. A. How long | B. How fast | C. How far | D. How often |
| 6. A. from | B. in | C. with | D. through |
| 7. A. have | B. take | C. make | D. get |
| 8. A. mountain | B. river | C. home | D. village |
| 9. A. some | B. much | C. any | D. many |
| 10. A. to see | B. see | C. seeing | D. to seeing |

II. Match each question in column A with its correct answer in column B

A	B
1. Where is your home village?	a. friendly and hospitable.
2. How far is it from the city?	b. once a week.
3. What's your home village famous for?	c. No. But there is a big lake
4. What do people do for a living in your village?	d. 15 kilometers
5. How are the people in your village?	e. Yes, I do.
6. How can you get there?	f. About thirty minutes.
7. How often do you get there?	g. By motorbike.
8. How long does it take to get there?	h. It's to the east of the city.
9. Does your village have a river?	i. Pottery.
10. Do you like to live in the country?	j. Plant rice and raise cattle.

D. READ

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each space

There is a lake near a forest in Sweden. The water in the lake is very clear and everything is quiet and still. On the far side of the water is some farmland and further away, across the field, is an old church built on a hill. It is spring time and it has just stopped (1) The stream flowing into the lake is full and there (2) still some half-melted snow from last winter on the ground.

The reason the water is so clear, and every thing is so quiet and still, is that most of the plant, and animal life in and around the lake is (3) There are no birds because all the fish and insects, which the birds need for food, have disappeared. (4) trees in the forest are losing their (5) and bark, and are sick and dying. (6) were blown down by the high winds of last winter. A farmer is working in a field planting wheat, but unless he plants a stronger kind of seed this year, the crop will be (7) 25 to 40 per cent lower than a few years ago. The stone of the old church tower is (8) to powder and unless the tower is repaired soon, it will fall down.

All the death and destruction in this place is (9) to pollution: pollution from smoke coming out of factory chimneys and fumes coming out of the exhausts of cars and trucks. And yet this (10) lake is hundreds of kilometers away from the nearest factory and motor-way.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. to rain | B. raining | C. rains | D. rainy |
| 2. | A. are | B. be | C. have | D. is |
| 3. | A. dead | B. death | C. died | D. to die |
| 4. | A. Much | B. Plenty | C. Many | D. Lots |
| 5. | A. skin | B. leave | C. trunk | D. leaves |
| 6. | A. The others | B. Others | C. Another | D. The other |
| 7. | A. between | B. among | C. like | D. little |
| 8. | A. getting | B. coming | C. making | D. training |
| 9. | A. because | B. as | C. due | D. because of |
| 10. | A. silence | B. silent | C. quite | D. silencing |

II. Read the passage and answer the questions

One year Miss Wyatt decided to have a holiday in Italy. She did not speak much Italian, but wherever she went, she was fortunate enough to find people who knew enough English to be able to understand what she wanted, until one day she decided to have lunch in a charming little restaurant in a village in the south of Italy.

She had seen some nice mushrooms in the market of another village near there and thought they would taste very good, so when the waiter came to take her order for lunch, she inquired whether she could have some mushrooms for her meal, but she had great difficulty in explaining to him, because she did not know the Italian word for mushrooms. At last she took out a pencil and drew a picture of a mushroom. The waiter's face brightened at once, and he hastened out to the kitchen. A minute later he returned, carrying an umbrella.

* Questions

1. Why did the poorness of Miss Wyatt's knowledge of Italian not interfere with her enjoyment of her holiday most of the time?

.....

2. Where did she have trouble in making herself understood?

.....

3. Why did she think she would like some mushrooms?

.....

4. How did she try to show the waiter what she wanted?

.....

5. Why did he bring her an umbrella?

.....

III. Read the following passage and then fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box

flowers	country	life	river	fields
man-made	pleasure	trees	nature	clouds

Whether country life is better than city life, depends on the individual. In the (1) we live in the bosom of (2), while in a town we are surrounded by (3) things and so it has little contact with nature. In the country most of the

people live in "Thatched" houses. The green (4) stretch out on all sides, (5) are in their full bloom, birds sing on the (6) and other beautiful aspects of nature greet the eye and the ear. There fore, country (7) is full of charms. The rippling (8), the grazing cows, the playing children and the setting sun behind the (9) are great sources of (10) to the mind of a man.

IV. Read the passage below and choose the best answer for each question

When Mr. Finch retired, he bought a small cottage in a seaside village. The cottage was built in fifteen eighty-eight, but was in very good condition. Mr. Finch was looking forward to a quiet life, but in the summer holidays he got a shock. Hundreds of tourists came to the seaside village and many of the tourists came to see it. From morning till night there were tourists outside the cottage. They kept looking through windows and many of them even went into Mr. Finch's garden.

This was too much for Mr. Finch. He decided to drive the unwelcome visitors away, so he put a notice in the window. The notice said "if you want to satisfy your curiosity, come in and look round. Price: two shillings and six pence". Mr. Finch was sure that the visitors would stop coming but he was wrong. The number of visitors increased and Mr. Finch spent every day showing them round his cottage. "I came here to retire, not to work as a guide", he complained. In the end, he sold the cottage and bought a small, modern house. It is an interesting little place and no one wants to see it. But it is certainly quiet and peaceful!

1. Mr. Finch bought a small cottage in a seaside village because he wanted

A. a very good condition	B. a quiet life
C. a summer holiday	D. an old cottage
2. Hundreds of tourists came to see Mr. Finch's cottage, but he

A. was interested in it	B. was pleased with it
C. liked it	D. disliked it
3. Mr. Finch decided to

A. welcome the visitors	B. satisfy the visitors
C. drive the visitors away	D. ask the visitors to come in

4. "Two shillings and six pence" make the number of visitors
A. decrease B. increase C. decreased D. increased
5. In the end, the cottage was and Mr. Finch really wanted
A. sold / a modern house B. sold / a quiet and peaceful life
C. rebuilt / to retire D. repaired / an exciting life

E. WRITE

I. Complete each of the following sentences, using the words given

1. Tom and Dorothy / be / going / visit / Ha Noi / tomorrow.
.....
2. It / be / kind / you / invite us / birthday party / this evening.
.....
3. There / shrine / mountain / near / Parker's / village.
.....
4. Peter / said / me / enjoyed / play / video games.
.....
5. I / have / wonderful time / because / people / friendly.
.....
6. My / home village / about / 20 kilometers / south-west / capital.
.....
7. There / small / bamboo forest / entrance / village.
.....
8. You / should attempt / answer / every question.
.....
9. Alice / be / such / talented / woman / everybody / admire,
.....
10. Mr. Smith / his family / usually / get / village / weekends.

II. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences

1. Jane and Tom wish they are good doctors.

2. The washing machine was too heavy that I couldn't move it.
.....
3. You must do the test careful.
.....
4. Spring is a time when people often feel health.
.....
5. You can see a lot of cows with buffaloes on your way.
.....
6. Do you have a collecting of stamps?
.....
7. Alice doesn't know what to make a fire.
.....
8. In Spring, the village looks as a carpet with plenty of colors.
.....
9. My uncle and his children are not to come to dinner with us tonight.
.....
10. The city is much many pleasant to live in.
.....

III. Rewrite the sentences, using the word given

1. Could you please tell me the way to the market, please? (MIND)
.....
2. Why don't we go out for a dinner tonight? (WHAT ABOUT)
.....
3. My daughter likes history. (INTERSTED)
.....
4. You should play outdoors to develop your social skills. (OUGHT TO)
.....
5. "Don't forget to do your homework at home," he said to me. (TOLD)
.....
6. Did you usually wear T-shirt when you were at school? (USE)
.....
7. To get to the countryside on weekends is wonderful. (IT IS)
.....

8. Your idea is similar to mine. (THE SAME)

.....

9. My uncle doesn't play football anymore. (USED TO)

.....

10. Tom's brother is too young to go to work. (ENOUGH)

.....

IV. Complete a letter from the following sets of words and phrases

Dear Alice,

1. Thank you / invite / me / your birthday party.

.....

2. I / afraid / not be able / come.

.....

3. We / have / many things / do / this week.

.....

4. Boss / ask / me / work overtime.

.....

5. I / promise / do so / and / have to keep / promise.

.....

6. I / wish / can go / party.

.....

7. If / I / be / there / all of us / have / good time.

.....

8. I / think / you / when / I / type / this letter.

.....

9. I / hope / your party / a success.

.....

10. I / wish / happy day.

.....

Love,
Dorothy

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. What of language learning do you find most interesting?
A. aspect B. part C. section D. skill
2. Practice listening to English tapes or English programs on the!
A. song B. dictionary C. radio D. book
3. I saw your school's in today's edition of the Viet Nam News.
A. advertised B. advertising
C. advertiser D. advertisement
4. We have well teachers at school.
A. quality B. qualify C. qualified D. qualification.
5. My school has an excellent
A. repute B. reputed C. reputation D. reputable
6. My children learn English at school because it is one of their
A. subjects B. topics C. themes D. questions
7. Watching television is the most popular leisure time all over the world.
A. manner B. matter C. event D. activity
8. All of these students live in on campus.
A. university B. dormitory C. school D. institute
9. How many foreign can you speak?
A. speeches B. languages
C. conversations D. communications
10. Just a moment. Let me look at my
A. schedule B. plan C. class D. linguistics.

II. Fill in each space with a correct preposition

1. We should do grammar exercises grammar books.
2. I am looking forward hearing you.

3. You can stay Vietnamese friends in Seattle School of English.
4. My children lived a dormitory campus last year.
5. Lan is studying English her work.
6. You must come and see me the New English Institute today.
7. Alice is interested learning Vietnamese.
8. Do you often go to school bicycle?
9. Could you please send me details courses and fees?
10. They often practice listening to English the radio.

III. Choose the words from the box to complete the following sentences

well-qualified	foreigner	edition	editor	skills
dormitory	linguist	course fees	scholarship	candidates

1. This English dictionary is now in its fifth
2. must take at least three tests in the examination.
3. Did you live in the when you studied in university?
4. My son has just got a to Construction University.
5. Mr. Smith is an excellent in my college.
6. Which of English are you good at?
7. Please tell me how much the were.
8. A asked me to show him the way to the station.
9. He went to publishing house to give the his book.
10. My brother is for this job.

IV. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets

1. Alice is studying in a university. (repute)
2. My college has a lot of teachers. (qualify)
3. Tom and peter are very carpenters. (skill)
4. My daughter left school with good (qualify)
5. Mr. Smith is an of this newspaper. (edition)
6. What a very young boy he is. (learn)

7. Have you seen the latest for coca-cola. (advertise)
8. There were 50 in the talent contest. (compete)
9. Always read a label on a product, it can give you some useful (inform)
10. What time do you start work? (use)

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. She said she to the fashion show.
A. will come B. would come C. has come D. comes
2. Language students study a little every day.
A. is supposed to B. should have to
C. should D. had better
3. I know you very well, I'll tell you a secret.
A. Because of B. Seeing that C. As for D. Like
4. If you want to your speaking, you should speak English with friends.
A. describe B. pass C. improve D. express
5. The teacher asked us so much noise.
A. not make B. not to make C. not making D. don't make
6. If you want to attend the course, you pass this examination.
A. could B. had to C. has to D. have to
7. He asked me where I the previous day.
A. would go B. go C. will go D. went
8. She said to me that she that house the next week.
A. would sell B. sold C. will sell D. sells
9. He me if I liked pop music.
A. ask B. asks C. asking D. asked
10. If she soon, she may be late for the exam.
A. doesn't come B. won't come
C. hasn't come D. isn't coming

II. Give the correct tense of the verbs in brackets

1. Two weeks ago my uncle (buy) me a new computer.
2. What your teacher (be) like? She's very pretty.
3. The last time I (go) to Paris was in February.
4. Her daughter (practice) English everyday.
5. This evening I (have) dinner when my friend (come) in.
6. They (move) here in 1990. They (be) here for a long time now.
7. My mother can't answer the phone. She (help) my father in the garden.
8. My teacher often (go) to work by bus in the afternoon.
9. We just (meet) our old English teacher in the street.
10. When I (get) home my sister (do) her homework.

III. Put the following sentences into reported speech

1. "Are you enjoying the language class, Linh?" Mr. Pike asked.
.....
2. "Do you meet my son in your office?" the woman asked her boss.
.....
3. "How much does this English dictionary cost?" Mai asked the assistant.
.....
4. "How do you learn English in your country?" Peter asked An.
.....
5. "What time do you go to work, An?" Liz asked.
.....
6. "I can't go to the party with you, Paola." John said.
.....
7. "Don't be late for the exam tomorrow." Mrs. Brown told Linda.
.....
8. "I will phone the Academy of Language tomorrow, Lan." said Nam.
.....
9. "What do your pupils want to play?" the headmaster said to Mrs. Smith
.....
10. "Does your uncle work in Ha Thailand now, Alice?" Mary asked.
.....

IV. Put the following sentences into direct speech

1. Tom told me to call him at 7 o'clock the following morning.
.....
2. Bob asked me if I lived there with my family.
.....
3. Mrs. White asked me where I was working.
.....
4. Jones said that there wasn't any information about those colleges.
.....
5. Liz asked me whether I was interested in learning English at school.
.....
6. Alice asked Jane if she could speak Vietnamese.
.....
7. Mr. Smith told me that I had to come that day.
.....
8. Linda said that they would work for that company the following week.
.....
9. The woman asked Mrs. Jane what her daughter wanted to eat.
.....
10. Andrew told us that he didn't understand what we were saying.
.....

C. SPEAK

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the dialogue

Linda Where are you from, Hoa?

Hoa I'm from Viet Nam

Linda (1) are you studying English here?

