

LƯU HOÀNG TRÍ

(GV chuyên Anh, Trường THPT Nguyễn Thượng Hiền, TP. Hồ Chí Minh)

BÀI TẬP

12
PEARSON

Tiếng Anh

Không đáp án



ĐH
QG
Hà Nội

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

Lời nói đầu

Các em học sinh thân mến!

Chúng tôi biên soạn “**Bài tập Tiếng Anh 12 – Không đáp án**” dùng kèm với “**Tiếng Anh 12**” của Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam với sự hợp tác của Tập đoàn Xuất bản Giáo dục Pearson, và dành cho học sinh lớp 12 ở bậc Trung học Phổ thông.

Chúng tôi tập trung biên soạn các dạng bài tập nhằm phát triển năng lực giao tiếp bằng Tiếng Anh thông qua kỹ năng nói, đọc, viết, trong đó có chú ý đến tâm lý lứa tuổi của học sinh lớp 12.

Bài tập dành cho mỗi đơn vị bài học bao gồm:

- ❖ Phần A: **Phonetics** (Ngữ âm)
- ❖ Phần B: **Vocabulary & Grammar** (Từ vựng & Ngữ pháp)
- ❖ Phần C: **Reading** (Đọc)
- ❖ Phần D: **Speaking** (Nói)
- ❖ Phần E: **Writing** (Viết)
- ❖ Hai bài kiểm tra: **Test 1 & Test 2** (mỗi bài kiểm tra gồm 50 câu hỏi với bài tập phát triển các kỹ năng trên).

Các bài “**Test Yourself**” giúp học sinh tự kiểm tra những nội dung kiến thức, và rèn luyện các kỹ năng sau mỗi 2 hoặc 3 đơn vị bài học.

Các bài tập trong “**Bài tập Tiếng Anh 12 – Không đáp án**” đa dạng, phong phú, bám sát từ vựng, ngữ pháp và chủ đề trong sách giáo khoa “**Tiếng Anh 12**” của Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam và Tập đoàn Xuất bản Giáo dục Pearson.

Chúng tôi hi vọng rằng “**Bài tập Tiếng Anh 12 – Không đáp án**” sẽ là một tài liệu tự học hữu ích cũng như một phương tiện hỗ trợ tốt cho việc rèn luyện, nâng cao trình độ Tiếng Anh cho học sinh lớp 12.

Mặc dù đã có nhiều cố gắng trong việc biên soạn, song cuốn sách không thể tránh khỏi thiếu sót nhất định. Chúng tôi rất mong nhận được những đóng góp quý báu của các bạn đồng nghiệp và các em học sinh để cuốn sách càng hoàn thiện hơn trong lần tái bản sau.

Mọi thắc mắc và góp ý xin gửi về **Nhà sách Hồng Ân**:

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Xin trân trọng cảm ơn!

Tác giả

A. PHONETICS

I)-Fill in the blanks, using the right choice given in the box.

<i>meet/ meat</i>	<i>road/ rode</i>	<i>here/ hear</i>	<i>made/ maid</i>	<i>read/ red</i>	<i>week/ weak</i>
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- Nobody can _____ what I tell _____.
- I have not _____ the _____ cover book till now.
- Last _____, she was _____.
- They _____ at the market where they buy _____.
- The house _____ was _____ to work for many hours without rest.
- She _____ on a _____ which was paved with flowers.

II)-Complete the (a) sentences with the words in the box. Then write the corresponding homophones to complete the (b) sentences.

<i>pair</i>	<i>aloud</i>	<i>meat</i>	<i>dear</i>	<i>blew</i>
<i>hare</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>sealing</i>	<i>altar</i>	<i>flour</i>

- (a) That poem is very _____ to me.
(b) There were seven _____ grazing in our pasture.
- (a) I hope my plants don't _____ in this heat.
(b) Rebecca wants to _____ her hair purple.
- (a) The recipe calls for two cups of _____.
(b) She put a single _____ in the vase.
- (a) Have you read the story about the tortoise and the _____?
(b) My _____ is a mess!
- (a) Vegetarians do not eat _____.
(b) Where shall we _____ for lunch?
- (a) Let's go buy a new _____ of shoes.
(b) The fruit contained a banana, an apple, and a _____.
- (a) Sacrifices were offered on the _____.
(b) She had to _____ her clothes after losing weight.
- (a) Do not talk _____.
(b) They were _____ to go out.
- (a) The policeman _____ the whistle to stop the car.
(b) I wear the _____ trousers.
- (a) We use a kind of wax for _____ letters.
(b) The _____ of the room must be high.

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I)-Fill in each blank in the sentences with the correct word from the box.

<i>achievement</i>	<i>reputation</i>	<i>distinguished</i>	<i>historical</i>	<i>figure</i>
<i>generosity</i>	<i>strategy</i>	<i>dedication</i>	<i>politician</i>	<i>talented</i>

1. Dang Tien Dong was General Muu, who won the famous _____ battle of Dong Da.
2. Marie is an extremely _____ piano player.
3. What I admire most about him is his _____ to the poor and the deprived.
4. To be successful takes hard work and _____.
5. They awarded her a gold medal for her _____ in sports.
6. Ly Thuong Kiet had the _____ of attacking first to dominate enemies, and employing the swift attacking to break the enemies' plan at the beginning.
7. In 1980, on the occasion of his 600th birthday, Nguyen Trai was recognised by UNESCO as a World Cultural Celebrity, and a talented _____.
8. Bui Thi Xuan, a first female general in Vietnamese history, became a historical _____ in the Tay Son Dynasty.
9. There is a Vietnamese proverb that states that of a dead tiger we keep the skin, of man his _____.
10. Clive has had a fantastic and _____ career so we listen to what he has to say.



II)-Fill in each blank in the text with the correct verb from the box, using the past simple or the past continuous.

<i>hurt</i>	<i>travel</i>	<i>not know</i>	<i>come</i>
<i>stay</i>	<i>not break</i>	<i>walk</i>	<i>see</i>

Last summer, I went on a fantastic adventure holiday for teenagers in the Rocky Mountains in Canada. First, we (1) _____ by coach from the airport to our hotel. We (2) _____ there for one night, then we went by helicopter to our base camp at Mount Robson, which is the highest mountain in the Canadian Rockies. I was quite nervous because I (3) _____ anyone in the group, but I soon made friends with everyone. We hiked in the mountains for four days and (4) _____ a lot of wildlife. One day, we (5) _____ near a lake when we met a deer. After that we went rock climbing for two days. It was really hard work and while I (6) _____ down the mountain on the second day, I (7) _____ my leg. Luckily, I (8) _____ it. On our last day we went white-water rafting. What an exciting sport!

III)-Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple or the past continuous.

Steve Jobs

1. Steve Jobs is famous for being a businessman, designer and inventor. He (be) _____ the co-founder and chief executive at Apple.
2. He (be) _____ born on 24th February 1955 in California, USA.
3. He was adopted because his parents (be) _____ students and couldn't look after him.

4. As a child, he (love)_____ electronics and making things with his hands.
5. While he (study)_____ at high school, he met Steve Wozniak, who also loved electronics.
6. He (start)_____ university in 1972, but he (not finish)_____ the course.
7. While he (travel)_____ around India, he (become)_____ a Buddhist. He was 24 then.
8. After that, he (get)_____ a job at Atari as a computer technician, with Wozniak.
9. In 1976, Jobs and Wozniak (start)_____ their own company called the Apple Computer Company.
10. He (die)_____ in 2011, aged 56.



IV)-Choose a phrase from each column to make a complete answer for the questions below.

<i>I was peeling some onions and</i>	<i>got very wet.</i>
<i>She was travelling home from school and she</i>	<i>stayed out too long.</i>
<i>We were sunbathing at the weekend and we</i>	<i>the knife slipped.</i>
<i>They were staying in Hai Phong when</i>	<i>left it on the bus.</i>
<i>He was walking in the rain and he</i>	<i>fell over.</i>
<i>He was playing football and he</i>	<i>there was a terrible storm.</i>

1. How did you cut your finger?

2. How did Nick hurt his knee?

3. How did you all get sunburnt?

4. How did Martin catch a cold?

5. How did a tree fall on the Simpson's car?

6. How did Lan lose her bag?

V)-Complete the sentences with a/an, the or zero article (Ø).

1. I live in _____ beautiful country. _____ capital city is very old.
2. My father is _____ teacher in _____ very big school. _____ students in his class work very hard.
3. My family live in _____ small house. There is no dining room so we have _____ dinner in _____ kitchen.
4. There's _____ art gallery, _____ theatre and there are two cinemas in my town. _____ theatre and _____ art gallery are very modern, but _____ cinemas are old.
5. She saw _____ skirt and blouse in _____ shop in _____ town centre. _____ skirt was cheap but _____ blouse was very expensive.

6. I went to see _____ film last night. _____ acting was very good.
7. I go to school by _____ bus. _____ bus is often late.
8. I'm going to have _____ party next Saturday. It's going to be _____ best party ever!

VI)-Fill in each blank in the text with a/an, the or zero article (Ø).

The Sensational Schumachers

Most people have heard of Michael Schumacher. He's one of (1) _____ most famous sportspeople in the world. He's also (2) _____ highest paid in history. However, Michael isn't (3) _____ only successful child in (4) _____ Schumacher family. His younger brother Ralf is also (5) _____ amazing Formula One driver.



Many people confuse (6) _____ two brothers, but in fact they are very different. Michael is (7) _____ confident man, while Ralf is quite shy. Michael is very experienced. Ralf is newer to (8) _____ sport. What the brothers have in (9) _____ common, however, is they are both (10) _____ talented drivers!

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

You have heard of Britney Spears, but have you heard of her little sister, Jamie Lynn? She's ten years old younger than her super-famous sister, but Jamie Lynn Spears (1) _____ a sensation already!



Jamie was born on April 4th, 1991. She (2) _____ one sister, Britney, and a brother. Brian. When she was a child, Jamie always got on (3) _____ her big sister, and wanted to be just (4) _____ her. So, she started singing and acting. She (5) _____ in adverts and a film and sang with Britney on "The Oprah Winfrey Show".

But Jamie doesn't need to (6) _____ her big sister. She already appears in her own TV show called Zoey 101. (7) _____ show highlights her (8) _____ and has been a big success.

When Jamie (9) _____ her latest TV shows, she lives in Louisiana with her parents. She loves sports and is very good at gymnastics. She goes to school, hangs out with her friends, goes shopping and lives (10) _____ ordinary teenager's life.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. become | B. is becoming | C. becomes | D. became |
| 2. A. has | B. had | C. was having | D. has had |
| 3. A. at | B. in | C. from | D. with |
| 4. A. alike | B. like | C. same | D. the same |
| 5. A. performed | B. played | C. starred | D. entertained |
| 6. A. base on | B. help | C. depend | D. rely on |
| 7. A. A | B. The | C. Those | D. Ø |
| 8. A. talent | B. dedication | C. inspiration | D. generosity |
| 9. A. isn't filming | B. wasn't filming | C. films | D. doesn't film |
| 10. A. the | B. a | C. an | D. Ø |

C. READING

1)-Read the passage, and decide whether the statements are true (T), or false (F), or not given (NG).

An ordinary man... an extraordinary business

Ben Silbermann was an ordinary boy. He was born in 1982 in Iowa in the USA and he loved collecting things: stamps, leaves, and especially insects. As a young man in his 20s, his love of collecting became big business.

He went to Yale University and studied chemistry and political science. In 2006, when he graduated from university, he moved to the state of California and got a job at Google. Silbermann met a lot of people there who were very interested in technology, and he decided two things: he wanted to start a business and he wanted to do something he loved.



He worked at Google for two years. Then, in 2008, Silbermann left his job and he started his own business with two friends: Paul Sciarra and Evan Sharp. In November 2009, they got an apartment together in Palo Alto, California and started work on Pinterest. Silbermann and Sharp realised they both loved collecting, and they made a "virtual pinboard" – pages online where you "pin" pictures of things you like and things you "collect". Their idea was to connect everyone in the world through the things they find interesting.

And it seemed that a lot of people liked their idea. When Pinterest started in March 2010, it grew quickly and had 10 million users after the first year. This was an amazing number compared with Twitter and Facebook: Twitter took two years to reach 10 million users and Facebook took over five years. Just a year after starting, Pinterest was worth \$200 million and had over 421 million page views. Silbermann's ordinary interest as a boy certainly became an extraordinary business.

	T	F	NG
1. Silbermann loved collecting when he was a boy.	☐	☐	☐
2. He moved to California when he went to university.	☐	☐	☐
3. He got a job as a chemist at Google.	☐	☐	☐
4. Silbermann and his friends started their business in an apartment in California.	☐	☐	☐
5. Pinterest helped them to pin online the things they collected or the things they liked.	☐	☐	☐
6. The three friends all shared the hobby of collecting.	☐	☐	☐
7. Started in March 2010, Pinterest made an immediate success.	☐	☐	☐
8. Nowadays Pinterest has more users than Twitter or Facebook.	☐	☐	☐
9. Pinterest is a business that is worth \$200 million.	☐	☐	☐
10. Silbermann is a young millionaire in the USA.	☐	☐	☐

II)-Read the passage, and do the tasks that follow.

Han Mac Tu, whose real name was Nguyen Trong Tri, was born in Le My village, Dong Hoi district, in the central province of Quang Binh and lived in Quy Nhon, Binh Dinh, during the last days of his life.

Dying at the age of 28, he had his only work "Countryside Girl" – 34 poem anthology – published before his death. He is considered a pioneer of romantic poetry in Viet Nam. Han Mac Tu was part of the new poetic movement in Viet Nam at the beginning of the 20th century. He was a pioneer who laid the foundation for surrealist elements in Vietnamese poetry. Moon, water and air are the main components that make up the universe of his poems.



Han Mac Tu, who never married but dated several beautiful women, is also one of the few modern Vietnamese poets to have detailed biographies written about him, including "Han Mac Tu" in 1942 by author Tran Thanh Mai.

The house where the poet lived out his final days, in Quy Nhon City in the central province of Binh Dinh, now serves as a popular memorabilia, in which all of his belongings remain intact. Respectfully, the clock has been stopped at the moment the poet passed away.

Task 1. Read the statements and decide whether they are true (T), or false (F), or not given (NG).

	T	F	NG
1. He wrote about religious matter.	☐	☐	☐
2. He got married to one of his beautiful lovers.	☐	☐	☐
3. He wrote many poems about love.	☐	☐	☐
4. The elements he used to describe the universe are unusual.	☐	☐	☐
5. His famous work "Countryside Girl" was published when he passed away.	☐	☐	☐
6. He died in Quy Nhon City.	☐	☐	☐

Task 2. Find a word in the passage that means:

- a collection of artistic works which have a similar subject (paragraph 2). _____
- a person who is the first to do something (paragraph 2). _____
- unusual, strange or impossible (paragraph 2). _____
- the stories of a person's life written by someone else (paragraph 3). _____
- things that people collect because they once belong to a famous person (paragraph 4). _____
- complete and not damaged (paragraph 4). _____

III)-Read the text, and do the tasks that follow.

Programming Prodigy and Social Network

Mark Zuckerberg was born on May 14th, 1984, and he was brought up in the state of New York, with his three sisters.

①

At his first school, he excelled in all subjects and worked hard throughout his classes. In his later high school years, he was considered one of his school's top students. His incredible performance during high school earned him admission to Harvard University.

②

He created a website called Facemash during his second year at college – an instantly controversial website that encouraged students to rate each other based on appearance.

The site was an immediate source of controversy at the university for several reasons. The first was its illegal use of photographs. The second was its controversial nature – not every student like being ranked based on their appearance. The third was its massive resource use while it was hosted on Harvard servers.

③

Zuckerberg was soon forced to shut the website down, but its immense popularity and controversy had made him consider its future potential. It was then, together with his friends, Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes that they launched "The Facebook". It grew phenomenally, and within the next year it immediately spread to other colleges in the United States.



④

Eventually, Facebook grew into a public service that anyone could access, whether to network with friends and family, to play games, or to meet past colleagues. Facebook now has over one billion and seven hundred million users and makes up a huge portion of overall web traffic.

⑤

He has turned down opportunities to sell the site, often for multi-billion dollar sums. He has even turned down chances to increase the site's income from advertisement revenue, instead preferring to keep the users' experience clean and pure. The end result is one of the world's biggest online businesses.

⑥

Mark Zuckerberg married Melissa Chen in 2012. On 31 July 2015, Mark Zuckerberg announced to the world that they had had a baby girl, Maxima Chan Zuckerberg.

Task 1. Match the headings with the paragraphs.

A. Zuckerberg's Success and Growth of Facebook

B. Personal Life

C. College Study and Dropout

D. Early Life

E. Education

F. Career

G. Facebook Success

Task 2. Read the statements and decide whether they are true (T), or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Facemash received an immediate success. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. His friends at Harvard didn't want so many people in the world to know their ranking. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. Zuckerberg got permission to upload the photos but later it caused controversy. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. He could learn from his failure with Facemash. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. Facebook was phenomenally successful when it started. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. Zuckerberg and his friends started Facemash but he established Facebook alone. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. The success of Facebook is part of his respect for the users' opinions. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8. Facebook is the world's biggest search engine. | ☐ | ☐ |

Task 3. Read the passage again, and answer the questions.

1. Where was Mark Zuckerberg brought up?

2. How could he go to Harvard University?

3. What were the reasons why Facemash caused controversy?

4. How did we know that Facebook was greatly successful at first?

5. How many users does Facebook have now?

6. What offers did Zuckerberg get for Facebook?

7. What is the role of Facebook in business?

8. When did Zuckerberg get married?

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

The Magical Mind of Leonardo Da Vinci

When someone shows great skills in a certain field, we call them a genius. In particular, the term is most associated with two people. One is the famed scientist Albert Einstein, and the other is Leonardo Da Vinci. However, unlike Einstein, whose achievements were essentially all related to science, Leonardo Da Vinci was a master at art, architecture, invention, and several other areas.

Da Vinci was born in Italy in 1452. He took to art at an early age and at age 14, he went to study as an apprentice in Florence under the artist Verrocchio. For the next six years, Da Vinci picked up drawing, carpentry, sculpting, and many other techniques from his master and his talent was evident. In fact, Da Vinci was such a good painter that his talent frustrated his master. Eventually, Verrocchio was so frustrated by his student's genius that he stopped painting altogether. By the age of 20, Da Vinci was considered a master artist and set up his own workshop. It was there that Da Vinci was approached to create a painting for the Duke of Milan. The Duke was so impressed by his work that he would bring him under his service. In addition to creating paintings and sculptures, the Duke also had him design innovative buildings, machines, and weapons. Da Vinci would draw up plans for several futuristic inventions including tanks, submarines, and flying machines. He also mastered the art of drawing every muscle and detail of the human body. The only criticism one could make of Da Vinci is that his brilliant mind jumped so quickly from subject to subject that he rarely completed the works he started. The ones he did finish were often spectacular masterpieces, such as his paintings *The Last Supper* and the timeless *Mona Lisa*. **The latter**, which is on display at the Louvre in Paris, is arguably the most famous painting of all times because of its incredible detail and realism.

Although Da Vinci died in 1519, his effect on the art world has never **waned**. He helped coin the term "Renaissance man" which refers to someone who excels in many different areas. Perhaps the greatest present Da Vinci left behind was his journals. Admirers and students of his work can examine 13,000 pages of his notes, drawings, and ideas to better understand what made this genius tick.

1. How is Einstein different from Da Vinci?
 - A. He was much more intelligent.
 - B. He was a slightly better painter
 - C. He lived many years before Da Vinci.
 - D. He mainly specialized in one subject.
2. Why did Verrocchio retire from painting?
 - A. He found another way to make more money.
 - B. He needed to spend more time instructing Da Vinci.
 - C. He knew that he would never be as talented as Da Vinci.
 - D. He was offered a job working for the Duke of Milan.
3. Which of the following best describes Da Vinci's plans while working for the Duke of Milan?
 - A. They were ahead of their time.
 - B. They were common and predictable.
 - C. They were all related to painting.
 - D. They were easily put into action.
4. What could replace the word "**waned**" in the third paragraph?
 - A. increased
 - B. decreased
 - C. stayed the same
 - D. made people angry
5. In the second paragraph, what does the phrase "**The latter**" refer to?
 - A. Da Vinci's paintings
 - B. Mona Lisa
 - C. The Last Supper
 - D. The final years of Da Vinci's career

6. The word "coin" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. invent a new phrase
 - B. make coins out of metal
 - C. introduce new ideas
 - D. describe the ideas
7. The only weak point of Da Vinci might be that _____.
 - A. he made his master, Verrocchio, stop painting
 - B. he excelled in many subjects of arts
 - C. his journals were too difficult for people to understand
 - D. he covered too many fields during his lifetime
8. All of the following are what Da Vinci did in his life EXCEPT that _____.
 - A. he painted some masterpieces
 - B. he put most of his plans into practice
 - C. he drew up plans for futuristic inventions
 - D. he was a master at architecture
9. What does the passage say about Da Vinci's journals in the third paragraph?
 - A. Only thirteen of them still exist today.
 - B. They prove that anyone can be an artist if they don't give up.
 - C. People can read them to try to understand how he thought.
 - D. They probably won't teach his fans anything they don't already know.
10. The paragraph that follows the passage may most probably deal with _____.
 - A. other master pieces that Da Vinci painted during his life
 - B. the history of the Renaissance period
 - C. other journals kept at the library of the Duke of Milan
 - D. some of Da Vinci's plans people considered and tried to put into practice

D. SPEAKING

Complete the conversation about Teacher Nguyen Ngoc Ky, using the responses (A-H) given.

- A. He went to college in order to become a teacher of Literature.
- B. He loved studying so much that he'd tried his best to use his feet to practise writing since he was 7.
- C. It's his autobiography during his childhood.
- D. Many of his students often visit him on the Teacher's Day.
- E. He could even learn to swim and do many other things, including flower arranging.
- F. Besides that, his friends and he had to face the fear of American bombs at that time.
- G. He could no longer use his hands anymore.
- H. Yes, and I also read Nick Vujicic's autobiography "Life Without Limits".

John: I've read a book written by Nguyen Ngoc Ky,... "I Went to School". I think it contains very interesting stories.

Quang: Oh, yes. I've read that book, too. (1) _____

John: Can you tell me a little bit about his background?

Quang: He was born as a normal child, but by the age of 4, his arms were paralyzed.

(2) _____

John: So he had a lot of difficulty in going to school.

Quang: But he didn't give up. (3) _____

John: Did his classmates laugh of him?

Quang: At first, some of them did. But after a while, they realized that he studied hard and excelled in many subjects. (4) _____

John: Really? His story is similar to that of Nick Vujicic.

Quang: (5) _____

John: Did Mr Ky go to college?

Quang: (6) _____

_____. He graduated in 1970 and became the most wonderful teacher just with his two feet.

John: I guess he would become a very good teacher.

Quang: You're right. He has always shown great dedication to the teaching career. (7) _____

John: Has he written anything about his days at college?

Quang: Yes. His second autobiography is "I Entered University". He told us how he got over his disability during the four years at college. (8) _____

John: Sounds exciting. I can't wait to get a copy of that.

E. WRITING

Write complete sentences about Professor Ngo Bao Chau. Use the words or phrases below, making changes to the word form, if necessary.

1. Ngo Bao Chau/ born/ 1972/ intellectual family/ Ha Noi.

2. age/ 15/ he/ enter/ mathematics specialization class/ Ha Noi National University.

3. grades 11 and 12/ Chau/ participate/ 29th and the 30th International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO)/ and/ become/ first Vietnamese student/ win/ two IMO gold medals.

4. He/ offer/ scholarship/ French government/ undergraduate study/ Paris.

5. He/ obtain/ PhD/ 1997/ University of Paris-Sud/ supervision/ Professor Gérard Laumon.

6. 2005/ age/ 33/ he/ receive/ title of professor/ Viet Nam/ becoming/ country's youngest-ever professor.

7. He/ join/ mathematics faculty/ University of Chicago/ September 1, 2010.

8. Professor Chau/ receive/ Fields Medal/ Mathematics/ August 2010/ India.

TEST 1 (UNIT 1)

I)-Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>di</u> agnose | B. <u>a</u> chievement | C. <u>ta</u> lented | D. <u>a</u> nonymous |
| 2. A. pro <u>s</u> thetic | B. re <u>p</u> utation | C. de <u>d</u> ication | D. re <u>s</u> pectable |
| 3. A. di <u>s</u> tinguished | B. re <u>s</u> ult | C. ge <u>n</u> erosity | D. re <u>s</u> pectable |

II)-Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 4. A. perseverance | B. experience | C. dedication | D. influential |
| 5. A. generosity | B. hospitality | C. encyclopedia | D. creativity |

III)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. Before passing away, President Ho Chi Minh left the Vietnamese people with the _____ Testament.
A. important B. essential C. historic D. historical
7. Her _____ to medicine was so great that she had little time for anything else.
A. importance B. dedication C. emphasis D. reputation
8. Tran Hung Dao was a great _____ to lure the enemy to enter deeply into his land, then attacked to destroy them.
A. strategy B. strategist C. soldier D. king
9. In spite of having a peasant _____, Nguyen Hue had proved that he was really an excellent general, only gained victories.
A. situation B. experience C. condition D. background

10. In 1921, Phan Boi Chau studied socialism and the Soviet Union in _____ assistance from the Soviet Union or socialist groups.
 A. hope to gain B. hope of gaining C. the hope of gaining D. the hope to gain
11. Bill Gates' _____ in donating large sums of money towards welfare activities is remarkable.
 A. generosity B. politeness C. wealth D. talent
12. Nguyen Hue invited _____ scholars at that time: Nguyen Thiep, Tran Van Ky, and Ngo Thoi Nham.
 A. Ø B. that C. some D. the
13. At first, Microsoft had _____ hyphen in the name "Micro-soft", _____ combination of microcomputer and _____ software.
 A. a – the – a B. a – a – Ø C. the – the – Ø D. Ø – a – the
14. Dr. Jane Luu _____ the huge telescope at the University of Hawaii while she _____ for any bodies beyond Neptune.
 A. was using – searched B. used – had searched
 C. used – was searching D. had used – searched
15. I first met her four years ago when we _____ at a middle school.
 A. had been studying B. are studying C. have been studying D. were studying

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

<i>failure</i>	<i>achievement</i>	<i>work</i>	<i>happen</i>
<i>ambition</i>	<i>generosity</i>	<i>success</i>	<i>interview</i>



As a young man, Soichiro Honda didn't have a job at all. He had (16)_____ and lots of ideas for businesses, but they didn't (17)_____. He lost money and his wife had to sell her jewellery so that they had money for food. He tried to get a job with Toyota, but he didn't do very well at the (18)_____. But he always had belief that he could do well. In 1948, he opened a company and now the Honda Motor Company has nearly 180,000 employees around the world. Soichiro Honda believed that when you have a problem or a(n) (19)_____, it can help you to learn and get better. He once said, "(20)_____ is 99 percent failure."

V)-Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple or the past continuous.

21. I (wait)_____ for a taxi when I saw my friend.
 22. It (rain)_____ when I left the house.
 23. Last night I (lie)_____ in bed when I (hear)_____ a strange noise.
 24. When we (arrive)_____ home from Nha Trang, we (still wear) _____ T-shirts and shorts.
 25. I (look)_____ at some old photos when I (find)_____ one of my dad's photos when he was seventeen. He (have)_____ really long hair.

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

Alexandre Yersin was born in 1863 in Switzerland, and died on March 1, 1943 in Nha Trang, Viet Nam. He studied medicine in Paris and Berlin.



Yersin left Europe in 1890 to (26)_____ a physician aboard steamships operating (27)_____ the coast of Indochina and soon began his four-year exploration of the central region. He (28)_____ the sources of the Dong Nai River and explored the Lam Vien Plateau, where he (29)_____ that a town, the future Da Lat, should be built. In 1892 he joined the colonial (30)_____ and was sent to Hong Kong in 1894, where he discovered the plague bacillus (31)_____ studying an outbreak of plague in China.

The next year, Yersin (32)_____ a laboratory, later the Pasteur Institute of Nha Trang. There he prepared serums against plague in human beings and cattle and studied cattle diseases, cholera and smallpox. To finance the laboratory, he (33)_____ the cultivation of corn, rice, and coffee and introduced the rubber to Indochina. In 1903, he founded a medical (34)_____ in Ha Noi but returned to Nha Trang, (35)_____ he introduced a source of quinine.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 26. A. serve | B. serve as | C. work | D. work to |
| 27. A. away | B. from | C. in | D. off |
| 28. A. came up | B. discovered | C. invented | D. carried out |
| 29. A. recommended | B. offered | C. agreed | D. required |
| 30. A. family doctors | B. health treatment | C. health service | D. public office |
| 31. A. before | B. while | C. during | D. since |
| 32. A. set | B. found | C. established | D. came up with |
| 33. A. made | B. prepared | C. promised | D. undertook |
| 34. A. history | B. profession | C. school | D. care |
| 35. A. where | B. when | C. which | D. that |

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

Nguyen Binh Khiem was a Vietnamese administrator, educator, poet, and sage. As a poet throughout his life, he composed many poems in Chinese and Nom that have survived to this day. He is referred to by several names: Hanh Phu, Bach Van cu si (White Cloud Hermit) and Trang Trinh.

Born in Co Am village in 1491, he got the teaching from the second-rank doctor Luong Dac Bang and passed the official government examination in 1535, ranking number one in the country. This was a period of great instability in Viet Nam which may explain the reason why he took the exam at such a late age. He served in the Mac Dynasty court for just seven years until 1542 when he resigned after his official complaints about royal court corruptions were ignored. He then returned to his native village and opened a school. Among his students were Phung Khac Khoan (a diplomat), Luong Huu Khanh, Nguyen Du (the author of *Truyen ky man luc*).

Nguyen Binh Khiem became a person much sought after by many leaders during that time of upheaval, civil war, the Mac collapse, and the rise of the Trinh Lords and Nguyen Lords. Both Trinh Kiem and Nguyen Hoang sought his advice in their pursuit of power. To

the former, he gave the advice of being the real power behind the restored Le Dynasty. To the latter, he advised building a base of power in the undeveloped south. Both men followed these suggestions, resulting in a political and military division of Viet Nam that would last for 200 years. As a result of this sage advice, Nguyen Binh Khiem gained a reputation as someone who could foretell the future. Some of his prophecies were of a Delphic nature as they were ambiguous and could be read in several ways.

36. The reason why he took the official government examination at a late age was that _____.
A. there was no examination before that
B. he waited for the Mac Dynasty to rule the country
C. the country went through many conflicts
D. he was busy composing poems
37. In 1542, he resigned from the royal court because _____.
A. the royal court didn't pay attention to his complaints
B. the royal court ignored his suggestions developing the country
C. he was replaced by his talented students
D. there were corruptions in the royal court
38. All of the following are true about the period after he resigned from the royal court EXCEPT that _____.
A. he trained some famous scholars for the country
B. the kings or lords often came to him for advice
C. he composed poems and some prophecies
D. he paid no attention to politics and ignored it
39. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. he asked Trinh Kiem to become the king of the restored Le Dynasty
B. he foresaw the division of Viet Nam between the Trinh Lords and Nguyen Lords
C. he advised Nguyen Hoang to live in peace in the undeveloped south
D. he made the Mac Dynasty collapse with his prophecies and influence
40. His prophecies _____.
A. are accurate all the time
B. can be understood in several ways
C. can give us good advice about the future
D. contain reliable information about the future

VIII)-Complete the conversation with Professor Ngo Bao Chau, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. It is one of the factors which should be given priority.
B. It's also a significant point for students' careers as well as their achievement.
C. When doing Math research, stalemate always stayed in my heart.
D. The most important thing is to follow your desire.
E. The most important thing is never lie to yourself, do what you actually love.
F. If the work lasts for 100 days, there will be 99 days of deadlock and, only 1 day of creativity.
G. Training should make every effort to fulfil students' goal.



- Mai:** Good morning, Professor Ngo Bao Chau. Welcome you to our school.
- Prof. Chau:** Hello. I'm glad to come back to the high school where I used to study. I've met a lot of my old teachers.
- Mai:** You're very intelligent so I think your research doesn't meet much difficulty.
- Prof. Chau:** It's not always true all the time. (41) _____
- Mai:** _____
- Prof. Chau:** Really? You mean you didn't make any progress for days?
- Prof. Chau:** That's right. (42) _____
- Mai:** _____
- Prof. Chau:** So what is the key to your success, Professor Chau?
- Prof. Chau:** (43) _____
- _____ This will give you the strength and belief to persevere and work through the ninety-nine days of deadlock.
- Mai:** We think the determination plays an essential role in our lives.
- Prof. Chau:** It's not only important to your study. (44) _____
- Mai:** _____
- Prof. Chau:** Is there anything you'd like to share with us?
- Prof. Chau:** (45) _____
- _____ With love and passion, we can get whatever we want.
- Mai:** Thank you so much, Professor Chau.

Note: *stalemate* (n) = a situation in which there is no solution to a problem

IX)-Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences.

46. Le Thanh Tong/ king/ whose name/ contributions/ closely linked/ Viet Nam's prosperous stage/ late 15th century.

47. During his 38 years/ ruling/ King Le Thanh Tong/ carry out/ reforms/ politics/ military/ economy.

48. He/ initiate/ Hong Duc Code/ which/ mark/ high level/ civilization/ Viet Nam/ and/ promote/ national cultural values.

49. He himself/ great poet/ number/ valuable poems.

50. Valuable documents/ submitted/ UNESCO/ recognition/ King Le Thanh Tong/ a World Cultural Celebrity.

TEST 2 (UNIT 1)

I)-Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>w</u> aver | B. <u>r</u> eputation | C. <u>c</u> reativity | D. <u>ch</u> aracter |
| 2. A. <u>p</u> erseverance | B. <u>g</u> engrosity | C. <u>t</u> alented | D. <u>j</u> udgement |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> ongestion | B. <u>a</u> mbition | C. <u>i</u> nfluential | D. <u>r</u> eputation |

II)-Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 4. A. celebrity | B. charitable | C. anonymous | D. respectable |
| 5. A. overcome | B. incident | C. dedicate | D. currently |

III)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. This school has an excellent _____ in the community.
 A. image B. reputation C. name D. opinion
7. He seems like a _____ businessman, but he has caused some personal scandals.
 A. respecting B. respectful C. respectably D. respectable
8. Le Loi used the _____ war, moving from little to large scale.
 A. mid-term B. short-term C. long-term D. half term
9. Nguyen Hue, with his genius _____, created a people's army, no matter small or large.
 A. leading B. leader
 C. lead D. leadership
10. Being stormy and sudden were the special characteristics in the battle _____ of Nguyen Hue.
 A. method B. approach C. strategy D. access
11. When his mother showed him a newspaper article about a man dealing with a severe disability, Vujicic realized he wasn't _____ in his struggles.
 A. unique B. lonely
 C. alone D. only
12. As well as being a successful actor, Clint Eastwood is a _____ film director.
 A. talent B. talented C. distinguish D. respectful
13. _____ Emperor Quang Trung was _____ second emperor of _____ Tay Son Dynasty, reigning from 1788 to 1792.
 A. The - a - the B. Ø - a - the C. Ø - the - the D. Ø - the - Ø
14. Bill Gates was _____ middle child of William H. Gates II, _____ prominent Seattle lawyer, and Mary Gates, who worked as _____ teacher before she had children.
 A. the - a - a B. a - a - a C. the - the - a D. the - the - the
15. When Jane Luu _____ as a graduate student at MIT, David Jewitt _____ there as a professor.
 A. enrolled - was working B. had enrolled - was working
 C. was enrolling - had worked D. enrolled - has worked



IV)-Fill in each gap in the sentences with ONE suitable word.

16. He was the most _____ football player that our school had produced in years.
His talent for football was great.
17. Do you know Professor Phan Huy Le whose great _____ was his books on the history of Viet Nam in the 19th century?
18. He wishes to straighten up and lead a _____ life. He would like to socially acceptable due to his good behavior.
19. Doing things with _____ will give us true happiness. The more we give away, the happier we are.
20. His career as a journalist was full of _____ achievements. He was a respected and admired journalist.

V)-Fill in each blank in the text with *a/an*, the or zero article (Ø).

Alfred Wallace – The Forgotten Evolutionist

Alfred Wallace was (21)_____ explorer. He travelled to South America. There he studied and catalogued plants and animals and developed his ideas about (22)_____ evolution. On (23)_____ way back to England, his ship sank, together with his notes and collections. This forced Wallace to take another trip, this time to Indonesia, to collect more data.



In 1858, Wallace sent (24)_____ detailed article outlining his theory of natural selection along with Darwin's own theory. He also offered (25)_____ concept of how animals adapt to using bright colours to warn off predators.

