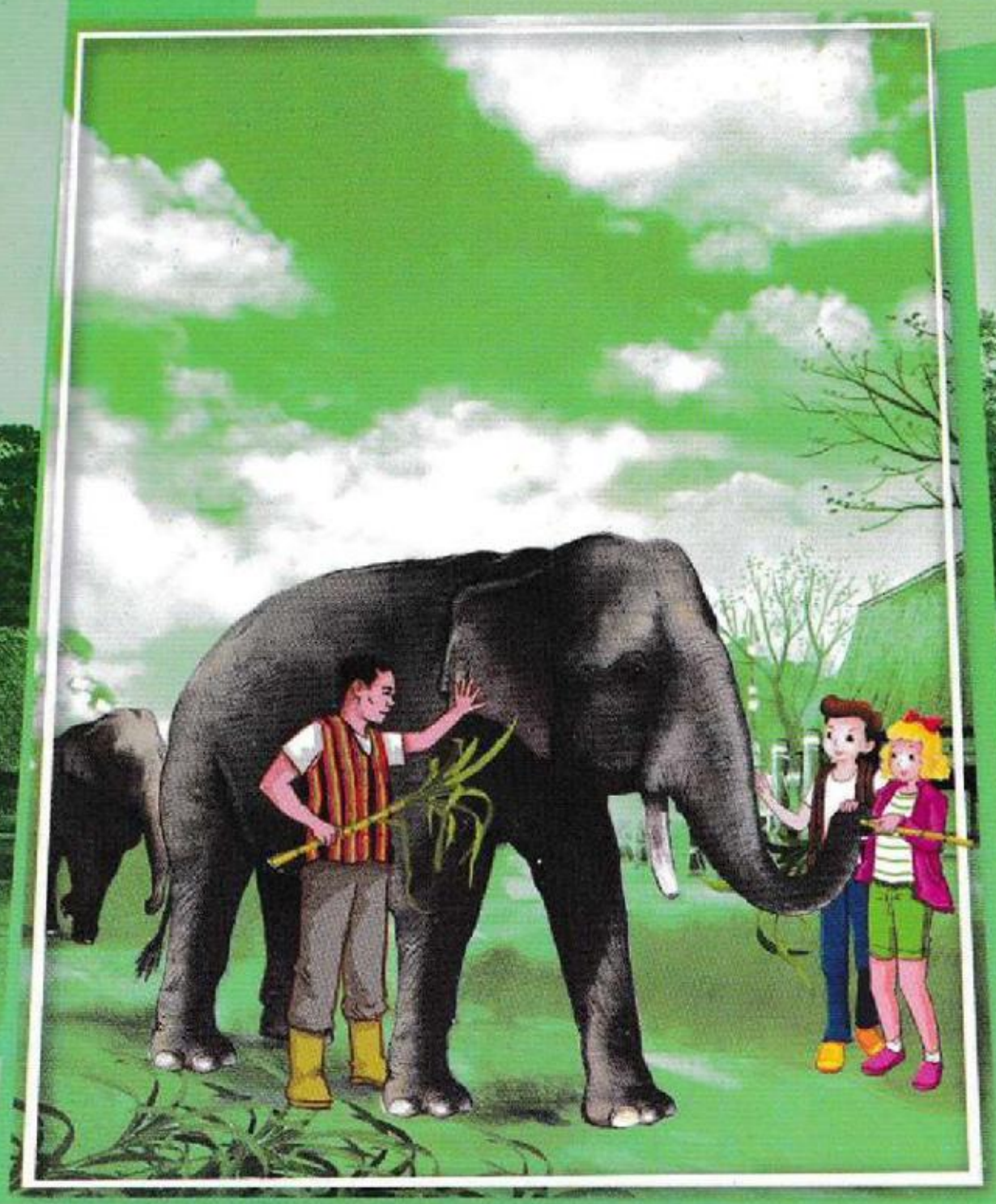
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NGUYỄN THỊ CHI – LÊ KIM DUNG – NGUYỄN THUỴ PHƯƠNG LAN
PHAN CHÍ NGHĨA – TRẦN THỊ HIẾU THUỶ

GLOBAL SUCCESS

TIẾNG ANH 8

SÁCH BÀI TẬP



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

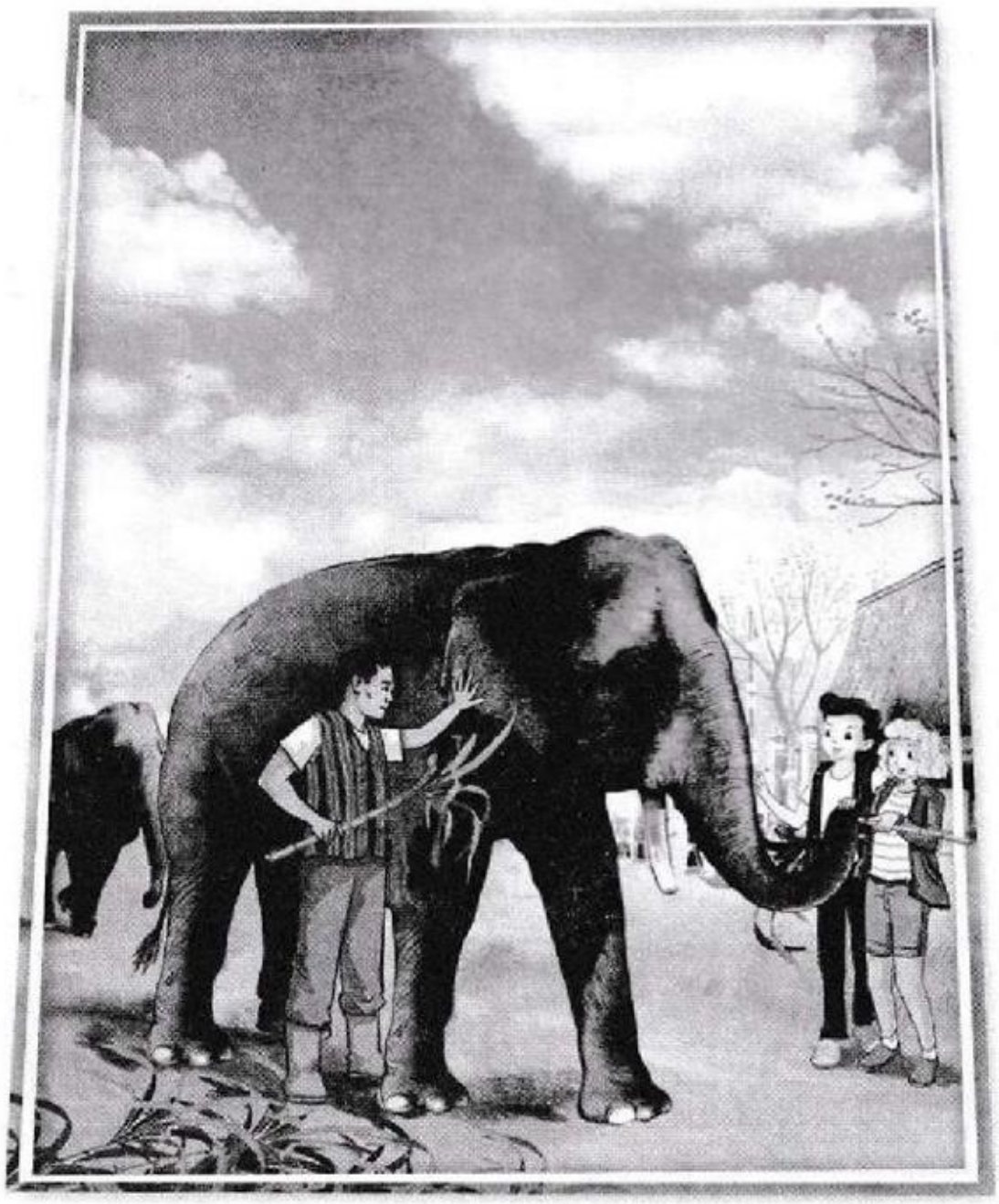
Pearson

HOÀNG VĂN VÂN (Tổng Chủ biên) – LƯƠNG QUỲNH TRANG (Chủ biên)
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LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Tiếng Anh 8 – 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 8 – Global Success – Sách học sinh**. Sách gồm 12 đơn vị bài tập ứng với 12 đơn vị bài học trong **Tiếng Anh 8 – 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 8 – Global Success – Sách bài tập** đa dạng, phong phú, bám sát ngữ pháp, từ vựng và chủ đề trong **Tiếng Anh 8 – 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 8– Global Success – Sách bài tập** sẽ là một phương tiện hỗ trợ tốt cho học sinh lớp 8 học tiếng Anh.

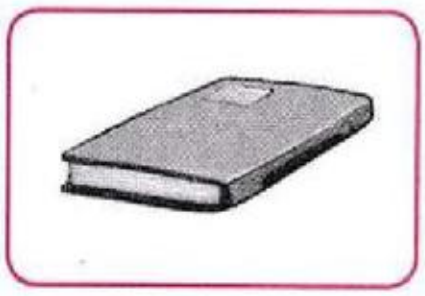
Chúc các em học tiếng Anh thành công!

CÁC TÁC GIẢ

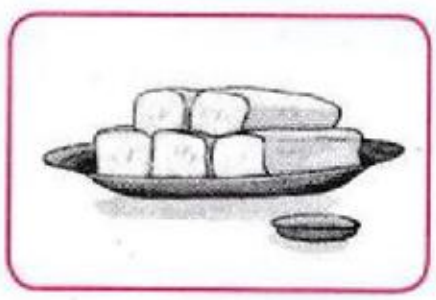
Unit 1 LEISURE TIME

A Pronunciation

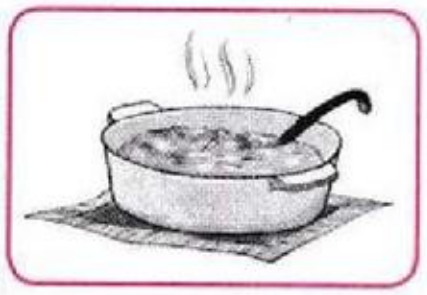
1 **Write a word under each picture. The first letter of the word has been provided. Then put the words in the correct column.**



1. b_____



2. t_____



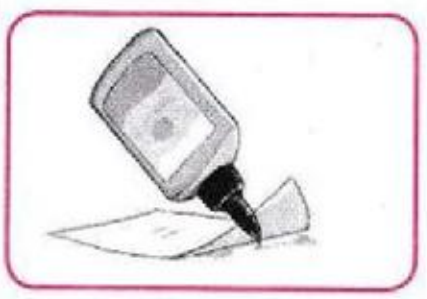
3. s_____



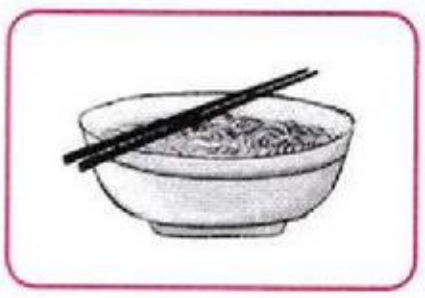
4. w_____



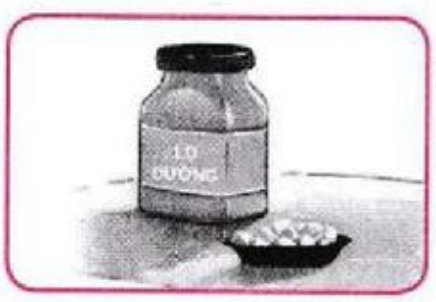
5. c_____



6. g_____



7. n_____



8. s_____

/ʊ/	/u:/

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

1. **A.** ch<u>oo</u>se	**B.** c<u>oo</u>l	**C.** g<u>oo</u>d	**D.** t<u>oo</u>l
2. **A.** J<u>u</u>ne	**B.** b<u>u</u>ll	**C.** tr<u>u</u>th	**D.** fl<u>u</u>
3. **A.** w<u>o</u>man	**B.** wh<u>o</u>	**C.** m<u>o</u>ve	**D.** l<u>o</u>se
4. **A.** p<u>u</u>dding	**B.** p<u>u</u>sh	**C.** c<u>u</u>shion	**D.** incl<u>u</u>de
5. **A.** w<u>oo</u>d	**B.** m<u>oo</u>n	**C.** s<u>oo</u>n	**D.** l<u>oo</u>se

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Solve the crossword puzzle below.





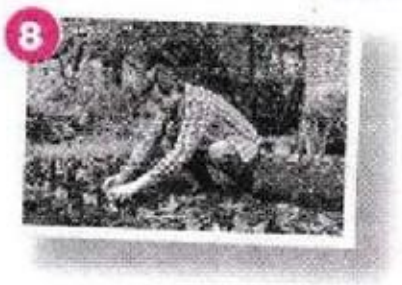












2 Match the sentence half in A with the other half in B to make a complete sentence.

A	B
1. I'm not keen	a. in doing DIY?
2. My sister isn't	b. on going shopping because it takes so much time.
3. Are you interested	c. of doing puzzles very much.
4. Mi and Thuc Anh are crazy	d. into playing sport.
5. Phong isn't fond	e. about playing board games.

3 Fill in each blank with a suitable word.

1. Mark is _____ about sport, and he can play basketball, football, table tennis, and golf.
2. Are you keen _____ gardening or going shopping?
3. Many girls are interested in _____ DIY.
4. My mum and I love _____, so we can spend hours in the kitchen.
5. Is your grandfather _____ of collecting stamps and coins? – Yes, he is.
6. What does your brother do in his free time? – He usually _____ the net.

4 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D. Sometimes you can choose two answers.

1. According to a survey, 21% of children under 18 in the UK enjoy _____ football.

   A. to play **B.** play **C.** playing **D.** played

2. About 16% of them love _____ swimming.

   A. to go **B.** go **C.** going **D.** went

3. A lot of young families in Viet Nam prefer _____ time doing outdoor activities together.

   A. spending **B.** spend **C.** spent **D.** to spend

4. My sister hates _____ up early to do exercise.

   A. getting **B.** get **C.** gets **D.** to get

5. Our cousins detest _____ books and _____.

   A. reading / draw **B.** reading / drawing
   C. to read / to draw **D.** read / draw

6. Does your brother dislike _____ his friends? – Yes, he prefers _____ them.

   A. call / message **B.** calling / messaging
   C. to call / to message **D.** to call / message

5 Write complete sentences, using the verbs and pictures given.



enjoy

_____



like

_____



hate

_____



love



detest



dislike

C Speaking

1 **Choose the most suitable response A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following exchanges.**

1. *A:* Would you like to go to the cinema with me?

   B: _____

   A. Yes, I watch films every day.
   B. Yes, I don't like it.
   C. I'd love to. Thanks.
   D. We can go there together.

2. *A:* Do you fancy going out for a drink?

   B: _____

   A. I usually drink tea.
   B. Sure, thanks.
   C. Why are you asking?
   D. No, I prefer coffee.

3. *A:* Would you like to come to my house this afternoon?

   B: _____

   A. That's very kind of you. Thanks.
   B. No, I can go there myself.
   C. Yes, I like staying at home.
   D. I think I can.

4. *A:* What leisure activities do you usually do with your mum?

   B: _____

   A. She enjoys doing yoga.
   B. She goes to work at 7 a.m.
   C. She watches TV in her leisure time.
   D. We cook, do DIY, and cycle together.

5. *A:* How do you feel when you spend time with your mum?

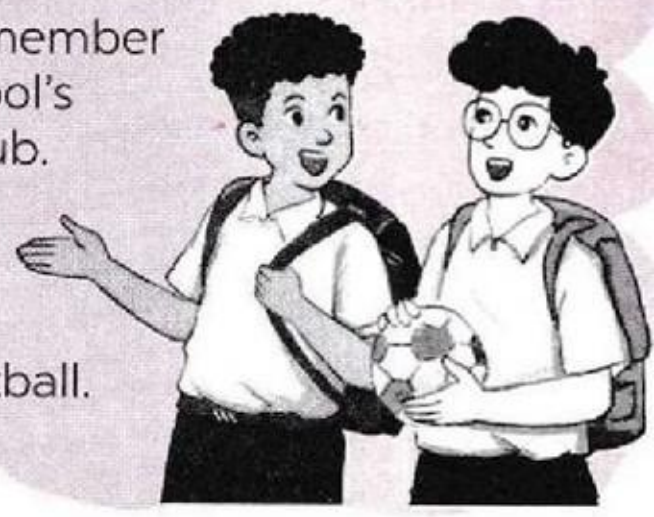
   B: _____

   A. Yes, I'd love to.
   B. I feel very happy.
   C. I like it too.
   D. I love cooking with her.

2 **Phong and Mark are talking about their leisure activities. Choose A - E to complete their conversation. Then practise it with a friend.**

Phong: What do you usually do in your leisure time?
Mark: **(1)** _____
Phong: What sport can you play?
Mark: **(2)** _____
Phong: Really? Are you a member of any sport club?
Mark: **(3)** _____
Phong: How often do the club members meet?
Mark: **(4)** _____
Phong: I like swimming and playing football.
Mark: **(5)** _____
Phong: I'd love to. Thanks.

A. We meet twice a week, on Thursdays and Sundays. What about you? What do you enjoy doing in your free time?
B. I usually play sport. You know I love playing sport more than doing anything else.
C. Playing football? Would you like to join us this Sunday? We're having a match against another school.
D. Yes. I'm a member of my school's football club.
E. I can play football, volleyball, and basketball.



3 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer about your leisure activities. You can ask each other the following questions:**

- What leisure activities do you do in your free time?
- How often do you do them?
- Who do you do them with?
- How do the activities make you feel?

D Reading

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

become doing tell neighbourhood elderly best What books

Dear Nick,

I'm so happy to receive your email. Now I'm going to **(1)** _____ you about my leisure activities.