Hoa I need it (2) my job.

Linda Really? So, what do you do?

Hoa I work for a bank, (3) international bank
in Ho Chi Minh City.

Linda Oh, I see. Did you learn English at (4)?

Hoa Yes, and at university, (5) But I've forget ... er ... forget...

Linda Forgotten.

Hoa Yes, of course. I've forgotten (6) it. I want to improve my writing skills. You know ... sometimes I have to write letters in English.

Linda What about (7), Hoa?

Hoa It's terrible. This is my (8) problem. People talk very (9) and I can't understand them.

Linda Do you like studying English?

Hoa Oh, yes. It's an interesting (10) and it's very useful, and I can talk to people from all over the world ... and I can understand the words of my favorite songs, too.

Linda Well. That's very good. Good luck to you, Hoa.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. What | B. Which | C. When | D. Why |
| 2. A. with | B. for | C. at | D. in |
| 3. A. a | B. one | C. an | D. the |
| 4. A. school | B. work | C. home | D. dormitory |
| 5. A. also | B. only | C. so | D. too |
| 6. A. a lot | B. a lot of | C. lot of | D. lots of |
| 7. A. speaking | B. writing | C. listening | D. reading |
| 8. A. the biggest | B. the big | C. big | D. biggest |
| 9. A. quick | B. quickly | C. more quick | D. more quickly |
| 10. A. language | B. speech | C. word | D. voice |

II. Rearrange these sentences to have a meaningful dialogue

Peter: Would you like to go to the cinema, then?

Jane: No, I'd better not.

Peter: Why not?

Jane: I wish I could.

Peter: Oh, well, phone me.

Jane: Sorry, I can't.

Peter: Tomorrow night then?

Jane: Because I don't think my husband would like it.

Peter: Would you like to come out with me tonight?

Jane: I'd like to but I'm afraid I can't.

D. READ

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each space

English has for more than a century and (1) half (2) called a world language. The number of people who speak it (3) their mother tongue has been estimated at between three hundred million and four hundred million. It is recognized as an (4) language in countries (5) 1.5 billion people live. In China, the importance attached to (6) English is such that a televised teaching course drew audiences of up to one million. But this spread of English throughout the world is relative recent.

In the (7) sixteenth century English was spoken by just under five million people. The (8) of English in North America was the (9) in its worldwide expansion. The United States is a huge commercial market and this has tended to promote the English language in many other nations. About eighty per cent of the data stored on the world's computer (10) believed to be in English and nowadays insufficient knowledge of English can be a problem in business.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | A. the | B. one | C. about | D. a |
| 2. | A. was | B. being | C. been | D. be |
| 3. | A. like | B. as | C. such as | D. with |
| 4. | A. official | B. offices | C. office | D. officious |
| 5. | A. what | B. when | C. where | D. which |
| 6. | A. learn | B. being learnt | C. be learnt | D. learning |
| 7. | A. late | B. latest | C. lately | D. later |
| 8. | A. arrive | B. arrived | C. arrival | D. arriving |
| 9. | A. lock | B. chain | C. rope | D. key |
| 10. | A. is | B. were | C. are | D. was |

II. Read the text and mark the sentences below T (True) or False (F)

Millions of people around the world want to learn English. Many of them go to the US and other English speaking countries to study at language schools. There are thousands of different schools. They offer courses for children, teenagers and adults.

If you go to a language school, you should try to speak English as much as possible. Students can stay with a local family. This is a good opportunity to improve your English and to learn a lot about everyday life. You should try to talk to students from other countries. This will help you with your English and will also show how important English is for international communication.

1. Millions of adults around the world want to learn English.
2. Most of people go to the US to study at language schools.
3. Teenagers should try to speak English as much as possible at the language school.
4. Staying with a local family is a good opportunity to learn English.
5. English is only used in the US.

III. Read the following passage and then fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box

university	classes	subjects	newspapers	books
children	work	television	adults	question

Every year many people in the world learn English. Some of them are young (1) Others are teenagers. Many are (2) Some learn at school, others learn in evening (3) A few learn English by themselves or just by hearing the language on (4) or among their friends. Most people must work hard to learn English.

Why do all these people want to learn English? It is difficult to answer that (5) Young children learn English at school because it is one of their (6) Many adults learn English because it is useful for their (7) Teenagers often learn English for their higher studies, because some of their (8) are English at college or (9) Other people learn English because they want to read (10) or magazines in English.

E. WRITE

I. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences

1. He wanted to know where I am going the following Monday.

.....

2. If they wanting to leave the institute, let them go.

.....

3. The Chinese have invited printing a long time ago.

.....

4. We must make a quick deciding who will take the exam.

.....

5. I wish it will stop raining for our class to go out for the picnic.

.....

6. They said that they would go to that city next year.

.....

7. Phuong Thanh has been a good musician from 1990 to 2000.

.....

8. One of the important skills in learning language are writing.

.....

9. You'd better learn with heart the words you study day by day.

.....

10. My sister isn't at home. She went shopping at present.

.....

II. Complete each of the following sentences, using the words given

1. Tony / said / he / was learning / Spanish / evening class.

.....

2. I / learnt / French / 5 years / and / want / improve / pronunciation.

.....

3. They / get up / early / about 4.00 / every day.

.....

4. If / you / want / attend / course / must / pass / written examination.

.....

5. The Internet / be / wonderful invention / modern life.

6. What / aspect / learning English / you / find / most difficult?

7. The teacher / wanted / students / listen / news / carefully.

8. I / wish / my school / have access / the Internet.

9. Alice / said / not / ready / examination.

10. It / takes / you / twenty minutes / get there / bus.

III. Put the following sentences into indirect speech

1. "Let's learn the lesson carefully," The teacher said to us.

2. "I don't want anything to eat now," she said to me.

3. "Can you hear a strange noise?" he said.

4. "Do you like visiting old temples?" Dorothy said to me.

5. "Where will you spend your vacation next year?" the boss asked me.

6. "Why do you wear such funny coat?" I said to Peter.

7. "Where can we eat for dinner?" Mr. Brown said to me.

8. "When will the course begin?" she asked me.

9. "Don't wait for me if I am late," Tom said to Mary.

10. "Get your coat, Anna" Mary said.

IV. Write sentences with "wish"

1. I can't speak English fluently.

I wish

2. Lan is too young to ride a motorbike.

Lan wishes

3. My father isn't rich.

I wish

4. We can't make a trip around the country.

We wish

5. He lives in a small flat.

He wishes

6. My sister doesn't want to play the piano.

I wish

7. I'm sorry I don't live near my school.

I wish

8. The weather is bad today.

I wish

9. I don't have more time to do this job.

I wish

10. I can't go fishing with my uncle.

I wish

Unit 5

THE MEDIA

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. Are there any good on TV tonight?

A. performances B. screens C. programs D. showings

2. Do you watch a lot of films?

A. journey B. travel C. tour D. sightseeing

3. Have you seen the at the Rex cinema?

A. film B. screen C. acting D. showing

4. There is a very interesting about life in Australia on TV tonight.
 A. news B. entertainment
 C. service D. documentary
5. We are fond listening to music television.
 A. of - on B. of - in C. on - on D. in - on
6. Watching television is the most popular leisure time all over the world.
 A. manner B. matter C. event D. activity
7. There is too much on television nowadays.
 A. violence B. violent C. violate D. violently
8. Magazines, books and newspapers are the media.
 A. costly B. violence C. print D. remote
9. The of living in the city is more and more expensive.
 A. costive B. costs C. costly D. cost
10. Nowadays, viewers can watch international programs on different
 A. controls B. channels C. media D. website

II. Fill in each space with a correct preposition

1. Have you read this article the website.
2. What benefits does TV bring to people's life?
3. There are some differences British English and American English.
4. Which of these is your favorite activity your free time?
5. People use the Internet many purposes.
6. The Internet is a wonderful invention modern life.
7. Nowadays, viewers can watch international programs different channels.
8. The first printed newspaper appeared China.
9. Remote controls are used to interact TV.
10. You are able to ask questions about the show using the remote control.

III. Choose the words from the box to complete the following sentences

criers	web	controls	newspapers	benefits
e-mail	Internet	documentaries	purposes	invention

1. People use the Internet for many: education, communication, entertainment and commerce.
2. Nobody can deny the of the Internet in our life.
3. The town shouted the latest news as they were walking.
4. Viewers can ask questions about the show by using their remote
5. In my country people love reading and magazines.
6. I don't use the very often because I don't have much time.
7. How much time do you spend surfing the a day?
8. I love watching sports, and seem quite boring to me.
9. The Internet is a wonderful of modern life.
10. We can communicate with our friends by means of

IV. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets

1. This book is very about everything else. (inform)
2. Conversation is one of the most enjoyable form (entertain)
3. Street noise is one of the of living in the city. (advantage)
4. The show brought to millions of viewers. (enjoy)
5. The Internet is a very useful means of (communicate)

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. He won't be able to pay for the television his father's help.
A. until B. unless C. except D. without
2. Nam in persuading his father to buy a computer.
A. managed B. succeeded C. was able D. convinced

3. Would you not using the office telephone to make private calls, please?
A. hate B. dislike C. mind D. care
4. I phoned the bank to how much money there was in my account.
A. control B. inspect C. test D. check
5. You had your TV repaired last week,?
A. hadn't you B. didn't you C. hadn't it D. didn't it
6. He'd rather read books than to the radio.
A. listen B. to listen C. listening D. listened
7. "Does your department need a new computer?"
"At the moment we are considering one."
A. to buy B. to buying C. buying D. buy
8. Don't forget home as soon as you arrive at your destination.
A. to call B. call C. calling D. having called
9. You don't think she was intelligent, ?
A. doesn't she B. do you C. was she D. wasn't she
10. "What did you want to talk about, Bill?"
"I'm considering home."
A. go B. to go C. going D. about going

II. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets

1. Her parents will never allow (go) out alone at night.
2. What would you recommend (do)?
3. Did you enjoy (go) out with her last week?
4. What did they advise you (do)?
5. I'm looking forward to (see) you again.
6. When you see Pike, remember (give) him my regards.
7. Those shirts need (iron) but you needn't (iron) them now.
8. Did you remember (phone) Alice? Oh, no, I completely forgot it.
9. Would you like (have) the next dance with me?
10. I'll try (not make) the same mistake again.

III. Complete each of the following sentences with the tag question

1. She is a beautiful girl,?
2. Hoa will be at home tomorrow,?
3. You have been to London,?
4. The film wasn't very good,?
5. You have to be on duty tomorrow,?
6. Give me some more coffee,?
7. Mai won't be late,?
8. There's not much chance that they will come now,?
9. He will have to thank her,?
10. This is the second time that you have been here,?

IV. Change the following sentences from the active into the passive

1. They have sold a lot of cards during the season.
.....
2. Don't touch this switch.
.....
3. The teacher won't correct exercises tomorrow.
.....
4. She used to make cloth puppets.
.....
5. How many ways can you solve this problem?
.....
6. I use this dress only on occasions.
.....
7. Someone will serve refreshment.
.....
8. Students are doing a lot of the work.
.....
9. He can't repair my car.
.....
10. People drink a great deal of coffee in China.
.....

C. SPEAK

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the dialogue

Nam: Dad, I'm (1) an assignment. Can you help me (2) the information?

Mr. Ba: What is the (3) about?

Nam: It's about the important dates of the media. Where and when did the (4) printed newspaper appear, Dad?

Mr. Ba: It first appeared in the 7th (5) 8th century AD, in China.

Nam: And when was the telegraph (6)?

Mr. Ba: Perhaps it was in the late 19th (7) Do you know what two new (8) of new media appeared in the early 20th century?

Nam: Radio and newsreels?

Mr. Ba: Excellent! And (9) did television become commercially viable, can you guess?

Nam: In the 1940s?

Mr. Ba: No. It was in the late 1950s.

Nam: When did the Internet become a major force in journalism?

Mr. Ba: In the mid and late 1990s.

Nam: Thank you, Dad. Now I can answer all the (10) for my assignment.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. making | B. having | C. doing | D. getting |
| 2. A. with | B. at | C. in | D. by |
| 3. A. agreement | B. work | C. writing | D. assignment |
| 4. A. first | B. one | C. last | D. other |
| 5. A. and | B. or | C. either | D. together |
| 6. A. invent | B. invents | C. invented | D. inventing |
| 7. A. decade | B. year | C. time | D. century |
| 8. A. products | B. forms | C. sample | D. example |
| 9. A. when | B. what | C. where | D. who |
| 10. A. kinds | B. forms | C. questions | D. things |

II. Choose the best reply from List B for each questions in List A

List A

1. Do you ever listen to the radio these days?
2. What's your favorite programme?
3. Why do you like it?
4. Why don't you listen to some news programmes?
5. What about plays?
6. Do you listen to any sports programmes?

List B

- A. Because they're usually boring.
- B. Now and again I listen to football commentaries.
- C. I like pop music and I like Dave Lee, the presenter.
- D. I don't care for them either.
- E. "Pop songs for everyone".
- F. Yes, whenever I'm in my father's car.

D. READ

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each space

For good or bad, computers are now part of our daily life. Experts predict that before long all school and business and most families in rich parts of the world will (1) a computer of some kind. Among the general public, computers souse strong feelings people either love them (2) hate them.

The computer lovers talk about how useful computers can be in business, in education and (3) the home. Apart (4) all the games, you can do your accounts on them, learn languages from them, write letters on them and in some places, even (5) your shopping with them. Computers, they say, bring not leisure, as many (6) jobs but are taken over by computerized robots as well.

The haters, on the other hand, argue that computers, they say that computers bring not leisure but (7) They worry, too, that people (8) spend all the time talking to computers may forget (9) to talk to each other.