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

Patriotic Poet Nguyen Dinh Chieu



Nguyen Dinh Chieu was a Vietnamese poet who was known (26)_____ his patriotism and anti-colonial writings against the French. His work, *Luc Van Tien*, remains one of the most celebrated (27)_____ in Vietnamese literature.

In 1843, he passed high school graduation of Gia Dinh School and left home for Hue to join the second-degree examination. However, when (28)_____ that his mother was dead, he had to come back to the hometown. On the journey south, he contracted an eye infection and was soon completely blind. (29)_____ his disability, he opened a small school in Gia Dinh and was soon in high (30)_____ as both a teacher and a medical practitioner.

Long after the collapse of the southern resistance, he (31)_____ with a small group of students in Ben Tre. He continued to write poetry despite his works (32)_____ by the French regime. He (33)_____ to cooperate with the colonial system. When an official of the French authorities offered him the land that had been taken from his family plot in Gia Dinh, he was (34)_____ to have replied, "When our common land, our country, has been lost, how is it possible to have (35)_____ land"?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 26. A. as | B. with | C. through | D. for |
| 27. A. work | B. works | C. poets | D. arts |
| 28. A. to hear | B. he would hear | C. hearing | D. to be heard |
| 29. A. In spite of | B. Due to | C. Owing to | D. Though |
| 30. A. requirement | B. order | C. need | D. demand |
| 31. A. kept | B. remained | C. maintained | D. continued |
| 32. A. banning | B. be banned | C. having been banned | D. had been banned |
| 33. A. refused | B. rejected | C. denied | D. objected |
| 34. A. responded | B. reported | C. told | D. reacted |
| 35. A. original | B. single | C. personal | D. individual |

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

Dr. Jane Luu (Luu Le Hang) is a co-recipient of the 2012 Shaw Prize in Astronomy, and the 2012 Kavli Prize in Astrophysics. Along with Prof. David Jewitt, she was recognized by the Shaw Foundation for the discovery and characterization of objects in the Kuiper Belt, a region beyond Neptune's orbit.

In 1992, when they made their detection of the first trans-Neptunian object, Jewitt was at the Institute of Astronomy at the University of Hawaii and Luu was doing postdoctoral research at the Harvard Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Jewitt had been Luu's doctoral thesis advisor at MIT. They had begun searching for an object in the far reaches of the solar system in 1987. "The thinking was that there was nothing out there," says Luu, "but Dave said we should check this out. The CCDs (charge-coupled devices) in the telescopes at that time were about 512 pixels by 512, yielding a very small field of view so it would take a long time to cover a significant area of the sky. I asked Dave, "Isn't this kind of crazy?" and he answered, "If we don't do this, who will?"



Prior to their discovery of the Kuiper Belt objects, little was known about the solar system region beyond Neptune. Today, the world knows that thousands of icy bodies with diameters large than 50 km populate that region. In addition, researchers have used Jewitt and Luu's characterizations of those objects to improve understanding of the early stages of planet formation.

Luu said their motivation for the search was curiosity. "It was an interesting question. We never expected anything. I think these prizes surprised me more than anyone. We knew what we did was important, but we did not expect it to be recognized like this. Back then, we did not even publicize our discovery."

36. Jane Luu discovered small bodies in the solar system when _____.

- A. she did her doctorate degree in physics at MIT
- B. she had studied the Kuiper Belt earlier
- C. she had received the Shaw Prize in Astronomy
- D. she did her postdoctoral research in astronomy

37. At that time, many people believed that _____.
 A. Neptune was the farthest planet in the solar system
 B. there was empty space on the other side of Neptune
 C. the modern technology could detect anything in space
 D. humans had known enough about the area around the solar system
38. Jane said, "Isn't this kind of crazy?" because _____.
 A. the task would be time-consuming
 B. she knew that there was nothing to look for
 C. she didn't believe in Jewitt
 D. she couldn't see a very small field of view
39. All of the following are true about their discovery EXCEPT that _____.
 A. the equipment at that time was not very modern
 B. thousands of icy bodies are at the edge of the solar system
 C. they could discover large bodies on the other side of Neptune
 D. some theory was formed based on their discovery
40. When Jane got the news that she was awarded the prizes, she _____.
 A. expected that long before
 B. didn't expect to get any prize
 C. had publicized their discovery earlier
 D. was curious to get the prizes

VIII)-Complete the conversation about Translator Nguyen Bich Lan, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. Her mother is always the first reader of her books, and she creates the most favourable conditions for her daughter to work.
 B. She's a famous translator although her health is very bad.
 C. So far, she has translated 24 books and 16 of them have been published.
 D. After that, her health started to get worse, and she couldn't continue to teach.
 E. Her message to us in her autobiography is that "If we are brave facing our difficulties, they will be defeated by our will."
 F. The book "Life Without Limits" by Nick Vujicic really touched her.
 G. The study requires self-discipline, patience and creativity.



Nick: Hi, Quan. I've read the novel "Slumdog Millionaire", and now I've read the translation by Nguyen Bich Lan. It's very interesting. Have you ever heard of her?

Quan: Yes. (41) _____. She's suffered from muscular dystrophy since she was 13.

Nick: Really? Did she teach herself English?

Quan: If you read her autobiography “Never Collapse”, you will see how difficult it was for her to learn English. (42) _____

Nick: Her story is something like Nick Vujicic’s. Did she teach English?

Quan: She taught English for five years in her home village. (43) _____

Nick: Maybe teaching required her to speak a lot. How did she start the career of translating?

Quan: It was her aunt, poet Nguyen Thi Hong, who encouraged her to translate books. (44) _____

Nick: I think she’s successful in translating books about people challenged by terrible tragedies, like the poor youth in “Slumdog Millionaire”. She’s stronger than she looks like.

Quan: I agree with you. (45) _____

IX)-Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences.

46. Nguyen Du/ pen-names/ To Nhu and Thanh Hien/ born/ 1765/ Thang Long.



47. Nguyen Du/ witness/ many changes/ transition/ the Le/ Nguyen dynasties/ and/ his works/ reflect/ Viet Nam's society during these years.

48. Nguyen Du's poems/ display/ spiritual life/ Vietnamese people.

49. His life/ career/ works/ especially The Tale of Kieu/ interest readers/ all walks/ life/ Viet Nam/ and scholars abroad.

50. Nguyen Du/ recognized/ World Cultural Celebrity/ UNESCO/ 2013.

A. PHONETICS

I)-Choose the word with the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>cl</u> imb | B. <u>sum</u> mit | C. <u>pro</u> vide | D. <u>sur</u> vival |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> live | B. <u>kind</u> ness | C. <u>mind</u> ful | D. <u>m</u> ilk |
| 3. A. <u>i</u> diot | B. <u>i</u> deal | C. <u>i</u> dol | D. <u>i</u> dentical |
| 4. A. <u>p</u> ost | B. <u>c</u> lose | C. <u>p</u> olice | D. <u>ph</u> one |
| 5. A. <u>d</u> evote | B. <u>en</u> velope | C. <u>re</u> mote | D. <u>over</u> done |
| 6. A. <u>ch</u> oice | B. <u>cho</u> ir | C. <u>mo</u> isture | D. <u>s</u> oil |
| 7. A. <u>a</u> round | B. <u>s</u> outh | C. <u>th</u> ousand | D. <u>sou</u> venir |
| 8. A. <u>c</u> rown | B. <u>sh</u> own | C. <u>bl</u> own | D. <u>fl</u> own |
| 9. A. <u>w</u> ear | B. <u>cl</u> ear | C. <u>f</u> ear | D. <u>r</u> ear |
| 10. A. <u>f</u> reight | B. <u>h</u> eight | C. <u>w</u> eight | D. <u>e</u> ight |

II)-Underline the diphthongs and then practise saying the sentences with a partner.

- Many cities have unreliable power supplies, insufficient treatment of wastewater.
- Two decades ago, urban households used simple carbon filters to clean water or boiled it before drinking.
- With steadily declining water quality, many households now use reverse osmosis (RO) to purify water for drinking.
- The Thai government failed to provide infrastructure and facilities to support business development in outlying regions.
- Rural poor people migrate to urban areas in search of better economic opportunities.

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

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

<i>quality</i>	<i>issues</i>	<i>industrialisation</i>	<i>control</i>
<i>urbanisation</i>	<i>resources</i>	<i>sources</i>	<i>management</i>

Rapid (1)_____ has gone further the management capacity of governments in developing countries. Since the renovation policy launched in 1986, Ho Chi Minh City has experienced the fastest urbanization and (2)_____ process. This has placed severe limits on the use of water resources and (3)_____ capacity of the local government. The abstraction of groundwater has exceeded the limiting volume. In addition, the (4)_____ of urban water bodies is increasingly worsened by a huge volume of untreated industrial and domestic wastewater. These are preventing water demand, use and the capacity of the city authority in managing water (5)_____.

II)-Complete the sentences with the words or phrases given in the box, using the correct word form.

<i>expand</i>	<i>industrialisation</i>	<i>grab</i>	<i>slum</i>	<i>unemployment</i>
<i>sanitation</i>	<i>densely populated</i>	<i>urbanisation</i>	<i>switch off</i>	<i>deeply-rooted</i>

1. _____ brings with it several consequences – both adverse and beneficial.
2. Since the number of people applying for jobs is more than jobs available, _____ is a natural outcome of situation.
3. Millions of dollars are spent on _____, sewer systems, police and schools.
4. Over half of Mumbai's residents live in _____ surrounding the city, causing huge public health, environmental, and land use problems.
5. _____ areas make it possible to protect other open spaces to serve as wildlife habitat, or farmland.
6. Urban land is _____ much faster than urban population, a phenomenon known as urban sprawl.
7. The play _____ the audience's attention from the very start.
8. Thankfully, I've learned to _____ and let the issue go over my head.
9. Our _____ traditions make us who we are.
10. Japan achieved sustained growth between the 1880s and 1970 through _____.

III)-Fill in each blank in the sentences with the correct word or phrase from the box.

<i>long-lasting</i>	<i>thought-provoking</i>	<i>long-term</i>	<i>high-cost</i>	<i>kind-hearted</i>
<i>densely populated</i>	<i>up-to-date</i>	<i>well-behaved</i>	<i>fat-free</i>	<i>down-market</i>

1. They have three _____ children.
2. This _____ area has the highest crime rates in the country.
3. A _____ stranger helped us find the train station.
4. "This _____ makeup will keep you looking lovely day and night, Susan."
5. These _____ cookies are delicious!
6. An example of a(n) _____ item is a shirt made with low-grade cotton, allowing it to be sold for a very low price.
7. It was a(n) _____ novel, and it made readers think seriously about urban issues.
8. The _____ effects of the medication are not known.
9. Often reporting from Times Square, David is viewed as a reliable and _____ source for the latest news out of New York City.
10. Recently, California's _____ business environment has caused a number of companies to move out of the state.

IV)-Complete the sentences with the most suitable verbs, using the correct verb form.

1. Mr. Tan insists that we _____ careful in our writing.
2. They requested that we not _____ home after midnight.
3. She demanded that I _____ her the truth.
4. I recommended that Jane _____ to the principal.
5. I suggest that everyone _____ a letter to the mayor.
6. It is necessary that everyone _____ here on time.
7. The doctor recommended she _____ in bed for a few days.
8. It is imperative that he _____ home immediately.

V)-Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Some of the verbs are passive.

1. Her advisor recommended that she (take)_____ five courses.
2. He insisted that the new baby (name)_____ after his grandfather.
3. The student requested that the test (postpone)_____, but the instructor is opposed to a postponement.
4. I requested that I (permit)_____ to change my class.
5. It is essential that pollution (control)_____ and eventually (eliminate) _____.
6. It was such a beautiful day that one of the students suggested we (have)_____ class outside.
7. The film director insisted that everything about his production (be)_____ authentic.
8. It is vital that no one else (know)_____ about the secret government operation.
9. She asked that we (be)_____ sure to lock the door behind us.
10. The governor proposed that a new highway (build)_____.

VI)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. The police suggested that anyone who saw the accident _____ in touch with them.
A. get B. got C. had to get D. would get
2. It is essential that he _____. His illness seems worse.
A. need an operation B. needs an operation C. need to operate D. needed operating
3. It is essential _____.
A. for everyone know what to do in case of fire
B. that everyone know what to do when there is a fire
C. that everyone to know what to do when there is a fire
D. for everyone knows what to do in case of fire
4. "How much time does John have to make his choice?" "I suggest he _____ a quick decision."
A. having made B. make C. made D. to make
5. Miss Hong insisted that every student _____ their report by Friday.
A. finished B. finish C. finishes D. had finished
6. The teacher insists _____ homework regularly.
A. that the student do B. that the student does
C. the student to do D. that the student is doing
7. The teacher always _____ that the student make an outline before writing the complete essay.
A. reports B. tells C. says D. recommends
8. It is critical that the researcher _____ everything clearly to the participants before asking them to complete the questionnaire.
A. must explain B. explains C. explain D. is explained
9. They _____ that the theater be demolished to make way for the new shopping center.
A. proposed B. promised C. hoped D. tendered
10. To solve this problem, it is advisable _____.
A. a drastic measure to be adopted B. that to adopt a drastic measure
C. that a drastic measure be adopted D. that a drastic measure is adopted

C. READING

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



Viet Nam needs more drastic measures to boost housing development as the country's rapid urbanisation combined with a young population has made it an urgent issue. Measures should be initiated to prevent property market from becoming a boom.

Statistics showed that in 1997, only 20 per cent of the country's population lived in urban areas and real estate deals were conducted largely without bank loans. However, things have changed today when the percentage of urban residents has risen to 34 per cent of the population and bank loans have become more popular for real estate transactions.

With an anticipated population of 51 per cent in 2030 with the trend of smaller households, housing demand in urban areas would keep rising, especially the demand for social housing projects.

It is reported that the support policies for social housing development in Viet Nam remained ineffective as only a few people were lucky enough to be able to get access to preferential loans. Viet Nam was urged to raise policies to support young people aged around 30, with medium incomes, to buy houses as those were in high demand.

Several international organizations want to invest in social housing development for the youth in Viet Nam through official development assistance. Accordingly, they might provide loan supports to those who were capable of paying back debts in five to 15 years.

Task 1: Identify whether the statements are true (T), or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Rapid urbanization has led to the dramatic increase in the property market. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. Nowadays, estate transactions are conducted with more help from banks. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. In 2030, bank loans will help people buy bigger houses or flats. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Most young people are able to get access to social housing projects. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. There is no solution to cope with the high demand of urban housing in the future. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. International organizations neglect social housing development. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. International organizations only offer loans to the young who have jobs. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8. Viet Nam has more things to do in order to support young people with medium incomes to buy houses. | ☐ | ☐ |

Task 2. Find a word in the passage that means:

- caused something to begin (paragraph 1): _____
- a sudden increase in economic activities (paragraph 1): _____
- agreements in business (paragraph 2): _____
- acts of buying and selling (paragraph 2): _____
- giving an advantage (paragraph 4): _____
- sums of money that someone owes (paragraph 5): _____

11)-Read the passage, and do the tasks that follow.

Urbanisation in MEDCs and in the UK

Urbanisation means an increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas compared to rural areas. An urban area is a built-up area such as a town or city. A rural area is an area of countryside.

As a country industrialises, the number of people living in urban areas tends to increase. The UK and many other MEDCs urbanised during the 18th and 19th centuries. People migrated from rural areas to urban areas where there was employment in the new factories. The area of cities known as the inner city developed during this time as rows of terraced housing were built for workers. Today the UK is a mostly urban society, with 90 per cent of the population living in towns or cities.

Although the UK is an urban society, more and more people are choosing to live on the edge of urban areas – with many relocating to the countryside. This is called counter-urbanisation.

As more people move to the edge of towns and cities, traffic congestion may get worse. Many people will drive their cars into the city centre to get to work. It is compounded by people being brought into city on large roads or motorways. These roads then link up with smaller, older, narrower roads in the city centre. This causes a bottleneck and congestion.

Inequalities exist in all urban areas. Inequality means extreme differences between poverty and wealth, as well as in people's well-being and access to things like jobs, housing and education. Inequalities may occur in housing provision, access to services, access to open land, and safety and security.

Often people who live in inner-city areas experience a poor quality of life. This is because the inner-city is typically a zone with older housing and declining industry.

Governments and planners often step in to help redevelop run-down inner-city areas. Inner-city redevelopments, such as those in London's Docklands or Manchester's Salford Quays, may improve the physical environment of the area and improve the quality of housing. The old industrial jobs are often replaced by skilled jobs and new people move to the area.

Task 1: Identify whether the statements are true (T), or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The process of urbanisation in MEDCs occurred mainly in the 18 th and 19 th centuries. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. In the early stage of urbanisation, workers lived in rows of terraced housing in the city centre. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. Counter-urbanisation occurred when many people didn't live in the city centre any more. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. When people choose to live on the edge of urban areas, traffic is no longer a problem. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. Inequalities which exist in all urban areas can be found in several fields. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. The inner-city is typically a zone for the wealthy. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. Factories in inner-city areas may use old technology. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8. Inner-city redevelopments will build new roads, houses, and factories. | ☐ | ☐ |

Task 2. Read the passage again and answer the questions:

1. What is an urban area?

2. What happens when a country industrialises?

3. What is the percentage of urban population in the UK?

4. What is the process of counter-urbanisation?

5. Why does traffic get worse when more people move to the edge of towns and cities?

6. What does inequality in urban areas mean?

7. Why do people who live in inner-city areas experience a poor quality of life?

8. What is the purpose of inner-city redevelopments in the UK?

Task 3. Find a word or a phrase in the passage that means:

1. a part near the centre of a city (paragraph 2):

2. a narrow or busy section of road where the traffic gets slower and stops (paragraph 4):

3. the state of being full of traffic (paragraph 4):

4. the state of being healthy and happy (paragraph 5):

5. people whose jobs are to decide how land in an area is to be used (paragraph 7):

6. relating to things you can see or touch (paragraph 7):

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

Sustainable cities

Many people are working towards trying to make cities more sustainable. A sustainable city offers a good quality of life to current residents but doesn't reduce the (1)_____ for future residents to enjoy.

Key features of a sustainable city are:

- Resources and services in the city are (2) _____ to all
- Public transport is seen as a viable (3) _____ to cars
- Public transport is safe and reliable
- Walking and cycling is safe
- Areas of (4) _____ are safe, accessible and enjoyable
- (5) _____ possible, renewable resources are used instead of non-renewable resources
- Waste is seen as a (6) _____ and is recycled wherever possible
- There is access (7) _____ affordable housing
- Community (8) _____ are strong and communities work together to deal with issues such as crime and security
- Cultural and social (9) _____ are accessible to all

A sustainable city will grow (10) _____ a sustainable rate and use resources in a sustainable way.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. cases | B. opportunities | C. events | D. situations |
| 2. A. access | B. accessible | C. reachable | D. understandable |
| 3. A. alternative | B. alternating | C. substitute | D. substitution |
| 4. A. too much space | B. a space | C. outer space | D. open space |
| 5. A. However | B. Whatever | C. Wherever | D. Whichever |
| 6. A. source | B. resource | C. resourcefulness | D. supply |
| 7. A. through | B. with | C. to | D. at |
| 8. A. links | B. chains | C. attachments | D. associations |
| 9. A. qualities | B. abilities | C. features | D. facilities |
| 10. A. for | B. with | C. at | D. about |

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

Causes and Effects of Urbanisation

Urbanization is growing in both less-developed and more developed countries. Urbanization is the shift from a rural to an urban society, bringing a large concentration of people into towns and cities. This process usually occurs when a nation is still developing. The trend toward urbanization is a worldwide phenomenon. The chief cause of global urbanization is the new economic opportunities it brings to people and governments; however, it has both positive and negative effects on society.

Urbanization has many adverse effects on the structure of society as gigantic concentrations of people compete for limited resources. Rapid housing construction leads to overcrowding and slums, which experience major problems such as poverty, poor sanitation, unemployment and high crime rates. Additionally, strains on important natural resources, such as water supply, lead to higher prices and general environmental sustainability problems.

Urbanization makes people dependent on others for basic necessities; urban dwellers must rely on the rural hinterland for agricultural production, for instance, because city residents do not have enough land to grow their own food. Urban dwellers suffer the psychological degradation that comes from depending on other people to accomplish the activities of daily life, from transportation to education to entertainment.



Urbanization offers real economic opportunities to people who would otherwise be destined to subsistence living without hope for economic improvement. There is an overall growth in commercial opportunities with urbanization, resulting in more profits and more jobs. As the economy grows, all of society benefits from internal improvements.

1. Urbanisation will be at the top when _____.
 A. there is a shift in the country's population B. a developing country tries to develop
 C. developed countries are still developing D. it has both positive and negative effects
2. All of the following are bad effects of urbanization EXCEPT _____.
 A. environmental sustainability B. poverty, poor sanitation, and unemployment
 C. shortage of natural resources D. pressures on water supply
3. Urban dwellers suffer negative psychological effects because _____.
 A. they don't know how to grow food
 B. other people accomplish their activities of daily life
 C. they have the feeling of absolute dependence
 D. people in rural areas provide them with education and entertainment
4. Poor housing conditions can lead to _____.
 A. limited resources B. gigantic concentrations of people
 C. higher prices in daily life D. low quality of life
5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. there is no hope for improvement in the city
 B. rapid housing construction can satisfy the demand
 C. thanks to economic improvement, cities offer more jobs
 D. the city is safer than the countryside

D. SPEAKING

Complete the conversation about positive and negative impacts of urbanisation, using the responses (A-H) given.

- A. So many people rush to big cities to look for jobs and there aren't enough for them.
- B. More schools, colleges and universities are established in cities to train and develop human resources.
- C. Although electricity and running water are available to them, they lack sewage disposal.
- D. People of many groups and religions live and work together in cities, so they have better understanding and harmony.
- E. Urban residents have good access to education, health, social services and cultural activities.
- F. Many workers live in slums with substandard housing and very poor living conditions.
- G. Students have a wide choice for their future careers.
- H. First, cities are often more efficient than rural areas for basic necessities such as fresh water and electricity.

Nam: Hi, Mai. Have you collected enough information about the benefits of urbanisation?

Mai: Already, how about you? Negative effects?

Nam: Sure. First, housing. (1) _____

Mai: So it results in several problems, such as lack of sanitation and outbreak of diseases.

Nam: That's right. (2) _____

Mai: I think their areas are often flooded after heavy rains.

Nam: It's been in the news a lot recently. (3) _____

_____. Unemployment is a natural result.

Mai: Unemployment and poverty force people to engage in bad activities. Don't forget crimes. For my turn, I'll talk about benefits of urbanisation. (4) _____

Nam: I think cities bring us much more conveniences.

Mai: (5) _____

_____. Is that right?

Nam: Yeah, and also the Internet. Do you mention educational facilities?

Mai: Of course. (6) _____

Nam: And I think it offers more job opportunities for young people.

Mai: I agree with you. (7) _____

Nam: And people in the city have better social life.

Mai: (8) _____

Nam: I think it helps break down social and cultural barriers.

E. WRITING

1)-Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

- There will be a sharp rise in the urban area in the first three decades of the 21st century.
The urban area _____
- Expansion of urban areas is on average twice as fast as urban population.
Urban areas expands _____
- Greenhouse gas emissions from cities increase steadily over the past six decades.
There _____

4. The percentage of urban population in Asia rose by 50% from 1960 to 2010.

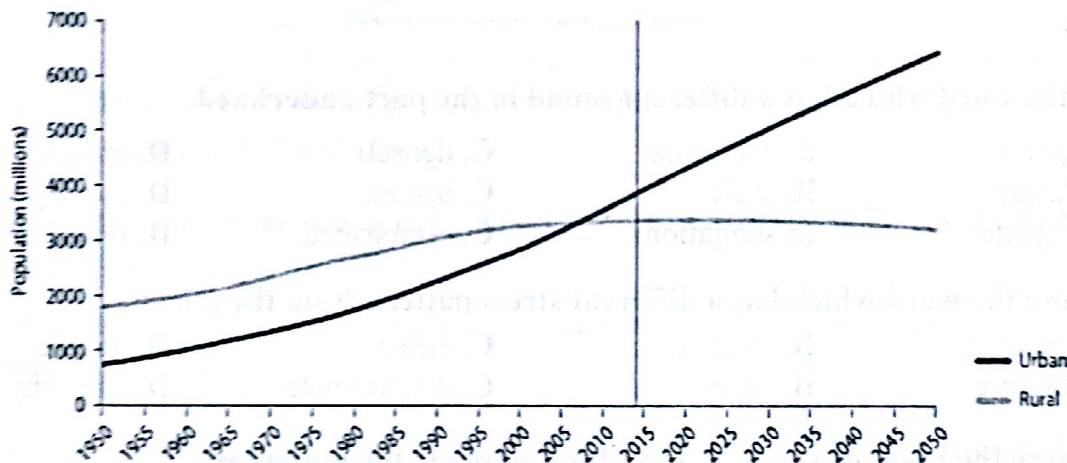
There _____

5. The number of megacities has nearly tripled since 1990.

There has _____

II)-Complete the description of trends of the world's urbanisation, using the phrases or clauses given.

- A. less than one-third (30 per cent)
- B. two-thirds urban (66 per cent)
- C. the global urban population exceeded the global rural population
- D. 54 per cent of the world's population is urban
- E. over the past six decades



Trends in urbanization in 2014

Globally, more people live in urban areas than in rural areas. In 2007, for the first time in history, (1) _____, and the world population has remained predominantly urban after that. The planet has gone through a process of rapid urbanization (2) _____. In 1950, more than two-thirds (70 per cent) of people worldwide lived in rural settlements and (3) _____ in urban settlements. In 2014, (4) _____

The urban population is expected to continue to grow, so that by 2050; the world will be one-third rural (34 per cent) and (5) _____, roughly the reverse of the global rural-urban population distribution of the mid-twentieth century.

III)-Complete the text with the phrases given.

- A. with significant consequences for
- B. are significantly different from
- C. in developed countries has been weaker
- D. the majority of future urban population growth
- E. take place in the urban areas of

Between now and 2050, 90% of the expected increase in the world's urban population will (1) _____ Africa and Asia. In other words, the expected urban growth will be concentrated in cities in the developing world where the rate of urbanization (2) _____.

The global trends of urbanization in the two first decades of the 21st century (3) _____ what we have experienced so far in terms of urban transition. Urbanization is taking place at lower levels of economic development and (4) _____ will take place in small- to medium-sized urban areas in developing countries. Expansion of urban areas is on average twice as fast as urban population (5) _____ greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.

TEST 1 (UNIT 2)

I)-Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ex</u> pend | B. <u>ce</u> ntralise | C. <u>de</u> nsely | D. <u>e</u> nergy |
| 2. A. <u>mi</u> grate | B. <u>sc</u> ale | C. <u>la</u> sting | D. <u>po</u> pu <u>la</u> ted |
| 3. A. <u>fluc</u> tuate | B. <u>sa</u> nitation | C. <u>es</u> tablished | D. <u>ste</u> adily |

II)-Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 4. A. <u>ex</u> pend | B. <u>mi</u> grate | C. <u>eff</u> ect | D. <u>do</u> uble |
| 5. A. <u>ini</u> tiative | B. <u>ne</u> cessary | C. <u>dis</u> criminate | D. <u>au</u> thority |

III)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. _____ is what shaped our cities into what they are today.
 A. Electrification B. Industrialisation C. Determination D. Urbanisation
7. The lack of running water, _____ and inadequate housing leads to deadly conditions in the slums in many cities in Africa.
 A. sanitation B. irrigation C. urbanisation D. industrialisation
8. _____ are urban areas that are heavily populated with substandard housing and very poor living conditions.
 A. Huts B. Tents C. Slums D. Cottages
9. If you don't _____ this opportunity, you might not get another one.
 A. catch B. grab C. capture D. hold
10. You may find you've got so many things to think about that it's difficult to _____.
 A. see off B. put off C. turn it off D. switch off
11. I can't stand _____ people who are not tolerant of new ideas.
 A. narrow-mind B. narrow-minded C. minded-narrow D. narrow-minding
12. He asked reporters to provide him with _____ numbers on urban percentages.
 A. dated B. up-to-minute C. out-of-date D. up-to-date

13. Her doctor suggested that she _____ a short trip abroad.

A. will take

B. would take

C. take

D. took

14. It is desirable that the plane _____ as light as possible.

A. be

B. is

C. was

D. were

15. It is recommended that he _____ his course.

A. taking

B. take

C. takes

D. took

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

<i>industrialisation</i>	<i>levels</i>	<i>housing</i>	<i>productivity</i>
<i>poverty</i>	<i>discrimination</i>	<i>opportunities</i>	<i>growth</i>

Rapid urbanization in Ghana over the past three decades has coincided with rapid GDP (16)_____. This has helped to create jobs, increase human resources, decrease (17)_____, and expand job (18)_____ and improve living conditions for millions of Ghanaians. Ghana's urban transformation has been important, but it is not unique: a similar process has characterized other countries at similar (19)_____ of development. Ghana's key challenge now is to ensure that urbanization continues to stimulate growth through improvements in (20)_____, rather than detracting from these goals.

V)-Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Some of the verbs are passive.

21. It is essential that utilities such as running water and electricity (supply) _____ to those urban areas.

22. It is desirable that every young man over 22 (have) _____ a job.

23. Local residents requested that suitable measures (take) _____ to deal with the problem of pollution.

24. It is vital that urban areas (set) _____ near natural resources.

25. Local residents suggested that more universities (establish) _____ to train and develop human resources.

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

What is Urbanisation?

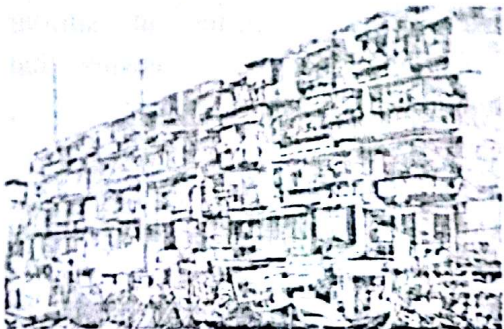
Urbanization is a process (26)_____ populations move from rural to urban area, enabling cities and towns to grow. It can also be termed as the progressive (27)_____ of the number of people living in towns and cities. It is highly (28)_____ by the notion that cities and towns have gained better economic, political, and social (29)_____ compared (30)_____ the rural areas.

Accordingly, urbanization is very common in developing and developed countries as more and more people have the (31)_____ of moving closer to towns and cities to acquire "privileged" social and economic services. These (32)_____ social and economic advantages such as better education, health care, sanitation, housing, business opportunities, and transportation.

A large majority of people move to cities and towns because they (33) _____ rural areas as places with hardship and backward lifestyle. Therefore, as populations move to more developed areas, the immediate (34) _____ is urbanization. This normally contributes to the development of land for use in commercial properties, transportation, and residential buildings. Eventually, these activities (35) _____ several urbanization issues.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 26. A. which | B. by which | C. of which | D. in which |
| 27. A. rising | B. increase | C. raise | D. drop |
| 28. A. caused | B. changed | C. influenced | D. altered |
| 29. A. achievements | B. success | C. trends | D. differences |
| 30. A. by | B. to | C. on | D. for |
| 31. A. movement | B. direction | C. tendency | D. progress |
| 32. A. include | B. consist | C. compose | D. contain |
| 33. A. look at | B. think | C. see | D. view |
| 34. A. outcome | B. answer | C. influence | D. achievement |
| 35. A. rise | B. raise | C. stimulate | D. promote |

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



When Mrs. Linh moved her family from their spacious rural house to a tiny rented room in Ha Noi, she hoped her children would be able to get the education she had never had.

Her family is among hundreds of thousands of people moving to Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City every year, part of what the World Bank says is one of the fastest rates of urbanisation in Asia.

But as economic growth accelerates, Viet Nam's cities are struggling to cope with the huge numbers of people abandoning the country life, while only the elderly and the young are left in the villages. Some 70 per cent of the 90-million population still lives on farming in rural areas, but many move to the cities to work in export-orientated manufacturing, often in industrial zones on the outskirts of big urban centres, construction and services. For many of these new arrivals, life is not easy. Viet Nam now has 30 million people living in cities, making it the sixth most urbanised country in East Asia.

Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City have been struggling to build enough infrastructure – roads, water supplies and drainage can hardly keep pace with the city's growth. Traffic congestion has become a major issue, while schools and hospitals are overloaded. In Ho Chi Minh City, some 85,000 new pupils enter the schooling system each year and, in some areas, up to half of these may be from other provinces. The new arrivals – mostly students and unskilled workers – bring benefits, but also put pressure on culture, education, traffic, and health care.

36. The reason why Mrs. Linh's family moved to Ha Noi was _____.

- A. to abandon the country house
- B. to get a decent job to support her children
- C. to further her children's education
- D. to take part in the process of urbanization

37. All of the following are the issues of urbanization EXCEPT that _____.

- A. most of them are not very qualified or experienced
- B. the migrants take away jobs from people in cities

- C. there are more pressure on infrastructure
 - D. there may not be enough labour force in the countryside
38. Most people moving to the city _____.
 A. earn a lot of money because they work hard
 B. try to build enough infrastructure to cope with congestion
 C. still live on farming in rural areas
 D. work in industrial zones, construction and services
39. In Viet Nam, urban population accounts for _____.
 A. about 30 per cent B. 90 million C. 70 per cent D. 85,000
40. Urbanization in Viet Nam has made _____.
 A. it the sixth most urbanised country in Southeast Asia
 B. infrastructure unable to keep up with the city's growth
 C. only negative effects in the nation and the cities
 D. the city overloaded with schools and hospitals

VIII)-Complete the conversation about urbanisation in Viet Nam, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. About 1 to 1.2 million people migrating to cities every year.
- B. In fact, the urbanisation process will benefit all sections of society if it's managed well.
- C. There should be more public means of transport to reduce private vehicles.
- D. The city authorities should pay more attention to green development or energy conservation.
- E. It has to ensure that cities are livable and they can also compete regionally and globally.
- F. Viet Nam has up to 400 urban areas that could be affected by sea-level rise.
- G. Viet Nam had the fastest urbanization rate in Southeast Asia, 3.4 percent in the past 30 years.

Phong: Good morning, Mr. Tan. I enjoy your lecture about urbanisation in Viet Nam very much. I think it's very important to our country's development.

Mr. Tan: You understood the main point of the lesson well, Phong. (41) _____

Phong: How can the process of urbanisation be managed well, sir?

Mr. Tan: (42) _____

Phong: It means we try to make Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City better than Bangkok and Singapore?

Mr. Tan: Something like that, Phong. (43) _____

Phong: Maybe rapid urbanization creates several difficulties.

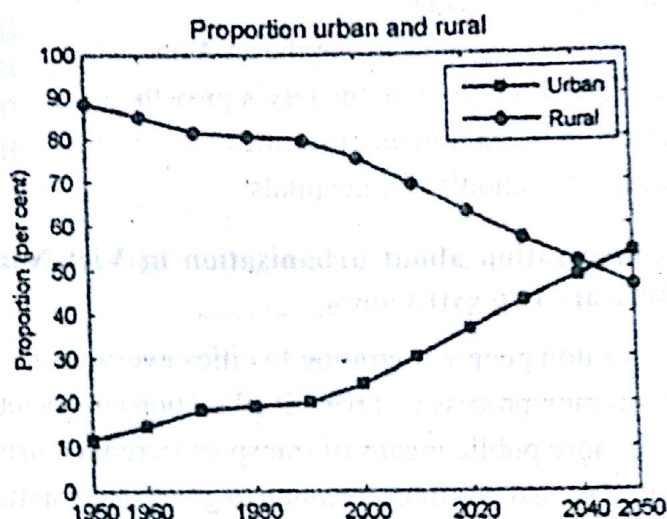
Mr. Tan: ...Traffic jams, urban transport with high costs and infrastructure systems, and so on. Currently only 10 percent of people in Hanoi use buses. (44) _____

Phong: And every day I see traffic jams with many bottlenecks in the city centre. It's very inconvenient.

Mr. Tan: (45) _____. How can we make our city become a green one, Phong?

Phong: I think we should plant more trees and control air pollution in big cities.

IX)-Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences about trends of urbanisation in Viet Nam. The first one has been done for you as the introduction.



The line graph illustrates the ratio between urban and rural population in Viet Nam over a one-hundred-year period from 1950 to 2050.

46. Overall/ ratio/ urban population/ go up continuously/ while/ rural population ratio/ experience/ steady fall.

47. In 1950/ about 90%/ population/ live/ rural areas/ compared/ over 10%/ urban dwellers/ same time.

48. next seven-decade period/ seen/ steady rise/ urban population/ and/ steady decrease/ rural population.

49. 2020/ 36%/ population live/ urban areas/ while/ 64%/ live/ rural areas.

50. 2043/ it/ expected that/ Viet Nam's urban population/ exceed/ rural population.

