HOÀNG VĂN VÂN (Tổng Chủ biên) – NGUYỄN THỊ CHI (Chủ biên)
LÊ KIM DUNG – NGUYỄN THUỴ PHƯƠNG LAN – PHAN CHÍ NGHĨA
LƯƠNG QUỲNH TRANG – NGUYỄN QUỐC TUẤN

GLOBAL SUCCESS

# TIẾNG ANH 7

## SÁCH BÀI TẬP



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

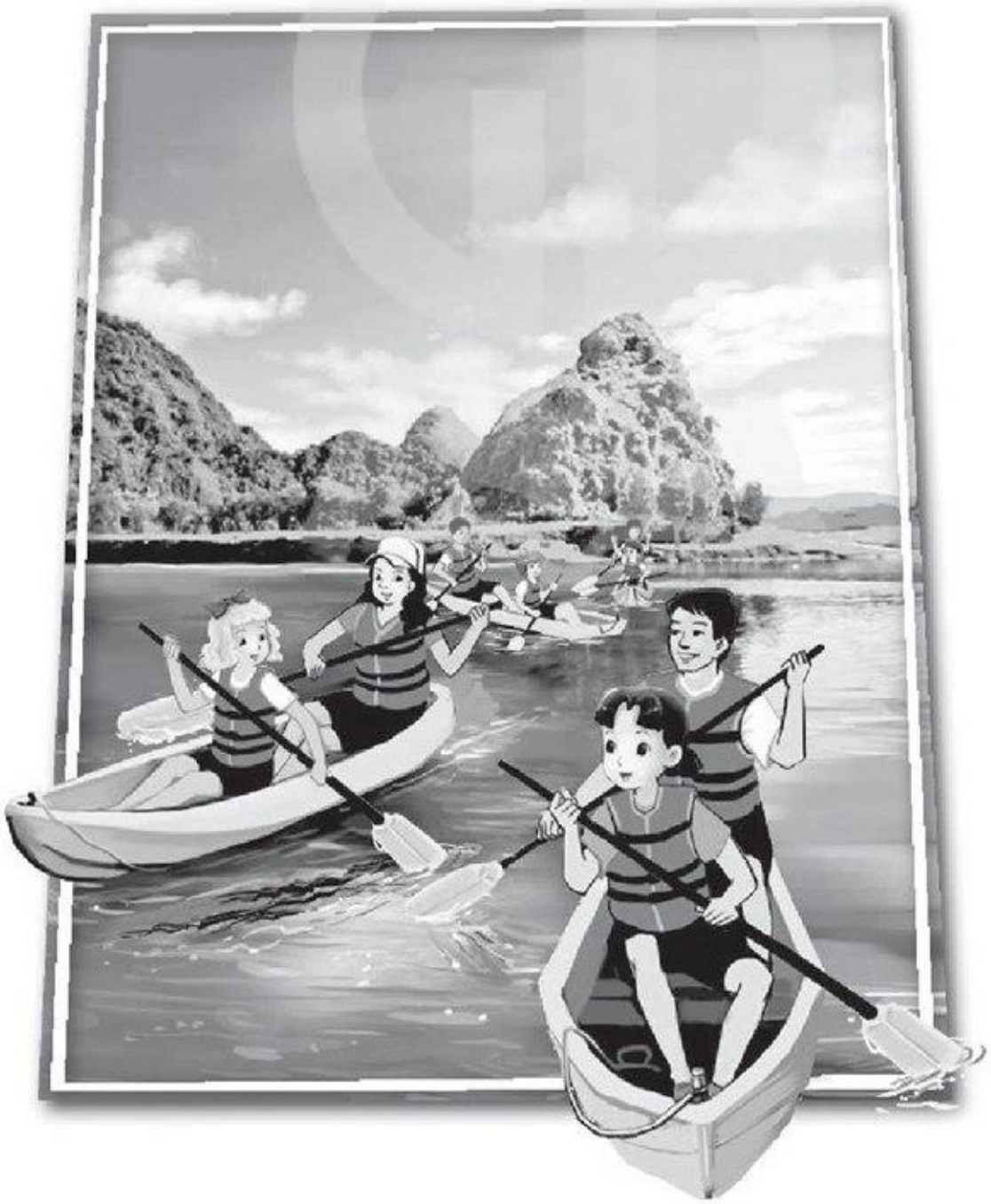
Pearson

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# LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

**Tiếng Anh 7 – Global Success – Sách bài tập** được biên soạn để giúp học sinh củng cố và mở rộng kiến thức ngôn ngữ và kĩ năng giao tiếp tiếng Anh các em đã học trong **Tiếng Anh 7 – Global Success – Sách học sinh**. Sách gồm 12 đơn vị bài tập ứng với 12 đơn vị bài học trong **Tiếng Anh 7 – Global Success – Sách học sinh** và 4 bài tự kiểm tra (Test yourself).

## MỖI ĐƠN VỊ BÀI TẬP GỒM NĂM PHẦN:

- **PRONUNCIATION** củng cố khả năng phát âm, khả năng nhận biết của học sinh về những âm được phát âm giống nhau và những âm được phát âm khác nhau trong từ, nhận biết và sử dụng đúng trọng âm từ, trọng âm câu, và ngữ điệu trong câu.
- **VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR** củng cố những từ và cấu trúc ngữ pháp học sinh đã học và mở rộng khối lượng từ vựng của các em thông qua các dạng bài tập khác nhau.
- **SPEAKING** củng cố khả năng nói học sinh đã học thông qua các hình thức như: nhìn (sơ đồ, tranh, v.v.) và thực hành nói, điền thông tin vào hội thoại và thực hành nói, viết và thực hành nói, trả lời các câu hỏi thông qua nói, v.v.
- **READING** củng cố và phát triển kĩ năng đọc hiểu của học sinh ở cấp độ đoạn văn và đoạn thoại ngắn thông qua các hình thức đọc và chọn đáp án đúng để điền vào chỗ trống, đọc và tự tìm từ đúng để điền vào chỗ trống, đọc và trả lời câu hỏi, v.v.
- **WRITING** củng cố kĩ năng viết câu và viết đoạn văn của học sinh về những chủ đề các em đã học.

**TEST YOURSELF 1, 2, 3, 4** giúp học sinh tự kiểm tra những nội dung kiến thức và những yêu cầu về kĩ năng các em đã học sau mỗi ba đơn vị bài học, đồng thời làm quen với các dạng bài kiểm tra tiếng Anh theo chuẩn quốc tế.

Các bài tập trong **Tiếng Anh 7 – Global Success – Sách bài tập** đa dạng, phong phú, bám sát ngữ pháp, từ vựng và chủ đề trong **Tiếng Anh 7 – Global Success – Sách học sinh**.

Sách có nhiều tranh minh hoạ sinh động nhằm hỗ trợ học sinh liên hệ hình ảnh với từ ngữ và tình huống trong khi làm bài tập và thực hành giao tiếp.

Tập thể tác giả hi vọng **Tiếng Anh 7 – Global Success – Sách bài tập** sẽ là một phương tiện hỗ trợ tốt cho học sinh lớp 7 học tiếng Anh.

Chúc các em học tiếng Anh thành công!

CÁC TÁC GIẢ

# Unit 1 HOBBIES

## A Pronunciation

**1** **Write a word under each picture. Then put the words in the correct column.**



1. _____



2. _____



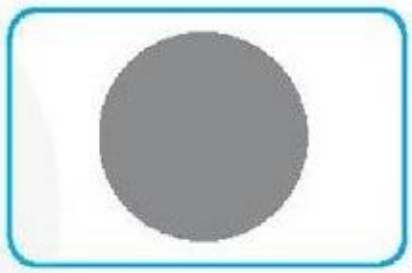
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

| /ə/ | /ɜ:/ |
|---|---|
| | |

**2** **Choose the word in which the underlined part is pronounced differently.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. **A.** a_way | **B.** a_round | **C.** cl_assmate |
| 2. **A.** _umbrella | **B.** focus | **C.** _under |
| 3. **A.** clever | **B.** term | **C.** germ |
| 4. **A.** pronounce | **B.** doctor | **C.** collection |
| 5. **A.** surprise | **B.** Thursday | **C.** hurt |

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1** **Look at the pictures and find the words in the puzzle. The words can go across or down.**







| F | V | A | Y | M | A | Q | L | B | M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L | F | O | O | T | B | A | L | L | O |
| O | Y | M | G | P | F | G | J | C | D |
| W | J | I | A | L | L | Y | P | D | E |
| E | W | N | T | G | A | M | E | S | L |
| R | S | W | I | M | M | I | N | G | S |
| S | L | A | F | W | Z | T | U | T | J |
| N | V | D | O | L | L | S | H | O | U |
| B | C | A | M | P | I | N | G | Y | D |
| U | Y | I | Q | H | I | M | K | S | O |







**2** **Complete the table with the words from 1. One word can go with more than one verb. Then add ONE more word to each list.**

| | |
|---|---|
| make | |
| do | |
| collect | |
| go | |
| play | |

**3** **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.**



1. She enjoys _____.



2. They like _____.



3. My sister loves _____.



4. My brother hates _____.



5. My uncle doesn't like _____.

## 4 Choose the correct answer A, B, or C.

1. When water _____, it _____ from a liquid to a gas.
   A. boil; changes  B. boils; change  C. boils; changes
2. My father _____ his hobby with me. He teaches me how to grow and take care of the flowers in our garden on Sundays.
   A. share  B. shares  C. sharing
3. _____ your mother _____ doing yoga?
   A. Do; enjoy  B. Does; enjoys  C. Does; enjoy
4. My cooking lesson _____ at 9 a.m. every Saturday.
   A. starts  B. start  C. is starting
5. My parents _____ jogging every day. They only do it three times a week.
   A. go  B. don't go  C. doesn't go

## 5 Fill in each blank with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use the present simple or present continuous.

My cousin, Mi, (1. love) _____ cooking. She (2. not go) _____ to any cooking class. She (3. learn) _____ to cook from her mum, and sometimes she (4. get) _____ recipes from the Internet. She (5. share) _____ this hobby with her sister. I (6. enjoy) _____ cooking too, so Mi and I usually (7. make) _____ pizza together when we (8. meet) _____ at the weekend.

# C Speaking

## 1 Choose the best answer to each question below.

1. Do you enjoy collecting teddy bears?
   A. Yes, I do it every day.
   B. Yes, very much.
2. What do you like doing in your free time?
   A. I usually have lunch at 12.
   B. I like building dollhouses.
3. Do you like making models?
   A. No, I don't. But my brother loves it.
   B. No, I make paper flowers every day.
4. What does your brother like doing?
   A. He enjoys doing yoga a lot.
   B. He goes to school at 7 a.m.
5. Does your sister cook with you?
   A. Yes, she loves singing.
   B. Yes, she and I cook together in the evening.

## 2 Mi and Elena meet for the first time. Choose A – E to complete their conversation. Then practise it with a friend.

*Mi:* Elena, what's your hobby?
*Elena:* (1) _____
*Mi:* How often do you dance?
*Elena:* (2) _____
*Mi:* Do you go to dancing classes?
*Elena:* (3) _____
*Mi:* Is it difficult to dance?
*Elena:* (4) _____
*Mi:* Do you do this hobby with anyone?
*Elena:* (5) _____
*Mi:* No, I don't, but I love singing.

**A.** I don't think it's difficult. Just listen to music and move your body.

**B.** I love dancing.

**C.** Yes, my sister loves it, too. Do you like dancing, Mi?

**D.** Yes, I have dancing lessons twice a week.

**E.** I dance every day.

## 3 Make a similar conversation. Use the information given below.

- **Hobby:** drawing
- **Frequency:** every day
- **Drawing class:** once a week, on Sunday mornings
- **Person you do the hobby with:** father
- **Easy or difficult:** easy



# D Reading

## 1 Fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box.

| like | having | your | sending | usually | photo |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Dear Jane,*

I'm so happy to read your email. I like (1) _____ a pen pal in Australia because I love your country!

Thank you for sending me a (2) _____ of your family. Can you tell me more about your family members? What do you (3) _____ doing together? I like watching films with my family. We (4) _____ watch many different kinds of films. Once, we watched a film about Australia, and I found it very interesting.

I'm (5) _____ you a photo of my family.

I can't wait to read (6) _____ next email!

*Best wishes,*

*Mi*

## 2 Choose the correct answer A, B, or C to fill in each blank in the following passage.

Mark has a lot of hobbies and interests. He usually (1) _____ up early, so he can jog before school. After school, Mark often (2) _____ a horse at the riding club near his home. Sometimes he goes riding on Sunday afternoons. He also (3) _____ music. He goes to choir practice on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. (4) _____ Saturday mornings, he usually waters the plants and trees in the garden with his mum. He seldom watches TV because he likes doing things (5) _____. He has a lot of friends and he (6) _____ football with them twice a week. He's a happy boy!

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. **A.** gets | **B.** stays | **C.** does |
| 2. **A.** cycles | **B.** drives | **C.** rides |
| 3. **A.** makes | **B.** loves | **C.** does |
| 4. **A.** On | **B.** In | **C.** At |
| 5. **A.** inside | **B.** behind | **C.** outside |
| 6. **A.** is playing | **B.** plays | **C.** play |

## 3 Read the passage and do the exercises.

Do you have any hobbies? If you don't, please start one because having a hobby is very beneficial. Firstly, a hobby gives you something fun to do during your leisure time, especially during pandemics. During the Covid-19 lockdown, my family reads books and watches films together. This makes us feel better when we have to stay at home. Secondly, a hobby makes you a more interesting person. If you have a lot of experience and skills, you can share them with others. I love travelling, and I usually share my experiences with my classmates. This way, I have more friends. Now we have a travel group in our class. Last but not least, a hobby can help you develop new skills. If you spend a lot of time on your hobby, your skills will improve. My sister loves sewing. After sewing for two years, she can now sew beautiful doll clothes. Those are the reasons why you should have hobbies.

**a. Match each word in A with its meaning in B.**

| A | B |
|---|---|
| 1. beneficial | a. an emergency situation when people have to stay at home |
| 2. pandemics | b. helpful or useful |
| 3. lockdown | c. become better |
| 4. experiences | d. diseases throughout the whole country or the whole world |
| 5. improve | e. things that happen to you and affect your life |

**b. Write T (True), F (False), or NI (No Information) at the end of each sentence.**

1. During the lockdown, the author's family reads books and watches the news together. _____
2. Travelling helps the author have more friends. _____
3. There is a dancing club in the author's school. _____
4. Hobbies can help a person develop new skills. _____
5. The author's sister sews clothes for her family members. _____

## E Writing

**1 Make sentences, using the words and phrases below to help you. You can change the words / phrases or add necessary words.**

1. I / like / garden / because / I / love / plants / flowers.

_____

2. My sister / not like / horse riding / because / she / afraid of / horses.

_____

3. Make / models / develop / your / creativity.

_____

4. Collect / stamps / help / you / be / more / patient.

_____

5. Jog / make / you / strong / and / reduce / stress.

_____

**2** **Do you like the activities in the pictures below? Write true sentences about yourself. Remember to use verbs of liking / disliking + V-*ing*. Add one reason for each activity.**









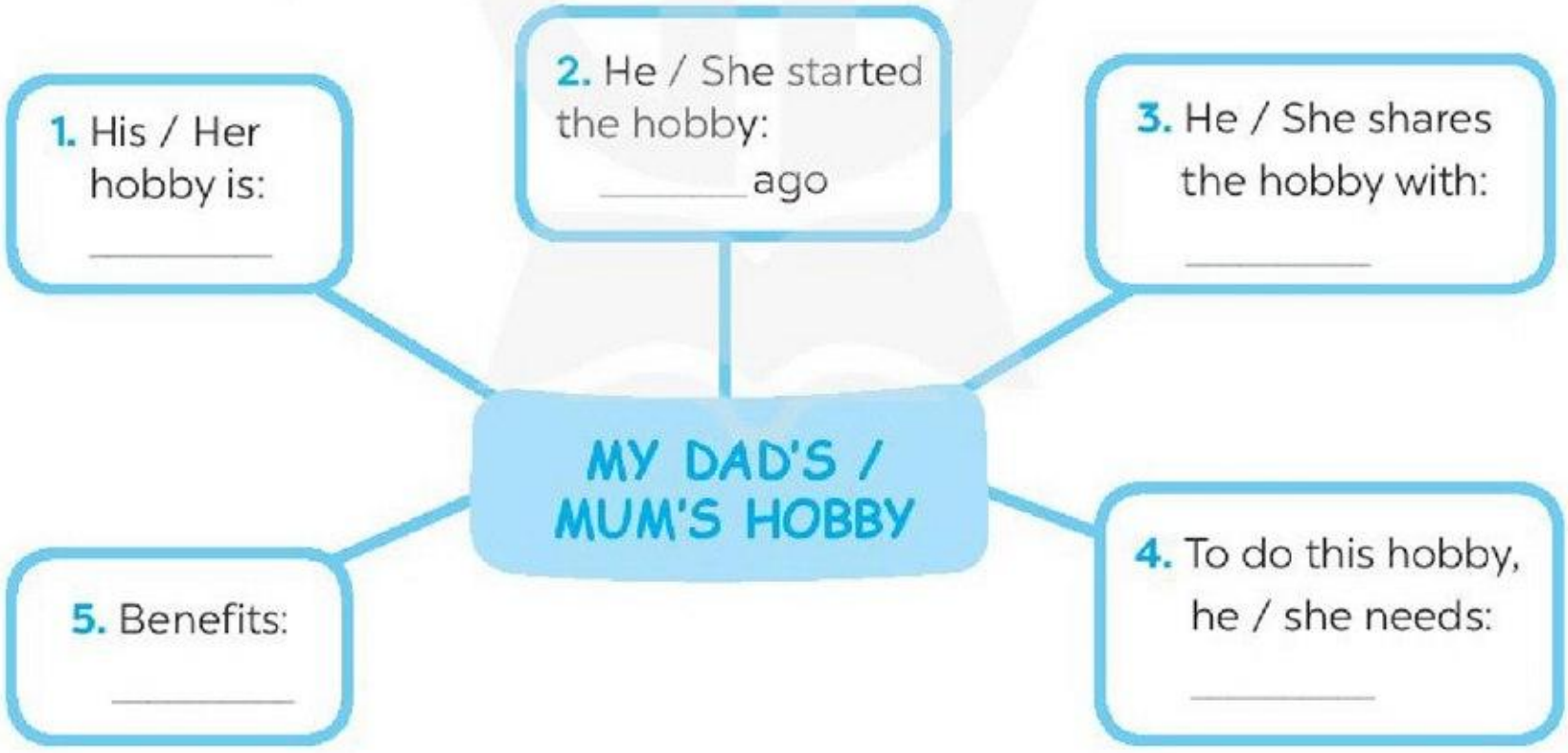







1. I *like riding a horse because it makes me active.*
2. I _____.
3. I _____.
4. I _____.
5. I _____.

**3** **Think about your dad / mum and his / her hobby. Fill in the word web. Then write a short paragraph of about 70 words about your dad's / mum's hobby.**



# Unit 2 HEALTHY LIVING

## A Pronunciation

**1** **Circle the word with the underlined part pronounced differently. Then practise saying them aloud.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. **A.** cough | **B.** enough | **C.** through | **D.** laugh |
| 2. **A.** dolphin | **B.** uphill | **C.** earphone | **D.** alphabet |
| 3. **A.** night | **B.** tough | **C.** flight | **D.** high |
| 4. **A.** ate | **B.** about | **C.** amazing | **D.** above |
| 5. **A.** learn | **B.** early | **C.** earth | **D.** hear |

**2** **Say the sentences aloud, paying attention to the underlined words containing the sounds /f/ and /v/.**

1. What is the benefit of playing volleyball?
2. Eat more fruit and vegetables.
3. Fruit contains a lot of vitamins.
4. Laughter and love are good for your health.
5. We should do more physical activities.

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1** **Write a word or phrase from the box under its correct picture.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rubbish | fast food | fresh vegetables |
| snack | house cleaning | outdoor activity |



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

## 2 Add three more words or phrases to each group.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Fruit and vegetables | pumpkin |
| 2. Healthy activities | brushing your teeth |
| 3. Unhealthy activities | eating a lot of salty snacks |
| 4. Health problems | flu |

## 3 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases below.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| tofu | fit | chapped lips |
| weight | harms | bins |

1. Doing housework is a kind of exercise. It helps keep you _____.
2. Some of a vegetarian's main foods are _____ and vegetables.
3. Physical activities like running help you lose _____.
4. There should be more _____ in public places.
5. Reading in dim light _____ your eyes.
6. Cold weather causes _____ and skin.

## 4 Write a correct word or phrase that describes each group of words.

taking a bath | soft drinks | house cleaning | cycling | fast food | acne

| Key words | |
|---|---|
| **Example:** clean water, shower gel, clean tower | *taking a bath* |
| 1. fried chicken and chips, chain restaurants, popular | _____ |
| 2. bike, helmet, shoes, path | _____ |
| 3. sweetened drinks with a lot of gas | _____ |
| 4. black and white pimples on your body, especially on your face | _____ |
| 5. dustpan, broom, water, floor cleaner | _____ |

## 5 Rearrange the words and phrases to make simple sentences.

1. a lot of / We / to prevent / garlic / eat / the flu / .

_____

2. do not / have much stress / in the countryside / People / .

_____

3. your / eyedrops / tired eyes / You / for / can use / .

_____

4. my country / Green tea / in / a popular drink / is / .

_____

5. keep you / and active / Physical activities / strong / help / .

_____

**6** **Read and decide if the underlined parts are the subject (S), verb (V), object (O), or adverb (ADV) of the sentences.**

Example:

*I do not eat much red meat.*

S V O

1. She washes her face twice a day.
2. Asian diets contain a lot of vegetables.
3. My sister uses a lot of suncream in summer.
4. He likes cycling in the park.
5. My mother cooks food with very little cooking oil.

## C Speaking

**1** **Work in pairs. Discuss the tips below. Tick (✓) the tips you think are good for your health and cross (x) the ones that are not.**

- ☐ 1. Don't hate people.
- ☐ 2. Skip breakfast to lose weight.
- ☐ 3. Exercise every day.
- ☐ 4. Eat until you feel 100% full.
- ☐ 5. Take a bath once a day.
- ☐ 6. Have a balanced diet for a long life.
- ☐ 7. Change your pillow cover once a month.
- ☐ 8. Keep warm in winter.

**2** **Discuss and give reason(s) why you agree or disagree with a tip. Then share your ideas with the class.**

Example:

*A:* We agree with tip Number 1.
*B:* Why?
*A:* Because hating makes you tired.

*A:* We don't agree with tip Number 1.
*B:* Why not?
*A:* Because there are bad people, and we naturally hate them.

**3** **Work in groups. Discuss and take notes of three things you can do to keep your house clean. Then share it with your class.**



Three things to do to keep your house clean:

## D Reading

**1** **Read the health tips and complete each statement (1 – 6) with one word from the text.**

**HEALTH TIPS**

**a.** Eat less salt and sugar. They put us at the risk of heart disease.

**b.** Drink enough water, about one and a half litres a day. Make sure that the water you are drinking is safe. Unsafe water can lead to many kinds of diseases.

**c.** Do more physical activities like sport and housework. It helps keep you fit and active.

**d.** Reduce sitting and screen time. Stand up every hour and do some simple exercise or walk around. Exercise your eyes too.

**e.** Get seven to eight hours of good sleep each night. This helps both your mind and body work well.

**f.** Handwash regularly with soap and water. Clean hands help prevent the spread of some diseases.

**Statements**

1. Eating a lot of salt or sugar can lead to _____ disease.
2. Drink only _____ water.
3. Doing housework is also a type of _____ activity.
4. Stand up every hour and do some _____ to reduce sitting time.
5. Your mind works well if you get enough good _____.
6. _____ regularly to prevent some diseases.

## 2 Choose the correct answer A, B, or C to fill in each blank in the following passage.

My grandparents live in the countryside, and they have a big garden. They spend a lot of time working in it. When I visit them in summer, I often join them in the garden, and they teach me a lot of things about (1) _____.

Vegetables come in different shapes, sizes, and (2) _____. They also grow differently as well. Carrots and potatoes grow (3) _____ the ground. We can't see them. Some kinds of beans (4) _____ some supports to climb. Cabbages and cauliflower grow above the ground. My grandfather says that coloured vegetables are very good for health (5) _____ they provide a lot of natural vitamins. White cauliflower is (6) _____ in vitamin C. Orange carrots and red tomatoes contain vitamin A. (7) _____ have vitamins A, B, C, and E. My grandfather also says that gardening is a good way of (8) _____. It helps him keep fit and strong.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. **A.** health | **B.** vegetables | **C.** exercise |
| 2. **A.** colours | **B.** prices | **C.** weight |
| 3. **A.** above | **B.** on | **C.** under |
| 4. **A.** need | **B.** provide | **C.** have |
| 5. **A.** and | **B.** because | **C.** so |
| 6. **A.** rich | **B.** poor | **C.** low |
| 7. **A.** Chicken | **B.** Fish | **C.** Pumpkins |
| 8. **A.** resting | **B.** relaxing | **C.** exercising |

## 3 Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, or C.

In 2019, Spain was the healthiest country in the world. The secret is their Mediterranean diet. This diet focuses on healthy fats and proteins. This includes cold tomato soup, plenty of seafood (especially fish), and veggies. Spanish people say that they have some of the most delicious salads in the world. Due to the Mediterranean diet, the Spanish suffer from fewer diseases than the rest of the world.