Their biggest fear is that computers may eventually take (10)
from human beings altogether.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. own | B. do | C. learn | D. make |
| 2. A. to | B. but | C. and | D. or |
| 3. A. at | B. on | C. in | D. to |
| 4. A. for | B. from | C. with | D. to |
| 5. A. do | B. make | C. have | D. surf |
| 6. A. interesting | B. skillful | C. pleasant | D. unpleasant |
| 7. A. unemployed | B. employ | C. unemployment | D. employment |
| 8. A. that | B. on who | C. who | D. whom |
| 9. A. why | B. how | C. what | D. when |
| 10. A. over | B. in | C. place | D. off |

II. Read the passage and choose the best answer

Telecommuting is some from of computer communication between employees' homes and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is of no consequence. If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer and transmit the material to their employers. A recent survey in *USA Today* estimates that there are approximately 8.7 million telecommuters. But although the numbers are rising annually, the trend does not appear to be as significant as predicted when *Business Week* published "The Portable Executive" as its cover story a few years ago. Why hasn't telecommuting become more popular?

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active resistance on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing them are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager's responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are often reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many

are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

*** Questions**

1. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?
 - A. The advantages of telecommuting.
 - B. A definition of telecommuting.
 - C. An overview of telecommuting.
 - D. The failure of telecommuting.
2. How many American workers are involved in telecommuting?
 - A. More than predicted in *Business Week*.
 - B. More than 8 million.
 - C. Fewer than last year.
 - D. Fewer than estimated in *USA Today*.
3. The word resistance in the passage could best be replaced by
 - A. alteration
 - B. participation
 - C. opposition
 - D. consideration
4. The word them in the passage refers to
 - A. telecommuters
 - B. systems
 - C. executives
 - D. responsibilities
5. It can be referred from the passage that the author is
 - A. a telecommuter
 - B. the manager of a group of telecommuters
 - C. a statistician
 - D. a reporter.

III. Read the following passage and then fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box

e-mail	self-study	information	lessons	invention
activities	daily life	entertainment	movies	convenient

Nowadays, the Internet has increasingly developed and become part of our (1) It has provided great benefits for millions of people all over the world.

First of all, the Internet is a very fast and (2)
way for us to get (3) We can communicate with our
friends and relatives by means of (4) or chatting.

Secondly, the Internet can provide us an unlimited source of (5)
..... We can play games, listen to music or watch
(6) on the Internet.

Thirdly, we can use the Internet as an effective way for (7)
There are many on-line (8) and on-line schools for us
to choose.

In conclusion, the Internet is a wonderful (9) of
modern life. Nobody can deny the benefits of the Internet in our
everyday (10)

E. WRITE

**I. Put the following words in the correct order to make
meaningful sentences**

1. wonders / the / of / radio / is / of / modern / the / inventions / one.
.....

2. international / different / can / programs / viewers / on / watch /
channels.
.....

3. our / benefits / nobody / can / the / of / life / the Internet / deny / in.
.....

4. teacher / morning / enjoys / newspaper / my / reading / in / the.
.....

5. means / communicate / you / your / friends / by / with / of / e-mail / can.
.....

6. was / Marconi / ago / about / a / hundred / radio / years / by /
invented.
.....

7. life / benefits / bring / what / about / to / people's / television / does.
.....

8. much / do / day / spend / surfing / the / time / how / web / you / a?
.....

9. news / criers / the / walking / latest / as / they / town / were / shouted.
.....

10. you / this / on / the / have / website / article / read.
.....

II. Read the first sentence, and then complete the second sentence with the same meaning

1. Computers are used to design new models.

People

2. When did you start working in that company?

How long?

3. Why don't you buy your son a computer, Jane?

Tom suggested

4. "How much do you think it will cost?" she asked.

She wanted to know

5. Reading newspapers in the morning gives her pleasure.

She enjoys

6. She will leave for Tokyo next month.

I wish

7. I no longer speak to my neighbors since our quarrel.

I stopped

8. Mary is the tallest girl in her class.

Nobody

9. Was the generator invented by Faraday?

Did

10. Nobody can answer my questions.

My questions

III. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences

1. My younger brother loves listening to music and I don't.
.....

2. Nam uses Internet to communicate to his friends.
.....

3. The children can swim, can't he?
.....
4. When the teacher came in, everybody stops talking.
.....
5. I enjoy to play games but my sister doesn't.
.....
6. You didn't send any e-cards to your friends, do you?
.....
7. How much hours a week do you spend watching TV?
.....
8. A daily newspaper is published in Germany in 1650.
.....
9. Most of the music programs on TV seems boring to me.
.....
10. He tried to avoid to answer my questions.
.....

IV. Complete each of the following sentences with the tag question

1. You don't know who she is,?
2. This is the second time that you have been here,?
3. Remember to come at eight,?
4. Lan will be here soon,?
5. The Earth moves around the Sun,?
6. Give me a hand,?
7. It's a beautiful day,?
8. They closed the window,?
9. He looks very tired,?
10. You aren't tired,?

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. Using transport is a good way to reduce traffic jams and air pollution.
A. common B. private C. train D. public
2. The air in this city is very
A. pollute B. pollution C. polluted D. pollutant
3. The accident happened because they drove
A. careless B. carelessly C. careful D. carefully
4. I was very that you won the first prize.
A. amaze B. amazed C. amazing D. amazement
5. I am pleased to hear you had an Christmas vacation.
A. enjoyable B. enjoyment A. enjoy D. enjoyably
6. Air pollution is a big problem in many big cities today.
A. environment B. environmental
C. environmentalist D. environmentalism
7. Polluted water can directly do to our health and kill fish.
A. harmful B. harmless C. harm D. harmfulness
8. He was bitterly that he didn't get the job.
A. excited B. hurt C. pleased D. disappointed
9. Will local get employment in the new business.
A. folks B. civil C. civilian D. inhabitant
10. will be provided in the cafeteria.
A. Refreshment B. Refresh
C. Refreshing D. Refreshments

II. Complete the sentences using the words in the box

trash	environment	pesticides	fresh	garbage
air	environmental	plastic	pollution	recycling

1. If we pollute the water, we will have no water to use.
2. We shouldn't throw into the water.
3. The farmers are spraying their crops with
4. They are going to collect all the bags and take them to the dump.
5. We can reduce air by using public buses instead of motorbikes.
6. protection is everybody's responsibility.
7. A dirty _____ is a breeding ground for germs.
8. can help to reduce garbage and to save natural resources.
9. Traveling by bike can save energy and keep the cleaner.
10. Because bags are very hard to dissolve, they will cause pollution.

III. Fill in each space with a correct preposition

8. We are looking forward receiving your e-mail.
5. Peter said that he was sorry the mistake.
9. These scientists are trying to save the animals extinction.
1. Wild plants and animals the Earth are quickly disappearing.
7. We should look our natural resources carefully.
10. If you like this English book, I will give it you as my present.
3. The teacher divided the class two groups.
6. The government provided the flood victims food, clothes and money.
4. Tom hasn't got a job. He depends his parents for money.
2. Forest has always been important people.

IV. Give the correct form of the word in brackets

The environment: Our responsibility

These days it is (1) (possible) to open a newspaper without reading about the damage we are doing to the environment. The Earth is being (2) (threat) and the future looks

bad. What can each of us do? We cannot clean up our (3)
 (pollute) rivers and seas overnight. Nor can we stop the (4)
 (appear) of plants and animals. But we can stop adding
 to the problem while (5) (science) search for answers,
 and laws are passed in nature's (6) (defend).

It may not be easy to change your lifestyle completely, but
 some steps are easy to take: cut down the amount of (7)
 (drive) you do, or use as little plastic as possible. It is
 also easy to save energy, which also reduces (8)
 (house) bills. We must all make a personal (9)
 (decide) to work for the future of our planet if we want to (10)
 (sure) a better world for our grandchildren.

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

- Some farmers don't like the ground with the pesticides.
 A. spray B. spraying C. throw D. throwing
- The environmentalists are happy the battle
 against dynamite fishing.
 A. wins B. won C. winning D. to win
- If it, we will go to the beach.
 A. doesn't rain B. didn't rain
 C. won't rain D. hadn't rained
- Unless you understand, I explain it again to you.
 A. am B. was C. will D. would
- It is not easy a foreign language fluently.
 A. speak B. spoke C. to speak D. speaking
- I'm glad you that you can have the job.
 A. that tell B. of telling C. of to tell D. to tell
- If he comes here, I
 A. made him do it B. made him doing it
 C. make him do it D. will make him do it
- The students refused to school in the afternoon.
 A. returning B. to return C. to be returned D. return

9. Unless we cutting down trees, we can't prevent floods and other natural disasters.

A. stop that foreigner spoke slowly, I couldn't understand him.

A. Since B. Although C. If D. As

II. Give the correct tense of the verbs in brackets

1. Mr. Smith (work) with his cast in the studio at the moment.

2. We (not hear) about those singers yet.

3. Movies (develop) since the early 1940s?

4. He (live) in Hollywood for 15 years and (appear) in 10 films.

5. When I (come) in the room last night, Tom (listen) to the pop music.

6. I want to get married, but I (not meet) the right person yet.

7. I (not eat) anything yesterday because I (not feel) hungry.

8. The glasses look very clean. You (wash) them?

9. If more and more trees (die), the climate (change).

10. Why he (not want) to play volleyball last Sunday?

III. Choose the best answer in brackets to complete each of the following sentences

1. (Final / Finally), I told the truth. I have (final / finally) examination.

2. They (real / really) enjoys stories. They enjoy (real / really) stories.

3. Alice told us (good / well) jokes. Alice told the jokes (good / well).

4. (Careful / carefully) students write their exercises (careful / carefully).

5. I heard (sudden / suddenly) movements. (sudden / suddenly), I heard movements.

6. Mr. Brown was (angry / angrily). He shouted (angry / angrily).

7. Your girl sings song (beautiful / beautifully). She sings (beautiful / beautifully) songs.

8. We have (general / generally) agreed. We made a (general / generally) agreement.

9. Anna has (good / well) pronunciation. She pronounces words (good / well).

10. I learned the (easy / easily) words. I learned the words (easy / easily).

IV. Write the correct form (adjective or adverb) of the word in brackets

1. Her skirt looked (beautiful). She was (happy) about it.
2. Of course, all of the students were (happy) about that.
3. We looked at the car (careful). It was (expensive).
4. My children saw (real) elephants at the circus yesterday.
5. We told him the news (happy). He took the news (calm).
6. Have the members suggested anything (different) (recent)?
7. My teacher (usual) speaks Spanish very (good).
8. My uncle, Mr. Ba plays the piano (beautiful).
9. Alice and Linda write (bad) compositions in class.
10. Mr. White closed the front door (quiet) and (cautious).

C. SPEAK

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the dialogue

Tom: What should we do to (1) our environment?

John: I think we should reduce water and air (2)

Tom: (3) can we reduce water and air pollution?

John: How about reducing the (4) garbage we produce?

Tom: Well! That's a good idea!

John: Why don't we persuade people to use public buses (5) of motorbikes and cars?

Tom: In this way, we can reduce car exhaust fumes, (6)?

John: Yes. that's right. Do you think smokes (7) industrial factories polluted the air?

Tom: Of-course! It's a serious problem that our local authorities are trying (8)

John: Well, it would be better (9) those factories were built far away from living areas.

Tom: Yes. A large number of inhabitants have made suggestions on how to protect the (10) from industrial factories.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. help | B. break | C. protect | D. watch |
| 2. A. polluted | B. pollution | C. polluting | D. pollutant |
| 3. A. What | B. Which | C. Where | D. How |
| 4. A. amount of | B. some of | C. many of | D. all of |
| 5. A. because | B. even | C. instead | D. kinds |
| 6. A. don't we | B. didn't we | C. aren't we | D. can't we |
| 7. A. by | B. from | C. at | D. with |
| 8. A. to solve | B. solve | C. solving | D. solves |
| 9. A. since | B. as | C. if | D. unless |
| 10. A. environment | | B. environmental | |
| | C. environmentalist | | D. environmentalism |

II. Match the first half sentence in A with its second one in B

A	B
1. My father walked slowly	a. because we want people to stop cutting down trees.
2. The train was late	b. as there's too much waste on it.
3. Alice is tired	c. because our teacher is sick.
4. Peter looks happy	d. because its water is highly polluted
5. We'll have no class tomorrow	e. because it rained heavily.
6. He got higher salary	f. since his leg was injured.
7. The water is polluted	g. since he tried hard in doing his job
8. We didn't want to go out	h. because he has just got good job.
9. We shouldn't swim in this lake	i. as she stayed up late watching TV.
10. We use recycle paper	j. because the fog was thick.

D. READ

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each space

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But the pollution (1) is as complicated as it is serious. It is complicated (2) much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. For example, (3) from automobiles causes a large percentage of all air pollution. But the automobile (4) transportation for millions of people. Factories (5) much of material that

pollutes air and water, but factories give employment to a large number of people.

Thus, to end (6) greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to stop using many things that (7) them. Most of the people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can be (8) reduced in several ways. Scientists and engineers can work to find ways to lessen the amount of pollution that such things as automobiles and factories cause. Governments can pass and enforce laws that (9) business and (10) to stop, or cut down on certain polluting activities.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. work | B. problem | C. accident | D. event |
| 2. A. because | B. so | C. that | D. while |
| 3. A. exhaust | B. fire | C. gas | D. liquid |
| 4. A. carries | B. takes | C. affords | D. provides |
| 5. A. offer | B. bring | C. discharge | D. cause |
| 6. A. to | B. or | C. so | D. that |
| 7. A. benefit | B. harm | C. motivate | D. encourage |
| 8. A. little | B. gradually | C. so | D. that |
| 9. A. require | B. forbid | C. prevent | D. request |
| 10. A. commercials | B. surrounding | C. traffic | D. individuals |

II. Read the passage below and choose the best answer

Over a period of time, many habitats change with respect to the types of plants and animals that live there. This change is known as succession.