It may sound strange, but the leisure activity I like **(2)** _____ is volunteering. There is a volunteer club in my **(3)** _____. Last year I took part in one of its programmes. I really enjoyed the activities, so I decided to **(4)** _____ a member. Our volunteer club mostly helps the **(5)** _____ in our neighbourhood. We go to their homes and help them with their housework. We also talk and read **(6)** _____ to them.

Besides volunteering, I also love drawing and **(7)** _____ DIY. I can make paper flowers and flower vases from used bottles.
(8) _____ about you? What do you like doing in your free time? Tell me.
Best wishes,
Minh

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



There are a lot of pastimes that young people like, and one of **(1)** _____ is mountain climbing. It is an active leisure activity that people can do either indoors or outdoors. If you go climbing outdoors, it is a great way to **(2)** _____ your strength and enjoy nature at the same time. You can even set up your own climbing wall in your backyard or **(3)** _____ your home. This way you don't have to go out and still can **(4)** _____ fit and enjoy the activity.

So how can you start mountain climbing? Many people take a class to learn how to climb and use their equipment **(5)** _____. Others join climbing clubs to make new friends with the same interest and go climbing together. If you are an active person and like outdoor activities, **(6)** _____ don't you try this activity?

1. **A.** them	**B.** they	**C.** theirs	**D.** their
2. **A.** decrease	**B.** reduce	**C.** increase	**D.** raise
3. **A.** indoor	**B.** inside	**C.** within	**D.** among
4. **A.** keep	**B.** stay	**C.** go	**D.** give
5. **A.** effective	**B.** effect	**C.** effectively	**D.** effectiveness
6. **A.** what	**B.** when	**C.** how	**D.** why

3 Read the passage and do the following tasks.

My grandma and I share a pastime: knitting. She taught me how to knit when I was ten years old. In the evening, we both sit in front of the TV and knit. Now I can knit scarves, hats, and even sweaters. I remember last year I had to find a birthday present for my dad. Then I thought of knitting a sweater for him. I searched the Internet for a day, and finally I found the pattern that came with a YouTube video showing me how to make a sweater. It took me a week to finish it. Dad was so happy with the present and said it was his favourite sweater.

The best thing about knitting is that it makes you be more careful and patient. Sometimes you drop stitches or hold the wool too tight, so you need to continually practise. My grandma says knitting is magical because you can create anything you want with just wool and a pair of needles. I love knitting!

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

A	B
1. pastime	a. small circles of wool made around knitting needles
2. pattern	b. something that you enjoy doing when you are not working
3. stitches	c. long thin pieces of plastic or metal with a point at one end used for knitting
4. magical	d. a design that you use to make something
5. needles	e. having a special quality that makes something seem different from ordinary things

b. Tick (✓) T (True) or F (False) for each sentence.

	T	F
1. The girl started knitting when she was in grade 10.		
2. She found the pattern for her dad's sweater online.		
3. She spent more than a week knitting the sweater.		
4. Knitting makes people be more careful and patient.		
5. The girl's dad says knitting is magical.		

E Writing

1 Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given.

1. I like reading books, listening to music, and drawing in my free time.
   - A. My after-school activities are reading books, listening to music, and drawing.
   - B. I like books, music, and pictures.
   - C. My leisure activities are reading books, listening to music, and drawing.
   - D. I prefer reading books to listening to music and drawing.
2. My brother is interested in doing puzzles.
   - A. My brother likes doing puzzles.
   - B. My brother finds doing puzzles boring.
   - C. My brother does puzzles every day.
   - D. My brother prefers doing puzzles to anything else.
3. My favourite leisure activity is doing DIY.
   - A. I enjoy doing DIY.
   - B. I'm keen on doing DIY.
   - C. I'm into doing DIY.
   - D. I like doing DIY the most.

4. They are crazy about cooking.
   - **A.** They like cooking.
   - **B.** They like cooking very much.
   - **C.** They are fond of cooking.
   - **D.** Their favourite activity is cooking.
5. Phong detests playing computer games.
   - **A.** Phong doesn't like playing computer games.
   - **B.** Phong prefers playing computer games.
   - **C.** Phong isn't fond of playing computer games.
   - **D.** Phong hates playing computer games very much.

2 Write true sentences about you and a family member.

Me	My _____
I enjoy _____.	He / She loves _____.
I'm keen on _____.	He / She is fond of _____.
I hate _____.	He / She dislikes _____.

3 Think about your best friend and his / her leisure activities. Then write a short paragraph of about 80 words about his / her favourite leisure activity.

Use the following questions as cues:

1. What leisure activity does he / she like doing the most?
2. How often does he / she do it?
3. Who does he / she do the activity with?
4. When does he / she usually do it?
5. Why does he / she like it?

My best friend's name is _____

Unit 2 LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

A Pronunciation

1 Find the word having a different sound in the underlined part. Say them aloud.

1. **A.** activity	**B.** sick	**C.** think	**D.** city
2. **A.** busy	**B.** picturesque	**C.** support	**D.** campus
3. **A.** orange	**B.** village	**C.** buffalo	**D.** cabbage
4. **A.** begin	**B.** women	**C.** harvest	**D.** entertainment
5. **A.** police	**B.** cover	**C.** collect	**D.** combine

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



1. c_____



2. d_____



3. m_____



4. o_____



5. h_____



6. c_____

Now put the words in the correct column.

/ɪ/	/ə/

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Choose the noun (A, B, C, or D) that does NOT go with the given verb.

1. to ride ...
   A. a buffalo B. a bicycle C. a ship D. a horse
2. to collect ...
   A. wood B. water C. eggs D. chickens
3. to pick ...
   A. plants B. flowers C. tomatoes D. grapes
4. to herd ...
   A. fish B. horses C. buffaloes D. cows
5. to catch ...
   A. fish B. fruits C. mice D. rabbits

2 Use the verbs in 1 to complete the following sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs.

1. The children in my village enjoy _____ blackberries to eat in the nearby forest.
2. After school, we have to help our parents _____ water from the village well.
3. Can you _____ a horse?
4. My cat is very good at _____ mice.
5. They trained the dog to _____ sheep.

3 Choose the correct words to complete the following sentences.

1. The workers are _____ a truck with timber.
   A. unloading B. loading C. taking D. filling
2. He often _____ holes in his garden to plant trees.
   A. ploughs B. picks C. digs D. collects
3. My uncle hired extra workers to help at harvest _____.
   A. time B. point C. period D. season
4. From the hilltop, we can see row after row of orange trees _____ to the horizon.
   A. running B. expanding C. enlarging D. stretching
5. People in my village grow rice in vast _____ fields.
   A. corn B. wheat C. pad D. paddy

4 Underline the correct words or phrases to complete the following sentences.

1. It usually rains *(heavier / more heavily)* in my country than in yours.
2. People in the countryside work *(harder / more hard)* than those in the city.

3. Nowadays children adapt *(more quickly / quicklier)* to technical developments than their parents.
4. I think countryside dwellers live *(happier / more happily)* than city dwellers.
5. This morning, the farmers in my village got up *(more early / earlier)* than usual.

5 Complete the sentences with the suitable forms of the adverbs in the box.

fluently carefully fast hard early

1. Horses can run _____ than buffaloes.
2. You made the same mistake again. You should check your paper _____ before handing it in.
3. All these students are good, but some work _____ than others.
4. Girls normally become mature _____ than boys.
5. My sister speaks English much _____ than I do.

C Speaking

1 Choose the most suitable response A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. *A:* You look nice today.
   B: _____
   A. Do you really think so?
   B. I don't think so.
   C. I beg your pardon.
   D. I'm fine, thank you.

2. *A:* I've had a very enjoyable summer holiday with my family.
   B: _____
   A. I'm jealous of your holiday.
   B. I envy you.
   C. That's great, thanks.
   D. No, I don't envy you.

3. *A:* Ooh, what a great tie! Where did you get it?
   B: _____
   A. Oh, thank you! I got it at a shop in Le Loi Street.
   B. Don't mention it. I bought it at a shop in Ha Noi.
   C. No, it doesn't look great at all.
   D. Yes, I like it very much.

4. *A:* Why do you like living in the countryside?
B: _____

A. Because there's a great sense of community there.
B. Because I like the excitement of the city.
C. Because life in the countryside is boring.
D. Because I don't like the public transport here.

5. *A:* Let me congratulate you on your cake!
B: _____

A. That's my strong point!
B. Making cakes is not my forte.
C. Why do you say that?
D. That's very kind of you!

2 Binh and Lan are talking about lives in the city and in the countryside. Choose A - E to complete their conversation. Then practise it with a friend.

Binh: Are you OK? You look ... nervous.

Lan: (1) _____

Binh: I'm from the countryside too! And I understand. When I first came here, I also felt lost.

Lan: So, do you like living in the countryside or in the city?

Binh: (2) _____

Lan: Why?

Binh: (3) _____

Lan: Well, there is more excitement in the city and there might be more jobs too. But the countryside is closer to nature. The city isn't very beautiful, and it's noisy and dirty.

Binh: (4) _____

Lan: That's another thing that is different. People in the countryside are friendlier. They always say hello. Here, no one says hello. I think city people are rude.

Binh: (5) _____

A. The city is exciting! It has more interesting things to do than in the countryside. And there are more jobs. That's why I'm here.
B. I like living in the city more.
C. I agree that countryside people are friendlier. But I think city people aren't rude, they're just busy.
D. Well, this is my first visit to Ho Chi Minh City. I'm from a small village in the countryside. I feel a little lost.
E. I disagree. I think all the different types of buildings in the city are beautiful. And I like to watch all the different people.

3 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer about life in the countryside. You can ask each other the following questions.**

- What do you think are the good points of living in the countryside? Why?
- What do you think are the bad points of living in the countryside? Why?

D Reading

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

I live in a small village in Ninh Binh. I love the (1) _____ peace and quiet of my village. The air is unpolluted, and the (2) _____ of life is slow. The people in my village are friendly and hospitable. They are always willing (3) _____ each other. We cultivate mainly rice and beans. We raise cows and buffaloes too. We can also enjoy (4) _____ in the nearby area. It is actually a national park, so the wildlife there can live and move about (5) _____. All these things make me love my village more, and I intend to live here my whole life.

1. **A.** urban	**B.** rural	**C.** suburban
2. **A.** speed	**B.** step	**C.** pace
3. **A.** to help	**B.** helping	**C.** help
4. **A.** nature	**B.** environment	**C.** countryside
5. **A.** safe	**B.** safety	**C.** safely

2 **Read the passage about the countryside in Britain and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the questions.**

Besides its beauty, the countryside of Britain is well known for its many contrasts: its bare mountains and moorland, its lakes, rivers and woods, and its long, often wild coastline. National parks which are protected from development by the government have the most beautiful and picturesque scenery. British people often associate the countryside with farmland, open spaces like fields of wheat and barley, green fields enclosed by hedges or stone walls in which cows or sheep are raised. Most farmland is now owned by individual people or independent companies. However, the government has built a network of public footpaths across the farmland.

Many British people enjoy the peace and relaxation of life in the countryside where they can spend their free time walking, cycling, or going for a picnic or a pub lunch. In summer they can pick strawberries and other fruit in fruit farms. Nowadays, few rural people work on farms. Many of them **commute** to work in towns. Many others wish to live in the countryside so that **they** could have a better and healthier lifestyle.

1. The countryside of Britain is NOT famous for its _____.
   - **A.** farmland
   - **B.** moorland
   - **C.** bare mountains
   - **D.** lakes, rivers, and woods
2. Individual people or independent companies own _____.
   - **A.** some of the farmland in Britain
   - **B.** most farmland in Britain
   - **C.** footpaths across the farmland
   - **D.** a network of public footpaths
3. Many British people think the countryside goes with _____.
   - **A.** work in towns
   - **B.** work on farms
   - **C.** peace and relaxation
   - **D.** public farmland
4. The word "**commute**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
   - **A.** go on foot
   - **B.** travel a long distance to get to work
   - **C.** go by bicycle
   - **D.** travel or move around an area
5. What does the word "**they**" in the passage refer to?
   - **A.** Those who commute to work in towns.
   - **B.** Those who go to the countryside for a picnic.
   - **C.** Those who go to fruit farms in summer.
   - **D.** Those who dream of living in the countryside.

3 Read the passage about the countryside in America and tick (✓) T (True) or F (False) for each sentence.

Few Americans live in the areas of wild and beautiful scenery, like the Western states of Montana and Colorado. We often see small farms surrounded by hills and green areas in the New England states, such as Vermont and New Hampshire. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other Midwestern states, there are very large fields of corn or wheat with great distances between towns.

About a quarter of Americans live outside cities and towns because life there is harder. Shops, post offices, hospitals, schools, etc. may be further away and it takes rural people a very long time to get there. However, many people choose to live in the countryside because of its safe, clean, and attractive environment. But their children often move to a town or city when they grow up.

	T	F
1. A large number of people live in the areas in the West, such as Montana and Colorado.		
2. There are very large fields of corn or wheat in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other Midwestern states.		
3. The majority of Americans live outside cities or towns.		
4. Many Americans choose to live in the countryside because everything is convenient there.		
5. Many Americans living in the countryside like the safe, clean, and attractive environment there.		

E Writing

1 **Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in brackets. Do NOT change the word given.**

1. His car can run 120 km/h while my car can run only 110 km/h. (faster)
   His car can run _____.
2. The workers in your factory work more responsibly than those in my factory. (carelessly)
   The workers in my factory work _____.
3. More than 60% of the people in my town are happy with their life while only 38% in her city are as happy. (happily)
   The people in my town _____.
4. I can't cook as well as my mother. (better)
   My mother can _____.
5. Living in the countryside is not as convenient as living in the city. (than)
   Living in the city _____.

2 **Write the answers to the questions about the rural village / town you live in or have visited.**

1. What is the name of the village / town?

   _____

2. Where is it?

   _____

3. What is the scenery like?

   _____

4. What are the people there like?

   _____

5. What do they do for a living?

   _____

6. Does the village / town have any historical buildings or sites?

   _____

7. What is the most interesting part of it?

   _____

8. Would you say it is a good place to live in? Why?

   _____

3 **Write a short paragraph (60 – 80 words) describing the rural village / town you live in or have visited. You may use the ideas in 2.**

_____

_____

_____

Unit 3 TEENAGERS

A Pronunciation

1 Put the words in the correct column. Then practise saying them.

destroy	assure	lifebuoy	usually	visual	cowboy
tourism	soil	appoint	intellectual	coward	

/ʊə/	/ɔɪ/

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

1. **A.** ventu<u>re</u>	**B.** futu<u>re</u>	**C.** matu<u>re</u>	**D.** cultu<u>re</u>
2. **A.** t<u>ou</u>r	**B.** sc<u>ou</u>r	**C.** h<u>ou</u>r	**D.** s<u>ou</u>r
3. **A.** c<u>u</u>rious	**B.** pl<u>u</u>ral	**C.** d<u>u</u>ring	**D.** p<u>u</u>re
4. **A.** s<u>oi</u>l	**B.** h<u>oi</u>st	**C.** ch<u>oi</u>r	**D.** v<u>oi</u>ce
5. **A.** endu<u>re</u>	**B.** f<u>u</u>ry	**C.** c<u>u</u>re	**D.** b<u>u</u>ry

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Circle the correct options to complete the phrases.

1. upload	**A.** a website **B.** a post **C.** an account **D.** a forum
2. browse	**A.** a post **B.** a picture **C.** a clip **D.** a website
3. check	**A.** a clip **B.** a notification **C.** a picture **D.** a forum
4. log on	**A.** to a school **B.** to a club **C.** to an account **D.** to a password

2 Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. You may have to change the form of the word. Some are not used.

expectation	bully	forum	coach
concentrate	pressure	improve	

1. To meet her parents' _____, she spends five hours practising the piano every day.
2. It's not a problem for the contestants to work under _____.
3. Their PE teacher _____ them after school every day.
4. Stay away from him. He is a big _____ at our school.
5. I started playing chess two months ago, and I can _____ better now than before.

3 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete the passage.

Nam was a good student. But he started using a smartphone and spending too much time on (1) _____ like Facebook and TikTok. He also liked joining in chit-chat and game (2) _____ for teens. He spent a lot of time (3) _____ notifications. He even neglected his schoolwork, and stopped (4) _____ with his classmates, friends, and family members. One day Nam saw a video clip about a boy who was addicted to games, and had no friends, so when the boy was feeling down, he (5) _____ others. Nam realised that he also had no more friends, except his younger brother.

1. **A.** forum	**B.** social media	**C.** website	**D.** notifications
2. **A.** notifications	**B.** posts	**C.** forums	**D.** videos
3. **A.** checking	**B.** posting	**C.** uploading	**D.** browsing
4. **A.** browsing	**B.** logging on	**C.** communicating	**D.** coaching
5. **A.** bullied	**B.** connected	**C.** helped	**D.** joined

4 Underline the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Some teenagers never join in any forums for help, *(so / because)* they prefer talking to their parents about their problems.
2. In some forums teens can get advice from peers; *(therefore / however)*, my friends often use those forums to share their problems.
3. Many teenagers want to support needy people, *(but / so)* they join community service projects.
4. Our students can participate in any club they like, *(but / or)* they shouldn't try to join all the school clubs at the same time.
5. Minh told his teachers about the school bullies; *(therefore / otherwise)*, the bullies wouldn't leave him alone.

5 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

1. Teenagers need encouragement from their parents, _____ not all parents are willing to encourage their children.
   A. for **B.** and **C.** but **D.** so
2. Many girls worry about their appearance, _____ they often look at themselves in a mirror.
   A. but **B.** so **C.** or **D.** for
3. Teenagers should learn to mix with their classmates, _____ they can try to get on with their siblings.
   A. so **B.** for **C.** or **D.** yet
4. Social media help teens connect with others; _____, they also cause teens to feel lonely.
   A. however **B.** therefore **C.** otherwise **D.** although
5. They spend a lot of time surfing the net; _____, they have little time to read books.
   A. however **B.** therefore **C.** although **D.** otherwise

C Speaking

1 Choose the suitable response A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following exchanges. Sometimes you can choose two answers.