Physical health is important, but mental health is important too. Eight out of ten Spanish people are happy. Why? A major reason is the weather. Spain has beautiful weather all year round. Another reason is that Spain is home to a lively and relaxing culture. The Spanish enjoy the simple pleasures of life.

1. In 2019, Spain was number _____ in health.
   **A.** one **B.** two **C.** ten
2. The Mediterranean diet includes _____.
   **A.** lots of vegetables **B.** red meat **C.** potato soup
3. Spanish people _____.
   **A.** have more diseases than the rest of the world
   **B.** have fewer diseases than the rest of the world
   **C.** do not have diseases
4. Beautiful _____ makes the Spanish happy.
   **A.** beaches **B.** houses **C.** weather
5. The Spanish enjoy _____.
   **A.** good food **B.** simple pleasures **C.** good education

## E Writing

### 1 Write complete sentences from the prompts.

1. Please / eye exercises / keep / eyes / getting dry.

_____

2. People / Iceland / eat / lot / fresh fish.

_____

3. Air pollution / be / really harmful / our health.

_____

4. Going to bed / getting up / early / be / good / your health.

_____

5. Healthy food / love / laughter / bring / healthy life.

_____

### 2 Write a reason for each tip.

**Example:**

Eat less high-fat food.

Reason: *You will put on weight.*

1. Do more physical activities.
   Reason: _____
2. Eat a lot of red fruit and vegetables.
   Reason: _____
3. Use eyedrops when you are doing a lot of reading.
   Reason: _____
4. Keep your house clean.
   Reason: _____
5. Laugh more and stay relaxed.
   Reason: _____

### 3 Tick (✓) five things you think you need to do every day to have a healthy life. Then write a short passage of about 70 words about it.

- ☐ take a bath
- ☐ do exercise
- ☐ sleep 7 – 8 hours / day
- ☐ chat with friends
- ☐ clean your house
- ☐ eat a lot of meat and snacks
- ☐ eat breakfast

_____

_____

_____

_____

# Unit 3 COMMUNITY SERVICE

## A Pronunciation

**1 Choose the word in which the underlined part is pronounced differently. Say the words aloud.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. **A.** started | **B.** washed | **C.** wanted | **D.** visited |
| 2 **A.** played | **B.** stopped | **C.** booked | **D.** passed |
| 3. **A.** needed | **B.** decided | **C.** started | **D.** cooked |
| 4. **A.** enjoyed | **B.** called | **C.** laughed | **D.** watered |
| 5. **A.** watched | **B.** looked | **C.** listened | **D.** talked |

**2 Look at the verbs in past form with -ed in the dialogue. Single-underline the ones with the ending sound /t/, double-underline the ones with the ending sound /d/, and triple-underline the ones with the ending sound /ɪd/. Then act out the dialogue with a friend.**

*Mark:* ... So, what did you do last weekend?

*Lan:* I joined my friends in doing some volunteer activities at my school.

*Mark:* What did you do?

*Lan:* We planted new trees and watered the vegetables in the school garden.

*Mark:* That's great. When did you start doing these activities?

*Lan:* We started these activities three years ago. How about you? What did you do?

*Mark:* Me? I stayed at home. My brother and I listened to some music and watched some movies.

*Lan:* That sounds interesting!

*Mark:* Yes. That was on Saturday. On Sunday, we played board games and enjoyed some food that mum cooked.

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1 What activities are they doing? Choose the correct answer.**

1. **A.** collecting rubbish
   **B.** planting trees
   **C.** recycling bottles



2. **A.** cleaning the playground
   **B.** growing vegetables
   **C.** planting trees



3. **A.** helping homeless children
   **B.** singing for old people
   **C.** helping old people



4. **A.** donating books to children
   **B.** giving food to poor people
   **C.** helping young people



5. **A.** tutoring street children
   **B.** giving food to street children
   **C.** donating books to children



## 2 Match the verbs in A with the words or phrases in B.

| A | B |
|---|---|
| 1. plant | a. used paper for notebooks |
| 2. clean up | b. old people |
| 3. donate | c. used bottles |
| 4. recycle | d. dirty streets |
| 5. help | e. food and clothes |
| 6. exchange | f. trees |

## 3 Use the phrases in 2 to complete the following sentences.

1. They often _____ and give the notebooks to poor children.
2. Every weekend, we come to _____ do the cooking. We also read to them.
3. The school encourages students to _____. They turn the plastic bottles into hundreds of pretty vases and toys.
4. Our school's students _____ every weekend. The streets now look cleaner.
5. Our group often visits villages and _____ to the poor children there.
6. I work in the *Green Neighbourhood* project. We often _____ in our neighbourhood.

## 4 Complete the sentences with the right forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. We often (donate) _____ vegetables to a nursery school in the village.
2. Last summer, we (start) _____ a *Paper-Notebook Exchange* programme. Now we have 20 members.
3. I (tutor) _____ a primary school student every Thursday. He really likes English now.
4. Our club members (give) _____ young people advice when they need it.
5. I (become) _____ a member of Green School Club last year.
6. We often (write) _____ letters to children in orphanages. Last Tet holiday, we (give) _____ them *banh chung*.

## 5 Complete the passage using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Last summer, our school started a community service project. Our teachers (1. make) _____ a list of activities and (2. give) _____ it to each class. We could (3. choose) _____ the activities we wanted to join. I (4. choose) _____ to help the elderly in the village nursing home. We (5. see) _____ them once a week, (6. dance) _____ and (7. sing) _____ for them. My friends (8. join) _____ other activities like clean-up or gardening activities. We (9. be) _____ very happy. We all (10. plan) _____ to join other community activities this summer.

## 6 Complete the following conversation with the sentences A – F. Then practise it in pairs.

*Linh:* What was your most interesting trip last year?
*Nam:* It was the trip to an orphanage in the countryside.
*Linh:* (1) _____
*Nam:* We went there last July.
*Linh:* (2) _____
*Nam:* We gave the children books and clothing. We also talked a lot about their studies and life there.
*Linh:* (3) _____
*Nam:* Yes. They showed us their classrooms and library.
*Linh:* Did you see where they live?
*Nam:* (4) _____
*Linh:* Did you take any photos?
*Nam:* Sure. (5) _____
*Linh:* (6) _____
*Nam:* We plan to go back next summer.

A. We took a lot of photos together.
B. When did you go there?
C. Certainly. They took us to their rooms.
D. Do you want to see them again?
E. What did you do there?
F. Did they show you where they studied?

## C Speaking

**1** **Work in pairs. Compliment your partner on his / her volunteer activities as the example.**

Example:

*Mai:* Do you take part in any community activities?

*Lan:* Yes. I'm part of a group that makes bamboo products. Then we sell them to raise funds for an orphanage.

*Mai:* Wonderful! We also grow vegetables and give them to a nursing home.

*Lan:* Sounds like great work!

1. Mi cooks for the elderly.
2. Phong and his friends collect litter around their neighbourhood.
3. Minh tutors street children.

**2** **Work in pairs. Read the fact sheets about some students. Then discuss which of the community activities below each of them should join. Give reasons to explain your answers.**

Mai is 12. She loves dogs and cats. She is patient and caring.

Lan is 13. She is patient and loves children. She is good at English and science. She is a loving girl.

Minh is active. He loves nature. He likes being outdoors. He knows a lot about different kinds of trees.

Nick is active and very tidy. He doesn't like staying in one place. He likes to work with different people, and he cares a lot about the environment.

1. planting trees _____
2. tutoring primary children _____
3. cleaning up the neighbourhood _____
4. taking care of animals _____

**3** **Match the community activities with the benefits. Then talk with your partner about a community activity you want to join and its benefits.**

| Community activities | Benefits |
|---|---|
| 1. taking care of pets | A.<br>– Children get help in their studies.<br>– You can help children improve their English and knowledge of other subjects. |
| 2. tutoring primary students | B.<br>– Local children get more books to read.<br>– Poor children can read books for free. |
| 3. donating food to street children | C.<br>– You learn about responsibility.<br>– You learn how to take care of animals. |
| 4. collecting books for the community library | D.<br>– You can help children have a better life.<br>– You learn how to share. |

**Example:**

*Minh:* Which activity do you want to join?

*Lan:* I want to do a cleaning activity.

*Minh:* What are the benefits of doing that?

*Lan:* It makes our neighbourhood cleaner. We can also learn how to take care of the surroundings.

## D Reading

**1** **Choose the correct word (A, B, or C) to fill in each blank in the following passage.**

My school has a number of volunteer activities every summer. The activities include donating books to village children, (1) _____ kids in the neighbourhood, teaching English to primary students, reading books or cooking food for the (2) _____. Our school started this programme five years ago. Every student can join one or two activities. In the beginning, we thought about (3) _____ we should join in these activities. We then thought about what (4) _____ we wanted to do. Those who like reading could choose to collect and donate (5) _____. Those who are good at English could (6) _____ primary students. Finally, we signed up for the activities we chose. Our teachers often encourage us to (7) _____ committed. They also help us when we need it. We have a lot of fun and learn many things from (8) _____ the activities.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **A.** tutor | **B.** tutored | **C.** tutoring |
| 2. | **A.** rich | **B.** needy | **C.** young |
| 3. | **A.** what | **B.** when | **C.** why |
| 4. | **A.** activities | **B.** jobs | **C.** work |
| 5. | **A.** clothes | **B.** books | **C.** vegetables |
| 6. | **A.** learn | **B.** talk | **C.** tutor |
| 7. | **A.** live | **B.** stay | **C.** work |
| 8. | **A.** doing | **B.** working | **C.** playing |

## 2 Read the text and do the exercises.

People first used the word 'volunteer' in 1795, but in England there were at least 500 volunteer hospitals long before that. The YMCA in London became the first volunteering organisation in 1844. It provided help to needy people and held classes to help people develop skills. The Red Cross became the first international charity organisation in 1863. Volunteer work is becoming more and more popular in the world. For example, in the USA, about one-fifth of the population does volunteer work. In Europe, thousands of volunteer programmes are run in different countries.

Everyone can do volunteer work to help their community. Volunteer activities include donating food and clothes, joining clean-up projects, tutoring children, protecting wild animals, etc. Volunteers work not for money but to help people in need and to connect with others.

**a. Match each word or phrase highlighted in the text with its meaning.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. needy people | **a.** to link, join things or people together |
| 2. charity organisation | **b.** an organisation for helping people in need |
| 3. popular | **c.** people who need help, poor people |
| 4. community | **d.** a group of people living in a place |
| 5. connect | **e.** liked or enjoyed by a large number of people |

**b. Tick (✓) T (True) or F (False).**

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 1. People first used the word 'volunteer' in the 18th century. | | |
| 2. The YMCA held classes that taught people skills. | | |
| 3. The Red Cross is an American charity organisation. | | |
| 4. Volunteers work to help and connect with others. | | |
| 5. One example of volunteer work is donating clothes. | | |

## 3 Read the passage and answer the questions by circling A, B, or C.

Choosing to volunteer takes up some of your time. Some people say that they do not have time to help others, so they don't volunteer. But scientists say giving time to help others benefits us.

The first benefit of volunteering is that it helps us learn to be flexible. Volunteers have to be ready for changes and stay flexible when solving problems. Second, volunteering can improve our health because it requires us to be active. A report found that Americans who volunteer 100 hours or more a year are the healthiest people in the country. Third, volunteers have opportunities to develop more relationships. They often work in teams, and team members get to know each other and sometimes even become friends. Moreover, volunteers often help needy people, so they may feel thankful for what they have. For these reasons, volunteers are generally positive and are less likely to become depressed.

So if you have not joined a volunteer activity yet, think about it. You are likely to benefit from doing so.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
   - **A.** There are different types of volunteer activities.
   - **B.** What to expect when you do volunteer work.
   - **C.** There are some good reasons why you should do volunteer work.
2. Which is NOT true about volunteers?
   - **A.** They are the strongest and most active.
   - **B.** They are flexible thinkers.
   - **C.** They are generally more positive.
3. Which is a benefit of doing volunteer work?
   - **A.** You will have a happier family.
   - **B.** You can have more friends.
   - **C.** You will never feel unhappy.
4. Why are volunteers often more positive?
   - **A.** They are the healthiest people in the country.
   - **B.** They stay active.
   - **C.** They often feel they are luckier than others.
5. How many benefits are mentioned in the passage?
   - **A.** Two.
   - **B.** Three.
   - **C.** Four.
6. What is the purpose of the passage?
   - **A.** To tell people not to join volunteer activities if they don't have the time.
   - **B.** To encourage people to do some volunteer activities.
   - **C.** To explain the steps you should follow when you join volunteer activities.

## E Writing

**1** **Make sentences using the words and phrases below to help you. Remember to change the forms of some words.**

1. Minh / find / volunteer activities / interesting / can meet / new people.

_____

2. We / join / community activities / help / needy / last summer.

_____

3. We / learn / teamwork skills / when / join / some / clean-up activity / last summer.

_____

4. If you / love / nature / can / join / our *Green Neighbourhood* project.

_____

5. I / join / recycling project / because / want / help / protect the environment.

_____

6. You / need / patient and caring / when / take care / pets.

_____

**2** **Rewrite the following sentences so that their meaning stays the same. Use the given words.**

1. My school may hold some volunteer activities. I am thinking about joining the animal care project. (IF)
   I _____.
2. Raising funds for poor children is one thing you may do. (MIGHT)
   You _____.
3. She doesn't join any volunteer activities. She says she is busy. (BECAUSE)
   She _____.
4. My parents often go to villages to do charity work. I go with them. (AND)
   My parents _____.
5. There are more and more volunteer organisations in the country. (INCREASING)
   The _____.

**3** **Write a letter to your friend to tell him or her about the volunteer activities you did last year and how you felt about them.**

*Dear Tom,*

How are you doing? Did you do anything interesting last summer? I joined a school club and did some volunteer activities. I _____

_____

_____

Write to me soon and tell me about your summer activities.

*Best,*

*Mai*

# TEST YOURSELF 1

**1** **Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. (1.0 pt)**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **A.** orphanage | **B.** patient | **C.** agree | **D.** about |
| 2. | **A.** verb | **B.** herb | **C.** never | **D.** person |
| 3. | **A.** leaf | **B.** favourite | **C.** farm | **D.** of |
| 4. | **A.** decided | **B.** worked | **C.** watched | **D.** clapped |
| 5. | **A.** listened | **B.** littered | **C.** picked | **D.** exchanged |

**2** **Fill in each blank with a suitable word. The first letter of the word has been provided. (1.0 pt)**

1. When you go to the beach, bring some s_____  because you may get s_____ .

2. I don't know why I have chapped l_____  and red s_____ .

3. My younger sister likes building d_____ , and my younger brother likes making m_____ .

4. My friends and I usually d_____  books and t_____  homeless children.

5. To make our school greener, we p_____  trees and pick up l_____  in the schoolyard.

## 3 Complete each sentence below by filling in each blank with the correct form of the word provided. (1.0 pt)

1. My dad enjoys _____ stamps, and he has a big stamp collection. (COLLECT)
2. Having a pet helps children take on more _____. (RESPONSIBLE)
3. _____ vegetables are very good for your health. (COLOUR)
4. Did you read books to the _____ in the nursing home last Sunday? (ELDER)
5. At this school fair, you can exchange _____ paper for notebooks. (USE)

## 4 Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D. (1.0 pt)

1. Mi _____ playing computer games because it's not good for her eyes.

   **A.** likes **B.** loves **C.** hates **D.** enjoys

2. – _____ you have breakfast every morning?

   – Yes, I do, but my sister _____.

   **A.** Are; isn't **B.** Do; don't **C.** Are; does **D.** Do; doesn't

3. She _____ tired, so she _____ to the nursing home last week.

   **A.** is; doesn't go **B.** was; didn't go **C.** is; doesn't go **D.** was; didn't went

4. – What _____ your mother _____ to keep fit?

   – She _____ jogging.

   **A.** do; do; goes **B.** do; does; go

   **C.** does; do; goes **D.** does; does; goes

5. – _____ you _____ the football match yesterday?

   – Yes, I _____.

   **A.** Did; enjoy; did **B.** Did; enjoyed; did

   **C.** Do; enjoy; do **D.** Do; enjoyed; do

## 5 Fill in each blank with the correct form of the verb in brackets. (2.0 pts)

1. – _____ your brother (love) _____ making models?

   – No, he (not do) _____.

2. The moon (move) _____ around its axis in 24 hours, but it (revolve) _____ around the earth in one year.
3. I (get up) _____ at 7 a.m. every Sunday because my drawing lesson (start) _____ at 8 a.m.
4. – What _____ you (do) _____ last weekend?

   – I (go) _____ to the SOS Children's Village to tutor the children there.

5. Yesterday we (listen) _____ to an interesting lecture about coloured vegetables in our cooking class, and then we (make) _____ a salad.

## 6 Fill in each blank in the following email with a suitable word. (1.0 pt)

*Dear Anna,*

Thanks for your email. Now I'll tell you about my favourite (1) _____.

I have some hobbies, but my favourite is making greeting cards. I (2) _____ this hobby two years ago. Now I can make different kinds of cards (3) _____ my family, teachers, and friends. It's an easy hobby. I just need some coloured paper, coloured pencils, and some glue. Making cards (4) _____ me more patient and creative. I enjoy it so much.



I'm sending you a card next week (5) _____ your birthday. I hope you'll like it.

*Love,*

*Mi*

## 7 Read the text and tick (✓) the appropriate boxes. (1.0 pt)

### STUDENT VOLUNTEERS NEEDED!

We are looking for some student volunteers for our school projects.

**1. Helping the elderly at the Good Care Nursing Home (GC project)**

Every Saturday morning, we go to the Good Care Nursing Home in our neighbourhood. Here are the things we do:

- read books to the elderly
- talk with the elderly
- water flowers and vegetables in the garden

**2. Helping children at the New Hope Centre (NH project)**

Every Sunday morning, we help the children at the New Hope Centre. Volunteers can:

- tutor small children in maths, literature, or English
- organise games for them
- plant vegetables in the garden

You can join one of these two projects. Interested students should speak to your form teacher. You must have written permission from a parent.

| In which project, volunteers ...? | GC project | NH project |
|---|---|---|
| 1. do activities on Sunday mornings | | |
| 2. water flowers | | |
| 3. read books | | |
| 4. help with school subjects | | |
| 5. talk with people | | |

**8** **Write full sentences using the suggested words and phrases. You can add some words or make changes to the given words and phrases. (2.0 pts)**

1. Here / be / some / tips / help / you / keep fit.

_____

2. Exercise / daily / at least / an hour.

_____

3. You / can / ride / bike / run / or / go / swim.

_____

4. Eat / right / foods / drink / enough / water.

_____

5. You / should / eat / colour / vegetables / and / lean meat.

_____

6. Avoid / eat / much / fast food / and / sugar.

_____

7. Get / enough / sleep / night / be / good / for / you.

_____

8. Six / to / eight / hour / of sleep / can / help / body / recharge.

_____

9. Stay / motivated / be / good / you / as well.

_____

10. This / help / you / be / happy / positive.

_____

# Unit 4 MUSIC AND ARTS

## A Pronunciation

**1 Find the word which is pronounced differently in the part underlined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. **A.** sunburnt | **B.** sculpture | **C.** service | **D.** sugar |
| 2. **A.** measure | **B.** pleasure | **C.** conclusion | **D.** pension |
| 3. **A.** delicious | **B.** special | **C.** concentrate | **D.** musician |
| 4. **A.** usually | **B.** composer | **C.** leisure | **D.** version |
| 5. **A.** prefer | **B.** perform | **C.** painter | **D.** concert |

**2 Single-underline the words having the sound /ʃ/ and double-underline the words having the sound /ʒ/ in the following sentences. Then read them aloud.**

1. She likes to listen to country music in her leisure time.
2. There is a live show of rock on television now.
3. The children are watching *Treasure Island* in their room.
4. The new washing machine looks unusual.
5. It is a pleasure to go fishing at the weekend.

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1 Find the following words in the puzzle.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| singer | piano | gallery | instrument | musician |
| camera | actor | puppet | artist | concert |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W | A | G | A | L | L | E | R | Y | B |
| M | D | R | F | P | U | P | P | E | T |
| U | C | C | T | R | P | I | A | N | O |
| S | A | O | G | I | H | E | L | P | R |
| I | M | N | A | Q | S | T | Z | E | W |
| C | E | C | C | B | C | T | G | F | G |
| I | R | E | T | H | J | N | K | L | N |
| A | A | R | O | T | I | O | Y | Q | X |
| N | S | T | R | S | M | N | V | T | Z |
| I | N | S | T | R | U | M | E | N | T |

## 2 Fill in each gap with a word or a phrase from the box.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| musical instruments | prefer | artistic |
| art museum | folk music | rock music |

1. I've heard that the _____ in Pho Duc Chinh Street, Ho Chi Minh City is a very interesting one.
2. Many teenagers prefer _____ because it is lively and exciting.
3. – Do you like _____?
   – Yes. It's traditional and emotional.
4. Which do you _____: watching pop music in person or live on TV?
5. Traditional _____ of Viet Nam include the flute, the monochord (Dan Bau), the T'rung, drums, and others.
6. I'm not as _____ as my brother. He plays the guitar very well.

## 3 Match the famous people in A with their occupations in B.

| A | B |
|---|---|
| 1. Nguyen Du | a. painter |
| 2. Bui Xuan Phai | b. singer |
| 3. Thanh Hoa | c. actor |
| 4. Pham Tuyen | d. poet |
| 5. Tom Cruise | e. composer |

## 4 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each of the sentences.

1. My uncle's house is full of interesting pieces of art. It's _____ a museum.
   **A.** similar **B.** like **C.** as **D.** than
2. This film is not _____ the original story.
   **A.** as interesting as **B.** as interesting than
   **C.** more interesting like **D.** as interesting like
3. The audience _____ wildly when the band appeared on stage.
   **A.** smiled **B.** sounded **C.** applauded **D.** cried
4. To _____ successfully, they have to practise the play many times.
   **A.** perform **B.** play **C.** sing **D.** dance
5. Turn the TV off. The show is _____.
   **A.** exciting **B.** peaceful **C.** tiring **D.** boring
6. Mozart was one of the most famous _____ of classical music.
   **A.** actors **B.** composers **C.** artists **D.** makers
7. – Did you enjoy the play?
   – Yes. It was _____ from the previous version.
   **A.** like **B.** similar **C.** different **D.** same
8. Because I was sitting in the back row of the theatre, I couldn't see the _____.
   **A.** painters **B.** musicians **C.** composers **D.** writers

## 5 Complete the following sentences by filling in each gap with a word.

1. The leading _____ had to change her costume more than 10 times during the play.
2. My sister's personality is very different _____ mine.
3. – Do you know who _____ *The Last Supper*?
   – Yes. It's Leonardo da Vinci.
4. Her _____ talent showed itself at an early age in her drawings of animals, which were wonderful for a child of 6.
5. The children assembled on stage to _____ the national anthem.
6. – What musical _____ do you like best?
   – The Beatles.
7. Paintings and drawings are not the same thing. They are quite _____.
8. A _____ is a room or building which is used for showing works of art.

## 6 Fill in each of the blanks with one suitable word.

**Example:** Alison has dogs, cats, goldfish, and many other *pets*.

1. My sister likes to watch *Mickey Mouse*, *Donald Duck*, and other _____.
2. I like science fiction, but I never watch thriller or horror _____.
3. Michael Jackson, Bob Dylan, and Britney Spears are among the _____ I like best.
4. Old people generally enjoy traditional, classical, or country _____.
5. Chris is a very good pianist and can also play a number of other musical _____.

## 7 Use the cues given to write complete sentences.

1. painting / he / recently / painted / very much / like / old one.

   _____

2. performance / she / give / last night / not like / other / performances.

   _____

3. Each / my three sisters / be / very different / the others.

   _____

4. Music / arts / my / favourite subjects / school.

   _____

5. The actress / spend / whole week / try / remember / her lines / the play.

   _____

## C Speaking

**1** **Work in pairs. Talk about your preferences for different forms of arts.**

Example:

*Jack:* Which do you prefer, music or painting?

*Chau:* I prefer painting. My dream is to become a famous painter.

*Jack:* And which do you like better, modern art or folk art?

*Chau:* I like modern art better.

**You can refer to the following:**

- Music (listening to music, playing musical instruments ...)
- Painting
- Singing
- Dancing
- Photography
- Film making

...