Succession occurs because plants and animals cause a change in the environment in which they live. The first weed and grasses that appear on a bare field, for example, change the environment by shielding the soil from direct sunlight. As these plants spread, the ground surface becomes cooler and more moist than it was originally. Thus, the environment at the ground surface conditions favour the sprouting of shrubs. As shrubs grow, they kill the grasses by preventing light from reaching them and also build up the soil in the

area. In addition, they attract animals that also enhance the soil. Pine seedlings soon take hold and as they grow, they in turn shade out the shrubs. They are not able to shade out oak and hickory seedlings, however, that have found the forest floor suitable. These seedlings grow into large trees that eventually shade out the pines.

*** Questions**

1. What is the best title of this passage?
 - A. The importance of Weeds and Grasses.
 - B. How Environmental Habitats Change.
 - C. The Success of Oak and Hickory.
 - D. Animal and Plant Habitats.
2. Which is the correct order of plant succession in the example in the passage?
 - A. Weeds, pines, shrubs.
 - B. Oak, pines, shrubs, weeds.
 - C. Weeds, shrubs, pines, oak.
 - D. Shrubs, weeds, pines, oak.
3. According to the passage, how do weeds and grasses affect the soil?
 - A. They make it cooler and wetter.
 - B. They attract animals to it.
 - C. They spread seeds on it.
 - D. They add nutrients to it.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that
 - A. oak and hickory trees grow taller than pines.
 - B. weeds and grasses prefer cool climates.
 - C. pines and grasses can exist together.
 - D. birds discourage the growth of shrubs.
5. Which of the following is a stage of succession as described in the passage?
 - A. A forest cut down to build an airport.
 - B. A flood washing away a crop of wheat.
 - C. Wild flowers growing in an unused parking lot.
 - D. Animals being tamed by children.

III. Read the text and mark the sentences below T (True) or False (F)

John Baines is an environmentalist. He is interested in all things to do with the environment and the need to protect it. Two years ago, he got his bicycle out of the garage and repaired it, and now he uses it as much as possible. He uses his car less. He tries to do ten percent fewer miles every year, so last year he drove eleven thousand miles, and this year he's going to try to do only ten thousand. This doesn't mean he travel less, this means he walks more.

When he does shopping, he always walk now. He uses public transport when he can, usually going by bus. His car runs on unleaded petrol because it's cheaper and it keeps the air cleaner. About in the home, he saves as much as he can. He doesn't throw rubbish away. He has different bags for different things. One bag has all the cans going into it, from the cat food to the beer. The second bag has all the papers going into it, and the third bag has bottles such as oil bottles, wine bottles. But the milk bottles still go on the doorstep so that they can be reused. He takes these bags to places where they can be recycled.

1. John wants to protect the environment.
2. He got the old car out of the garage two years ago.
3. Nowadays he uses bicycle as much as possible.
4. This year he's going to drive eleven thousand miles.
5. Unleaded petrol keeps the air cleaner.
6. He always goes shopping by bus.
7. There are different kinds of bags in his home.
8. The second bag has oil bottles in it.
9. Milk bottles are put in the third bag.
10. He wants these bags and bottles to be recycled.

IV. Read the following passage and then fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box

smoke	human	poisonous	sources	oil spill
pollution	problem	lifeless	accidents	atmosphere

There are many (1) of pollution in our modern world. At present, the most serious sources are acid rain, car exhaust fumes and oil spills.

Factory chimneys give out (2) that contains sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. These gases combine with the (3) to form sulphuric acid and nitric acid. When it rains, these acids dissolve in the rain and make it acidic. Acid rain is believed to be the worst pollution (4) of all. It has harmed aquatic life by turning many lakes into (5) bodies of water. In these areas, there is no limestone in the rocks to neutralise the acid rain naturally. One remedy is to pump limestone into the acidic lakes. However, it is not possible to do this on a large enough scale to save all the lakes.

Car exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide and lead which are highly (6) In big cities, the exhaust fumes build up and pose a health hazard to (7) beings.

(8) of the sea by oil threaten marine life. Much of the oil comes from ships that clean their fuel tanks while at sea. Offshore oil wells also discharge vast amounts of oil into the sea. Pollution of the sea can also be caused by oil spills. An (9) may occur as a result of (10) involving oil tankers.

E. WRITE

I. Make up sentences with "If". Use the words in the box

1. It rains	a. we will go for a swim.
2. You work hard	b. pollution will increase.
3. It is fine	c. you will catch the train.
4. He doesn't write to me	d. we will need other kinds of energy.
5. I don't see you tomorrow	e. the climate will change.
6. We use more oil and coal	f. they will get wet.
7. You leave earlier	g. I won't write to him.
8. He comes late again	h. you will pass your examination.
9. More and more trees die	i. I will call you up.
10. We run out of oil	j. he will lose his job.

II. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences

1. Nam smiled at me when he saw me yesterday.

.....

2. If the weather is fine, we went for a picnic.

.....

3. The teacher divided the class by four groups.

.....

4. Pollution air is one of the many problems we have to solve.

.....

5. He tried hardly to find a job but he had no luck.

.....

6. Unless we work harder, we will finish on time.

.....

7. What about use public buses instead of motorbikes to reduce exhaust fume.

.....

8. If people stop to use dynamite for fishing, a lot of sea creatures will be well preserved.

.....

9. Mrs. Nga speaks English quite good.

.....

10. You can download a lot of informations from the Internet onto your own computer.

.....

III. Read the first sentence, and then complete the second sentence with the same meaning

1. We didn't have enough money, so we didn't go on holiday.

Since

2. The sea was too rough for the children to go swimming.

The children

3. That restaurant is so dirty that no one wants to eat there.

No one

4. I didn't go because of the heavy rain.

Because

5. Nam went abroad to study international trade.

Because

6. She doesn't understand English, so I will write in Spanish.

Because

7. Mai looks happy because of having got good marks.

Because

8. Unless someone has a key, we can't get into the house.

We can only

9. Unless it stops raining, we won't go out.

If

10. I'll let you borrow the book but you must promise to return it next week.

If

IV. Match the two halves of the sentence. Then write the full sentence, using the word in brackets

1. The crops are late this year	he was too old to continue (since)
2. She was late	they wanted to see the animals (as)
3. Lan looks happy	she is too young (because)
4. Mr. Ba gave up his job	the weather was cold (as)
5. Mrs. Linh was worried	she ate too much (because)
6. They went to the zoo	he was such a fool (as)
7. She can not join the club	there was much traffic (since)
8. I refused to listen to him	none of us had a watch (as)
9. My sister was very fat	she has got good marks (because)
10. We didn't know what time it was	her daughter was late (as)

1. The crops are late this year

2. She was late

3. Lan looks happy

4. Mr. Ba gave up his job

5. Mrs. Linh was worried
6. They went to the zoo
7. She can not join the club
8. I refused to listen to him
9. My sister was very fat
10. We didn't know what time it was

Unit 7

SAVING ENERGY

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. Scientists are looking for an way to reduce energy consumption.
A. effect B. effective C. effecting D. effectively
2. energy should be used to substitute for coal, gas and oil.
A. Sun B. Wind C. Water D. Solar
3. His most recent water is very enormous because of some cracks in the pipes.
A. receipt B. expense C. bill D. expenditure
4. A faucet can be waste 400 liters of water a month.
A. running B. dripping C. falling D. working
5. In my country, electricity and water are
A. importances B. necessity C. importance D. necessities
6. Another way to collect the sun's power is with solar
A. panels B. boards C. tables D. signs
7. Natural energy from wind, sun, sea is safer than nuclear
A. fuel B. power C. station D. electricity
8. "Wind farm" is a group of machines used to turn power into electricity.
A. wave B. sun C. wind D. water
9. These countries are trying to save natural
A. resources B. resource C. source D. sources

10. The of a new computer system will take about three days.
A. install B. installed C. installing D. installation

II. Fill in each space with a correct preposition

1. Mrs. White is worried her most recent water bill.
2. We should reduce the amount electricity our family uses.
3. We should make posters energy saving and hang them around the city.
4. Most of our electricity now comes nuclear power.
5. All buildings in Sweden will be heated solar energy in 2050.
6. What can we do to spend less lighting?
7. They suggest helping elderly people and war invalids their chores.
8. It is possible to store solar energy a number of days.
9. Solar panels are placed the roof of our house.
10. Solar energy is very necessary our life.

III. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets

1. It was very organized event. (efficient)
2. There will be a prize for the most design. (innovate)
3. Energy is a big problem throughout the world. (conserve)
4. Gas and oil always increases on cold weather. (consume)
5. It is usually more to sell direct to the public. (profit)
6. They switched the light off to save (electric)
7. More people are dumping waste (legal)
8. It would be more to switch the light off at night. (economy)
9. Our company must reduce costs to compete (effect)
10. I want to buy that will save money. (produce)

IV. Complete the sentences using the words in the box

bills	pollution	energy	resources	innovations
necessities	electricity	solar	sources	shortage

1. There will be a of electricity if we go on wasting them.
2. We should look after our natural carefully.
3. will be cut off for some days because of long droughts.
4. Natural from sun is safer than nuclear power.
5. My family always spends a lot of money on electricity
6. The sun can be an effective of power.
7. Solar energy doesn't cause
8. People will use power instead of gas.
9. In Western countries electricity, gas, and water are
10. Technological were designed to save energy.

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. Would you please _____ the television?
A. switch open B. switch up C. switch on D. switch over
2. It was difficult. _____, he managed to do it.
A. Therefore B. So
C. However D. Further more
3. "I'm trying to remember their phone number."
"Why don't you _____ in the phone book."
A. look it up B. look up it C. look up D. look it
4. My hobbies are playing badminton _____ collecting stamps.
A. but B. and C. however D. moreover
5. They _____ a list of all the people interested in the idea.
A. took up B. drew up C. called up D. turned up
6. After many experiments, he _____ the project.
A. gave away B. gave in C. gave up D. gave out

7. Someone will have to get some more pencils. We've almost _____.
A. come out B. got out C. gone out D. run out
8. My sister learns English _____ she intends to go abroad.
A. because B. so C. therefore D. but
9. It was erected in 1884. That's when it was _____.
A. put off B. put over C. put in D. put up
10. Is your father a teacher _____ an actor? He is a teacher.
A. so B. with C. and D. or

II. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets

1. I was very tired. I tried (keep) my eyes opens.
2. He continued (work) after his illness.
3. They have (go) (swim) this morning.
4. Tom's uncle gave up (smoke).
5. Alice loves (cook) but she hates (wash) up.
6. The mechanic spent hours trying (repair) the car.
7. My parents wish (see) the principal of your school.
8. Would you like (stay) with me?
9. My little girl is afraid of (go) out alone.
10. They arranged (meet) the teacher here.

III. Complete the sentences with "and", "but", "so" or "because"

1. They are very busy today they can't come and see you.
2. The noise was very loudly I didn't hear the telephone.
3. John got up had breakfast with his mother.
4. Peter felt very tired he left the party early.
5. It's a very interesting job the pay isn't very good.
6. Smith enjoys learning Spanish he finds it very difficult.
7. They didn't want to walk home it was very dark.
8. We can't go out tonight we haven't got any time.
9. We went to the countryside last week had a wonderful time.
10. It's a beautiful place the people aren't very friendly.

IV. Complete the sentences. Use right tense form of the phrasal verbs in the box

turn on	put out	give up	go off	take off
look for	look after	look up	turn down	turn off

1. "Have you seen Peter today?"

"I'm him."

2. I don't like this program. You can it

3. It's dark. Please all the lights

4. If you don't understand the word, it
in a dictionary.

5. You've got nothing to worry about because I promise I'll you.

6. I was late because my alarm clock didn't this morning.

7. That music is very loud. Can you it a little?

8. I like flying but I'm always nervous when the plane

9. "Do you smoke?"

"No, I it ten years ago."

10. Please your cigarettes. You're not allowed to
'smoke in public.

C. SPEAK

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the dialogue

John: Hi, Ella! I've been (1) you everywhere.
It's David's birthday next Sunday! (2)
can we get him?

Ella: Hi, John. Yes, I've been thinking what (3)
David. What about a Manchester United shirt? He's crazy
(4) football.

John: No, I don't think that's a very good idea. They are too
expensive. What about getting him an Avril Lavigne CD?

Ella: No, that's no good, (5) He's got all of
her CDs. Anyway, he's not very (6) on
her any more.

John: Oh, (7)? Well, let me think. I know! We could get him (8) for his computer!

Ella: No, I don't think that's a good idea. His parents are going to do that.

John: Well in that case, I've got no idea what to get him. (9)! What about asking his brother? Maybe he can help us.

Ella: Good ideas! We could go tonight.

John: Fine!

Ella: So let's (10) at my house at 7.30.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. looking at | B. looking for | C. looking after | D. looking up |
| 2. A. What | B. Which | C. How | D. When |
| 3. A. give | B. gives | C. giving | D. to give |
| 4. A. on | B. about | C. with | D. at |
| 5. A. too | B. so | C. either | D. neither |
| 6. A. keen | B. interested | C. good | D. crazy |
| 7. A. was he | B. wasn't he | C. doesn't he | D. isn't he |
| 8. A. nothing | B. anything | C. something | D. everything |
| 9. A. Hang on | B. put out | C. give up | D. put up |
| 10. A. buy | B. meet | C. get | D. go |

II. Match the word in column A with the tag in column B

A	B
1. Turn on the television,	a. do they?
2. I'm late for the meeting,	b. shall we?
3. They never go to work on time,	c. did you?
4. You've just surfed the web,	d. aren't they?
5. Your brother doesn't like watching TV,	e. won't she
6. Let's go to the movie,	f. isn't she?
7. There are many foreign films on TV,	g. will you?
8. Lan is watching the TV in her room,	h. haven't you?
9. Her mother will buy a computer,	i. aren't I?
10. You didn't have his email address,	j. does he?