TEST 2 (UNIT 2)

I)-Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> lum | B. ind <u>u</u> strialisation | C. <u>r</u> ural | D. <u>fl</u> uctuate |
| 2. A. <u>pr</u> ovoking | B. <u>o</u> verload | C. <u>pr</u> opose | D. <u>pr</u> ogressive |
| 3. A. <u>h</u> ousing | B. <u>e</u> stablished | C. <u>ce</u> ntralise | D. <u>u</u> rbانىisation |

II)-Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 4. A. progressive | B. congestion | C. urbanised | D. creation |
| 5. A. populated | B. industrialise | C. environment | D. inhabitant |

III)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. What are the socio-economic impacts of relocation as the result of the process of urbanisation and _____ on individuals and their livelihoods in Viet Nam?
A. centralisation B. industrialisation C. restoration D. sanitation
7. _____ and poverty force people to engage in anti-social activities.
A. Employees B. Employment C. Unemployment D. Jobs
8. The first wave of urban _____ took place in more developed countries, especially in Europe and North America.
A. migration B. immigration C. emigration D. evacuation
9. The necessary infrastructure often cannot _____ fast enough to keep up with residents' needs.
A. exceed B. excel C. expand D. expect
10. Traffic congestion has become a major issue, while schools and hospitals are _____.
A. overbearing B. overdone C. overdeveloped D. overloaded
11. His face was lined and _____.
A. weathered B. weatherproof C. weather-beaten D. weather-beating
12. The government said that they didn't have enough funds to deal with _____ medical care.
A. low-cost B. high-cost C. cost-high D. cost-effective
13. His father left New York. The doctor suggested he _____ there.
A. not stayed B. won't stay C. not stay D. not go to stay
14. It is imperative that this letter _____ immediately.
A. were sent B. sent C. was sent D. be sent
15. The chairman requested that _____.
A. the members study the problem carefully
B. with more carefulness the problem could be studied
C. the problem was more carefully studied
D. the members studied more carefully the problem

IV)-Complete each gap in the sentences with one suitable compound adjective.

16. This is an entertaining yet _____ film.
17. While baseball and football are seasonal in Europe, bowling is a _____ sport.
18. Learning a language seems to be a _____ process.
19. If your face or skin is _____, it is rough with deep lines because you have spent a lot of time outside in bad weather.
20. The juicy grapes left a _____ taste in my mouth.

V)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

21. It's essential that every student _____ the exam before attending the course.
 A. pass B. passes C. would pass D. passed
22. Last time the doctor _____ that he _____.
 A. had suggested - should not smoke B. suggested - should not smoked
 C. suggested - did not smoke D. suggested - not smoke
23. It is important that _____.
 A. an exact record should be kept B. an exact record to be kept
 C. to keep an exact record D. keeping an exact record
24. The doctor recommended _____.
 A. that my father eat more fish and not drink wine
 B. my father that eating more fish and no drinking wine
 C. my father that to eat more fish and not to drink wine
 D. that my father eating more fish and no drinking wine
25. The chairman requested that _____.
 A. with more carefulness the problem could be studied
 B. the members study the problem more carefully
 C. the members studied more carefully the problem
 D. the problem was more carefulness studied

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

Rural-urban migration phenomenon is (26)_____ as a(n) (27)_____ in which labour from rural areas moves to urban areas (28)_____ the demand for cheap labour for industrial development. This phenomenon is traditionally viewed as necessity for (29)_____ development because cheap labour is (30)_____ from rural sector of low productivity to urban sector of high productivity. The driving force for rural-urban migration (31)_____ to economic incentives or "push" factors, in which people's decision to move to urban areas is rationally based on (32)_____ of higher real income from destinations (33)_____ it may take them a certain period of time to secure employment in the modern sector. In developing countries, the flow of internal migration which is (34)_____ rural-urban movement continues to accelerate in spite of positive marginal products of agriculture and higher unemployment (35)_____ in the urban areas.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 26. A. shown | B. explained | C. expressed | D. made |
| 27. A. process | B. result | C. achievement | D. change |
| 28. A. see | B. to see | C. meet | D. to meet |
| 29. A. economy | B. economical | C. economic | D. economics |
| 30. A. transformed | B. transferred | C. transmitted | D. transported |
| 31. A. mentions | B. responds | C. refers | D. explains |
| 32. A. expectation | B. hope | C. dream | D. anticipation |
| 33. A. because | B. so that | C. as | D. although |
| 34. A. most | B. mostly | C. plenty | D. usual |
| 35. A. rate | B. level | C. benefit | D. insurance |

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

A striking feature of Viet Nam's remarkable progress over the last few decades is the rapid pace of urbanisation. In 1986, there were fewer than 13 million urban residents. Today there are 30 million. Cities have become strong growth forces, with urban areas growing twice as fast as the national average rate, and contributing over half of the country's gross domestic product.

Viet Nam needs to reshape its urbanization process to create more efficient cities – cities that have sufficient population densities are well connected internally and regionally, and well managed. In addition, in line with Viet Nam's strong preference for social equity, cities will need to ensure inclusion of all residents, with no groups or area "left behind."

Meanwhile, rural residents increasingly lag behind their urban counterparts in income and access to services, leading many to migrate to cities. Migration presents challenges for urban management but also opportunities to enhance labor mobility. Fortunately, these trends can be reversed.

For example, four years ago, Alley 76 in Binh Thanh district, Ho Chi Minh City was only narrow enough for one motorbike to get through. Store owner Bui Thi Mai knows how a clean and efficient city can make or break a business. When it rained, the alley was often flooded with floating garbage and mosquitoes. Crime was increasing. Today, after undergoing major upgrading under an urban renewal project, the street is cleaner, safer and trucks carry goods to her door. Her family income has soared and her life has been completely changed.



36. Urbanisation in Viet Nam has _____.
A. mainly contributed to the country's GDP
B. promoted the country's economy twice as fast as before
C. made rural areas develop along with urban ones
D. made urban areas develop faster than the average
37. All of the following are necessary for efficient cities EXCEPT _____.
A. management decision
B. sufficient working population
C. internal and regional connections
D. good organisation
38. It can be inferred from the passage that along with urban migration _____.
A. cities offer sufficient employment opportunities for migrants
B. population of cities accounts for the majority of the country's
C. the city authorities face both advantages and disadvantages
D. people in rural areas do not suffer from poor infrastructure in the city
39. The responsibility of city authorities is _____.
A. to provide equal opportunities for every group of residents
B. to stop the migration from the rural areas
C. to contribute much more to the country's gross domestic product
D. to leave all difficulties behind in order to move forward

40. All of the following are benefits from the urban renewal project EXCEPT that ____.
- A. the streets and alleys will no longer be flooded
 - B. business and the living conditions have been improved
 - C. the neighbourhood has become cleaner and safer
 - D. people can have goods carried to their door

VIII)-Complete the conversation about the urbanisation of Ha Noi, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. Ha Noi has tried to keep its soul with many squares and small parks, the tree-lined avenues.
- B. More and more cars block the roads, green spaces become construction sites,...
- C. Many high buildings, new roads have been built in the city centre, and especially on the outskirts recently.
- D. Visitors will see the contrast between Ha Noi and other Southeast Asian cities.
- E. Will you be willing to join hands to keep Hanoi beauty in the eyes of anyone?
- F. It was founded under the name of "Thang Long" in 1010 as the seat of the Ly dynasty.
- G. I think the city authorities followed ambitious plans, and now they try to keep the balance between economic growth and heritage preservation.

Nick: Hi, Lan. I think Ha Noi has changed a lot over the last few years.

Lan: (41) _____

Nick: I think new buildings signal the growth of the capital economy in the Renovation period. Maybe rapid development threatens the balance between the traditional and the modern. It happened in my hometown.

Lan: You're right. (42) _____

Nick: ...and the city is filled with exhaust fumes.

Lan: (43) _____

Nick: So a long-term strategy is needed to do it.

Lan: (44) _____

Nick: I think urbanisation does not change the traditions of Hanoians: visiting the pagoda, sitting and drinking tea in small groups in front of the house or in one of the city's numerous small squares.

Lan: Awesome. You know a lot about our city. (45) _____

Nick: Sure, Lan. I enjoy living in one of the most beautiful urban sites in Southeast Asia.

IX)-Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences about population growth and urbanisation in the world.

46. Continuing population growth/ urbanisation/ expected/ add/ 2.5 billion people/ world's urban population/ by 2050/ with nearly 90%/ increase/ concentrated/ Asia and Africa.

47. Most megacities/ large cities/ located/ northern hemisphere.

48. India, China and Nigeria together/ expected/ account/ 37 per cent/ expected growth/ world's urban population/ between 2014/ 2050.

49. About one eighth/ world's population/ live/ 28 megacities/ more than 10 million inhabitants.

50. Tokyo/ expected/ remain/ world's largest city/ 2030/ 37 million inhabitants.

Unit 3:

THE GREEN MOVEMENT

A. PHONETICS

I)-Practise reading aloud the following sentences. Pay attention to any assimilation that may occur between the sounds in bold.

1. Can you suggest a direct **method** to study Great Britain?
2. I used to spend my pocket **money** on pot **plants**.
3. You can use that **red bag** to hold sweet **potatoes**.
4. We can put back the **light bulb** for you.
5. My pen **pal** often write on **brown paper**.
6. That **old man** is very interested in **earth science**.

II)-In each sentence, underline the ending and beginning sounds where assimilation can occur. Then practise reading aloud the sentences with assimilation.

1. We consider action plans from both sides.
2. Brown bears often attack human beings.
3. It is the fourth season that we hold a garden party.

4. He had a bad pain when having food poisoning.
5. The old man played light music very beautifully.
6. What is the unit price of a cotton picker?

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I)-Fill the appropriate heading in each blank.

Earth Day: 13 Things Teens Can Do to Go Green

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Black Out | B. Walk 'n Roll | C. Out to Lunch | D. Ditch the Dump |
| E. Water Wise | F. Class Act | G. Eat Local | H. Watered Down |
| I. Close the Loop | J. Wear Out | K. Lighten Up | L. Bag the Bags |
| M. Back to Your Roots | | | |

1. _____ : Use a reusable lunch bag and containers instead of paper and plastic.
2. _____ : Don't buy individually bottled water; refill bottles instead.
3. _____ : Recycle and reuse school supplies, paper, binders and backpacks.
4. _____ : Share, trade, sell and donate used clothing and accessories.
5. _____ : Minimize the use of plastic bags. Take your own bags with you when you go shopping. If you only have a few items, skip the bag altogether.
6. _____ : Don't leave the water running. Collect the extra water for your plants.
7. _____ : Replace your old incandescent light bulbs with (CFL) compact fluorescent light bulbs. Better yet, use natural light when possible.
8. _____ : Turn off lights and unplug appliances when not in use.
9. _____ : Buy produce and other products grown locally. Shop at farmers' markets.
10. _____ : Grow your own herbs, fruit and vegetables. You can't get any more local than that!
11. _____ : Compost organic materials like yard trimmings and food waste into rich soil.
12. _____ : Walk, ride your bike, and use public transportation to reduce your gas usage.
13. _____ : Recycle paper, plastic and glass, and buy goods made from recycled materials whenever possible.

II)-Fill in each blank in the sentences with the correct word from the box.

<i>combustion</i>	<i>conservation</i>	<i>depletion</i>	<i>promotion</i>	<i>geothermal</i>
<i>biomass</i>	<i>pathway</i>	<i>sustainability</i>	<i>habitat</i>	<i>dispose</i>

1. The continued _____ of our ozone layer may cause terrible destruction to our planet.
2. Since the _____ is made from plant life, it's a source of energy that can be recreated.
3. Iceland is actually a relatively warm and comfortable place to live, since it is heated by _____ activity.

4. The committee is developing _____ standards for products that use energy.
5. Poisonous gases are produced during fossil fuel _____.
6. The natural _____ of the panda bear is the bamboo forest.
7. Hard work will smooth your _____ to success.
8. The major environmental issue in Fiji is how to _____ of waste materials in a responsible manner.
9. Jacqueline just got a _____ at work, and that means she will get a good raise as well.
10. From the earliest times, the _____ of water has been one of the serious cares of the Arabs.

III)-Fill in each blank with the correct form of the words from the box.

<i>organic</i>	<i>conserve</i>	<i>dispose</i>	<i>destroy</i>	<i>promote</i>	<i>deplete</i>
----------------	-----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

1. The _____ policy saved the animals that were at risk.
2. The _____ of the world's fresh water supplies will reach a crisis over the next few years.
3. The ink cartridge for this computer printer is supposedly _____, but you can save money simply by refilling it.
4. He will never get a _____ in this company because he is simply too lazy.
5. With the _____ of the forests in Burundi, many wild animals have lost their natural habitat.
6. Our local grocery store is now selling _____ -grown fruit and vegetables.

IV)-Fill in each gap in the sentences with ONE suitable word.

1. When hiking in the wilderness, it is important to properly _____ of anything you can't pack out.
2. We buy _____ food at the farmers' market. It costs a little bit more, but we think it's better for our health.
3. Jane Goodall studied chimpanzees for many years in their native _____ in Africa.
4. _____ is the protection of things found in nature.
5. The doctor said the vitamin would _____ my calcium deficiency.
6. Nick left the house and strolled down the _____ to the garden.
7. If we continue to _____ our natural resources, our children will pay the price.
8. Do you know the oldest type of sustainable energy is the _____ that is derived from plant matter?

V)-Complete the following sentences, using *which* and the sentences given (A-F).

- A. This helps them get more contracts.
- B. This can help many people to make their houses greener.
- C. This helps them make positive public relations.
- D. This helps it go green more easily.
- E. This helps the power company supply electricity to remote areas.
- F. This can make customers prefer green products.

1. Our house generates more solar energy than it uses, _____
2. Many businesses go green at their workplace, _____
3. Several companies have focused on product packaging, advertisements and marketing materials, _____
4. Some businesses try to meet specific green standards, _____
5. The company needs more assistance from the government, _____
6. He has researched healthier interiors for houses and written a book on green designs, _____

VI)-Connect each pair of sentences with an appropriate conjunction in the box to make new sentences.

<i>neither... nor</i>	<i>while</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>so that</i>
<i>not only... but also</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>even though</i>	<i>but</i>

1. LED bulbs save even more energy and have longer lifespans. They are considerably more expensive and take years to get back our investment.

2. You make a building more energy efficient. You can save money and increase the value of the building.

3. By making the building more energy efficient, you save money. You also increase the value of the building.

4. We try to follow a green life on the earth. We can limit climate changes brought about by global warming.

5. Activities like deforestation and mining take place on a large scale. Our forests and wildlife are being destroyed at a very rapid rate.

6. It is important for each nation to seek sustainable development. We need to start adopting green practices in our daily lives.

7. My sister doesn't like cats. She doesn't like dogs either.

8. He was offered the job. His qualifications were poor.

C. READING

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

Green Living



In these times of growing urbanization, there are people who choose to escape from cities and live a simpler, cleaner life. We talked to Lillian Harper, from Canada. "We use solar panels and a wind turbine to heat the house and produce electricity. But we still have to save energy so we wash our clothes ourselves, without a washing machine, and we cook on a wood stove which also heats up the water in which we wash ourselves. To save wood, we and our neighbours cook for each other. It's great to think about others and not

just yourself. Our biggest challenge is entertainment. You can't stay up late watching TV because that uses a lot of energy. I didn't use to watch television a lot but my father missed football games at first and my mother can't watch fashion shows. My brothers and I can't play computer games or listen to their iPods all the time – we need new ideas to amuse ourselves. Surprisingly, we have found that life without electric gadgets is quite liberating. We read more, we talk to each other and we spend more time outside."

Task 1. Find a word in the passage that means:

1. a machine that receives its power from a wheel: _____

2. equipment for cooking food: _____

3. something that needs a lot of effort: _____

4. small tools or devices: _____

5. making you feel free: _____

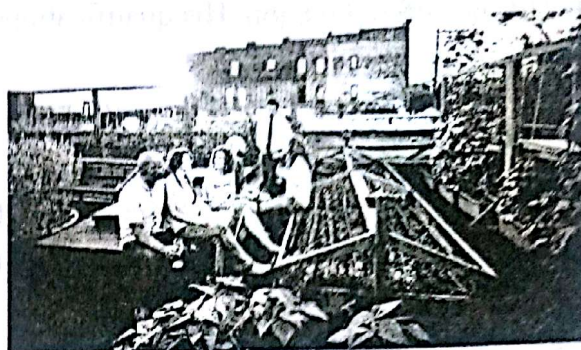
Task 2. Read the statements and decide whether they are true (T), or false (F), or not given (NG).

	T	F	NG
1. They use energy from alternative sources.	☐	☐	☐
2. Solar panels and the wind turbine don't supply sufficient energy.	☐	☐	☐
3. Lillian's family and the neighbours have meals together.	☐	☐	☐
4. They didn't have a washing machine.	☐	☐	☐
5. They take a bath with cold water to save wood.	☐	☐	☐
6. Entertainment becomes the biggest challenge they face.	☐	☐	☐
7. They have less communication due to lack of entertainment.	☐	☐	☐
8. They have more healthy activities.	☐	☐	☐

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

The Urban Gardener

Cities are home to skyscrapers and apartment buildings, and it's rare to find wide, open spaces within them. With limited space for parks and gardens, architects and city planners often find it challenging to incorporate greenery into neighbourhoods. One creative solution is to grow plants on unused areas like walls or rooftops. It's a popular idea, and now rooftop gardens and green walls have been spouting up in cities around the world.



There are many benefits to having green spaces to the urban landscape. Adding gardens to rooftops or walls can create a pleasant environment – what was once a grey cement wall can become a colourful, blooming garden. The CaxiaForum art gallery in Madrid, Spain, is a famous example – one of its walls is covered with 15,000 plants from over 250 different species. In other cities, green walls are being used more functionally, to cover up construction sites and empty buildings and to prominently decorate the lobbies of office buildings.

Using plants to cover walls and rooftops can also keep cities cooler in the summer. Buildings and roads absorb the sun's heat and hold it, causing a building or neighbourhood to stay warmer longer. Plants, on the other hand, provide an enormous amount of shade. There is evidence that growing a roof or wall garden can lower a building's energy costs. Many cities offer tax discounts to businesses with these features.

In New York City, public schools plant rooftop gardens that can reduce heating and cooling costs. In addition to saving the school money, teachers and parents love the gardens because of their educational value – it's a fun and healthy way for their kids to investigate the world around them. "For the children, it's exciting when you grow something edible," said Lauren Fontana, principal of a New York public school.

These green spaces are also used to grow food. In recent years, rooftop gardens have slowly been included in the "local food movement". This is based on the concept that locally grown food reduces pollution since it does not have to be transported far. Vegetables are being grown in rooftop gardens by schools, churches, neighbourhoods and even restaurants. Chef Rick Bayless serves "Rooftop Salsa" at his restaurant in Chicago, USA, using only ingredients grown in his rooftop garden.

Rooftop gardens and green walls may require a bit more effort to grow and maintain. However, hard work always brings rewards, and with green spaces, the rewards are plentiful.

1. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. gardens in Madrid, New York, and Chicago
- B. people growing plants on roofs and walls
- C. private gardens in the city's unused spaces
- D. how to grow your own food in the city

2. According to the passage, people _____ as cities have little space for gardens.

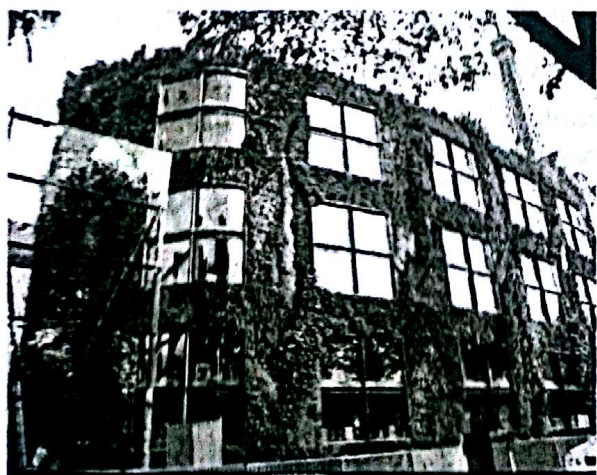
- A. grow plants in their apartments
- B. go to the countryside at the weekends
- C. paint their walls and roofs green
- D. grow trees and flowers on top of roofs

3. Why is the green wall in Madrid mentioned in the passage?
 - A. It is the most expensive green wall in the world.
 - B. It is located on the side of a government building.
 - C. It is a famous example of a green wall.
 - D. It was made to provide jobs for homeless people.
4. Which is NOT mentioned as a benefit of a rooftop garden?
 - A. It becomes a park that the community can use.
 - B. Having one might mean paying less taxes.
 - C. Children can use it to learn about the environment.
 - D. Growing plants on a roof keeps buildings cooler.
5. Because food can now be grown in cities, _____.
 - A. the food at expensive restaurants is cheaper
 - B. governments are making many rules about city gardens
 - C. farmers in the countryside are moving to the city
 - D. there's less pollution caused by transporting food
6. The word "it" in the fifth paragraph refers to _____.
 - A. a rooftop garden
 - B. the food in general
 - C. locally grown food
 - D. green space
7. Why did Chef Bayless name his dish "Rooftop Salsa"?
 - A. He got the idea while cooking on his rooftop.
 - B. He buys the salsa from other rooftop gardeners.
 - C. It is made from food grown in his rooftop garden.
 - D. The money earned from the dish is given to rooftop gardeners.
8. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
 - A. Rooftop gardens and green walls will take a long time to develop.
 - B. Rooftop gardens and green walls are worth the time and effort.
 - C. People with rooftop gardens will be able to grow and sell their own food.
 - D. People underestimate the effort needed to maintain rooftop gardens and green walls.

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

Cities Get Clean by Going Green

When people hear the word "city", they usually imagine concrete, neon signs, and lots of air pollution. Thanks to some clever and concerned architects, this image is starting to change.



The concept of green cities aims to bring some beauty from rural environments into urban areas. It is not only about looking better though. Green cities are also trying to improve the efficiency of cities and raise the standard of living for people who stay in them.

The term "green cities" refers to cities where builders take into account several environmental factors before that city is constructed or redesigned. For starters, green cities are designed to be more physically appealing than traditional cities from the past. In addition, the mobility of

citizens should be considered, so public transportation can be more convenient and travel time to work can be reduced. Energy sources should also be evaluated with the goal of minimizing air pollution.

When it comes to going green, the city of Barcelona is far ahead of its time. Since 1859, its designers have consciously tried to create sustainable urban designs. Then in 1992, the city received a well-deserved makeover before hosting the Olympic Games. In recent years, Barcelona has upgraded its transportation system. This has reduced air pollution as more and more workers are using public transportation instead of their own vehicles. Barcelona also boasts one of the best recycling programmes in the world. Visitors will find clear, colour-coded trash bins throughout the city where **they** can put all of their materials.

It is no secret in Portland, Oregon is one of the greenest cities in the US. Since 1903, it has been an example of what American cities can accomplish with careful planning. Instead of filling its area with office buildings, Portland has plenty of green space for activities. There are 119 kilometres of running, hiking, and bike trails that allow citizens to experience the great outdoors. The city also offers residents creative energy plans that give them the opportunity to pay a bit extra for clean energy sources. For about \$3 to \$9 extra each month, homeowners can choose solar or wind power and help the environment.

These are only a small sampling of the green cities around the world. As more people experience the pleasure of visiting green cities, it seems certain that the trend of urban areas going green will continue far into the future.

1. Which of the following is NOT a goal that a green city builder would have?
 - A. Making the city look natural
 - B. Keeping the air nice and green
 - C. Painting every building green
 - D. Helping citizens feel more comfortable
2. What is true about Barcelona?
 - A. It is the only green city in Europe.
 - B. It is one of the oldest green cities.
 - C. It has never been redesigned.
 - D. It doesn't allow visitors to drive cars.
3. All of the following are true about Barcelona EXCEPT that _____.
 - A. visitors can put all the trash in one colourful trash bin
 - B. more people have used public transportation
 - C. air pollution has been reduced
 - D. it is said by some to have one of the best recycling programmes in the world
4. What does the term "**mobility**" in the second paragraph mean?
 - A. How much money tourists spend
 - B. The opinions of people
 - C. How visitors move around
 - D. The feelings visitors have
5. The word "**they**" in the third paragraph refers to _____.
 - A. some dustbins in the city
 - B. those who run the city
 - C. people who collect dustbins
 - D. people who want to throw out trash
6. Green cities bring all of the following benefits EXCEPT _____.
 - A. to bring natural beauty into urban areas
 - B. to raise the efficiency of concrete buildings
 - C. to raise the living standards for urban citizens
 - D. to make green cities look much better than the old ones
7. When constructing or redesigning green cities, we try _____.
 - A. to use eco-friendly sources of energy

- B. to make energy sources more appealing
 - C. to make transportation more convenient
 - D. to reduce the cost of solutions to the problem of air pollution
8. Which of the following people would most enjoy living in Portland?
- A. Someone who likes to work in tall buildings
 - B. Someone who doesn't mind air pollution
 - C. Someone who want cheap energy solutions
 - D. Someone who enjoys exercising outside
9. Residents in Portland can _____.
- A. make their own creative energy plans
 - B. rely solely on solar or wind power for their homes
 - C. use clean energy sources with a small extra sum of money
 - D. make their city become the greenest city in the US
10. How does the author seem to feel about the future of green cities?
- A. Green cities are too expensive to build in most countries.
 - B. Few people have interest in living in a green city.
 - C. The best green cities in the world are in North America.
 - D. We should continue to see more green cities being built each year.

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

Learning to Love Locally Grown Foods

Cooking shows on TV are usually all about exotic foods. Thanks to globalization, people everywhere are introducing their taste buds to dishes from every corner of the world. At the same time, other people are discovering that food from their area is the best kept secret. In the past few years, this movement of purchasing local produce keeps picking up steam because it offers a lot of benefits.

For starters, local food is often tastier because it is fresher. Goods that are imported from abroad must be flown or shipped in from far away, so they naturally lose some of their freshness during the journey. A simple way to test **this** is to sample a banana from overseas versus one that was grown locally and compare the tastes. Imported goods must also be washed and packaged in plastic or other containers so they can survive the journey. These materials may cause the nutritional value of these goods to decline during the shipping process. Food safety is another reason why people are choosing local produce. Today's laws regarding foods vary from country to country. This causes confusion and makes it difficult to detect if any harmful pesticides were used. When you know the local farmer who grows your food and the fields that are used to produce it, the chances of it being contaminated are greatly reduced.

Buying local foods can also have **beneficial** impact on the environment. By supporting local growers, consumers can maintain green space and farmland in their communities. Buying locally also helps to build the local community. If farmers can sell directly to consumers instead of a middleman, they will earn more money for their families. Additional profits also enable farmers to better care for their soil and keep quality standards high. In the end, it is a win-win situation for both parties.

If you are interested in incorporating more local foods into your diet, you can start by attending a farmers' market in your area. This is an open market where farmers sell fruits,

Mr. Tan: Open windows and doors when the weather permits. (7) _____

Mai: I think we should also go green when going shopping.

Mr. Tan: Sure. (8) _____

Mai: Thank you, Mr. Tan. I'll do all of them in order to go green at home.

II)-Complete the conversation about going green at home and at school, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. I think libraries should offer to loan CDs or DVDs to learn English and other subjects.
- B. Not only are people reducing the number of chemicals inside their home, they are looking to find solutions for natural body care.
- C. Making natural cleaner with just vinegar and baking soda is going to blow our mind.
- D. If you're trying to save money on your energy bills, getting rid of the dryer can be a quick solution.
- E. Just boil the amount of water you need for one cup of tea, rather than half a kettle full.
- F. Rather than spend at the store, we can use what is left in our neighbourhood to reuse and make things.
- G. Although they are a bit more expensive, we can save up to ten times their price over their lifetime.

Nick: Our group is going to present green activities at home and at school. We have to jot down the details.

Phong: We just start with traveling. We should cycle or walk instead of using motorbike and get some exercise.

Nick: It takes us some money to go to the gym, but cycling to school costs nothing.

Phong: We can start a walking group so that we won't be late for school. Anyway, we can save money with each cup of coffee or tea. (1) _____

Nick: In the kitchen, we should also use a lid on saucepans and save energy and money with every meal.

Phong: And we can cut the cost of cleaning. (2) _____

Nick: We should borrow textbooks from the libraries because we only use them for one year.

Phong: (3) _____

Nick: I agree with you. It can save us money too. How about conserving energy?

Phong: We should switch to energy-saving light bulbs. (4) _____

Nick: Besides the lights, if we remove the dust that builds up under the fridge, this simple action of cleaning can improve efficiency by 15-20%.

Phong: Good idea. (5) _____
_____.

We can hang clothes to dry outside or inside the home..

E. WRITING

I)-The following text is about the advantages and disadvantages of green buildings. Put the missing sentences in the appropriate gaps. There is one extra.

- A. The construction costs are the same as a standard building and sometimes they cost a little bit more as they require special materials to be built.
- B. Since these buildings depend on the sun for energy, they need to be located in position that will have the best sun exposure.
- C. These buildings run on heat to generate power, so they are not designed for hot areas.
- D. So shipping these materials can then cost a lot than a standard building.
- E. Many countries are now adopting the green building concepts and other countries are on their way to join the flock too.
- F. These buildings save energy more than those built out of bricks.

Green Buildings: Advantages and Disadvantages

Green buildings are the one which are good for the environment in addition to being a resource efficient throughout their life cycle. (1) _____
_____.

But why countries all over the world are interested in these kinds of buildings? (2) _____
_____.

_____ However, a regular building cost won't stop after its construction since money will always be spent on maintenance, renovation, operation or even demolition.

Green buildings don't know the meaning of "wasted", they recycle rain water and grey water and use them for toilet flushing for instance. (3) _____
_____.

They only depend on all renewable energy resources such solar power, hydro-power and wind power which are used for heat and electricity and help improve the indoor air quality.

But as we all know nothing all sweet and perfect. Green buildings have their disadvantages too. (4) _____
_____.

The materials to build such buildings can be hard to find especially in urban areas where preserving the environment is not the people's first option. (5) _____
_____.

II)-The following text is about the disadvantages of going green. Put the missing sentences in the appropriate gaps. There are two extra ones.

- A. Going green can also potentially have a negative effect on the environment.
- B. For example, you may choose to make your own cleaning products, which takes more time than simply purchasing them from a store.
- C. There are certain factors associated with going green that can potentially be a drawback for those who adopt this type of lifestyle.
- D. For instance, the use of solar panels can potentially save you money on your energy bills, but they can cost thousands of dollars to install.
- E. While green living is often regarded as having numerous benefits for the Earth and its inhabitants, there are also certain disadvantages to going green.
- F. One of these alternative fuels, known as E85, actually releases more ozone into the atmosphere than traditional fuel.
- G. Replacing regular light bulbs with compact fluorescent light bulbs typically takes about four months for them to pay back the difference in their cost.

What Are the Disadvantages of Going Green?

(1) _____

Cost

Much of the technology associated with green living provides benefits to the environment but often at a much higher cost than their traditional counterparts. (2) _____

Eating organic food is another popular way to go green, but unless you choose to grow your own food, you should expect to pay significantly more for food grown organically rather than through conventional growing methods.

Time

Time is an issue with green living in two separate ways. The first is that adopting a green lifestyle can often be time-consuming for those who are fully committed to green living. (3) _____

Besides, menu planning and shopping for organic or green foods can also be time-consuming, especially if you live in an area that lacks the proper resources, such as a farmer's market or natural foods store.

Environmental Impact

(4) _____

For instance, while alternative fuels are intended to reduce the toxic emissions caused by the burning of traditional gasoline, they may have unintentionally caused the opposite effect.
(5) _____

III)-Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences.

Better Quality of Life

1. Living a green life/ actually/ offer/ us/ better quality/ life/ earth.

2. Two important principles/ going green/ conservation/ reduction/ consumption and waste.

3. We/ make effort/ reduce/ negative impact/ environment.

4. With a greener planet/ we/ enjoy/ biodiversity/ plants/ animals.

5. Green technologies/ offer/ us/ eco-friendly products/ services/ so that/ we/ follow/ green lifestyle.

TEST 1 (UNIT 3)

I)-Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>re</u> newable | B. de <u>p</u> lete | C. re <u>p</u> lenish | D. p <u>re</u> servation |
| 2. A. m <u>i</u> ld | B. m <u>i</u> ldew | C. m <u>i</u> le | D. p <u>i</u> le |
| 3. A. di <u>s</u> pose | B. s <u>o</u> ot | C. li <u>f</u> estyle | D. co <u>n</u> serve |

II)-Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 4. A. ha <u>b</u> itat | B. p <u>r</u> omotion | C. br <u>o</u> nc ^h itis | D. re <u>p</u> lenish |
| 5. A. be <u>n</u> efit | B. o <u>r</u> ganic | C. ge <u>n</u> erate | D. bi <u>m</u> ass |

III)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. Water _____ is essential during the summer months.
A. depletion B. conservation C. purification D. pathway
7. An example of _____ is plant material that produces electricity with steam.
A. biomass B. fossil fuel C. energy D. power

8. There was no food in the refrigerator, so she had to visit the grocery store to _____ their supply.
A. replace B. make full C. fulfill D. replenish
9. Many native plants have been seriously _____ by the introduction of exotic plants which are taking over.
A. depleted B. caused C. disposed D. spoilt
10. Too many products come in _____ packaging, and it's so wasteful!
A. disposed B. disposing C. disposable D. disposal
11. China, India, Nepal, Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, and other nations of Asia and the Pacific are making substantial commitments to _____ their natural resources.
A. conserve B. conserving C. conservation D. to be conserved
12. Plant shade trees to reduce summer heat _____ reduce watering needs in summer months.
A. and B. but C. so D. or
13. We should reuse old items _____ we throw them out.
A. when B. until C. before D. after
14. Employees are supplied with reusable coffee cups _____ they will use fewer disposable cups.
A. although B. but C. when D. so that
15. Cutting back on red meat consumption can reduce your intake of fat, sodium and sugar, _____ can cause obesity, heart disease, and cancer.
A. that B. which C. what D. it

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

<i>function</i>	<i>emissions</i>	<i>power</i>	<i>vehicle</i>
<i>environment</i>	<i>batteries</i>	<i>concept</i>	<i>greenhouse</i>

What is an Electric Car?

The electric car is a relatively new (16)_____ in the world of the automotive industry. Although some companies have based their entire model of cars using electricity, some also offer hybrid vehicles that work on both electricity and gas. An electric car such as Nissan Leaf, Ford Focus Electric or Tesla Model S is a great way for you not only to save money, but also help contribute to a healthy and stable (17)_____.

Cars produce a lot of carbon (18)_____ that cause pollution and (19)_____ gases. By buying an electric car, you can also receive government subsidies for being environmentally conscious. Although you may end up paying more for your (20)_____, the positives greatly outweigh the negatives.

V)-Complete the following sentences, using **which** and the sentences given (A-E).

- A. This can reduce their water usage and save money.
B. This reduces the amount of energy needed to produce replacement products.
C. This helps us benefit from the lower energy costs and longer lifespans of LED bulbs.
D. This helps them make green changes much faster than large corporations.
E. This helps protect the environment.

21. Small businesses don't have so many offices, plants or stores, _____
22. We have replaced light bulbs from incandescent to LED bulbs, _____
23. Many families have added low-flow toilets and reduced garden watering, _____
24. We should use less electricity and water and reduce the trash that goes into landfills, _____
25. We should recycle paper and use longer-lasting products, _____

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

Simple ways you can help to make a difference

During high school, it's easy to become stressed in balancing a number of (26)_____. But between all the stress and pressure of keeping up with your various activities, it's important to contribute to the community, and make (27)_____ to protect the environment. So here are a few tips on ways you and other teens can "go green."

One of the easiest ways teens can go green is simply to turn off the lights. Open up the curtains and (28)_____ the natural sunlight brighten up the room, or turn off the lights and fans when you leave a room that no one else is in. Studies have indicated that (29)_____ electricity helps to reduce global warming.

Another way to go green is to use your bike, or walk. Using your bike or walking reduces carbon (30)_____, and it is a great way to exercise. Therefore, by riding a bike or walking, not only are you helping the environment, you are (31)_____ contributing to your own health.

You could also try (32)_____ a reusable water bottle. Buying a reusable bottle is a smart investment because not only plastic water bottles often go un-recycled, but buying a reusable water bottle can actually save you money over buying plastic bottles over and over again as well.

Another great idea is to (33)_____ your computer and all other electronics before you go to bed, or after you are done using them. Although you may no longer be using your computer, it stills uses electricity in small amounts that add up.