1. *Tom:* How about playing a game of chess?
   Mai: _____.
   A. No, that's a waste of time
   B. I'd love to. But I have to finish my homework first
   C. Chess is interesting to play
   D. I'm sorry. Don't ask me to do that

2. *Mai:* _____?
   Ann: Yes, certainly.
   A. Can I join you in this game
   B. Will I join you in this game
   C. Shall you join us in this game
   D. Should you join us in this game

3. *Nick:* Could you tell me how I can deal with a bully?
   Mi: _____.
   A. That's very kind of you. Thanks
   B. Who's he? I don't know him
   C. You should talk to your parents about him
   D. You shouldn't talk to your parents about him

4. *Teacher:* Would you like to discuss the causes of your stress in our forum?
   Student: _____.
   A. No, I wouldn't
   B. That's a good idea
   C. Yes, I would join the forum
   D. That's very kind of you

5. *Minh:* _____?

Tom: Certainly. Go past this building, then turn left. It's right in front of you there.

A. Would you show me the way to the library, please

B. Could you show me the way to the library, please

C. Should you show me the way to the library, please

D. May you show me the way to the library, please

2 Minh and Kate are talking about their club activities. Choose A – E to complete their conversation. Then practise it with a friend.

Minh: Kate, so what club are you a member of?

Kate: (1) _____

Minh: Great! I'd love to join it too. So, what time does it meet?

Kate: (2) _____

Minh: Where does it meet?

Kate: (3) _____

Minh: Who is the coach?

Kate: (4) _____

Minh: Is that the reason why you like to join this club?

Kate: (5) _____

A. It meets on Thursdays, from 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

B. I'm a member of the chess club.

C. Yes, that's one reason. Playing chess also teaches me to stay calm and solve problems.

D. It meets in the school hall, on the second floor.

E. Mr Tan. He was a chess champion at the national chess competition last year.

3 Work in pairs. Make a similar conversation. Use the information given below.

ENGLISH CLUB

Time: Saturdays, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Venue: School Lab 1

Coach: Ms Thu, English teacher, IELTS band 8.0

Contact number: 084711223

Benefits: Communicate in English, work on projects using English, and participate in debates

D Reading

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

Studies have proven that school club activities are important to both the physical and mental development of children. In sports clubs kids play sports regularly, and under the guidance of their (1) _____, they improve their physical health. Moreover, children mix with friends from different classes in a new (2) _____ where they can learn, share, and appreciate each other. Also, when they work with new friends in a club, they will become more confident and independent. Furthermore, when children work together in a (3) _____ to deal with a problem or to do tasks, they have to work together to think about what they should do to (4) _____ the task. They, therefore, can learn research and leadership (5) _____. Many kids also find good role (6) _____ in clubs, such as coaches or group leaders.

1. **A.** coaches	**B.** teachers	**C.** monitors	**D.** peers
2. **A.** surrounding	**B.** atmosphere	**C.** neighbourhood	**D.** environment
3. **A.** group	**B.** team	**C.** band	**D.** gang
4. **A.** complete	**B.** make	**C.** do	**D.** create
5. **A.** knowledge	**B.** skills	**C.** tasks	**D.** jobs
6. **A.** idols	**B.** figures	**C.** models	**D.** names

2 Read the following conversation and tick (✓) T (True) or F (False).

Ms Kate: Hi Vy. Why don't you join with your classmates in playing shuttlecock over there?

Vy: I'd like to. But they may not want me to join.

Ms Kate: Have you asked them yet?

Vy: I'm pretty sure that they will not let me join. They laugh at me in our maths class. I don't like maths, and I'm not good at it.

Ms Kate: Alright, Vy. So what subjects are you interested in?

Vy: English and history. I love reading about things that happened in the past. I can read in English, and I easily remember events.

Ms Kate: Wow. Not everyone does well in those subjects. You should be proud of that. So, you want to become a historian?

Vy: Definitely, Miss. But my classmates all laughed at me when I told them.

Ms Kate: Don't be nervous, Vy. You should be more confident in your abilities and don't be afraid to show others what you can do. I'll start a discussion in the school forum about respect soon ...

	T	F
1. Vy doesn't want to join her classmates.		
2. Vy has problems with maths.		
3. English and history are her favourite subjects.		

4. Her dream is to become a historian.		
5. Vy's classmates don't think highly of her.		
6. Vy is a confident student.		
7. Ms Kate advised Vy to be calm and to prove her abilities.		
8. Ms Kate will try to deal with Vy's problem in the class.		

3 Read the school bulletin and circle the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

BRIGHT STARS MIDDLE SCHOOL
DAILY BULLETIN

Monday, 10th October, 2025

Preliminary English Test

PET registration begins on Tuesday, 11th October and the test will be on 20th October. Please sign up before the 15th. Make sure you all have a good night's sleep before the test day. Your results will be available on the 25th.

Link Team is currently receiving applications for the next school year. If you want to help our new juniors, then Link Team is for you! Come to Room 201 after school to pick up an application.

Sports

Swimming: Attention 8th and 9th grade students. If you plan to join the Swimming Club, come to Room 303 to sign up. Or contact Mr Linh at *thaylinhswimming@quickmail.com*.

Jogging: Attention all students. Please check the email we sent you yesterday. It's an application to join the school's charity jogging event. If you are interested in joining, please fill in the application before Thursday. Thank you!

Clubs

Photo Club: Only two weeks left to grab your camera or smartphone, guys. Get ready for this year's photo contest. Ask your art teacher for an entry form.

Chess Club: Open next month. The club will meet on Saturday mornings, from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Contact Mr Tung for applications at 084377552.

1. Bright Stars Middle School sends a bulletin _____.
   A. every day **B.** very week **C.** each month **D.** yearly
2. Students have to sign up for PET between _____.
   A. 11th and 14th **B.** 12th and 15th
   C. 11th and 15th **D.** 20th and 25th
3. Link Team helps students who _____.
   A. are going to leave the school **B.** are going to enter the school
   C. are school students and have problems **D.** left school but have problems

4. The Swimming Club is for _____.
   - **A.** all students except 8th and 9th grade students
   - **B.** 8th grade students only
   - **C.** all 8th and 9th grade students
   - **D.** 9th grade students only
5. Students can join the charity jogging event by _____.
   - **A.** replying to the email
   - **B.** completing the application
   - **C.** calling the office
   - **D.** attending an interview
6. The photo contest will _____.
   - **A.** finish in two weeks
   - **B.** not require registration
   - **C.** be only for students with cameras
   - **D.** take place in two weeks
7. When will the Chess Club be open?
   - **A.** This Saturday.
   - **B.** In November.
   - **C.** From 9:00 a.m.
   - **D.** In October.

E Writing

1 Make sentences using the words and phrases below. You can add necessary words.

1. Teenagers / should / play / sport / keep fit.

_____

2. Teens / may feel / stressed / when / classmates / do better / than them / school.

_____

3. Some teens / participate / school clubs / make / new / friends.

_____

4. Some teens / feel / pressure / because / they / want / fit / a group.

_____

5. main causes / teen stress / include / peer pressure / schoolwork pressure / pressure from parents.

_____

2 Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given.

1. I'm interested in participating in some club activities.
   - **A.** Joining in some club activities is not my interest.
   - **B.** My interest is to joining in some club activities.
   - **C.** I'm interested in joining in some club activities.
   - **D.** Club activities are what I am interested in.
2. I play chess to relax, but I'm now confident enough to enter competitions.
   - **A.** Although I play chess to relax, but I'm now confident enough to enter competitions.
   - **B.** Although I play chess to relax, I'm now confident enough to enter competitions.

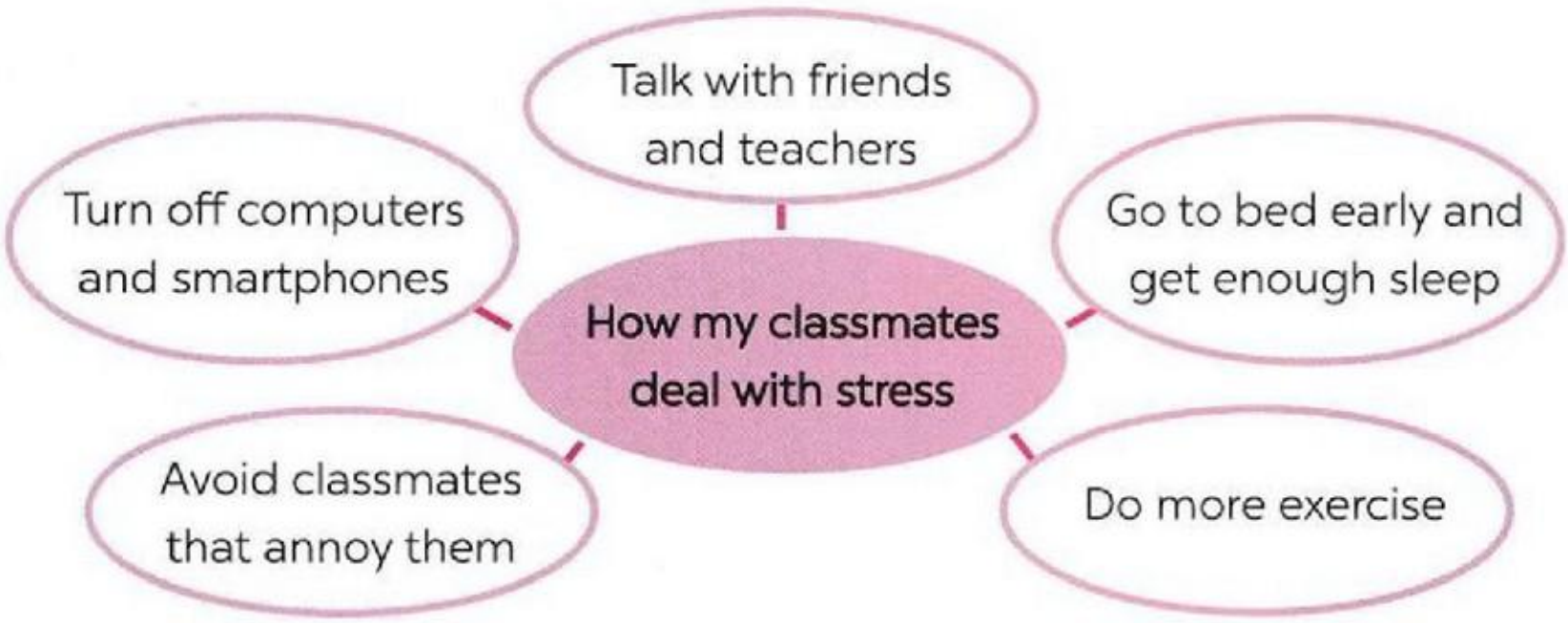
C. I'm now confident enough to enter competitions in spite of being relaxed.
D. I play chess to relax, and I'm now confident enough to enter competitions.

3. Teenagers join the Teen Line forum as they enjoy chatting with other teens.
A. Teenagers join the Teen Line forum, so they enjoy chatting with other teens.
B. Teenagers join the Teen Line forum although they enjoy chatting with other teens.
C. Teenagers join the Teen Line forum, but they enjoy chatting with other teens.
D. Teenagers join the Teen Line forum because they enjoy chatting with other teens.

4. Although teens don't know how to avoid bullies, they don't want to tell their teachers.
A. If teens knew how to avoid bullies, they would not tell their teachers.
B. Teens don't know how to avoid bullies, but they don't want to tell their teachers.
C. Teens will tell their teachers although they know how to avoid bullies.
D. Teens know how to avoid bullies; however, they will tell their teachers.

5. If you don't stop spending so much time playing video games, you will get addicted.
A. You should stop spending so much time playing video games; otherwise, you will get addicted.
B. You should stop spending so much time playing video games; however, you will get addicted.
C. Stop spending so much time playing video games, so you will get addicted.
D. Although you stop spending so much time playing video games, you will get addicted.

3 Use the mind map below to write a paragraph of about 80 – 100 words about how your classmates should deal with stress.



TEST YOURSELF 1

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

1. **A.** choose	**B.** look	**C.** spoon	**D.** food
2. **A.** truth	**B.** June	**C.** cushion	**D.** conclusion
3. **A.** again	**B.** company	**C.** woman	**D.** villager
4. **A.** mixture	**B.** leisure	**C.** lure	**D.** lecture
5. **A.** choice	**B.** join	**C.** going	**D.** noise

2 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence. (1.0 pt)

1. In his free time, my younger brother is _____ on taking photos and doing puzzles.
   A. fond **B.** keen **C.** interested **D.** crazy
2. What are you interested _____ doing at weekends?
   A. into **B.** on **C.** about **D.** in
3. How often do you _____ notifications on Facebook? – Once a day.
   A. upload **B.** browse **C.** connect **D.** check
4. Be quiet, please! I'm trying to _____ on my homework.
   A. concentrate **B.** log **C.** advise **D.** bully
5. It's _____ time, so the villagers are busy cutting and gathering their crops.
   A. festival **B.** growing **C.** harvest **D.** planting

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

1. The farmers are _____ the rice from the back of the truck. (LOAD)
2. They live in a beautiful cottage _____ by trees and flowers. (SURROUND)
3. When you feel you have to do something so that your friends accept you, you're experiencing peer _____. (PRESS)
4. The Internet _____ at our home is not strong, so I can't study online. (CONNECT)
5. I _____ cooking because I usually burn the food. (LIKE)

4 Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word / phrase that needs correction. Then correct the mistake. (2.0 pts)

1. Mi loves playing sport, so his brother hates it.
   A B C D
2. Farmers should plough their fields carefully; however, they will not have a
   A B C D
   bumper crop.

3. If you don't do your homework more careful, you won't get good marks.
A B C D

4. In his free time, my grandpa enjoys to catch fish and feeding pigs.
A B C D

5. She hates use Facebook Messenger to discuss schoolwork.
A B C D

5 Choose the correct answer. (1.0 pt)

1. My brother studies *(harder / hardly)* than my sister.
2. Ann uploads pictures to social networks more *(frequently / frequent)* than her friends.
3. Phong spends a lot of time doing puzzles; *(therefore / otherwise)*, he can solve puzzles more quickly than his other classmates can.
4. What does your sister dislike *(to do / doing)* in her free time?
5. It's late now, and I can't stay any *(long / longer)*.

6 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete the email. (1.0 pt)

Dear Elena,

Thanks for your email. Now I'll tell you about my summer holiday in my home town. I live in Ha Noi, (1) _____ my home town is Ninh Binh. My grandparents live there, in a small house near a paddy field. I went to stay with them in June. It was a wonderful holiday. Every morning, my grandma and I got up early and (2) _____ the pigs and chickens. When we finished, we cooked breakfast. After that, I (3) _____ fishing with my grandpa or helped my grandma with the gardening. In the afternoon, I went to the fields with some other children. They taught me to (4) _____ the buffaloes. Sometimes we flew kites or skipped rope together. In the evening, I drew pictures, read books, or watched TV with my grandparents. I went to bed quite early, at about 9 p.m.

I'm sending you a photo I took (5) _____ my grandparents' house. I hope you'll like it.

Love,

Mi

1.	**A.** but	**B.** so	**C.** for	**D.** or
2.	**A.** feed	**B.** is feeding	**C.** fed	**D.** will feed
3.	**A.** could	**B.** went	**C.** did	**D.** played
4.	**A.** run	**B.** get	**C.** go	**D.** herd
5.	**A.** for	**B.** of	**C.** on	**D.** next

7 Read the text and do the tasks below. (2.0 pts)

A lot of teenagers take part in clubs in their schools. So what are the benefits of school clubs?

First, when you join a school club you make new friends. You will meet other students who could potentially become your new close friends. The reason is that clubs have members with something in common. At club meetings you will

spend some time with other members. This will help you better understand one another and even become friends.

In addition, being a club member helps you learn new skills. By participating in different clubs and working with diverse people, you can develop such skills as communication, teamwork, and time management.

Another benefit of joining a club is that you can improve yourself. You not only learn more about your area of interest but you can also become more confident. You will have a chance to work with new people, organise club activities, and take part in different events. This will make you feel much better about yourself.

a. Match a word / phrase in A with its meaning in B.

A	B
1. potentially	a. the activity of working well together as a team
2. diverse	b. possibly
3. teamwork	c. the possibility something will happen, especially something you want to happen
4. time management	d. the ability to use time effectively
5. chance	e. very different from each other

b. Fill in each blank with no more than TWO words.

6. There are students with something _____ in a club.
7. Club meetings help members _____ one another.
8. Joining a club develops students' _____ like communication, teamwork, and time management.
9. Being a club member makes students more _____.
10. They will also feel _____ about themselves.