D. READ

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each space

When man first learned how to make a fire, he began to use fuel for the first time. The first fuel he used was probably wood. As time (1) man eventually discovered that substances such as coal and oil (2)

Coal (3) very widely as a source of energy until the last century. With the coming of the industrial revolution, it was soon realized that production (4) if coal was used instead of wood. Nowadays, many of the huge factories and electricity generating stations (5) to function if there was no coal.

In the last twenty or thirty years, however, the use of coal (6) As a result, there have been changes in the coal industry. It (7) that more people (8) coal if oil and gas were not so readily available.

There is more than enough coal in the world for man's needs for the next two hundred years if our use of coal (9) increase. Unfortunately, however, about half of the world's coal may never be used. Mining much of it (10) very expensive even if it was possible to use new equipment.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. passes | B. used to pass | C. would pass | D. passed |
| 2. A. are burning | B. would burn | C. have burnt | D. were burn |
| 3. A. not used | B. did not use | C. not using | D. was not use |
| 4. A. doubles | B. had doubled | C. will double | D. would double |
| 5. A. will be unable | B. would be unable | C. were unable | D. are unable |
| 6. A. has declined | B. will decline | C. declines | D. would decline |
| 7. A. believed | B. is believing | C. believing | D. is believed |
| 8. A. would use | B. used | C. use | D. will use |
| 9. A. did not | B. would not | C. does not | D. may not |
| 10. A. was | B. used to be | C. would be | D. has been |

II. Read the following passage and then fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box

roofs	solar	rays	ways	devices
seawater	homes	sun	heating	power

The use of solar energy

About twenty per cent of the world's present energy already comes from the (1) in one form or another. Special (2) have already been made available to put on the (3) of houses and flats to catch the Sun's (4) and thus heat water. Thousands of the devices are now being used to provide (5) in homes throughout the United States while more than a million (6) water-heating units have already been installed in home in Japan. Other purposes for which solar energy is at present being used include the removal of salt from (7), irrigation and sewage disposal.

For most people in developing countries, the need is not for air-conditioners or central (8) but for cheap (9) of cooking food, drying crops and lighting (10)

III. Read the following passage and answer the questions below

Air pollution

Clean air provides us with a healthy supply of oxygen. When wastes are poured into the atmosphere, the air becomes contaminated and unpleasant to breathe. This is air pollution.

Water vapour and carbon dioxide occur in the air naturally. Examples of air pollution are dust storms, volcanic eruptions, forest fires caused by lighting, pollen, and marsh gases.

A large amount of air pollution in cities come from sources other than industry, mainly automobiles, home eating, and garbage disposal.

Vehicles also account for air pollution in the cities. Automobiles exhaust and some industrial processes contain carbon monoxide, an odourless gas which cannot be seen and tasted. Nitric oxide is another tail-pipe emission that is highly poisonous and may sometimes change into the even more dangerous nitrogen dioxide.

Lead and smoke are emitted in engine exhaust as tiny particles.

Smog - originally a combination of smoke and fog - also occurs in the atmosphere when nitrogen oxide and organic gases combine under the influence of sunlight. This is photochemical smog. It may not

sound familiar, but it is commonly found in most major cities where there are large concentrations of industry and automobiles.

Industrial smoke stacks throw out sulphur and nitrogen oxide.

Burning coal and oil releases other gases harmful to humans. The most serious of these gases is sulphur dioxide. In the atmosphere it can combine with water vapour and oxygen to turn into a sulphuric-acid mist.

Hydrogen fluoride is produced in the manufacture of phosphate fertilizers and some metals. Burning garbage and paper wastes pollute the air with unpleasant odours. Dangerous chemicals can be released from burning plastics or hairspray containers.

*** Questions**

- 1. What is clean air?
.....
- 2. What is air pollution?
.....
- 3. What are some forms of air pollution naturally?
.....
- 4. Which is more poisonous, nitric oxide or nitrogen dioxide?
.....
- 5. What other substances are emitted from cars?
.....
- 6. What is smog?
.....
- 7. Why are industrial smoke stacks harmful to the environment?
.....
- 8. What is the most serious of gases released from burned oil and coal?
.....

E. WRITE

I. Put the following words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences

- 1. late / I / up / because / clock / got / my / did / not / go / alarm / off.
.....

2. saving / be / energy / save / used / electricity / bulbs / to / can / .
.....
3. natural / energy / resources / conserves / saving / the Earth's.
.....
4. leaving / off / office / before / the / to / turn / all the / remember /
lights
.....
5. common / energy / is / the / of / most / form / electricity / today.
.....
6. limited / because / energy / we / energy / should / save / the / source
/ of / is.
.....
7. energy / the / solar / many / heated / future / be / in / by / will /
buildings.
.....
8. effective / consumption / scientists / for / an / way / to / reduce / are
/ energy / looking .
.....
9. electricity / from / most / now / of / our / comes / nuclear / power.
.....
10. way / work / to / for / better / together / reduce / a / to / let's /
energy / look / uses.
.....

II. Read the first sentence, and then complete the second sentence with the same meaning

1. The students are studying the problem carefully.
The problem
2. When did you last meet your old teacher?
How long
3. Alice didn't say a word as she left the party.
Alice left the party

4. My father said I could use his telephone.

My father allowed

5. We can't travel on this train if we don't have a reservation.

Unless

6. He is too young to appreciate such a film.

He's not

7. No one has seen Mr. Smith since the day of the party.

Mr. Smith

8. Climbing without a safety rope is forbidden.

You aren't

9. The holiday was so wonderful that I couldn't forget it.

It

10. I'll help your mother tonight if you like.

Would you like

III. Complete the sentences with the correct connectives: and, or, so, but, because, however, otherwise, therefore

1. We must be early,, we won't get a seat.

2. People should use more solar energy it is cheap and clean.

3. Does your uncle go to work by bus by car?

4. Mrs. Anna has a T-shirt a blue skirt.

5. Our teacher often goes fishing listens to pop music in his free time.

6. I understand your point of view., I don't agree with it.

7. There has been no rainfall for 6 months., the ground is very dry.

8. My daughter is a careful student, my son is not.

9. Perhaps you came late. I was feeling very tired, I went away early.

10. I will offer you a present., you may not like it.

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. Lunar New year holiday is the most important
for Vietnamese people.
A. celebrate B. celebrity C. celebrating D. celebration
2. On Easter day, many people crowd the streets to watch colorful
A. parades B. slavery C. marches D. guests
3. We always go to church on morning.
A. holiday B. festival
C. Christmas D. Mother's day
4. There are many special for us to express our
feelings to others.
A. dates B. times C. periods D. occasions
5. Passover is also an spring festival.
A. annual B. ancient
C. official D. anxious
6. They have been extremely to the mosque.
A. generous B. generously
C. generosity D. generosities
7. My sister got no out of working.
A. joyful B. joys
C. joy D. joyfulness
8. The victory was a for great celebration.
A. reason B. cause C. factor D. element
9. On Tet holiday, family members who live
return home for family reunion.
A. alone B. lonely C. far D. apart
10. Easter is a joyful which is celebrated in many countries.
A. festival B. season C. activity D. contest

II. Match a word in A with an explanation in B

A	B
1. Songkran	a. The Thai water festival marking the Buddhist new year.
2. thirteen	b. Until 1752 this holiday was celebrated on March 25 in England.
3. Easter	c. Vietnamese new year festival.
4. perfume	d. It celebrates Hebrew freedom from slavery.
5. New Years	e. In Iran, each family member would jump over this to ask for a good luck blessing.
6. Passover	f. On this day Christians celebrate victory of life over death.
7. Tet	g. The Iranian festival lasts this many days.
8. bonfire	h. This is sprayed over crows by enormous statues of Buddha.

III. Fill in each space with a correct preposition

1. Anna left school in order to take care her sick mother.
2. How do you like the weather Nha Trang?
3. Smoking is bad our health.
4. They are not satisfied their preparations Tet.
5. Where's the hotel you are staying?
6. Do you have trouble your new computer?
7. Were you surprised the grade you received?
8. I stopped worrying what people think _____ me.
9. Did you hear that news television or read it the newspaper?
10. Auld Lang Syne is a song which is sung New Year's Eve.

IV. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets

1. They exchanged on the first day of the New year.
(greet)
2. In England, turkey is eaten on Christmas Day.
(tradition)

3. The students are talking about their for Tet holiday.
(prepare)
4. My teacher lives in a area of the country.
(mountain)
5. Relax for some minutes and you'll feel more
(comfort)
6. My sister will her birthday tomorrow. (celebration)
7. After fifteen years in prison, Tony was given his
(free)
8. My car is not very It often breaks down. (rely)
9. She got very angry but later she apologized for her
(patient)
10. The old fishing village is very (picture)

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. If she _____ you, she would not do that.
A. is B. would be C. were D. was
2. My uncle, _____ you meet yesterday, is a teacher.
A. whose B. that C. who D. whom
3. They promised to write _____ we never heard from them again.
A. except B. but C. although D. because
4. Have you seen the money _____ was on the table?
A. who B. which C. where D. whom
5. I don't like people _____ never stop talking.
A. who B. which C. whom D. whose
6. Why does she always wear clothes _____ are too small for her?
A. whose B. who C. which D. where
7. Everybody _____ went to the party enjoyed it very much.
A. who B. whose C. which D. whom
8. I agreed with the woman _____ dog bit me.
A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

9. I won't go to bed _____ I finish my homework.

A. until B. when C. while D. since

10. He left home early _____ he could arrive at the station on time.

A. because of B. in order to C. although D. so that

II. Choose the best answer in brackets to complete each of the following sentences

1. Don't forget to turn (off / out) the lights when you leave the classroom.

2. I know the girl (who / whose) bicycle was stolen.

3. Water in the lake is polluted (although / so) no fish could live there.

4. The man (who / which) helped you yesterday is my uncle.

5. There isn't (enough / too) wind to fly a kite.

6. I study with the girl (who / whose) father you saw last night.

7. (But / Although) it rained a lot, they enjoyed themselves.

8. I was tired after the exams (because / so) I went to bed early.

9. Were the glasses (which / whose) you were wearing yesterday very expensive?

10. The book (who / which) is lying on the desk is a love story.

III. Complete each sentence using *Who, whom, which, where*

1. We lit a fire, soon dried out our clothes.

2. I met Tom, asked me to give you this book.

3. The papers, are on the table, are very important.

4. This is the woman I don't like.

5. The man Mary was dancing with is very handsome.

6. The bed I slept on has no mattress.

7. They went to a restaurant they had a wonderful meal.

8. The boss I came to see was sitting at the desk.

9. The car we were in, had bad brakes.

10. Mrs. Brown is going to Tokyo, her daughter is living.

IV. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets

1. Why do you always put off (write) to your friends?

2. Have you ever considered (try) something different?

3. Would you mind (wait) for 15 or 20 minutes?

4. Alice avoids (study) her lessons as long as possible.
5. Did they promise (reserve) some good seats for us?
6. Did the students practice (use) the words in sentences?
7. His secretary finished (write) the report about four o'clock.
8. Are you going to suggest (travel) by plane or not?
9. How soon do you expect (leave) for South East Asia?
10. Did you offer (translate) those letters for them?

C. SPEAK

I. Match each sentence in column A with the best response in column B

A	B
1. Could you repeat that, please?	a. Do you really think so?
2. What do you do?	b. Never mind. You can borrow mine.
3. I'm afraid I can't come this evening	c. Yes, it's half past four.
4. French food is the best in the world.	d. Thanks. You too.
5. I'm afraid I haven't got a pen.	e. Yes, of course.
6. I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.	f. So do I.
7. Have you got the time, please?	g. I'm a lawyer.
8. I hope the weather will get better.	h. Neither do I.
9. Have a nice time!	i. Good luck.
10. I don't like loud music.	j. Oh, dear! What a pity!

II. Put the following sentences in the correct order to make a meaningful dialogue

1. When's the best time to go?
2. Can you recommend a good place to go afterwards?
3. Sounds great. Just one thing. We'll probably finish late. How do we get home?

4. Why not take him to Il Girasole? It's the best Italian place in town.
5. You can get a taxi ordered for whatever time you want to leave.
6. I have a friend coming this evening who loves Italian food. Where's a good place to eat?
7. Friday night. But it's advisable to book early.
8. Scott's is the best place for live music. It's jazz mostly.
9. OK. Thanks for your help. Would you like to join us?

D. READ

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each space

In the United States, people celebrate Mother's Day and Father's Day. Mother's Day is (1) on the second Sunday in May. (2) this occasion, mother usually receives greeting cards and gifts from her husband and children. The best (3) of all for an American Mom is a day of leisure. The majority of American mothers have outside jobs as (4) as housework, so their working days are often very hard. The working mother enjoys the traditional Mother's Day custom of breakfast cooked by her (5) and served to her on a tray in bed. Later in that day, it's also traditional for the extended family group to get together for dinner, either in a restaurant (6) in one of their homes.

Flower is an important part of Mother's Day. Mothers are often (7) a plant for the occasion, particularly if they are elderly.