**2** **What did these famous people do? Use the words and phrases in these lists to talk about them. Look at the example.**

Trinh Cong Son
Leonardo da Vinci
Ludwig van Beethoven

William Shakespeare
BTS
Alexandre Gustav Eiffel

**List 1:** compose write paint make design

**List 2:** *Mona Lisa* *Moonlight Sonata* *Noi vong tay lon* *Map of the Soul* (album) *A Midsummer Night's Dream* Truong Tien Bridge (Hue – Viet Nam)

Example: Trinh Cong Son composed the song *Noi vong tay lon*.

**Then you can talk about the artists you like or know.**

**3** **Read the following opinions about music and arts.**

1. Art education improves students' development of life skills.
2. Students who study art are more attentive at school than those who do not.
3. Students who study art do better in maths and science.
4. Learning music helps students achieve higher results in maths and reading.
5. Music also promotes creativity, social development, and personality.

**Work with a partner. Give your opinion on the idea(s) that you agree with.**

Example:

*A:* I quite agree with number one. I've seen a lot of people who are good artists and they're very successful in life.

*B:* You're right. I think so too.

## D Reading

**1 Fill in each blank in the passage with a word from the box.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| songs | write | languages |
| musicians | popular | compose |

I'm sure that you have heard the name Trinh Cong Son many times. He was one of the most famous (1) _____ and songwriters of Viet Nam in the 20th century. He was born in 1939 in Dak Lak Province. As a child he grew up in Hue. Later he went to Sai Gon to study. He began to (2) _____ songs and became well-known in 1958. He continued to (3) _____ music all his life. He wrote about 600 songs in all. Among his best songs are *Noi vong tay lon* (Circle of Unity), *Ha trang* (White Summer) and *Cat bui* (Dust). His (4) _____ are mostly about love, human condition, and nature. He died in Ho Chi Minh City in 2001. His songs remain (5) _____ among the Vietnamese all over the world today. Many have been translated into English, French, Japanese, and other (6) _____.

**2 Choose the correct answer for each gap in the following passage.**

Do you know that artists can turn a pavement into a masterpiece? This is why people love this kind of (1) _____. Appearing each February with the support of (2) _____ and volunteers, the Lake Worth Street Painting Festival is probably the largest free festival of its kind in the world. Now in its third decade, the festival attracts 100,000 (3) _____ each year. Artists come together, using chalk as their (4) _____. They turn the streets of Lake Worth into a huge (5) _____ with large-scale traditional and contemporary art.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. **A.** art | **B.** event | **C.** street | **D.** painting |
| 2. **A.** singers | **B.** actors | **C.** composers | **D.** artists |
| 3. **A.** tourists | **B.** goers | **C.** visitors | **D.** guests |
| 4. **A.** paintbrushes | **B.** instruments | **C.** pictures | **D.** crayons |
| 5. **A.** gallery | **B.** museum | **C.** theatre | **D.** stadium |

## 3 Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each question below.



Charlie Chaplin was an English actor, director, producer, and composer. He is known as the greatest comic artist of the screen and one of the most important figures in motion-picture history.

Chaplin was born in London in 1889. He learned to perform onstage and became a professional entertainer at eight as a clog dancer. In 1908 he joined the Fred Karno Pantomime Troupe and quickly became well-known. In 1910 he began to perform pantomime in the United States. He first appeared on screen in 1914. He created his world-famous character, the Tramp, and he played this classic role in more than 70 films during his career. He also composed background music for most of his films. In 1972 Chaplin received an Honorary Academy Award for "making motion pictures the art form of this century". Chaplin died in 1977 at his home in Switzerland.

1. At eight, Chaplin became a professional entertainer as a _____.
   **A.** dancer **B.** actor **C.** composer
2. When did he start appearing in films?
   **A.** In 1910 **B.** In 1914 **C.** In 1972
3. In about how many films did he play *the Tramp*?
   **A.** Seventy **B.** Seventeen **C.** Twenty-five
4. Charlie Chaplin is very famous for _____.
   **A.** his short plays
   **B.** his background music
   **C.** his character *the Tramp*
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
   **A.** Charlie Chaplin was an English artist.
   **B.** He played classical music.
   **C.** He received an award in 1972.

## E Writing

**1** **Rewrite the sentences so that their meaning stays the same. The beginning of each sentence is given.**

1. Her picture is not like mine.

   Her picture is _____.
2. Khanh is a better painter than Giang.

   Giang can't _____.
3. I much prefer country life to city life.

   I think living in the country is _____.
4. Her picture is not the same as her brother's.

   Her picture is _____.
5. This year's performance is not very good. Last year's was better.

   This year's performance is not _____.

**2** **Write an invitation letter to one of your friends or relatives, using the following cues:**

- Event: A Live show of BTS
- Start time: 8 o'clock, Saturday night
- Place: The Opera House
- Time to meet: 7:45

**3** **Write a paragraph (60 – 80 words) about Michael Jackson, using the following prompts.**

- born: August 29, 1958, Gary, Indiana, the US

_____

- 1964 joined the band *The Jackson Brothers*

_____

- 1971 began his solo career

_____

- called "the King of Pop", received a lot of awards, including 13 Grammy Awards and 26 American Music Awards

_____

- *Earth Song* – one of his most successful songs

_____

- died June 25, 2009, Los Angeles, California, the US

_____

# Unit 5 FOOD AND DRINK

## A Pronunciation

**1** **Find the word whose underlined part has a different sound. Say the words aloud.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. **A.** p<u>a</u>n | **B.** h<u>a</u>m | **C.** l<u>a</u>mb | **D.** pl<u>a</u>te |
| 2. **A.** p<u>o</u>t | **B.** b<u>o</u>ttle | **C.** r<u>o</u>ll | **D.** h<u>o</u>t |
| 3. **A.** d<u>au</u>ghter | **B.** s<u>au</u>ce | **C.** f<u>au</u>lt | **D.** l<u>au</u>gh |
| 4. **A.** w<u>a</u>s | **B.** w<u>a</u>lk | **C.** w<u>a</u>ter | **D.** w<u>a</u>ll |
| 5. **A.** m<u>o</u>rning | **B.** f<u>o</u>rget | **C.** p<u>o</u>rk | **D.** f<u>o</u>rk |

**2** **Give the names of the following pictures. Then read the words aloud. (The first letter of each word is given).**



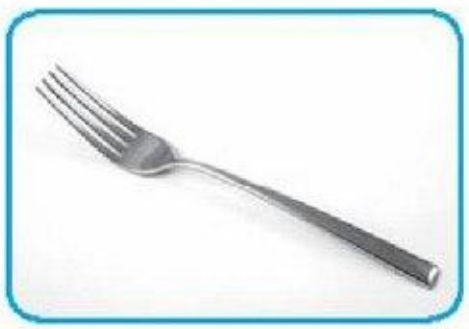
1. o_____



2. p_____



3. p_____



4. f_____



5. f_____



6. s_____

**Now put the words in the correct columns.**

| /ɒ/ | /ɔ:/ |
|---|---|
| | |

# B Vocabulary & Grammar

## 1 Write the words or phrases with the given letters under the pictures.



Example: t*ofu*



1. p_____



2. n_____



3. g_____ t_____



4. l_____



5. p_____



6. b_____ n_____



7. j_____



8. s_____ r_____

S_____

## 2 Do the puzzle. Find the food in the blue column.
















| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1 | s | a | u | c | e |
| | | | 2 | | | | | |
| | | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | 5 | | | | | |
| | | | 6 | | | | | |
| | | 7 | | | | | | |
| | | | 8 | | | | | |
| | | 9 | | | | | | |
| | 10 | | | | | | | |







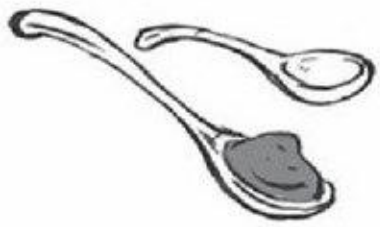




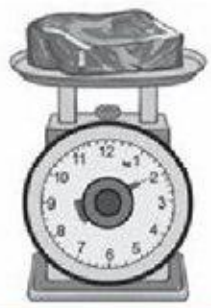




## 3 Write the amount under each picture.



sauce: 1 tbsp



beef: 2 kg



milk: 800 ml

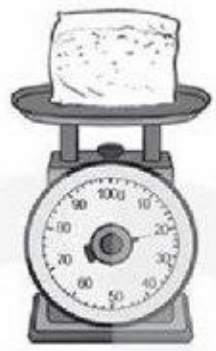
**Example:** *a tablespoon of sauce*

**1.** _____

**2.** _____



salt: 1 tsp



sugar: 20 g




water: 2 l

**3.** _____

**4.** _____

**5.** _____

## 4 Match the phrases in column A with the nouns in column B.

| A | B |
|---|---|
| 1. a tin of | a. mineral water |
| 2. a carton of | b. soup |
| 3. a slice of | c. chocolate |
| 4. a bowl of | d. beef |
| 5. a bar of | e. tuna |
| 6. a bottle of | f. eggs |

## 5 Choose the correct words or phrases to complete the sentences below.

1. I have *(some / any)* food for you if you want some.
2. There is *(a lot of / some)* pepper in my omelette. Too much. I don't like it.
3. Can I have *(some / a lot of)* sauce in my spaghetti? But not too much.
4. I need to buy *(some / any)* oil because there isn't *(some / any)* oil in the kitchen.
5. She is a warm and friendly girl. She has *(lots of / some)* friends.
6. I need *(some / any)* sugar for the cakes. Is there *(any / a lot of)* sugar in the jar?

## 6 Complete the dialogue with *How much* or *How many*.

*Nick:* Let's make an omelette for breakfast, Mai!

*Mai:* OK, sounds good. (1) _____ eggs do we need for the omelette, Nick?

*Nick:* Five eggs.

*Mai:* And (2) _____ tomatoes and onions do we need?

*Nick:* Two tomatoes and three onions.

*Mai:* OK. Do we need any flour?

*Nick:* No, we don't. (3) _____ butter have we got?

*Mai:* About 100 grams.

*Nick:* We need only 40 grams of butter.

*Mai:* (4) _____ salt do we need?

*Nick:* A teaspoon.

*Mai:* And (5) _____ pepper do we need?

*Nick:* Half a teaspoon.

*Mai:* Do we need anything else?

*Nick:* Er, well - we need two tablespoons of cold water.

## 7 Choose the best answer (A, B, or C) to each of the following questions.

1. We haven't got _____ rice left for breakfast.
   A. some B. no C. any
2. There _____ cans of orange juice in the fridge.
   A. are some B. are any C. is some
3. Ann has _____ dresses. She's always buying new ones.
   A. lots of B. some C. any
4. _____ organic food in the supermarket?
   A. Were there any B. Were there some C. Was there any
5. This morning he didn't have _____ cup of tea as usual.
   A. some B. no C. a
6. He can teach me to cook some popular dishes. He has _____ free time today.
   A. any B. a lot of C. many
7. There _____ yogurt in this carton.
   A. isn't any B. isn't some C. aren't any
8. Did you buy _____ bottle of cooking oil yesterday?
   A. some B. a C. any

## C Speaking

**1 Choose A – E to complete the following conversation. Then practise the conversation with your friend.**

*A:* Good evening. What can I get you?
*B:* (1) _____
*A:* Certainly. Take your time. Here is the menu.
...
*A:* Can I take your order now?
*B:* (2) _____
*A:* And what would you like for the main course?
*B:* (3) _____
*A:* What would you like to drink?
*B:* (4) _____
*A:* Anything else, sir?
*B:* (5) _____
*A:* OK. I'll be right back with your order.

**A.** Yes, I think so. To start with, I'd like the tomato soup.

**B.** Just a bottle of mineral water, please.

**C.** No, thanks.

**D.** Um, I'm not ready to order yet. Can I have a minute or two?

**E.** I'd like the roast chicken, spring rolls and some rice, please.

**2 Look at the shopping list and the price list. Work in pairs. Read the dialogue and then act out similar dialogues.**

*A:* Have you got any **yogurt**?
*B:* Yes, we have. How much do you want?
*A:* **Five cartons**, please.
*B:* Here you are. Do you need anything else?
*A:* No, thanks. How much are they?
*B:* They're **30,000 dong**.

**Shopping list**

- yogurt (5 cartons)
- rice (5 kilos)
- instant noodles (4 packets)
- eggs (10)
- pork (1 kilo)
- orange juice (6 cartons)

**Price list (dong)**

- yogurt: 6,000 / a carton
- rice: 30,000 / a kg
- instant noodles: 10,000 / a packet
- eggs: 5,000 / an egg
- pork: 70,000 / a kg
- orange juice: 7,000 / a carton

## D Reading

**1** **Read the blog about Vietnamese food. Choose the best answer (A, B, or C) to each of the questions.**

**SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT VIETNAMESE FOOD**

- Viet Nam is the second largest rice exporter in the world (only smaller than India).
- People in Viet Nam eat the largest quantity of instant noodles in Asia. They even eat more instant noodles than people in Japan, where instant noodles came from.
- Viet Nam has many kinds of noodles, such as *pho*, *bun* (vermicelli), *mien* (glass noodles), and *banh da* (rice noodles).
- *Nem ran* (spring roll) is the most popular dish in Viet Nam. It isn't usually served as an everyday dish but mostly at a family gathering or an anniversary party.
- Viet Nam has a large variety of *che* (sweet soup) with more than 100 kinds.
- Viet Nam has nearly 200 kinds of cakes with various shapes and tastes. Some of **them** are not made from butter and flour, like *banh chung* or *banh gai*.

1. India _____ in the world.
   - **A.** is the largest rice exporter
   - **B.** has the smallest rice production
   - **C.** is the second largest rice exporter
2. The Japanese eat _____.
   - **A.** the largest quantity of instant noodles in Asia
   - **B.** more instant noodles than the Vietnamese
   - **C.** a smaller quantity of instant noodles than the Vietnamese
3. In Viet Nam, spring roll is served _____.
   - **A.** as an everyday dish
   - **B.** only to elderly people
   - **C.** mostly on special occasions
4. The word "**them**" in the text refers to _____.
   - **A.** shapes **B.** cakes **C.** tastes
5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?
   - **A.** There are more than 100 kinds of *che* in Viet Nam.
   - **B.** Viet Nam has a large variety of noodles and *che*.
   - **C.** The Vietnamese always make their cakes from butter and flour.

## 2 Read Minh's blog and answer the questions that follow.



*Bun bo Hue* is one of the most popular dishes in Viet Nam. It comes from Hue – the old capital city of Viet Nam. Its main ingredients are rice vermicelli (a thin form of rice noodles called *bun*) and slices of beef. Nowadays, we can find *bun bo Hue* nearly everywhere in Viet Nam. People enjoy it for all kinds of meals during the day and even for a late-night snack. *Bun bo Hue* has a special taste - a balance of spicy, salty, and sweet flavours. To make its broth, people stew beef bones and beef shank with lemongrass, shrimp sauce, sugar, and spicy chili oil. People often eat *bun bo Hue* with ox tail, pork knuckle, and a variety of herbs... It's really delicious! Tell me about a particular dish where you live!

*Posted by Minh at 10:30 p.m.*

1. Where does *bun bo Hue* come from? _____
2. What are its main ingredients? _____
3. Where can we find *bun bo Hue*? _____
4. When do people enjoy *bun bo Hue*? _____
5. How do people make the broth for *bun bo Hue*? _____

# E Writing

## 1 Write the answers to the questions about a popular dish in your neighbourhood or area / city / province / village.

1. What is its name?

_____

2. Where does it come from?

_____

3. What are its main ingredients?

_____

4. Where can we normally find it?

_____

5. When and how often do people enjoy it?

_____

6. How does it taste? (What taste does it have?)

_____

7. What do people often eat with it?

_____

8. What is special about it? (What makes it popular?)

_____

## 2 Write a short paragraph (60 – 80 words) about a popular dish in your area / city / province / village. You may use the ideas in 1 and Minh's blog as a model.

# Unit 6 A VISIT TO A SCHOOL

## A Pronunciation

**1** **Complete the words with letter(s) which sound(s) /tʃ/ and /dʒ/. Then read them aloud.**

1. __ __ildren
2. __ __icken
3. tea__ __er
4. whi__ __
5. Man__ __ester
6. __anuary
7. technolo__y
8. intelli__ent
9. __elly
10. __ym

**2** **Single-underline the words with the sound /tʃ/ and double-underline the words with the sound /dʒ/ in the dialogue. Then act out the dialogue with a friend.**

*Mr Jones:* Hi, Jane.
*Jane:* Hello, Mr Jones. I'd like a chop for lunch, please.
*Mr Jones:* Which one would you like, the chicken chop or the pork chop?
*Jane:* Which one is better?
*Mr Jones:* I think the chicken chop is.
*Jane:* Well, I'd like the chicken chop then.
*Mr Jones:* Which would you like to drink, orange juice or apple juice?
*Jane:* A glass of orange juice, please.
*Mr Jones:* So, that's a chicken chop and a glass of orange juice.



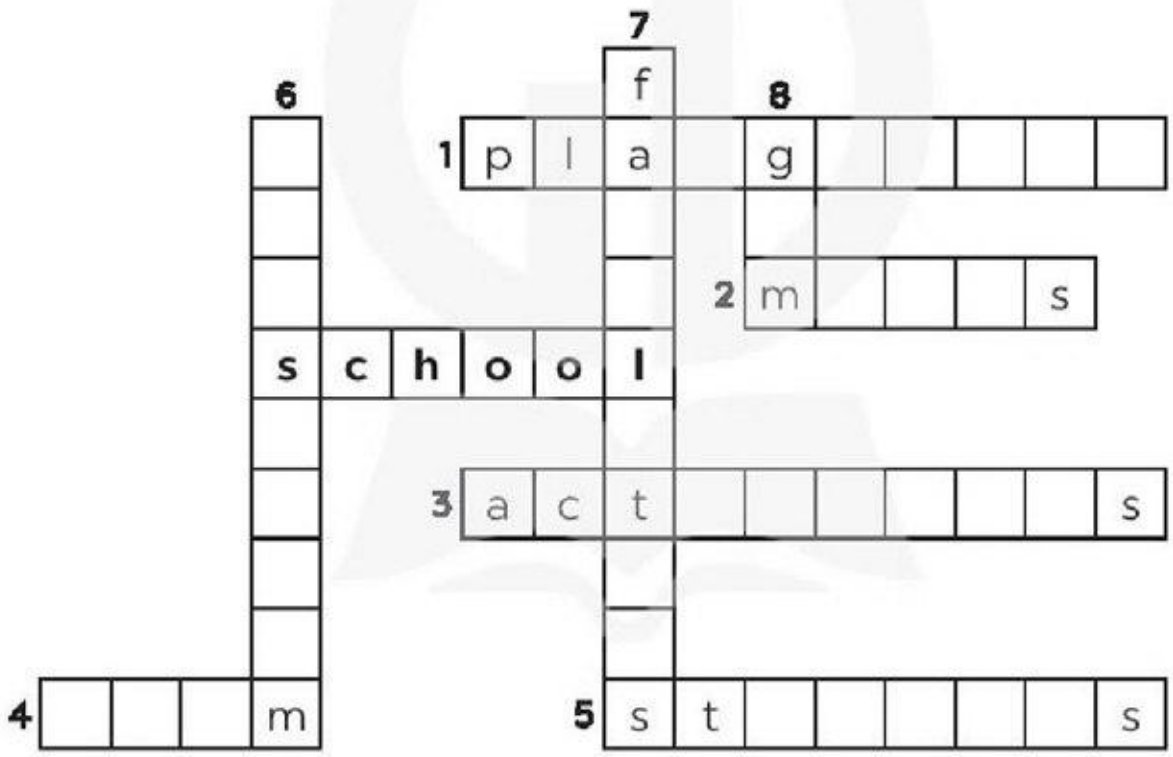
# B Vocabulary & Grammar

## 1 Complete the sentences with phrases from the box. There are some extra phrases.

| | |
|---|---|
| gifted students | school library |
| final examination | water the vegetables |
| computer rooms | lower secondary schools |
| school garden | pass an entrance exam |

1. When you visit my school, you can see three modern _____.
2. Their school is one of the most famous _____ in the city.
3. We can borrow books and magazines from the _____.
4. If you want to study at this school, you have to _____.
5. Tran Phu Lower Secondary School is for _____ in the province.
6. When does the _____ take place?

## 2 Do the crossword puzzle and complete the sentences below.




**Across:**

1. The school _____ is in front of the building.
2. Her favourite subject is _____.
3. The students take part in many outdoor _____ at the weekend.
4. They have to pass an entrance _____ to attend that school.
5. Minh Khai Lower Secondary School is for gifted _____ in the city.

**Down:**

6. Our _____ is on the second floor.
7. They have a lot of modern _____ in their school.
8. They are not allowed to play football in the _____.

## 3 Circle the correct prepositions to complete the sentences.

1. The staff room is (*at / in / on*) the second floor of the building.
2. When I saw Hoa, she was holding a pocket English dictionary (*at / in / on*) her hands.
3. Is their school (*at / in / on*) 32 Vo Van Kiet Avenue?
4. The child is sitting (*at / in / on*) the classroom, looking at the poster (*at / in / on*) the wall.
5. Parents usually wait for their children (*at / in / on*) the school gate (*at / in / on*) 11:30 a.m.
6. What do you usually do (*at / in / on*) Tet?

## 4 Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions of place.

1. I studied _____ that lower secondary school when I was young.
2. There are many books _____ the shelves of the school library.
3. The science laboratories and computer rooms are _____ the top floor of the building.
4. Do the children have to do homework _____ home?
5. When you visit my school, you will see many flowers _____ the school garden.
6. Here you can see some pictures of our summer activities _____ the wall.

## 5 Read the conversation and fill in the gaps with appropriate prepositions of time.

*Mark:* I'm sorry I was out when you called yesterday afternoon, Alice. Look, I'm free (1) _____ the fifteenth of March. Can we meet then?

*Alice:* I'm busy next week, I'm afraid. So, I can't see you (2) _____ Friday.

*Mark:* I'd like to have a meeting this month if possible because I'll be very busy (3) _____ April.

*Alice:* I'm going away (4) _____ Easter, so how about the week after? Shall we meet (5) _____ the twenty-seventh? That's a Wednesday.

*Mark:* OK. Let's meet (6) _____ Wednesday afternoon (7) _____ half past two.

## 6 Write the questions for the answers, using *when* and *where*.

1. *A:* _____

   *B:* Quoc Hoc – Hue is in the centre of Hue City.

2. *A:* _____

   *B:* Her classroom is on the third floor.

3. *A:* _____

   *B:* They grow the flowers in the school garden.

4. *A:* _____

   *B:* They celebrate Teachers' Day on November 20th.

5. *A:* _____

   *B:* Our school year will finish in June.

6. *A:* _____

   *B:* They built my school thirty years ago.

# C Speaking

## 1 Match the questions (1 – 6) with the answers (a – f). Then practise them with your partner.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. What school do you want to visit? | a. On Saturday. |
| 2. When do you want to go? | b. Join some outdoor activities. |
| 3. How do you want to go there? | c. Nguyen Tat Thanh Lower Secondary School. |
| 4. Who do you want to meet? | d. The principal and students. |
| 5. What do you want to see? | e. By coach. |
| 6. What do you want to do? | f. The school facilities. |

## 2 Make a conversation with a partner and complete the table. You can use the questions in 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the school: | |
| Time to visit: | |
| Type of transport: | |
| People to meet: | |
| School facilities: | |
| Outdoor activities: | |

## 3 Work in pairs. Talk about the school you want to visit. You can use the information in the table in 2.

## D Reading

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

| students | talking | experience | visit | learnt | activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Last year, we had a visit to Thao Dien Lower Secondary School for blind students. Before the (1) _____, we spent time learning about what outdoor (2) _____ the students do there.

During our visit, we were surprised to see that the (3) _____ could interact with us easily. They enjoyed (4) _____ with us while painting, drawing, making fruits using clay, and making paper art. They even (5) _____ some of the English words for fruit.

Although it was a short visit, we had a good (6) _____ working with the blind students in our community.

### 2 Read the conversation and then circle the best option (A, B, or C) to complete each of the sentences.

*Mai and Phong:* Good morning, Mr Lam.

*Mr Lam:* Good morning. Welcome to Hung Vuong Lower Secondary School.

*Mai:* Mr Lam, can you tell us something about the school?

*Mr Lam:* Well, it was founded in 1957. So it's one of the oldest lower secondary schools in the city.

*Phong:* How many students are there? And what are they like?

*Mr Lam:* More than two thousand students. Most of them are intelligent and hard-working. They're very active too. They do lots of outdoor activities.

*Phong:* Sounds really interesting. I wish I could study here.

*Mr Lam:* Well, to attend the school, you have to pass an entrance exam.

*Phong:* Yes, I understand ... And ...