8 Write full sentences using the suggested words and phrases given. You can add some words or make changes to the given words and phrases. (1.0 pt)

1. Nam / not good / dancing / however / he / member / dancing club.

_____

2. Lan / fond / message / friends / because / it / more convenient / calling.

_____

3. Feed / pigs / and / milk / cows / be / her / daily / activity.

_____

4. Today / farmer / village / usually / use / combine harvester / harvest / crops.

_____

5. Teenagers' / stress / may / come / schoolwork / family / friend.

_____

Unit 4 ETHNIC GROUPS OF VIET NAM

A Pronunciation

1 Circle the word with the underlined part pronounced differently in each group. Then practise saying the words aloud.

1. **A.** receive	**B.** staircase	**C.** communal	**D.** culture
2. **A.** school	**B.** chemistry	**C.** chaotic	**D.** children
3. **A.** keep	**B.** know	**C.** kitchen	**D.** keen
4. **A.** guest	**B.** tiger	**C.** age	**D.** gathering
5. **A.** girl	**B.** village	**C.** game	**D.** garden

2 Say the sentences aloud, paying attention to the underlined words containing the sounds /k/ and /g/.

1. My mother is collecting vegetables in the garden.
2. My father came downstairs to greet our guests.
3. They've opened a good school for our children here.
4. The gong is a popular musical instrument of the Ede.
5. The red colour symbolises good luck to the Hoa.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Write the words and phrases from the box under the correct pictures.

waterwheel	loom	costume
pagoda	silver jewellery	lion dance



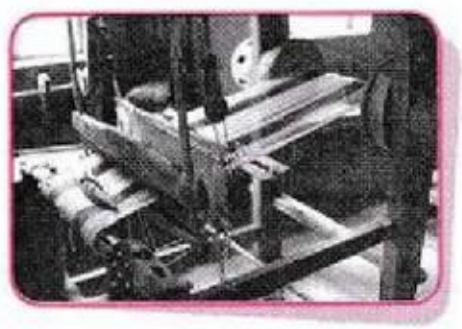
1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

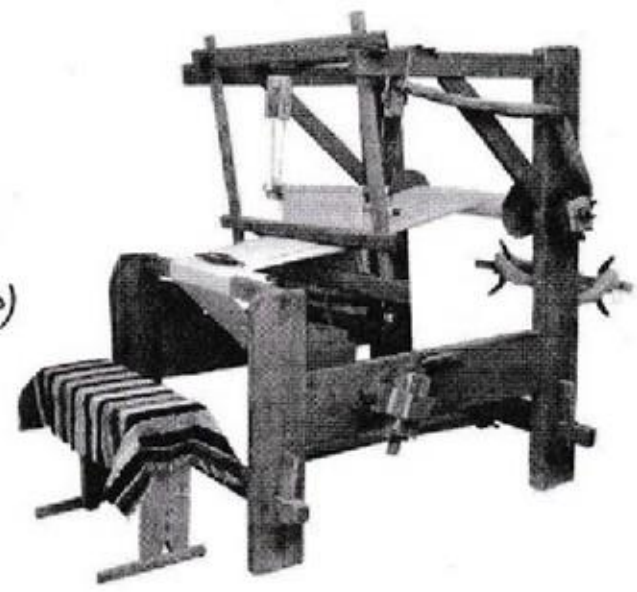
2 Write the correct word or phrase from the box next to each sentence.

folk songs	clothing	guests
open fire	staircase	crops

1. You weave it to make a costume. _____
2. You climb it to enter a stilt house. _____
3. You harvest them after growing and caring for them. _____
4. You sing them at a traditional festival. _____
5. You welcome them at your house. _____
6. You sit around it to keep warm. _____

3 Underline the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. I love the *(peaceful / noisy)* life of the ethnic minorities living in the mountains.
2. The *(loom / waterwheel)* helps carry water from streams to the villages.
3. Minority girls often wear silver *(jewellery / things)*.
4. Most minority households have a *(loom / machine)* for weaving clothing.
5. The Khmer do farm work and produce *(handicrafts / handy products)*.



4 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

1. Khmer men teach their children how to _____ fish at an early age.

   A. do **B.** catch **C.** raise **D.** eat

2. The elders often pass on their _____ to the young through stories and activities.

   A. traditions **B.** rules **C.** legends **D.** music

3. The mountain people in the Central Highlands use natural _____ to build a *Rong* house.

   A. trees **B.** posts **C.** leaves **D.** materials

4. Minority women often go to the mountains to _____ plants for food and medicine.

   A. collect **B.** see **C.** look **D.** raise

5. Many minority groups _____ cows and buffaloes for a living.

   A. feed **B.** herd **C.** raise **D.** milk

5 Write questions for the underlined phrases about the Katu ethnic group in Viet Nam.

1. _____?
   There are about 74,000 Katu people.
2. _____?
   They live mainly in Thua Thien – Hue and Quang Nam Provinces.
3. _____?
   The Katu are very friendly and simple.
4. _____?
   Their traditional dances are the *tung tung* for males and the *ya yá* for females.
5. _____?
   They hold the rice spirit feast just before planting and harvesting rice.

6 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

1. The Tay serve this kind of cake with _____.
   A. a lot of honey **B.** some honeys **C.** a honey **D.** honeys
2. The air _____ thinner when you go higher up the mountains.
   A. become **B.** becomes **C.** became **D.** becoming
3. In our area, _____ not much land for growing crops.
   A. there are **B.** it has **C.** it is **D.** there is
4. _____ provide free Khmer language classes.
   A. Those temples **B.** The temple **C.** A temple **D.** A few temple
5. Do you have _____ about ethnic minority groups in Viet Nam?
   A. a few books **B.** a lot of books **C.** any books **D.** any book

C Speaking

1 Choose the most suitable response A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. *A:* Mountain girls help their mothers with housework when they are five or six.
   B: _____
   A. Do they?
   B. Are they?
   C. I agree.
   D. Should they?

2. *A:* The Tay in Viet Nam and the Thai in Thailand speak similar languages.
   B: _____
   A. Are they?
   B. I like the Tay.
   C. The same language.
   D. Wow! I didn't know that.
3. *A:* Visiting one another is a type of entertainment among mountain peoples.
   B: _____
   A. It's the same in my village.
   B. We don't visit them.
   C. It's my favourite entertainment.
   D. I have no idea.
4. *A:* Lahu boys generally get married at 16.
   B: _____
   A. I don't know what it means.
   B. I think it's too early to get married at that age.
   C. I think they have to help their family.
   D. They don't agree with me.
5. *A:* Mountain peoples treat one another as extended family members.
   B: _____
   A. It's a good idea.
   B. I like to go to the mountains.
   C. I love it.
   D. I don't know.

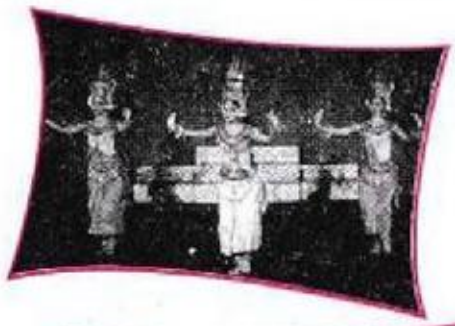
2 GAME HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer the questions about ethnic groups in Viet Nam.

Example: *A:* Where do the Khmer live?
B: They live in Soc Trang, Tra Vinh, Kien Giang./
I think they live in Soc Trang./
I don't know.

1. Where can you see waterwheels: in Dien Bien or in Kien Giang?
2. What province is home to most Thai people in Viet Nam?
3. How do mountain children go to school?
4. Do all the ethnic minority groups speak the same language?
5. Is music a major form of entertainment among minority peoples?
6. Can you name some provinces in the Central Highlands?

7. What minority group has the *Apsara* dance?



8. What is the name of this game? Who plays it?



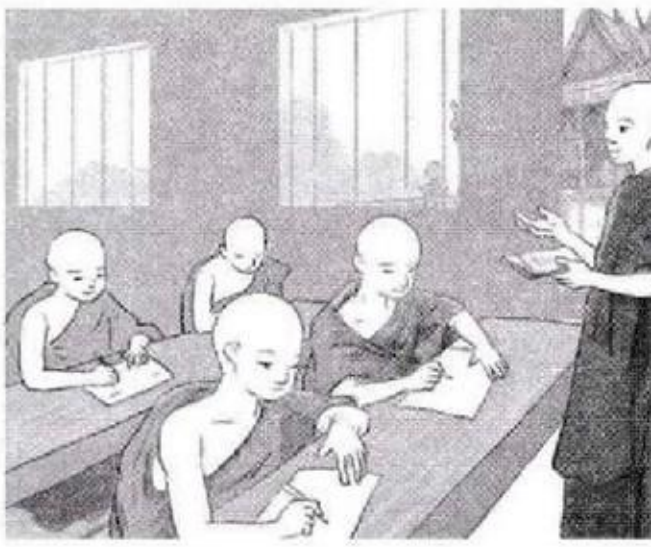
3 **Work with a partner. Read notes about the Thai people. Take turns to ask and answer about the information.**

Population: over 1 million (third largest ethnic group in Viet Nam)
Living place: mainly in Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Son La, and Nghe An
Houses: stilt houses
Women costumes: short vest, long black skirt, and scarf
Economy: growing rice and other crops, raising silkworms, weaving
Characteristics: hard-working, helpful, cool, hospitable
Traditional culture: *xoe, sap* (folk dances), *con* throwing (game), legends (stories), bamboo flutes (musical instruments), and songs

D Reading

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

There are about 1.3 million Khmer people living in the southern provinces of Soc Trang, Tra Vinh, and Can Tho. They earn a living by farming, **(1)** _____, and producing handicraft products. The Khmer live harmoniously with other ethnic **(2)** _____ in the Mekong Delta, while keeping their unique culture and lifestyle.



The Khmer are Buddhists. There is a **(3)** _____ in every village. The temples are not only places for the Khmer to practise **(4)** _____ religion. They are the village schools too. At the age of 12, Khmer boys come to live and **(5)** _____ in a temple for several years before they become adults. There, they learn about Buddhism, and to read and write the Khmer **(6)** _____. They also learn how to behave towards their grandparents, parents, teachers, old people, and others in their **(7)** _____. They learn basic knowledge of their traditional culture – folk tales, songs, and **(8)** _____.

1. **A.** go fishing	**B.** fishing	**C.** fish	**D.** fishes
2. **A.** groups	**B.** persons	**C.** religions	**D.** nature
3. **A.** school	**B.** cathedral	**C.** *Rong*	**D.** temple
4. **A.** the	**B.** their	**C.** its	**D.** a
5. **A.** play	**B.** help	**C.** study	**D.** visit
6. **A.** language	**B.** letters	**C.** reports	**D.** stories
7. **A.** area	**B.** family	**C.** community	**D.** home
8. **A.** singing	**B.** eating	**C.** work	**D.** dances

2 Read the passage and fill in each blank with one word from the passage.



Living in the mountains can be very hard. First, there is not enough land to grow crops or raise livestock. Building houses is also difficult because the land is not flat. The air in the mountains is another problem. The higher we get, the thinner the air becomes. This means there is less oxygen, which makes breathing harder.

Despite these challenges, people around the world have lived and worked in mountainous areas for centuries. There are many health benefits of living in the mountains. Being on the mountaintops allows you to live far from pollution. The air you breathe is fresher. There are places where you cannot drive a car or a motorbike, so you have to walk. Travelling up and down hills and mountains on foot helps keep you active. Finally, mountain people are quite simple and friendly. They live a peaceful life.

Life in the mountains can be **(1)** _____.

Three difficulties:

- not much **(2)** _____ for crops
- land not flat for house building
- less oxygen making **(3)** _____ hard

Three benefits:

- less **(4)** _____
- fresher **(5)** _____
- **(6)** _____ life

3 Read the passage and do the tasks.

Bac Ha Sunday Fair



Bac Ha Sunday Fair in Lao Cai is the largest and most colourful highland market in Viet Nam.

Every Sunday, the market is crowded with minority people from villages far and near. The Flower Hmong, Tay, Nung, Dao, and other ethnic groups come wearing their colourful traditional costumes. They come on foot or on horseback, bringing with them anything they can exchange. These goods may be vegetables and fruits they grow

in their gardens or medicinal plants they gather from the forests and mountains. They also sell other items like the clothing they weave or silver jewellery they make. The market has a large place to sell poultry and animals like chickens, ducks, dogs, buffaloes, and horses.

Bac Ha Sunday Fair is also a place for people to meet and chat. After they finish their market activities, they gather around a big hot pan of *thang co*, a famous traditional Hmong food from horse meat. Young people come there with the hope of finding a lover.

a. Fill in each blank with a word from the passage.

1. Bac Ha Sunday Fair is the largest _____ market.
2. Some people go to the market on _____.
3. An example of a minority group at the market is the _____.
4. They sell medicinal _____ they gather from the mountains.
5. *Thang co* is a famous Hmong _____.
6. Young people go to the market to look for a _____.

b. Write short answers to the following questions.

1. How often does the market open?

_____

2. What clothes do minority people wear to Bac Ha Sunday Fair?

_____

3. Can you buy a dog from Bac Ha Sunday Fair?

_____

4. When do the market goers sit down for *thang co*?

_____

E Writing

1 Choose the sentence that is best written from the words and phrases given.

1. Stilt house / appear / different size / and style.
   - **A.** A stilt house appears in a different size and style.
   - **B.** A stilt house appear in different sizes and styles.
   - **C.** Stilt houses appear in a different size and style.
   - **D.** Stilt houses appear in different sizes and styles.

2. Terraced field / attract / lot / visitor.
   - **A.** Terraced fields attract a lot of visitors.
   - **B.** A terraced field attracts a lot visitor.
   - **C.** Terraced fields attract lot visitors.
   - **D.** Terraced field attracted a lot of visitors.
3. The Jrai / decorate / house / dead / with / wooden statues.
   - **A.** The Jrai decorate the houses for dead with wooden statues.
   - **B.** The Jrai decorating the houses for the dead with wooden statues.
   - **C.** The Jrai decorate houses for the dead with wooden statues.
   - **D.** Jrai decorate houses for the dead with wooden statues.
4. What / the Hoa / wear / special occasion?
   - **A.** What do the Hoa wear on special occasions?
   - **B.** What do the Hoa wear on special occasion?
   - **C.** What do the Hoa wear special occasions?
   - **D.** What the Hoa wear on special occasions?
5. How much / time / minority children / spend / do housework?
   - **A.** How much time do minority children spend do housework?
   - **B.** How much time do minority children spend doing housework?
   - **C.** How much time do minority children spend doing houseworks?
   - **D.** How much time minority children spend doing housework?

2 Based on the information below, write a paragraph of about 70 words to introduce the Hoa.

Population: 1 million

Living place: all over the country

Economy: planting wet rice, making handicrafts, trading

Food and drinks: fried and spicy food, healthy drinks like ginseng and daisy tea

Traditional cultural activities: theatrical performances, lion dances, comedies with flute and stringed instruments.



Unit 5 OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

A Pronunciation

1 Circle the word in each line with the underlined part pronounced differently. Then practise saying it aloud.

1. **A.** sing<u>er</u>	**B.** Eng<u>land</u>	**C.** ang<u>le</u>	**D.** long<u>evity</u>
2. **A.** lang<u>uage</u>	**B.** open<u>ing</u>	**C.** con<u>vert</u>	**D.** an<u>imal</u>
3. **A.** morn<u>ing</u>	**B.** think<u>ing</u>	**C.** un<u>ion</u>	**D.** orn<u>ament</u>
4. **A.** dr<u>ink</u>	**B.** th<u>ank</u>	**C.** f<u>unny</u>	**D.** <u>uncle</u>
5. **A.** offer<u>ing</u>	**B.** tradition	**C.** y<u>oung</u>	**D.** wr<u>inkle</u>

2 Say the sentences aloud, paying attention to the underlined words containing the sounds /n/ and /ŋ/.

1. She <u>wants</u> to become a folk <u>singer</u>.
2. Tet is a time for family <u>reunions</u> and <u>gatherings</u> with friends.
3. They had a <u>lion</u> <u>dance</u> group perform at their daughter's <u>wedding</u>.
4. The <u>Vietnamese</u> carefully prepare <u>offerings</u> for the <u>Kitchen</u> Gods.
5. <u>Everyone</u> <u>needs</u> to wait for the host to start <u>eating</u>.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Look at the pictures and complete the phrases. The first letters are given to you.



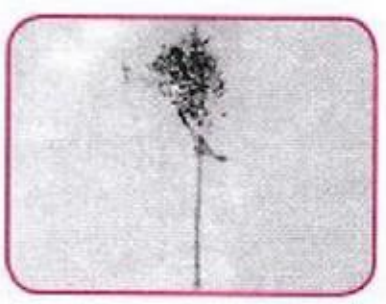
1. an o____ t____



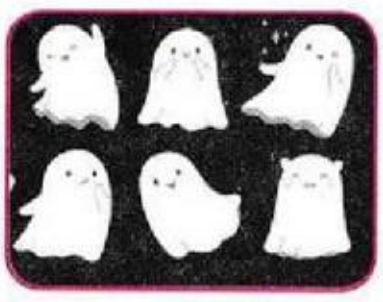
2. a b____ f____



3. a c____ h____



4. a b____ p____



5. b____ s____



6. f____ o____



7. m____ a____



8. f____ g____

2 Choose the correct answer A, B, or C to complete each sentence.

1. In many cultures, a _____ represents youth, beauty, and pleasure.
   A. blooming flower **B.** communal house **C.** bamboo pole
2. _____ such as kumquat trees, peach blossoms, and apricot flowers are popular at Tet.
   A. Blooming flower **B.** Vegetables **C.** Ornamental trees
3. Traditionally, the _____ in a village is a place for villagers to meet or worship.
   A. festival **B.** market **C.** communal house
4. Every year, the Bulgarians hold the Surva Festival to chase away _____.
   A. bad spirits **B.** festival goers **C.** martial artists
5. In many Vietnamese villages, people put up a _____ in the yard of the communal house to welcome Tet.
   A. fight **B.** barrier **C.** bamboo pole
6. During Tet, the Kinh often prepare traditional _____ such as *banh chung* and boiled chicken to worship their ancestors.
   A. decorative items **B.** food offerings **C.** spirits
7. Last year, thousands of festival _____ participated in the Lim Festival in Tien Du District.
   A. comers **B.** goers **C.** movers
8. Learning _____ can help build physical strength and improve confidence.
   A. martial arts **B.** physics **C.** chemistry

3 Complete the text with the words from the box.

break	custom	traditionally
maintain	practise	traditions

I think each family has their own customs and **(1)** _____. For example, my uncle's children always spend two weeks in the countryside in summertime. Holding a party on everyone's birthday is another custom they **(2)** _____. As for my family, it is becoming a **(3)** _____ for us to bake a special cake on the last Sunday of each month. We also have a home cinema night every Saturday when we enjoy a film together. For my extended family, **(4)** _____, we gather on the first day of the Lunar New Year.
In my opinion, it is good for families to **(5)** _____ their traditions. However, from time to time, they can **(6)** _____ with tradition and try something new to add variety to their lives.