Father's Day is celebrated through out the United States and Canada on the third Sunday in June. The holiday customs are (8) to Mother's Day. (9) also receives greeting cards and gifts from his family and enjoys a day of (10)

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. celebrate | B. celebrated | C. celebrating | D. celebration |
| 2. | A. in | B. from | C. with | D. on |
| 3. | A. gift | B. greeting | C. card | D. need |
| 4. | A. soon | B. well | C. long | D. much |
| 5. | A. old friend | B. close relative | C. family | D. neighbor |
| 6. | A. or | B. nor | C. and | D. with |
| 7. | A. gave | B. to give | C. given | D. to be given |

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| 8. | A. like | B. look like | C. familiar | D. similar |
| 9. | A. man | B. woman | C. Mom | D. Dad |
| 10. | A. leisure | B. freedom | C. celebration | D. work |

II. Read the passage below and choose the best answer for each question

In 776 BC the first Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honor the Greeks's chief god, Zeus. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing, horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honored by having olive wreaths placed on their heads and having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place.

The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called "Olympiads" dating from 776 BC.

- Which of the following is not true?
 - The games were held in Greece every four years.
 - Winners placed olive wreaths on their own heads.
 - Battles were interrupted to participate in the games.
 - Poems glorified the winners in song.
- Why were the Olympic games held?
 - to honor Zeus.
 - to stop wars.
 - to crown the best athletes.
 - to sing songs about the athletes.
- Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?

A. 776 years	B. 1205 years
C. 2770 years	D. 2277 years
- Which of the following contests was not mentioned?

A. discus throwing	B. boxing
C. running	D. skating

5. What conclusion can we draw about the ancient Greeks?
 - A. They liked to fight.
 - B. They were very athletic.
 - C. They liked a lot of ceremony.
 - D. They couldn't count. So they use "Olympiad" for dates.

III. Read the following passage and then fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box

floor	future	full moon	clothes	good luck
holiday	celebration	hair	house	calendar

Chinese New Year is a special (1) It starts on the first new moon of the Chinese (2) between January 21 and February 19. The New Year celebration ends fifteen days later on the day of the (3) Chinese New Year is a very old (4) People believe many old superstitions about this holiday.

The Chinese believe that it is very important to have a clean (5) on New Year's Day. They clean the house before New Year's Day, and then put away everything they use to clean. The Chinese don't sweep the (6) on New Year's Day. They think they will sweep away (7) After New Years' Day, they sweep again.

The way people look on New Year's Day is also important. The Chinese do not wash their (8) on New Year's Day. They believe they will wash away good luck. People also like to wear red (9) on New Year's Day. Red is a bright, happy color. It will bring good luck for the (10)

E. WRITE

I. Combine these pairs of sentences, using suitable relative pronouns

1. This is a new kitchen. There are modern facilities in it.
.....
2. The Smith family now live in Bangkok. We bought their flat.
.....

3. Her brothers are identical twins. I saw them last week.

.....

4. My uncle is a man. He can speak 5 languages.

.....

5. He is the criminal. The police are looking for him.

.....

6. Do you know that girl? Tom is talking to her.

.....

7. The film is about a king. His ambition is to rule the world.

.....

8. My mother gave me a birthday present. I like it.

.....

9. That is the hat. I couldn't find it two days ago.

.....

10. They gave you some wine. Where is it?

.....

II. Read the first sentence, and then complete the second sentence with the same meaning

1. Although his leg was broken, he managed to get out of the car.

In spite

2. A manager of the company gave me a scholarship.

The person

3. The little girl will die if nobody sends for a doctor.

Unless

4. You can try as hard as you like but you won't succeed.

However

5. They will have to change the date of the meeting again.

The date

6. The water was so cold that the children could not swim in it.

The water was not

7. Although it rained continuously all day, we all enjoyed the trip.

In spite of

8. My daughter learned to drive when she was fifteen.

My daughter has

9. My brother started work on January 2nd.

The day

10. The teacher advised him to rest.

The teacher suggested

III. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences

1. John, which tyres were very old, wanted to stick to the tarred road.

2. I live in a pleasant room which over looking the garden.

3. The road which joins the two villages are very narrow.

4. I was waken up by the baby who is crying.

5. They've got three cars of two which they never use.

6. Tom have three sisters all of whom are married.

7. Some people whose live next door to us are very nice.

8. I saw some people whose cars was break down.

9. Our teacher, whose parents are Greek, speaks English perfect.

10. The old man which you were talking to me about has died.

Unit 9

NATURAL DISASTER

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. When a tropical storm reaches 120 kilometers per hour, it is called a in Asia.

A. thunderstorm B. earthquake C tornado. D. typhoon

2. Ninety percent of occur around the Pacific Rim, which is known as the "Ring of Fire".

A. earthquakes B. tidal waves C. volcanoes D. storms

3. Typhoon, hurricane and tropical storm are different words for the same natural

A. disastrous B. disaster C. disasters D. disastrously

4. Mount Pinatubo, which is a in the Philippines, erupted in 1991.
A. volcanic B. volcano C. tornado D. tornadoes
5. In Australia, a tropical storm is known as a
A. typhoon B. hurricane C. cyclone D. snow storm
6. Many people become because of the natural disasters every year.
A. homesick B. homeless C. homeland D. homework
7. These farmers often listen to the weather on TV.
A. note B. notice C. forecast D. prediction
8. We can get more information at our local citizen's advice
A. bureau B. forecast C. charity D. standard
9. The city was destroyed in the violent of 1400 BC.
A. erupt B. erupting C. erupts D. eruption
10. London will have between 2°C and 4°C.
A. temperatures B. weather C. air D. heat

II. Choose the words from the box to complete the following sentences

sunny	cyclone	funnel	homeless	disasters
typhoon	temperatures	tidal waves	forecast	thunderstorm

1. Here is tomorrow's weather
2. Hurricane Andrew killed 41 people and made more than 200,000
3. According to the weather forecast it will be tomorrow.
4. Ho Chi Minh City will have between 28°C and 34°C.
5. A tornado looks like a
6. are the results of an abrupt shift in the underwater movement of the Earth.
7. A tornado is a type of storm that passes overland below a
8. The cyclone of November 1970 in Bangladesh was one of the worst natural of the 20th century.
9. In Australia, a tropical storm is known as a
10. The word comes from Chinese: "Taifeng".

III. Fill in each space with a correct preposition

1. It's the weather forecast TV.
2. Children get presents Christmas and their birthday.
3. He said he was debt and asked me a loan \$100.
4. I'm not ashamed what I did. I'm quite proud it.
5. They succeed escaping the burning house.
6. I'm waiting my friend. He'll be here a moment.
7. I like the picture hanging the wall the living-room.
8. the age 3 he could swim very well.
9. Alice is interested history but she is not very good it.
10. The platform was crowded waiting the train.

IV. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets

1. Many families have to live in hostels. (home)
2. Scientists have made many important (discover)
3. It was the world's largest volcanic (erupt)
4. Most of the in the world occur in the Ring of Fire. (earth)
5. can predict when a volcano will erupt. (science)

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. Mary can't swim. I can't swim
A. too B. either C. neither D. so
2. The girl eyes are blue is Mr. Brown's sister.
A. whose B. who C. which D. that

3. Mount Pinatubo, is a volcano in the Philippines, erupted in 1991.
A. who B. whom C. whose D. which
4. you run quickly, you are likely to be late.
A. When B. Unless C. Since D. Because
5. Is David, works I respect highly, still a doctor?
A. which B. whose C. what D. who's
6. Thousands of people were killed in the earthquake in Kobe in 1995.
A. disastering B. disastrous C. disaster D. disastrously
7. Tornadoes are funnel-shaped storms pass overland below a thunderstorm.
A. whom B. who C. which D. whose
8. In Italy in 1981, a tornado lifted a baby, was asleep in its baby carriage, into the air.
A. who B. whom C. whose D. which
9. In 1995, a huge earthquake the city of Kobe in Japan.
A. strike B. is striking C. struck D. strikes
10. The earthquake had been several months before.
A. prediction B. predictable C. predict D. predicted

II. Give the correct tense of the verbs in brackets

1. Oh dear! Look out of the window. It (rain).
2. My brother is trying to give up smoking. He (not have) a cigarette for a week.
3. I don't think we (meet) before.
4. I have no money left now. If I (have) any, I (lend) you more.
5. They have waited for two days, but nobody (arrive) yet.
6. You (walk) too fast. That's why you are tired.
7. Yes, I (try) several times last week, but I (fail).
8. When she (return) I will give her the letter.
9. I (cook) dinner when the light went out. I had to finish it in the dark.
10. You ever (try) to give up smoking?

III. Fill in the blanks with *who, whom, which, whose*

1. On that Monday, was my birthday, we went out for a picnic.
2. All the things we suggested were rejected.
3. What's the name of the girl got married to Tom?
4. What is the name of the man bought your old house?
5. This is Alice, with I share my flat.
6. That is the boy father used to work with my father.
7. Miss Anna was the first owner cat won two prizes in the same show.
8. She gave me the pen she bought in a book shop in London.
9. There is one person to I own more than I can say.
10. This is my secretary, is taking over my job when I leave.

IV. Complete the sentences. Use right tense form of the phrasal verbs in the box

go on	go up	go off	go down	go back
look up	look at	look out	look for	look after

1. My uncle had a load of bread and a cup of coffee, then working.
2.! You nearly knocked my glass out of my hand.
3. The plane crashed and in flames.
4. the baby while I am out.
5. The price of chicken usually in winter in New York.
6. I refuse to now. I'm going on.
7. If you don't know the word you can it in a dictionary.
8. The gun by accident and wounded him in the leg.
9. You will see I am right if you the matter from my point of view.
10. I have been a cup to match the one I broke.

C. SPEAK

Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the dialogue

Thuy: Grandma, it's the weather forecast on TV.

Grandma: Can you (1) the volume, Thuy?

Thuy: Yes, Grandma.

Grandma: Thank you, dear. What (2) doing?

Thuy: I'm preparing (3) a picnic with some old friends of (4) We haven't met (5) we left school. We're going to a park on the other side of the river.

Grandma: Don't forget (6) along a raincoat.

Thuy: (7) Grandma, the forecast says it'll be (8)

Grandma: I never trust weather forecasts.

Thuy: You don't miss a single one on TV, (9)?

Grandma: But I like watching them, dear.

Thuy: Alright Grandma, I'll bring a raincoat just in case. I hope my friends won't (10) me.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. turn up | B. turn on | C. switch on | D. switch up |
| 2. A. do you | B. did you | C. are you | D. were you |
| 3. A. about | B. for | C. with | D. on |
| 4. A. me | B. my | C. I | D. mine |
| 5. A. for | B. since | C. when | D. even |
| 6. A. to bring | B. bringing | C. bring | D. brings |
| 7. A. And | B. Although | C. But | D. because |
| 8. A. sunless | B. sunlit | C. sunburned | D. sunny |
| 9. A. don't you | B. do you | C. didn't you | D. did you |
| 10. A. laugh at | B. smile at | C. give up | D. give away |

D. READ

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each space

Almost a hundred thousand people (1) and half a million homes destroyed as a result of an earthquake in Tokyo in 1923.

The earthquake began a minute before noon when the inhabitants of Tokyo (2) their meals. Thousands of stoves were overturned as soon as the earth (3) the shake. As a result, small fires (4) everywhere and quickly spread. The fire engines were prevented (5) to help because many of the roads (6) open. It was impossible to use fire fighting equipment as most of the water pipes (7) Consequently, over ninety per cent of the damage (8) by fire rather than by the collapse of buildings. Most of those (9) were not killed in the earthquake itself but in the fires which followed. If the earthquake had occurred at night while people (10), far fewer would have died.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. have killed | B. were killed |
| C. was killed | D. to be killed |
| 2. A. would cook | B. were cooking |
| C. cooked | D. had cooked |
| 3. A. used to begin | B. was beginning |
| C. began | D. begin |
| 4. A. to break out | B. break out |
| C. broken out | D. broke out |
| 5. A. from going | B. to go |
| C. for going | D. he went |
| 6. A. had cracked | B. were cracking |
| C. crack | D. cracking |
| 7. A. would burst | B. had burst |
| C. have burst | D. used to burst |
| 8. A. caused | B. was causing |
| C. causing | D. was caused |
| 9. A. who died | B. died |
| C. they died | D. dying |
| 10. A. would sleep | B. were sleeping |
| C. had slept | D. have slept |

II. Read the following passage and then fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box

since	eruptions	predict	earthquakes	dangerous
spot	erupting	volcano	scientists	satellites

There are about 20 medium-sized earthquakes each year. Very powerful earthquakes happen once every few years. (1) have killed several million people in the past 500 years. One of the worst earthquakes killed more than 240,000 people in China in 1976. Some volcanoes are always (2) These are called active volcanoes. Mount Etna in Italy is an active (3)

Some volcanoes have not erupted (4) prehistoric times. These are called extinct volcanoes. Most of the Hawaiian Islands are extinct volcanoes. They no longer have a hot (5) under them and cannot erupt anymore. Some volcanoes have not erupted for a long time, but they could erupt again. These are called dormant volcanoes.

(6) try to figure out when volcanoes will erupt. Studying volcanoes is hard and (7) work. Scientists drill into volcanoes. They make maps of the inside of the volcano. They use (8) to study volcanoes from space. Scientists have been able to (9) a few (10) But it is not easy to tell what a volcano might do.

III. Read the text and mark the sentences below T (True) or False (F)

Scientists claim that air pollution causes a decline in the world's average air temperature. In order to prove that theory, ecologists have turned to historical data in relation to especially huge volcanic eruptions. They suspect that volcanoes affect weather changes that are similar to air pollution. One source of information is the effect of the eruption of Tambora, a volcano in Sumbawa, the Dutch East Indies, in April 1815, the largest recorded volcanic eruption.