1. Hung Vuong Lower Secondary School is one of the _____ lower secondary schools in the city.
   **A.** oldest **B.** most beautiful **C.** most modern
2. The number of students in the school is _____.
   **A.** 1,500 **B.** 2,000 **C.** more than 2,000
3. Most of the students are _____.
   **A.** intelligent **B.** hard-working **C.** intelligent and hard-working
4. The students not only study but also do _____.
   **A.** morning exercise **B.** outdoor activities **C.** homework
5. To attend the school, students have to pass _____.
   **A.** an entrance exam **B.** a mid-term test **C.** a final exam

## 3 Read the passage and write answers to the questions.

Westminster High School is a famous school in England. It is in the heart of London, next to the Houses of Parliament. The school has some modern facilities such as a new sports hall, a golf course, a science centre, a large theatre, and a music centre.

There are 740 students in the school. They are intelligent and hard-working. To attend the school, they have to pass an entrance exam and an interview. All students have to take final exams in science, maths, English, literature, and French or German. They also take part in some outdoor activities such as playing golf, growing flowers or rowing on the Thames.

1. Where is Westminster High School?

_____.

2. What facilities does the school have?

_____.

3. What are the students like?

_____.

4. What do the students have to do to attend the school?

_____.

5. What outdoor activities do they take part in?

_____.

# E Writing

## 1 Write the answers to the questions about your school.

1. What is the full name of your school?

_____.

2. Where is it?

_____.

3. How many students and teachers are there?

_____.

4. What are the students and teachers like?

_____.

5. What facilities does it have?

_____.

6. How many subjects do you study? Which is your favourite one?

_____.

**2** **Look at the table and write sentences to answer the questions "Where and when do you do these outdoor activities?"**

| School outdoor activities | Where? | When? |
|---|---|---|
| Playing football | School yard | Wednesday afternoons |
| Growing and watering vegetables | School garden | Saturday mornings |
| Taking care of old and poor people | Nursing home | Saturday afternoons |
| Doing clean-up activities | Streets around school | Sunday mornings |

**Example:** *We usually play football in the school yard on Wednesday afternoons.*

**3** **Write a paragraph (60 – 80 words) about your school using the information in 1 and / or 2.**

*The name of my school is* _____



# TEST YOURSELF 2

**1 Find the word which is pronounced differently in the part underlined. (1.0 pt)**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A. treasure | B. occasion | C. television | D. surely |
| 2. | A. kitchen | B. charity | C. machine | D. sandwich |
| 3. | A. fragile | B. photograph | C. arranging | D. vegetable |
| 4. | A. torch | B. forget | C. inform | D. torn |
| 5. | A. control | B. bottle | C. volunteer | D. concentrate |

**2 Choose the correct answer to complete each of the sentences. (2.0 pts)**

1. This painting is prettier, but it is not _____ the other one.
   A. as expensive than B. expensive than
   C. as expensive as D. much expensive as
2. Mozart was one of the most famous composers _____ classical music.
   A. about B. of C. in D. for
3. We guess that there were _____ 10,000 people at the concert last night.
   A. above B. like C. for D. about
4. "Would you like to have _____ apple juice?"
   A. lots B. a lot C. some D. little
5. He bought _____ books and then left for home.
   A. much more B. a few C. a lot D. a little
6. Viet Duc High School in Ha Noi is one of the oldest schools in Viet Nam. They _____ it in 1897.
   A. built B. got C. made D. did
7. Last year, Linh participated in _____ funds for street children.
   A. raising B. making C. gathering D. taking
8. The lemonade isn't very sweet. I'll add some more _____.
   A. salt B. pepper C. sugar D. lemon
9. People say that I am _____ my grandmother.
   A. with B. as C. from D. like
10. – "_____ is a kilo of beef, please?"
    – "It's 300,000 dong."
    A. How much B. How many C. What money D. How high

## 3 Fill in each blank with the correct preposition. (1.0 pt)

1. Many people think that breakfast is the most important meal _____ the day.
2. I'll wait for you _____ the entrance of the museum.
3. There were lots of black clouds _____ the sky before it rained.
4. We normally start lunch _____ about twelve o'clock _____ Sundays.
5. What Bill likes to do most _____ his spare time is playing the flute.

## 4 Read the passage and fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase from the box. (2.0 pts)

**HEALTH AND FITNESS**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| advice | shape | change | overweight | a lot of |
| slim | a little | healthy | too much | keep fit |

Do you feel good? Are you fit and (1) _____? Maybe you think you are (2) _____ and need to go on a diet. Or maybe you are a bit (3) _____ and need to put on weight. Here is some (4) _____ for you. First, it is important not to do things that are bad for you – so, do not eat (5) _____ or go to bed too late. If you have an unhealthy lifestyle, try to (6) _____ some of the things you do – only do the things that are good for you. Second, make sure you eat a balanced diet, including (7) _____ fresh fruit and vegetables. Do plenty of exercise to (8) _____: go running in the morning or join your local gym. If you are not in (9) _____, though, you should start with just (10) _____ swimming.

## 5 Find a mistake (A, B, C, or D) in each of the following sentences and correct it. (1.0 pt)

1. Although this motorbike is more expensive as that one, many people prefer to buy it.
   A B C D
2. Mai asked me: "How are you going to school every day?"
   A B C D
3. The English summer course will start in June 2nd and finish in August.
   A B C D
4. There was a lot of people trying to enter the stadium to see the football match.
   A B C D
5. The price of food is not as low than it was last summer.
   A B C D

## 6 Choose the correct options to complete the conversation about an Indian dish called chicken curry. (1.0 pt)

*Oggy:* I'd like to make chicken curry this evening. What do you think?

*Jack:* Sounds good.

*Oggy:* OK, well, we need **(1)** (*any / some / many*) chicken. Can you buy some when you go to the supermarket?

*Jack:* Sure.

*Oggy:* And we need **(2)** (*a / an / much*) onion.

*Jack:* There are **(3)** (*any / much / a lot of*) onions in the cupboard. Can we have salad with it?

*Oggy:* Good idea. Do we have everything we need?

*Jack:* I think so. Oh no, we need **(4)** (*a / some / many*) potatoes.

*Oggy:* And I'd like some olive oil and curry powder as well. There isn't **(5)** (*any / some / lots*) left.

*Jack:* OK. I'll buy them. Anything else?

## 7 Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each question. (1.0 pt)

In Britain children start school when they are five. Their first year – the reception – is usually a very happy one for the child. They learn to follow instructions from the teachers. Lots of new skills are introduced. Communal activities, socialising with the other children, learning to take turns are all part of the first-year experience.

As they paint, draw, and do other creative activities, they interact with other children and their language skills develop. When they have music and movement lessons or gym activities, they learn to control their body movements. Children learn to cooperate with others. During music lessons, they have to listen to a rhythm and try to copy it, and sing simple tunes.

In the morning students have number work and reading skills. The afternoons are more creative. They learn to have parties, make little cakes and pour cups of tea for others. They love dressing up in costumes and acting like adults.

1. What is the first year of school called in Britain?

**A.** The reception **B.** The year one

**C.** The beginners' year **D.** The starters' year

2. Which of the following encourages language development?

**A.** Number work **B.** Creative activities

**C.** Music and singing **D.** Movement lessons

3. The highlighted word "**interact**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. control
B. study
C. follow
D. communicate

4. What types of learning do children take part in before lunch?

A. Maths and reading
B. Making parties
C. Making cakes
D. Acting in plays

5. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?

A. Children in Britain start school when they are five.
B. When children interact with each other, their language skills develop.
C. In their music lessons, they try to copy musical notes.
D. Children love dressing up and acting like adults.

## 8 Rewrite the sentences so that their meaning stays the same. The beginning of each sentence is given. (1.0 pt)

1. The Louvre in Paris is the largest art museum in the world.
   No other art museum in the world is as _____.
2. I'd like to know the price of a kilo of pork.
   I asked: "How _____?"
3. This film is not like the others: It is educational and informative.
   This film is different _____.
4. Collecting and trying recipes from foreign countries is one of Jane's interests.
   Jane is _____.
5. Because of the heavy rain, they didn't go camping yesterday.
   Because it _____.

# Unit 7 TRAFFIC

## A Pronunciation

**1** **Choose the word in which the underlined part is pronounced differently.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **A.** fl<u>i</u>ght | **B.** tr<u>i</u>cycle | **C.** s<u>i</u>gn | **D.** vehi<u>c</u>le |
| 2. | **A.** d<u>a</u>te | **B.** s<u>a</u>fety | **C.** tr<u>a</u>ffic | **D.** st<u>a</u>tion |
| 3. | **A.** s<u>y</u>stem | **B.** cycl<u>i</u>st | **C.** cr<u>y</u>ing | **D.** st<u>y</u>le |
| 4. | **A.** surv<u>ey</u> | **B.** hon<u>ey</u> | **C.** ob<u>ey</u> | **D.** gr<u>ey</u> |
| 5. | **A.** w<u>ei</u>ght | **B.** sl<u>ei</u>gh | **C.** <u>ei</u>ghty | **D.** h<u>ei</u>ght |

**2** **Single-underline the words with the sound /eɪ/ and double-underline the words with the sound /aɪ/ in the dialogue. Then act out the dialogue with a friend.**



*A:* Excuse me. This train is late! I've been here since nine.

*B:* Which train, madam?

*A:* The nine-twenty train to Miami.

*B:* I don't think there's a nine-twenty train to Miami.

*A:* But I wrote in my notebook: Miami train – nine-twenty.

*B:* Oh, no. The Miami train leaves at eight-twenty.

*A:* Eight-twenty?

*B:* Yes. They changed the timetable at the end of July. It's the fourth of August today.

*A:* Oh, dear! What time does the train go to Miami today?

*B:* Eight-twenty.

*A:* So the train isn't late! I'm late!

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1** **Match the words and phrases in column A with their definitions or explanations in column B.**

| A | B |
|---|---|
| 1. road user | a. a movement of giving information |
| 2. footpath | b. system of rules that all road users must obey |
| 3. passenger | c. anyone who uses a road, such as a pedestrian, cyclist or motorist |
| 4. signal | d. a path for people to walk along |
| 5. traffic laws | e. a person walking in the street or on the pavement and not travelling in a vehicle |
| 6. pedestrian | f. a person travelling in a vehicle but not driving it |

**2** **What does each sign mean? Choose the correct answer.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. |  | A. Reduce your speed.<br>B. You should go fast.<br>C. Do not enter this road. |
| 2. |  | A. You can't stop here.<br>B. You must stop here.<br>C. You should go now. |
| 3. |  | A. Be careful! Roadworks ahead.<br>B. Watch out! There are workers.<br>C. Look out for children! |
| 4. |  | A. There are wild animals ahead.<br>B. There are cattle ahead.<br>C. You can buy cattle here. |
| 5. |  | A. Cars and buses can pass.<br>B. Cars cannot be sold here.<br>C. Parking is not allowed. |

**3** **Match the two halves in A and B to make sentences.**

| A | B |
|---|---|
| 1. When you cross a road, | a. you should get her some medicine. |
| 2. If you get lost in a city, | b. you should help her. |
| 3. When you see an old woman crossing the road, | c. they should avoid that area. |
| 4. If your mum has a headache, | d. at the zebra crossing. |
| 5. You should cross the street | e. you should ask a policeman. |
| 6. There's an accident over there; | f. you should stop and look both ways. |

## 4 Choose the correct option for each gap in each of the sentences.

1. – "How did she get here?"
– "_____"

A. She came by train.
B. She came here last night.
C. The train was crowded.
D. Is it far from here?

2. My mum _____ the bus to work every morning, but my dad drives.

A. catches
B. goes
C. does
D. runs

3. Traffic accidents can be prevented if people _____ the rules.

A. remember
B. obey
C. go after
D. take care of

4. You should look right and left when you go _____ the road.

A. along
B. up
C. down
D. across

5. Hurry up, or we'll _____ the last bus.

A. lose
B. avoid
C. miss
D. drop

6. She's always tired. She _____ go to bed late every night.

A. wouldn't
B. shouldn't
C. mightn't
D. couldn't

7. The public _____ in this city is quite good, and it's not expensive.

A. journey
B. travel
C. vehicle
D. transport

8. _____ is not very far from here to the harbour.

A. There
B. This
C. It
D. That

## 5 Make questions for the underlined parts in the following sentences.

1. Most of my classmates go to school <u>by bicycle</u>.

_____?

2. It is <u>about three kilometres</u> from my home to the nearest town.

_____?

3. It is <u>about 170 km</u> from Ho Chi Minh City to Can Tho City.

_____?

4. There are often traffic jams in the city centre <u>during rush hour</u>.

_____?

5. Trung usually rides his motorbike <u>very carefully</u>.

_____?

**6** **Complete each sentence with *should / shouldn't* and a verb from the box.**

call ask do finish ride drive

1. He _____ his bike too fast. It's dangerous.
2. It's a long way to the station. You _____ a taxi.
3. I think the world _____ more to stop the spread of the disease.
4. You _____ the teacher to help you if you don't understand the lesson.
5. People _____ fast in the town centre.
6. You _____ this project completely before you start the next one.

**7** **Fill in each blank with a word to complete each of the sentences.**

1. At some stations you can buy a train _____ from the machine.
2. There was a(n) _____ here this morning. The traffic was congested for an hour.
3. Try to start your journey early to avoid morning _____.
4. A _____ crossing is a type of pedestrian crossing.
5. The camel is the most common _____ of transport in the desert in some countries.
6. There is a three-kilometre traffic _____ on the road approaching the town.

## C Speaking

**1** **Work with a partner. Take turns to ask and answer about the means of transport you and your classmate use every day.**

**Example:**

*A:* How do you go to school every day?

*B:* I usually walk. What about you?

*A:* ...

**2** **Take the quiz. Tick (✓) T (True) or F (False).**

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 1. The traffic rule is to keep to the right in Thailand. | | |
| 2. The camel is used for transport in the Sahara. | | |
| 3. People in Southwestern Viet Nam travel by boat a lot. | | |
| 4. Christopher Columbus travelled by boat. | | |
| 5. Dog sledding is a special form of transport used in Alaska. | | |
| 6. Santa Claus travels on a skateboard. | | |

**3** **Work with a partner. Talk about the means of transport you should use if you are in the following places, and explain why.**

boat | car | camel | motorbike




## D Reading

**1** **Read the following passage and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

Who are the best drivers? According to a recent survey, young and inexperienced drivers are the most likely to have an accident. Older drivers are more careful. Young men have the worst accident record of all. They often drive faster cars with bigger engines. One of the most interesting findings in the survey is that passengers can affect the driver. When young male drivers drive their friends, their driving becomes worse. When their wives or girlfriends are in the car; however, their driving improves. But this is not true for women. Their driving is more dangerous when their husbands or boyfriends are in the car. However, if their children are riding in the car, they drive more slowly and safely.

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 1. According to the survey, young and inexperienced drivers are the most likely to have an accident. | | |
| 2. Generally, older men are likely to drive fast cars with big engines. | | |
| 3. Passengers have an effect on the driver. | | |
| 4. When men have their wives or girlfriends in the car, they drive worse. | | |
| 5. When children are in the car, mothers drive more slowly and safely. | | |

**2** **Read the text and decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fills each gap.**

When you are in Hong Kong, you can go about by taxi, by tram, by bus, or (1) _____ underground. I prefer the underground (2) _____ it is fast, easy and cheap. There are (3) _____ trams and buses in Hong Kong, and one cannot drive on the road (4) _____ and without stopping many times. The underground is therefore usually quicker (5) _____ taxis or buses. If you do not know Hong Kong very well, it is very difficult (6) _____ the bus you want. You can take a taxi, but it is (7) _____ expensive than the underground or a bus.

At the underground you can find good maps that tell you the station names and show you (8) _____ to get to them, so that it is easy to find your way.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **A.** in | **B.** by | **C.** on | **D.** with |
| 2. | **A.** because | **B.** when | **C.** so | **D.** but |
| 3. | **A.** some | **B.** a lot | **C.** many | **D.** few |
| 4. | **A.** quick | **B.** quicker | **C.** quickly | **D.** quickest |
| 5. | **A.** as | **B.** than | **C.** so | **D.** like |
| 6. | **A.** finding | **B.** to find | **C.** found | **D.** to finding |
| 7. | **A.** more | **B.** much | **C.** as | **D.** too |
| 8. | **A.** who | **B.** when | **C.** what | **D.** how |

**3** **Read the passage and put a suitable word or phrase from the box in each of the gaps.**

vehicles | important | healthier | to work | move around | means of travel

Public transport is very important in big cities. It allows a lot of people to (1) _____ easily. The term "public transport" covers many different types of (2) _____, but most commonly refers to buses and trains.

Good transport has lots of benefits for people, businesses, and the environment. For example, good transport can help people go (3) _____ every day. It can also reduce the time people go to work and the cost of living. Public transport is especially (4) _____ for people with low income. Public transport also helps us keep our community greener and (5) _____. It can improve our health and reduce healthcare costs. By providing an alternative (6) _____, public transport also has an important role in reducing carbon emission.

## E Writing

**1** **Write full sentences, using the words and phrases given.**

1. – How / your close friend / go / school /?
   – She / cycle /.

   _____

2. Traffic jams / a problem / big cities / Viet Nam /.

   _____

3. If you / not careful / fall off / your bicycle /.

   _____

4. Before / every meal / should wash / our hands / carefully /.

   _____

5. It / about 300 km / Ho Chi Minh City / Phu Quoc Island /.

   _____

**2** **Rewrite the following sentences so that their meaning stays the same, using the word given for each.**

1. A train leaves for Da Nang at 5 o'clock every morning. (THERE)

_____

2. Is it possible to travel to Sa Pa by air? (CAN)

_____

3. Our teacher is always a careful driver. (DRIVES)

_____

4. The distance from Ha Noi to Hue City is about 540 km. (IT)

_____

5. Road users should obey traffic rules strictly. (OBEYED)

_____

**3** **Write a paragraph (about 80 words) about the traffic problems in your area or a place you know. You may use the following cues. Make sure to use the right connectors.**

- this place / some traffic problems
- cattle / dogs / run along or across the road
- children play on the road
- sell and buy things on the road
- people not obey traffic rules
- dangerous → should be careful



# Unit 8 FILMS

## A Pronunciation

**1** **Write the following words in the correct columns. Then practise reading out the words.**

near here there
nightmare fear share
square care pier
fare stair clear
cheer chair hair

| /ɪə/ | /eə/ |
|---|---|
| | |

**2** **Practise reading out these sentences, paying attention to the underlined words.**

1. The film is about a nice girl with fair hair.
2. They made a lot of films here over many years.
3. Look at the aeroplane up there, flying in the air.
4. Where is the nearest square?
5. She is sitting on the bottom stair with her foot on a chair.
6. I can clearly hear her voice.

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1** **Match the film types (a – f) in the box with the film titles and their plots (1 – 6).**

a. documentary b. fantasy c. horror film
d. comedy e. science fiction film f. cartoon

1. The Chainsaw Massacre at Halloween
   A killer with a severe mental illness escapes from a hospital on Halloween.
2. Men in Black
   Two men try to save Earth after aliens threaten to destroy it.
3. Pirates of Southeast Asia
   About modern-day pirates in Indonesia and Malaysia.
4. The Wise Little Hen
   Donald Duck and his friend, Peter Pig, try to avoid work until Mrs Hen teaches the value of labour.

5. The Lord of the Rings

   A hobbit (a small, friendly creature with big feet) must destroy a magic ring before an evil wizard gets it.

6. Mr Bean's Holiday

   Many funny things happen after Mr Bean wins a trip to Cannes. He unintentionally separates a young boy from his father and must help the two reunite.

## 2 Put the words from the box in the correct columns.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| boring | enjoyable | entertaining | funny | dull |
| awful | moving | gripping | amazing | confusing |

| Positive | Negative |
|---|---|
| *enjoyable* | *boring* |

## 3 Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Tom doesn't like watching (*frightening / entertaining*) films. He always has bad dreams.
2. The film was so (*awful / moving*) that she cried at the end.
3. I can't stand war films. They're too (*amazing / violent*).
4. She laughed all the way through the film. It was so (*funny / confusing*).
5. Many children don't usually like documentaries because they think documentaries are often (*boring / gripping*).
6. If you like (*scary / dull*) films about ghosts, monsters and crazy killers, you're a fan of horror films.

## 4 Find the odd one out.

1. cartoon, documentary, fantasy, opera, comedy
2. silent, black-and-white, director, full-length, short
3. actor, director, cameraman, extra, trailer
4. amazing, fascinating, thrilling, entertaining, delicious
5. shoot, play, act, laugh, direct

## 5 Choose the best answer A, B, or C to complete each sentence.

1. Tom Cruise, Penélope Cruz and Cameron Diaz _____ in the film *Vanilla Sky*.

   **A.** direct **B.** star **C.** make

2. The film begins with a terrible disaster, but it has a happy _____.

   **A.** ending **B.** acting **C.** setting

3. The film received positive _____. Most critics say it's a must-see.
   **A.** reviews **B.** reports **C.** summaries

4. Most people say the film is a must-see – the acting is excellent and the _____ is gripping.
   **A.** character **B.** style **C.** plot

5. Jean Dujardin won the best _____ award in 2011 for the film *The Artist*.
   **A.** actor **B.** character **C.** writer

6. Tom Cruise played the leading _____ in the film *Mission Impossible*.
   **A.** performance **B.** part **C.** action

7. – "Do you like the film?"
   – "_____"
   **A.** No, it's too frightening for me.
   **B.** Sure. What film shall we see?
   **C.** Who stars in it?

8. The film broke box office records and became a _____.
   **A.** thriller **B.** master **C.** blockbuster

## 6 Complete the sentences using *although / though* or *however*.

1. It was cold and wet. _____, he put on his swimsuit and went to the swimming pool.
2. _____ he has problems with his health, he is an active actor.
3. _____ she was an amateur actress, she was chosen for the leading part in the film.
4. Her father gave her a lot of good advice. _____, she didn't follow it.
5. _____ I had a lot of studying to do, I went to the cinema.

## 7 Read the text. Fill in the gaps with *although / though* or *however*.

(1) _____ Mai had lots of homework to do, she agreed to go shopping with her friend Mark. Mark loves to buy jeans and T-shirts. (2) _____, Mai prefers to buy sportswear. (3) _____ it rained, they set off on Sunday morning for the town centre. Mark, as always, had more cash than Mai. (4) _____, Mai was better at buying things at a lower price. They were hungry and had lunch at the local burger bar. (5) _____ they had spent nearly all their money, there were still a few shops that Mark wanted to visit. (6) _____ they had aching feet, Mai and Mark ended up spending a few more hours shopping.

## C Speaking

**1** **Match A with B to make suitable conversations. Then practise each conversation with your friend.**

| A | B |
|---|---|
| 1. Shall we go to the cinema tomorrow afternoon? | a. I'm afraid I can't. I'm busy at the weekend. How about on a weekday instead? |
| 2. Shall we go and see a film on Saturday morning? | b. That's a good idea. I quite like romantic comedies. |
| 3. Let's go to see *Crazy Coconut* tonight. | c. I'd love to, but it's too far for me to travel. |
| 4. Do you like horror films? | d. I'm not keen on science fiction films. I'd prefer to watch something else. |
| 5. Which cinema shall we go to? How about the Centre Cinema? | e. I'd love to, but I have extra classes every afternoon. |
| 6. How about going to see a science fiction film tonight? | f. No, I find them too frightening. They make me have bad dreams at night. |

**2** **Complete the conversation with the sentences (A – E) in the box. Then practise it with your friend.**

A. I'll get the tickets for the 4:45 show.
B. *Our Holiday* is on at the Town Cinema.
C. Err ... We can go after that.
D. See you then.
E. What time can you be at the Town Cinema?

*Mark:* (1) _____ How about seeing it tomorrow?

*Mai:* I'd love to, but I'm having a party at my uncle's house.

*Mark:* (2) _____ I really want to see it.

*Mai:* That would be great. I'll be free after 4 p.m.

*Mark:* That's OK. (3) _____

*Mai:* I can be there at 4:30.

*Mark:* OK. Don't be late. (4) _____

*Mai:* That's fine. (5) _____

## D Reading

**1** **Read the text about the film *The Theory of Everything* and answer the questions that follow.**

*The Theory of Everything* is a biographical film, directed by James Marsh in 2014. It stars Eddie Redmayne and Felicity Jones.

The film is about the life of the scientist Stephen Hawking. It was adapted by Anthony McCarten from the book *Travelling to Infinity: My Life with Stephen* by the scientist's wife, Jane Hawking. The film is set in England in the early 1960s. It tells the story of Hawking's relationship with his wife, the diagnosis of his motor neuron disease and his success in the field of physics.

The film received positive reviews. People say it is a must-see. I agree, because the story is moving and the acting is excellent. The music is also incredible.

Although *The Theory of Everything* is a little sad at times, its story is very interesting and there is a lot of action. Go and see it if you can.