Finally, you can go green by turning off the faucet. Many people leave the faucet (34)_____ while they brush their teeth, but this is just wasting water. Turning the faucet off (35)_____ you brush your teeth can save the world a lot of water.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 26. A. forces | B. prohibitions | C. regulations | D. obligations |
| 27. A. achievements | B. efforts | C. contributions | D. dedications |
| 28. A. let | B. allow | C. help | D. try |
| 29. A. keeping | B. cutting | C. producing | D. conserving |
| 30. A. emissions | B. cycles | C. releases | D. storage |
| 31. A. completely | B. positively | C. hopefully | D. reluctantly |
| 32. A. to buy | B. buying | C. being bought | D. to be bought |
| 33. A. discharge | B. uncover | C. remove | D. unplug |
| 34. A. to run | B. to be run | C. having run | D. running |
| 35. A. before | B. after | C. while | D. until |

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

Make Home A Little Nicer

Some people think that if they don't have a yard, they can't keep a garden. Fortunately, that's not true. For people who live in apartment buildings, there is another option: rooftop gardens.

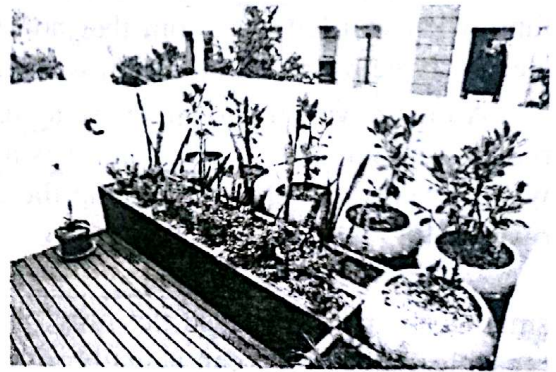
A rooftop garden is just a garden that you keep on your roof. Rooftop gardens are very popular in cities. Most building roofs go to waste – people don't use that space for anything. Putting a garden on your roof is a nice way to turn an empty space into something that is pretty and relaxing.

Rooftop gardens are not a new idea. About 2,600 years ago, people in Ancient Mesopotamia planted rooftop gardens. There were similar gardens in Ancient Rome and Ancient Egypt. These gardens had a very important purpose. Many ancient cities had walls. If an enemy army attacked the city, the people hid behind the walls. The enemy army usually tried to destroy the city's food, so the people in the city kept their gardens on top of their walls. That way, they could continue to grow food.

Today's rooftop gardens don't keep us alive, but they still have nice benefits. Plants absorb heat, so if there are a lot of them on a rooftop, they make the whole building cooler. As a result, people in the building use the air conditioning less, which means they use less electricity. One study said that if every roof in Tokyo had a garden, the city would save more than a million dollars a day on electricity.

Rooftop gardening is harder than regular gardening. Here are a few tips. First of all, be safe. Build a fence around your garden. You don't want the wind to blow plants off your roof. Also, remember that rooftop gardens get more sun. If you have a plant that shouldn't get too much sun, remember to put it in the shade sometimes.

There are many other things that you need to know before you start a rooftop garden. Do some research and then give a try. You'll make your little part of the city much nicer.



36. Why did people in ancient cities have rooftop gardens?

A. They needed them to survive.

B. They made the cities prettier.

C. They helped people save money.

D. They made the cities cooler.

37. What can rooftop gardens do for a building?

A. They can make the building warmer.

B. They can make rent in the building cheaper.

C. They can make the building cooler.

D. They can make the building safer.

38. Why should you build a fence around a rooftop garden?

A. A fence will stop the plants from blowing off.

B. A fence will help you save money.

C. A fence will make the plants grow faster.

D. A fence will keep the plants cooler.

39. What does the word “they” in line 1 of the fourth paragraph refer to?

- A. Plants B. People C. Buildings D. Rooftop gardens

40. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true?

- A. You should do research before you start a rooftop garden.
B. Rooftop gardening is easier than regular gardening.
C. Rooftop gardening is more difficult than regular gardening.
D. Rooftop gardens get more sun.

VIII)-Complete the conversation about going green by applying 3R, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. Besides that, we should buy products made from the recycled material whenever possible.
B. First, we should have recycling bins for each type of recycled product, and then make a recycling list.
C. We should switch from disposable to reusable products: food and beverage containers, cups, plates, towels, shopping bags, and so on.
D. It's easy to recycle rechargeable batteries and cell phones.
E. In the kitchen, switch from plastic bags to reusable ceramic, glass or metal containers.
F. We can also share things like books, magazines, movies, games, and newspapers between friends and neighbors.
G. If you are traveling and no recycle bins are available, pack your recyclables home with you whenever possible.

Kevin: How do we go green? I think we should promote awareness of our belief 3R “Reduce-Reuse-Recycle”. Do you think so?

Mai: That's right. First, “reduce” plays an important role in 3R. Whenever possible, make your own products to cut down on waste and control the materials used.

Kevin: If you only need something temporarily, ask if a friend or neighbor would loan it to you.

Mai: Good idea. (41)_____. So we can reduce many things.

Kevin: We've bought a lot of things and it's time to reuse them a few times.

Mai: Sure. (42)_____

Kevin: We should buy products that will last and take care of them. How about reusing in the kitchen?

Mai: (43)_____

Kevin: What about recycling, Mai?

Mai: (44)_____

Kevin: It consists of glass, paper products, aluminum, cardboard, and so on.

Mai: That's right. (45)_____

IX)-Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences.

Benefits of Going Green

46. When/ we/ conserve/ energy/ resources/ we/ help/ reduce/ amount/ money/ spent/ energy/ resources.

47. By sending unwanted items/ recycling/ buying recycled products/ we/ conserve energy/ reduce raw materials.

48. Valuable land/ landfills/ now be used/ other purposes.

49. A green life/ lead/ fresher atmosphere/ cleaner environment/ better health.

50. By keeping our environment cleaner/ we/ actually building/ healthier environment/ ourselves/ and/ future generations.

TEST 2 (UNIT 3)

I)-Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. biomass | B. mould | C. <u>pr</u> oblem | D. <u>dis</u> pose |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> sthma | B. <u>h</u> abitat | C. biomass | D. <u>s</u> afer |
| 3. A. <u>comb</u> ustion | B. <u>cons</u> ervation | C. <u>pur</u> ification | D. <u>poll</u> ution |

II)-Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 4. A. sustainable | B. geothermal | C. replenishment | D. organically |
| 5. A. respiratory | B. initiative | C. eco-friendly | D. renewable |

III)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. It is stated that we are now in the first stages of a battle for the _____ of life on the Earth.
A. purification B. sustainability C. conservation D. responsibility
7. In Mexico and Central America, more than 65% of the natural _____ of the jaguar has been destroyed, mainly due to farming and deforestation.
A. area B. habitat C. ground D. soil
8. Nuclear power plants produce a lot of dangerous waste that they continually need to _____.
A. dispose B. dispose of C. replace D. get rid

9. You should _____ your car with petrol before starting on a journey.
A. deal B. supply C. replenish D. offer
10. The continued _____ of our ozone may cause terrible destruction to our planet.
A. redundancy B. removal C. change D. depletion
11. These eggs come from free-range chickens _____ eat only organic grains.
A. which B. what C. who D. they
12. We should set our printer's default _____ it prints on both sides of the page.
A. but B. or C. so D. therefore
13. Your computer may go to sleep, _____ it's still consuming energy.
A. but B. although C. so D. when
14. We use compact florescent light bulbs, _____ last 10 times longer than incandescent bulbs.
A. what B. that C. which D. they
15. We should keep our freezer full _____ it runs more efficiently than an empty one.
A. why B. and C. so D. because

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

<i>issues</i>	<i>change</i>	<i>emissions</i>	<i>meal</i>
<i>greenhouse</i>	<i>power</i>	<i>awareness</i>	<i>warming</i>

Low-Carbon Meal Scheme

The blue footprint symbol is used to show low-carbon meals. Our campaign is part of the University's Low-Carbon Meals Scheme, which aims to create a wider (16) _____ of the carbon impact of producing and serving food. It encourages people to choose more carbon-friendly meals.

In the UK, a fifth of people's annual carbon footprint comes from the food they eat. If we are to reduce global carbon (17) _____, we need to understand the carbon impact of our food choices. The Catering Department labels food so that it is easier to choose the (18) _____ with the lowest carbon footprint.

A low-carbon meal is a meal whose ingredients produce lower (19) _____ gas emissions from farming, processing, transport and storage. The foods with the lowest carbon footprints are local seasonal vegetables, cereals and fruit.

Food flown from across the world, or grown in heated greenhouses, produces considerably more carbon emissions. Animal products are generally higher in emissions, and the worst of all these are beef, lamb and hard cheese. In addition, frozen meals produce high emissions due to the (20) _____ used to maintain them at low temperatures.

V)-Connect each pair of sentences with an appropriate conjunction in the box to make new sentences.

<i>but</i>	<i>because</i>	<i>although</i>	<i>so that</i>	<i>while</i>
------------	----------------	-----------------	----------------	--------------

21. It was raining heavily. He went out without a raincoat.

22. The price of fruit has increased recently. The price of vegetables has gone down.

23. I'm learning English. I want to get a better job.

24. He looks thin. Actually, he is very healthy.

25. You will spend at least one year working abroad. You can find out how things operate overseas.

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

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch

The oceans of the world are precious because of (26)_____ they do for all life on the Earth. They help regulate the temperature of the planet, and they are home to a myriad of sea creatures – many of which we depend on (27)_____ sources of food. However, due to our consumption and improper disposal of plastic items, human beings have created a swirling (28)_____ of garbage. The one located in the Pacific is now known as the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, and it is not a pretty (29)_____.

We all use little pieces of plastic on a daily (30)_____, and most of the time we don't even notice that we are doing it. Any time you walk into a(n) (31)_____ store and buy a bottled or canned drink, the clerk will offer you a straw to drink with it. We happily sip drinks out of plastic bottles with our plastic straws, and then (32)_____ of the container and the straw when we are finished.

In an ideal world, all of the plastic would be recycled and there would be zero waste. This is not the case, however, and a huge amount of the plastic ends up making its (33)_____ to our oceans due to carelessness. (34)_____ the plastic is part of rain runoff coming from a landfill or just a thoughtless discard of a piece of plastic onto the ground, if it ends up in the Pacific Ocean, it will eventually become part of the disgusting patch of garbage.

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch may be impossible to (35)_____, but it is doing a lot of harm to sea life. If anything, we can do our best to avoid over-using plastic.

26. A. which

B. that

C. how

D. what

27. A. as

B. like

C. for

D. with

28. A. dirt

B. untidiness

C. mess

D. problem

29. A. sight

B. view

C. landscape

D. scene

30. A. fact

B. method

C. basic

D. basis

31. A. convenient

B. convenience

C. business

D. open

32. A. throw

B. approve

C. dispose

D. discharge

33. A. route

B. direction

C. way

D. road

34. A. either

B. whether

C. neither

D. if

35. A. clean

B. clear

C. clean up

D. clear away

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

Clean, Convenient, and Cheap

Big cities like New York and London have a lot of great things. They have museums, parks, shopping centres, and a huge variety of restaurants. However, there are a lot of annoying things in big cities. The most common problems are air pollution and noise.

Traffic is the main cause of air pollution and noise. For example, drivers in New York are famous for honking their horns and shouting. That noise drives many visitors crazy – it even drives a lot of the locals crazy, too. Other big cities have similar problems with their traffic.

City governments have a lot of pressure to solve these problems. The most common solution is public transportation. Public transportation is a form of travel provided by the government. For example, New York's biggest form of public transportation is the subway.

Public transportation helps reduce these problems, but it is not enough. Another solution is bicycle sharing. This is a system that provides cheap bicycles. In cities that have bicycle sharing programmes, there are spots that have parked public bikes. People borrow the bikes and use them. They can drop off the bike at the same spot where they borrowed it, or they can drop it off at another spot.



Bicycle sharing programmes are different in each city. In some cities, the bikes are completely free. They are not even locked. In other cities, you have to pay a small deposit. You get the deposit back when you return the bike. In still other cities, you need to have a membership with the bicycle sharing programme. Once you have a membership with the bicycle sharing programme, you can use a bike at any time you want.

Bicycle sharing is hugely popular all over the world. People love this system because it is cheap, clean, and easy to use. There are bicycle sharing systems in dozens of countries and hundreds of cities. In total, there are more than 530 bicycle sharing systems around the world, and that number is going up all the time.

36. Which statement is true according to the passage?

A. You must drop off the bike only in the spot where you borrowed it.

B. In some cities, people can borrow bikes for free.

C. Bicycle sharing programmes are the same in every city.

D. The bikes in bicycle sharing programmes are usually very expensive.

37. What does the passage say about bicycle sharing?

A. It's clean, but it's not convenient.

B. It's getting less popular.

C. It's getting more popular.

D. It's only popular in New York.

38. All of the following are the advantages of bicycle sharing EXCEPT that _____.

A. it does not pollute the air at all

B. it's a cheap means of transport

C. it is also convenient

D. it can be found in any city

39. What does the last sentence of the fifth paragraph mean?

A. If you don't have a membership, you can still use a bike.

B. After you have a membership, you can use a bike at any time.

C. If you have a membership, you can use a bike but only during the day.

D. It is very hard to get a membership.

40. Who would probably most be interested in bicycle sharing?

- A. A student who stays on a campus and enjoys exercise
- B. A person who often travels short distances and enjoys exercise
- C. A postman who delivers mail and parcels in the countryside
- D. A sportsman who is going to take part in a cycling race

VIII)-Complete the conversation about conserving water, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. It is estimated that 15% of household water is wasted by leaks.
- B. If you have house plants, whenever possible water them with leftover or unused water from drinking, cooking, and showering.
- C. First, we should buy water saving products where needed.
- D. Replace existing shower heads with the lowest flow product you can find.
- E. One of the best ways to avoid wasting water is to switch to low flow toilets.
- F. You should get your family involved by asking for specific changes in everyone's habits.
- G. Steam rather than boil your vegetables to save a quart or more of water.

Mi: This month's water bill of my home is rather high.

Maria: Have you followed any ways to conserve water?

Mi: Oh, no. My family only conserves electricity. How can we conserve water, Maria?

Maria: (41) _____ . Because the appliances help us to save a lot of water.

Mi: I see. And I think we should raise awareness of reducing water consumption.

Maria: I absolutely agree with you. (42) _____

For example, you place signs near water outlets reminding family members to reduce consumption.

Mi: We take shorter showers, turning the faucet off when not needed, only watering outdoor plants in the morning or evening.

Maria: Do you have any leaks? (43) _____

You should fix them immediately.

Mi: My father often checks leaks around the house. Anything else?

Maria: Yeah. (44) _____

And you should always run full loads of laundry.

Mi: Sure. Toilets and the washing machine consume so much water. If we cut waste on them, we'll save a lot of water. How can we do with leftover water?

Maria: (45) _____

IX)-Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Solar Energy

There are many advantages to solar energy.

1. It/ reduce/ use/ fossil fuels/ such as/ oil/ coal.

2. This/ mean/ lower power costs/ fewer emissions/ because/ solar energy/ non-polluting energy.

3. Since/ sunlight/ infinite/ free/ a home/ supply itself/ solar power.

However, there are also some disadvantages of using solar power.

4. The sun/ not/ available/ all of the time/ so/ solar panels/ only generate power/ when/ sun/ shine/ them.

5. The batteries/ required/ capture/ store/ solar energy/ expensive/ large/ and improper/ disposed of.

TEST YOURSELF 1

I)-Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>soot</u> | B. <u>mood</u> | C. <u>school</u> | D. <u>moon</u> |
| 2. A. <u>clutter</u> | B. <u>slum</u> | C. <u>bulb</u> | D. <u>urban</u> |
| 3. A. <u>mindset</u> | B. <u>handsome</u> | C. <u>medium</u> | D. <u>industrial</u> |

II)-Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 4. A. down-market | B. organic | C. replenish | D. dedicate |
| 5. A. perseverance | B. preservation | C. environment | D. eco-friendly |

III)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. By 1906, Phan Chu Trinh's _____ goal was modernization and economic development.
A. elementary B. comparative C. primary D. relative
7. We admire her _____ to the cause of humanity.
A. achievement B. dedication C. awareness D. concentration

8. This is a(n) _____ business, so we can't afford holidays.
A. all-round B. year-round C. all-year D. yearly
9. There will be a sharp _____ in the urban population of Africa and Asia between now and 2050.
A. rise B. raise C. promotion D. development
10. In less developed countries, _____ slums form both on the edges and within the largest cities.
A. heavily populous B. densely populated C. thinly populated D. most populous
11. This building is the architect's crowning _____.
A. story B. goal C. event D. achievement
12. There was a knock on the door while we _____ the game show on TV.
A. were enjoying B. enjoyed C. had enjoyed D. had been enjoying
13. Nguyen Hue made _____ surprise attack against _____ Chinese during Tet, _____ Vietnamese and Chinese Lunar New Year holiday.
A. a - Ø - Ø B. the - Ø - Ø C. a - the - the D. a - the - Ø
14. Barbara is motivated to study _____ she knows that a good education can improve her life.
A. therefore B. because of C. because D. so
15. It was essential that we _____ the lease before the end of the month.
A. sign B. signed C. had signed D. were signing

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

<i>qualities</i>	<i>administrator</i>	<i>hero</i>	<i>founder</i>
<i>followers</i>	<i>childhood</i>	<i>relations</i>	<i>relationships</i>

Dinh Bo Linh, The Buffalo Boy Who Became King

Dinh Bo Linh, the (16)_____ of the Dinh dynasty, is one of the greatest kings of Vietnamese history. Legend has it that in his (17)_____, while tending the water buffaloes, he used blossoming reeds as pennants in mock battles combats organized among the village children. On holidays, Bo Linh often led his (18)_____ against the youth of neighboring villages and always won the game.

He later defeated the twelve feudal lords within a year and was proclaimed as the "King of Ten Thousand Victories". Dinh Tien Hoang sought peaceful (19)_____ with China. He was also known as a courageous warrior and an able (20)_____ and diplomat.

V)-Combine each pair of sentences with the conjunction in brackets.

21. I bought this grammar book. I wanted to go over all the things we have studied this year.
(so that)

22. The teacher explained very clearly. Few students had questions after the lessons.
(so...that)

23. The homework was difficult. We tried our best to complete it. (although)

24. Did you apologize to Mary? You spilt some coffee on her dress. (whose)

25. I can't ride my bicycle. There isn't any air in one of the tires. (because)

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

The Emergence Of Megacities

The urban shift over time has led to the emergence of the megacity – a city with a population of 10 million or more. New York City and Tokyo were the first (26)_____ megacities, both (27)_____ an urban population of over 10 million by the 1950s. But today they are (28)_____ alone in their size. In 2014, there were 28 megacities across the planet – from Sao Paulo, Brazil to Lagos, Nigeria and London, England to Shanghai, China – and all major global regions except Oceania are (29)_____ with megacities.

Most of the megacities in recent years are located in Asia and Africa. In fact, it is where seven of the eight newest megacities can be found and where 10 of the 12 (30)_____ megacities in 2030 will be located. From 2010 to 2015, Kinshasa's population grew (31)_____ over 23 percent, and today over half of the 11.6 million residents are under 22 years old. A (32)_____ of factors has led to this growth including migration from rural areas, high fertility rates, and widening of the city's boundaries. The population is (33)_____ almost all support structures in the city (34)_____ the threat of food shortages, traffic (35)_____, and insufficient education facilities have become an obvious reality.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 26. A. knew | B. known | C. familiar | D. acquainted |
| 27. A. touching | B. coming | C. getting | D. reaching |
| 28. A. far from | B. far from it | C. from far and wide | D. so far |
| 29. A. indicated | B. marked | C. shown | D. described |
| 30. A. projected | B. aimed | C. potential | D. arranged |
| 31. A. with | B. to | C. about | D. by |
| 32. A. set | B. combination | C. mixture | D. arrangement |
| 33. A. outrunning | B. outgrowing | C. outnumbering | D. outplaying |
| 34. A. that | B. which | C. what | D. where |
| 35. A. concentration | B. combination | C. congestion | D. control |

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

A Tale of Two Cities: Seoul and Dhaka



Seoul

The city of Seoul, with a population of 10.3 million in 1998, forms part of South Korea's capital region. As the capital city, Seoul has been at the center of South Korea's remarkable economic transformation over the last four decades.

In the 1960s, much of South Korea's industrial growth was focused on greater Seoul, which by 1970 had 52 percent of the country's industrial workers. The major contributor to this growth was rural-urban migration, which accounted for 50 percent of the country's urban increase in the 1960s. This very rapid growth of Seoul's population placed pressure on the city's infrastructure, leading to marked growth in new settlements, increasing traffic congestion, and growing air pollution. This led the government to adopt a national decentralization strategy in the 1970s that attempted to divert industry to other areas of the country. New industrial complexes were established in the southeast part of the country. In the 1980s, continuing efforts were made to decentralize economic activity.

Dhaka's population of 6.5 million is crowded into 360 square kilometers, creating one of the highest urban densities in the world. Unlike South Korea, Bangladesh has not experienced rapid economic change, and agriculture remains the major component of GDP and the main source of employment. While general economic conditions have improved somewhat over the last twenty years, Bangladesh is still a very poor country.

Dhaka's rate of population growth has declined slightly over the past three decades, but it still remains among the highest in Asia (4.2 percent annually). The continuing growth reflects ongoing migration from rural areas to the Dhaka urban region. Recently, the city's population has also grown as a result of the expansion of its administrative boundaries, a process that added 1 million people to the city in the 1980s. Dhaka's growth has not been associated with an expansion of productive employment opportunities in relatively high wage areas. Instead, there has been growing employment in the low productivity, low-income sector, such as petty retailing or rickshaw driving.



36. The main reason of Seoul's population growth in the 1960s was _____.
A. the development of industry
B. remarkable economic transformation
C. rural-urban migration
D. its role as a capital
37. All of the following are the problems that the authorities of Seoul had to deal with EXCEPT _____.
A. infrastructure
B. rural-urban migration
C. traffic congestion
D. housing

38. We can infer from the passage that the reason of the national decentralization strategy in the 1970s and 1980s in Seoul is that _____.
 A. other regions demanded for industry development
 B. there were no industrial complexes in the south
 C. it would place pressure on other cities
 D. Seoul seemed to be beyond its capacity
39. All of the following are true about Dhaka EXCEPT that _____.
 A. its population always increase steadily
 B. its urban growth rate is one the highest in the world
 C. people live mainly on agriculture
 D. many people live in poverty
40. One of the differences between the urban growth between Seoul and Dhaka is _____.
 A. rural-urban migration
 B. urban boundary extension
 C. employment opportunities
 D. high urban densities

VIII)-Complete the conversation about urbanisation in Ho Chi Minh City, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. The intense economic development of the city was under pressure of transport networks.
 B. So we have to build more and even metro lines.
 C. The authorities have to control the urban sprawl.
 D. Priority was given to the development of infrastructure and highways.
 E. The city has also planned to develop electric taxis to reduce the environmental effect on the roads and reduce transportation costs.
 F. There are also workers who live and sleep at their place of work.
 G. We also have to improve the transport system.

Mai: I've seen a lot of high buildings are under construction in our city, Mr. Tan. It's an example of urbanisation in your lecture.

Mr. Tan: That's right. Ho Chi Minh City is the biggest city in our country with an urban area of 10 million inhabitants.

Mai: Wow, really? Is it the official figure of our city's population?

Mr. Tan: Of course not. There are so many people who come to work in the city but their residence certificate is in the countryside. (41) _____

_____, It is called "the floating population".

Mai: "The floating population"? Does our city have the highest rate of economic growth?

Mr. Tan: Yes, it does. It's the most major economic centre of our country.

Mai: I guess our city faces several issues, such as housing. Is that right, Mr. Tan?

Mr. Tan: You're right. (42)_____. Work has begun on the construction of the new district of Thu Thiem on the other bank of the Saigon River, and soon in Thanh Da.

Mai: Fantastic. It'll become a new center of our city.

Mr. Tan: Like Pudong in Shanghai, Mai. (43)_____

Mai: The traffic is always so heavy. The number of road accidents is on the rise and has affected the young population.

Mr. Tan: The present bus lines only meet 7% of the need of transport. (44)_____

Mai: When will the metro lines be finished, Mr. Tan?

Mr. Tan: By the year 2020. (45)_____

IX)-Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences about Alexandre Yersin.

46. 1894/ Alexandre Yersin/ demonstrate/ link/ between/ human disease/ rat/ a vector/ epidemic.

47. 1891/ while working/ a doctor/ a ship/ he/ begin/ explorations/ Indochina.

48. 1894/ after his return/ Hong Kong/ Yersin/ set up/ small laboratory/ which/ become/ Nha Trang Pasteur Institute/ 1905.

49. During this time/ he/ begin/ cultivation/ rubber/ region.

50. 1902 to 1904/ at/ request/ General Governor/ Indochina/ Yersin/ establish/ Hanoi School of Medicine/ and/ become/ founding dean.

A. PHONETICS

I)-Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words. (-ed endings)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. influ <u>enced</u> | B. terrifi <u>ed</u> | C. averag <u>ed</u> | D. accompani <u>ed</u> |
| 2. A. repos <u>ed</u> | B. succeed <u>ed</u> | C. prov <u>ed</u> | D. hous <u>ed</u> |
| 3. A. pick <u>ed</u> | B. click <u>ed</u> | C. promis <u>ed</u> | D. deliver <u>ed</u> |
| 4. A. want <u>ed</u> | B. develop <u>ed</u> | C. need <u>ed</u> | D. includ <u>ed</u> |
| 5. A. jump <u>ed</u> | B. lov <u>ed</u> | C. wash <u>ed</u> | D. lik <u>ed</u> |
| 6. A. beg <u>ed</u> | B. cann <u>ed</u> | C. book <u>ed</u> | D. button <u>ed</u> |
| 7. A. increas <u>ed</u> | B. diseas <u>ed</u> | C. beg <u>ed</u> | D. lighten <u>ed</u> |
| 8. A. help <u>ed</u> | B. borrow <u>ed</u> | C. dismiss <u>ed</u> | D. book <u>ed</u> |
| 9. A. miss <u>ed</u> | B. wash <u>ed</u> | C. hop <u>ed</u> | D. remov <u>ed</u> |
| 10. A. borrow <u>ed</u> | B. help <u>ed</u> | C. dismiss <u>ed</u> | D. book <u>ed</u> |
| 11. A. remov <u>ed</u> | B. wash <u>ed</u> | C. miss <u>ed</u> | D. hop <u>ed</u> |
| 12. A. address <u>ed</u> | B. afford <u>ed</u> | C. admitt <u>ed</u> | D. associat <u>ed</u> |
| 13. A. appear <u>ed</u> | B. centraliz <u>ed</u> | C. laugh <u>ed</u> | D. certifi <u>ed</u> |
| 14. A. graduat <u>ed</u> | B. engag <u>ed</u> | C. grad <u>ed</u> | D. implement <u>ed</u> |
| 15. A. declin <u>ed</u> | B. immers <u>ed</u> | C. notic <u>ed</u> | D. fix <u>ed</u> |

II)-Read the article, and underline the verbs in their past form. Put the verbs in the appropriate columns based on the pronunciation of the -ed endings.

Newspapers

Newspapers enjoyed the position of the most preferred medium to reach a wider audience until electronic communication emerged on the media scene. In the early days, newspapers were the only medium that masses depended on, for daily news. A newspaper carried all kinds of communication related to a variety of topics like politics, socialism, current affairs, entertainment, finance, stocks, etc.

Apart from this, it also included topics like cartoons, crosswords, Sudoku, movie reviews, book reviews, puzzles, crosswords, etc. This captivated the imagination and interests of readers from all age groups. Newspapers were an important platform of mass communication, as they reached every corner of the world where electronic media failed to reach. With the emergence of Internet, the popularity of newspapers reduced.

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I)-Fill in each blank in the sentences with the correct word from the box.

<i>subscribe</i>	<i>addicted</i>	<i>dominant</i>	<i>web</i>
<i>media</i>	<i>interact</i>	<i>networking</i>	<i>cyberbullying</i>

1. Social _____ networks are a major resource for both small and big businesses that are looking to promote their brands on the Internet.
2. "Delicious" is a social bookmarking _____ service for discovering, storing and sharing web bookmarks.
3. When you enter into any social networking site, you will be _____ to those communities.
4. High usage of the Internet increases the risk of the being victims of _____ or other cyber crimes.
5. You can go in this website to _____ for free and download the episodes straight to your phone, tablet, or computer.
6. Teachers can use social _____ to help their students connect and collaborate on a deeper level.
7. For many teens, texting is the _____ way that they communicate on a day-to-day basis with their friends.
8. Video games, social media and mobile phones play an integral role in how teens meet and _____ with friends.

II)-Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word or phrase from the box.

<i>keep in touch with</i>	<i>posted</i>	<i>smartphone</i>	<i>view</i>
<i>cyber-bullying</i>	<i>online</i>	<i>information</i>	<i>social networks</i>

I have stopped going on (1) _____ now because I was suffering from (2) _____. Somebody was posting aggressive comments on my homepage. I've never (3) _____ a nasty comment on anybody's homepage, and I don't have any enemies so I think it was a stranger. I don't like the idea that a stranger can (4) _____ my photos and my personal (5) _____. Now I prefer to (6) _____ my friends by phone. If I want my friends to see photos or videos, I don't need to post them (7) _____. I can send them on my (8) _____.

III)-Match the most popular social media sites with their short descriptions. Write the answer in each blank.



- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| A. Google+ | B. Instagram | C. Pinterest | D. Twitter |
| E. Flickr (Flicker) | F. YouTube | G. Facebook | H. Reddit |
| I. Tumblr | J. LinkedIn | | |

Popular Social Media Sites

1. _____
This is the biggest social media network on the Internet, both in terms of total number of users and name recognition. Founded on February 4, 2004, it has managed to accumulate more than 1.59 billion monthly active users.
2. _____
You might be thinking that limiting your posts to 140 characters is no way to advertise your business, but you will be shocked to know that this social media platform has more than 320 million active monthly users who make use of the 140 character limit to pass on information. It was founded on March 21, 2006, and has its headquarters in San Francisco, California.
3. _____
Founded on December 14, 2002, and launched on May 5, 2003, it is certain the most popular social media site for professional networking. The website is available in 24 languages and has over 400 million registered users.
4. _____
Its SEO (Search Engine Optimization) value alone makes it a must-use tool for any small business. Launched on December 15, 2011, it has joined the big leagues registering 418 active million users as of December 2015.
5. _____
It is the largest and most popular video-based social media website, which was founded on February 14, 2005. It was later bought by Google in November 2006 for \$1.65 billion. It has over 1 billion website visitors per month and is the second most popular search engine.
6. _____
Launched in March 2010, it is a relatively newcomer in the social media arena. This platform consists of digital bulletin boards where businesses can pin their content. It announced in September 2015 that it had acquired 100 million users.
7. _____
It is also a visual social media platform. The site, launched on October 6, 2010, has more than 400 million active users and is owned by Facebook. Many of its users use it to post information about travel, fashion, food, art and similar subjects.
8. _____
It is one of the most difficult to use social networking platforms, but it's also one of the most interesting sites. The platform allows several different post formats, including quote posts, chat posts, video and photo posts as well as audio posts. It currently hosts more than 200 million blogs.
9. _____
It is an online image and video hosting platform that was created on February 10, 2004, and later acquired by Yahoo in 2005. The platform is popular with users who share and embed photographs. It has more than 112 million users with more than a million photos shared daily.
10. _____
This is a social news and entertainment networking website where registered users can submit content such as direct links and text posts. Users are also able to organize and determine their position on the site's pages by voting submissions up or down. It was founded on June 23, 2005. The site boasts more than 36 million registered accounts and 231 million monthly visitors.

IV)-Fill each gap with an appropriate preposition.

1. Most Americans don't object _____ being called by their first names.
2. Many people have contributed _____ the production of a finished film.
3. He had suffered _____ loss of memory before he died.
4. I think he is unwell; he was complaining _____ a headache this morning.
5. I expect it will rain again when we're on holiday this year, but at least we are properly prepared _____ it this time.
6. They decided to name the new baby boy _____ Grandpa.
7. Will you please remind Helen _____ her appointment with the dentist?
8. She spent a lot of money _____ cosmetics.
9. They succeeded _____ escaping _____ the burning house.
10. Thank you for your letter. It was nice to hear _____ you again.

V)-Match the two halves of the sentences, and write the answer in each blank.

Answer	A	B
_____	1. I don't approve of your smoking. I wish you would give	A. with all the information you need.
_____	2. Dick apologized	B. after our garden while we're away?
_____	3. Don't try to do two things at once. Concentrate	C. off my visit because of the weather.
_____	4. Don't ask the office for information. I will provide you	D. up that habit.
_____	5. His friends congratulated him	E. about difficulty in breathing.
_____	6. Who is going to look	F. on one thing at a time.
_____	7. I had to put	G. for not sending a thank-you letter.
_____	8. He is complaining	H. on his good fortune.

VI)-Circle the option with the correct meaning for each statement.

1. "By 9:00 I had already bought my books."
 - A. I bought my books before 9:00.
 - B. I bought my books at 9:00.
2. "When I got to class, I hadn't eaten yet."
 - A. I got to class after I ate.
 - B. I got to class before I ate.
3. "Before they decided to make a film in Hoi An, I had already decided to take my holiday there."
 - A. First they decided to make a film in Hoi An. Then I decided to take my holiday there.
 - B. First I decided to take my holiday in Hoi An. Then they decided to make a film there.
4. "By the time she went to school, she had revised her lessons."
 - A. First she revised her lessons. Then she went to school.
 - B. First she went to school. Then she revised her lessons.
5. "They had already asked us to turn off our cell phones before we went into the exam room."
 - A. First they asked us to turn off our cell phones. Then we went into the exam room.
 - B. First we went into the exam room. Then they asked us to turn off our cell phones.
6. "I had looked through my notes before I gave the presentation in front of my class."

A. First I gave the presentation in front of my class. Then I looked through my notes.

B. First I looked through my notes. Then I gave the presentation in front of my class.

VII)-Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tenses.

1. As soon as the film (start) _____, Lan realised she (see) _____ it before.
2. I (be) _____ surprised to find that Mr. Cole (leave) _____ the day before.
3. This morning Helen (feel) _____ much better after she (have) _____ a good sleep.
4. The rain (stop) _____ by the time we (get) _____ to the beach.
5. Melissa (be) _____ angry because her brother (eat) _____ all the chocolates.
6. When Julia (borrow) _____ the book from the school library, she (not realise) _____ that a couple of pages (be torn out) _____.

VIII)-Read Mai's to-do list and put the verbs in brackets in the correct tenses.

Sunday, November 6	
8:00 am: do the washing	2:00 pm: do homework
8:30 am: feed the cat	4:00 pm: watch the new 3D film
9:00 am: go to school to rehearse for a play	6:00 pm: see the dentist
11: 00 am: go home to help Mom prepare lunch	7:00 pm: have dinner

1. When Mai (feed) _____ the cat, she (do) _____ the washing.
2. After she (go) _____ to school to rehearse for a play, she (go) _____ home to help Mom prepare lunch.
3. She (do) _____ her homework before she (watch) _____ the new 3D film.
4. When she (see) _____ the dentist, she (watch) _____ the new 3D film.
5. She (have) _____ dinner after she (already/ see) _____ the dentist.

C. READING

I)-Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.

Best Language Learning Apps

Learning a new language is difficult, which is why there's a huge market for tools and apps to help you do it. Here are the three best language learning apps.

Duolingo

Incredibly well-designed and user-friendly, Duolingo is a free site that teaches users languages through drills, requiring a mix of reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Duolingo makes studying fun by awarding you points for lessons completed and bonuses if you do well; a social aspect allows your friends to see your progress and vice versa. If you wish, Duolingo will send you daily reminders to study, which is easy to do, even while you're on the go, if



you download their free app. If you're feeling ambitious, you can study multiple languages simultaneously at no extra charge.

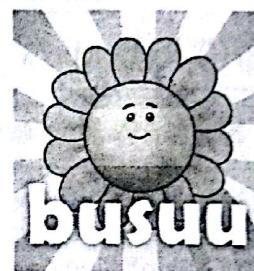
Livemocha



If you want to interact with native speakers, try Livemocha, which provides lessons in more than 35 languages. Reading, writing, speaking, and listening are studied separately on its platform, with structured lessons that first present new material before asking users to apply what they've learned. Premium membership isn't free, but you can earn lesson credits by tutoring other clients (for example, editing something that they've written in your native language, or giving feedback on their pronunciation via audio recordings). Livemocha also allows its users to access virtual classes or book private tutors for online sessions.

Busuu

With an international community of more than 40 million registered native speakers, Busuu relies heavily on its customers' efforts to help teach each other. Beginners' lessons use flash cards for learning new words and phrases, but advanced lessons involve writing and answering questions that will be reviewed by native speakers on the site. Dialogues, writing exercises, and audio recordings are also part of the mix, but grammar-focused lessons, video units, and printable PDF files are only available via paid memberships. However, the free lessons are available on-the-go via Busuu's apps.