Tambora threw 150 million tons of fire ash into the stratosphere. The ash from a volcano spreads worldwide in a few days and remains in the air for years. Its effect is to turn incoming solar radiation into space and thus cool the earth. For example, records of weather in

England show that between April and November 1815, the average temperature had fallen 4.5°F. During the next twenty-four months, England suffered one of the coldest periods of its history. Farmers' records from April 1815 to December 1818 indicate frost throughout the spring and summer and sharp decreases in crop and livestock market. Since there was a time lag of several years between cause and effect, by the time the world agricultural commodity community had deteriorated, no one realized the cause.

Ecologists today warn that we face a two-fold menace. The ever-present possibility of volcanic eruption, such as that of Mt. St. Helens in Washington, added to man's pollution of the atmosphere with oil, gas, coal, and other polluting substances, may bring us increasingly colder weather.

1. It is believed that the earth gets hotter when volcanoes erupts.
2. Because incoming radiation is turned into space, there is a decline in the world's average air temperature.
3. The effects of Tambora's eruption were evidence of pollution's cooling the earth.
4. The effects of Tambora's eruption affected only Sumbawa, the Dutch East Indies.
5. The cause of cold weather in England from 1815 to 1818 was volcanic ash in the atmosphere.
6. The cold weather in England from 1815 to 1818 seriously affected crop and livestock production.
7. No one realized the cause of the deterioration of the world agricultural commodity market because weather forecasts were inaccurate.
8. The deterioration of the world agricultural commodity community was caused by a long delay between cause and effect.
9. No one realized the cause of the deterioration of the world agricultural commodity market because there was a long delay between cause and affect.
10. If, as some scientists predict, the world is in ice, the cause might be modern man's pollution of the air and volcanic eruptions.

E. WRITE

I. Combine these pairs of sentences, using suitable relative pronouns

1. The man is our manager. His car is parking near the gate.
.....
2. The man was away on holiday. I wanted to see him.
.....
3. This is the most interesting film. I've just seen it.
.....
4. Two days ago I met the man. I went to work with his brother.
.....
5. Do you know the girl? She lives next door.
.....
6. Peter works for Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown is a good man.
.....
7. The actress was very pretty. I wanted to meet her.
.....
8. Tony's name was missed off the list. He was not happy.
.....
9. Mr. Black is interested in sports. I spoke to him on the phone last night.
.....
10. My teacher is visiting us next month. You met him at my school.
.....

II. Put the following words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences

1. natural / worst / 20th century / was / the / of / in / the / one / cyclone / in / disasters / Bangladesh / of / the.
.....
2. during / people / when / were / office blocks / many / and / the / collapsed / homes / earthquake / killed.
.....

3. buildings / 1970 / of / extensive / area / damage / San Francisco Bay / 1989 / earthquake / caused / to / October / in / older.
.....
4. completely / eruption / destroyed / in / of / Mount Vesuvius / by / an / Pompeii / A.D.79 / was.
.....
5. made / 200,000 / 1992 / and / 47 people / in / than / homeless / Hurricane Andre / more / killed.
.....
6. called / often / which / occur / natural / "Tidal Waves" / the disasters / is / suddenly.
.....
7. overland / pass / a / which / Tornadoes / are / funnel-shaped / storms / below / thunderstorm.
.....
8. snowed / winter / the / of / in / it / 2002 / Lang Son / in.
.....
9. earthquakes / in / the / of / Ring of Fire / most / occur / the / world / in / the.
.....
10. / erupt / can / will / when / usually a / volcano / predict / we.
.....

III. Read the first sentence, and then complete the second sentence with the same meaning

1. The bridge was so low that the bus couldn't go under it.
It was
2. Although he did not speak Dutch, Bob decided to settle in Amsterdam.
In spite
3. Sally's parents gave her a computer for her birthday.
Sally
4. England no longer has dreadful fogs.
There used to
5. I would like the school holidays to be longer.
I wish

6. The door was so heavy that the child couldn't open it.

The door was too

7. My mother is always nervous when she travels by air.

Traveling

8. If it doesn't rain soon, millions of pounds worth of crops will be lost.

Unless

9. The test was so difficult, we were unable to do it.

It was such

10. He is such a slow speaker that his students get bored.

He speaks

IV. Combine the sentences below, using the words in brackets

1. Marie Curie was a French physicist. Her father was Polish. (whose)

.....

2. In spite of all our careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.

(although)

.....

3. My sister was busy. She never had time to visit me.

(so)

.....

4. I hadn't eaten for two days. I didn't feel tired.

(In spite of)

.....

5. The air is too polluted. We can't breathe.

(so ... that)

.....

6. The old man has died. You were talking to me about him. (whom)

.....

7. The radio was broken yesterday. I bought the radio three weeks ago.

(which)

.....

8. Mary is not at work today. She is sick.

(because of)

.....

9. Alice has a nice voice. Everybody likes it.

(such ... that)

.....

10. The taxi driver was very impolite. This taxi driver took us from the airport to our hotel this morning.

(who)

.....

A. VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. In 1964, a farmer claimed he saw an object in one of his fields.
A. egg-shape B. egg-shaped
C. egg-shaping D. egg-shapeless
2. UFOs are strange object which are from another planets.
A. flying B. fly C. flew D. flown
3. There is still evidence for people to believe in the of UFOs.
A. exist B. existent C. existence D. existences
4. The woman said she saw two aliens in the
A. space craft B. plane C. craft D. ship.
5. A UFO might be an aircraft, a weather or a meteor.
A. fire ball B. balloon
C. round ball D. ball
6. Renato Nicolai reported that he saw a device at a treetop 30 meters away from his garden.
A. plate-alike B. plate-liked
C. plate-likeing D. plate-like
7. - "What's the going to be like tomorrow?"
- "The forecast for tomorrow isn't too good."
A. climate B. season C. weather D. time
8. Smoke, dirt and noise are all types of
A. environment B. destruction C. waste D. pollution
9. All the children in my neighborhood look very
A. health B. healthful C. healthy D. healthiness
10. From the hotel there is a good of the mountains.
A. vision B. view C. sight D. picture

II. Choose the words from the box to complete the following sentences

spacecraft	egg-shaped	appearance	meteor	evidence
mysterious	life	sighting	aliens	creatures

1. There may be a lot of little on Mars.
2. The farmer claimed he saw an object in one of his fields.
3. People are talking about the circles on the fields in Great Britain.
4. There is some for the existence of life on other planets.
5. They said they saw two in the spacecraft.
6. Articles and reports in newspapers talk lots about UFO
7. In 1971, two man claimed they were captured by aliens and taken abroad a
8. An aircraft, a weather balloon or a can be mistaken for an alien spacecraft.
9. A pilot and his plane disappeared after a UFO in 1978.
10. Scientist are studying the photographs of Mars for signs of

III. Fill in each space with a correct preposition

1. There may be a lot of precious stones Mars.
2. Have you ever seen any films UFOs?
3. These women said they saw two aliens the spacecraft.
4. When we are orbit, we will be able to walk on the walls.
5. People will be able to jump very high the moon.
6. There is evidence people to believe in the existence of UFOs.
7. Have you ever heard UFOs?
8. What would you do if you met an alien outer space?
9. Can you go to the park Sunday instead of Friday next week?
10. the hotel there is a good view of the mountains.

IV. Give the correct form of the words in brackets

1. What would you do to for the trip if you were able to take a space trip? (preparation)
2. Articles and reports in newspapers talk lots about UFO (appear)
3. The story has attracted attention. (world)
4. The story about UFOs caught the of the whole class. (imagine)
5. They are talking about the circles on the fields in their country. (mystery)
6. We waited for something to happen. (excite)
7. On the trip you can see a lot of places. (interest)
8. Some of the said they saw man like creatures get out of the saucers. (photograph)
9. UFOs are just the imagination of some writers and they do not exist only in films for (entertain)
10. Many do not believe in the existence of UFOs. (science)

B. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C OR D) to complete each of the following sentences

1. There may be precious stones on Mars.
A. many B. much C. a lot D. a lot of
2. Where would you go if you a new car?
A. have B. will have C. had D. having
3. If there were flying saucers, there traces of their landing.
A. would be B. are C. will be D. is
4. I won't be happy if you come and see me.
A. don't B. didn't C. wouldn't D. won't
5. Many people think there a lot of precious stones on Mars.
A. will be B. should be C. would be D. might be

6. If I you, I would spend my holiday in Nha Trang this summer.
A. am B. were C. be D. would be
7. She can't get home she has no money.
A. unless B. if C. until D. without
8. If I'm tired in the evenings, to bed early.
A. I go B. I'd have gone
C. I went D. I'd go
9. Don't worry. You told if there's a change of plan.
A. be B. will C. will be D. will be
10. I wish I to other planets.
A. travel B. traveling C. could travel D. am traveling

II. Give the correct tense of the verbs in brackets

1. If you (be) in my position, what you (do)?
2. What you (do) last week? You (go) away?
3. If he (see) you, he would speak to you.
4. They decided not to go out because it (rain) quite hard.
5. If it (be) fine tomorrow, we will play tennis.
6. He is an experienced teacher. He (teach) for 25 years.
7. I will come and see you If I (have) time.
8. She (buy) a new coat last week but she (not wear) it yet.
9. I feel a bit hungry. I think I (have) something to eat.
10. If she were older, she (have) some sense.

III. Rewrite the following sentences, using the conditional clause

1. She doesn't help me, possibly because I never ask her for help.
.....
2. I live near my office so I don't spend much time going to work.
.....
3. It's a pity we haven't a steak to cook over our camp fire.
.....
4. Alice is very shy; that's why she doesn't enjoy parties.
.....

5. I can't park near my office that's' why I don't come by car.
.....
6. I live a long way from the city, that's why I am always late for work.
.....
7. Mr. Black doesn't work overtime so he doesn't earn as much as I do.
.....
8. There are so many accidents because people drive very fast.
.....
9. They don't go by plane only because they haven't enough money.
.....
10. He hasn't the right change so he can't get tickets from the machine.
.....

C. SPEAK

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the dialogue

Tony: Oh, dear. I'm (1)

Peter: Turn the television on you're bore!

Tony: Television! That's the trouble. We never (2)
in the evenings. We always watch television. It's terrible.

Peter: All right. What do you want to do (3)

Tony: Hmm ... I don't know ... the Academy cinema is (4)
..... a new Swedish (5) this evening.

Peter: Swedish films! Ugh! I don't like them! All that sex and religion.

Tony: (6) do you know? You never see them!

Peter: Oh, all right! We can go to the cinema (7)
that's what you want. Where's my coat?

Tony: Oh! Just a second. It's Thursday today, (8)

Peter: That's right. So what?

Tony: Well ... I want to watch the boxing (9)
television this evening. I always watch (10)

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. bore | B. bores | C. bored | D. boring |
| 2. A. go out | B. go away | C. went out | D. went away |
| 3. A. last | B. then | C. first | D. next |
| 4. A. watching | B. having | C. showing | D. making |
| 5. A. play | B. screen | C. show | D. film |
| 6. A. How | B. What | C. Why | D. Which |
| 7. A. even | B. unless | C. if | D. when |
| 8. A. is it | B. isn't it | C. was it | D. wasn't it |
| 9. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. from |
| 10. A. itself | B. them | C. themselves | D. it |

II. Choose the words from the box to complete the following dialogue

place	guide-book	How long	signs	sites
How much	footpaths	high-heels	boots	walks

- Tourist: Are there anything interesting (1) we can take in the countryside in this area?
- Officer: Oh, yes, there's the "Ridgeway Path". It's a very popular (2) to walk.
- Tourist: (3) is the path?
- Officer: 120 kilometers. It's one of our long-distance (4)
- Tourist: I can't walk that far.
- Officer: Oh, you don't have to walk all of it. You can do just a part.
- Tourist: Do I need walking (5)?
- Officer: No, ordinary shoes will do, at this time of year anyway. Of course, you shouldn't wear (6) or anything like that.
- Tourist: Is it easy to get lost?
- Officer: No, I'm sure that won't happen. The path is easy to follow and there are plenty of (7)
- Tourist: What is there to see?
- Officer: Lots of interesting historical and archaeological (8), and some marvelous view from the hills. We believe the path is over 5,000 years old. We have a map and a (9) which explain all about it.

Tourist: (10) are they?
 Officer: The map is 60p and the guide-book is £ 1.50p.
 Tourist: I'll take them with
 Officer: Here you are. That will be £ 2.10p, please.

D. READ

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each space

Mars's surface (1) a red desert. It is called "The Red Planet" because a large amount of iron in the soil gives it a reddish (2) strong winds blow and cause big dust storms. The red dust gets blown into the atmosphere, which causes the sky on Mars to look orange or pink. There are mountains, canyons, and craters on its surface. It is very cold on Mars. Mars has very (3) atmosphere, (4) there is enough atmosphere to cause clouds and winds. Mars' (5) is only about 1% of Earth's. It is mostly carbon dioxides.