1. What kind of film is *The Theory of Everything*? _____
2. Who stars in it? _____
3. What is it about? _____
4. What book was it adapted from? _____
5. What do people say about the film? _____

**2** **This is Nick's letter to his friend telling him about his favourite film. Put the following paragraphs in the correct order.**

A *Titanic* is a romantic film, which was directed by James Cameron. It stars Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet. The film is about the sinking of the ship *Titanic* on its first voyage. The main characters are Jack Dawson and Rose DeWitt Bukater. Although they are from different social classes, and Rose is already engaged, they fall in love. I won't tell you what happens in case you want to watch it!

B What about you? What type of films do you like? Have you been to the cinema lately? What did you see? Write back and tell me.

*Yours,*

*Nick*

C *Dear Mark,*

How are you? I'm writing to tell you about the great film I saw last Saturday at the cinema. I went to see *Titanic* with some friends.

D *Titanic* received a lot of positive reviews because the plot is moving and the acting is excellent. The special effects, visuals, and music are also incredible. I think it is worth watching.

## E Writing

**1** **Rewrite these sentences using *however* as in the example.**

Example:

Although she hated him at first, she fell in love with him in the end.

→ *She hated him at first. However, she fell in love with him in the end.*

1. Although the film didn't receive good reviews from critics, many people went to see it.

_____

2. Although the story is silly, many people enjoy the film.

_____

3. Although they spent millions of dollars on making the film, it wasn't successful as expected.

_____

4. Although *Jaws* is one of Spielberg's first films, it is one of his best.

_____

5. Although the film was a bit frightening, I really enjoyed it.

_____

**2** **a. Think of your favourite film and make notes for the headings.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Film title | |
| Film type | |
| Setting | |
| Star(s) | |
| Summary of the plot | |
| Other (acting / sound / music / costumes / special effects, etc.) | |
| Recommendation | |

**b. Now write a letter (60 – 80 words) to your penfriend about your favourite film. Use the text (in Reading 1) and the letter (in Reading 2) to help you.**

_____

_____

_____

# Unit 9 FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD

## A Pronunciation

**1 Choose the word with a different stress pattern from the others.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. **A.** driver | **B.** distance | **C.** traffic | **D.** repeat |
| 2. **A.** travel | **B.** sentence | **C.** obey | **D.** safety |
| 3. **A.** grammar | **B.** describe | **C.** accept | **D.** suggest |
| 4. **A.** believe | **B.** pretty | **C.** decide | **D.** complete |
| 5. **A.** confuse | **B.** shocking | **C.** useful | **D.** boring |

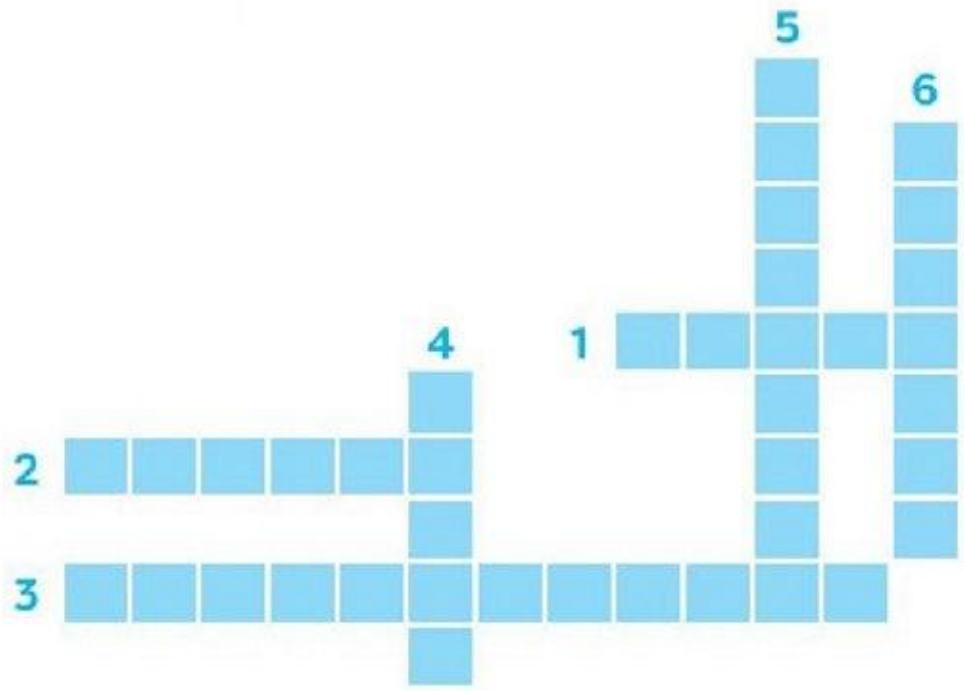
**2 Put the underlined words in the correct column according to their stress pattern. Practise reading the sentences.**

1. At Tet, people in Viet Nam usually gather together.
2. We all enjoy Tet and prepare for it carefully.
3. We tidy our house and cook special food.
4. We sometimes go out to watch fireworks.
5. Children become excited because they usually receive lucky money at Tet.

| Stress on 1st syllable | Stress on 2nd syllable |
|---|---|
| | |

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1 Solve the crossword puzzle.**



**Across:**

1. a large vehicle that is decorated and used in festivals
2. a public celebration that includes people moving down a street
3. a public holiday in the US and in Canada to give thanks to God for the harvest and good health

**Down:**

4. a special large meal with very good food
5. a festival in some countries where children dress as ghosts, witches, etc.
6. the clothes typical of a particular country

## 2 Match each festival with its activity / activities.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Christmas | a. Children paint and hunt for eggs. |
| 2. Easter | b. People have a feast with turkey. |
| 3. Halloween | c. People eat moon cakes. |
| 4. Thanksgiving | d. They give awards to the best films. |
| 5. Cannes Film Festival | e. People carve pumpkins and eat candy apples. |
| 6. Mid-Autumn Festival | f. People decorate pine trees and give gifts to their family and friends. |

## 3 Choose the correct answer A or B.

1. On New Year's Eve, we go to Hoan Kiem Lake to watch the fireworks _____.
   A. exhibition B. display
2. Look at the dancers. They are performing a Dutch _____.
   A. folk dance B. folk song
3. On _____, children wear costumes and go trick or treating.
   A. Easter B. Halloween
4. Did he get the Best Actor Award at the _____ last year?
   A. Cannes Film Festival B. Christmas
5. She wore a beautiful _____ in the school play.
   A. clothes B. costume

## 4 Find a mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. Can (A) you watch (B) folk music performances at the (C) Russian Winter Festival last year?

2. Did they went to the Tulip Festival with their family?
A B C

3. Do she carve pumpkins every year at Halloween?
A B C

4. Will he asks his brother to go to the cinema with him?
A B C

5. Are they perform an Indian folk dance on the stage?
A B C

## 5 Change the following sentences into *Yes / No* questions.

1. Last year their family went to Da Nang to enjoy the International Fireworks Festival.

_____

2. They will go to the music festival next week.

_____

3. We can design some posters to sell food at the Mid-Autumn Festival.

_____

4. My mother usually cooks special food at Tet.

_____

5. People should behave well on the first day of the new year.

_____

6. He is singing a song about the beauty of his country.

_____

# C Speaking

## 1 Choose the correct answer (A or B) to each question below.

1. How was the film festival last week?
   **A.** It was disappointing. **B.** I went to the cinema last week.

2. Do you like this performance?
   **A.** I'm fine. Thank you. **B.** No. It's awful.

3. When do Americans celebrate Halloween?
   **A.** I don't like it. **B.** On October 31st.

4. Did he wear a clown costume on Halloween last year?
   **A.** Yes, he did. **B.** Yes, he does.

5. Can you tell me what the Vietnamese do just before Tet?
   **A.** Yes, I do.
   **B.** We clean our houses and make special food.

## 2 Rearrange the sentences to make a complete conversation. Then practise it with a friend.

____ **A.** Is it the festival where people throw tomatoes at one another?
__1__ **B.** What are you doing, Mai?
____ **C.** Yes, it is.
____ **D.** I went to it about two years ago.
____ **E.** Really? What was it like?
____ **F.** I hope I can see it someday.
____ **G.** It was exciting. We threw tomatoes for about an hour.
____ **H.** Did you wear goggles to protect your eyes?
____ **I.** I'm searching for some information about La Tomatina.
____ **J.** Yes, I did. Everyone wore goggles.

## 3 Choose one festival and talk about it. Use the information provided in the tables.

**A.** Monkey Buffet

| | |
|---|---|
| What? | A festival where people feed about 2,000 monkeys fruit and vegetables |
| Where? | A town north of Bangkok, Thailand |
| When? | The last Sunday, every November |
| Who? | Tourists and local people |
| How? | People prepare 2,000 kilograms of fruit and vegetables. They put them on the tables. The monkeys come and eat them. |



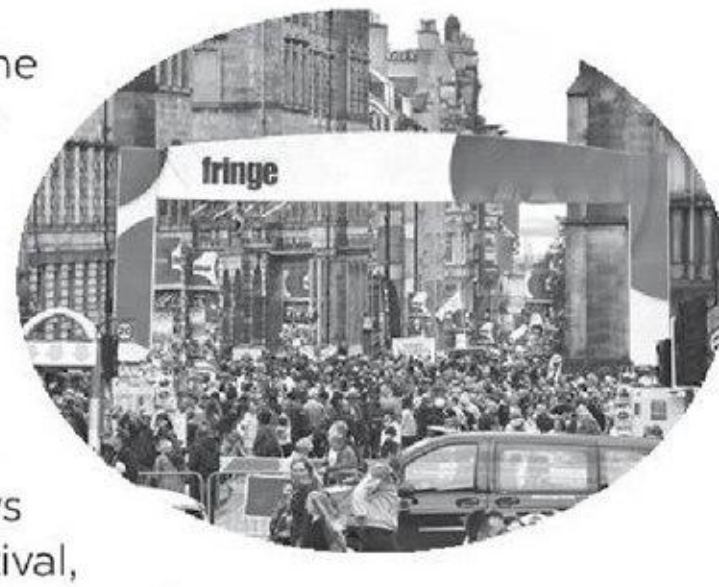
**B.** Children's Day

| | |
|---|---|
| What? | A festival for children in Viet Nam |
| Where? | Throughout the country |
| When? | 1st June, every year |
| Who? | Adults and children |
| How? | Parents take their children to the park, buy them toys, or give them gifts. Families eat out and have a picnic together. |



## D Reading

**1 Choose the correct answer A, B, or C to fill in each blank in the following passage.**




The Edinburg Festival is the biggest arts festival in the world. (1) _____ August, thousands of people come to the city to join the festival. It (2) _____ for three weeks and has a lot of activities. People enjoy music and dance performances in the streets (3) _____ early morning until late at night. They also see artists painting pictures in the streets. One of (4) _____ most interesting parts of the festival is "Fringe". Here people enjoy comedy shows by students in small halls and cafés. At this festival, tourists also have a chance to (5) _____ new films, plays and listen to famous musicians playing great music. Although it is the world's largest arts festival, its tickets (6) _____ quite cheap. This is one of the reasons why it attracts so many people every year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. **A.** On | **B.** At | **C.** Every |
| 2. **A.** goes | **B.** lasts | **C.** ends |
| 3. **A.** in | **B.** from | **C.** between |
| 4. **A.** the | **B.** a | **C.** much |
| 5. **A.** learn | **B.** join | **C.** see |
| 6. **A.** are | **B.** be | **C.** will |

**2 Fill in each blank with a suitable word.**



Hanukkah is the Jewish Festival of Lights. It lasts (1) _____ eight days. People usually celebrate it (2) _____ November or December. People light candles at this festival. They light one (3) _____ every evening. To celebrate the festival, people make special pancakes. They make the (4) _____ with potatoes, onions, eggs, flour and oil. Jam doughnuts (5) _____ also very popular. People (6) _____ their family and friends presents and money at Hanukkah. Adults give (7) _____ chocolate coins. People also give cards (8) _____ others.

**3 Read the passage about two carnivals and do the exercises.**

Carnival is an annual festival in many countries in the world. People celebrate it in different ways. Two of the world's most famous carnivals are held in New Orleans, USA and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

### New Orleans

The carnival in New Orleans lasts for about two weeks. There is a parade every day. People wear special costumes and ride on beautiful floats. They throw small gifts to the crowd. More than one million people join the festival each year.

### Rio de Janeiro

The carnival in Rio is the biggest in the world. It lasts for about five days. The Rio Carnival is famous for its samba music. People dress up in special costumes and dance on floats. At the Rio Carnival, tourists enjoy the parades and competitions between samba 'schools' or groups. These schools can spend millions of dollars preparing every year.

**a. Tick (✓) the suitable boxes.**

| Which carnival ...? | New Orleans | Rio de Janeiro |
|---|---|---|
| 1. lasts for about 14 days | | |
| 2. has people wearing costumes | | |
| 3. has samba competitions | | |
| 4. is the biggest in the world | | |

**b. Give short answers to the following questions.**

1. How often do people have carnivals? _____
2. Do people celebrate carnivals in the same way? _____
3. What do people on floats throw to the crowd at the New Orleans Carnival? _____
4. How long does the Rio Carnival last? _____
5. How much do samba schools spend preparing? _____

## E Writing

**1 Make sentences, using the words and phrases given. You can change the words and phrases or add necessary words.**

1. Easter / important / Christian / festival / and / holiday.

_____

2. People / celebrate / around / world / between / 22nd March / 25th April.

_____

3. People / give / chocolate eggs / friends / and / family.

_____

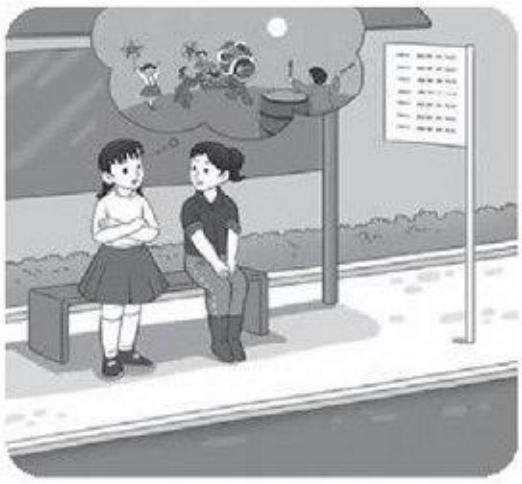
4. They / also / organise / egg hunt / children.

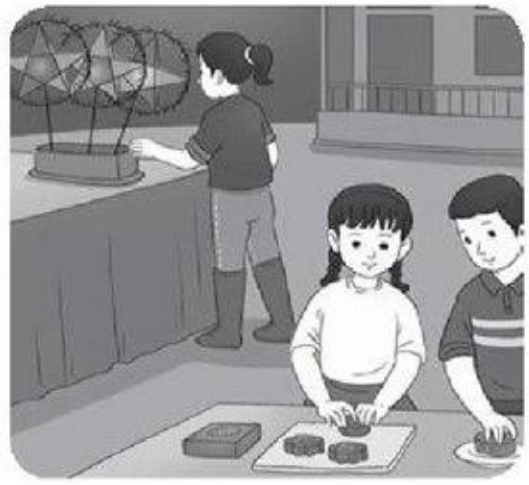
_____

5. People / go / church / and / have / special / family meal.

6. Each year / shop / sell / million / of / chocolate / Easter bunnies.

## 2 Write a short story of about 50 words based on the pictures given.





**Start the story as follows:**

*Last September, Mi and Lan went to the Mid-Autumn Festival at their school.*

## 3 Write an email (60 - 80 words) to a friend to tell him / her about a festival you went to.

**Use the following questions as cues:**

1. What festival did you go to?
2. Where and when did you go?
3. Why do people celebrate it?
4. What did you do there?
5. Did you like the festival? Why or why not?

*Dear* _____,

*How are you? I'm going to tell you about* _____

# TEST YOURSELF 3

**1 Choose the word in which the underlined part is pronounced differently (1.0 pt)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. are | B. square | C. care | D. share |
| 2. A. obey | B. survey | C. key | D. grey |
| 3. A. fear | B. clear | C. hear | D. pear |
| 4. A. line | B. motorbike | C. discipline | D. fine |
| 5. A. station | B. pavement | C. able | D. ankle |

**2 Find the word with a different stress pattern from the others in each line. (1.0 pt)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. busy | B. noisy | C. polite | D. happy |
| 2. A. balloon | B. station | C. corner | D. motor |
| 3. A. pavement | B. traffic | C. helmet | D. success |
| 4. A. cycle | B. travel | C. enter | D. enjoy |
| 5. A. parade | B. zebra | C. careful | D. costume |

**3 Choose the correct option A, B, or C to complete each sentence. (2.0 pts)**

1. You _____ drive carefully. The street is very crowded now.
   A. should B. shouldn't C. would
2. _____ down on the way to school?
   A. Do your bike ever break
   B. Does your bike ever break
   C. Does your bike ever breaks
3. _____ it rained, they went to Hoan Kiem Lake to watch the fireworks display.
   A. However B. If C. Although
4. You must _____ a helmet when you ride a motorbike.
   A. take B. wear C. put
5. You shouldn't allow your kids to watch war films. They're really too _____ for children.
   A. violent B. confusing C. dull
6. The group is _____ some traditional Vietnamese dances.
   A. displaying B. playing C. performing
7. The *ao dai*, for both women and men, is the most popular traditional _____ of Viet Nam.
   A. costume B. cloth C. wear

8. The road is very busy during _____ hour.
   A. rushed  B. rushing  C. rush
9. They decided to _____ a feast to celebrate the victory.
   A. take  B. have  C. make
10. The film received a lot of positive _____.
   A. interviews  B. opinions  C. reviews

## 4 Find one mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it. (1.0 pt)

1. We shouldn't to go swimming right after eating because it is not good for our stomach.
2. However the *Titanic* is a very sad film, many people really love it.
3. Do they held the festival in Ho Chi Minh City every year?
4. People think that the film's plot is really interested.
5. It took him 20 minutes travelling to the airport.

## 5 Put the following sentences in correct order to make a dialogue. (1.0 pt)

_____ A. Let's see the romantic comedy *Crazy Coconut* at the Town Cinema instead.
_____ B. It was boring so many people left the cinema early. It's a big disappointment.
_____ C. Julia Roberts and Brad Pitt.
_____ D. But I saw it last week.
_____ E. It shows at 6:45 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.
1 F. How about going to the cinema tonight, Nick?
_____ G. *The Train to Our Land* is on at the Centre Cinema.
_____ H. Let's catch the 8:30. But how can we get to the Town Cinema? It's quite far from here.
_____ I. Really? How was it?
_____ J. It's about a female professor and a male film star. They have to live together on a deserted island.
_____ K. Who stars in it?
_____ L. Julia Roberts and Brad Pitt are great. What's it about?
_____ M. That's a great idea! What shall we see?
_____ N. Sounds good. Let's see it. What time does it start?

## 6 Read the text and choose the correct answer A, B, or C for each of the gaps. (1.0 pt)

The French call Shrove Tuesday Mardi Gras, which means *Fat Tuesday*, **(1)** _____ it was the last night for them to eat meat and fatty food before the festival of *Lent* started. To do this, they made crepes – thin pancakes. Today they still celebrate Mardi Gras by eating crepes.

In Italy, **(2)** _____ day is called Carnevale, which means *goodbye to meat* and gives us the word *Carnival*. People **(3)** _____ fritters (special fried pastries), and in Naples they have a pasta dish called Grande Lasagne di Carnevale.

In New Orleans, USA, the whole carnival season is called Mardi Gras, because it ends **(4)** _____ Shrove Tuesday – but it starts on 6 January! There are fancy-dress parties, street parades and food. **(5)** _____, everyone eats King Cakes, which are round cakes covered in purple, green and gold sugar.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **1. A.** because | **B.** but | **C.** though |
| **2. A.** that | **B.** this | **C.** a |
| **3. A.** drink | **B.** use | **C.** eat |
| **4. A.** at | **B.** on | **C.** in |
| **5. A.** Tradition | **B.** Traditional | **C.** Traditionally |

## 7 Read the text and choose the correct answer A, B, or C to each of the questions. (1.0 pt)

### How to Avoid a Traffic Jam

It is common to get stuck in traffic jams in big cities, so here are some tips to help you avoid them.

Firstly, avoid travelling during rush hour. You should know when rush hour takes place in your city then avoid it.

Secondly, learn other routes to get to your destination. You should use other routes that will take you to your destination. Sometimes you simply cannot avoid travelling during rush hour, but find new routes online to avoid the overcrowded roads.

Thirdly, listen to the radio for traffic alerts and updates. You never know when an accident or roadworks may delay you. If you hear about a possible interruption, choose a different route.

Finally, use public transportation when possible. If more people use public transportation, there will be less traffic on the roads. Public transport can not only save you money and time, but **it** can also help reduce air pollution.

1. Knowing when rush hour takes place can help you _____.
   - **A.** avoid travelling during it
   - **B.** choose the shortest route
   - **C.** know about interruptions
2. If you travel to the same destination every day, it is necessary for you to _____.
   - **A.** learn to take different routes
   - **B.** use only public transportation
   - **C.** wait until there are no accidents

3. Public transportation may _____.
   A. be slower than taking your car
   B. reduce the number of traffic jams
   C. cost more than using individual vehicles
4. The word "**it**" in the text refers to _____.
   A. money  B. traffic  C. public transport
5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?
   A. You can always avoid travelling during the rush hour.
   B. Public transport may help reduce air pollution.
   C. You never know when an accident may delay you.

## 8 Rewrite the sentences, using the words given. (2.0 pts)

1. The distance from Vinh City to Ha Tinh City is about 50 km. (IT)

_____

2. She is so young, but she always gives an excellent performance. (ALTHOUGH)

_____

3. His performance as King Lear was very disappointing. (DISAPPOINTMENT)

_____

4. What's the distance between Ho Chi Minh City and Phu Quoc Island? (FAR)

_____

5. I spend 30 minutes travelling to school by bicycle every morning. (TAKES)

_____

# Unit 10 ENERGY SOURCES

## A Pronunciation

**1 Find the word which has a different stress. Say them aloud.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **A.** energy | **B.** plentiful | **C.** another | **D.** dangerous |
| 2. | **A.** easily | **B.** consumption | **C.** government | **D.** negative |
| 3. | **A.** syllables | **B.** expensive | **C.** abundant | **D.** convenient |
| 4. | **A.** expensive | **B.** advantage | **C.** enormous | **D.** distances |
| 5. | **A.** attention | **B.** holiday | **C.** pollution | **D.** effective |

**2 Read the following sentences and mark (') the stressed syllable in the underlined words.**

1. Solar energy is renewable and abundant.
2. The government is looking for effective sources of energy to replace coal.
3. Using coal is polluting the environment.
4. There are three syllables in the word "exercise".
5. I think nuclear power is not only expensive but also dangerous to our environment.
6. They are reducing energy consumption as much as possible.

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

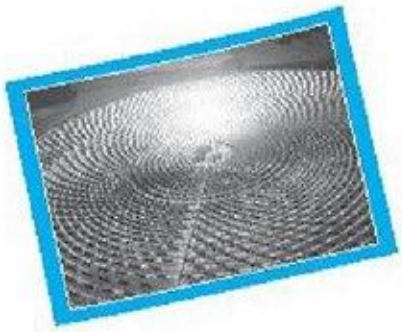
**1 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box. There is one extra phrase.**

a. electrical appliances
b. low energy light bulbs
c. solar panels
d. new source of energy
e. non-renewable energy sources
f. plastic bottles
g. the environment

1. We can protect _____ by reducing our use of coal and gas.
2. The workers are putting _____ on the roof of my house.
3. We are putting the _____ in the kitchen tomorrow.
4. She turns off _____ when not using them.
5. Do they recycle _____?
6. They are looking for a _____ now.

## 2 Do the crossword puzzle and complete the sentences.









**Across:**

1. Solar energy is _____ and it can be replaced easily.
2. Hydro energy is _____ because it requires dams.
3. Coal, oil and natural gas are non-renewable energy sources. Burning them is _____ to the environment.

**Down:**

4. The alternative sources of energy like the sun and wind are not only plentiful but also _____ and safe to use.
5. Wind energy is convenient and _____.
6. Coal is _____ and it can be replaced by renewable sources.
7. For many people living in rural areas, biogas is a _____ source of energy.
8. Nuclear energy can provide enough electricity for the world's needs, but it is _____.

## 3 Complete the sentences, using the verbs in brackets in the present continuous.

1. The boys (not do) _____ their homework at the moment. They (watch) _____ TV instead.
2. Mai (read) _____ about renewable energy, and Nam (do) _____ a project on our local environment.
3. The music (get) _____ louder and louder. Many people (put) _____ their hands over their ears.

4. Her mother (not have) _____ a nap now. She (water) _____ the plants.
5. My father (install) _____ a biogas cooker in the kitchen, and the workers (put) _____ solar panels on the roof of our house.

## 4 Make sentences, using the words and phrases below to help you. You can change the words / phrases or add necessary words.