Task 1: Identify whether the statements are true (T), false (F), or not given (NG).

	T	F	NG
1. Duolingo is the best at the social aspect.	☐	☐	☐
2. With Duolingo, you can practise the four basic skills at the same time.	☐	☐	☐
3. Duolingo automatically sends you daily reminders to study while you're on the go.	☐	☐	☐
4. Livemocha offers free lessons if you give feedback on your lessons.	☐	☐	☐
5. Livemocha allows you to interact with other online learners.	☐	☐	☐
6. Livemocha provides lessons for the largest number of languages, more than 35 languages.	☐	☐	☐
7. Busuu relies heavily on users in order to operate effectively.	☐	☐	☐
8. Busuu uses different ways that are best suitable for various study levels.	☐	☐	☐
9. With Busuu, you can learn the four basic skills at the same time.	☐	☐	☐
10. When you are on the go, you can download free lessons and Busuu's apps.	☐	☐	☐

Task 2: Answer the following questions.

- Which apps offer free online lessons?

2. How does Duolingo make your study fun?

3. Which apps offer you opportunities to learn or interact with native speakers?

4. Which apps allow you study several languages at the same time?

5. In your opinion, which apps provide more structured lessons?

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

Fighting Back against Bullying

It is often said that childhood is the most joyful period in a person's life. This is supposed to be a time when children can focus on their studies and enjoy their free time with friends. However, these days more and more children are experiencing a stressful and miserable adolescence due to bullying.

Bullying occurs when one student, or a group of students, uses aggression to harm another child and try to make **them** feel bad. This abuse can either be physical, such as pushing or beating another student, or it could take the form of mental abuse, such as taunting and teasing the student.

Although it may seem harmless to some, studies show that bullying can greatly impact a child's life and have long-lasting negative effects. People who have been bullied may experience self-esteem issues and start to lack confidence in almost everything they do. These traits can make it difficult to manage relationships and even cause them to have trouble holding down a steady job.

One of the most harmful types of bullying that is on the rise is cyberbullying. The bullied student is targeted in cruel or threatening e-mails, instant messages, or hateful public posts about them. In many cases, bullies will post embarrassing pictures of the victim or spread nasty rumours about them through social media. In some tragic cases, children have even turned to suicide, feeling that they can't deal with the humiliation.

If you are being bullied by another student, you don't have to accept it or suffer. There are some steps you can take to deal with the problem. At first, you may try to ignore the bully, as they will often lose interest in bothering you if you don't react. If the bullying persists, however, you should tell a trusted adult as soon as possible. This could be a parent, a family friend, a teacher, a school guidance counselor, or even the school principal. Until recently, many teachers and school officials **turned a blind eye to** bullying, believing that the students would eventually sort it out by themselves. But this mindset has changed in recent years in light of some of the tragedies that have occurred. If for any reason you feel that your complaints are not being taken seriously, there are other groups available online who will help you deal with bullying. By dealing with bullying at an early stage, you can stop it before it gets much worse.

1. What can we infer from the passage?
 - A. Some of the worst bullies today are adults.
 - B. Bullying is probably not as serious as you think.
 - C. Bullying is a natural part of growing up.
 - D. The issue of bullying has got worse lately.
2. The word “**them**” in the second paragraph refers to _____.
 - A. victims B. parents C. acts of bullying D. studies
3. What does the author suggest that students should do if someone starts to bully them?
 - A. Tell an adult the first time it happens
 - B. Start a fight with the bully to make them scared
 - C. Try not to show too much emotion to the bully
 - D. Prove to the bully that you have other friends
4. What effects can bullying have on a person?
 - A. It can make them uncomfortable and feel bad.
 - B. It can teach them valuable lessons about life.
 - C. It can help them to develop a better sense of humour.
 - D. It can drive them to get a better job.
5. The phrase “**turned a blind eye to**” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. became blind B. ignored C. concerned D. escaped
6. Which of the following sentences defines cyberbullying?
 - A. It is an organization that stops online bullying.
 - B. It is a way to bully children over the Internet.
 - C. It is a way that bullies physically punish their victims.
 - D. It is a website where students talk about bully problems.
7. Nowadays, the community has _____.
 - A. taken notice of the problem of bullying more seriously
 - B. turned a blind eye to bullying
 - C. focused on solving cyberbullying alone
 - D. left the responsibilities for the school to solve the problem

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

Twitter: 140 Characters to Express Yourself

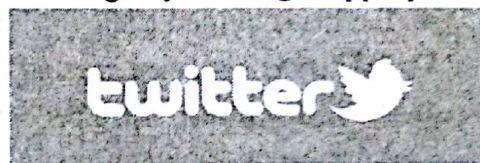
At the start of the social media revolution, Facebook quickly became the most popular site for sharing information with others. However, it is not the only service that people can use to express themselves. Those who believe in the old saying that “more is less” may want to check out Twitter. Part of Twitter’s appeal is that it limits users to 140 characters whenever they update their status. This forces people to quickly “get to the point” when they are communicating.

Twitter is a microblogging service that was created by four American programmers in 2006. The founders chose the name Twitter because the word has two definitions: “a short burst of information” and “the sound that little birds make”, both of which fit the description of what their service provides. In fact, some people have even labeled Twitter the “SMS of the Internet”. Twitter is not just about words though. Users can also share videos and pictures.

Another thing which truly sets Twitter apart from its competition is the hashtag. Hashtags are a special way of labeling and classifying information. They help people interested in a subject to find related posts and content. For example, some interested in sports could simply search for hashtag sports and they would find all messages tagged in this manner.

Twitter has also allowed people to easily connect with others who they would have never had access to in the past. This has enabled fans to interact with their favourite celebrities by following their Twitter updates and sending **them** direct messages. Of course, there is no guarantee that the famous person will respond, as the celebrities may receive thousands of messages each day. However, there have been some pretty stunning interactions. In 2011, singer Justin Timberlake made headlines when he accepted an invitation from a female soldier to attend a Marine Corps ball. In return, many celebrities find it gratifying to know some of their supporters more closely. However, there is a dark side to Twitter conversations: Some people who don't think before send out tweets that can cause outrage by making inappropriate or insensitive remarks.

In November 2013, Twitter went public on the New York Stock Exchange. The added investments should allow the company to do some incredible things in the near future.



1. What does the passage imply about Facebook?
A. It won't be very popular in the future. B. It is a much more popular site than Twitter.
C. It is stealing many ideas from Twitter. D. It became popular before Twitter did.
2. What is an effect of Twitter's word limit mentioned in the article?
A. It helps people focus on what they want to say.
B. It caused many users to quit Twitter and use other sites.
C. It is something that most users hope will change very soon.
D. It is the same word limit that other social media sites use.
3. What is the benefit of hashtags?
A. They help users maintain privacy.
B. They help celebrities earn more money.
C. They help people find relevant content more easily.
D. They help sports fans improve their skills.
4. What does the passage suggest about celebrities?
A. They shouldn't be allowed to use Twitter.
B. Many of them enjoy connecting with their fans.
C. They usually reply to every message they get.
D. Most celebrities don't have Twitter accounts.
5. All of the following are characteristics of Twitter EXCEPT that _____.
A. it puts a word limit on the status
B. it allows users to find related posts and content about a certain subject
C. it offers easy connections with others
D. it allows users to become online friends with celebrities easily
6. The word "them" in the third paragraph refers to _____.
A. fans B. web sites C. celebrities D. requests

7. Which of the following is an example of the “darker side” of Twitter?
 - A. A fan asks a celebrity to do a favour.
 - B. A celebrity takes a fan to a dance.
 - C. Someone posts rude insults about another person.
 - D. Someone closes their account due to a lack of time.
8. Who would be most interested in the passage?
 - A. A person who wants to meet others online
 - B. A person who likes to write long posts on social media
 - C. A person who is looking to protect their identity on the Internet
 - D. A person who is dreaming of becoming famous in the future
9. Which statement will the author support most?
 - A. Facebook is a much better site than Twitter.
 - B. Each social media site has its own advantages.
 - C. Twitter is a service created by four American programmers
 - D. Twitter will certainly become the best social media site after it went public on the New York Stock Exchange
10. The author’s attitude toward the future of Twitter is _____.
 - A. optimistic B. negative C. partial D. doubtful

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

Online Video: The New King of Media



In the early days of the Internet, e-mail was **all the rage**. People marveled at how quickly and easily they could communicate with friends no matter where they were located in the world. As online technology advanced, web sites, podcasts, and blogs became powerful sources of information that allowed everyone to stay updated on any subject imaginable. Although all of these information sources remain popular, there is a new king of media in town and it is online video.

There are many reasons why online video has exploded over the past few years. The first is increasing data speeds. It wasn’t until recently that people everywhere had fast enough online connections to enjoy high-definition videos on demand. However, once faster Internet speeds were provided, people quickly fell in love with online videos. A second reason why online videos have become so popular is convenience. Watching videos requires less effort and energy than reading through paragraphs of text after a day of hard work. Videos also seem to provide more satisfaction, as people prefer to connect with people they can hear and see, as opposed to the words of some anonymous or mysterious author whom they know little about.

Advancing digital technology has also helped, as it has made sharing videos easier and more convenient than ever. High-powered smartphones and more affordable video cameras allow anyone to easily record an event or give a few comments about a **scorching** topic that is on their mind. Meanwhile, sites like YouTube, Vimeo, and Ustream allow users to quickly upload their videos and share them with friends, family, and the general public if they wish. It is also helping artists promote their work. Korean singer Psy’s single “Gangnam Style”

became the first video to ever get one billion views, and it probably won't be long until someone breaks that record.

Last but not least, there is the issue of advertising. Companies have made it easy for people to get rewarded for creating popular videos. Some people with large enough fans bases can even earn a very wealthy living by uploading a few videos every week.

The future also looks bright for companies who post online video ads. In fact, new software allows them to monitor viewers' emotional responses to their content through the users' webcams. They will be able to see whether users laugh, cry, or feel bored during videos, so they can adjust their ads. This should prove extremely helpful, as there will be millions of videos competing for viewers' attention.

1. In the early days of the Internet, e-mail could help people _____.
 - A. post their own video clips
 - B. stay updated on any subject with a few clicks
 - C. send and receive information from anywhere else in the world
 - D. send and receive media through the Internet
2. The phrase "**all the rage**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. angry
 - B. fashionable
 - C. violent
 - D. attracted
3. What does the passage seem to suggest about online videos?
 - A. They will continue to get more views.
 - B. They have reached the height of their popularity.
 - C. They will never be as popular as traditional web sites.
 - D. They are starting to decline because people are tired of them.
4. Which of the following is a reason why people could NOT enjoy online media in the past?
 - A. In the beginning, people e-mailed videos instead.
 - B. The people making the videos lacked talent and creativity.
 - C. Many countries didn't allow people to post videos.
 - D. It took too long to download the videos.
5. According to the passage, what is the reason why some people prefer watching videos after work?
 - A. It helps them to review the events of the day.
 - B. It lets them relax and conserve their strength.
 - C. They are sick of using their smartphones.
 - D. They are tired of using e-mail at their office.
6. All of the following are reasons why people enjoy online video EXCEPT that _____.
 - A. they can enjoy high-definition videos that they like
 - B. online videos help people get rid of their smartphones
 - C. they feel relaxed to watch online videos after a day of hard work
 - D. they can upload their own video by using some apps
7. What could replace the word "**scorching**" in the third paragraph?
 - A. unusual
 - B. future
 - C. hot
 - D. ancient

8. What did the Korean singer Psy do?
 - A. He became the first popular Korean singer in the US.
 - B. He broke a record for people watching his video.
 - C. He got over one billion comments for "Gangnam Style".
 - D. He created the first ever online music video.
9. Which of the following is NOT the reason why online videos become more convenient?
 - A. Advancing digital technology
 - B. Increasing data speeds and high-definition videos
 - C. Mobile devices and some web sites
 - D. A very wealthy living by uploading a few videos
10. How will the software mentioned in the passage help companies in the future?
 - A. It will enable them to better understand what customers enjoy.
 - B. It will automatically convince people to like their videos.
 - C. It will send more traffic to the advertisements they make.
 - D. It will cause viewers to react exactly how companies tell them to.

D. SPEAKING

Complete the conversation about social networking, using the responses (A-H) given.

- A. People will read something and immediately take it as truth, and spread this information on to their friends.
- B. Social networking allows you to connect with entire groups of people who are interested in the same things as you, helping to grow friendships and enrich lives.
- C. And once you do, you can add them to your friend list and always be able to instantly communicate with them, as well as keep up with what is going on in their life.
- D. It becomes a serious problem when criminals obtain your password and hack you.
- E. When we grow older, friends, family, and people that we knew move away and it is very easy to lose touch with them.
- F. Years ago, if it was someone's birthday you went and saw them in person, or sent them a birthday card.
- G. Cyberbullying is such a problem because it can be 24/7 harassment, and it can also be done anonymously.
- H. If someone is very shy, social networking can be an outlet for them to share their ideas and thoughts with other people.

Phong: Good morning, Mr. Tan. Your lessons today are interesting. And by the way, yesterday I saw your Facebook account with many photos and video clips.

Mr. Tan: I'm glad you like them. I uploaded them after my journeys to different regions in our country.

Phong: Awesome. Can you tell us why older people also have and maintain their accounts on social networks?

Mr. Tan: (1) _____

With social networks, this problem is essentially solved.

Phong: Social networks can help us contact our friends or relatives easily and quickly.

Mr. Tan: Right. It is extremely simple to find people on social sites. (2) _____

Phong: And I feel more relaxed to give comments on the pics or status.

Mr. Tan: Communication doesn't come naturally to many people. (3) _____

Phong: Do you belong to any groups on Facebook, Mr. Tan?

Mr. Tan: Several groups, photography and charity, I think. Finding someone who is interested in all of the same things that you are can be different. (4) _____

Phong: Sounds interesting. But I think social networks also have several drawbacks, such as cyberbullying.

Mr. Tan: I agree with you. Cyberbullying is when a person is continuously bullied through online accounts. (5) _____

Phong: It can be done anonymously, so a lot of online information is false.

Mr. Tan: Social media has become the number one source of news and information for the majority of people. (6) _____

Phong: This can cause serious problems in real life.

Mr. Tan: (7) _____

And you may easily become their "prey".

Phong: I'll be more careful with strangers on the Net. Any more drawbacks, sir?

Mr. Tan: (8) _____

Today, we simply write a quick little message on their Facebook wall.

Phong: I think so. I prefer personal contact.

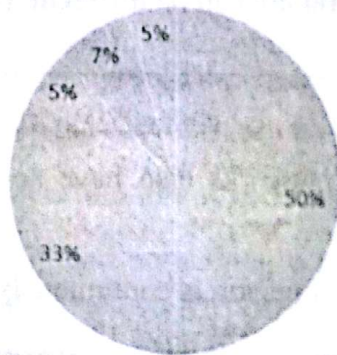
E. WRITING

Complete the description of the pie chart about mass media usage, using the sentences (A-E) given.

- A. As we can see, half of the students or 50% use Facebook to communicate with their friends.
- B. Of all the types of mass media, students use Facebook the most, and online news and blog/email the least.
- C. Social networking is recorded as the most preferred form of communication.
- D. The pie chart shows the preferred forms of the mass media recorded in a survey carried out in Intel Secondary School this year.
- E. Only 7% of the students read online news.

New Media Usage

■ Facebook ■ Twitter ■ Youtube ■ Online News ■ Blog/Email



Facts:

Facebook 50%

Twitter 33%

YouTube 5%

Online news 7%

Blog/Email 5%

(1) _____ Following is a brief description of the students' preferences.

(2) _____

(3) _____

Twitter comes second with 33%. (4) _____

5% is the percentage of the students who watch video clips on YouTube or write and send their own blogs or emails.

In conclusion, the dominant form of mass media used by the students to get information for their school projects at Intel Secondary School is the Internet. (5) _____

TEST 1 (UNIT 4)

I)-Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>media</u> | B. <u>network</u> | C. <u>website</u> | D. <u>connect</u> |
| 2. A. <u>attitude</u> | B. <u>advent</u> | C. <u>advantage</u> | D. <u>mass</u> |
| 3. A. <u>subscribe</u> | B. <u>connect</u> | C. <u>documentary</u> | D. <u>efficient</u> |

II)-Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 4. A. attitude | B. entertain | C. dominant | D. Internet |
| 5. A. networking | B. efficient | C. digital | D. privacy |

III)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. Snapchat is an image messaging _____ software product that was created by Reggie Brown, Evan Spiegel and Bobby Murphy when they were students at Stanford University.
A. media B. social C. application D. cyber
7. The app – Snapchat – was officially _____ in September 2011, and within a short span of time they have grown immensely with 100 million daily active users.
A. released B. produced C. sent out D. spread
8. Viber is not only a Voice over IP and instant messaging app for mobile devices but it also allows for the _____ of audio, video and images between users.
A. exchange B. transmission C. production D. transference
9. Pinterest is a very popular service, and the company's app is one of the most downloaded social media apps _____ in the Google Play Store.
A. online B. available C. interactive D. dominant
10. Twitter is a microblogging _____ that allows users to post brief, 140-character messages – called "tweets" – and follow other users' activities.
A. device B. appliance C. instrument D. tool
11. After you _____, it automatically connects you to all the people in your address book who also are using *WhatsApp*.
A. log out B. sign up C. start D. access
12. Focusing upon human curiosity is an ingenious idea that would _____ to the creation and launch of Quora in June, 2009.
A. direct B. go C. lead D. aim
13. The app – WhatsApp – relies _____ the Internet to send images, texts, documents, audio and video messages to other users that have the app installed on their devices.
A. on B. at C. in D. with
14. Don't regard it _____ a failure, but recognize it _____ a chance to learn more.
A. as – as B. as – to C. by – on D. to – as
15. She blamed _____ me _____ not explaining the lesson _____ her carefully.
A. on – for – to B. for – on – for C. Ø – about – for D. Ø – for – to

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

<i>reputation</i>	<i>access</i>	<i>lives</i>	<i>recipe</i>
<i>key</i>	<i>question</i>	<i>trend</i>	<i>ingredient</i>

Social Networks: Too Little Privacy

The (16)_____ for many young people today is to communicate with others over the Internet and have a life online. The way they do this is through social networking Web sites such as Facebook and Twitter. However, the people who create their (17)_____ online are also putting themselves at risk, and they may not even understand how they are doing so.

The (18)_____ to limiting risk is to keep certain pieces of information private. If you do any banking online, for example, it is important to note that dates of birth are often used as an identifying feature by banks. They will need to know your identification number and possibly your address as well, but to verify your identity, they might ask you for your date of birth. If a criminal were to gain (19)_____ to your account number at a bank, and then obtain your address from public records, the one thing that he would not have would be your birth date. These days, however, a lot of people list their dates of birth openly on Facebook so that their friends can wish them well on their birthdays. Unfortunately, doing so could end up being a(n) (20)_____ for disaster.

V)-Match the two halves of the sentences, and write them in the full form.

Answer	A	B
_____	21. I think the company should inform its customers	A. from going, but they wouldn't take any notice.
_____	22. UNICEF provides supports and funds	B. as my best friend.
_____	23. I tried to prevent them	C. for the most disadvantaged children all over the world.
_____	24. I've always regarded you	D. in the plane being delayed.
_____	25. The bad weather resulted	E. about the improvements in their services.

21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____

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

The Rise of Electronic Media

As printed media begin to lose their dominance as a way to (26)_____ information to the world, electronic media have stepped up and taken their place. Many people no longer read newspapers or magazines in their traditional paper forms, but they still do read. The (27)_____ delivery system is what has happened; many people are reading newspapers or magazines off of their smartphones, tablets, or on their computer screens. The (28)_____ of the newspapers and magazines strive to be the same, (29)_____ the new way it is presented has some drawbacks as well as benefits.

One of the biggest drawbacks about electronic newspapers and magazines is that they are often read without a subscription. As electronic media are (30)_____ instantly over the Internet, the only way that money can be made is through advertisements, (31)_____ most people don't want to pay for electronic subscriptions. This has left many of the news outlets on the Internet scrambling to find (32)_____ of revenue.

Probably the greatest criticism of online newspapers and magazines is that there often isn't very much invested in the stories as they (33)_____. Rather than serious investigative journalism, the main point of many online publications is merely to attract page views (34)_____ the advertisers on those pages must pay a small fee. In the age of information, finding the information (35)_____ learning becomes the hardest task of all.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 26. A. show | B. convey | C. display | D. carry |
| 27. A. exterior | B. natural | C. physical | D. mental |
| 28. A. subjects | B. ideas | C. amounts | D. contents |
| 29. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. or |
| 30. A. transmitted | B. taken | C. delivered | D. produced |
| 31. A. as | B. so that | C. although | D. due to |
| 32. A. origins | B. sources | C. resources | D. data |
| 33. A. come out | B. publish | C. go out | D. turn out |
| 34. A. although | B. so that | C. but | D. so |
| 35. A. pointless | B. important | C. worthy | D. worth |

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

Real Mail vs. Email

Meredith (aged 17): "I keep it real."

Sure, sending an email is fast and convenient, and there are times when it's necessary, but I think it's too impersonal. I think email makes communication less meaningful because people usually only glance at their emails. They give more attention to real letters.

I think sending a real letter shows that you care about the person. It takes time to prepare, which shows that the writer is more thoughtful than when he or she quickly types an email. Getting a handwritten note makes the person feel special. I love finding handwritten letters in my mailbox.

I also write letters because I like to make art. I make my own envelopes and write notes on colourful magazine pages. It makes my letters more interesting, and it lets me reuse, and save paper. When I send a real letter that I made myself, I imagine the other person really enjoying

it. My friends understand that I made it just for them, and I'm sending them more than just words on a page.

Thomas (aged 20): "I'll send you an email."

My life changed after I bought my first smartphone. I hardly ever pick up a pen these days because I use my phone for everything – planning my schedule, reading the news, or writing emails.



I also use email a lot. My friends all moved away to different places after high school, and I don't have time to sit down and write and post letters to them every week. Sending them emails is so much more convenient. With email, I can write to them whenever I want. Then, they can read my emails right away and send a reply just as fast. With emails, I can reach many people at the same time. When I want to say "hi!" to old friends, I just put in their email addresses, type up a note, and send it out – no paper, no stamps, no waiting for the letters to travel over land and sea. Email helps people keep in touch, and, in the end, that's what's important, right?

36. The purpose of the passage is to _____.
A. tell people why they shouldn't use cell phones or the Internet
B. discuss the benefits of email and real mail
C. explain how people use cell phones or the Internet
D. show how technology has improved our lives
37. Meredith dislikes using email because _____.
A. they take too long to write
B. sending them wastes electricity
C. people do not read them carefully
D. she doesn't think it's polite to send email
38. What is one way in which Meredith expresses herself with her letters?
A. She makes her own envelopes.
B. She sends her friends interesting magazine articles.
C. She sends a photo of herself in her letters.
D. She uses her favourite black pen to write.
39. Why did Thomas start to send so much email?
A. He thought he was wasting too much paper.
B. He didn't have time to write letters.
C. He has to send a lot of mail for work.
D. He didn't have time to buy stamps.
40. Which is a benefit of both email and real mail?
A. You can keep in touch with friends.
B. You can save paper and energy.
C. You can write them both using your phone.
D. They made communication more interesting.

VIII)-Complete the conversation about advantages and disadvantages of social networks, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. Mobile phones now make up 72% of Internet traffic to these sites.
- B. Having access to people's lives at all times is not always a good thing.
- C. Social networking is also a great way to meet entirely new people.
- D. One of the biggest problems with the social media craze is that people are becoming more and more addicted to using it.
- E. Online social interactions have not only been starting new relationships, but ending many others.
- F. Companies, artists, and musicians can reach a large and diverse number of people using social media sites.
- G. Breaking news and other important information can spread like wildfire on social media sites.

Ann: Have you got any accounts on Facebook or Twitter, Mai?

Mai: Oh, yes. I've had one on Facebook for five years. How about you, Ann?

Ann: I've kept one on Twitter for seven years. I think they are websites that people can create personal profiles, share pictures, videos, and text updates to their friends, family, and people from all over the world.

Mai: I agree with you. Social networks help us to stay connected to friends and families.
(41) _____

Ann: Yeah. You can seek out groups that are focused towards your special interests and hobbies and connect with local people that share the same interests. And information spreads incredibly fast, doesn't it?

Mai: Right. (42) _____

Important things like recalls, storm information, or missing children are all communicated and taken seriously very quickly.

Ann: Anything can spread to millions of people within hours or days on social media. This also includes things that are false or made up.

Mai: Severe misinformation can cause panic in society. How about relationships?
(43) _____

Do you think so, Ann?

Ann: Sure. It is very simple to communicate and share pictures or plans with a person on social media, but it also damages the relationship or ends them for good.

Mai: Besides relationships, cyberbullying is a growing problem. (44) _____

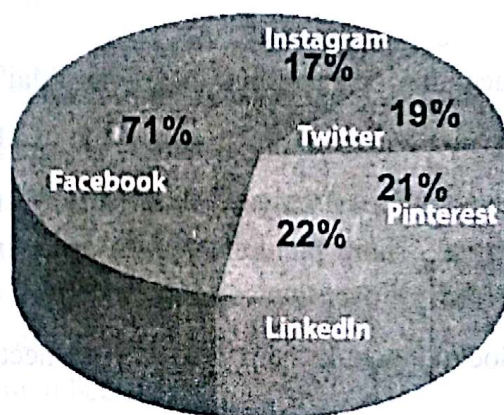
Ann: This is especially true with young kids. They are publicly annoying one another, and posting mean or false things. Can you see any other cons of social networking, Mai?

Mai: (45) _____

People waste a lot of time at work, at school, and at home.

Ann: That's why so many people try to withdraw from their social networks.

IX)-Below is a pie chart showing the results of a school survey of social media usage. Use the words or phrases given to describe the chart.



46. pie chart/ show/ preferred forms/ social media/ used/ high school students/ recorded/ survey/ carried out this year.

47. As we/ see/ majority/ students/ about 71%/ use/ Facebook.

48. Both social networks/ LinkedIn/ Pinterest/ used/ about a fifth/ students/ 22% and 21%/ respectively.

49. Twitter/ come/ fourth/ a bit less/ a fifth/ students/ 19%.

50. percentage/ students/ using Instagram/ taking, changing, and sharing photographs/ video clips/ only 17%.

TEST 2 (UNIT 4)

I)-Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>e</u> ffective | B. <u>e</u> fficient | C. <u>e</u> xpand | D. tabl <u>e</u> t |
| 2. A. dat <u>a</u> | B. progr <u>a</u> mm <u>e</u> | C. inst <u>a</u> nt | D. dram <u>a</u> |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> inema | B. conc <u>e</u> rt | C. soc <u>i</u> al | D. advanc <u>e</u> ment |

II)-Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 4. A. prevent | B. event | C. advent | D. emerge |
| 5. A. documentary | B. proficiency | C. efficiency | D. society |

III)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. The lessons provided by Duolingo are designed to increase in difficulty as the user _____.
A. continues B. moves forward C. progresses D. goes forward
7. With AnkiApp, users can _____ themselves through quick sessions, often lasting one minute or less, in order to test their knowledge of Japanese.
A. challenge B. compete C. stop D. doubt
8. Similar to the way they use Facebook, teens may _____ the "success" of their photos – even their self-worth – by the number of likes or comments they receive.
A. value B. indicate C. weigh D. measure
9. This social network – LinkedIn – basically lets you _____ with people in a professional way.
A. join B. connect C. relate D. associate
10. Instagram lets users snap, edit, and share photos and 15-second videos, either publicly or with a private _____ of followers.
A. connection B. system C. network D. round
11. Today, more than 1 billion people use WhatsApp to communicate _____ their friends, loved ones and even customers.
A. to B. for C. in D. with
12. I have not heard _____ my brother for ages.
A. of B. for C. from D. to
13. The romance associated _____ Valentine's Day may have come from the medieval belief that birds select their mates on 14 February.
A. with B. to C. for D. by
14. Throughout his long life, John met hundreds of people, but he never truly found a person to share his life _____.
A. about B. on C. with D. between
15. Betty gets up very early to prepare _____ work.
A. of B. to C. in D. for

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

<i>compete</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>invest</i>	<i>imagine</i>
<i>access</i>	<i>realize</i>	<i>model</i>	<i>recognize</i>

How Television Changed The World

The television has undoubtedly changed society. For a modern person to think about what the world was like without television is actually hard to (16)_____. The world before the TV was one of little information flowing in to communities throughout the world. All information that people could get was filtered through newspapers often had specific biases that caused them to (17)_____ the news to whatever their preference was. Although television would follow this to a certain degree, it was able to (18)_____ a widespread audience at the same time. In other words, people literally watched the broadcast at the same time each day, and they began taking in news as things happened.

A television grew into something that practically every household in industrialized nations had, businesspeople were quick to (19)_____ the potential television had. They realized there was an enormous amount of money to be made, and therefore they were willing to (20)_____ in the technology and infrastructure that made it possible.

V)-Look at Mr. Nguyen's weekly planner, then put the verbs in brackets in the correct tenses.

Monday 9 am: have a meeting with the Youth newspaper 7 pm: fly to Hollywood	Thursday 7:30 am: read the Universal report 9:30 am: have a meeting with Universal Corporation 1:30 pm: sign the contract 8:30 pm: fly home to Ha Noi
Wednesday 8:30 am: work with the filmmakers 7:30 pm: have dinner with the directors and actors	Saturday exercise in morning at gym 7:45 pm: go to the cinema with his family

21. By the time he (fly)_____ to Hollywood, he (have)_____ a meeting with the Youth newspaper.
22. On Wednesday evening, he (have)_____ dinner with the directors and actors after he (work)_____ with the filmmakers.
23. He (read)_____ the Universal report when he (have)_____ the meeting with Universal Corporation.
24. Before he (fly)_____ home to Ha Noi, he (sign)_____ the contract of the new film.
25. When he (go)_____ to the cinema with his family on Saturday evening, he (exercise)_____ at the gym in the afternoon.

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

Sharing Videos On The Web

When people are looking for a great way to (26)_____ themselves of boredom, videos found on the Internet are often the perfect solution. Such websites as YouTube, Dailymotion, and Vimeo have become so popular that they are known to get millions of visits each day.

YouTube is known for allowing people to create their own videos and share them with the world. It is (27)_____ YouTube that enormous amounts of interest in certain videos can be created. So many people watch them that the interest (28)_____ from person to person is almost exponential.

Another site that is similar to YouTube is called Vimeo. Although it (29)_____ as a direct competitor to YouTube, Vimeo has more of a concentration on longer videos. However, the (30)_____ is the same in which the service allows users to share their videos with a very wide (31)_____ on the Internet.

There is quite a bit of criticism about video sharing websites, and much of it (32)_____ that the majority of the (33)_____ are not even remotely worth watching. (34)_____ anyone can post practically anything, the argument against the criticism is weak. Nevertheless, of the millions upon millions of worthless videos that are produced, occasionally something filters to the top and makes the world stop (35)_____ it.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| 26. A. prevent | B. take | C. relieve | D. stop |
| 27. A. through | B. by | C. with | D. for |
| 28. A. existed | B. generated | C. made | D. performed |
| 29. A. play | B. does | C. behaves | D. acts |
| 30. A. concept | B. thinking | C. theory | D. strategy |
| 31. A. participation | B. band | C. audience | D. group |
| 32. A. states | B. writes | C. produces | D. refers |
| 33. A. presentations | B. performances | C. products | D. offerings |
| 34. A. Although | B. Since | C. Unless | D. When |
| 35. A. watch | B. watching | C. to watch | D. to be watched |

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

Some Amazing Apps for Your Smartphone

It is hard to imagine life in modern society without smartphones. These handy little devices keep us entertained and enable us to manage important tasks on the go. Although smartphones feature powerful hardware, they wouldn't be so useful without thousands of handy applications. Here are a few free and helpful apps that you can download to help you throughout the day.

If you have a habit of forgetting things and want to organize your life, give Evernote a try. It promises to help users remember everything. With a few clicks, you can send all of your photos, documents, and audio notes to Evernote. Then, your digital information can be stored in folders or **tagged with** useful keywords. When you need to access this data, you can perform a simple search and it will appear in seconds. Evernote is available on smartphones, tablets, and computers, so you can access your data from everywhere.

Imagine this scenario. You are watching a TV show and you hear a cool song in the background. You want to buy it but there is one problem. You don't know the name of the song. SoundHound is an app that will make this problem a thing of the past. It enables users to quickly identify songs by launching the app and holding their phone in the air. The app takes the song playing and compares it to thousands of other songs until it finds a match. Within seconds, it can tell you the name, artist, and album of the song you just heard.

Another spectacular app is Lookout. Hopefully you won't have to use it often, but when you do need it, Lookout can be a lifesaver. Its main function is to help you find your phone if it goes missing. Lookout does this by using your smartphone's data connection to locate your lost device. To see where your phone is on a map, simply log into Lookout from any web browser. In the worst-case situation, if someone steals your phone and you fear it has gone for good, you can wipe out all of its data with a few clicks. This will ensure no one will see any private information on your phone.

These helpful apps are just the tip of the iceberg. If you do some searching online, you are certain to find many other apps that will make your life more convenient.

36. Who would most enjoy SoundHound?

- A. A person who always misplaces things.
- B. Someone who knows the name to every song.
- C. Someone who is learning to play an instrument.
- D. A person who enjoys discovering new music.

37. The phrase "tagged with" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. labeled
- B. enclosed
- C. fastened
- D. identified

38. What is Lookout most useful for?

- A. Cleaning your phone when it has too much data.
- B. Helping users change the appearance of their phones.
- C. Improving the speed of data connections.
- D. Locating phones when users can't find them.

39. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?

- A. These are the most useful apps on the market.
- B. People should try to find more apps on their own.
- C. Users should read the author's website for more tips.
- D. Users only need to use the apps included on their phone.

40. All of the following are true about the apps for your smartphone EXCEPT that _____.

- A. they can be used for various purposes
- B. they have a wide range from entertainment to daily activities
- C. they were developed before the hardware of smartphones
- D. they can make your life more comfortable and convenient

VIII)-Complete the conversation about social networking, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. Some video clips and images shared by your friend may make you laugh and your brain gets some relaxation.

- B. For talented poets, writers, or actors, social networking sites are the best platform in order to express their extraordinary talents.
- C. Sitting on the chair for a whole day would definitely affect the human body.
- D. Because social networking sites are the best platform for business people as they can advertise their own products there.
- E. Through social networking sites, people share what they know or what they see.
- F. Nowadays, most students become addicted to social networking sites and they always sit in front of the laptop.
- G. All the social networking sites are good for job search, and LinkedIn is the best among them.

Ann: Our group's going to give the presentation of the pros and cons of using social networking sites. Let's work out the detailed outline, Ninh.

Ninh: Sure. Look at the advantages. First, they connect the world. Just imagine, how we would be without social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter, Google Plus, LinkedIn, and so on.

Ann: With social networking, we'll be in better relationship with our old friends, such as our school friends in the middle school.

Ninh: Let's move on to the second point. They help us to know what happens around the world. (41) _____

So everyone can get to know about what happening around the world.

Ann: Nowadays many people often read online newspapers or their Facebook accounts. How about advertising? There are more and more advertisements on my Facebook wall.

Ninh: Right. (42) _____

Anything else about the advantages?

Ann: Relaxation. I feel relaxed when I read the Facebook wall from my friends.

Ninh: I think so. (43) _____

And we should move on to the cons. I think social networking can harm our communications.

Ann: We used to meet our friends and relations face to face as much as possible. But now things changed completely. After the rise of social networking communities, people prefer to meet their friends and relations via social networking sites.

Ninh: You lose your valuable time, too. When you enter into any social networking site, you will be addicted to those communities. (44) _____

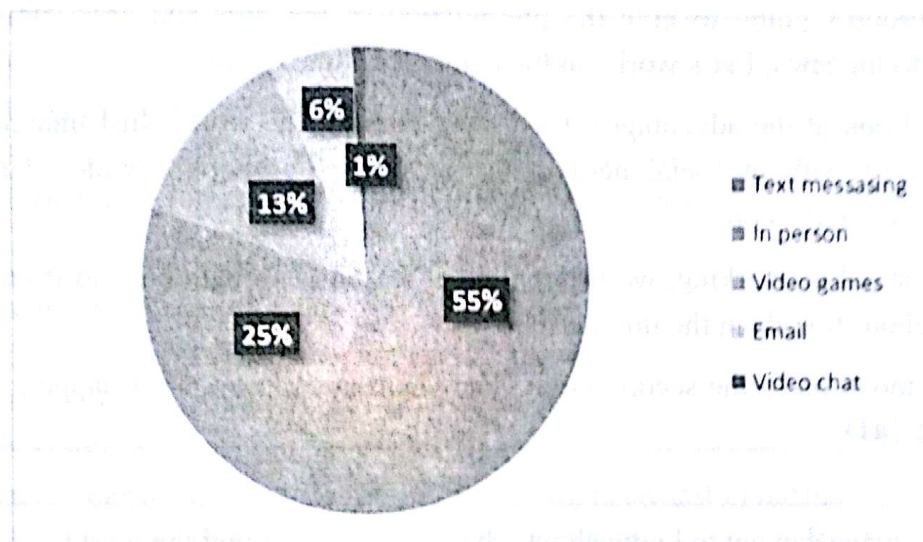
Ann: Because of these social networking sites, students lose not only their interest in studying, but also their healthy activities.