Mars is the fourth (6) from the Sun. It is 141 million miles away (7) the sun. The ancient Romans named it for their god of war. Mars is a rocky planet that is much smaller and colder than Earth. Mars is about half the (8) of Earth – Its diameter is about 4 200 miles or 6 8000 km. Only Mercury is smaller. Because Mars is smaller than Earth, its (9) is also less. Mars' gravity is about 38% of Earth's gravity. If you weighed 100 pounds on Earth, you (10) weigh about 38 pounds on Mars.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | A. looks like | B. equals in | C. is similar to | D. is familiar with |
| 2. | A. picture | B. bright | C. sound | D. color |
| 3. | A. much | B. less | C. little | D. few |
| 4. | A. because | B. although | C. since | D. as a result of |
| 5. | A. life | B. ocean | C. water | D. atmosphere |
| 6. | A. planet | B. star | C. satellite | D. area |
| 7. | A. with | B. for | C. from | D. of |
| 8. | A. surface | B. gravity | C. size | D. temperature |
| 9. | A. gravity | B. power | C. weight | D. atmosphere |
| 10. | A. will | B. would | C. should | D. had better |

II. Read the passage below and choose one correct answer for each question

According to the best evidence gathered by space probes and astronomers, Mars is an inhospitable planet; more similar to Earth's moon than to Earth itself. It is frozen solid, blanketed by the mere wisp of an atmosphere – a dry, stark, seemingly lifeless world. However, certain scientists believe that these conditions could be changed. They have begun to seriously investigate the possibility of transforming Mars into a more Earth-like planet: enriching the atmosphere with oxygen, obtaining water from the polar ice caps, seeding the planet with plant and animal life from Earth, and eventually establishing permanent human colonies. "It was one thought to be so far in the future as to be irrelevant," said Christopher McKay, a research scientist at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. "But now it is starting to look practical. We could do it in four or five decades."

The idea of "terra-forming" Mars, as enthusiasts call it, has its roots in science fiction. But as research develop a more profound understanding of how Earth's ecology supports life, they have begun to see that it may be possible to create similar conditions on Mars.

1. With which of the following sentence is the passage primarily concerned?
 - A. The challenge of interplanetary travel.
 - B. The possibility of changing the Martian environment.
 - C. The advantage of establishing colonies on Mars.
 - D. The need to study the Martian ecology.
2. Which of the following does the author NOT give as a characteristic of the planet Mars?
 - A. It has a rich atmosphere.
 - B. It is quite similar to Earth's moon.
 - C. It apparently has no life.
 - D. It is cold and dry.

3. According to Christopher McKay, the possibility of transforming Mars
 - A. could only occur in science fiction stories.
 - B. will take places in the next few years.
 - C. could be accomplished in 40 to 50 years.
 - D. is completely impractical.
4. As used in the passage, the term "tern-forming" refers to
 - A. a process for adapting plants to live on Mars.
 - B. a means of transporting materials through space.
 - C. a method of building housing for colonists on Mars.
 - D. a system of creating Earth-like conditions on other planets.
5. According to the article, the basic knowledge needed to transform Mars comes from
 - A. the science of astronomy.
 - B. a knowledge of Earth's ecology.
 - C. data from space probes.
 - D. science fiction stories.

III. Read the following passage and then fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box

space	planets	gravity	candidate	effect
water	distance	surface	temperature	activity

Life on planets

Where else in the Solar system could there be life? I've seen an estimate that (1) at distances between 0.8 A.U and 1.7 AU could sustain life. That range includes the Earth (1.0 A.U) and Mars (1.5 A.U) but not Venus (0.7 A.U). Venus today has such a giant greenhouse (2) that its surface (3) is 470 degrees centigrade – a bit on the high side for life. Mars is now very cold (on average – 48 degrees centigrade). but there has been flowing (4) on it in the past.

The deeper you go under the (5) of a large celestial body, the warmer it gets. You can therefore have flowing

water (and hence perhaps life) even beyond 1.7 A.U from the Sun, if you go deep enough under the surface. The moon Europa of Jupiter seems to be a good (6) for an ocean deep under the ice that is at its surface, and that ocean could harbor life.

The Moon is at the same (7) from the Sun as the Earth is but is yet as dead as a door nail. That is because the Moon is much less massive than the Earth so it has not enough (8) to keep an atmosphere and water from evaporating into (9), it has solidified to great depth and so has no geological (10) at its surface (if it ever had any).

E. WRITE

I. Read the first sentence, and then complete the second sentence with the same meaning

1. I bought a computer on sale and it doesn't work.

The computer

2. The teacher is making them study hard for the exam.

They are

3. Because of the rough sea, the ferry couldn't sail.

The rough sea

4. I don't get a taxi because I don't have any money on me.

If

5. My favorite film is Tom and Jerry, made in 1978.

Tom and Jerry

6. "I like tennis, swimming and football", Tom replied.

Tom said

7. The keepers feed the lions at 5 p.m every day.

The lions

8. I was given the flower by someone wearing blue T-shirt.

The person

9. Mary does not like living in such a small flat.

Mary wishes

10. This furniture is so old that it is not worth keeping.

This is

II. Complete each of the following sentences, using the words given

1. If / there / not be / gravity / moon / shout / space / instead / travel / around the earth.

.....

2. The woman / say / she / see / three aliens / spacecraft.

.....

3. They / believe / UFOs / exist / articles / reports / newspapers.

.....

4. If / you / be / orbit / you / able / get / out / seat / and / walk / cabin.

.....

5. If / there / flying saucers / traces / their landing / ground.

.....

6. There / may / be / lot / precious / stones / Mars.

.....

7. Some people / report / they / see / UFOs / the sky.

.....

8. What / you / have / do / if / decide / take / space trip?

.....

9. You / believe / evidence / UFOs?

.....

10. If / you / see / UFO / what / do?

.....

III. Combine each pair of sentences, using one of these words: *why, where, when, who, that, which, whose*

1. The song is about two young lovers. Their romance ended happily.

.....

2. Those dead flowers smell awful. You put them in the vase 2 weeks ago.
.....
3. I'll never forget the day. I met you then.
.....
4. He can change the situation. He always likes to do something new.
.....
5. I would like to live in the country. There is plenty of sunshine there.
.....
6. The last record became a gold record. The record was produced by
this company.
.....
7. Do you see my pen? I have just written the lesson with it.
.....
8. The reason was that I did not know your address. For this reason I
did not write to you.
.....
9. My boss has just paid me a visit. His kindness helped me get my
present job.
.....
10. The hotel wasn't comfortable. We stayed there two days ago.
.....

Mục Lục

Unit 1	A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL	3
Unit 2	CLOTHING	11
Unit 3	A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE	21
Unit 4	LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	33
Unit 5	THE MEDIA	43
Unit 6	THE ENVIRONMENT	55
Unit 7	SAVING ENERGY	67
Unit 8	CELEBRATIONS	78
Unit 9	NATURAL DISASTER	87
Unit 10	LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS	99

SÁCH PHÁT HÀNH TẠI

*HỆ THỐNG NHÀ SÁCH & SIÊU THỊ CỦA
CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN CTC GIA LAI TRÊN TOÀN QUỐC

*HỆ THỐNG NHÀ SÁCH & SIÊU THỊ CỦA
CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN VĂN HÓA PHƯƠNG NAM TRÊN TOÀN QUỐC

★davibooks.vn

NHÀ SÁCH TRỰC TUYẾN – ĐT: 62972354

CÔNG TY CP SÁCH THIẾT BỊ GIÁO DỤC BÌNH DƯƠNG

88 Trần Bình Trọng – Phường Phú Thọ Hoà – TP. Thủ Dầu Một

QUẢNG TRỊ: NS GIÁO DỤC – 283 Trần Hưng Đạo – TP Quảng Trị
HUẾ: CÔNG TY CP SÁCH & TBTH HUẾ – 76 Hàn Thuyên – TP. Huế
ĐÀ NẴNG: CÔNG TY CP SÁCH & TBTH – 76 - 78 Bạch Đằng
NS LAM CHÂU – 129 Phan Chu Trinh
QUẢNG NAM: NS GIÁO KHOA – 341 Phan Chu Trinh – Tam Kỳ
QUẢNG NGÃI: CÔNG TY SÁCH & TBTH – 939 Quang Trung
BÌNH ĐỊNH: CÔNG TY SÁCH & TBTH – 219 Nguyễn Lữ – TP Quy Nhơn
PHÚ YÊN: CTC PHÚ YÊN – Ô phố B8 – Khu dân dụng
KHÁNH HOÀ: SIÊU THỊ TÂN TIẾN – 11 Lê Thành Phương – TP Nha Trang
NS ANH VŨ – 12 Đặng Tất – TP Nha Trang
NINH THUẬN: NS HÙNG VƯƠNG – 58D Đường 21/8 – Phan Rang
BÌNH THUẬN: NS HÙNG ĐẠO – 328 Trần Hưng Đạo – TP Phan Thiết
ĐỒNG NAI: NS BIÊN HÒA – 35 Cách Mạng Tháng 8 – TP. Biên Hòa
VŨNG TÀU: NS HOÀNG CƯỜNG – 161 Nguyễn Văn Trỗi – TP Vũng Tàu
BÌNH DƯƠNG: NS 277 – 518 Cách Mạng Tháng 8 – TX Thủ Dầu Một
BÌNH PHƯỚC: NS HUY NAM – QL14 Xã Tiến Thành – Đồng Xoài
TÂY NINH: NS VĂN NGHỆ – 295 Đường 30/4
GIA LAI: CÔNG TY CP SÁCH & TBTH – 40B Hùng Vương – TP Pleiku
DAKLAK: CÔNG TY VĂN HOÁ ĐẮK LẮK – 01 Hai Bà Trưng
KONTUM: NS HƯƠNG TRIỀU – 105 Trần Hưng Đạo
LÂM ĐỒNG: NS CHÍ THÀNH – 72D Bùi Thị Xuân – TP Đà Lạt
ĐẮK NÔNG: NS GIÁO DỤC GIA NGHĨA – 30 Trần Hưng Đạo – Gia Nghĩa
LONG AN: CÔNG TY PHS – 04 Võ Văn Tần – TP. Tân An
TIỀN GIANG: CÔNG TY CP SÁCH & TBTH – 22 Hùng Vương – TP. Mỹ Tho
VĨNH LONG: NS HỒNG ÂN – 15 Lê Thái Tổ
TRÀ VINH: CÔNG TY SÁCH & TBTH – 3A Trưng Nữ Vương
ĐỒNG THÁP: NS THÀNH – 113C Phạm Hữu Lầu – TP Cao Lãnh
BẾN TRE: NS PHƯƠNG ANH – 161A Đoàn Hoàng Minh
NS MINH CHÂU – 14 Nguyễn Trãi
SÓC TRĂNG: NS THANH TÂM – 146 Quốc lộ 1A – Phú Lộc
KIÊN GIANG: CÔNG TY SÁCH & TBTH – Lô E16 – Số 30-32 Đường 3 tháng 2
CÀ MAU: NS MINH TRÍ – 44 Nguyễn Hữu Lễ
AN GIANG: NS THANH KIÊN – 496 Võ Thị Sáu – TP Long Xuyên
BẠC LIÊU: NS VĨNH LIÊM – 105 Võ Thị Sáu
NS TRẦN PHÚ – 25/6 Trần Phú

SÁCH CÓ BÁN LẺ TẠI CÁC CỬA HÀNG SÁCH TRÊN TOÀN QUỐC

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI
16 Hàng Chuối – Hai Bà Trưng – Hà Nội
Điện thoại: Biên tập – Chế bản: (04) 39714896
Hành chính: (04) 39714899; Tổng Biên tập: (04) 39715011;
Fax: (04) 39714899

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản:

Giám đốc - Tổng biên tập: TS. PHẠM THỊ TRÂM

Biên tập: BÙI THOA

Chế bản: NHÀ SÁCH HỒNG AN

Trình bày bìa: NHÀ SÁCH HỒNG AN

Đối tác liên kết xuất bản:

NHÀ SÁCH HỒNG AN

SÁCH LIÊN KẾT

720 CÂU TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH 9

Mã số: 2L- 229ĐH2014

In 2.000 cuốn, khổ 16 × 24cm tại Công ty TNHH sản xuất TMDV Vạn An.

Số xuất bản: 723-2014/CXB/18-132/ĐHQGHN, ngày 16/4/2014.

Quyết định xuất bản số: 220LK-XH/QĐ - NXBĐHQGHN ngày 21/4/2014.

In xong và nộp lưu chiểu quý II năm 2014.



Nhà sách **HỒNG ÂN**
www.nhasachhongan.com.vn
Email: nhasachhongan@hotmail.com
20C Nguyễn Thị Minh Khai - Q.1 - TP.HCM
ĐT: (08) 38246706 - 39107371 - 39107095 ♦ Fax: 39107053
Diễm đến của tri thức

Mời bạn tìm đọc:



Bán tại

- NS MINH TÂM, 245 Trần Nguyên Hãn - HP * ĐT: (0313) 858699
- 29&31 Phan Bội Châu - Hải Phòng *ĐT: (0313) 839599
- 04 Lý Thái Tổ - TP. Đà Nẵng *ĐT: 0511.3823421
- 259 Lê Duẩn - TP. Vinh - ĐT: 0383.554777
- 39-41 Võ Thị Sáu - Cần Thơ * ĐT: (0710) 3818891
- 158 Tỉnh lộ 8 - TT.Củ Chi - TP.HCM *ĐT: (08) 37924216
- 51 Lý Thường Kiệt - TP Đồng Hới - QB * ĐT: (0523) 857868
- 113 Phạm Hữu Lầu - TP. Cao Lãnh * ĐT: (067) 2211794
- 66 Lý Thái Tổ - Thị xã Quảng Trị
- 496 Võ Thị Sáu, 3/5 Tôn Đức Thắng - Long Xuyên
- 67 Nguyễn Khoái - Hà Nội * ĐT: (04) 39845439
- 10 Chương Dương Độ - Hà Nội
- 828 Đường Láng - Hà Nội * ĐT: (04) 35575385

Để xác định sách chính phẩm,
chúng tôi in chìm ở bìa 1 và 4 chữ:
"NS. HỒNG ÂN"

ISBN: 978-604-939-772-1



Giá: 29.000đ