1. The teacher / give a talk / renewable energy / now.

_____

2. The workers / build / huge hydro power station / this year.

_____

3. The students / not study Unit 10 / at the moment.

_____

4. Nowadays, people in rural areas / use energy from the sun.

_____

5. The government / increase taxes on electricity / save energy.

_____

6. We / reduce the use / nuclear energy / nowadays.

_____

## 5 Complete the sentences, using the present simple or present continuous.

1. Lan always (call) _____ me when I (do) _____ my homework.
2. The workers (put) _____ the solar panels on the hill when it suddenly (rain) _____.
3. While we (look) _____ for information about energy sources, the electricity (go) _____ out.
4. I often (play) _____ the piano in the evening, but tonight I (watch) _____ TV.
5. Normally my father (water) _____ the vegetables in the garden, but today he (cook) _____ in the kitchen.
6. They (have) _____ a lot of work to do, so they (not go) _____ to town tonight.
7. He usually (come) _____ back home at one o'clock, but today he (work) _____ late.

## 6 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

My parents work at a big hydro power station. My mother (1. work) _____ in the design section and my father (2. work) _____ in the sales section. He often (3. go) _____ abroad on business. At the moment, he (4. travel) _____ round America, and next month he (5. meet) _____ a customer in Canada. He (6. like) _____ travelling and (7. enjoy) _____ his present trip, but he always (8. feel) _____ happy to get back home.

## C Speaking

**1** **Match the questions with the answers. Then say them aloud.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | What does energy mean? | a. | It's energy that comes from water. |
| 2. | What does solar energy mean? | b. | It's a source that we cannot replace after we use it. |
| 3. | What does hydro energy mean? | c. | It's the word that has three syllables. |
| 4. | What does a three-syllable word mean? | d. | It's power that can provide light, heat or electricity. |
| 5. | What does a non-renewable source mean? | e. | It's energy that comes from the sun. |

**2** **Mi and Tony are talking about energy sources. Choose the sentences (a – e) to fill in the gaps (1 – 5) of the conversation.**

**a.** We won't have any more energy.
**b.** We'll have to use energy sources such as wind, water and sun.
**c.** Well, they are sources that we can't replace after we use them.
**d.** We call them renewable sources.
**e.** They come from different sources like coal, oil and natural gas.

*Mi:* Hi, Tony. I'm doing a project on energy sources, but I don't understand what non-renewable sources are.

*Tony:* (1) _____

*Mi:* Oh. Where do they come from?

*Tony:* (2) _____

*Mi:* What will happen to us when they run out?

*Tony:* (3) _____

*Mi:* So what will we do then?

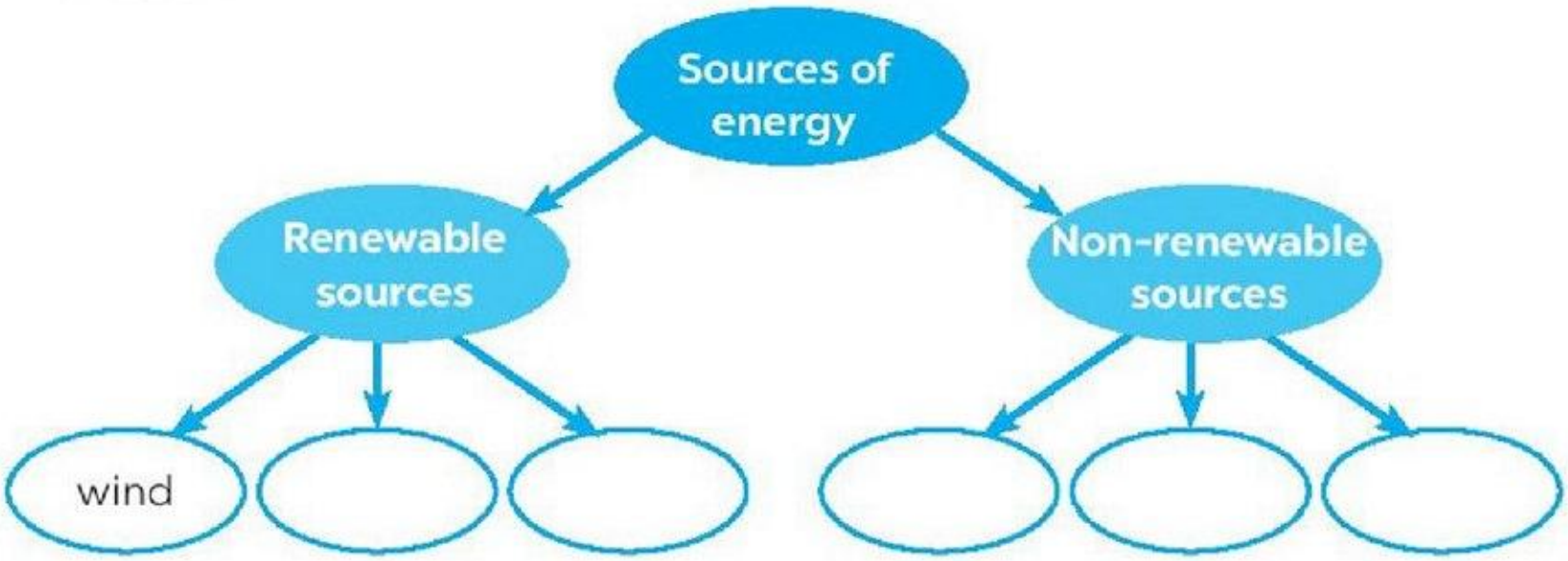
*Tony:* (4) _____ They are abundant and safe to use.

*Mi:* Oh, I see. What do we call them?

*Tony:* (5) _____ They are renewable because they cannot run out.

*Mi:* Thank you.

**3** **Complete the chart. Then ask and answer the questions about advantages and disadvantages of renewable and non-renewable sources.**




**Example:**

*A:* What type of source is solar energy?
*B:* It's a renewable source.
*A:* What are its advantages?
*B:* It's available and clean to use.
*A:* What are its disadvantages?
*B:* It doesn't work on cloudy days or at night.

*A:* What type of source is coal?
*B:* It's a non-renewable source.
*A:* What are its advantages?
*B:* It's rather cheap and we can find it in lots of places.
*A:* What are its disadvantages?
*B:* When we burn coal, it causes pollution.

## D Reading

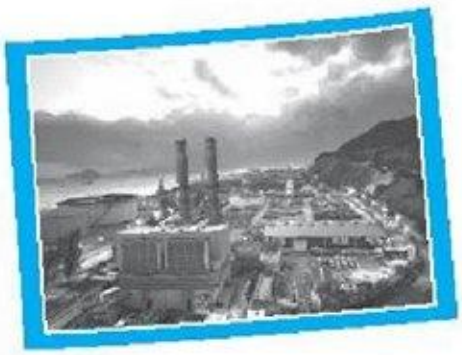
**1** **Read the passage and choose the best option (A, B, or C) to complete each sentence.**

We can use renewable and non-renewable energy sources to make electricity.

Most of our electricity comes from power stations that use fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. We call them non-renewable sources because they will eventually run out. Unfortunately, burning fossil fuels produces lots of greenhouse gases which cause global warming.

We also use renewable energy sources like the sun, wind and water to make electricity. We can use them again and again because they cannot run out. They do not produce greenhouse gases so they are much less harmful to the environment.





1. Power stations use fossil fuels like _____ to produce electricity.
   **A.** coal, oil and gas **B.** coal and gas **C.** oil and gas

2. Burning fossil fuels produces _____ which cause global warming.
   **A.** greenhouse gases **B.** carbon dioxide **C.** methane

3. We can use the _____ to make electricity.
   **A.** sun and water **B.** sun and wind **C.** sun, wind and water

4. The renewable sources can be used again and again because they _____.
   **A.** can run out **B.** cannot run out **C.** should run out

5. Renewable sources are _____ harmful to the environment.
   **A.** much more **B.** much less **C.** not less

## 2 Read the passage and complete the table.

Our environment is in trouble. People and industries are polluting the air, rivers, lakes and seas. There are many things you can do to help the environment. Here are a few.

**Cars:** The burning of petroleum is one of the biggest sources of carbon monoxide (CO) that causes global warming. CO thins the ozone layer, which protects us from the sunrays. So try walking, bicycling or using public transportation.

**Energy:** The biggest use of home energy is for heating and cooling homes. It costs a lot of money. So don't use air-conditioners too often, especially at night. Replace regular light bulbs with low energy light bulbs, which use less energy.

**Water:** Showers use a lot of water. Buying a special "low-flow" shower head or taking shorter showers can cut this use in half.

| | Problems | Solutions |
|---|---|---|
| Cars | | |
| Energy | | |
| Water | | |

## 3 Complete the passage with appropriate phrases in the box.

**a.** causing climate change
**b.** walk or cycle
**c.** low energy light bulbs
**d.** powering our appliances
**e.** turn off the lights

We use energy for almost everything we do: for heating our homes, cooking our meals and (1) _____. The use of energy is (2) _____ worldwide. It is responsible for many recent floods, droughts and storms.

What should we do to avoid these problems? Firstly, we should (3) _____ before going to bed or when going out. Secondly, we should use (4) _____ at home. Thirdly, we should (5) _____ to school. In conclusion, we should use energy more wisely for our future.

## E Writing

**1 Write the answers to the questions.**

1. How much electricity do you use at home in a month?

_____

2. How much do you pay for electricity a month?

_____

3. What kind of electrical appliances do you use at home?

_____

4. Do you turn off the lights before leaving a room?

_____

5. What else can you do to save electricity?

_____

**2 Make advice or suggestions, using the words and phrases below to help you. You can add necessary words.**

1. Governments should do many things / the problems / energy shortage and pollution.

_____

2. They should / encourage people / use public transportation.

_____

3. They / increase the tax / petrol.

_____

4. They should / reduce the use / fossil fuels / coal, natural gas and oil.

_____

5. They / should use / renewable energy sources / the sun, wind and water.

_____

6. They / look for / new renewable energy sources / our future and the future of the planet.

_____

**3 Write a short passage (60 - 80 words) about what governments should do to solve the problems of energy shortage and pollution. You can use the suggested ideas in 2.**

*What should governments do to solve the problems of the energy shortage and pollution? Governments should* _____

# Unit 11 TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE

## A Pronunciation

**1 Read the sentences aloud. Pay attention to the bold syllables.**

1. **Let** us **talk** about **fu**ture **trans**port.
2. **Bam**boo-**cop**ters are **fun** to **fly**.
3. **Peo**ple will **think** of **new modes** of **trav**elling.
4. It'll be **fast**er to **trav**el by **hy**perloop.
5. **New ve**hicles are **green**er to the en**vi**ronment.

**2 How many stresses are there in each sentence? Read them aloud.**

1. Let us turn to future means of transport.
2. People will go to rural places for holidays.
3. School students will opt for solowheels.
4. People can sleep while travelling in a driverless car.
5. We won't have to worry about causing pollution to the environment.

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1 Match the verbs in column A with the words or phrases in column B.**

| A | B |
|---|---|
| drive | car<br>bus<br>boat |
| fly | bicycle<br>airplane |
| ride | spaceship<br>motorbike |
| sail | bullet train<br>solar-powered ship |

## 2 Use the phrases in the box to complete the sentences.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| solar-powered ships | driverless car | high-speed train |
| petrol-powered cars | eco-friendly vehicles | self-balancing |

1. People will not drive _____ in 10 years' time because they cause pollution.
2. Riding on a _____ is more comfortable than a traditional train.
3. _____ will be greener than the ships we are using today.
4. You can relax and read if you ride in a _____.
5. _____ will certainly become popular in the near future.
6. A solowheel is fun and safe to ride. It is _____ so riders do not fall.

## 3 Use the words and phrases in the box to complete the passage.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| hyperloop | flying car | autopilot function | combination | ideas |
| bullet trains | developing | public transport | convenient | |

As the world's population has grown, and traffic jams have become a 'nightmare' in many big cities, scientists are researching and (1) _____ new means of transport to solve the problem. Henry Ford was one of the first to think of a (2) _____ – a car that can fly – in 1936. It is a (3) _____ of an airplane and a motorcar. Later, more new (4) _____ about cars came about, including cars that have an (5) _____ or are driverless. Scientists have also worked to develop new means of (6) _____, and skyTrans is one of their inventions. Scientists have also invented (7) _____, which are not much different from traditional trains, but are much faster, safer, and more (8) _____. They are also working on a (9) _____ system, which allows people to travel from one country to another in minutes.

## 4 Circle the correct word to complete each sentence. Then write down the full sentence.

1. This solowheel belongs to me. That one is (*her / hers / she*).

_____

2. (*Me / Mine / My*) scooter is red. Hers is blue.

_____

3. (*Ours / Our / We*) train leaves at 7 p.m.

_____

4. Will your flight to Hong Kong be late? (*Him / He / His*) is on time.

_____

5. The new red car is (*theirs / their / they*).

_____

## 5 Choose the best answer A, B, or C to complete each sentence.

1. People _____ not choose to have their holiday on other planets because it will be very expensive.
   **A.** won't **B.** might **C.** should
2. _____ we be able to inhabit Mars? Nobody knows for sure.
   **A.** Will **B.** Should **C.** Might
3. It _____ take a long time for travelling by teleporter to become a reality, I think.
   **A.** should **B.** will **C.** can
4. People _____ consider travelling by public transport to reduce traffic jams.
   **A.** won't **B.** shouldn't **C.** should
5. Fumeless cars _____ pollute the environment like the cars we have now do.
   **A.** will **B.** might **C.** won't

## 6 Put the verb in brackets in the correct form. Pay attention to positive or negative form.

In the near future, there (1. be) _____ enough land for the world's increasing population. Though skyscrapers are getting taller, there (2. be) _____ enough land to house everyone. Air pollution (3. get) _____ worse and worse. Scientists (4. look) _____ for new opportunities to live on other planets. Mars (5. become) _____ a new place for humans to live. Scientists someday (6. invent) _____ a way for us to go to Mars and return quickly. Scientists (7. plant) _____ trees on Mars to produce more oxygen. Additionally, they (8. build) _____ up hotels for holidays on Mars because there (9. be) _____ many people who want to go there. I think it (10. take) _____ a long time for this dream to come true.

# C Speaking

## 1 Here is some information about vehicles and places. Make predictions about them. Give reasons.



**Electric buses**
30 passengers
comfortable seats
cheap
no delays



**Bullet trains**
hundreds of passengers
fast
green
on time

**Resorts by the sea**
luxurious
fresh air
noisy
expensive



**Beaches in rural areas**
peaceful
expensive
far from the cities
fresh air

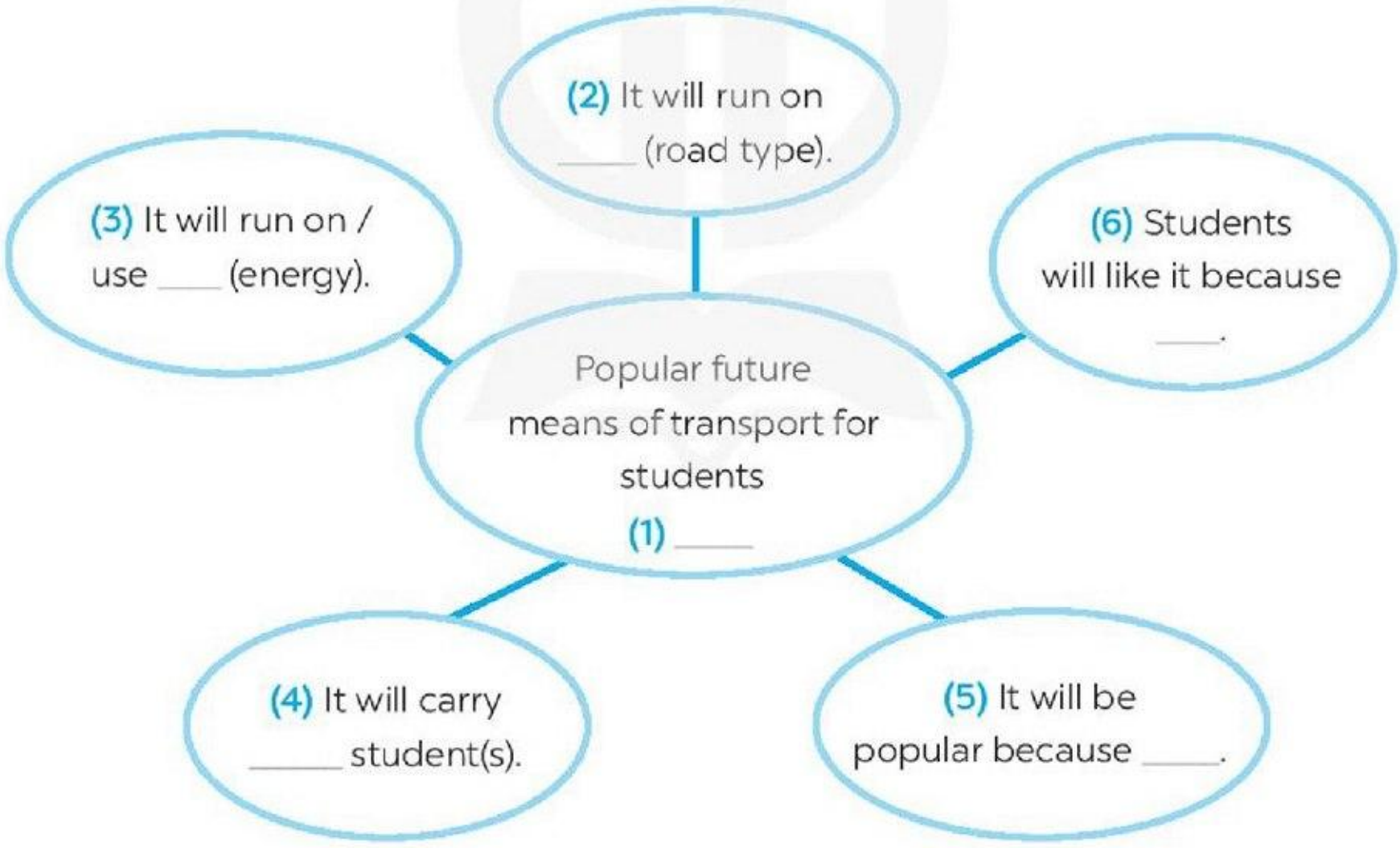


**Example:**

I think electric buses will become a popular means of transport in the future because travelling by electric bus will be cheap and there won't be any delays.

## 2 Look at the mind map and do the tasks below.

**a. Fill in each of the blanks with information about a future means of transport you think students will use to go to school.**




**b. Make six questions for the six items in the mind map. Then role-play the questions and answers with your partners.**

**Example:**

1. What is a popular means of transport for students to use in the future?
   It is ...

## D Reading

**1 Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, or C to fill each blank.**



A hoverboard can bring (1) _____ a lot of benefits. It is self-balancing so it is safe for (2) _____. It is also fun because it connects to a music speaker with a phone, so riders can enjoy music while (3) _____ on the road. It can also give riders a smooth (4) _____. It runs on electric battery. Its run time is 30 minutes but you may have to wait 2 – 3 hours for the battery to (5) _____. Because hoverboards are safe, easy to use, and inexpensive, they will (6) _____ around for long for the children to enjoy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. **A.** owners | **B.** riders | **C.** players |
| 2. **A.** beginners | **B.** professionals | **C.** adults |
| 3. **A.** hovering | **B.** running | **C.** driving |
| 4. **A.** drive | **B.** ride | **C.** fly |
| 5. **A.** change | **B.** replace | **C.** charge |
| 6. **A.** be | **B.** live | **C.** work |

**2 Read the passage and do the tasks below.**

My uncle is working at a car company. His company is now developing a new flying car. The car will have solar panels on its roof and wings, and it will charge its battery as it moves. During light traffic, you can use roads. But in heavy traffic, you can use the flight mode to avoid traffic. It will be able to carry eight passengers. The car will have an autopilot function, so a driver is not needed. All passengers can relax, read books or play games while travelling.

I was worried about the safety because it is driverless, but my uncle said it will be much safer than a traditional car. It will also be more comfortable and greener because it is solar-powered.

**a. Tick (✓) T (True) or F (False).**

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 1. The writer's father is working at a car company. | | |
| 2. The car runs on solar energy. | | |
| 3. You can use it in flight mode when roads are crowded. | | |
| 4. You have to be very careful and skillful drivers to drive this car. | | |
| 5. It will be more comfortable than a traditional car. | | |

**b. Answer the questions.**

1. How will the car be powered?

_____

2. When will its battery be charged?

_____

3. What can it do during traffic jams?

_____

4. What can passengers do when the car is running?

_____

5. Why is it greener than a traditional car?

_____

## 3 Read the passage and do the tasks below.

Tel Aviv will be the first city in the world to have a skyTran system. This system will help the city reduce traffic congestion. Moreover, skyTran will provide a greener, less expensive, faster, and more comfortable mode of travel than cars and buses. The system has many pods and each pod has two seats. Passengers can get a pod by using a smartphone app. The pods glide along the rails above to their destination. The pods run on electricity and can travel at speeds up to 150 mph while passengers will still have a smooth ride. The system is about 70 m above the ground. The cost is higher than taking a bus but lower than taking a taxi. So, many people think it will be a perfect means of transport to replace traditional ones. The USA and many Asian countries are interested in building skyTran networks in the very near future.

**a. Find in the passage the words that have a similar meaning to these words or phrases.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. decrease | |
| 2. more eco-friendly | |
| 3. riders | |
| 4. move smoothly | |
| 5. be used instead of something | |

**b. What is the best title of the passage?**

1. Future Modes of Travel
2. SkyTran in the USA and Asian Countries
3. SkyTran – a Future Mode of Travel

**c. Choose the best answer A, B, or C.**

1. One benefit of skyTran is that _____.
   - **A.** it is more expensive than a taxi trip
   - **B.** it makes cities more modern
   - **C.** it helps avoid traffic jams
2. It will be more comfortable and faster than _____.
   - **A.** a train **B.** a bus **C.** a truck
3. To get a pod, people can _____.
   - **A.** call it the same way as they call a taxi
   - **B.** use an app on their smartphones
   - **C.** go to a pod station and wait
4. The pod glides fast, and the trip is _____.
   - **A.** smooth **B.** unsafe **C.** tiring
5. The system is _____.
   - **A.** underground
   - **B.** on the ground
   - **C.** above the ground

## E Writing

**1 Make sentences using the words and phrases below. Change the forms of the words and phrases when necessary.**

1. In the future / city / be more crowded / traffic / get worse.

2. Traffic jams / happen / every day / the air / get / more polluted.

3. There / many / new means of transport / solve / traffic problems / and / help / environment.

4. New / means of public transport / be / faster / convenient.

5. People / think of / spend / holiday / new / faraway / places.

**2 Rewrite the following sentences so that their meanings stay the same, using the word given for each.**

1. Why don't you travel by public transport? This will help protect the environment. (SHOULD)

2. Electric buses are eco-friendly. They will become popular in big cities soon. (SO)

_____

3. Resorts by the sea are still very expensive. Not many people go there for their holidays next year. (IF)

_____

4. We are not sure if our city will have a skyTran system in the near future. (MIGHT)

_____

5. In a decade, people will have new green modes of travel. They will also spend their holidays in new places. (AND)

_____

**3 Imagine a means of transport that you will use to travel to school in the future. Write a passage of about 60 words to describe it.**

**Start with the following:**

In the future, I will go to school by a new means of transport.

It will be a _____

It will _____

_____

# Unit 12 ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

## A Pronunciation

**1** **Mark the rising or falling intonation of the questions. Then say them out loud.**

1. Is he an Englishman?
2. Why is New Zealand an island country?
3. What is the population of Australia?
4. Is Edinburgh the capital of Scotland?
5. Can we speak French in Canada?

**2** **Work in pairs. Take turns to say the questions with the correct intonation. Listen and correct your partner's mistake.**

1. Is English an official language in Singapore?
2. How long does it take to drive from London to Manchester?
3. Do you plan to visit Sydney?
4. What is the biggest city in the USA?
5. Where is the Statue of Liberty?

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1** **Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.**

attract enjoy visit tour buy practise

1. It's great to _____ English by talking with the local people here.
2. When I was in Washington D.C., I _____ a lot of museums.
3. The Opera House in Sydney _____ millions of visitors a year.
4. Australians _____ outdoor activities.
5. My father always _____ a souvenir when he visits a new country.
6. Yesterday we _____ the countryside by bus.

## 2 In each group, cross out ONE word which does not fill in the blank.

island

land

**1.** a(n) ____ country

English-speaking

rich

city

boat

**2.** a _____ tour

ghost

visitor

wonder

dance

**3.** a traditional _____

game

costume

event

performance

**4.** a cultural _____

tour

landscape

person

beauty

**5.** a natural _____

wonder

attraction

people

food

**6.** the local _____

city

customs

## 3 Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

entertainment attractions castles amazing native

1. Alaska in the USA has over three million lakes. It's _____!
2. One of the biggest _____ parks in the world is Disneyland in California.
3. You can find a lot of natural _____ in Canada.
4. The Maori are the _____ people of New Zealand.
5. Scotland is famous for its ancient _____.