Ninh: (45) _____

This is the reason why people face more healthy issues at present.

IX)-The pie chart below illustrate the percentage of time that American teens spend with their friends this year. Use the words or phrases given to describe the chart.

Time That American Teens Spend With Their Friends



46. pie chart/ show/ distribution/ time/ American teens/ spend/ their friends.

47. As we can see/ this year/ teens/ spend/ majority/ their time/ about 55%/ texting/ their friends every day/ because/ text messaging/ key component/ interactions.

48. They/ spend/ a quarter/ their time/ or 25%/ meeting their friends/ in person.

49. 13%/ percentage/ time/ they/ spend/ playing video games/ their friends.

50. They/ spend only 6%/ their time/ writing/ sending email/ their friends/ and 1%/ video chatting/ their peers.

A. PHONETICS

I)-Practise reading aloud the following sentences. Pay attention to any assimilation that may occur between the sounds in bold.

1. You can use your credit card to buy a pair of field glasses.
2. Do you often travel first class or second class?
3. Can we find a short cut to the Grand Canyon?
4. The hard core of the action group made the decisions.
5. You can buy a pair of nice shoes as a birthday present for your second cousin.
6. For a few tense minutes, the space shuttle lost radio contact with mission control.

II)-In each sentence, underline the ending and beginning sounds where assimilation can occur. Then practise reading aloud the sentences with assimilation.

1. The good cook baked that cake.
2. During her trip she bought nice cut glass and a red carpet.
3. I had come to a rose show before I saw golden geese in the pond.
4. It's unlikely that both sides will find any common ground.
5. I stopped at the shop to buy some cold cream and some tin cans.
6. Where's your hard cash, not cheques?

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I)-Complete the following sentences with the words/ phrases in the box.

<i>cultural identity</i>	<i>attire</i>	<i>multicultural</i>	<i>maintain</i>	<i>diverse</i>
<i>cultural practices</i>	<i>customs</i>	<i>cultural diversity</i>	<i>assimilate</i>	<i>unique</i>

1. Dying languages and urbanization are threats to
2. When people of different cultures come together to celebrate and share their different traditions, it is an example of a(n) _____ celebration.
3. In many circumstances, the _____ is a conservative business suit, but it can range from a dinner jacket to blue jeans.
4. Shaping a stone tool is one of the oldest _____, and it still takes great skill and knowledge.
5. A positive attitude helps language students _____ their interest in learning long enough to achieve their goals.
6. Many of the different aboriginal groups in North America speak their own _____ language.
7. Jane had to _____ a great deal of information on the first day of her new job.
8. The orchid family of flowers is the largest, most _____ plant family found in nature.
9. Vietnamese _____ of weddings, funerals, holidays and rituals all are attached to village community.
10. The ways a person dresses and behaves in public are distinct examples of _____ and belief patterns.

II)-Fill in each gap in the sentences with ONE suitable word.

1. When Helen moved to Japan, she had to quickly _____ a new language into her vocabulary.
2. His behaviour and _____ suggested the seaman rather than a man of art.
3. His paintings were so _____ as to require no signature for identification.
4. My sister works hard to _____ close friendships with the students she studied with in London.
5. A nation's culture resides in the _____ and in the soul of its people. (Mahatma Gandhi)
6. A people without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture is like a tree without _____. (Marcus Garvey)

III)-Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect or present perfect continuous.

1. We are tired. We (clean) _____ the house since this morning.
2. "Why are you dirty? _____ (you/ plant) trees in the garden?"
3. I (not think) _____ about my homework yet. I (hang out) _____ at Tim's house.
4. My aunt is a writer for teenagers. She (write) _____ many short stories.
5. "Why are you so late? What _____ (you/ do)?"
6. He (eat) _____ strawberries. His hands are covered in red juice.

IV)-Read the situations and write two sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Phong started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it and now he is on page 54.
A. (read/ for two hours) _____
B. (read/ 54 pages so far) _____
2. Linda is from Australia. She is travelling round Europe at the moment. She began her tour three months ago.
A. (travel/ for three months) _____
B. (visit/ six countries so far) _____
3. Nam is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was ten years old. This year he is the national champion again – for the fourth time.
A. (win/ the national championship four times) _____
B. (play/ tennis since he was ten) _____
4. When they left college, Mary and Sue started writing plays together. They still write plays.
A. (write/ ten plays since they left college) _____
B. (write/ plays since they left college) _____

V)-Put the verb into the more suitable form, present perfect or present perfect continuous.

1. Where have you been? _____ (you/ play) football?
2. You look tired. _____ (you/ work/ hard)?
3. "Sorry, I'm late" – "That's all right. I _____ (not wait) long."
4. "Is it still raining?" – "No, it _____ (stop)."
5. I _____ (read) the book you lent me but I _____ (not finish) it yet.
6. I _____ (read) the book you lent me, so you can have it back now.
7. With their win yesterday, that team _____ (move) into second place in the table.

8. As house prices in the city have risen, people _____ (move) into the countryside.
9. An important file _____ (disappear) from my computer.
10. Plants and vegetables _____ (disappear) from my garden since we had new neighbours.

VI)-Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets, using repeated comparatives.

1. The balloon got (big) _____ and then burst.
2. My study gets (hard) _____ over the years.
3. This book gets (interesting) _____ with every chapter.
4. My dad's eyesight is getting (bad) _____. He can hardly see a thing these days.
5. The market for tablets PC is becoming (competitive) _____ all the time.
6. He spoke for over an hour about the topic of cultural diversity and his explanation got (complicated) _____.
7. There are (many) _____ women attending college these days.
8. It seems like there are (few) _____ items being made in America.
9. Ultimately, people will find (much) _____ time to spend with their families.
10. The ship was sailing (far) _____ away from the harbour.

VII)-Read the situations, and complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets, using repeated comparatives.

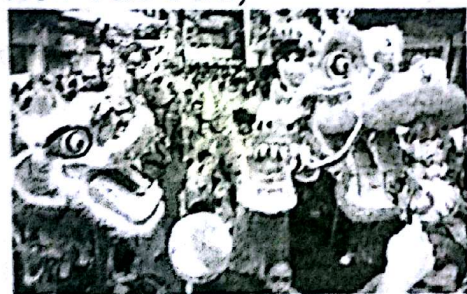
1. The company expanded rapidly. It grew _____ all the time (big)
2. Cathy got _____ in her job. In the end she left. (bored)
3. My bags seemed to get _____ as I carried them. (heavy)
4. As I waited for my interview, I became _____. (nervous)
5. Health care is becoming _____. (expensive)
6. As the conversation went on, Paul became _____. (talkative)
7. These days, _____ people are learning English. (many)
8. The company's share price went _____. (high)
9. Life got _____ for the boss, Bob Watts, as the company became _____. (good – successful)
10. When the public pays more attention to Komodo dragons, their population increases _____. (quickly)

C. READING

I)-Read the passage, and do the tasks that follow

How Do You Celebrate?

New Year's Day



New Year is one of the most popular festivals in the world, even though it is celebrated at different times and in different ways. In many western countries, people get together with family and friends on December 31 to eat, drink, and dance as they wait for January 1. Some of the biggest parties are held on New Year's Eve. In many cities, crowds gather in the center of town to welcome the New Year at midnight with fireworks.

For many Asian countries like China, Japan, and Viet Nam, the New Year is based on the lunar calendar. The date changes from year to year, but usually falls between January 21 and February 21. It is traditionally seen as a time for family reunions, with people travelling across the country and from overseas. Many people wear red clothes, as it is thought to be a lucky colour. They also give "lucky money" in red envelopes to friends and family, and set off firecrackers to scare away bad luck.

What's common among these celebrations is the meaning of the New Year; it is a time to say goodbye to the past and to think about new beginnings. For example, in Japan, people organize *bonenkai* parties ("year forgetting parties"), which are dedicated to leaving the old year's worries and troubles behind. In many countries, people make New Year's resolutions – promises to themselves to make changes in their lives over the coming year, such as to lose weight, stop smoking, or learn a new skill.

Carnival

In late February or early March, some countries celebrate a special festival called Carnival. Carnival is thought to have originated in Italy or Greece, and was held just before Lent, the 40-day period before Easter. People dressed in costumes, wore colourful masks, ate, drank, and danced all night. This tradition spread to France, Spain, Portugal, and later to Brazil and the United States.

Now, two of the biggest Carnival celebrations take place in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, and New Orleans in the United States. There are grand parades where people wear flashy costumes and dance and sing in the streets. In New Orleans, Carnival is known as Mardi Gras. Many roads and shops are shut down for the celebrations which can last for up to three weeks. Millions of visitors travel from around the world to join the party, and many more watch the event on television.



Task 1. Identify whether the statements are true (T), or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. In many western countries, New Year starts after midnight on December 31. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. In some Asian countries, the New Year starts on January 21 and ends on February 21. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. Red clothes and envelopes are said to bring good luck in several Asian countries. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Carnival is one of the days of Lent. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. The Mardi Gras is famous all over the world. | ☐ | ☐ |

Task 2. Read the following sentences, and check whether they are true for New Year (N), Carnival (C), or both (B).

- | | N | C | B |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. People have parties and celebrations in the streets. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. People get together with friends and family. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. This festival is celebrated all over the world. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

4. This festival can last up to three weeks. ☐ ☐ ☐
5. People make promises to themselves during this time. ☐ ☐ ☐
6. People wear brightly coloured clothes. ☐ ☐ ☐

Task 3. Match each word/phrase taken from the passage with its definition. Write the answer in each blank.

Answer	A	B
_____	1. reunion	A. giving a lot of time and effort to achieve something
_____	2. spread	B. very bright and colourful
_____	3. mask	C. have a party for a happy reason
_____	4. festival	D. this covers your face and eyes
_____	5. dedicated to	E. move in many directions
_____	6. parade	F. a day or time of year when people celebrate a special event
_____	7. celebrate	G. a meeting between people who haven't seen each other for a long time
_____	8. flashy	H. people walking down the street together with music and costumes

II)-Read the passage, and do the tasks that follow

Preserving Vietnamese Culture and Language in Southern Louisiana

The Vietnamese make up a large portion of Louisiana's Asian population today, 44% in fact. The reasons why Vietnamese people settle in Louisiana are that they can find jobs as fishermen and the weather is comparable to the hot and humid climate in Viet Nam.

The Vietnamese communities in southern Louisiana engage in many different cultural activities, and these are performed in their native language. Language is viewed as perhaps the most important facet of Vietnamese culture in the United States. The Vietnamese in southern Louisiana live in communities where Vietnamese is spoken; they attend religious ceremonies and activities where it is spoken, all in order to preserve their language and their culture. In order to preserve your culture, you have to learn the language. That's the reason that they live in a community, to help out each other.

The most important aspect of the New Year, and other Vietnamese holidays, for community members is that participating in these events provides another link to their heritage and works for the preservation of their culture. Children learn about their Vietnamese customs by taking part in the celebration. The children in the community grow up constantly being exposed to their Vietnamese culture so they will be able to do the same thing for their children in the future.

For the Vietnamese in southern Louisiana, the main way to maintain their culture is simply to live it. Their communal life keeps their language and culture alive. Other simpler ways of maintaining Vietnamese culture include examples such as women wearing a simple jade bracelet on the left wrist for good luck. Women believe that the jade keeps bad luck away from the wearer. Over time the jade can deepen in colour and, to some, a darker green symbolizes inner strength and good luck.

Task 1. Match the headings with the paragraphs. There are two extra ones. Write the answer in each blank.

Paragraphs	Headings
1. _____	A. Celebrating holidays and festivals
2. _____	B. Community spirits
3. _____	C. Jade: A Cultural Symbol
4. _____	D. Reasons for settling
	E. Cultural activities
	F. Roles of the language

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do the Vietnamese form communities in southern Louisiana?

2. Why do the Vietnamese live in communities?

3. What's the purpose of all religious ceremonies and activities?

4. What can Vietnamese children learn from cultural events?

5. How can people leave cultural heritage to young generations?

6. What benefit does jade bring to the wearer?

Task 3. Find a word in the passage that means:

1. (of the air or climate) warm and wet (paragraph 1):

2. an aspect of something (paragraph 2):

3. the traditions and cultural achievements of a country (paragraph 3):

4. belonging to a group of people (paragraph 4):

5. a precious green stone (paragraph 4):

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

Save Languages

Every two weeks, a language dies. Languages are becoming extinct faster than endangered animals. Because language is part of national identity, minority languages have often been discriminated against. In the 19th century, Native Australians and American Indians were not allowed to use their native languages in public in Australia and the United States. It was also illegal to speak Celtic languages in Ireland, Scotland and Wales in the street. Some languages die naturally. While the languages of powerful groups have always spread, the languages of smaller cultures have disappeared. Small communities stop speaking

their traditional language and choose the more “popular” one. Slowly, older speakers die and the original language is forgotten.

Many endangered languages have no written form but they carry amazing knowledge of local environments. Native Australians and South Americans have always used plants to treat people. Unfortunately, many of their languages are dying and this knowledge may one day be lost forever.

Christine Davies, from the Enduring Voices project, told us: “We believe we can help save some endangered languages. We are recording the speakers of endangered languages on all continents. For example, in Australia we have recorded the only living speaker of Amurdag, so this language won’t disappear completely. But while we’re talking now, the last speaker of some native languages all over the world are dying, taking their culture and knowledge with them. So we have to hurry.”

1. In the past, some minority languages _____.
 - A. were banned from public use
 - B. were made illegal at home
 - C. such as Celtic languages were illegal in England
 - D. were allowed to be used in Australia
2. All of the following are the reasons why many traditional languages disappeared EXCEPT that _____.
 - A. they were discriminated by powerful groups
 - B. other languages provide their speakers with more opportunities
 - C. their speakers can’t use their languages to communicate
 - D. the number of speakers has become extremely small
3. A lot of languages of smaller cultures _____.
 - A. have been preserved by larger ones
 - B. have died naturally
 - C. have been used only in written form
 - D. have no longer been used
4. When languages by Native Australians and South Americans disappear, _____ may be lost.
 - A. their written forms
 - B. traditional knowledge of various fields
 - C. knowledge of professional treatment
 - D. the world’s knowledge
5. The goal of the Enduring Voices project is _____ of some endangered languages.
 - A. to preserve records
 - B. to save living speakers
 - C. to promote the development
 - D. to stop the disappearance

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

The Mystery of the Fortune Cookie

To many people, particularly in America, every good Chinese meal should end with a fortune cookie. So would you believe that one place you won’t see a fortune cookie is China?

These cookies have a long and mysterious history – one that doesn’t begin in China. According to researcher Yasuko Nakamachi, fortune cookies actually originated in Japan! Ms. Nakamachi first saw Japanese fortune cookies at a bakery while visiting a popular temple outside Kyoto in the 1990s. However, the baker was



folding a paper fortune into a fold on the outside of the cookie, not the inside, like the fortune cookies we are used to.

Ms. Nakamachi was very curious about this, and decided to do her own research. After spending six years going through thousands of old documents and drawings, and interviewing bakers around the country, she realized that fortune cookies used to be very popular in Japan. The reason that Takeshi Matsuhisa, the baker, puts the fortune on the outside of the cookie is to make sure that people don't accidentally eat the paper!

Ms. Nakamachi found a drawing that went back as far as 1878, showing a Japanese man making the same kind of cookies as Matsuhisa's bakery. This is interesting because a number of people claimed to have invented fortune cookies in California in the 1920s.

If these cookies are a Japanese invention, then why are they served in American Chinese restaurants? After interviewing many Japanese and Chinese American families, Ms. Nakamachi suggested that it's likely that Japanese people first started serving fortune cookies in their restaurants when they moved to the United States. Then Chinese restaurant owners borrowed the idea and began making their own fortune cookies, beginning the now-traditional practice of serving fortune cookies at the end of each meal.

Today, about three billion of these cookies are made annually in the US, and are served in restaurants all over the world. Although fortune cookies might not be a traditional snack in China, they have become one for people in many other countries.

1. This passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. how fortune cookies became popular
 - B. how and where fortune cookies began
 - C. why Chinese people make fortune cookies
 - D. how fortune cookies can predict the future
2. Where are fortune cookies usually served and eaten?
 - A. at Japanese temples
 - B. in Japanese restaurants in the US
 - C. in Chinese restaurants in Asia
 - D. in Chinese restaurants in the US
3. What is unique about Takeshi Matsuhisa's cookies?
 - A. The notes inside give advice.
 - B. The paper inside tastes delicious.
 - C. The fortunes are folded on the outside.
 - D. They are made at a factory in California.
4. What is important about Ms. Nakamachi's discovery of the 1878 drawing?
 - A. It shows that fortune cookies were popular in Japan and California.
 - B. It proves that Matsuhisa's bakery was the first to make fortune cookies.
 - C. It shows that people wanted to draw and write about fortune cookies.
 - D. It proves that fortune cookies were first made in Japan, not in California.
5. Which of these statements is NOT true?
 - A. Fortune cookies are popular in the US.
 - B. In Japan, the fortunes are put on the outside of the cookie.
 - C. Fortune cookies were brought to the US by the Chinese.
 - D. American cookie makers made the fortune cookie popular.

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

What Is Heritage Protection?

Heritage is traditional beliefs, customs, and culture. We use the word "heritage" in many different ways. People talk about their family's heritage, their city's heritage, and their country's heritage.

Here are some examples of heritage. During Chinese New Year, people in Taiwan give red envelopes. That is part of Taiwanese heritage. Every year in the American city New Orleans, there is a huge party called Mardi Gras. That is a part of New Orleans' heritage. Heritage can also be more private and personal. If your family has a big dinner every Sunday night, that's part of your family's heritage.

Today, heritage is changing. The Internet connects people around the world. In many ways, this is a good thing, because we can learn about the heritage of other countries, and we can show our own heritage to the world. However, some people worry that traditional heritage is disappearing. Think about it. In many ways, countries are becoming more and more alike. In just about every country around the world, you can find MacDonald's, Nike shoes, Starbucks coffee, and American films. Some people think this is a good change, but others don't like it. You can decide whether or not you think it is a good thing. However, almost everyone wants to protect their traditional heritage, and sometimes this is hard. For example, when a new MacDonald's opens in your town, a traditional restaurant might have to close.

This is why heritage protection is so important. Heritage protection is a simple idea. It means keeping your country's or your city's heritage alive. People do this in many ways. The biggest part of heritage protection is probably preserving old buildings. A few other examples of heritage protection are making sure your children speak your traditional language, and teaching your heritage to children.

The world is changing very fast. This change brings a lot of good things. But as the world is changing, it is important to remember the heritage of our parents and our grandparents.

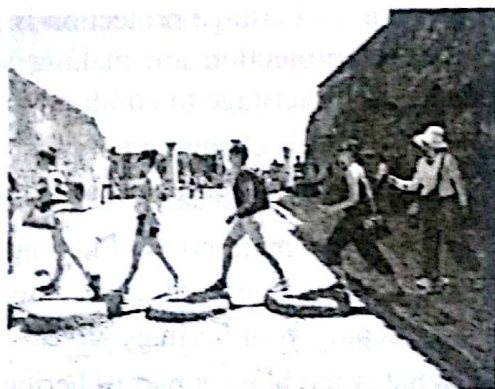
1. What is the main point of heritage protection?
 - A. Showing your heritage to other people
 - B. Using the Internet
 - C. Keeping your heritage alive
 - D. Making heritage disappear
2. What is the biggest part of heritage protection?
 - A. Protecting old buildings
 - B. Doing traditional dances
 - C. Giving red envelopes
 - D. Telling stories
3. Where does Mardi Gras take place?
 - A. Japan
 - B. Taiwan
 - C. Canada
 - D. The USA
4. What is happening to most countries?
 - A. They are becoming the same.
 - B. They are becoming more different.
 - C. They are getting smaller.
 - D. They are destroying old buildings.
5. Which of the following is NOT true about the heritage?
 - A. It involves aspects of customs, culture and beliefs.
 - B. It may not remain the same with the introduction of the Internet.
 - C. Your family's rituals are not considered heritage.
 - D. It takes a lot of efforts to protect our heritage.
6. All of the following are factors that affect traditional heritage EXCEPT _____.
 - A. the Internet
 - B. cultural exchanges
 - C. Americanization
 - D. little attention to traditional festivals
7. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?
 - A. MacDonald's have destroyed traditional heritage.
 - B. Red colour symbolizes good luck in Taiwan.
 - C. Large number of people take part in Mardi Gras.
 - D. The family's heritage is a part of the country's heritage.

8. What is the main point of the last paragraph?
 - A. It is OK to forget traditional heritage.
 - B. The world is changing, but it is happening very slowly.
 - C. As the world changes, we have to remember our heritage.
 - D. People should talk to their parents and grandparents a lot.
9. Which of the following is NOT an example of heritage protection?
 - A. Making sure your children speak your traditional language
 - B. Protecting old buildings
 - C. Teaching your children about your heritage
 - D. Drinking Starbucks and wearing Nikes
10. The word "beliefs" in the first paragraph may refer to _____.
 - A. cuisines
 - B. histories
 - C. arts
 - D. religions

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

Tourism and Heritage Protection

Travelling is a great thing to do. It helps us learn about different people and different places. Some people travel because they want to see nature. Others travel because they want to make friends and try great food. Of course, a lot of tourists are interested in traditional culture.



Tourism can be very good for traditional cultures. This is because when people travel to another country, they often want to learn more about that country's traditions, such as music, food, and history. Therefore, the local people in that country will keep their traditional culture alive. They will wear traditional clothing, and sell traditional food. They will also have shows for tourists. These shows can be dances, concerts, plays, or something else.

Tourism also helps people respect each other. If you understand another culture well, you will probably respect that culture much more. You will probably want to protect that culture as well.

However, tourism is not always good for traditional culture. Many people say that tourism creates "fake traditional culture". This means that the local people wear traditional costumes, and do traditional dances only for tourists, but that is not their real lifestyle. Their real lifestyles are similar to the tourists' lifestyle. They are just pretending because they want to make money.

Another problem is that tourists can interfere with the local people's lives. For example, sometimes tourists come to watch local people praying in temples. While the local people pray, tourists take photographs and make noise. This often bothers the local people. Sometimes tourists also damage local sites. If 500 people enter an ancient temple every day, they may damage that temple.

No matter what, more and more tourists want to learn about traditional cultures. Most local people want more tourism, because tourists bring money and help local businesses. Tourists have to respect local culture and places. Local governments have to make laws that protect places and lifestyles. If everyone is responsible, then tourism will be great for traditional cultures.

1. What is the main point of the passage?
 - A. Tourism is always good for traditional culture.
 - B. Tourism is always bad for traditional culture.
 - C. Tourism can be good and bad for traditional culture.
 - D. Tourists don't care about traditional culture.
2. Why do local people want tourism?
 - A. Tourists bring money.
 - B. Tourists help teach local people.
 - C. Tourists tell local people about business.
 - D. Tourists destroy traditional culture.
3. What is one problem that tourists create?
 - A. They hurt local people.
 - B. They steal money from local people.
 - C. They hurt local businesses.
 - D. They interfere with local lifestyles.
4. The word "They" in the second paragraph refers to _____.
 - A. tourists
 - B. local people
 - C. tourist guides
 - D. dancers
5. What does the second sentence of the third paragraph mean?
 - A. If you don't respect other people, then they won't respect you.
 - B. If you understand another culture, then you will respect it more.
 - C. If you respect yourself, then other people will respect you, too.
 - D. Nobody respects traditional culture anymore.
6. Which of the following is NOT the purpose of tourism?
 - A. To see natural beauty
 - B. To make friends in other regions
 - C. To research traditional culture
 - D. To understand another culture
7. The word "fake" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. real
 - B. not real
 - C. very good
 - D. very bad
8. All of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT that _____.
 - A. tourism can create jobs for local people
 - B. tourism can be used as a means to promote cultural exchanges
 - C. in some places local people perform some dances that do not belong to their everyday activities
 - D. too many tourists at a historical site can make it collapse at once
9. Which of the following is NOT a problem of tourism?
 - A. Tourists damage local places.
 - B. Tourists can interfere with local people's lives.
 - C. Tourists always fight with local people.
 - D. Tourists sometimes create "fake traditional culture".
10. Who would possibly be interested in the passage most?
 - A. Tourists
 - B. Sociologists
 - C. Local officials
 - D. Tourist agents

D. SPEAKING

Complete the conversation about the preservation of Hmong ethnic culture, using the responses (A-H) given.

- A. We can put our work on a website, a DVD or another digital form.
- B. I did it with the help from my family and community.

- C. If the interviewee is willing, I may return to conduct additional interviews.
- D. We write down everything we know about our culture, our own experience and our family's.
- E. The world has always been changing, so cultures have always been adapting.
- F. I prepared a list of questions, and let people choose the questions to answer.
- G. We've used oral storytelling or writing.
- H. I recorded my family tree with the help of the family members.

Mai: Hi, Su Ni. What have you done to preserve the tradition and culture of Hmong people?

Su Ni: First, we record anything we have in our life. (1) _____

Mai: Sounds good. Can you give some examples of what you have recorded about your culture?

Su Ni: It's about cooking, jokes or stories. We also choose a medium to do that.
(2) _____

Mai: Nowadays we can use digital or online medium, Su Ni.

Su Ni: That's right. (3) _____

Mai: That lets you share your cultural story with people from all around the world. Have you ever interviewed people in your community?

Su Ni: Already. I've interviewed the people whose stories I'm telling. (4) _____

I may learn something I'd never think to ask about.

Mai: How long do you interview other people?

Su Ni: I keep each interview within one or two hours. (5) _____

This lets you prepare more questions, and lets the interviewee search for documents or objects she wants to share.

Mai: Well done. Can you do anything else to know more about your own family?

Su Ni: It's an interesting question, Mai. (6) _____

There are probably whole branches of cousins I've never met. I asked my family for photos, and other records early on.

Mai: Why do you do that difficult task, Su Ni?

Su Ni: (7) _____
_____. Minority cultures often struggle to pass on cultural traditions. Your research can help people understand the core values of their culture, and inspire them to keep it alive and thriving.

Mai: Do you think cultures remain the same in the age of globalization?

Su Ni: I don't think so. Culture helps people adapt to the world around them.

(8) _____

E. WRITING

The following text is about some features of the Vietnamese cultural identity. Put the missing sentences in the appropriate gaps. There are two extra ones.

- A. You can tell when the Tet festival is approaching as the atmosphere is just buzzing with life.
- B. The best way to take it all in is to go on a road trip and just explore.
- C. As you walk around the streets of Viet Nam, one of the things you'll notice is that there is a powerful sense of community.
- D. They are incredibly hospitable and just want to be a part of your unforgettable journey in their amazing country.
- E. This contrast between the old and the new works harmoniously together, giving the cities a unique feel.
- F. With a population of 90 million people, there are 37 million registered motorbikes, with only 2 million cars.
- G. Vendors in alleyways are probably your best choice in getting some of the most authentic flavors at the best price.

What makes Viet Nam so special?

For anyone who has visited or lived in Viet Nam, we all know that there is something very special about it. Here are some of the things that make Viet Nam so unique.

(1) _____. One of the best places to get in all the action is a trip to the local market, especially in the morning. The street food culture is everywhere. The hardest part will be to decide where to start. (2) _____

The country really has its unique natural beauty: from the land to the sea, mountains, caves, limestone formations, rainforests and rice paddy fields as far as the eye can see. And the wonderful thing is that you don't have to travel too far to find Vietnam's beauty. (3) _____

Viet Nam has undergone rapid change and development, especially in the last ten years. Although parts of the skyline may now be filled with tall, modern buildings, you will still find them standing next to traditional, older houses. (4) _____

Last but not least, the people of Viet Nam is what makes the experience so unique. (5) _____

TEST 1 (UNIT 5)

I)-Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. integrate | B. national | C. assimilate | D. migration |
| 2. A. unique | B. spirit | C. worship | D. ethnic |
| 3. A. custom | B. cultural | C. ancestor | D. intellectual |

II)-Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 4. A. assimilate | B. diversity | C. identity | D. customary |
| 5. A. nationality | B. globalisation | C. flexibility | D. solidarity |

III)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. Increasing your vocabulary will make it easier for you to _____ reading comprehension skills.
 A. fit B. allow C. use D. assimilate
7. Because they are a very close family, there is probably nothing that can break their _____.
 A. share B. contribution C. solidarity D. group
8. Culture serves to give a(n) _____ to a group, ensures survival and enhances the feeling of belonging.
 A. similarity B. difference C. identity D. interest
9. They go to church every Sunday to _____ their God.
 A. celebrate B. worship C. support D. follow
10. Each ethnic group has its own cultural identities, thus, the Vietnamese culture has both _____ and unity.
 A. difference B. variety C. similarity D. diversity
11. We spend a lot of time together as a family, which sometimes is the best way to learn about _____.
 A. customs B. habits C. activities D. establishment
12. I can't believe that you _____ all the three exercises. You just started five minutes ago.
 A. have finished B. have been finishing C. finished D. are finishing
13. Their children _____ lots of new friends since they _____ to that town.
 A. have made – moved B. were making – have moved
 C. made – are moving D. made – have been moving
14. In some parts of the country, prices are _____ than in others.
 A. high B. more and more high
 C. the highest D. higher and higher
15. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was _____ than usual.
 A. crowded B. more and more crowded
 C. a bit crowded D. the most crowded

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

<i>media</i>	<i>culture</i>	<i>heritage</i>	<i>assimilate</i>
<i>practices</i>	<i>preservation</i>	<i>wonders</i>	<i>replace</i>

Ecotourism& Culture Heritage

Ecotourism not only adds value to ecosystems and the environment, but it also adds value to cultural traditions and (16)_____. As the world becomes globalized, traditional dances, festivals, methods for preparing food, or storing water may become not in use any more. Ecotourism offers measures to keep tradition alive and to preserve the (17)_____ of a culture, village, or country, for ecotourists are willing to pay to learn about such things. They cannot learn if such traditions have fallen by the wayside. When a village realizes that it's easier to use machetes rather than wooden spikes to carve a canoe, or to buy matches instead of using a bow drill to make fire, the natural progression is to lose touch with the more "primitive" method and (18)_____ it with the newer way of doing things. When ecotourists pay to be a part of and witness a canoe-making ceremony, they are encouraging the (19)_____ of knowledge and therefore helping a culture retain tradition and heritage. The village may still opt to use machetes when needing to work quicker, but the main point is that ecotourism helps to protect traditional knowledge from being lost as new generations become more assimilated into the global (20)_____.

Note: machete (n) = a large knife with a wide blade, used for cutting trees and plants or as a weapon

V)-Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect or present perfect continuous.

21. We (build)_____ a tree house, but we (not finish)_____ yet.
22. My sister (clean)_____ the windows for ages, but she (only/clean)_____ two so far.
23. My father (cook)_____ all morning. He (make)_____ two starters, some soup and two desserts.
24. Our guests (sit)_____ at the table for two hours. They (eat)_____ twenty cakes.
25. The builders (repair)_____ the roof for two days. So far, they (finish)_____ half of it.

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

Cultural Identity

The definition of cultural identity, in its most basic form, is a sense of belonging. This includes a shared sense of companionship, beliefs, interests and basic (26)_____ of living. When a person identifies with their culture, they often (27)_____ traditions that have been passed down through the years. The cultural identity links a person to their heritage, and it can help them to identify with others who have the same traditions and basic (28)_____ systems.

Some people claim that a person's cultural identity is the (29)_____ or groundwork on which every other aspect of their being is built. It is the cornerstone of what makes them who they are. Following one's culture often means (30)_____ a specific religion, wearing

a certain type of clothing or something else that (31)_____ their culture. It creates an outward, visible means of identifying that person as part of a particular culture or nationality.

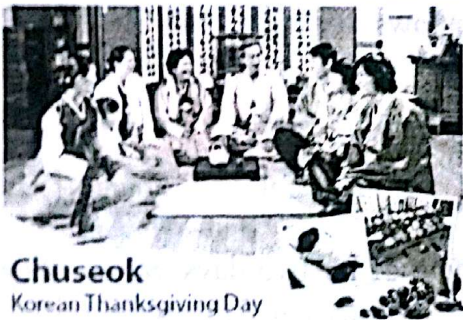
The Aboriginal tribes of Australia and New Zealand are excellent examples of this. Many tribes still live and behave as they did when they first (32)_____ white civilization. They hunt, dress, celebrate and live their lives as if no one has ever attempted to (33)_____ them. They follow a tribal form of government and also stick to a strict (34)_____ of ethics both in tribal and family life. (35)_____ are often passed down from generation to generation and have been in existence for hundreds of years.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 26. A. ideas | B. principles | C. regulations | D. laws |
| 27. A. catch | B. hold | C. include | D. embrace |
| 28. A. belief | B. truth | C. emotion | D. religion |
| 29. A. foundation | B. foundations | C. establishment | D. fact |
| 30. A. working | B. training | C. practising | D. doing |
| 31. A. shows | B. represents | C. acts for | D. symbolizes |
| 32. A. accessed | B. tolerated | C. experienced | D. encountered |
| 33. A. influence | B. attack | C. impress | D. alternate |
| 34. A. code | B. system | C. combination | D. rule |
| 35. A. Habits | B. Practices | C. Traditions | D. Festivals |

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

Celebrating Chuseok

Chuseok is one of the most important festivals in the Korean calendar. It takes place in the eighth month of the lunar calendar (in either September or October), on the night of the full moon. Chuseok is a time for family reunions and for people to honour and give thanks to their ancestors. It is also meant to celebrate nature and the large harvest that it has given them.



Chuseok
Korean Thanksgiving Day

Nowadays, many people in Korea live and work in big cities like Seoul. During Chuseok, people have moved away return to their hometowns in the countryside to celebrate together. The government gives everyone a day off from work before and after Chuseok. Many people spend those days travelling, as the roads are very busy during this period. A two-hour journey can easily turn into six hours.

At the family home, the day before Chuseok is spent cleaning the home and preparing food for ceremonies and family dinners. Women make *songphyun* – moon-shaped rice cakes with a sweet filling – using new rice from the recent harvest. It is said that the woman who makes the most beautiful *songphyun* will find a good-looking husband or give birth to a beautiful daughter. The *songphyun* can take days to make, but now people can buy them easily in stores.

The next day is Chuseok. People make an effort to dress nicely and wear traditional costumes like the *hanbok*, although this is more common among the older women. In the morning, food is placed on a special table dedicated to their ancestors, and families pay a visit their graves. Later, traditional games like *yut nori* (a game of throwing sticks) and *hwa-tu* (a card game) are played. At night, the whole family goes outdoors under the full moon, and everyone eats and drinks until late. The third day is usually spent travelling back home and preparing to return to work or school.

Like Thanksgiving and Lunar New Year, Chuseok is a time for families to reconnect with past traditions, as well as spend time with each other.

36. This reading is mainly about _____.

- A. the ways that Chuseok has changed over the years
- B. what Chuseok is, and how it is celebrated
- C. the best ways to celebrate in Korea
- D. the most popular Korean celebrations

37. According to the passage, in what ways has Chuseok NOT changed?

- A. Younger women don't wear the *hanbok* very much.
- B. People now eat *songphyun* during Chuseok.
- C. More people live in big cities.
- D. People can now buy *songphyun* in stores.

38. According to the passage, why does a two-hour journey become six hours?

- A. Roads are crowded as people travel home at the same time.
- B. People stop to visit the graves of their ancestors.
- C. People have to buy food for ceremonies.
- D. The government closes roads for celebrations.

39. What do people NOT do on the day before Chuseok?

- A. travel
- B. play games
- C. make *songphyun*
- D. clean the house

40. Which of the following is NOT part of the Chuseok celebrations?

- A. making moon-shaped rice cakes
- B. dressing in nice clothes
- C. going outdoors under the moon
- D. greeting family members by saying "Chuseok!"

VIII)-Complete the conversation about the activities to maintain the cultural identity, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. Becoming more familiar with the family's religion can help you understand all these other aspects.
- B. Gather as a group not just for holidays, but for ordinary meals, events, or just conversation.
- C. Even a kitchen spoon or a piece of software is a cultural artifact.
- D. I believe they should speak their ancestral language.
- E. Each culture has its own clothing, music, storytelling traditions, and many more unique characteristics.
- F. Many people travel to these events to get a broader perspective on their culture.
- G. Besides language, I think people should cook the family recipes.