4 Complete each sentence with *a*, *an*, *the*, or Ø (zero article).

1. I lost my wallet on _____ last day of my stay in Paris.
2. What are some things I should know about _____ Vietnamese table manners?
3. We often stay at home on New Year's Eve but this year was _____ exception.
4. My village holds an annual festival that welcomes _____ thousands of festival goers.
5. We went to _____ Chinese restaurant last night.

5 **Some of the lines in the text below have an article which is incorrectly used. If the line has a wrong article, circle it and write the correct one on the right of the line. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓).**

Line	The text	Correction
1.	Hung King Temple Festival is one of (a) national public	*the*
2.	holidays of Viet Nam. The festival aims to remember and	✓
3.	worship the Hung Kings, the first kings of a nation. It is often	
4.	held between a first and the 10th day of the third lunar month.	
5.	The main ceremony happens at a Hung King Temple in	
6.	Viet Tri City, Phu Tho Province. Each year, about four million	
7.	festival goers arrive at the Phu Tho to join the festivities.	
8.	There are over 1,400 Hung King Temples across Viet Nam, so	
9.	whether you visit a main temple in Phu Tho or not, you can	
10.	be an part of the festivities at any place in the country.	

C Speaking

1 **Choose the most suitable response A or B to complete each of the following exchanges.**

1. *A:* What gift should I bring to Jane's house-warming party?
   B: _____
   A. How about buying her an ornamental tree?
   B. Sorry, but I'm busy on Friday.
2. *A:* Minh keeps making fun of me in class. What should I do?
   B: _____
   A. Oh dear. He's so impolite.
   B. Perhaps you could try talking to him seriously.
3. *A:* Mai is always sending messages to me late at night. This wakes me up.
   B: _____
   A. Don't reply to her late messages, and she'll soon stop sending them.
   B. Poor you! You must be very sleepy then.
4. *A:* I'm going to Summer Carnival in Ha Long next week!
   B: _____
   A. That sounds exciting!
   B. It's a good idea to bring a warm coat.
5. *A:* Jack wants to go somewhere for Mid-Autumn Festival.
   B: _____
   A. Tell him to wait for a few minutes.
   B. He should definitely go to Hoi An.

2 **Elena and Minh are talking about Minh's family. Choose A - E to complete their conversation. Then practise it with a friend.**

Elena: Minh, does your family often spend time doing activities together?

Minh: (1) _____

Elena: Do you mean you watch them at the stadium?

Minh: That's right. (2) _____

Elena: Your family must love football very much.

Minh: (3) _____

Elena: Oh, and do any of your other relatives play football?

Minh: (4) _____

Elena: How about your dad?

Minh: (5) _____

Elena: You certainly have an interesting family, Minh.

A. Yes. We cheer our favourite football team whenever they play.

B. We do. My grandfather was a football player, so by tradition, we are all football fans.

C. He broke with tradition. He's now a businessman.

D. Sometimes we even go to the opponent's stadium with our team's fan club.

E. Well, my three uncles are football players too.

3 **Make a similar conversation. Use the information given below or your own ideas.**

Family's activity: cooking *pho* at weekends

Where: at grandparent's house

Why: grandma had a *pho* restaurant

Who follows the traditions: two aunts own a Vietnamese restaurant

Who broke with tradition: mum, now a banker

D Reading

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

The Kate Festival

The Kate Festival is (1) _____ most important festival of the Cham in Viet Nam. It is held for three days at the beginning of October. The main ceremony takes (2) _____ in Po Rume, Po Nugar, and Po Klong Garai* towers in Ninh Thuan Province. The festival helps people remember Cham heroes and (3) _____ their ancestors. It is also a time for people to relax, visit each other, and wish others (4) _____ luck. For festival goers, it is a great opportunity to (5) _____ the beauty in the Cham culture. The ceremony starts with people calling their ancestors and gods. Then, they (6) _____ for health and prosperity. The festival follows with (7) _____ traditional music and dance performances. The festival is full (8) _____ sounds and colours, and is a wonderful time for both the locals and visitors.

* Also written as Po Rome, Po Inu Nagar, and Po Klong Grai

1. A. Ø	**B.** a	**C.** the
2. A. place	**B.** time	**C.** effort
3. A. worship	**B.** offer	**C.** miss
4. A. nice	**B.** good	**C.** happy
5. A. look	**B.** experience	**C.** show
6. A. search	**B.** work	**C.** pray
7. A. the	**B.** Ø	**C.** a
8. A. of	**B.** with	**C.** for

2 Read the passage and choose the correct option A, B, or C for each question.

A Longevity Celebration

On the fifth day of Tet, Binh An Village holds a longevity celebration for elderly people over 70. This tradition has continued for centuries in the village.

In the morning, everyone dresses nicely and walks to the village temple. According to tradition, the elderly wear traditional *ao dai*. They sit at the most honourable place. The village leaders congratulate them. They offer each elder a "longevity flag" and a bunch of flowers. Then, each family takes photographs with their elders. At noon, families hold a home party for their elders. It is customary for the family members to cook for their elders. The traditional dishes served are five-colour sticky rice, steamed chicken, spring rolls, and deep-fried fish.

The longevity celebration is important to all villagers. It is an opportunity for them to show their respect to the elders. It is also a great time for family gatherings.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
   - **A.** A celebration for the elderly.
   - **B.** A spring festival.
   - **C.** A cooking contest.
2. How do people go to the village temple?
   - **A.** By car.
   - **B.** By motorbike.
   - **C.** On foot.
3. According to the passage, what do the elders NOT do during the official ceremony?
   - **A.** Sit at an honourable place.
   - **B.** Take photographs of the event.
   - **C.** Receive congratulations from other people.
4. Who cooks at the home party?
   - **A.** The elderly.
   - **B.** The nearby restaurant.
   - **C.** The family members.
5. The celebration is important to Binh An villagers because _____.
   - **A.** it shows that they respect the elders
   - **B.** it is an opportunity to admire their culture
   - **C.** it is a great opportunity for them to gather

3 Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.

Popular Traditions in Britain

When one thinks of the British, one often imagines people drinking tea and eating fish and chips. But there are many other traditions that British people have maintained for centuries.

Pancake Day

Pancake Day is also called Shrove Tuesday, and it is a day people make pancakes. They hold a pancake race. Runners wear a traditional apron and scarf and carry a pan with a pancake in it. They have to flip the pancake as they run. The first person to reach the finish line with their pancake is the winner.

Christmas

Christmas is on 25th December but people prepare for it long before the event. Christmas trees are everywhere. People decorate the trees and place gifts under them. They cook traditional foods, wear their best clothes, and have family reunions.

New Year Countdown

On New Year's Eve, crowds gather at Trafalgar Square or Piccadilly Circus to wait for the start of the new year. At midnight, there is a huge fireworks celebration over the London Eye, followed by Big Ben ringing in the New Year and people singing Auld Lang Syne.

a. Tick (✓) T (True) or F (False).

	T	F
1. The British are famous for the tradition of coffee drinking.		
2. Pancake Day always falls on a Wednesday.		
3. Christmas is a time for family gatherings.		
4. Many British people go outdoors to count down for the new year.		
5. At the turning of the new year, there is a fireworks display on Big Ben.		

b. Match the information with the traditions. Some traditions can be used twice.

Information	Traditions
1. All participants sing a song at a specific time.	
2. Lots of preparation happens before the event.	**A.** Pancake race
3. Participants have to wear a specific costume.	**B.** Christmas
4. Piccadilly Circus is crowded at this time.	**C.** New Year Countdown
5. Participants race with a traditional food.	

E Writing

1 **Rewrite each sentence so that it has the same meaning as the original one. Use the given words. Do NOT change the capitalised word.**

1. We travelled to Hue on the train. (BY)
   → We travelled to _____.
2. We walked to the village temple. (FOOT)
   → We went _____.
3. Canada's capital is Ottawa. (CANADA)
   → Ottawa _____.
4. Vietnamese people value hard work and honesty. (THE)
   → _____ value hard work and honesty.
5. My dad is not a coffee drinker. (DRINK)
   → My dad _____ coffee.

2 **Your penfriend asked you about the Thac Con Festival in Soc Trang Province. Write an email to your penfriend to tell him / her about the festival. Use the following information.**

Thac Con Festival	
Also called:	Coconut Offering Festival
Where:	An Trach Village, Soc Trang Province
When:	Middle of the third lunar month
Purposes:	To wish for good luck and fortune To remember ancestors
Activities:	Worshipping Buddha Singing and dancing
Dos:	Bring a pair of coconuts when visiting a family Buy flower vases made from coconut shells
Don'ts:	Litter the temple grounds Take flowers without asking

3 **Write a short paragraph of about 80 words to provide information about the Boxing Day in the UK. Use the following information to help you.**

Boxing Day in the UK	
When:	26th December
Type:	A public holiday
Traditional meaning:	The day to give Christmas boxes to the poor
Activities:	Giving small gifts to others Watching sports Eating Christmas leftovers Shopping at stores

Unit 6 LIFESTYLES

A Pronunciation

1 Single-underline the words having the sound /br/ and double-underline the words having the sound /pr/ in the following sentences. Then read them aloud.

1. He promised to mend the broken chair soon.
2. She printed these beautiful cards with images from Brazil.
3. Please do your best to prevent the children from breaking anything.
4. The brakes on my bike are not working properly.
5. Brian is practising the piano.

2 Choose the word A, B, C, or D that has a different stress pattern in each line.

1. **A.** lifestyle	**B.** native	**C.** diet	**D.** unique
2. **A.** promise	**B.** pronounce	**C.** maintain	**D.** behave
3. **A.** festival	**B.** suitable	**C.** behaviour	**D.** practical
4. **A.** original	**B.** relationship	**C.** interaction	**D.** conditional
5. **A.** leisurely	**B.** respectful	**C.** cultural	**D.** certainly

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that does NOT belong in each line.

1. **A.** unless	**B.** if	**C.** though	**D.** harmless
2. **A.** concentrate	**B.** serve	**C.** interaction	**D.** maintain
3. **A.** lifestyle	**B.** lively	**C.** difference	**D.** behaviour
4. **A.** greeting	**B.** online	**C.** healthy	**D.** cultural
5. **A.** hurry	**B.** nomadic	**C.** sociable	**D.** tribal

2 Complete each of the sentences with a word or phrase from the box.

healthy lifestyle	cultural differences	behaviour
interactive	lifestyle habits	practise

1. Knowing some local _____ will make it easier to travel in some countries.
2. When abroad, watch and see what other people are doing, and try to match their _____ if you can.
3. Americans won't understand you unless you _____ your pronunciation more.
4. Maintaining a _____ and learning good habits have a lot of benefits.
5. Doctors say that good _____ can help you reduce your risk of a heart attack and other illnesses.
6. Online lessons connect students and teachers through a live video platform, where they have _____ lessons.

3 Complete each of the following sentences, using a word or phrase.

1. Modern technology enables more and more people to _____ from home.
2. When he saw me from a distance, he waved his hand to _____ me.
3. We are _____, so you won't have time to make some tea before we go.
4. If we don't save electricity, there _____ be power cuts.
5. She won't go to school _____ she feels better tomorrow.
6. La Tomatina is a festival in Spain that is all about _____.

4 Use the correct forms of the verbs in brackets to complete the passage.

The students in grade 5 will have their school picnic tomorrow. They need to be at the school playground by 8:00 a.m. to go to Heritage Village. The bus (**1.** arrive) _____ at 8:30 a.m. They are expected (**2.** reach) _____ Heritage Village at around 10:00 a.m. On arrival, students (**3.** go) _____ around to see the various exhibits. Then they (**4.** play) _____ in the park unless it (**5.** rain) _____ heavily. Around 12:00 p.m., all students (**6.** assemble) _____ for lunch. After having a short rest, they (**7.** sit) _____ in a circle, singing songs and playing games. At around 4:00 p.m., students (**8.** get on) _____ the bus and go home. We all hope they (**9.** have) _____ a fun day.

5 Match each beginning 1 - 5 with a suitable ending A - E. Then choose IF or UNLESS to write the sentences.

1. He won't go to the fancy-dress party	A. my sister lends me her bicycle.
2. Will you take part in the race	B. we spend all evening working on it.
3. I won't be able to visit you tomorrow	C. his mother allows him to go.
4. The project won't be finished by next week	D. they don't like it.
5. The students won't perform the play	E. your bike is repaired?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

1. Technology has improved our lifestyles and has provided us with opportunities to enjoy more _____ time.
   A. freedom **B.** leisure **C.** vacation **D.** hobby
2. There are different types of street food among regions and _____ around the world.
   A. cultures **B.** traditions **C.** customs **D.** habits
3. The increase in obesity is a result of poor diet and a(n) _____ lifestyle.
   A. health **B.** healthy **C.** unhealthy **D.** active
4. How did people in the past _____ their food when there were no refrigerators?
   A. have **B.** make **C.** keep **D.** cook
5. _____ a healthier lifestyle means lowering your risk of developing many illnesses.
   A. Living **B.** Making **C.** Getting **D.** Letting
6. It is considered _____ to turn up for dinner on time in Tanzania: you should be 15 minutes late.
   A. polite **B.** modern **C.** suitable **D.** rude
7. If you stay awake all night, you _____ very tired tomorrow.
   A. are **B.** were **C.** will be **D.** would be
8. With _____ technology, we will be able to have smaller and smaller computers.
   A. traditional **B.** native **C.** social **D.** modern
9. _____ something unexpected happens, we will have our exams in late May.
   A. Therefore **B.** Although **C.** Because **D.** Unless
10. – "Can we try the street food in Ho Chi Minh City?"
    – "_____"
    A. Thank you. **B.** Certainly. **C.** Why so? **D.** Can we?

C Speaking

1 Choose the most suitable response A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following exchanges. Then practise with a friend.

1. *A:* The service in the new school library is very good.
   B: _____
   A. Certainly. **B.** How good! **C.** What for? **D.** Completely.
2. *A:* Cultural differences include what we eat and how we eat.
   B: _____
   A. Sure. **B.** Confidently. **C.** Terrible. **D.** Amazingly.
3. *A:* Our teacher walks six kilometres to school every day as a way of exercising.
   B: _____
   A. Unacceptable! **B.** Unbelievable! **C.** Nothing! **D.** Of course.
4. *A:* Can I go into an Ede long house?
   B: _____
   A. Really. **B.** Me, too. **C.** I can't. **D.** Certainly.
5. *A:* Are traffic jams a problem in your town?
   B: _____
   A. No problem. **B.** How awful! **C.** Not at all. **D.** Is it?

2 Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer, using the following information.

Example:

- we / English test / next week?
- Yes

A: Will we have an English test next week?
B: Yes, we will.

1. - How / life / that mountainous village?
   - Very peaceful.
2. - prefer / life / big city?
   - No. I / like / country life / better.
3. - What / you / do / if / no Internet connection / tomorrow?
   - read books / play outdoors.
4. - What / you / do / have / healthy lifestyle?
   - I / exercise / sports / diet / sleep.

3 Work in groups. Talk about the following topic:

Modern lifestyle in our country is different from that in the past.

You can refer to the following:

- food and cooking
- clothing
- festivals
- ways of learning
- ...



D Reading

1 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to fill in each numbered blank to complete the passage.

Cultural differences occur wherever you go abroad. When visiting another country, you should be aware of those differences and respect them. Here are some (1) _____ on how to fit in.

Every traveller to a foreign country feels (2) _____ at some point. How you act may make locals laugh. Your best defense is a sense of humor. If you can laugh off eating with the wrong hand in India, locals will be more accepting of you.

Wearing proper clothes is important too (3) _____ locals will judge you by what you wear. In some Middle Eastern countries, exposing your flesh is forbidden, especially if you are a woman. So (4) _____ your torn jeans at home.

Also be (5) _____ about expressing emotions. Getting angry in Southeast Asia just makes you look silly. In some countries it is unwise to kiss in public.

1. **A.** plans	**B.** tips	**C.** arguments	**D.** choices
2. **A.** unsafe	**B.** excited	**C.** satisfied	**D.** awkward
3. **A.** but	**B.** because	**C.** so	**D.** or
4. **A.** leave	**B.** make	**C.** bring	**D.** take
5. **A.** natural	**B.** advisable	**C.** cautious	**D.** unnecessary

2 Read the two passages and answer the questions on page 49.

Different Lifestyles Around The World

My family moved to Sweden because of my dad's job. I went to school there for a year. Well, I didn't like it. The class was so noisy. Students would ask questions all the time. They spoke while the teacher was speaking and shouted at each other. They even sat under their desks. They sometimes called teachers by their first name. I thought it was rude! It's quite different from studying in my country.

Lan Tran, Viet Nam

I went to a foreign country and stayed with my friend's family. When I arrived, they showed me a dog and asked: "Do you like this dog?" I said: "Yeah, yeah." When it was time for dinner, I went to the kitchen and saw a plate of steaming meat. I asked: "What is this?" and they all said: "Dog meat". Oh God! They cooked the dog! I said I liked the dog, and they cooked it. I started crying, and broke down at the table.

Paul Bennett, England

1. How long did Lan Tran study in Sweden?

_____

2. Did she like to study in Sweden?

_____

3. How did Lan Tran feel when Swedish students called teachers by their first name?

_____

4. Whom did Paul Bennett stay with?

_____

5. What did Paul Bennett do when he saw that they cooked the dog?

_____

3 Fill in each blank with a word to complete the passage.

We all want to have a healthy life and do a lot of things to stay healthy. Healthy living has a different meaning (1) _____ different people, but some of these habits are pretty simple and should be followed by everyone in order to have a happy and healthy life.

Many people try to keep fit by getting some (2) _____ a few times a week, perhaps by going for a swim, by jogging in a park, or by playing active games like football or tennis. Dancing classes are also popular. Moreover, (3) _____ a balanced diet and having enough sleep are essential too. Getting fresh air is also very important for your health, and taking few moments to get out of your chair to (4) _____ a breath of fresh air can improve your mood.