## 4 Write the correct words from the box next to their meanings.

mother tongue kilt island attraction coastline

1. the traditional skirt for men in Scotland _____
2. the language that you first learn to speak when you are a child _____
3. a piece of land with water surrounding it _____
4. an object or a place attracting a lot of visitors _____
5. the area where land meets the sea or ocean _____

## 5 Complete each sentence with the correct article *a, an,* or *the.*

1. Look at _____ kangaroos. They're hopping on their hind legs.
2. _____ USA is a large country in North America.
3. London has _____ population of about nine million.
4. Her presentation is about _____ attraction in Scotland.
5. Autumn is _____ most beautiful season in my home town.
6. Could you get me _____ map of Melbourne from the Info Centre?

## 6 Circle the incorrect underlined part (A, B, or C) in each sentence. Then correct it.

1. An (A) Eskimos live in the northern (B) lands of the (C) USA and Canada.
2. The (A) Tower of London is the (B) historic castle on the (C) River Thames.
3. A music (A) is an (B) important part of the (C) Scottish culture.
4. Canada (A) is the (B) most educated country in a (C) world.
5. A (A) beautiful coastal road trip and an (B) wine experience are the (C) best memories I have of Australia.
6. American culture has the (A) large influence on most of the (B) world, especially in the West. (C)

## C Speaking

**1** **Work in pairs. Take turns to say the statements and respond to them with expressions of amazement.**

1. Alaska, a state in the USA, has about three million lakes.
2. At any time, there are over 5,000 planes flying over the USA.
3. The town of Churchill in Canada is sometimes home to more polar bears than people.
4. You find the koala and the kangaroo only in Australia.
5. The oldest home in the UK is 6,000 years old, and it still remains today.
6. Auckland, the biggest city of New Zealand, sits on a field of 53 volcanoes.





**2** **QUIZ** HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

**Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer the questions about English-speaking countries.**

Example:

*A:* Where is the Statue of Liberty?

*B:* It's in New York. / I don't know. / I think it's in the USA.

1. Which country borders Canada?
2. Which country is also a continent?
3. What is the population of New Zealand?
4. How many stars are there on the US flag?
5. What oceans border the USA?
6. Where are the Niagara Falls?
7. What is the capital of Scotland?
8. What means of transport is a symbol of London?
9. Which English-speaking country is in Europe?
10. What is the biggest city by population in the USA?

**3** **Lan and Linda are talking about Linda's visit to the Hobbit Village in New Zealand. Rearrange the sentences to make a complete conversation. Then practise it with a friend.**

__1__ *Lan:* Hi Linda, how was your visit to the Hobbit Village?

____ *Linda:* I saw the real setting where they made the hobbit movies: old-style houses, the farms, the inn ...

_____ *Linda:* No, we couldn't.
_____ *Lan:* Did you do anything on the farm?
_____ *Lan:* I'd love to feed them too. I'll visit the Hobbit Village one day.
_____ *Linda:* It was fantastic! I had a very good time there.
_____ *Lan:* Tell me what it was like.
_____ *Lan:* Could you actually enter the houses?
_____ *Linda:* I took pictures of the green pastures. They were beautiful, especially at sunset. I also fed some baby lambs.

## D Reading

**1** **a. Write the words below under the correct pictures.**

income　　hot-air balloons　　video maker



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

**b. Read the passage and write short answers to the questions.**

### THE ALBUQUERQUE BALLOON FESTIVAL

The Albuquerque International Hot-air Balloon Festival is the largest gathering of hot-air balloons in the world. The festival is a nine-day event in early October. It takes place in Albuquerque, a city in New Mexico, the USA. Every year, the festival attracts a great number of balloon makers. They bring about five hundred balloons to the festival. Many artists spend weeks or even months painting their balloons. Together with them are thousands of photographers, video makers, reporters, and visitors. The most exciting moment of the festival is when all the balloons in different shapes, sizes, and colours rise up high into the sky. The scene is really fantastic.

The Balloon Festival is one of Albuquerque's largest tourist attractions. It is an opportunity for the local people to show their New Mexican culture and history. It brings a major source of income to the city and local businesses. In 2015, the festival received nearly one million visitors.

1. Where does the festival take place?

_____

2. How long does it last?

_____

3. What do the artists do before the festival?

_____

4. Who goes to the festival?

_____

5. What does the festival help New Mexico show its visitors?

_____

6. What does the festival bring to the city?

_____

## 2 Read and complete the passage with the words in the box.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fast | show | Earth | welcome |
| they | home | the | children |



### DISNEYLAND

California is (1) _____ to one of the biggest and most famous entertainment parks in the world – Disneyland. Disneyland opened in 1955 with the slogan "The happiest place on (2) _____", and it soon became very popular. The number of visitors to the park has gone up very (3) _____. In 2018, it attracted nearly 19 million visitors, both (4) _____ and adults.

There are different kinds of entertainment throughout the park. *Mickey's Soundsational Parade* is (5) _____ most popular event. It celebrates songs from the most famous Disney films. During the parade, well-known Disney characters march along Main Street. (6) _____ dance along with the music, greet visitors, talk with children, and pose for photos. Everybody is (7) _____ to join in the fun.

Another great attraction of the park is its fantastic fireworks (8) _____. During the busy season, the park offers the show nightly.

## 3 Read the passage and complete the summary in the box with the information from the passage.

The ability to use English brings a lot of benefits to its users. It helps you learn many things by watching TV programmes and YouTube videos. It helps you communicate when you are travelling abroad. It also allows you to sing English songs, read English books, and make friends from many English-speaking countries.

In Asia alone, there are countries where English is a second, or official, language. It means people in these countries use English at schools, at work, and for public communication. These countries include India, Singapore, Nepal, the Philippines, and Pakistan. This means that if you know English, you can communicate when you visit these countries.

English users have a lot of (1) _____.

Name two benefits of knowing English:

- communicate when travelling
- (2) _____
- (3) _____

The word "second" in "second language" is similar to (4) _____.

Name two countries where English is a second language:

- (5) _____
- (6) _____

## E Writing

**1** **Write complete sentences using the prompts.**

1. Grand Canyon / stunning natural wonder / the USA.

_____

2. Canada / both English / French / mother tongues / about 80% / population.

_____

3. Australia / home / kangaroos / koalas.

_____

4. cities / Bath / Stratford Upon Avon / two famous tourist attractions / England.

_____

5. New Zealand / magical place / amazing natural beauty / friendly people.

_____

**2** **Based on the information below, write a paragraph of about 70 words to introduce Canada.**

**Location:** in North America

**Population:** over 35 million

**Capital:** Ottawa

**Famous for:** beautiful landscape, a rich culture and many places of interests

**Places to visit:** Heritage Park, Historical Landmark Tour of Victorian Grand City, Museum of Illusions, Canadian Museum of History ...

**Weather:** 25°C to 30°C (summer), -15°C to -40°C (winter)

# TEST YOURSELF 4

**1 Circle A, B, C or D to indicate the word with stress pattern different from the others in each group. (1.0 pt)**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **A.** future | **B.** traffic | **C.** petrol | **D.** allow |
| 2. | **A.** roadster | **B.** success | **C.** driver | **D.** traffic |
| 3. | **A.** popular | **B.** teleport | **C.** accident | **D.** consumption |
| 4. | **A.** energy | **B.** recycle | **C.** expensive | **D.** polluting |
| 5. | **A.** dangerous | **B.** easily | **C.** resources | **D.** government |

**2 Complete the sentences using the appropriate form of the verbs in brackets. (1.0 pt)**

1. We (have) _____ driverless cars in the future.
2. Stonehenge (attract) _____ millions of visitors every year.
3. Scotland (be) _____ famous for its long history and old castles.
4. We (travel) _____ in flying cars because normal cars cause pollution.
5. We (use) _____ renewable energy to replace non-renewable energy nowadays.

**3 Read and circle the best option (A, B, C, or D) to complete the letter. (2.0 pts)**

Dear Linda,

We're having (1) _____ great holiday here! We arrived two days ago, and we're staying in (2) _____ small hotel in (3) _____ town. We went to see (4) _____ castle in the morning and we visited a beer factory in (5) _____ afternoon.

At (6) _____ moment, we're sitting in (7) _____ old café in the main square. It's really beautiful! There's (8) _____ old clock in the middle of (9) _____ square. I think we'll spend (10) _____ hour walking along the river before having dinner.

See you soon!

Love,

*Mary*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **A.** a | **B.** an | **C.** the | 6. | **A.** a | **B.** an | **C.** the |
| 2. | **A.** a | **B.** an | **C.** the | 7. | **A.** a | **B.** an | **C.** the |
| 3. | **A.** a | **B.** an | **C.** the | 8. | **A.** a | **B.** an | **C.** the |
| 4. | **A.** a | **B.** an | **C.** the | 9. | **A.** a | **B.** an | **C.** the |
| 5. | **A.** a | **B.** an | **C.** the | 10. | **A.** a | **B.** an | **C.** the |

## 4 Read the passage and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). (1.0 pt)

There are three major forms of fossil fuels: coal, oil and natural gas. We call them non-renewable energy sources because fossil fuels take millions of years to form and they are running out. What will happen when there is no coal, oil and natural gas on earth?

Scientists are trying to find and use other alternative sources of energy. We can use energy from the sun, wind and water.

We can also save fossil fuels by conserving energy. One simple way to do this is to turn off electrical appliances that we are not using. We can also turn off lights when no one is in the room. Another way is to travel by bike or walk instead of driving cars or motorbikes.

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 1. We call coal, oil and natural gas non-renewable energy sources. | | |
| 2. It takes thousands of years for fossil fuels to form. | | |
| 3. We can use energy from the sun, wind and water to replace fossil fuels. | | |
| 4. Conserving energy is a good way to save fossil fuels. | | |
| 5. To turn off electrical appliances when not using them is one of the two ways to conserve energy. | | |

## 5 Read the tourist information and match the headings (a - f) with the paragraphs (1 - 6). (1.0 pt)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. Music | b. Restaurants | c. Sightseeing |
| d. Theatres | e. Shopping | f. Museums & Galleries |

Welcome to London, one of the most exciting cities in the world. There's plenty to see and do in London.

1. London has many beautiful old buildings and monuments. See Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament, which stand on the River Thames. c

2. People from all over the world visit the British Museum. The National Gallery has one of the most beautiful collections of paintings. ____

3. There are lots of large department stores on Oxford Street. If you like small shops, there is an attractive shopping centre in Covent Garden. ____

4. London is well known for its many theatres. The National Theatre near the Thames is a modern building containing three theatres. ____

5. If you like classical music, go to a concert at the Royal Albert Hall. You can hear excellent jazz or rock. ____

6. London also has many excellent restaurants serving food from almost every country in the world. Go to Soho Street and try food from Italy, France, China, India, etc. ____

## 6 Read the passage and complete the table. (1.0 pt)

**SkyTram**

SkyTram looks like an ice cream. It can move very fast, at 240 kph, and uses very little energy. It can carry fifty passengers. It will be the future of city transportation.

**FlyingCar**

FlyingCar looks like a plane but doesn't need a runway to take off. It can carry thousands of passengers. But you need to wait for twenty years for FlyingCar to become a reality.

**Electric mini-bus**

This kind of electric mini-bus is called Camoe. It can carry 32 passengers. It's very long and narrow, like a train. It can easily avoid traffic jams. Its electric motor can be recharged in a few seconds while stopping for passengers.

| | How it looks like | How it functions |
|---|---|---|
| SkyTram | (1) _____ | (2) _____, at 240 kph |
| FlyingCar | (3) _____ | doesn't need (4) _____ |
| Electric mini-bus | a train | can easily (5) _____ |

## 7 Replace the underlined part with phrases with possessive pronouns. (1.0 pt)

1. I'm writing to <u>one of my friends</u>. → _____.
2. We met <u>one of your relatives</u>. → _____.
3. Henry borrowed <u>one of my bikes</u>. → _____.
4. We had dinner with <u>one of our neighbours</u>. → _____.
5. I went on holiday with <u>two of their friends</u>. → _____.

## 8 Write a paragraph (80 – 90 words) about a means of transport we will use in the future. (2.0 pts)

You should use the following cues:

- What it is
- How it looks
- What it can do
- Why it will be used in the future

# KEYS

## Unit 1

### A Pronunciation

**1** **1.** shirt **2.** island **3.** palace **4.** Earth
**5.** compass **6.** circle **7.** desert **8.** worker

| /ə/ | /ɜ:/ |
|---|---|
| island, palace, compass, desert | shirt, Earth, circle, worker |

**2** **1.** C **2.** B **3.** A **4.** B **5.** A

### B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F | V | A | Y | M | A | Q | L | B | M |
| L | F | O | O | T | B | A | L | L | O |
| O | Y | M | G | P | F | G | J | C | D |
| W | J | I | A | L | L | Y | P | D | E |
| E | W | N | T | G | A | M | E | S | L |
| R | S | W | I | M | M | I | N | G | S |
| S | L | A | F | W | Z | T | U | T | J |
| N | V | D | O | L | L | S | H | O | U |
| B | C | A | M | P | I | N | G | Y | D |
| U | Y | I | Q | H | I | M | K | S | O |

**2** **Suggested answers:**
**make:** models, flowers, dolls, paper animals
**do:** judo, yoga, karate
**collect:** dolls, toys, models, books
**go:** swimming, camping, cycling
**play:** football, games, volleyball

**3** **1.** cooking **2.** doing exercise **3.** building dollhouses
**4.** collecting stamps **5.** singing

**4** **1.** C **2.** B **3.** C **4.** A **5.** B

**5** **1.** loves **2.** doesn't go **3.** learns **4.** gets
**5.** shares **6.** enjoy **7.** make **8.** meet

## C Speaking

**1** 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B

**2** 1. B 2. E 3. D 4. A 5. C

## D Reading

**1** 1. having 2. photo 3. like
4. usually 5. sending 6. your

**2** 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B

**3** **a** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. c
**b** 1. F 2. T 3. NI 4. T 5. F

## E Writing

**1** 1. I like gardening because I love plants and flowers.
2. My sister doesn't like horse riding because she's afraid of horses.
3. Making models develops your creativity.
4. Collecting stamps helps you be more patient.
5. Jogging makes you strong and reduces your stress.

# Unit 2

## A Pronunciation

**1** 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. D

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1** 1. snack 2. house cleaning 3. rubbish
4. fresh vegetables 5. outdoor activity 6. fast food

**2** **Suggested answers:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. **Fruit and vegetables** | *pumpkin*, carrot, tomato, cauliflower, cucumber ... |
| 2. **Healthy activities** | *brushing your teeth*, sleeping 7 – 8 hours a day, eating healthy food, doing sport ... |
| 3. **Unhealthy activities** | *eating a lot of salty snacks*, going to bed late, eating a lot of fast food, drinking soft drinks every day ... |
| 4. **Health problems** | *flu*, acne, chapped lips, sunburn, headaches ... |

**3** 1. fit 2. tofu 3. weight
4. bins 5. harms 6. chapped lips

**4** 1. fast food 2. cycling 3. soft drinks
4. acne 5. house cleaning

**5** 1. We eat a lot of garlic to prevent the flu.
2. People in the countryside do not have much stress.
3. You can use eyedrops for your tired eyes.
4. Green tea is a popular drink in my country.
5. Physical activities help keep you strong and active.

**6** 1. She washes her face twice a day.
S V O ADV
2. Asian diets contain a lot of vegetables.
S V O
3. My sister uses a lot of suncream in summer.
S V O ADV
4. He likes cycling in the park.
S V O ADV
5. My mother cooks food with very little cooking oil.
S V O ADV

## C Speaking

**1 + 2**

**Suggested answers:**

2. × Breakfast is important for a day's work. Skipping it doesn't help you lose weight.
3. ✓ Exercising makes people fit and strong.
4. × Eat until you feel 80% full or you will feel tired.
5. ✓ To keep clean.
6. ✓ A balanced diet provides us with enough vitamins and minerals.
7. × You should do it once a week.
8. ✓ To keep you from catching flu or cold.

## D Reading

**1** 1. heart 2. safe 3. physical 4. exercise 5. sleep 6. Handwash

**2** 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. C

**3** 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B

## E Writing

**1** 1. Please do eye exercises to keep your eyes from getting dry.
2. People in Iceland eat a lot of fresh fish.
3. Air pollution is really harmful to our health.
4. Going to bed and getting up early are good for your health.
5. Healthy food, love, and laughter bring a healthy life.

**2** **Suggested answers:**
1. To keep you fit. / You'll stay strong.
2. They are good for your eyes. / They provide vitamin A which is good for your eyes.
3. To keep your eyes from getting tired or dry.
4. To prevent diseases. / To reduce the number of flies and mosquitoes.
5. You'll feel happy, and you'll make people around you happy, too.

**3** **Suggested answer:**

There are things I think I need to do every day to have a healthy life. First, I need to take a bath after getting up. It helps me have a fresh start. Second, I should never skip breakfast. I need to eat after a long night. During the day, I also need to spend some time exercising and cleaning my house. They are both good for my health. Finally, I need seven to eight hours of sleep a day. If not, I will feel tired and sleepy the next day.

# Unit 3

## A Pronunciation

**1** 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C

**2** *Mark:* ... So, what did you do last weekend?
*Lan:* I joined my friends in doing some volunteer activities at my school.
*Mark:* What did you do?
*Lan:* We planted new trees and watered the vegetables in the school garden.
*Mark:* That's great. When did you start doing these activities?
*Lan:* We started these activities three years ago. How about you? What did you do?
*Mark:* Me? I stayed at home. My brother and I listened to some music and watched some movies.
*Lan:* That sounds interesting!
*Mark:* Yes. That was on Saturday. On Sunday, we played board games and enjoyed some food that my mum cooked.

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1** 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. A

**2** 1. f 2. d 3. e 4. c 5. b 6. a

**3** 1. exchange used paper for notebooks
2. help old people
3. recycle used bottles
4. clean up dirty streets
5. donates food and clothes
6. plant trees

**4** 1. donate 2. started 3. tutor
4. give 5. became 6. write; gave

**5** 1. made 2. gave 3. choose 4. chose 5. saw
6. danced 7. sang 8. joined 9. were 10. plan

**6** 1. B 2. E 3. F 4. C 5. A 6. D

## C Speaking

**2** 1. Minh
2. Lan
3. Nick
4. Mai

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

## D Reading

**1** 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A

**2** **a** 1. c 2. b 3. e 4. d 5. a
**b** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

**3** 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. B

## E Writing

**1** 1. Minh finds volunteer activities interesting because he can meet new people.
2. We joined community activities to help the needy last summer.
3. We learnt teamwork skills when we joined some clean-up activities last summer.
4. If you love nature, you can join our *Green Neighbourhood* project.
5. I will join the recycling project because I want to help protect the environment. / I join the recycling project because I want to help protect the environment.
6. You need to be patient and caring when you take care of pets.

**2** 1. I will join the animal care project **if** my school holds some volunteer activities.
2. You **might** raise funds for poor children.
3. She doesn't join any volunteer activities **because** (she says) she is busy.
4. My parents often go to villages to do charity work, **and** I go with them.
5. The number of volunteer organisations in the country is **increasing**.

# TEST YOURSELF 1

**1** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** B **2.** C **3.** D **4.** A **5.** C

**2** (10 x 0.1 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** suncream; sunburn **2.** lips; spots **3.** dollhouses; models
**4.** donate; teach / tutor **5.** plant; litter

**3** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** collecting **2.** responsibility **3.** Coloured **4.** elderly **5.** used

**4** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** C **2.** D **3.** B **4.** C **5.** A

**5** (10 x 0.2 = 2.0 pts)

**1.** Does ... love; doesn't **2.** moves; revolves **3.** get up; starts
**4.** did ... do; went **5.** listened; made

**6** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** hobby **2.** started **3.** for **4.** makes **5.** on

**7** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

| In which project, volunteers ...? | GC project | NH project |
|---|---|---|
| 1. do activities on Sunday mornings | | ✓ |
| 2. water flowers | ✓ | |
| 3. read books | ✓ | |
| 4. help with school subjects | | ✓ |
| 5. talk with people | ✓ | |

**8** (10 x 0.2 = 2.0 pts)

1. Here are some tips to help you keep fit.
2. Exercise daily for at least an hour.
3. You can ride a bike, run, or go swimming.
4. Eat the right foods and drink enough water.
5. You should eat coloured vegetables and lean meat.
6. Avoid eating too much fast food and sugar.
7. Getting enough sleep at night is good for you.
8. Six to eight hours of sleep can help your body recharge.
9. Staying motivated is good for you as well.
10. This helps you be happy and positive.

# Unit 4

## A Pronunciation

**1** **1.** D **2.** D **3.** C **4.** B **5.** A

**2** **1.** She likes to listen to country music in her leisure time.
**2.** There is a live show of rock on television now.
**3.** The children are watching *Treasure Island* in their room.
**4.** The new washing machine looks unusual.
**5.** It is a pleasure to go fishing at the weekend.

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W | A | G | A | L | L | E | R | Y | B |
| M | D | R | F | P | U | P | P | E | T |
| U | C | C | T | R | P | I | A | N | O |
| S | A | O | G | I | H | E | L | P | R |
| I | M | N | A | Q | S | T | Z | E | W |
| C | E | C | C | B | C | T | G | F | G |
| I | R | E | T | H | J | N | K | L | N |
| A | A | R | O | T | I | O | Y | Q | X |
| N | S | T | R | S | M | N | V | T | Z |
| I | N | S | T | R | U | M | E | N | T |

**2** **1.** art museum **2.** rock music
**3.** folk music **4.** prefer
**5.** musical instruments **6.** artistic

**3** **1.** d **2.** a **3.** b **4.** e **5.** c

**4** **1.** B **2.** A **3.** C **4.** A
**5.** D **6.** B **7.** C **8.** B

**5** **1.** actress / performer **2.** from **3.** painted **4.** artistic
**5.** sing **6.** band **7.** different **8.** gallery

**6** **1.** cartoons **2.** films
**3.** musicians / singers / stars **4.** music **5.** instruments

**7** **1.** The painting he recently painted is very much like the old one.
**2.** The performance she gave last night was not like her / the other performances.
**3.** Each of my three sisters is very different from the others.
**4.** Music and arts are my favourite subjects at school.
**5.** The actress spent the whole week trying to remember her lines for the play.

## C Speaking

**2 Sample answers:**

Leonardo da Vinci painted the *Mona Lisa*.
Ludwig van Beethoven composed the *Moonlight Sonata*.
William Shakespeare wrote *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.
BTS made the album *Map of the Soul*.
Alexandre Gustav Eiffel designed the *Truong Tien Bridge* (Hue – Viet Nam).

## D Reading

**1** 1. musicians 2. write 3. compose
4. songs 5. popular 6. languages

**2** 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A

**3** 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B

## E Writing

**1** 1. Her picture is different from / not the same as mine.
2. Giang can't paint as well as Khanh.
3. I think living in the country is better than living in the city.
4. Her picture is different from / not like her brother's.
5. This year's performance is not as good as last year's.

**3 Sample writing:**

Michael Jackson was born on August 29, 1958, in Gary, Indiana, the US. In 1964, Michael joined the band *The Jackson Brothers*. He began his solo career in 1971. He was called "the King of Pop", and during his career, he received a lot of awards, including 13 Grammy Awards and 26 American Music Awards. *Earth Song* is one of his most successful songs. He died on June 25, 2009 in Los Angeles, California, the US.

# Unit 5

## A Pronunciation

**1** 1. D 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B

**2** 1. omelette 2. pork 3. pot 4. fork 5. fox 6. sauce

| /ɒ/ | /ɔ:/ |
|---|---|
| omelette | pork |
| pot | fork |
| fox | sauce |

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1** 1. pancakes 2. noodles 3. green tea 4. lemonade
5. peppers 6. beef noodle soup 7. juice 8. spring rolls

**2** 1. sauce 2. cake 3. lemonade 4. noodles 5. water
6. fish 7. rice 8. cheese 9. beef 10. sausage

Food: Sandwiches

**3** 1. two kilograms of beef 2. eight hundred millilitres of milk
3. one teaspoon of salt 4. twenty grams of sugar
5. two litres of water

**4** 1. e 2. f 3. d 4. b 5. c 6. a

**5** 1. some 2. a lot of 3. some
4. some, any 5. lots of 6. some, any

**6** 1. How many 2. How many 3. How much
4. How much 5. how much

**7** 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. B

## C Speaking

**1** 1. D 2. A 3. E 4. B 5. C

## D Reading

**1** 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. C

**2** 1. It comes from Hue – the old capital city of Viet Nam.
2. Its main ingredients are rice vermicelli (a thin form of rice noodles called *bun*) and slices of beef.
3. We can find it nearly everywhere in Viet Nam.
4. People enjoy it for all kinds of meals during the day and even for a late-night snack.
5. They stew beef bones and beef shank with lemongrass, shrimp sauce, sugar and spicy chili oil.