Nina: What do you think people should do to maintain cultural identity in the age of globalization?

Lam: (41) _____.

Nina: That's right. Many linguists argue that language shapes their whole perception of the world. Thousands of languages are at risk of extinction.

Lam: And people try to teach it to others or record the spoken and written language.
(42) _____

_____. They should follow their grandmother's cookbook.

Nina: Smell and taste have powerful connections to memory. As you try to guess the right amount of spices, you might remember meals from your childhood or holidays.

Lam: People have to share the culture. (43) _____

Nina: Some members of the culture will be overjoyed to teach or talk about their hobbies, their jobs, their crafts to others. Anything else, Lam?

Lam: The best way to preserve culture is to keep it alive. (44) _____

Nina: It's better than learning culture through books. Anyway, I think attending major events is also a good way to promote cultural awareness.

Lam: Sure. (45) _____

IX)-The following text is about some features of "ao dai" – the Vietnamese traditional dress. Put the missing sentences in the appropriate gaps. There are two extra ones.

- A. People could say that "ao dai" is the "national soul" of Vietnamese women.
- B. Over time, the traditional "ao dai" has gone through certain changes.
- C. It is said that "ao dai" – the Vietnamese dresses – has helped to promote Viet Nam's image around the world.
- D. "Ao dai" is a great work of art, and it also a result of the national identity and spirit of Viet Nam.
- E. The fashion designers have combined ethnic culture with modern fashion elements, creating its unique in the performances in many domestic and international fashions shows.
- F. It has become the standard costume for formal occasions or national holidays, weddings, New Year's Day, graduation day or in important competitions.
- G. White, or violet "ao dai" is also worn by Vietnamese students as their uniforms.



A Symbol of Vietnamese Culture

Throughout the history of the country, Vietnamese people always try to protect the value of cultural traditions, discipline and family. (46) _____

"Ao dai" has overcome all challenges to become a "national dress", a symbol of women, the pride of Vietnamese people. (47) _____

In Viet Nam, these dresses are for all ages. (48)

When attending a special event or appearing on television, Vietnamese women always dresses "ao dai" simply because it contributes to their beauty. (49)

In recent years, "ao dai" has changed with many innovations. (50)

TEST 2 (UNIT 5)

I)-Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>d</u> iversity | B. <u>r</u> emind | C. <u>u</u> nite | D. <u>a</u> ttire |
| 2. A. <u>co</u> stume | B. <u>c</u> ustom | C. <u>c</u> ulture | D. <u>b</u> uff |
| 3. A. <u>u</u> nity | B. <u>m</u> artial | C. <u>p</u> ractice | D. <u>s</u> pirit |

II)-Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 4. A. achievement | B. encourage | C. integrate | D. tradition |
| 5. A. identifier | B. multicultural | C. agricultural | D. international |

III)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. Studies show that children who are exposed to a more _____ community are more creative and tolerant of differences, because these students learn how to resolve conflict more easily.
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| A. various | B. similar | C. differently | D. diverse |
|------------|------------|----------------|------------|
7. Culture is the lens with which we evaluate everything around us; we _____ what is proper or improper, normal or abnormal, through our culture.
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| A. express | B. evaluate | C. calculate | D. signal |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
8. Most of the ethnic groups in the United States adjust to mainstream America, but may still _____ many of their cultural customs and their native ethnic language.
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|------------|
| A. retain | B. limit | C. hold | D. contain |
|-----------|----------|---------|------------|
9. Cultural identity must be _____ and locals should be encouraged to continue their traditions in the wake of tourism.
- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| A. protected | B. insured | C. assured | D. confirmed |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
10. Touring the small villages of Vietnam by bicycle was a(n) _____ experience.
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| A. existing | B. general | C. particular | D. unique |
|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------|

11. Combining physical activity with a healthy diet is the best way to _____ a healthy body weight.
 A. provide B. support C. maintain D. express
12. We think they _____ all that is necessary.
 A. have done B. doing C. had done D. would do
13. "Where's Tony?" "He _____ to the travel agent's, and he hasn't come back."
 A. has been B. has been going C. has gone D. had gone
14. Unfortunately, her illness was _____ than we thought at first.
 A. serious B. serious and serious
 C. more and more serious D. the most serious
15. It gets _____ to understand what the professor has explained.
 A. most difficult B. mostly difficult
 C. the most difficult D. more and more difficult

IV)-Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word/ phrase from the box. There are some extra words.

<i>national heroes</i>	<i>intellectual culture</i>	<i>cultural heritage</i>	<i>traditional holidays</i>
<i>cultural activities</i>	<i>modern changes</i>	<i>national unity</i>	<i>national nature</i>

Preservation and Promotion of Our National Culture

Viet Nam has 54 ethnic groups which have their own features which supplement each other, complete the Vietnamese culture in general and promote (16)_____. This shows that the overall Vietnamese culture is a unified and diversified culture within the community of Vietnamese ethnic groups. The traditional cultural treasure of the nation has been preserved and promoted through (17)_____ which are regularly and continually carried out across the country. Many traditional arts such as classical drama, traditional opera have been preserved and are performed to attract a great number of audience. Festivals are regularly held on (18)_____. Many art festivals are held at home and abroad. Many works and writings about the revolution and national resistance wars have been published.

The protection of (19)_____ is a task which has been given due attention in order to hand down to later generations. There arises campaign amongst the masses to do relevant things to remind people about our original point, honour national resistance wars, commemorate (20)_____ and martyrs, appreciate our cultural well-known men, etc.

V)-Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in the box, using repeated comparatives. There are some extra words.

<i>complicated</i>	<i>bad</i>	<i>angry</i>	<i>nervous</i>
<i>heavy</i>	<i>big</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>hard</i>

21. It's becoming _____ to find a job.
 22. My bags seemed to get _____ as I carried them.
 23. As I waited for my interview, I became _____.
 24. As the day went on, the weather got _____.
 25. Since she has been in Britain, her English has got _____.

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

Why Cultural Identity Is Important

Culture is the underlying foundation of traditions and beliefs that help a person relate to the world around them. It is the (26)_____ for any superstitions they may have. It is the aversion to specific types of meat, or which days you can work on. Culture gives us a definite starting point when beginning to search for our (27)_____. Knowing where a person comes from will help to define how they look at their family obligations as well as how they celebrate important (28)_____ in life.

Culture is extremely important if a tribe or ethnic group intends to continue living in the same fashion as their (29)_____. The aboriginal tribes of New Zealand, Australia, and other countries across the world often struggle to keep their traditions (30)_____. Conquering nations try to (31)_____ native people into mainstream society, urging them to give up their century-old traditions. Most unwillingly refuse, (32)_____ the ones who agree to become more modernized, often struggle as time passes.

Once a person has (33)_____ their heritage, traditional beliefs and other aspects of their native culture, they begin to lose their sense of self. They no longer can identify themselves with the things that were once the most important things in their lives. They lack (34)_____. As time passes and they continue to forget about their past and their natural traditions, their identity becomes less and less (35)_____.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 26. A. base | B. basic | C. basis | D. bases |
| 27. A. causes | B. roots | C. originals | D. basis |
| 28. A. milestones | B. history | C. posts | D. celebrations |
| 29. A. descendants | B. relatives | C. ancestral | D. ancestors |
| 30. A. lively | B. live | C. alive | D. living |
| 31. A. assimilate | B. accept | C. request | D. put |
| 32. A. when | B. because | C. although | D. while |
| 33. A. rejected | B. taken up | C. given up | D. turned down |
| 34. A. instruction | B. direction | C. position | D. management |
| 35. A. sounded | B. pronounced | C. judged | D. announced |

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

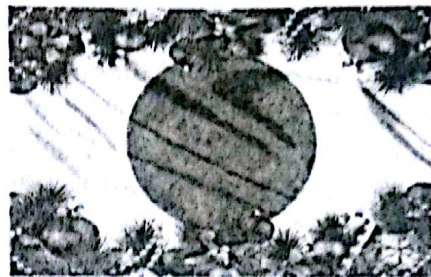
That Unique Japanese Holiday Called... Christmas



Christmas is such a popular holiday that it's no surprise that the Japanese celebrate it as well. To the Western person who visits Japan at the end of the year, many sights and sounds are familiar: the Santas in ads, the big displays and the Christmas music in the stores, the lights on the houses, stockings stuffed with toys, and decorated trees.

But look a bit closer and you begin to realize that the Japanese interpretation of Christmas is something rather different. For one thing, Christmas is more of a fun start to the holidays rather than the main event. In Japan, the most important holiday of the season is New Year's Day, which comes one week later. New Year is the big traditional holiday when family and friends get together. In fact, Christmas is not officially a holiday at all – most people have to work that day unless it happens to fall on a weekend. As a result, people celebrate on Christmas Eve.

As in the West, gift-giving is a big part of the holiday, but it takes on its own character in Japan. On their big night out, romantic partners may give each other flowers, cute stuffed toys, or rings and other jewelry. Within the family, parents may give presents to their young children. The idea here is that the gifts come from Santa Claus, so it only makes sense to give them while the children are still young enough to believe in Santa. It is customary to give presents called *oseibo* to bosses and colleagues, to teachers, or to other people outside the immediate circle of friends and family. These gifts function as a way of showing appreciation to people who have performed some type of service for you.



Christians make up only a very small part (less than two percent) of the population of Japan, so people are not very familiar with the religious roots of the holiday. Nevertheless, the Japanese have an amazing ability to import elements from other cultures and integrate them with their own culture. For example, Buddhism, the parliamentary form of the government, large corporations, and the current educational system all originally came from abroad. These things are so successful in today's Japan precisely because they are no longer exactly the same as they were. Like Christmas, the Japanese made them uniquely their own.

36. What is similar about the Western and Japanese Christmas?

- A. Santa Claus is a popular figure.
- B. Many people go to church.
- C. Christmas cakes are sold everywhere.
- D. They don't go to work on Christmas Day.

37. What is the most important day of the festive season in Japan?

- A. Christmas Day B. Christmas Eve C. New Year's Day D. New Year's Eve

38. Who might a Japanese person give *oseibo* to?

- A. their young child B. their best friend
- C. their secretary D. someone they just meet

39. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

- A. The Japanese are good at adopting and adapting traditions.
- B. The Japanese love foreign cultures.
- C. Christmas is not a religious holiday in Japan.
- D. Things need to be changed to be successful in Japan.

40. The purpose of this passage is to _____.

- A. encourage people to visit Japan for Christmas
- B. explain why Christmas is so popular in Japan
- C. explore the concept of a Japanese Christmas
- D. compare Western and Japanese holidays

VIII)-Complete the conversation about the ways to preserve the cultural heritage, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. Don't forget that traditional dishes and recipes are probably one of the easiest and more fun ways to preserve your heritage!
- B. The older generation acts, talks in a different manner.

- C. You need to bring out those photo albums every once in a while and go through them with your children so they can see your photos and photos of their grandparents when young.
- D. The fact that older relatives are spending time with your children will help with preserving heritage.
- E. Maintaining cultural heritage alive is a daily celebration in our house, because we live and breathe it every day through food, music, storytelling, and the way we talk.
- F. Telling stories and listening to stories of the past can be very powerful and children love to hear stories of when you were little, when their grandparents were little, and so on.
- G. We preserve our family and cultural heritage in many ways and through many traditions.

Ms. Hong: You're an expert in cultural identity. Can you tell us the ways to preserve our cultural heritage with our children?

Dr. Smith: Sure. First, storytelling is sometimes the best way to help children learn about their families, their rich heritage, and their cultural background.

(41) _____

Ms. Hong: I told them all about when and where I grew up. It's amazing to see their little faces light up with joy.

Dr. Smith: The next thing to be done is that your children should talk to relatives.

(42) _____

Ms. Hong: I think so. My children will learn a lot by spending a bit of time with their older relatives. I also keep old photos so that I can talk about the past.

Dr. Smith: (43) _____

Ms. Hong: I think my children can learn more about our extended family by looking at the albums.

Dr. Smith: (44) _____

Ms. Hong: In addition to cooking dishes in southern Viet Nam, I've learned how to cook more traditional dishes from northern Viet Nam of my husband, so that my children have a better understanding about Vietnamese cuisine.

Dr. Smith: It's a good example about preserving heritage. You should create your family tree form which your children can learn a lot about their roots.

(45) _____

IX)-The following text is about preserving values of traditional festivals. Put the missing sentences in the appropriate gaps. There are two extra ones.

- A. It is ways to ensure our long-lasting and harmonious culture.
- B. Since the old days traditional festivals have become an indispensable part of people's life.
- C. In modern times, despite many forms of culture creation, people still need festivals to practise community culture.
- D. In recent years, local authorities have often interfered in festivals which originally belonged to the masses.
- E. The more modern the society is, the more people wish to learn about their original nation, nature and history.
- F. In the old days, festivals were kinds of entertainment to create harmony.
- G. It is not only necessary for the past but also for the current course of modernization and industrialization.

Preserving Values of Traditional Festivals

There are five values of festivals that we need to preserve to protect our cultural identity.

Firstly, festivals satisfy people's thirst to return to the roots. (46) _____

Secondly, through festivals, people often want to demonstrate the strength of their communities or regions. (47) _____

Thirdly, the festivals provide space for people to practise culture. In the past, festivals are important events in daily life. (48) _____

Fourthly, the festivals help people to balance spiritual and material life, drive people forward to achieving more beautiful and noble things. (49) _____

Last but not least, the festivals are also platforms for people to preserve, achieve and pass down traditional cultural identities to the next generations. (50) _____

TEST YOURSELF 2

I)-Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> ddicted | B. soli <u>d</u> arity | C. dra <u>m</u> a | D. me <u>d</u> ia |
| 2. A. <u>w</u> eb <u>s</u> ite | B. <u>e</u> x <u>p</u> ress | C. <u>a</u> s <u>p</u> ect | D. lea <u>f</u> let |
| 3. A. <u>u</u> nique | B. <u>u</u> nity | C. <u>u</u> nusual | D. <u>u</u> niversal |

II)-Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 4. A. attitude | B. networking | C. unity | D. religious |
| 5. A. documentary | B. identity | C. assimilate | D. diversify |

III)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

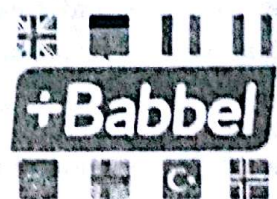
6. Photos and videos shared on *Instagram* are public unless _____ settings are adjusted.
A. secrecy B. privacy C. security D. accuracy
7. Duolingo _____ similarly to a game since its users receive experience points for every correct answer.
A. shapes B. arranges C. succeeds D. works
8. Without fees or limits, teens can share and text to their heart's content in this app, which may mean they are always _____.
A. connected B. related C. assimilated D. maintained
9. Our identity is _____ as a result of how others view us and how we view ourselves.
A. constructed B. drawn C. designed D. imagined
10. Cultural identity is the _____ of being included in a group or culture.
A. opinion B. consideration C. feeling D. sense
11. Multiculturalism is a system of beliefs and _____ that respects the presence of all diverse groups in a society, and encourages their contribution.
A. reactions B. benefits C. functions D. behaviours
12. The newspapers congratulated the writer _____ producing a very funny show.
A. with B. for C. on D. of
13. The teacher complimented a grade 1 pupil _____ his good achievement.
A. on B. for C. due to D. about
14. For the last ten years, engineers _____ noise levels in Britain's cities.
A. have been measured B. have been measuring
C. has measured D. have been measurement
15. Life in cities are getting _____.
A. most noisy B. noisier and noisier C. the noisiest D. noisy most

IV)-Fill in each blank in the passage about two language learning apps (Babbel and Memrise) with the correct word from the box. There are some extra words.

<i>interaction</i>	<i>development</i>	<i>encourages</i>	<i>features</i>
<i>progress</i>	<i>functions</i>	<i>set</i>	<i>subscription</i>

Babbel

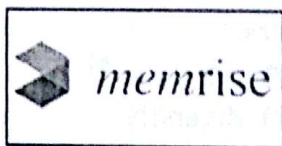
Just like Duolingo, Babbel also lets users learn to understand a language by completing and repeating phrases. The app is free to download and has a monthly (16) _____ cost beginning at \$11. Users can choose from Babbel's different language apps such as



German, Italian, French, Dutch, Portuguese and Spanish. These apps can be downloaded individually so that learners can focus on a single (17)_____ of lessons before moving on to another language.

Babbel also uses a custom goal system that allows users to set benchmarks as they learn a foreign language and to monitor their (18)_____ as well.

Memrise



As its name suggests, Memrise teaches users how to speak Spanish by having them memorize different words. The app (19)_____ different learning modules depending on the proficiency of the user, including lessons on basic Mexican Spanish and advanced Spanish. It also allows users to study Spanish words through (20)_____ such as "250 most commonly used Spanish words" and "Spanish vocab by frequency."

V)-For each situation, make a question using the words in brackets.

21. You have a friend who is learning French.

You ask: (how long/ learn/ French?)

22. You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you.

You ask: (how long/ wait?)

23. You see someone fishing by the river.

You ask: (how many fish/ catch?)

24. Mary is having her birthday party next week.

You ask: (how many people/ invite?)

25. You meet someone who is a writer.

You ask: (how long/ write/ books?)

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

How The Internet Is Changing Our Language



There are words that we say today that 70 years ago weren't even in (26)_____. If a person were to remark to a 1950s businessman, "Go and check this website out on the Internet and get back to me via Facebook," the businessman would have no clue as to what had just been said. We know exactly what the words mean, though, so they (27)_____ perfect sense to us.

The problem that people are encountering today is the same as the 1950s businessman would have encountered – he would have come (28)_____ a word that would mean nothing because he lived in a world where Internet technology didn't even exist. The problem we encounter is that technology is changing and progressing today at an even faster (29)_____, and this is creating changes in the way we communicate. Our words are different, and even our means of (30)_____ those words across are different as well. Forget about a 60-plus year difference; we speak much differently than we did even 10 or 20 years ago.

Think about how often you say words that have been created for and used (31) _____ on the Internet. If you have a question about a fact, most people will tell you to “google” it. This just means to open up the search engine Google and (32) _____ your query there. If you say you were having a conversation in a “chat room”, (33) _____ will think that you were in a physical room somewhere chatting with another person one-on-one. They will know you were typing messages to another person over the Internet.

All of the examples given are very basic, and the Internet will continue to influence the English language. The question that will (34) _____ is whether or not people will be able to (35) _____ the changes as they take place.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 26. A. existence | B. presence | C. survival | D. effect |
| 27. A. have | B. get | C. bring | D. make |
| 28. A. along | B. across | C. between | D. by |
| 29. A. step | B. pace | C. move | D. movement |
| 30. A. keeping | B. putting | C. getting | D. making |
| 31. A. inclusively | B. exclusively | C. availably | D. extensively |
| 32. A. run | B. operate | C. flow | D. show |
| 33. A. someone | B. everyone | C. anyone | D. no one |
| 34. A. exist | B. see | C. remain | D. stand |
| 35. A. change with | B. move with | C. keep up with | D. keep in touch with |

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

Dying Languages



The world is getting smaller, at least when it comes to language. More and more people speak the three most common languages: English, Spanish, and Mandarin. As a result, local languages are being forgotten. In many parts of the world, grandparents speak a language their grandchildren do not understand. As cultures adjust to these changes, and languages aren't taught to children or spoken at home, these local languages are slowly disappearing.

A language is said to be in trouble when less than 30 percent of children in the community speak it. It is considered a dying language. If children no longer learn to use a language, it will have fewer and fewer speakers over time and, eventually, the language will be gone.

Why keep languages alive? Languages hold the key to understanding a culture's beliefs and values. They show how a culture understands or explains the world. “You need to look at a variety of languages, because no one language gets it all,” said anthropologist Dr. Linda Cumberland who is working to save Assiniboiné, a Native American language.

According to Dr. Cumberland, a dying language needs a dictionary and people to understand and record its grammar. Most importantly, you need to listen to those who still speak the language. This can be difficult, especially if there are very few speakers of the language left. For example, when researchers were working to save the language Ayapaneco in Mexico. It was hard for them to record anything because the last two people on the Earth who could speak the language refused to speak to each other!



Today, UNESCO lists more than 3,000 languages that may disappear by the end of this century. Some of the languages still have a few million speakers and may survive. Unfortunately, hundreds of languages have fewer than 25 speakers remaining and may soon be lost forever.

36. Why are local languages being spoken less and less?
- A. People use computers to communicate now.
 - B. Children do not talk to their grandparents.
 - C. People who know the language don't want to speak to each other.
 - D. People prefer to learn and speak more common languages.
37. When is a language considered to be dying?
- A. when about 50 percent of local people speak it
 - B. when fewer than 30 percent of local children learn it
 - C. when it doesn't have a dictionary
 - D. when it is only spoken by old people
38. What does Dr. Cumberland mean when she says "no one language gets it all" in the third paragraph 3?
- A. There are too many different languages.
 - B. There are many ways to understand the world.
 - C. Some cultures understand the world the wrong way.
 - D. We need to look for one language that can explain the world.
39. According to Dr. Cumberland, to save a dying language, you need to _____.
- A. understand the culture's history
 - B. teach all the children who speak it
 - C. listen to people who still speak it
 - D. be able to speak English, Spanish, or Mandarin
40. Why was it so hard for linguists to study Ayapaneco?
- A. It's a very difficult language to leave to young generations.
 - B. They couldn't understand the grammar.
 - C. There were fewer than 25 speakers left.
 - D. The people who knew the language didn't speak to each other.

VIII)-Complete the conversation about how to maintain the Filipino culture, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. If this culture is lost, we will no longer be remembered as what we are today.
- B. Our culture needs to be preserved because nowadays there are too many influences that make most of the teenagers lose their identity.
- C. We can import elements from other cultures but we integrate them with our own one. It is not necessary for us to adapt to other cultures.
- D. We are known to be hospitable, genuine and many more characteristics.
- E. It is important for us to practise our culture in our everyday life, and try to become a good Filipino with good traits and attitudes.
- F. They don't know that it is not good because by adapting the culture of others, they'll forget the culture of a true Filipino.
- G. Our culture is slowly getting perish because of the influence of other countries.

Mai: Hi, Imelda. You come from the Philippines with a long history of customs. Why do you think your people should maintain their cultural identity in the age of globalization?

Imelda: (41) _____

Mai: For example, K-pop. Is that right?

Imelda: It's a good example. Most teenagers today imitate the way Koreans dress, the way they act. (42) _____

Mai: What are the features of the Filipino?

Imelda: (43) _____

Mai: So what should you do to maintain your identity?

Imelda: (44) _____

Mai: The fact that teenagers get the influence of other cultures is a truth. How can you preserve your identity?

Imelda: (45) _____

Mai: Awesome. I think it's true for other countries in the world.

IX)-Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences about the reasons why language is important to any culture.

46. Language/ important part/ our lives/ and/ it is/ much more/ just/ means/ communication.

47. Many people/ not realize/ there/ plenty of words/ that/ not be translated/ one language/ another/ simply because/ they/ not exist/ another language.

48. The style/ language/ depend/ speaker's status/ identity.

49. If you/ want/ learn Japanese/ it/ impossible/ do so/ without/ learn/ their culture.

50. Language/ changing along/ culture/ with/ new grammar rules/ new vocabulary.

A. PHONETICS

Read the following sentences. Decide and underline where the linking /r/ is likely to happen in fast, connected speech.

1. The car is his, and the car door is open.
2. My brother is a doctor, and his future is bright.
3. His hair is dark, and he always wears a hat to work.
4. The people are in the house.
5. They are able to drive at the age of eighteen.
6. We have to answer a question about the environment.
7. There's a tour along the river.
8. He introduced his father-in-law and mother-in-law to the guests.

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I)-Fill in each blank in the sentences with the correct word from the box.

<i>extinct</i>	<i>habitat</i>	<i>endangered</i>	<i>vulnerable</i>
<i>poaching</i>	<i>poachers</i>	<i>biodiversity</i>	<i>conservation</i>

1. By losing _____, we are losing the chance to discover new medicines that could end the suffering of millions of people.
2. Do not purchase illegal products that come from _____ species.
3. Since 1600 about 500 species of animals have become _____.
4. Although _____ groups are working to protect wildlife, natural habitats are still being destroyed.
5. Due to _____ and civil war, the population of gorillas drops sharply.
6. Logging, oil and gas drilling, over-grazing and development all result in _____ destruction.
7. The more species disappear, the more entire eco-systems become _____.
8. _____ are killing rhinos because of their horns.

II)-Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word from the box.

<i>endangered</i>	<i>preparation</i>	<i>decline</i>	<i>survival</i>	<i>diet</i>
<i>population</i>	<i>access</i>	<i>species</i>	<i>poaching</i>	<i>wild</i>

Cat Ba Langurs

Cat Ba langurs are one of several langur (1)_____ that are closely associated with limestone areas. The (2)_____ of the Cat Ba langur consists mainly of leaves, but also includes fresh shoots, flowers, bark and some fruits.

The World Conservation Union lists the Cat Ba langur as one of the most critically (3)_____ primate species in the world due to its small (4)_____ size and restricted range. Only about 60 langurs currently survive in the (5)_____.



In the past, (6) _____ constituted the primary threat to langur survival and resulted in a population decline from an estimated 2,500-2,800 individuals in the 1960s to a mere 53 individuals by 2000.

As a result of this steep (7) _____ in numbers, the remaining langur population is now highly fragmented and low reproductive output threatens their future (8) _____.



Some of these include all-female groups with no (9) _____ to males and are therefore non-reproducing social units. Langurs were mainly poached for the (10) _____ of traditional medicine.

III)-Fill in each gap in the sentences with ONE suitable word.

1. Gorilla and chimpanzee populations in Central Africa continue to decline due to _____, habitat loss and disease.
2. To ensure the _____ of the world's animals, we must learn how to keep 'sustainable populations' alive for the animals to _____ on their own.
3. We now realise that it is important to maintain the planet's _____, which is the richness of animal and plant life.
4. A _____ is any natural region where wildlife lives undisturbed, for example, forests, ponds, marshes or deserts.
5. Take _____ actions in your own community.
6. Officials said there were no _____ of the plane crash.

IV)-Fill in each blank with the suitable word from the root word provided.

1. *survive (v)*
 - A. Many of our crop plants rely on some insects to produce seeds, and would not _____ without them.
 - B. By protecting the habitats, we ensure the _____ of gorillas and the other species.
 - C. The government is sending help to the _____ of the earthquake.
2. *conserve (v)*
 - A. To save mountain gorillas, we must _____ their habitat.
 - B. There are _____ organisations which try to make people aware of the problems facing wild animals.
 - C. _____ are calling for additional measures with a focus on more effective management of the habitat.
3. *danger (n)*
 - A. There are many different organizations working to protect and conserve _____ species and their habitats.
 - B. The destruction of wildlife habitats is a major cause of species _____.
 - C. Floods and droughts are both _____ to humans and crops.
4. *extinct (adj)*
 - A. The dodo very quickly declined in numbers, and it was _____ by 1681.
 - B. People all over the world are working to help save endangered animals from _____.
 - C. The fireman could not _____ the flames.

5. *vulnerable* (adj)

- A. The impacts of biodiversity loss include fewer new medicines, greater _____ to natural disasters and greater effects from global warming.
- B. Komodo dragons are listed as _____ because human activity and natural disasters reduced their number significantly in the past century.
- C. His condition left him _____ exposed to the slightest cold or cough.

V)-Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentences.

1. I think I _____ my door key. I can't find it anywhere.
A. will have lost B. am losing C. have lost D. will lose
2. Mr. Edwards _____ history for 35 years, and is retiring soon.
A. teaches B. will have taught C. taught D. has been teaching
3. The number of working women in our country _____ from 49% in 1980 to nearly 65% nowadays.
A. has been increasing B. has increased
C. is increasing D. will have increased
4. By the time you come back, I _____ my assignments.
A. will finish B. will be finishing
C. have finished D. will have finished
5. I'm tired. I _____ the house since 9 this morning.
A. am cleaning B. will have cleaned
C. had been cleaning D. have been cleaning
6. She _____ two miles and a half, and now she feels exhausted.
A. will have run B. was running C. has run D. has been running
7. We all hope that the dispute _____ by the end of the month.
A. was going to solve B. will have been solved
C. had been solved D. is supposed to solve
8. By December next year, we _____ in this house for twenty years.
A. will have lived B. have lived C. will live D. had lived

VI)-Rewrite these sentences, using double comparatives.

1. The value of a picture depends on how famous the artist is.

2. The crowd became increasingly angry at the long delay.

3. How well I sleep depends on how late I go to bed.

4. My father doesn't spend much time with my family because he works so hard.

5. The traffic moves very slowly as more cars come into the city.

6. The idea becomes less attractive as I think about it more.

7. It's hard to concentrate when you are tired.
8. The service of a hotel depends on how expensive it is.

C. READING

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

Bring Back the Woolly Mammoth?

Scientists estimate that throughout the course of the Earth's history, more than a billion different species of animals and insects have existed. Today, there are only about 30-50 million species left. That means that for every species living on the Earth today, 20 more are already extinct. Scientists study extinct species to get a better understanding of the past.



There are a number of serious proposals to try to revive extinct species. Some animals on this list include: the woolly mammoth (an elephant-like creature), the moa (a giant flightless bird from New Zealand), the thylacine (also known as the Tasmanian tiger because of the dark stripes down its back), and the bucardo (a mountain goat from Spain). These animals had very little in common. The woolly mammoth, for example, died many thousands of years

ago while the bucardo became extinct only around the year 2000. But all these species lived at the same time as humans, and humans have been largely responsible for their destruction. So it seems somehow fitting that we are now thinking of reviving them.

Scientists have proposed reviving an extinct species using two possible methods. In the first method, sex cells (sperm or eggs) are obtained from the extinct animal and are used to fertilize sex cells of a closely related living relative in a laboratory. For example, sperm from a woolly mammoth could be used to fertilize an egg from a modern-day elephant. The fertilized egg would then be placed in the live female elephant where it would live and grow until it is ready to be born. The second method involves a type of cloning. In cloning, the DNA of one individual replaces the DNA of another. In the woolly mammoth example, scientists could inject DNA from a mammoth into an egg cell from an elephant. The cloned egg would then be placed into a living elephant and allowed to develop in the same way as a fertilized egg.

But some scientists believe species revival will never happen because both methods are problematic. One of the major challenges is how to obtain enough high-quality DNA from an extinct species to conduct an experiment. Scientists have been able to clone only a few species of animals, and most cloned animals don't live very long.

And there is a final, ethical consideration. Even if we learn to reproduce an example of an extinct species, that individual could never have a normal life. Its natural environment is most likely gone and it would have no parents to show it how to behave as a member of its species. So the animal would remain a curiosity and probably live out its life in a zoo.

Only time will tell if scientists manage to carry out their ambitious plans. Even if they manage to overcome the scientific problems, they may face opposition from society. Some even feel it might be more worthwhile for us to focus our efforts on conservation and take care of existing species, so they don't also go the way of the woolly mammoth.

Task 1: Read the text, and identify whether the statements are true (T), or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Studying extinct species can help us understand the past. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. The moa is known for the dark stripes down its back. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. The bucardo died out before the mammoth did. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Both methods require the extinct species to develop from an egg. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. Scientists have successfully managed to preserve mammoth DNA. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. People may not want to see extinct species revived. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. Scientists have been able to clone an extinct species. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8. Most cloned species have long life expectancy. | ☐ | ☐ |

Task 2: Read the passage again, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

- Which statement is true regarding the number of species on the Earth?
 - At one point, there used to be over a billion species living on the Earth.
 - There are more extinct species than there are living species.
 - About 20 species of animals are going extinct every day.
 - Throughout the Earth's history, more than one billion species of animals have existed.
- What does the last sentence of the second paragraph "So it seems somehow fitting that we are now thinking of reviving them" mean?
 - These species deserve to be revived because they died of unnatural causes.
 - Only humans have the intelligence and ability to revive these extinct species.
 - Since these species lived at the same time as humans, we know how to revive them.
 - Since humans contributed to their extinction, humans should also be responsible for their revival.
- Both methods of reviving an extinct species require _____.
 - the DNA of the extinct species
 - the sperm of the extinct species
 - a living species that is closely related to the extinct species
 - the cloned egg cells placed into a living species
- What is NOT true about revived animals?
 - They will look different from the original members of their species.
 - They will probably be kept in zoos and conservation centers.
 - They will probably behave differently from how they originally did.
 - They won't have appropriate behaviours and don't live very long.
- What is the overall message of the passage?
 - People are sure to say "no" to species revival due to ethical issues.
 - There are many issues to consider when it comes to species revival.
 - It is highly unlikely that scientists will succeed in reviving extinct animals.
 - Scientists have to get over the scientific problems to make their dream come true.

II)-Read the passage, and do the tasks that follow.

Extinction is Forever!

Even before the arrival of humans on the Earth, species became extinct quite naturally. Natural extinction happens when a species declines in numbers gradually but steadily at the end of its evolutionary period on the Earth. The length of this period depends on how well a species can adapt to changes in climate and changes in other animals and plants around it. This process of extinction can take a very long time – sometimes several million years – and the extinction of one species is immediately followed by the appearance of another in a continuous cycle.

The case of the dinosaurs is the most well-known example of natural extinction. These reptiles appeared on the Earth about 200 million years ago and dominated both land and sea for almost 100 million years. It is not certain why the dinosaurs became extinct, but their disappearance was a natural one and new species of animals evolved to replace them.

The rate of extinction has speeded up unnaturally over the last 400 years, rising sharply since 1900. This increase in the rate of extinction is directly related to the increase in the human population over the same period of time. Humans have caused great damage to the planet, as wild habitats have been taken over, forcing animals and plants into smaller and smaller areas, until some of them have become extinct. We have also polluted some habitats with chemicals, making them unfit for wildlife. These causes of extinction are known as indirect destruction.

Animals may also become extinct through direct destruction. This includes the hunting and capturing of animals. The extinction of at least 500 species of animals has been caused by humans, most of them in the 20th century. Today there are about 5,000 endangered animals and at least one species dies out every year. There are probably many more which become extinct without anyone knowing.

The main threats to species then can be cited as poaching, habitat loss and climate change. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has its own Red List of endangered species ranging from "least concern" through to "critically endangered".

Task 1: Identify whether the statements are true (T), false (F), or not given (NG).

	T	F	NG
1. Extinction is only caused by human intervention.	☐	☐	☐
2. How long a species has become extinct depends on how well it can adapt to changes in climate and surroundings.	☐	☐	☐
3. The extinction of dinosaurs means that the number of reptiles has declined.	☐	☐	☐
4. The first dinosaurs appeared on the Earth about 300 million years ago.	☐	☐	☐
5. The increase in the rate of extinction is directly related to the increase in the human activities.	☐	☐	☐
6. The extinction of species happened mostly in the 20 th century.	☐	☐	☐
7. Red List states all the extinct species.	☐	☐	☐
8. The IUCN suggests several levels for endangered species.	☐	☐	☐

Task 2: Read the passage again, and answer each question.

1. When does natural extinction happen?

2. What does the extinction of one species lead to?

3. When has the rate of extinction risen sharply?

4. What is indirect destruction?

5. What are some examples of damage caused by humans?

6. What is direct destruction?

7. How many endangered species are listed in Red List?

8. What are the threats to species survival?

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

No More Polar Bears?

We all know that the Earth is getting warmer and warmer. This problem is called "global warming". We also know that global warming is causing a lot of problems. Ocean levels are getting higher and higher. Because ocean levels are getting higher, storms are getting stronger and stronger. This list of problems goes on and on.

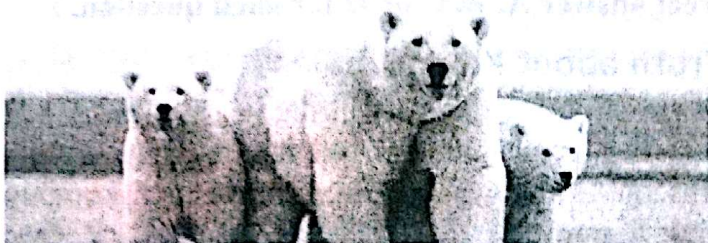
Animals are suffering a lot because of global warming. Polar bears are suffering more than most animals. This is because polar bears live in the North Pole. In the North Pole, global warming is making ice melt. Polar bears hunt from large pieces of floating ice. They jump off the ice and hunt for food. Polar bears have to swim and find these floating pieces of ice. These days, they have to swim farther to find the floating ice. Many of them don't have enough energy. They get too tired, and they die in the water.

Polar bears are suffering because of other problems, too. Pollution makes their water dirty. Many countries go to the North Pole to look for oil and gas, and they damage the environment of the bears. In addition, when ships sail through the North Pole, they cause a lot

of damage. Finally, people hunt and kill too many polar bears. However, melting ice is definitely the biggest problem.