To sum up, a relaxed lifestyle, a balanced diet and plenty of (5) _____ air and exercise – these things are all important.

E Writing

1 Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction in each sentence.

1. At weekends we often go swimming and spending time at the park if it is fine.
   A B C D
2. I don't know what she manages to maintain her expensive lifestyle.
   A B C D
3. Unless you study from home, you need to pay attention to your electrical
   A B C
   equipment and Internet access.
   D
4. Knowing how to relax is vital for ensure your healthy lifestyle and restoring joy
   A B C
   in your life.
   D
5. It is unlawful for people to drive in the right side of the road in India.
   A B C D

2 Write meaningful sentences with the first conditional, using the words and phrases given.

1. If / you / cook / dinner / I / do / dishes.

2. We / stay / a hotel / underground / if we travel / Coober Pedy, Australia.

3. He / not get / a good job / unless / improve / his IT skills.

4. If you / visit / our town / we / take / to / famous / local restaurant.

5. Unless / you / exercise / regularly / not / be able / lose / weight.

3 Write a paragraph (60 – 80 words) about the advantages OR disadvantages of street food.

You can refer to the following:

- conveniences (convenient or not)
- prices (cheap or expensive)
- taste (delicious or not)
- health value (healthy or not)
- ...

TEST YOURSELF 2

1 Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently. (1.0 pt)

1. A. greeting	B. dogsled	C. longevity	D. gallery
2. A. concentrate	B. staircase	C. costume	D. contestant
3. A. nomadic	B. column	C. ornament	D. reunion
4. A. staple	B. statue	C. lantern	D. interact
5. A. gym	B. ginger	C. giraffe	D. gong

2 Fill in each gap with *a, an, the,* or *ø* (zero article) to complete each sentence. (1.0 pt)

1. The Museum of Ethnology is _____ interesting museum in Ha Noi.
2. Whenever prices go up, _____ customers buy fewer products.
3. His aim is to get a place at _____ university in the United States.
4. It is the custom in this country to put flowers on _____ graves at Easter.
5. When you go there, you should watch how _____ locals do things and follow their examples.

3 a. Match the words in the left column with the definitions / explanations in the right column. (1.0 pt)

Words	Definitions / Explanations
1. costume	a. an accepted way of behaving or of doing things in a society or a community
2. folk dance	b. a traditional dance of a particular area or country
3. custom	c. a type of food or product in a particular place that is extremely good
4. ceremony	d. the clothes worn by people from a particular place or during a particular historical period
5. speciality	e. a formal religious or public occasion, typically one celebrating an event or anniversary

b. Fill in each blank with a word in 3a to complete each sentence. (1.0 pt)

1. The 2003 Southeast Asian Games (22nd SEA Games) had a fabulous opening _____ in My Dinh National Stadium, Ha Noi.
2. Each group of people in Viet Nam has its own lifestyle, _____, and even language.
3. Seafood is certainly a _____ on this island.
4. It is the _____ in this region for women to marry very young.
5. A _____ reflects the life of the people of a certain country or region.

4 Use the correct tense of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. (1.0 pt)

1. What _____ you (buy) _____ for your grandma's birthday next week?
2. If the bridge (collapse) _____, we won't be able to cross the river.
3. I'm sure we (not miss) _____ the bus. It's still early.
4. The farmers will work in the field unless it (rain) _____ heavily.
5. _____ you (go) _____ to her party if she sends you an invitation?

5 Complete the following conversation, using the questions given. (1.0 pt)

A. What is special about it?
B. Is it true, Vinh?
C. Do they have their own language?
D. What musical instruments do they have?
E. Where do they mostly live?

David: I've heard that the Muong are the third largest group in Viet Nam.
(1) _____

Vinh: Yes. And they have their own special culture.

David: Really? (2) _____

Vinh: They have unique folk songs, poems, tales, lullabies, etc.

David: That's awesome! (3) _____

Vinh: Their most popular musical instruments are the gong, the flute, the two-string violin, and the drum.

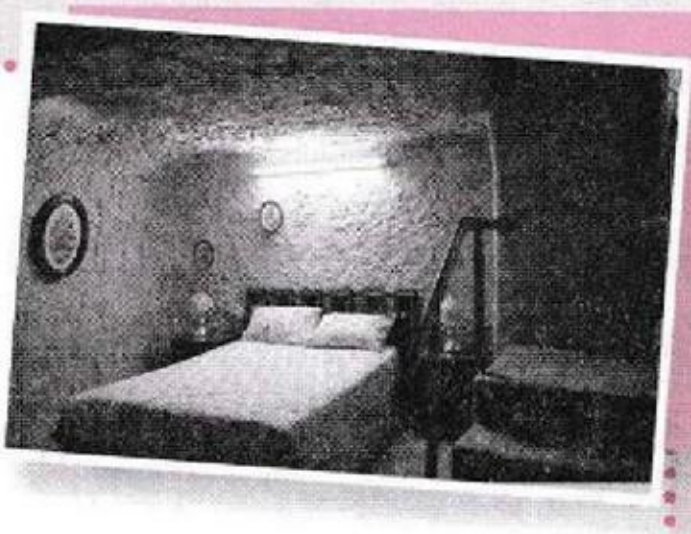
David: (4) _____

Vinh: Yes, it is the Muong language.

David: Wow. (5) _____

Vinh: They live in Hoa Binh and Thanh Hoa Provinces.

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



In southern Australia, there is a town where chimneys rise from the sand and there are big red signs warning people of "unmarked holes". This town is Coober Pedy, often known as the "underground" town.

Coober Pedy is a small town over 1,000 miles from Canberra, the country's capital. Today it has about 1,800 residents. Originally, residents of Coober Pedy were opal miners, and even today **it** is still a mining town.

The Coober Pedy region is mostly a treeless desert. Very little plant life exists due to the region's low rainfall and **intense** heat, so most of the residents live underground to escape the heat. They call their underground homes "dugouts". These dugouts remain at a constant temperature, while surface buildings need air conditioning. The average maximum temperature is 30–32°C, but it can get quite cool in the winter.

There are a number of underground hotels and tourist shops in the town. The town has become a popular stopover point and tourist destination.

1. What is special about people in Coober Pedy?
   - **A.** They are coal miners.
   - **B.** They live underground.
   - **C.** They need air conditioning.
   - **D.** They receive many tourists.
2. People in Coober Pedy live in "dugouts" because _____.
   - **A.** very little plant life exists
   - **B.** they can do the mining there
   - **C.** it is much cooler there
   - **D.** there are many hotels there
3. The underlined word "**it**" in the passage refers to _____.
   - **A.** Canberra
   - **B.** capital city
   - **C.** opal
   - **D.** Coober Pedy
4. The underlined word "**intense**" in the passage probably means _____.
   - **A.** strong
   - **B.** quiet
   - **C.** weak
   - **D.** interesting
5. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?
   - **A.** There are big red warning signs in Coober Pedy.
   - **B.** Houses underground in Coober Pedy are called "dugouts".
   - **C.** The average temperature in Coober Pedy region is 30–32°C.
   - **D.** There are a lot of tourist shops in the town.

7 Read the following passage and choose the correct answer for each blank. (1.0 pt)

Each country has its own special traditions and customs just as individuals have their own (1) _____ and daily routines. Many people find it difficult to get used to the customs of another country (2) _____ they go abroad. For example, in some Asian countries, people do not usually finish everything on their plates, because it is a (3) _____ that they have not had enough to eat. Visitors from the West find it difficult to (4) _____ used to this, because they usually eat everything up to show that they liked it. When an Asian host sees their (5) _____ plates, he usually assumes that they want more.

1. **A.** habits	**B.** fashions	**C.** styles	**D.** practices
2. **A.** where	**B.** after	**C.** when	**D.** why
3. **A.** symbol	**B.** icon	**C.** warning	**D.** sign
4. **A.** make	**B.** get	**C.** maintain	**D.** look
5. **A.** clear	**B.** empty	**C.** vacant	**D.** blank

8 Write meaningful sentences, using the following words and phrases. (2.0 pts)

1. Doctors / warn them / adopt / healthier lifestyle / they / overweight.

_____

2. I think / there / some similarities / a custom / a tradition.

_____

3. Why / people / the Central Highlands / organise / the Elephant Racing Festival?

_____

4. Americans / decorate / homes / make / look scary / Halloween.

_____

5. My family / have / custom / cook / sticky rice / first day / each lunar month.

_____

Unit 7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

A Pronunciation

1 Single-underline the words having the sound /bl/ and double-underline the words having the sound /kl/ in the following sentences. Then read them aloud.

1. The clock on the wall is blue.
2. He climbed the tree and got a lot of blackberries.
3. Don't blame me for your broken ankle.
4. He posts messages, photos, and video clips on his blog.
5. The blonde girl went to buy pickles.

2 Choose the word A, B, C, or D that has a different stress pattern in each line.

1. **A.** species	**B.** coral	**C.** extinct	**D.** product
2. **A.** protect	**B.** reduce	**C.** release	**D.** notice
3. **A.** disease	**B.** household	**C.** substance	**D.** sewage
4. **A.** herbicide	**B.** nomadic	**C.** poisonous	**D.** resident
5. **A.** environment	**B.** participate	**C.** interaction	**D.** conditional

B Vocabulary & Grammar

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

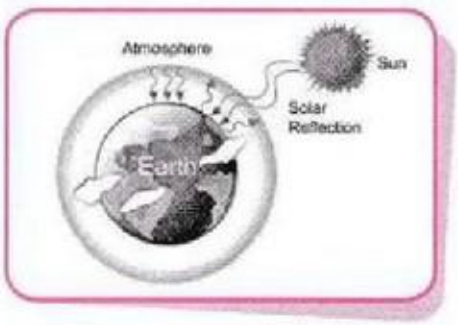
global warming	forest fire	acid rain
greenhouse effect	loud noise	domestic waste



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

2 Give the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Cutting down a lot of trees is very _____ to the environment. (HARM)
2. My brother is working as a volunteer for an animal protection _____. (ORGANISE)
3. Building a new factory in the city would be _____ disastrous. (ENVIRONMENT)
4. Saving natural resources is of great _____ to every country. (IMPORTANT)
5. Finding a balance between what humans and animals need will help prevent habitat _____. (DESTROY)
6. It is _____ to imagine the changes that robots are bringing to our world. (BELIEVE)

3 Fill in each blank with a suitable word to complete each sentence. The first letter of the word is given.

1. Within the United Kingdom there are 15 n_____ parks: ten in England, three in Wales, and two in Scotland.
2. The presence of unwanted or excessive artificial lighting is known as l_____ pollution.
3. By doing a simple thing like p_____ a tree, we are making the world a better place for humans and all living things on earth.
4. Polluted water from factories can be treated in sewage treatment plants to c_____ water pollution.
5. Rain polluted by acid that has been r_____ into the atmosphere is known as acid rain.
6. The t_____ changes brought about by AI are drastically changing our lives.

4 Combine each pair of sentences, using the connector given.

1. We were planting trees. Our friends were collecting rubbish. (while)

_____

2. The choir practised for half an hour. After that, they went on stage. (before)

_____

3. I read my favourite book. Then I went to bed. (after)

_____

4. The bell rang. Everyone raced out of the classroom. (when)

_____

5. Don't go away yet. Finish cleaning up the place first. (until)

_____

6. My sister makes a mess. My mum makes her weed the garden. (whenever)

_____

5 Write a clause to complete each of the following sentences.

1. After I finish putting these things away, _____.
2. Wherever you go, _____.
3. While I was watering the flowers, _____.
4. We had a hard time finding the way to our hotel when _____.
5. Before you leave your room, _____.
6. We were impressed by the beautiful buildings when _____.

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

1. If the temperature _____ rising, the polar ice caps will melt.
   A. kept **B.** keeps **C.** has kept **D.** will keep
2. Because of _____ pollution, the bicycle may someday replace the automobile.
   A. water **B.** air **C.** noise **D.** soil
3. Students should learn some practical ways that help to _____ pollution.
   A. save **B.** cure **C.** reduce **D.** shorten
4. _____ she left the party, Jenny said goodbye to the host.
   A. Before **B.** After **C.** As soon as **D.** Until
5. People think that global warming _____ lots of problems in the future.
   A. causes **B.** is causing **C.** will cause **D.** has caused
6. We saw many beautiful birds while we _____ in the lake.
   A. fished **B.** would fish **C.** are fishing **D.** were fishing
7. Environmental protection refers to activities that _____ or restore the quality of the environment.
   A. maintain **B.** participate **C.** concentrate **D.** involve
8. Public education is probably the most important activity in wildlife _____.
   A. conservation **B.** prevention **C.** treatment **D.** stopping
9. The environment won't help us if we _____ it.
   A. annoy **B.** worry **C.** alarm **D.** disturb
10. – _____ by the 3Rs?
    – They are Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.
    A. What are they **B.** What do you mean
    C. When do you use **D.** What does it stand

C Speaking

1 Work in pairs. Make a conversation to ask for and give clarification for the following.

– soil pollution
– climate change



2 **Work with your partner. Read through the following list and discuss what practices you are likely to adapt and which are not practical.**

1. Recycling and buying products made from recycled materials
2. Avoiding buying things you don't need
3. Minimising waste and avoiding excessive packaging
4. Buying only energy efficient appliances
5. Planting more trees and flowers
6. Growing your own garden

3 **Interview three students in your class (e.g. A, B, C) about the activity / activities they often do or would like to do to help the environment in their neighbourhood. Then fill in the form below.**

	A	B	C
Activity / Activities			
With whom			
When			
How often			
Benefits			

Work in groups and report your findings.

D Reading

1 **Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the questions.**

Like many countries, Britain has serious environmental problems. In 1952, more than 4,000 people died in London because of the smog. The government introduced new laws to stop smog from coal fires and factories and the situation **improved** a lot.

Today, London is much cleaner but there is a new problem: smog from cars. In December 1991, there was very little wind in London and pollution increased. As a result, about 160 people died from pollution in just four days.

Part of the problem is the new "out of town" shopping centres. In the past, people often walked to shops near their homes or went by bus. Now, many people drive to the new shopping centres. The small shops have disappeared and more people have to travel to do their shopping.

Many people are trying to reduce the use of cars in Britain. Some cities now have special bicycle lanes, so people cycle to work. Some people also travel to work together in one car to reduce pollution and costs.

1. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
   A. The government once introduced a law against smog from cars and factories.
   B. London is much cleaner than before, so nobody dies from pollution any longer.
   C. Now smog in London mainly comes from cars.
   D. People in cities now go to work by bicycle only.
2. Why do people drive to go shopping?
   A. They prefer shops in big shopping centres outside of town.
   B. Small shops near their homes have disappeared.
   C. Many new shopping centres have appeared outside of town.
   D. It has become popular to do shopping in large shopping centres.
3. How many examples are there in the passage of people reducing car use?
   A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
4. The word "**improved**" in the first paragraph probably means _____.
   A. got worse B. reduced C. became better D. maintained
5. What is the best title for this passage?
   A. Reducing the Use of Cars in Britain
   B. The Disadvantages of Cars
   C. How People are Reducing Smog in Britain
   D. Smog in Britain: Past and Present

2 Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D for each numbered blank.

A greenhouse is a building made of glass, where you can grow flowers and vegetables that need a lot of warmth. Sunlight (1) _____ through the glass and warms the greenhouse while the glass keeps the heat from escaping.

The Earth is surrounded by a blanket of gases that acts just (2) _____ a greenhouse. Factories, electric power plants and cars make a lot of new gases. These gases are trapping more and more of the sun's (3) _____. This is called "the greenhouse effect".

If the Earth's temperature increases by just a few degrees, it will change the weather all over the planet. Some places will become too hot to live in or to grow (4) _____ any more. This will cause a lot of people to starve.

That is why people must do their best to stop the greenhouse effect by (5) _____ fewer energy-consuming products and planting trees.

1. A. becomes	B. shines	C. enters	D. goes
2. A. similar	B. different	C. like	D. as
3. A. heat	B. warmth	C. cold	D. cool
4. A. crops	B. animals	C. species	D. plants
5. A. making	B. maintaining	C. releasing	D. using

3 Fill in each blank with a suitable word to complete the passage.

About 65 million years ago, the dinosaurs became extinct. The hot, dry climate of the Cretaceous Period quickly changed as a result of an asteroid hitting the Earth. This collision sent dust and debris (1) _____ the atmosphere which blocked sunlight from reaching the Earth's surface. The dinosaurs could not quickly adapt to the Earth's colder climate and eventually became (2) _____.

While the dinosaurs are no longer with us, today a number of plant, insect, and animal species are finding their habitats being destroyed, and they too are in danger of extinction. Human activities that are destructive to the (3) _____, such as the development of industry, housing, and farming are destroying the habitats of many species. For example, in the Amazon Rainforest, thousands of hectares of forest are being destroyed as (4) _____ are being cut down to make way for cattle farms, logging and housing.

Scientists warn that many plant and animal species from this area of the world will become extinct soon unless we quickly stop (5) _____ their habitats.

E Writing

1 Complete the following sentences, using the words and phrases given.

1. We should finish cleaning the house before mum / get home.

_____

2. Don't talk to the driver while he / drive.

_____

3. After the Earth Hour was over, we / save / a lot of power.

_____

4. A fire started as soon as the boys / leave / campsite.

_____

5. The villagers won't have electricity until they / install / new generator.

_____

6. Whenever you can, follow / three R's / conserve natural resources.

_____

2 Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

1. If we want to save the environment, we need to stop using so much energy.
   - A. We won't save the environment unless we stop using so much energy.
   - B. We want to save the environment if we need to stop using so much energy.
   - C. Using so much energy, we want to save the environment.
   - D. We need to stop using so much energy when we can save the environment.