# Unit 6

## A Pronunciation

**1** 1. children 2. chicken 3. teacher 4. which 5. Manchester
6. January 7. technology 8. intelligent 9. jelly 10. gym

**2** *Mr Jones:* Hi, Jane.
*Jane:* Hello, Mr Jones. I'd like a chop for lunch, please.
*Mr Jones:* Which one would you like, the chicken chop or the pork chop?
*Jane:* Which one is better?

*Mr Jones:* I think the chicken chop is.
*Jane:* Well, I'd like the chicken chop then.
*Mr Jones:* Which would you like to drink, orange juice or apple juice?
*Jane:* A glass of orange juice, please.
*Mr Jones:* So, that's a chicken chop and a glass of orange juice.

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1** **1.** computer rooms **2.** lower secondary schools
**3.** school library **4.** pass an entrance exam
**5.** gifted students **6.** final examination

**2** **1.** playground **2.** maths **3.** activities **4.** exam
**5.** students **6.** classroom **7.** facilities **8.** gym

**3** **1.** on **2.** in **3.** at **4.** in, on **5.** at, at **6.** at

**4** **1.** at **2.** on **3.** on **4.** at **5.** in **6.** on

**5** **1.** on **2.** on **3.** in **4.** at **5.** on **6.** on **7.** at

**6** **1.** Where is Quoc Hoc – Hue?
**2.** Where is her classroom?
**3.** Where do they grow the flowers?
**4.** When do they celebrate Teachers' Day?
**5.** When will your school year finish?
**6.** When did they build your school?

## C Speaking

**1** **1.** c **2.** a **3.** e **4.** d **5.** f **6.** b

## D Reading

**1** **1.** visit **2.** activities **3.** students
**4.** talking **5.** learnt **6.** experience

**2** **1.** A **2.** C **3.** C **4.** B **5.** A

**3** **1.** It is in the heart of London, next to the Houses of Parliament.
**2.** It has some modern facilities such as a new sports hall, a golf course, a science centre, a large theatre, and a music centre.
**3.** They are intelligent and hard-working.
**4.** They have to pass an entrance exam and an interview.
**5.** They take part in some outdoor activities such as playing golf, growing flowers or rowing on the Thames.

# TEST YOURSELF 2

**1** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** D **2.** C **3.** B **4.** B **5.** A

**2** (10 x 0.2 = 2.0 pts)

**1.** C **2.** B **3.** D **4.** C **5.** B

**6.** A **7.** A **8.** C **9.** D **10.** A

**3** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** of **2.** at **3.** in **4.** at / on **5.** in

**4** (10 x 0.2 = 2.0 pts)

**1.** healthy **2.** overweight **3.** slim **4.** advice **5.** too much

**6.** change **7.** a lot of **8.** keep fit **9.** shape **10.** a little

**5** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** C (→ than that one / ø)

**2.** B (→ do you go)

**3.** C (→ on June 2nd)

**4.** A (→ were)

**5.** C (→ low as / high as)

**6** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** some **2.** an **3.** a lot of **4.** some **5.** any

**7** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** A **2.** B **3.** D **4.** A **5.** C

**8** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** No other art museum in the world is as large as the Louvre in Paris.

**2.** I asked: "How much is a kilo of pork?"

**3.** This film is different from the others: It is educational and informative.

**4.** Jane is interested in collecting and trying recipes from foreign countries.

**5.** Because it rained heavily, they didn't go camping yesterday.

# Unit 7

## A Pronunciation

**1** **1.** D **2.** C **3.** A **4.** B **5.** D

**2**

*A:* Excuse me. This train is late! I've been here since nine.
*B:* Which train, madam?
*A:* The nine-twenty train to Miami.
*B:* I don't think there's a nine-twenty train to Miami.
*A:* But I wrote in my notebook: Miami train – nine-twenty.
*B:* Oh, no. The Miami train leaves at eight-twenty.
*A:* Eight-twenty?
*B:* Yes. They changed the timetable at the end of July. It's the fourth of August today.
*A:* Oh, dear! What time does the train go to Miami today?
*B:* Eight-twenty.
*A:* So the train isn't late! I'm late!

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1** **1.** c **2.** d **3.** f **4.** a **5.** b **6.** e

**2** **1.** C **2.** B **3.** A **4.** B **5.** C

**3** **1.** f **2.** e **3.** b **4.** a **5.** d **6.** c

**4** **1.** A **2.** A **3.** B **4.** D **5.** C **6.** B **7.** D **8.** C

**5** **1.** How do most of your classmates go to school?
**2.** How far is it from your home to the nearest town?
**3.** How far is it from Ho Chi Minh City to Can Tho City?
**4.** When are there often traffic jams in the city centre?
**5.** How does Trung usually ride his motorbike?

**6** **1.** shouldn't ride **2.** should call **3.** should do
**4.** should ask **5.** shouldn't drive **6.** should finish

**7** **1.** ticket **2.** accident **3.** traffic **4.** zebra **5.** means **6.** jam

## C Speaking

**2** **1.** F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** T **5.** T **6.** F

**3** **1.** The camel. Because you can't use other means of transport.
**2.** The boat. Because it can travel on water.
**3.** The motorbike. Because it is quick and convenient.

## D Reading

**1** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

**2** 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. D

**3** 1. move around 2. vehicles 3. to work
4. important 5. healthier 6. means of travel

## E Writing

**1** 1. – How does your close friend go to school?
– She cycles.
2. Traffic jams are a problem in big cities in Viet Nam.
3. If you are not careful, you may / will fall off your bicycle.
4. Before every meal, we should wash our hands carefully.
5. It is about 300 km from Ho Chi Minh City to Phu Quoc Island.

**2** 1. There is a train leaving for Da Nang at 5 o'clock every morning.
2. Can you / we travel to Sa Pa by air?
3. Our teacher always drives carefully.
4. It is about 540 km from Ha Noi to Hue City.
5. Traffic rules should be strictly obeyed (by road users).

# Unit 8

## A Pronunciation

**1**

| /ɪə/ | /eə/ |
|---|---|
| near, here, fear, pier, clear, cheer | there, nightmare, share, square, care, fare, stair, chair, hair |

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1** 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. f 5. b 6. d

**2**

| Positive | Negative |
|---|---|
| enjoyable, entertaining, funny, moving, gripping, amazing | boring, dull, awful, confusing |

**3** 1. frightening 2. moving 3. violent 4. funny 5. boring 6. scary

**4** 1. opera 2. director 3. trailer 4. delicious 5. laugh

**5** 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. C

**6** 1. However 2. Although / Though 3. Although / Though
4. However 5. Although / Though

**7** 1. Although / Though 2. However 3. Although / Though
4. However 5. Although / Though 6. Although / Though

## C Speaking

**1** 1. e 2. a 3. b 4. f 5. c 6. d

**2** 1. B 2. C 3. E 4. A 5. D

## D Reading

**1** 1. It is a biographical film.
2. Eddie Redmayne and Felicity Jones star in the film.
3. It is about the life of the scientist Stephen Hawking.
4. It was adapted from the book *Travelling to Infinity: My Life with Stephen.*
5. They say it is a must-see.

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

## E Writing

**1** 1. The film didn't receive good reviews from critics. However, many people went to see it.
2. The story is silly. However, many people enjoy the film.
3. They spent millions of dollars on making the film. However, it wasn't successful as expected.
4. *Jaws* is one of Spielberg's first films. However, it is one of his best.
5. The film was a bit frightening. However, I really enjoyed it.

# Unit 9

## A Pronunciation

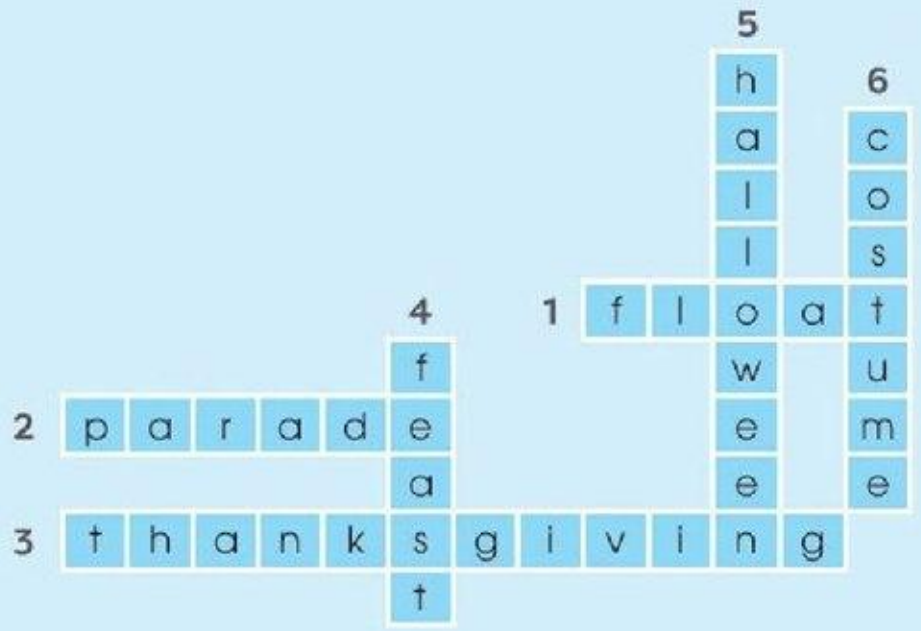
**1** 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A

**2**

| Stress on 1st syllable | Stress on 2nd syllable |
|---|---|
| people | enjoy |
| gather | prepare |
| tidy | become |
| special | receive |
| sometimes | |
| fireworks | |

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1**




**2** 1. f 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. d 6. c

**3** 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B

**4** 1. A (Can → Could / Did) 2. B (went → go) 3. A (Do → Does)
4. B (asks → ask) 5. B (perform → performing)

**5** 1. Did their family go to Da Nang to enjoy the International Fireworks Festival last year?
2. Will they go to the music festival next week?
3. Can we / you design some posters to sell food at the Mid-Autumn Festival?
4. Does your mother usually cook special food at Tet?
5. Should people behave well on the first day of the new year?
6. Is he singing a song about the beauty of his country?

## C Speaking

**1** 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B

**2** 1. B 2. I 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. E 7. G 8. H 9. J 10. F

## D Reading

**1** 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A

**2** 1. for 2. in 3. candle 4. pancakes 5. are 6. give 7. children 8. to

**3** a.

| Which carnival...? | New Orleans | Rio de Janeiro |
|---|---|---|
| 1. lasts for about 14 days | ✓ | |
| 2. has people wearing costumes | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3. has samba competitions | | ✓ |
| 4. is the biggest in the world | | ✓ |

b. 1. Every year / Annually 2. No 3. Small gifts
4. About 5 days 5. Millions of dollars

## E Writing

**1** 1. Easter is an important Christian festival and holiday.
2. People celebrate it around the world between 22nd March and 25th April.
3. People give chocolate eggs to their friends and family.
4. They also organise egg hunts for children.
5. People go to church and have a special family meal.
6. Each year shops sell millions of chocolate Easter bunnies.

**2** **Suggested answer:**

Last September, Mi and Lan went to the Mid-Autumn Festival at their school. They went to the festival by bus. There were a lot of activities at the festival such as lion dances and making mooncakes. There was also a stall with many lanterns. Mi made some mooncakes and Lan bought a lantern.

# TEST YOURSELF 3

**1** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. D

**2** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. A

**3** (10 x 0.2 = 2.0 pts)

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. C

**4** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

1. to go → go 2. However → Although / Though
3. held → hold 4. interested → interesting 5. travelling → to travel

**5** (1.0 pt)

1. F 2. M 3. G 4. D 5. I 6. B 7. A
8. K 9. C 10. L 11. J 12. N 13. E 14. H

**6** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C

**7** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A

**8** (5 x 0.4 = 2.0 pts)

1. It is about 50 km from Vinh City to Ha Tinh City.
2. Although she is so young, she always gives an excellent performance.
3. His performance as King Lear was a big disappointment.
4. How far is it from Ho Chi Minh City to Phu Quoc Island?
5. It takes me 30 minutes to get / travel to school by bicycle every morning.

# Unit 10

## A Pronunciation

**1** 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B

**2** 1. Solar 'energy is renewable and a'bundant.
2. The 'government is looking for ef'fective sources of 'energy to replace coal.
3. Using coal is pol'luting the environment.
4. There are three 'syllables in the word "'exercise".
5. I think nuclear power is not only ex'pensive but also 'dangerous to our environment.
6. They are re'ducing 'energy con'sumption as much as 'possible.

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1** 1. g 2. c 3. b
4. a 5. f 6. d

**2** 1. plentiful 2. expensive 3. harmful 4. clean
5. abundant 6. limited 7. cheap 8. dangerous

**3** 1. aren't doing, are watching
2. is reading, is doing
3. is getting, are putting
4. isn't having, is watering
5. is installing, are putting

**4** 1. The teacher is giving a talk on renewable energy now.
2. The workers are building a huge hydro power station this year.
3. The students are not studying Unit 10 at the moment.
4. Nowadays, people in rural areas are using energy from the sun.
5. The government is increasing taxes on electricity to save energy.
6. We are reducing the use of nuclear energy nowadays.

**5** 1. calls, am doing 2. are putting, rains 3. are looking, goes
4. play, am watching 5. waters, is cooking
6. have, are not going 7. comes, is working

**6** 1. works 2. works 3. goes 4. is travelling
5. is meeting 6. likes 7. is enjoying 8. feels

## C Speaking

**1** 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. b

**2** 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d

## D Reading

**1** 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B

**2** **Suggested answer:**

| | Problems | Solutions |
|---|---|---|
| Cars | The burning of petroleum produces carbon monoxide that causes global warming.<br>CO thins the ozone layer. | Try walking, bicycling, or using public transportation. |
| Energy | The use of home energy costs a lot of money. | Don't use air-conditioners too often.<br>Replace regular light bulbs with low energy light bulbs. |
| Water | Showers use a lot of water. | Buy a special "low-flow" shower head.<br>Take shorter showers. |

**3** 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. b

## E Writing

**2**

1. Governments should do many things to solve the problems of energy shortage and pollution.
2. They should encourage people to use public transportation.
3. They should increase the tax on petrol.
4. They should reduce the use of fossil fuels, such as coal, natural gas and oil.
5. They should use renewable energy sources like the sun, wind and water.
6. They should look for new renewable energy sources for our future and the future of the planet.

**3** **Suggested answer:**

What should governments do to solve the problems of the energy shortage and pollution? Governments should encourage people to use public transportation. They should increase the tax on petrol. On the one hand, they should reduce the use of fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and oil. On the other hand, they should use renewable energy sources like the sun, wind and water. Governments should look for new renewable energy sources for our future and the future of the planet.

# Unit 11

## A Pronunciation

**2** **1.** 5 **2.** 5 **3.** 4 **4.** 6 **5.** 6

1. **Let** us **turn** to **fu**ture **means** of **trans**port.
2. **Peo**ple will **go** to **ru**ral **plac**es for **ho**lidays.
3. **School stu**dents will **opt** for **so**lowheels.
4. **Peo**ple can **sleep while trav**elling in a **driv**erless **car**.
5. We **won't have** to **wor**ry about **caus**ing po**llu**tion to the en**vi**ronment.

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1**

| | |
|---|---|
| drive | car, bus, bullet train |
| fly | spaceship, airplane |
| ride | motorbike, bicycle, bus, bullet train |
| sail | boat, solar-powered ship |

**2** **1.** petrol-powered cars
**2.** high-speed train
**3.** Solar-powered ships
**4.** driverless car
**5.** Eco-friendly vehicles
**6.** self-balancing

**3** **1.** developing **2.** flying car **3.** combination
**4.** ideas **5.** autopilot function **6.** public transport
**7.** bullet trains **8.** convenient **9.** hyperloop

**4** **1.** This solowheel belongs to me. That one is hers.
**2.** My scooter is red. Hers is blue.
**3.** Our train leaves at 7 p.m.
**4.** Will your flight to Hong Kong be late? His is on time.
**5.** The new red car is theirs.

**5** **1.** B **2.** A **3.** B **4.** C **5.** C

**6** **1.** won't be **2.** won't be **3.** is getting
**4.** are looking **5.** will become **6.** will invent
**7.** will plant **8.** will build **9.** will be **10.** won't take

## C Speaking

**1 Sample answers:**

**Electric buses:**

I think electric buses will become more popular in the future. They will be able to carry 30 passengers and will still provide comfortable seats for everyone. It will be cheap to travel by electric buses. There also won't be any delays.

**Bullet trains:**

I think bullet trains will become a popular means of transport in the future because they can carry hundreds of passengers at the same time. They are fast and green. They are also always on time.

**Resorts by the sea:**

I think resorts by the sea will be popular because they are luxurious, and people can enjoy fresh air.

Or

I think resorts by the sea will not be popular because these areas are noisy. These resorts are luxurious, but will be expensive to stay at.

**Beaches in rural areas:**

I think people will choose beaches in rural areas for their holidays in the future because these places are peaceful and people will get fresh air there.

Or

I think people will not choose beaches in rural areas for their holidays in the future because these places are far from the cities. Also not many people stay there and they are expensive.

**2**

**a. Sample answers:**

1. Popular future means of transport for students is hoverboard.
2. It will run on normal roads.
3. It will run on / use electricity.
4. Each hoverboard will carry only one student.
5. It will be popular because it is safe, green and not expensive.
6. Students will like it because it is fun to ride.

**b. Suggested questions:**

2. What road will it run on?
3. What energy will it run on?
4. How many students will it carry?
5. Why will it be popular?
6. What can be the reason(s) why students will like it?

## D Reading

**1** **1.** B **2.** A **3.** A **4.** B **5.** C **6.** A

**2** **a. 1.** F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T

**b. 1.** It will be powered by solar energy.

**2.** Its battery will be charged when / as it moves.

**3.** It can fly.

**4.** They can relax, read books or play games.

**5.** Because it is solar-powered.

**3** **a. 1.** reduce **2.** greener **3.** passengers **4.** glide **5.** replace

**b.** 3

**c. 1.** C **2.** B **3.** B **4.** A **5.** C

## E Writing

**1**

1. In the future, cities will be more crowded and (the) traffic will get worse.
2. Traffic jams will happen every day and the air will get more polluted.
3. There will be many new means of transport to solve traffic problems and help the environment.
4. New means of public transport will be faster and more convenient.
5. People will think of spending holidays in new and faraway places.

**2**

1. You **should** travel by public transport because this will help protect the environment.
2. Electric buses are eco-friendly, **so** they will become popular in big cities soon.
3. **If** resorts by the sea are still expensive, not many people will go there for their holidays next year.
4. Our city **might** have a skyTran system in the near future.
5. In a decade, people will have new green modes of travel, **and** they will spend their holidays in new places.

# Unit 12

## A Pronunciation

**1** 1. ↗ 2. ↘ 3. ↗ 4. ↗ 5. ↘

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

**1** 1. practise 2. visited 3. attracts
4. enjoy 5. buys 6. toured

**2** 1. land 2. visitor 3. wonder
4. landscape 5. person 6. city

**3** 1. amazing 2. entertainment 3. attractions
4. native 5. castles

**4** 1. kilt 2. mother tongue 3. island
4. attraction 5. coastline

**5** 1. the 2. The 3. a 4. an 5. the 6. a

**6** 1. A (An → The / no article) 2. B (the → a) 3. A (A → no article)
4. C (a → the) 5. B (an → a) 6. A (the → a)

## C Speaking

**2** **Suggested answers:**

1. The USA 2. Australia 3. 5 million (2020)
4. 50 5. Atlantic and Pacific 6. Between the USA and Canada
7. Edinburgh 8. The red double-decker 9. Great Britain
10. New York

**3** *Lan:* Hi Linda, how was your visit to the Hobbit Village?

*Linda:* It was fantastic! I had a very good time there.

*Lan:* Tell me what it was like.

*Linda:* I saw the real setting where they made the hobbit movies: old-style houses, the farms, the inn ...

*Lan:* Could you actually enter the houses?

*Linda:* No, we couldn't.

*Lan:* Did you do anything on the farm?

*Linda:* I took pictures of the green pastures. They were beautiful, especially at sunset. I also fed some baby lambs.

*Lan:* I'd love to feed them too. I'll visit the Hobbit Village one day.

## D Reading

**1** a

1. hot-air balloons
2. video maker
3. income

b

1. In Albuquerque, a city in New Mexico, the USA.
2. 9 / Nine days.
3. Paint their balloons.
4. Balloon makers, photographers, video makers, reporters, and visitors.
5. New Mexican culture and history.
6. Income.

**2** 1. home 2. Earth 3. fast 4. children
5. the 6. They 7. welcome 8. show

**3** 1. benefits

2. 3. (any two) sing English songs, read English books, make friends from English-speaking countries (in any order)
4. official
5. 6. (any two) India, Singapore, Nepal, the Philippines, Pakistan (in any order)

## E Writing

**1**

1. The Grand Canyon is a stunning natural wonder in the USA.
2. In Canada, both English and French are the mother tongues of about 80% of the population.
3. Australia is home to kangaroos and koalas.
4. The cities of Bath and Stratford Upon Avon are two famous tourist attractions in England.
5. New Zealand is a magical place with amazing natural beauty and friendly people.

**2** **Sample answer:**

Canada is a big country in North America. The country has a population of over 35 million. Its capital city is Ottawa. Canada has many things to offer visitors: beautiful landscape, a rich culture and many places of interests. You can visit Heritage Park, Historical Landmark Tour of Victorian Grand City, Museum of Illusions, Canadian Museum of History ...

The weather in Canada is 25°C to 30°C in summer and it is very harsh in winter. The temperature sometimes drops to -40°C.

# TEST YOURSELF 4

**1** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** D **2.** B **3.** D **4.** A **5.** C

**2** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** will have **2.** attracts **3.** is **4.** will travel **5.** are using

**3** (10 x 0.2 = 2.0 pts)

**1.** A **2.** A **3.** C **4.** A **5.** C

**6.** C **7.** B **8.** B **9.** C **10.** B

**4** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F

**5** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**2.** f **3.** e **4.** d **5.** a **6.** b

**6** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** an ice cream **2.** can move very fast **3.** a plane

**4.** a runway to take off **5.** avoid traffic jams

**7** (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

**1.** I'm writing to a friend of mine.

**2.** We met a relative of yours.

**3.** Henry borrowed a bike of mine.

**4.** We had dinner with a neighbour of ours.

**5.** I went on holiday with two friends of theirs.

**8** (2.0 pts)

**Sample answer:**

I want to write about a flying car. It is a means of transport we will use in the future. It looks like a normal car with no wings. It can fly because it has a special engine that runs on solar energy. It does not need a runway to take off, either. It can run on roads and of course it can fly on air, too. If you have one, you will not have to worry about traffic jams. That is why it will be popular.

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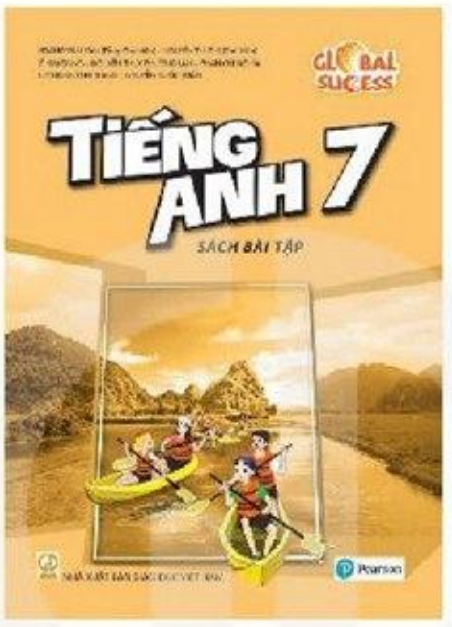
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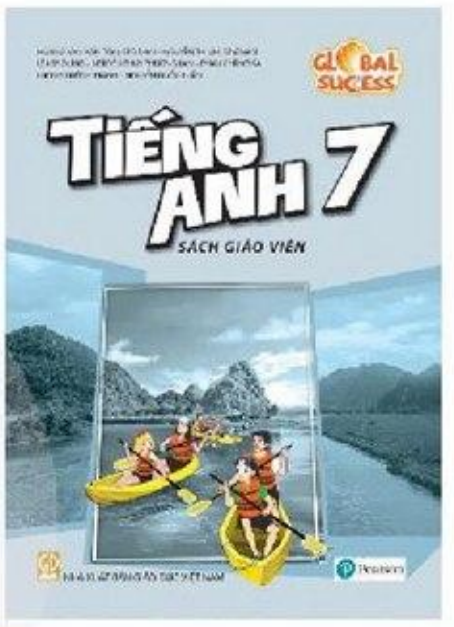
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