Right now, there are about 25,000 polar bears in the world. If global warming continues, there may be only about 12,000 in the year 2050. By the year 2080, that number might be much smaller.

It is important to study polar bears. When we learn about polar bears, we also learn about the health of the North Pole. If polar bears are doing well, then the environment in the North Pole is probably healthy. If polar bears are suffering, then there are probably serious problems in the North Pole.



Right now, governments around the world are working to help polar bears. There are new laws that protect polar bears. However, if global warming continues to get worse, polar bears may disappear forever.

1. Which of the following has the same meaning as the last sentence of the first paragraph?
 - A. We should make a list of the problems that global warming causes.
 - B. We don't know all of the problems that global warming causes.
 - C. Global warming doesn't make any other problems.
 - D. Global warming makes many more problems.
2. Why do polar bears have to swim farther?
 - A. They have to look for other bears.
 - B. They have to get away from people.
 - C. They have to find floating ice.
 - D. They have to find cleaner water.
3. Why is it important to study polar bears?
 - A. Polar bears are the world's most important animal.
 - B. Polar bears tell us whether the North Pole is healthy or not.
 - C. Polar bears tell us if there is oil nearby.
 - D. Polar bears help us stop ice from melting.
4. The word "dirty" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. salty
 - B. polluted
 - C. fresh
 - D. melted
5. All of the following are threats to the survival of polar bears EXCEPT _____.
 - A. the rise of sea levels in recent years
 - B. increasing poaching in the North Pole
 - C. oil and gas exploitation in the North Pole by many countries
 - D. land pollution caused by ships through the North Pole
6. What is the biggest problem for polar bears?
 - A. Ships sailing through the North Pole
 - B. People hunting polar bears
 - C. More countries looking for oil
 - D. Melting ice
7. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A. Polar bears are regarded as an indicator of the North Pole's environment.
 - B. According to studies, polar bears will become extinct soon.
 - C. Polar bears live on food from floating ice.
 - D. Polar bears cannot swim well.

8. How many polar bears are in the world right now?
A. About 25,000 B. About 12,000 C. About 2,080 D. About 2,050
9. What problem does global warming NOT cause?
A. Higher sea levels B. Melting ice
C. Too many ships in the North Pole D. Stronger storms
10. What is the tone of the author in the passage?
A. optimistic B. skeptical C. concerned D. negative

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

Hunting Down the Truth about Killer Whales

Hearing that killer whales are in the area is sure to strike fear in the heart of anyone at sea. The thought of coming across a creature with a menacing name like that is a surefire sign you are on a path to destruction. As it turns out, killer whales, orcas, are actually highly sophisticated creatures that are usually harmless to humans.

The title "killer whale" may actually be a mistranslation of the Spanish term "ballena asesina", which means assassin whale. Orcas were nicknamed this due to their well-coordinated attacks on marine life, not for the danger they pose to humans. At nearly five to seven metres in length and a weight of over six tons, orcas are one of the largest creatures on the Earth. There are about 50,000 orcas worldwide that are spread out in several oceans. Orcas are classified as an Apex predator, which means no other creature hunt them for food.



Scientists believe that there are between three to five different types of orca and they are all quite distinctive. The most frequently seen of these are Residents. They live in close-knit family units called pods, which can contain over 50 members, and their diet consists mainly of fish. Transient whales, however, prefer to travel in smaller groups of two to six whales. Meanwhile, Offshore whales were only recently discovered in 1988. They prefer to swim farther away from

land than the others and several pods may come together to form groups as large as 200 whales. Although these orca groups may seem similar to the naked eye, they are extremely different in many ways, and scientists believe they haven't interbred in thousands of years. Researchers also acknowledge that their knowledge of orcas is limited, and even more groups may exist.

Male orcas have an average lifespan of about 30 years, while the average age for females is 50. However, there have been cases of females living up to 90 years. Yet when kept in captivity at marine entertainment parks, their life expectancies drop dramatically. In fact, it seems that the biggest threat to orcas these days is humans. Between the practices of hunting orcas, polluting their environments, and capturing them for entertainment purposes, we are making it very difficult for them to survive. Perhaps the killer whales aren't the real killer after all.

1. Where did the name "killer whale" come from?
A. The whales often killed each other.
B. The whales planned their attacks skillfully.
C. The whales would often try to sink ships.
D. The whales are one of a few fish that kill humans.

2. Which of the following describes killer whales?
A. Tiny B. Intelligent C. Frightened D. Invisible
3. What can be said about the different types of killer whales?
A. They behave in different manners. B. They are quite similar in every way.
C. They frequently mate with one another. D. They often have wars against each other.
4. All of the following are true about orcas EXCEPT that _____.
A. they are quite good at hunting
B. no other creatures hunt them for food
C. they are the largest creatures on the Earth
D. there may be other types of orcas that we don't know
5. What of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. The orca groups may have different behaviours.
B. There is nearly nothing that scientists don't know about orcas.
C. The average lifespan of orcas is the same as that of humans.
D. Water pollution is the biggest threat to orcas.
6. Offshore whales _____.
A. stay close to the land B. like to stay in small groups
C. were unknown until recently D. aren't really whales at all
7. Which type of orcas lives in groups with the largest number?
A. Residents B. Offshore whales C. Transients D. Assassin whales
8. What happens when whales are kept by humans?
A. They die sooner. B. They get stronger.
C. They stop eating food. D. They live longer lives
9. What does the sentence "*Although these orca groups may seem similar to the naked eye, they are extremely different in many ways*" in the third paragraph mean?
A. They appear in various ways in front of naked eyes.
B. Their huge size makes it difficult to follow them.
C. We can recognize the differences between the groups without naked eyes.
D. The differences between these groups are not easy to recognize.
10. What does the last sentence of the passage mean?
A. Pollution is what makes these whales kill so much.
B. Whales will never be able to survive in the future.
C. The only way to help these creatures is to capture them.
D. Humans might be more dangerous than whales.

V)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

Animal Success Stories

In 1973, the United States government passed into law the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Its three major goals were: 1. to protect plants and animals from extinction by listing them as endangered; 2. to preserve the habitat of these species; 3. to help populations of listed species recover. Because of these conservation efforts, many animals have been brought back from near extinction. Here are three such success stories.

Bald eagle



It is fitting that we begin with the story of the bald eagle, the American symbol. By 1963, its population had dropped to fewer than 1,000. Hunting was certainly a major factor in this decline, as was the destruction of habitat. But the biggest factor was DDT – a chemical widely used in insect sprays – which had a damaging effect on the eagles' eggs.

The 1972 ban on DDT was the single most important factor in the revival of the bald eagle. Bald eagle populations are now carefully monitored, and baby eagles are raised under human protection later to be released into the wild. Thanks to these efforts, the number of eagles in the United States has grown markedly and the birds can be seen in many national parks. In August 2007, bald eagles were removed from the ESA list.

Grizzly bear

Another classic symbol of North American wildlife is the grizzly bear. Due to hunting and habitat destruction, its present number is closer to 1,000. Furthermore, because grizzly bears have babies at a very slow rate, it takes many years for the population to grow.



Most of the grizzly bears in the United States live in Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks. As grizzlies are still protected by the ESA, hunting them is illegal. As bear populations grow, it becomes very important to prevent encounters between humans and bears. People living in grizzly bear habitats are encouraged not to leave garbage lying around in case bears are attracted to the smell, and parks put up signs warning people not to stray off the path. Visitors are also warned not to alarm any bears they encounter.

Grey wolf



Finally, the grey wolf's story is one of the most interesting tales of American wildlife. Traditionally avoided because people fear them and consider them pests for killing livestock, grey wolves have been shot, trapped, and poisoned, even in nature reserves. By the time the grey wolf was declared a protected species in 1973, only a few hundred remained in small areas of the country.

Today, the grey wolf population has been revived due to strong conservation efforts. The grey wolf is now listed as a species of Least Concern by IUCN.

In 2006, the United States government declared May 11 to be Endangered Species Day – a day devoted to raising awareness of endangered species. With such positive steps towards educating people on the importance of conservation, there's reason to be optimistic about the future of endangered animals in the US.

1. What was the author's main purpose in writing this article?
 - A. to celebrate government successes in helping endangered species
 - B. to instruct people in the United States about how to save animals
 - C. to point out the causes of animal endangerment
 - D. to encourage people to send money to help animals
2. What is NOT mentioned as a goal of the Endangered Species Act?
 - A. listing animals and plants as endangered
 - B. preserving plant and animal habitat

- C. helping endangered species populations to grow
 - D. developing national parks
3. What was the most destructive factor for bald eagle populations?
 - A. hunting
 - B. the slow birth rate
 - C. the use of DDT
 - D. loss of habitat
 4. Which is NOT mentioned as a way to prevent unnecessary grizzly bear deaths?
 - A. better garbage management
 - B. keeping people in safe and bear-free areas
 - C. restricting people from entering national parks
 - D. advising people on what to do if they see a grizzly
 5. Why were so many grey wolves killed before 1973?
 - A. They had a bad reputation.
 - B. People hunted them for their fur.
 - C. Their habitats were destroyed.
 - D. There were too many in the nature reserves.
 6. The phrase "stray off" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. travel along a route
 - B. intend to move away from the place where you should be
 - C. travel along a route that was originally intended
 - D. move outside a limited area
 7. Which is NOT true about the three animals highlighted in the article?
 - A. They were all affected by the new ESA in 1973.
 - B. They are all no longer protected by the ESA.
 - C. They are well-known animals in North America.
 - D. They can all be found in some national parks.
 8. Which statement is the author most likely to agree with?
 - A. The US government is not doing enough for animal conservation.
 - B. Raising awareness of animal conservation is a very important step.
 - C. Endangered Species Day is more important than the Endangered Species Act.
 - D. The future of endangered animals is looking uncertain in the US.

D. SPEAKING

I)-Complete the conversation about the ways to protect endangered species, using the responses (A-F) given.

- A. First, we should visit national parks, or wildlife reserves, spend money there or volunteer at one.
- B. Raising awareness is the first step toward making positive change.
- C. We should limit the use of chemical pesticides in our yard or garden in favor of natural deterrents.
- D. Take only pictures and leave only footprints.
- E. When planting, choose plants and flowers that are native to the area.
- F. When we go on an ecotour, we can donate a bit money to help local people preserve endangered species.

Lisa: We've learned that many animal species are now endangered. What can we do to protect them, Mai?

Mai: We can do it at our house, for example, in our garden. (1) _____

Native vegetation is more likely to attract native birds, butterflies and other insects, and other animals that may be endangered.

Lisa: We often use pesticides or chemicals in our garden. What should we do with it?

Mai: (2) _____

We should give our endangered species a fighting chance to thrive without unnecessary toxins.

Lisa: I agree with you. What can we do in the community?

Mai: (3) _____

Lisa: Our class visited Nam Cat Tien National Park last school year, and they had a tour for students like us.

Mai: Sounds good. Ecotourism is a good way to protect our ecosystem. (4) _____

Lisa: But we can cause damage to the habitat during an ecotour.

Mai: That's right. When we visit a national park, follow the rules and do simple things to keep the area pristine: pick up your trash, follow fire regulations, leave flowers, eggs, and even rocks and logs where you find them. (5) _____

Lisa: I think there are a lot of things that we can do to save endangered species. But we also make other students join with us.

Mai: I absolutely agree with you. (6) _____

II)-Complete the conversation about how to protect sea turtles, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

A. We leave the tracks left by turtles undisturbed.

B. Avoid walking on the sandy dunes above the tide line, as you could step on a turtle nest.

C. We should report injured or dead turtles to the officials in the national park.

D. We should keep beaches clean and collect garbage left by others.

E. The moon should be the only light present, and will guide the hatchlings to the sea.

F. We're standing near the breeding ground of the sea turtles.

G. Because all sea turtles are classified as 'critically endangered', they are afforded special protection.

Nick: Wow, the landscape of Con Dao Islands is fantastic. I have enjoyed our ecotour very much.

Phong: Me, too. (1) _____

Nick: Really? I know that sea turtles spend almost all of their lives in the ocean, except when females go ashore to lay eggs.

Phong: That's right. (2) _____

Nick: We should properly dispose of your garbage. Turtles may mistake plastic bags, and trash floating in the water as food and die when this trash blocks their intestines. What should we do when walking on the beach, Phong?

Phong: (3) _____

Nick: We shouldn't build campfires on the beach. Sea turtle hatchlings will be attracted to the light emitted by campfires and crawl into fires and die.

Phong: I see. Besides that, the use of flashlights and flash photography can deter turtles from coming ashore to nest. (4) _____

Nick: If you encounter a turtle on the beach at night, remain quiet, still, and at a distance, otherwise she may become frightened and return to the ocean without nesting.

Phong: (5) _____

_____. Researchers use the tracks to identify the species of turtle that nested and to find and mark the nests for protection.

Nick: Last but not least, I think we should protect beach vegetation that support sand and the natural coastline.

E. WRITING

Complete the report about the saola, using the sentences (A-H) given.

- A. It eats fig leaves and other plant material (seeds, fruit and berries) that can be found near the riverbanks.
- B. The saola is a large animal that looks like antelope.
- C. It is the most active during the morning and later in the afternoon.
- D. The saola prefers life in dense forests that have good supply of running water near the riverbanks.



E. The body of the saola is covered with red, brown or dark black fur.

F. This unique-looking animal lives only in the forests on the border of north-central Viet Nam and Laos.

G. They sometimes gather in herds of up to 7 animals.

H. Horns of saola are collected as a trophy while other parts of its body serve as ingredients in folk medicine.



The Saola

The saola is a recently discovered species of large mammals. (1) _____

_____. The saola is also known as Asian unicorn because it is rarely seen in the nature. (2) _____

Although not much is known about the saola, it is listed as critically endangered species due to accelerated habitat loss and hunting. (3) _____

(4) _____

It can reach 59 to 77 inches in length and weight between 176 and 220 pounds. Both males and females have long, sharp, parallel positioned horns that can reach 20 inches in length.

(5) _____

The saola is a herbivore – a plant-eating animal. (6) _____

The saola is a diurnal (active during the day) animal. (7) _____

The saola is usually a solitary animal. (8) _____

They migrate during the year from lowland forests toward the alpine mountains because of the lack of water and food. Scientists believe that the saola lives between 8 and 11 years in the wild.

TEST 1 (UNIT 6)

I)-Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>e</u> ndangered | B. <u>e</u> volution | C. <u>e</u> xtinguish | D. <u>e</u> xtinguish |
| 2. A. <u>h</u> abitat | B. <u>s</u> urvival | C. <u>v</u> ulnerable | D. <u>t</u> raditional |
| 3. A. <u>a</u> campaign | B. <u>h</u> orn | C. <u>r</u> hino | D. <u>e</u> xtinguish |

II)-Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

4. A. overfishing B. vulnerable C. ecology D. authority
5. A. deforestation B. conservationist C. environmental D. biological

III)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. Many _____ groups now support putting a value on ecosystems.
A. conserve B. conservative C. conservation D. conservatism
7. Saving _____ species from becoming extinct is crucial for our health and the future of our children.
A. dangerous B. endanger C. endangering D. endangered
8. Cheetah's tail is _____ during fast running, because it balances the animal and allows fast and sudden turns which happen often when the prey tries to escape.
A. essential B. basic C. adequate D. sufficient
9. Loss of habitat and increased commercial hunt _____ the number of chimpanzees from 2 million to 300,000 individuals.
A. reduced B. lessened C. weakened D. limited
10. Illegal hunting in Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, puts African elephants _____ of extinction.
A. in the verge B. on the verge C. on brink D. in brink
11. People should be told about the things that threaten the safety of _____ so that they can avoid doing them.
A. the wild B. wilderness C. wild life D. wildlife
12. They _____ the new bridge by the end of the year.
A. will complete B. will have completed
C. have completed D. had been completing
13. By the time you finish cooking they _____ their homework.
A. will have done B. are doing C. have been doing D. have done
14. The older you are, _____.
A. the more you may become worried B. the more worried you may become
C. the more worry you may become D. you may become more worried
15. The better the weather is, _____.
A. the beaches get the more crowded B. the beaches get the most crowded
C. the most crowded the beaches get D. the more crowded the beaches get

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

<i>deforestation</i>	<i>preserves</i>	<i>extinction</i>	<i>reserves</i>
<i>conservation</i>	<i>conservative</i>	<i>habitats</i>	<i>species</i>

Saving Endangered Animals

People all over the world are working to help save endangered animals from extinction. There are (16) _____ organisations which try to make people aware of the problems facing wild animals. Some of the ways in which they are being saved include habitat protection, captive breeding, setting up nature (17) _____ and parks and using alternative products in place of products from rare animals.

Governments can help by making international agreements between countries to protect animals (many countries, for example, have agreed to stop hunting the blue whale) and their (18) _____. There have been agreements from a number of countries to protect the rainforests and prevent (19) _____ through financial backing.

Scientists are setting up gene banks in which they keep an animal's genetic material in suspended animation. This technique may make it possible in the future to 'grow' a new animal of the same (20) _____. Kew Gardens, London has a seed bank in case plant species become extinct in the wild.

V)-Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box (active or passive). There are some extra ones.

arrive	rise	increase	close
leave	be	finish	improve

21. By the time you come here tomorrow, the work _____.
22. Mary _____ the country by the time this letter reaches her.
23. The zoo _____ by the time we reach there.
24. Prices _____ considerably by the coming Tet festival.
25. I expect your Japanese _____ a great deal by the time you get back from Japan.

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

Staying Alive

Some animals don't have to worry very much about other animals. For example, lions, tigers, and bears don't usually have to (26) _____ other animals. Most animals don't dare attack them, because they're big, strong, and (27) _____. Instead, the other animals have to be afraid of them.

Other animals aren't as strong, so they have to worry about predators. A predator is an animal that hunts and kills other animals. The weaker animals have other ways to (28) _____. Some of them hide, some of them stay in big groups, and some of them have other methods.

Some animals use camouflage. Camouflage is a way of blending (29) _____ with the environment and becoming hard to see. For example, one lizard called the flat-tail horned lizard uses camouflage. It lives in the desert, (30) _____ the ground is light brown. Therefore, the lizard has light brown skin. If you were walking by, you probably wouldn't (31) _____ it. Then, of course, there's the world's number one camouflage master: the chameleon. The chameleon can change its colour to (32) _____ whatever surface it's on.

Other animals have different (33) _____. Gazelles always jump very high. Scientists believe that they do this to show lions that they are very fast. They want the lions to (34) _____ them alone and chase slower animals.

The animal world is a(n) (35) _____ and dangerous place. That is why every animal has developed its own special ways to stay alive.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 26. A. frighten | B. worry | C. dare | D. fear |
| 27. A. dangerous | B. unharmed | C. endangered | D. harmful |
| 28. A. evolve | B. attack | C. survive | D. adopt |
| 29. A. in | B. with | C. for | D. at |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| 30. A. that | B. where | C. which | D. when |
| 31. A. realize | B. hear | C. notice | D. feel |
| 32. A. match | B. suit | C. blend | D. go |
| 33. A. successes | B. plans | C. processes | D. strategies |
| 34. A. remain | B. leave | C. stop | D. start |
| 35. A. unlucky | B. strong | C. tough | D. demanding |

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

Endangered Species

No animal species can survive indefinitely on the Earth. Centuries ago, species went extinct from natural causes, for example, they were unable to adapt to bad weather and other difficult conditions. However, animals are now dying out faster than ever because of human activity. It is estimated that, until the 18th century, one species disappeared from the Earth every four years. By the 19th century, this had increased to one species per year. By 1975, it was 1,000 species per year, and today animals are disappearing at the alarming rate of more than 40,000 species per year.

There are many factors that can cause an animal or plant species to become endangered, and one big one is the destruction of their habitats. Deforestation and soil, air, and water pollution are usually the main culprits. For example, the population of critically Sumatran orangutans is now less than 10,000 on their home island of Sumatra, Indonesia, due to deforestation and farming.

Another cause of endangerment is from humans exploiting wild animals. Uncontrolled hunting of whales in the last century, for example, resulted in many whale species becoming critically endangered. The high demands for animal parts stems from their use in foods or medicines or their values as decorative objects. For example, the ivory tusks of elephants are used to make jewelry, and the price is high enough that people risk being arrested and jailed to go after these animals.

Introducing a non-native species to an environment by humans, either intentionally or by accident can also cause species endangerment. In Florida, large pet snakes such as the anaconda and the python have been released into the large Everglades swamp. The snakes have thrived in their new environment, and now compete with and may soon overwhelm the swamp's alligators.

Organizations such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) try to raise awareness of threatened animals and plants. These organizations collaborate with government agencies to save threatened or endangered species and to make new laws that will protect them. But to really protect plant and animal species now and in the future, the public needs to be educated on the value of keeping these species alive.

36. According to the passage, what happened between the 18th century and now?

- A. The amount of human activity increased.
- B. Animals were less able to adapt to the weather.
- C. More animals started dying from natural causes.
- D. The weather conditions became more disadvantageous to animals.

37. Why have many whale species become endangered?

- A. Their habitat is being destroyed.
- B. The high demand for decorative objects and jewelry.

- C. They have been hunted in great numbers.
- D. A non-native species has been introduced to their environment.

38. Which is NOT mentioned as a cause of species endangerment?

- A. introduction of non-native species
- B. spread of diseases
- C. unrestricted hunting
- D. habitat destruction

39. Which animal is native to the Everglades swamp?

- A. anacondas
- B. pythons
- C. large snakes
- D. alligators

40. What is the main idea of the final paragraph?

- A. Governments and organizations must work together to be effective.
- B. The most important thing is to raise awareness and educate people.
- C. Laws are needed to protect these endangered species.
- D. The public should know the value of animal parts in foods, medicines, and decoration.

VIII)-Complete the conversation about the ways to save endangered species, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. It is believed that the bile from the bear has many medicinal features, but it's not true.
- B. I think the first things we can do are at home.
- C. We should switch to alternative electricity if available in your community.
- D. We should use alternatives to traditional medicine that use extracts of tigers, bears, sharks and rhinos.
- E. When swimming in coral reef areas, use only eco-friendly sunscreens or just protect your skin with underwater clothes.
- F. Gold mining is one of the most damaging industries to the environment by destroying rainforest, polluting rivers with cyanide and mercury.
- G. We can also buy organic food when available and eat seasonal products.

Mi: Our group will give the presentation about how to save endangered species. How can we collect the ideas?

Simon: (41) _____

We can plant native flowers and trees in the yard or the garden.

Mi: For me, the first thing I'll do is recycling. We should recycle all our CD discs, videos and batteries. Instead of using regular batteries, shift to rechargeable batteries.

Simon: Do not buy new items made from gold. (42) _____

Mi: And we are not rich enough to buy them. We shouldn't buy products including food that come from endangered species, for example, sea turtle soup and tiger meat.

Simon: (43) _____

Some people kill bear to take the bile.

Mi: What is the bile?

Simon: It's a bitter yellow liquid produced by the liver. (44) _____

Mi: Viet Nam has a long coastline with a lot of coral reefs. We should take conservation actions to protect them, too.

Simon: Right. (45) _____

Mi: And too much sunscreen will threaten corals through bleaching.

IX)-Complete the report about the rhinoceros, using the sentences (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

A. Black rhinos often fight against each other.

B. Rhinos cover themselves with mud to create protective layer on the skin.

C. Rhinos can reach 6 feet in height, 11 feet in length and weigh up to 6000 pounds.

D. Poachers are killing rhinos because of their horns.

E. Rhinos have poor eyesight, but they have excellent sense of smell and hearing.

F. Young rhino will leave its mother 2-4 years after it is born.

G. Only 50 animals are left in the wild.



The Rhinoceros

Rhinoceros (or shortly *rhino*) is the second largest land mammal after the elephant. These animals can be found in Africa and Asia.

(46) _____

Despite its huge body size, it has very small brain.

Two types of rhinos live in Africa: white and black. Javan rhinoceros is the rarest of all species. (47) _____

Although their skin is thick, it is soft and can suffer sunburn. (48) _____

Mud protects their skin from insects also. Rhinos are herbivorous animals (eat only plants). They eat grass, shrubs, leaves and shoots.

Rhino horns are made of the same substance (called keratin) that makes our nails. Rhino is a fast running animal which can run up to 40 miles per hour. (49) _____

Pregnancy lasts between 14 and 18 months and the mother takes a good care of her baby. (50) _____

_____ Rhinos live 40-45 years in the wild.

TEST 2 (UNIT 6)

I)-Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>n</u> esting | B. sh <u>e</u> llfish | C. r <u>e</u> serve | D. <u>e</u> lephant |
| 2. A. h <u>a</u> bitat | B. dr <u>a</u> gon | C. m <u>a</u> m <u>m</u> al | D. d <u>a</u> nger |
| 3. A. enclo <u>s</u> ure | B. con <u>s</u> ervation | C. s <u>p</u> ecies | D. n <u>e</u> st |

II)-Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 4. A. endangered | B. habitat | C. survival | D. extinction |
| 5. A. biodiversity | B. evolutionary | C. ecologically | D. biologically |

III)-Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. The saola is also indirectly threatened by insufficient _____ to and investment in its conservation.
 A. interest B. attention C. care D. treatment
7. It is high time we had to _____ some measures to protect endangered animals.
 A. take B. bring C. hold D. use
8. Besides, several programmes should be _____ that spreads the word of the conservation of the elephants in the public.
 A. told B. used C. operated D. introduced
9. Chimpanzees _____ kisses, hugs, touches in their community and use complicated system of sounds to communicate.
 A. transfer B. transmit C. exchange D. perform
10. The saola is threatened primarily by hunting, rather than _____.
 A. habitual loss B. loss of life C. habitation loss D. habitat loss
11. Baby Komodo dragons will live on the trees from the moment they are born _____ adult ones can't climb and eat them.
 A. so B. therefore C. although D. because
12. By the year 2050, many people currently employed _____ their jobs.
 A. have lost B. will be losing C. will have lost D. are losing
13. At the end of this month, we _____ here for ten years.
 A. will have been living B. are living
 C. live D. will be living
14. The more she practises, _____ she becomes.
 A. the greater confidence B. more confidently
 C. the more confident D. the most confident
15. The more you talk about the situation, _____.
 A. it seems worse B. the worse it seems
 C. the worse does it seem D. it seems the worse

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

<i>threats</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>conservation</i>	<i>habitat</i>
<i>population</i>	<i>protection</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>efforts</i>

Good News for Mountain Gorillas

A population increase for mountain gorillas is proof that the intense and innovative (16) _____ of the (17) _____ community are bringing positive change. A recent census by the Uganda Wildlife Authority identified 400 mountain gorillas in Bwindi National Park bringing the overall (18) _____ estimate to 880, an increase from the 786 estimated in 2010.



This exciting news brings (19) _____ for the future of mountain gorillas as these critically endangered animals live only in two places on Earth – Bwindi and the Virunga Massif areas, which spans across parts of Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and Rwanda. According to the census, both (20) _____ locations demonstrated positive trends in population growth over the last decade.

V)-Rewrite these sentences, using double comparatives.

21. The saola is likely to die when it is kept in captivity for a long period of time.

22. After running 400 to 600 yards, the cheetah becomes exhausted and needs to take a rest.

23. When chimpanzees are bored, they organize various games to entertain themselves.

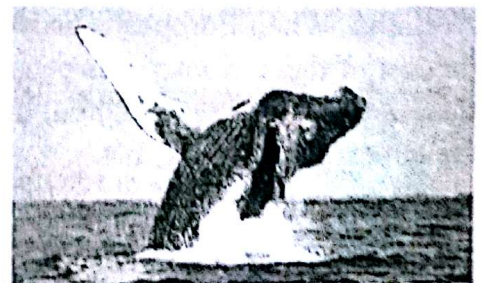
24. Since komodo dragons are cold-blooded animals, they spend much time in the sun to heat themselves.

25. Smaller dolphins eat fish and squids, while large dolphins eat bigger prey.

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

WHALES

How far would you travel for a good meal? If you were a humpback whale, the answer would be five thousand miles. These large sea animals travel at least that far from their winter home off the (26) _____ of Columbia to their summer (27) _____ areas off Antarctica. The distance covered by some types of whale is amazing, especially when you (28) _____ their enormous size. The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived and it can weigh as much as thirty elephants. It (29) _____ as no surprise, therefore, to hear that ancient folk legends tell of sailors (30) _____ these creatures for islands. The more we find out about whales, the more wonderful they seem. Some species can (31) _____ their breath for more than an hour and dive to a depth of over 200 metres. They



use a system of sounds (32) _____ as echo-location to find the fish they eat and they have further sounds to keep in (33) _____ with each other. The noises they produce can travel hundreds of miles under water. Some species seem to sing complicated songs which (34) _____ of a number of separate themes, sung in a specific order which can (35) _____ up to half an hour or more. If you ever get the chance to see one of these great creatures in the wild, you will understand why they have inspired so many legends.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 26. A. seaside | B. coast | C. ground | D. beach |
| 27. A. chewing | B. eating | C. feeding | D. dining |
| 28. A. consider | B. think | C. view | D. believe |
| 29. A. seems | B. comes | C. gets | D. goes |
| 30. A. confusing | B. supposing | C. mistaking | D. mixing |
| 31. A. hold | B. keep | C. store | D. save |
| 32. A. known | B. named | C. called | D. referred |
| 33. A. touch | B. reach | C. call | D. range |
| 34. A. compose | B. consist | C. involve | D. include |
| 35. A. give | B. last | C. long | D. play |

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

Gone Forever

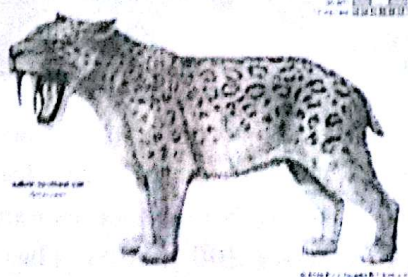
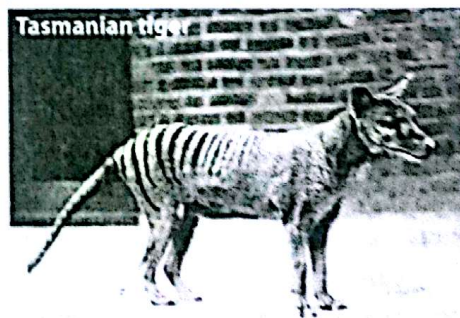
An extinct species is a species whose animals are all dead. For example, there are no more living dinosaurs. We're looking at some extinct species, and we're going to learn why they vanished.

dodo bird



The dodo bird lived on Mauritius, which is a small island near the east coast of Africa. The dodo was about one meter tall, it weighed 10 to 18 kilograms, and it could not fly. When Europeans arrived on Mauritius, they noticed something odd: Dodo birds weren't afraid of humans at all. That's because no animals hunted dodos, so they never learned to be afraid. That made dodos very easy to hunt. Europeans hunted far too many of them. Also, Europeans brought other animals, like dogs and pigs, to Mauritius. Those animals attacked dodos and destroyed their nests. About 100 years after Europeans arrived on Mauritius, dodos were extinct.

Tasmanian tigers lived in Australia. The aborigines hunted and killed almost all of them. The only ones left were on Tasmania, which is an island in the south of Australia. When Europeans arrived, they hunted and killed the rest of them. Sometimes people claim that they've seen these animals in Tasmania, but most people agree that they are almost certainly extinct.



Human beings are not responsible for the extinction of every animal. Take saber-toothed cats, for example. These animals were about the size of lions, and they had two long, curved teeth. Those teeth were about 50 centimeters long. Saber-toothed cats probably went extinct about 11,000 years ago. Saber-toothed cats probably went extinct because their prey went extinct. They hunted large animals. When there

weren't enough large animals for them to hunt, they couldn't adapt and look for smaller animals. Eventually, they went extinct.

Today, quite a few animals are close to extinction. If an animal is close to becoming extinct, it's called an endangered species. More than 3,000 species are endangered. Some endangered animals are African elephants, snow leopards, mountain gorillas, and blue whales.

36. Which of the following is NOT true about dodo birds?
- A. They were about one meter tall.
 - B. They lived on an island near Africa.
 - C. They couldn't fly so they became extinct.
 - D. Before Europeans came, they had had no enemies.
37. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about Tasmanian tigers?
- A. The Australian aboriginals killed and made Tasmanian tigers extinct.
 - B. Europeans hunted and killed the last Tasmanian tigers.
 - C. Most people don't think that Tasmanian tigers have become extinct.
 - D. The Australian aboriginals hunted Tasmanian tigers mostly in Tasmania.
38. Why did saber-toothed cats go extinct?
- A. The world got too cold.
 - B. Humans hunted them all.
 - C. Other animals hunted them all.
 - D. Their prey went extinct.
39. What is an endangered species?
- A. A species that might go extinct soon
 - B. A species that probably won't go extinct
 - C. A very dangerous species
 - D. A species that has already gone extinct
40. Which of the following statements is the author likely to support most?
- A. Human activities are the only cause to make many species become extinct.
 - B. Only weak species became extinct because they couldn't protect themselves.
 - C. Many factors, natural and human, affect the process of extinction.
 - D. Only species which hunted large animals became extinct.

VIII)-Complete the conversation about how to conserve endangered species, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. Scientists tell us the best way to protect endangered species is to protect the special places where they live.
- B. By protecting habitat, entire communities of animals and plants can be protected together.
- C. Many of them take a long time to degrade and build up in the soils.
- D. Another task we should do is to recycle and buy sustainable products.
- E. Logging, oil and gas drilling, over-grazing and development all result in habitat destruction.
- F. Predators such as hawks, owls and coyotes can be harmed if they eat poisoned animals.
- G. They include the wonderful wildlife, birds, fish and plants that live near you.

- Mr. Willis:** What are you doing, Lisa?
- Lisa:** I'm working out my assignment about the ways to conserve endangered species, Dad? Can you help me?
- Mr. Willis:** Sure. You can start your assignment with learning about endangered species in our area. (41) _____
- _____
- Lisa:** I think I can do it by visiting the website or a national park or other open space.
- Mr. Willis:** Both of them are good. We can make our home wildlife friendly.
- Lisa:** How can we do that, Dad?
- Mr. Willis:** Herbicides and pesticides may keep yards looking nice but they are in fact hazardous pollutants that affect wildlife at many levels. (42) _____
- _____
- Lisa:** Some groups of animals such as amphibians are particularly vulnerable to these chemical pollutants.
- Mr. Willis:** (43) _____
- _____
- We should buy recycled paper, sustainable products like bamboo. Never buy furniture made from wood from rainforests.
- Lisa:** And we should recycle our cell phones, because a mineral used in cell phones and other electronics is mined in gorilla habitat.
- Mr. Willis:** That's right. Perhaps the greatest threat that faces many species is the widespread destruction of habitat. (44) _____
- _____
- Lisa:** Wildlife must have places to find food, shelter and raise their young.
- Mr. Willis:** Sure. (45) _____
- _____
- Lisa:** I think endangered species habitat should be protected and these impacts minimized. By the way, I think I've collected enough information for my assignment, Dad.

IX)-Complete the report about the sea turtle, using the sentences (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.

- A. Young turtles hatch during the night and they use moonlight to find their way to the sea.
- B. We should talk to our friends, our neighbors, and anyone else about the issues facing sea turtles today and what each of us can do to promote their conservation.

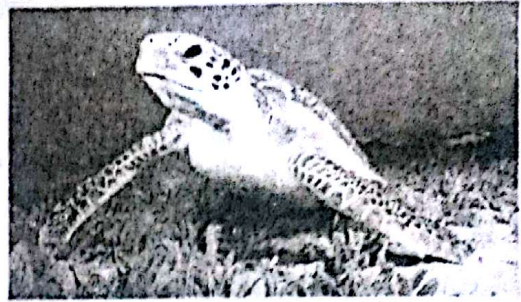
C. Sea turtles have excellent eyesight and sense of smell.

D. Turtles lay eggs in the holes in the sand.

E. Sea turtles will grab and eat a plastic bag from the water because it looks like a jellyfish, which could kill sea turtles.

F. We also report if we observe others disturbing a turtle or a nest.

G. Unlike land turtles, sea turtles can't hide their heads and legs inside the shell, which makes them more vulnerable when they come in contact with predators.



Sea Turtles

Sea turtles are very old organisms. They have lived on the Earth for more than 220 million years. (46) _____

Sea turtles spend most of their life in the ocean. Females can be seen on the beaches only during the nesting season. (47) _____

These "nests" can't be recognized easily because turtles cover them with additional layers of sand. Depending on the species, each nest contains between 60 and 200 eggs.

(48) _____

Too many lights that are coming from the beach or from a nearby road can disorient and confuse young turtles. Sea turtles can live from 70-80 years.

We should keep beaches clean. (49) _____

We should avoid walking on the sandy dunes above the tide line, as we could step on a turtle nest. If we see a turtle coming ashore to nest at night, observe and enjoy from a distance, but do not approach the turtle. (50) _____