2. It was not until midnight that the noise next door stopped.
   - **A.** The noise next door stopped before it was midnight.
   - **B.** The noise next door only stopped at midnight.
   - **C.** The next-door neighbours made noise after midnight.
   - **D.** I wanted the noise next door to stop before midnight.
3. They travelled across India, and then flew on to Japan.
   - **A.** They travelled across India as soon as they flew on to Japan.
   - **B.** After flying on to Japan, they travelled across India.
   - **C.** They didn't travel across India until they flew on to Japan.
   - **D.** After travelling across India, they flew on to Japan.
4. My father rides his bike to work every day to help protect the environment.
   - **A.** My father rides his bike to work and to help protect the environment.
   - **B.** My father rides his bike to work by helping protect the environment.
   - **C.** To go to work by bike every day, my father helps protect the environment.
   - **D.** To help protect the environment, my father goes to work by bike every day.
5. Forests help release oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide.
   - **A.** It's good when forests release oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide.
   - **B.** Releasing oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide help forests.
   - **C.** Forests contribute by releasing oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide.
   - **D.** Without forests, we would have no oxygen and carbon dioxide.

3 Write a paragraph (80 – 100 words) about Cuc Phuong National Park, using the following facts. You can refer to the reading text in the Student's Book.

Cuc Phuong National Park

Location: Nho Quan District, Ninh Binh Province

Opened: 1962

Area: about 222 sq. km

Viet Nam's first and largest national park

Rich diversity of plants and animals

Many species in the Viet Nam Red Book of Endangered Species

Endangered Primate Rescue Centre and Turtle Conservation Centre

Unit 8 SHOPPING

A Pronunciation

1 **Put the words in the correct column. Then practise saying them aloud.**

display	assistant	system	special	cost
customer	sport	honest	speaker	crisp

/sp/	/st/

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

1. How much did you spend on the trip to Cuc Phuong Forest?
2. A lot of steam came from the hot spaghetti.
3. My brother was a guest speaker at the conference.
4. You are wasting a lot of money on Spiderman toys.
5. There's not much space at the railway station.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 **Circle the correct answer A, B, C, or D to match each picture.**

1.



A. factory-made cakes
B. home-made cakes
C. home-grown cakes
D. family cakes

2.



A. price note
B. item tag
C. price tag
D. price notice

3.



A. farmers' market
B. supermarket
C. convenience shop
D. dollar shop

4.



A. advertising a holiday
B. advertising a Valentine's event
C. advertising a product
D. advertising a special discount day

5.



A. online shopping
B. offline shopping
C. browsing
D. check-out

2 Write the correct word or phrase from the box next to each sentence.

shopaholic	complaint	customer
bargain	Internet access	browse

1. You need it to do online shopping. _____
2. You do it to get a lower price. _____
3. You do it when you just want to have a look at the products. _____
4. You make it when you are not satisfied with a product. _____
5. It is used to call a person who shops. _____
6. It is used to call a person who is addicted to shopping. _____

3 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

1. All the items at Timan Shop are _____ for two days. Some of them are 50% off.
   A. online B. on sale C. out of stock D. expensive
2. Two examples of _____ shops are the florist's and the bakery.
   A. goods B. convenience C. discount D. speciality
3. Shopping at a shopping centre is _____. It has almost everything you want there.
   A. difficult B. cheap C. convenient D. time-consuming
4. Some people go to shopping centres just to _____ with friends or browse.
   A. hang out B. discuss C. buy D. play
5. Some people may get _____ to online shopping. They cannot stop buying things, even things they don't really need.
   A. interested B. excited C. addicted D. amused

4 Use the word in brackets in the correct form to complete each sentence.

1. For online shopping, you just visit a _____'s website, select the product you want, and order it. (SELL)
2. Online sellers often ask you to pay for the cost of _____ (SHIP).
3. One _____ of an open-air market is that it is different from place to place. (ATTRACT)

4. During holidays, a lot of people go to shopping centres to see _____. (DECORATE)
5. Almost every big city has a department store with a wide range of _____. (PRODUCT)

5 Underline the correct adverb of frequency to describe each activity.

1. *never / sometimes*
   Not once in his life has my father shopped online.
2. *always / frequently*
   The convenience shop opposite my house is open every day.
3. *sometimes / rarely*
   I'm not interested in going shopping, so I just go a few times a year.
4. *always / sometimes*
   I go to the shopping centres with my friends every four or five weeks.
5. *often / rarely*
   I'm in the habit of browsing online for clothes.

6 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

1. We _____ most of our grocery shopping at large supermarkets.
   A. do **B.** are doing **C.** will do **D.** is doing
2. The sale on all video equipment _____ on Monday next week.
   A. started **B.** is starting **C.** are starting **D.** starts
3. We quickly _____ all the products and put everything away.
   A. unpack **B.** are unpacking **C.** unpacked **D.** will unpack
4. The Walmart store near my home _____ open between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. throughout the week.
   A. are **B.** is **C.** were **D.** will be
5. At 10 o'clock tomorrow, the new bookshop in the corner _____. Let's go and visit it.
   A. opens **B.** opened **C.** is open **D.** has opened

C Speaking

1 Choose the most suitable response A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. *A:* Do you have open-air markets in your city?
   B: _____
   A. No, we aren't.
   B. Not really. But we have similar farmers' markets.
   C. Why not?
   D. I like them.

2. *A:* Would you like to go shopping with me?
   B: _____
   A. The maths lesson starts in 10 minutes.
   B. I don't like.
   C. I want some donuts.
   D. I'm afraid I'm busy now.
3. *A:* In a supermarket, you cannot bargain. All the items have fixed prices.
   B: _____
   A. I know.
   B. Why do they have prices?
   C. No problem.
   D. This is a price tag.
4. *A:* Try our home-made bread, Tom.
   B: _____
   A. The bread at the bakery is fresh.
   B. Wow, did you make it yourself?
   C. What will you do next?
   D. Is it fresh?
5. *A:* _____
   B: Well, I'm looking for a birthday present for my dad.
   A. This is a nice tie.
   B. Do you like this shop?
   C. What can I help you with?
   D. What can you look for?

2 Choose A - E to complete the following conversation. Then practise it with a friend.

Mum: (1) _____
Tom: Yes, I'm going to the Westend shopping centre.
Mum: (2) _____
Tom: I'm just going to hang out with my friends, Mum. I don't want to buy anything.
Mum: (3) _____
Tom: Certainly, Mum. How much is it?
Mum: (4) _____
Tom: No problem, Mum.
Mum: (5) _____
Tom: I will. Bye bye, Mum.

A. Could you get me a lip balm at Watson's?
B. Have a nice day, son.
C. What exactly are you planning to buy?
D. Tom, are you going out?
E. I don't remember the exact price, but it's not more than three pounds.

3 Work with a partner. Discuss how to save money while shopping. Then take turns to present your tips.



D Reading

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

A corner shop or a convenience shop is a British tradition. It is a small (1) _____ shop. We can find a corner shop at the end of a local street in many neighbourhoods in towns and cities across the UK. The corner shop sells all kinds of household goods and simple food and drinks like snacks, groceries, coffee, soft drinks. It (2) _____ sells newspapers, magazines, and cigarettes.

Convenience stores are originally from America. They are like the British corner shops. The only (3) _____ is that convenience stores are often open 24 hours. Probably the most well-known convenience store is 7-Eleven. You can find a convenience store at any residential (4) _____, a filling station, a railway station, or alongside a busy road.

Today, there are convenience stores all over the world. Each country has its own (5) _____ of convenience stores as well as the global brand 7-Eleven.

Both corner shops and convenience stores (6) _____ things at higher prices than the supermarket, but they are much more convenient.

1. **A.** retail	**B.** mass	**C.** wholesale	**D.** convenient
2. **A.** generally	**B.** finally	**C.** also	**D.** too
3. **A.** good	**B.** difference	**C.** benefit	**D.** thing
4. **A.** land	**B.** houses	**C.** community	**D.** area
5. **A.** brand	**B.** design	**C.** demand	**D.** description
6. **A.** are	**B.** ask	**C.** sell	**D.** offer

2 Read and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Some speciality shops are now in danger of disappearing. Here are some examples.

The butcher shop

Butcher shops sell all kinds of meat. They usually employ people who are trained in the meat industry. They know how to cut the meat the right way, and they often advise customers on the different types of meat.

However, it is hard nowadays to find a traditional butcher shop. More people are buying meat from large supermarkets because it is more convenient, and the price is lower.

The bookshop

Bookshops are becoming quite rare these days. Years ago, it was easy to find bookshops in any town or city. Then, larger bookshop chains gradually took over and the smaller shops died out. Two examples of large bookshop chains are Waterstones in the UK and the Barnes & Noble in the USA.

But now, even the large bookshop chains are facing difficulty because more people are buying books from Amazon as well as digital books.

	T	F
1. People working in a butcher shop are quite professional.		
2. Meat at a butcher shop is usually cheaper than in a supermarket.		
3. In the past, there were bookshops in most towns and cities.		
4. Nowadays, paper books have to compete with digital books.		
5. The passage is about changes in some speciality shops.		

3 Read the passage and write the short answers to the following questions.

Thrift Stores

You can find a thrift store, or thrift shop, or charity shop throughout cities in many countries. These shops mainly sell used goods, such as clothing, books, music albums, shoes, DVDs, toys, and furniture. Most of the goods are donations from the public, so they are very cheap. Shopping at thrift stores is traditionally an economical way to buy clothes and basic necessities for low-income families and individuals. Today thrift store shopping has become a fun and exciting way for many people to find rare and expensive goods at a low price.

The purpose of thrift stores is to raise money for charities. The money you spend at a thrift shop usually benefits a church, school, or community group. They help support charitable purposes like helping homeless people, supporting a cancer association, or job training and placement programs for people with disabilities and the disadvantaged. Shopping at thrift shops is a great way to save money while supporting a good cause.

1. Where can you find a thrift store?

_____

2. Where do thrift stores get their goods?

_____

3. Is thrift store shopping for low-income people only?

_____

4. What is the purpose of thrift stores?

_____

5. Who benefits from the money that thrift stores make?

_____

E Writing

1 Choose the correct sentence.

1. **A.** Rarely I buy clothes online.
   B. I buy clothes rarely online.
   C. I rarely buy clothes online.
   D. I clothes online rarely buy.

2. **A.** Do usually you go shopping at a corner shop?
   B. Do you usually go shopping at a corner shop?
   C. Do you go shopping at a corner shop usually?
   D. Do you go shopping usually at a corner shop?
3. **A.** According to the timetable, we have Home Economics in Semester 2.
   B. For the timetable, we have Home Economics in Semester 2.
   C. The timetable, we will have Home Economics in Semester 2.
   D. In the timetable, we will have Home Economics Semester 2.
4. **A.** Let's go to the Mid-Winter Fair. It is starting on the 4th next month.
   B. Let's go to the Mid-Winter Fair. It starts the 4th next month.
   C. Let's to go to the Mid-Winter Fair. It started on the 4th.
   D. Let's go to the Mid-Winter Fair. It starts on the 4th next month.
5. **A.** I'd like to try shopping at an open-air market and learn how to bargain.
   B. I'd like to try shopping at open-air market and learn how to bargain.
   C. I'd like to try shopping at a open-air market and learn bargain.
   D. I'd like shopping at an open-air market and learn how to bargain.

2 Based on the information below, write a paragraph of about 80 words to introduce Co-op Food.

Name: Co-op Food, a food retailer chain
Founded: 1844
Original purposes:
- to treat local people with respect
- to provide affordable food for all

Number of stores: 4,500
Provide: a wide range of food (fresh, frozen, dried, canned, ...)
Known: as the oldest and most trusted retailer in the UK

Unit 9 NATURAL DISASTERS

A Pronunciation

1 Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from that of the others.

1. **A.** general	**B.** property	**C.** disaster	**D.** fabulous
2. **A.** yesterday	**B.** optional	**C.** natural	**D.** prediction
3. **A.** glamorous	**B.** eruption	**C.** volcanic	**D.** tornado
4. **A.** fabulous	**B.** volunteer	**C.** evening	**D.** happening
5. **A.** thunderstorm	**B.** prosperous	**C.** important	**D.** resident

2 Practise reading the sentences below. Pay attention to the words ending in *-al* and *-ous*.

1. Our country has a tropical climate with many rainy months.
2. Areas near the sea are usually not very mountainous.
3. My uncle is a generous and sociable man.
4. Natural disasters can have effects at the regional level.
5. There are cultural differences between Viet Nam and Britain.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

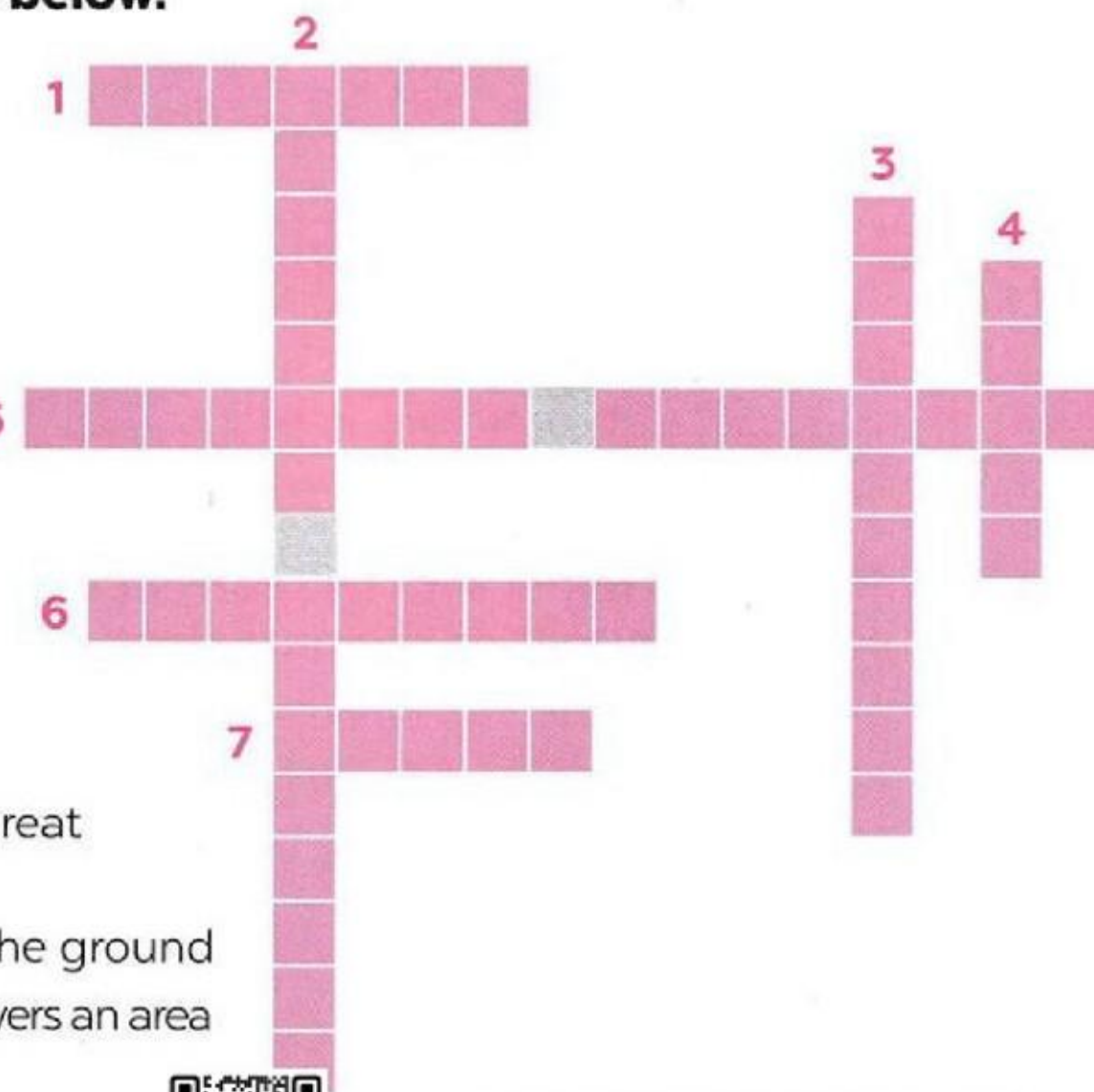
1 Solve the crossword puzzle below.

Across:

1. a strong wind that moves in a circle
5. hot liquid rock and gas pouring out from a mountain
6. a large amount of rock and earth moving down a mountain
7. very bad weather with strong winds and rain

Down:

2. a natural event that causes great damage
3. a sudden strong shaking of the ground
4. a large amount of water that covers an area



2 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

1. A strong earthquake caused a lot of _____ to eastern Japan last week.
   A. damaged **B.** damages **C.** damaging **D.** damage
2. Two tornadoes struck Florida on Saturday morning and _____ 30 homes.
   A. destroy **B.** destroyed **C.** destruction **D.** destroying
3. We cannot prevent natural disasters, but can _____ some of them.
   A. damage **B.** destroy **C.** predict **D.** erupt
4. _____ from other states came to Oklahoma to help find the survivors.
   A. Scientists **B.** Victims **C.** People **D.** Rescue workers
5. A _____ can save you in life-threatening situations because its sound can attract people's attention.
   A. whistle **B.** kit **C.** warning **D.** tool

3 Fill in each blank with a suitable word / phrase from the box.

warning emergency kit victims erupted property

1. The workshop will teach you to build a(n) _____ with the items you need to survive a natural disaster.
2. Don't do that. You're damaging other people's _____.
3. They sent goods and supplies to the _____ of the flood in central Viet Nam.
4. My province has a _____ system to tell people when there is a danger of a landslide.
5. The Taal volcano south of Manila _____ on 26 March, 2022, sending plumes of ash 1,500 metres into the air.

4 Fill in each blank with the correct form of the verb in the past continuous.

1. They (have) _____ a discussion about natural disasters at 9 a.m. yesterday.
2. _____ you (talk) _____ with your classmates when the teacher came in?
3. While my mother (water) _____ the flowers in the garden, she heard a warning about the coming storm.
4. My brother (not do) _____ his homework at 8 p.m. yesterday. He (play) _____ computer games.
5. We (watch) _____ news on TV when we heard a big noise.

5 Fill in each blank with the correct tense of the verb in brackets. Use the past continuous or the past simple.

1. When the earthquake (happen) _____, they (do) _____ their homework.
2. _____ you _____ (talk) to your friend on the phone at 9 p.m. yesterday?
3. While he (cook) _____ dinner, his mother (come) _____ home.
4. Dark clouds (gather) _____ and after a few minutes, the storm (break) _____.
5. What _____ they (do) _____ when you (arrive) _____ at their house?

6 Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the incorrect part. Then correct it.

1. When I was going to school, I was seeing an old friend.
   A B C D
2. I wasn't go for a walk because it was raining.
   A B C D
3. While we returned home, he was still working.
   A B C D
4. I listened to the radio, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.
   A B C D
5. What was you doing when the earthquake started?
   A B C D

C Speaking

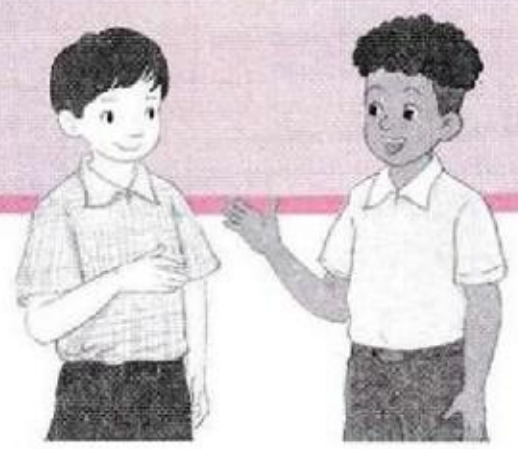
1 Choose the most suitable response A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. *A:* The earthquake yesterday destroyed their house.
   B: _____
   A. Yes, I know it.
   B. Yes, I don't like it.
   C. That's awful.
   D. They should stay inside.
2. *A:* The teacher said that I failed the exam again.
   B: _____
   A. I passed it.
   B. I'm sorry to hear that.
   C. Why are you so sad?
   D. I don't agree with you.
3. *A:* They lost all of their property in the storm last month.
   B: _____
   A. What awful news! I'm sorry.
   B. No, I'm sorry.
   C. Can you speak louder?
   D. I think they can.
4. *A:* I left my new mobile phone on the bus yesterday.
   B: _____
   A. I didn't know that.
   B. Can you say that again?
   C. I know what you mean.
   D. Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.
5. *A:* Our dog got lost last weekend in our neighbourhood.
   B: _____
   A. I don't agree with you.
   B. Sorry, that's awful.
   C. I like your dog.
   D. I love playing with dogs.

2 **Nam and Mark are talking about earthquakes. Fill in each blank with a sentence (A-E) to complete their conversation. Then practise it with a friend.**

Nam: I've heard about a strong earthquake in the Philippines.
Mark: (1) _____
Nam: It happened about 110 kilometres off Luzon Island.
Mark: (2) _____
Nam: It was a 6.4-magnitude earthquake.
Mark: (3) _____
Nam: Luckily, there was almost no damage.
Mark: (4) _____
Nam: Yes, it is. We can't tell exactly when they will happen.
Mark: (5) _____
Nam: That's correct. A really strong earthquake in the sea can.

A. I heard that we can't predict earthquakes. Is that true?
B. That's awful. Where exactly did it happen?
C. That's unfortunate. And I know that earthquakes can even cause tsunamis.
D. Really? Did it cause any damage?
E. Do you know how strong it was?



3 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer about a natural disaster that happened. You can ask each other the following questions:**

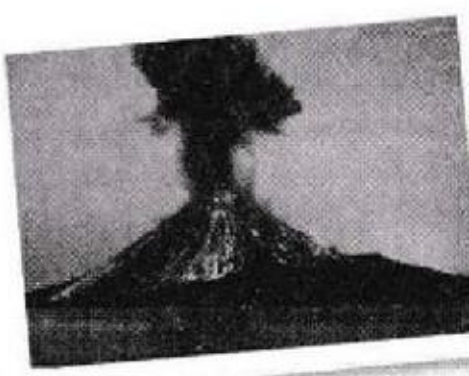
- What kind of natural disaster was it?
- Where and when did it happen?
- What caused it?
- What were its effects?
- How did people help the victims?

D Reading

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

before	control	loss	earthquakes
causes	happen	answer	difficult

When violent events happen outside the (1) _____ of humans, they are called natural disasters. Natural forces are the (2) _____ of these events. There are many kinds of natural disasters, and they can result in (3) _____ of life, injury, and damage to property.







So, can we predict natural disasters? The (4) _____ is a definite 'yes' for some kinds of natural disasters. Scientists understand the factors that lead to storms, tornadoes, and floods. However, it is much more (5) _____ to predict earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Some volcanos may leak gases or pour out lava (6) _____ erupting, but others do not give any warnings at all. It is also difficult to predict (7) _____ although scientists are aware of the regions where earthquakes are most likely to (8) _____.

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

Tornadoes



A tornado is a kind of storm which looks (1) _____ a huge funnel. Tornados are the strongest winds on earth. They can (2) _____ 480km per hour. With such great strength, a tornado causes a lot of damage. It can (3) _____ trees, flatten buildings, and throw heavy things such as cars hundreds of metres. It is especially dangerous (4) _____ people in cars or mobile homes.

Tornadoes (5) _____ in their duration and the distance they travel. Most (6) _____ less than ten minutes and travel five to ten kilometres. Some special tornadoes can last several hours and travel up to more than 150km!

Tornadoes can occur almost anywhere (7) _____ earth, but most of them happen in the United States, especially in the Great Plains region. This area may (8) _____ more than 200 tornadoes in each year.

1. **A.** like	**B.** as	**C.** such	**D.** for
2. **A.** arrive	**B.** go to	**C.** reach	**D.** speed
3. **A.** grow	**B.** uproot	**C.** plant	**D.** water
4. **A.** for	**B.** to	**C.** in	**D.** at
5. **A.** differ	**B.** similar	**C.** different	**D.** change
6. **A.** go	**B.** keep up	**C.** happen	**D.** last
7. **A.** in	**B.** on	**C.** for	**D.** up
8. **A.** be	**B.** cause	**C.** provide	**D.** experience

3 Read these students' opinions about natural disasters and do the tasks that follow.

Ann:

There are far more natural disasters today than in the past. Every time I switch on the news, I see floods or areas destroyed by earthquakes. Natural disasters are really scary because they can cause a lot of damage to humans and their property. I believe human activities are directly related to all disasters.

Nick:

Some natural disasters are predictable, but some are not. Yesterday, I read about a hurricane which caused flooding in a large area. The flood occurred suddenly when people were sleeping, so many of them were not prepared and were trapped in their flooded homes. I think we should spend more money to develop warning systems for hurricanes, floods, and other disasters.

Hung:

A landslide occurred yesterday in my home town and destroyed my aunt's garden. Luckily, no one in her family was hurt. Deforestation is one of the main reasons for landslides. In my opinion, we should join hands to stop deforestation and other activities that harm our environment.

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

A	B
1. related	a. been in a situation or place and unable to escape
2. predictable	b. connected with something / somebody in some way
3. trapped	c. the act of cutting down or burning of trees in an area
4. deforestation	d. known before something happens

b. Who says what. Tick (✓) the appropriate box(es).

Who says ...	Ann	Nick	Hung
1. a part of his / her relative's property was destroyed.			
2. not all natural disasters are predictable.			
3. it is necessary to develop a warning system for disasters.			
4. human activities result in natural disasters.			
5. more disasters occur today than in the past.			
6. it is necessary to work together to protect nature.			

E Writing

1 Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is written correctly based on the given cues.

1. All / natural disaster / cause / damage / and destruction / humans.
   - A. All natural disasters cause damage and destruction for humans.
   - B. All natural disaster cause damage and destruction to humans.
   - C. All natural disasters cause damage and destruction to humans.
   - D. All natural disasters cause damage and destruction with humans.
2. most / common type / natural disasters / the world / are / floods and storms.
   - A. The most common types of natural disasters in the world are floods and storms.
   - B. The most common type of natural disasters in the world are floods and storms.
   - C. The most common types of natural disasters on the world are floods and storms.
   - D. The most common type of natural disasters of the world are floods and storms.

3. Sometimes / more / one disaster / occur / same time.
   - A. Sometimes, more than one disaster occurs the same time.
   - B. Sometimes, more than one disaster occur at same time.
   - C. Sometimes, more than one disaster occur same time.
   - D. Sometimes, more than one disaster occurs at the same time.
4. Landslide / may / occur / during / severe flooding / and thunderstorm.
   - A. Landslide may occur during severe flooding and thunderstorms.
   - B. Landslides may occur during severe flooding and thunderstorms.
   - C. Landslide may occur during severe flooding and thunderstorm.
   - D. Landslides may occurs during severe flooding and thunderstorms.
5. Scientist / can predict / many / the disasters / ahead / time.
   - A. Scientist can predict many of the disasters ahead of time.
   - B. Scientists can predict many the disasters ahead of time.
   - C. Scientists can predict many of the disasters ahead time.
   - D. Scientists can predict many of the disasters ahead of time.

2 Write complete sentences, using the past continuous and the given cues.

When the teacher came into the class,

1. Mark / do / crossword puzzle _____.
2. Mai and Lan / sing / pop song _____.
3. Phong / clean/ board _____.
4. Nick and Nam / read / comic book / together _____.
5. Mi / draw / something / in / notebook _____.

3 Write a paragraph (80 – 100 words) about a natural disaster that often happens in Viet Nam.

Use the following questions as cues:

1. What is the natural disaster?
2. How often does it happen?
3. When does it often happen?
4. What should we do before and after it happens?

..... is a natural disaster that often happens in Viet Nam. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TEST YOURSELF 3

1 Choose the word having a different stress pattern from the others in each line. (1.0 pt)

1. **A.** national	**B.** tropical	**C.** typical	**D.** provincial
2. **A.** official	**B.** seasonal	**C.** violent	**D.** technical
3. **A.** logical	**B.** practical	**C.** financial	**D.** personal
4. **A.** continuous	**B.** disastrous	**C.** dangerous	**D.** unconscious
5. **A.** religious	**B.** numerous	**C.** disastrous	**D.** delicious

2 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each of the sentences. (1.0 pt)

1. A _____ is a violent storm with very strong winds that move in a circle.
   A. tornado **B.** flood **C.** volcano **D.** landslide
2. The earthquake caused a lot of _____ to the infrastructure of this area.
   A. disaster **B.** loss **C.** damage **D.** property
3. Shopping online saves you the _____ of travelling.
   A. joy **B.** pleasure **C.** convenience **D.** trouble
4. During _____, shopping centres attract a lot of customers.
   A. open hours **B.** sales **C.** office hours **D.** floods
5. There are mainly two _____ of water pollution: man-made and natural.
   A. ways **B.** causes **C.** reasons **D.** results

3 Complete each sentence below by filling in each blank with the correct form of the word provided. (2.0 pts)

1. National parks are _____ in protecting the environment and natural resources. (IMPORTANCE)
2. Shopping centres offer a wide range of _____. (PRODUCT)
3. Today, scientists are able to predict most natural _____. (DISASTROUS)
4. I enjoy going to _____ open-air markets in the countryside. (TRADITION)
5. Earth Day is an event to raise _____ about environmental issues. (AWARE)

4 Match the words and phrase with their explanations. (1.0 pt)

1. rescue worker	**a.** a bag containing necessary supplies needed for survival after an emergency
2. warning	**b.** small pieces of rubbish that people leave in a public place
3. emergency kit	**c.** a statement telling people that something bad may happen
4. litter	**d.** a person who works to bring people out of danger
5. shopaholic	**e.** a person who enjoys shopping and does it a lot

5 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each of the sentences. (1.0 pt)

1. – What do shopping centres _____ offer customers on special occasions?
   – Mostly sales and entertainment.
   A. never **B.** rarely **C.** usually **D.** occasionally
2. It is _____ easier to prevent harm to the environment than to repair it.
   A. always **B.** never **C.** sometimes **D.** rarely
3. _____ he heard the warning of the tornado, he went searching for his children.
   A. During **B.** As soon as **C.** While **D.** When
4. They were searching for information for their project _____ their parents were gardening.
   A. as soon as **B.** while **C.** when **D.** till
5. I had no idea about the dangers of tsunamis _____ I saw the film.
   A. as soon as **B.** while **C.** when **D.** till

6 Underline the correct word or phrase to complete each of the sentences. (1.0 pt)

1. We *(did / were doing)* an experiment in the lab when the earthquake happened.
2. After taking us to a safer place, the rescue workers *(continued / were continuing)* their work.
3. – What are you doing tonight?
   – I don't know. Maybe I *(start / will start)* designing the poster for my music project.
4. The timetable says that the beach clean-up *(is / will be)* from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
5. I usually check an item carefully before I *(decide / will decide)* to buy it.

7 Read the text and do the tasks on page 78. (2.0 pts)

Nothing on earth is more majestic than a tall, spreading tree. Trees are our friends in our fight for a healthier planet. This is how they help us. First, trees are the Earth's lungs. They remove pollutants from the air and significantly improve air quality. Research shows that with billions of trees, we could remove two-thirds of all the carbon dioxide created by human activities. Second, trees reduce the runoff of rainwater, so they can reduce flooding. Moreover, if you enjoy sitting in the shade of a tree in the summer, you know that trees can



also lower air temperatures too. Trees growing beside a home can cool the roof and the air around the house. Therefore, it reduces air conditioning costs. And don't forget that trees create habitats for many species of plants and animals. If you want to plant trees to help save the planet, there are simple ways to get started. Plant trees around your house. If enough people did that, it would make a big difference.

a. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). (1.0 pt)

	T	F
1. Trees help remove pollutants from water.		
2. Trees help remove carbon dioxide from the air.		
3. There is less flooding thanks to trees.		
4. You pay less for air conditioning if you plant trees.		
5. If everybody plants trees around their homes, it will improve the planet.		

b. Choose a word from the passage to complete each sentence below. (1.0 pt)

1. Trees are seen as the _____ of the Earth.
2. Human activities create _____.
3. Thanks to trees, many different species have good _____.
4. We can save the planet by _____ trees.

8 Use a word or phrase from the box to connect the sentences in each group. (1.0 pt)

till while as soon as before after

1. They heard the cracking sound. They ran out of the house.

_____

2. We stayed in the shelter. We left only when the storm ended.

_____

3. You should make a shopping list first. Then you go shopping.

_____

4. The flood waters drained. We returned home.

_____

5. We were surfing the Internet. We saw calls for joining programmes to save endangered species.

_____

Unit 10 COMMUNICATION IN THE FUTURE

A Pronunciation

1 Choose one word (A, B, C, or D) whose stress pattern is different from the others.

1. **A.** trainee	**B.** between	**C.** Chinese	**D.** seafood
2. **A.** engineer	**B.** wonderful	**C.** refugee	**D.** referee
3. **A.** Vietnamese	**B.** guarantee	**C.** Bhutanese	**D.** committee
4. **A.** degree	**B.** obese	**C.** coffee	**D.** Maltese
5. **A.** employee	**B.** Japanese	**C.** Taiwanese	**D.** absentee

2 Say the sentences aloud, paying attention to the stress of the underlined words.

1. The coach disagreed with the referee at the game yesterday.
2. He was the first Lebanese ever to be a Maths Olympiad awardee.
3. Last year, I was a trainee at a Japanese company.
4. The chairman of our school social media committee is a Portuguese student.
5. The Vietnamese model got a degree in fashion design from London.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Choose the correct option A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

1. Please leave a _____ on my phone if you are unable to reach me.
   A. message **B.** call
   C. letter **D.** note
2. Many people think _____ will replace human translators in the future.
   A. voice messages **B.** translation machines
   C. dictionaries **D.** emojis
3. Parents should pay due attention to their children's use of _____.
   A. social networking sites **B.** real time
   C. telepathy **D.** holography
4. We made a(n) _____ to discuss our project.
   A. group call **B.** social network
   C. emoji **D.** family member
5. I think there will be no language _____ in the future. People will speak a common language.
   A. use **B.** development
   C. skill **D.** barrier

6. She sent me a(n) _____ message to ask about the homework.
   A. warning B. heartfelt
   C. instant D. strong
7. If _____ becomes popular in the future, it will save communicators a lot of travelling time and money.
   A. private messaging B. holography
   C. language barrier D. translation
8. Video conferencing is a technology that allows _____ communication.
   A. private B. social
   C. real-time D. smartphone

2 Choose the option which is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined phrase in each sentence.

1. Hold on! I think this isn't the right road. Let's turn back.
   A. Continue! B. Move back! C. Keep to the right! D. Wait!
2. She can do telepathy? You're kidding! It's impossible.
   A. I don't believe it. B. You're a kid.
   C. She can do telepathy. D. It doesn't work.
3. Learning to speak English is not a piece of cake. It requires lots of practice and hard work.
   A. delicious B. easy C. fun D. hard
4. The picture is so large that it doesn't fit the computer screen. Can you zoom out of it?
   A. make it smaller B. make it bigger
   C. make it sharper D. make it stronger
5. *Lan*: Kien is in a bad mood today.
   Jack: That's exactly what I feel. He got angry with me for nothing this morning.
   A. What do you mean? B. Can you repeat it?
   C. He said that to me this morning. D. I completely agree with you.

3 Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box.

hours	face to face	instant messages
person	convenient	social networking sites

How do young people communicate today?

Nowadays, teenagers seem to communicate with their peers more on electronic devices than in (1) _____. They chat with their friends using messaging applications and (2) _____. They chat about almost everything, from homework and games to music trends. Their conversations tend to be short but can last for (3) _____. Many teenagers prefer this way of communicating to talking (4) _____. They say that it is more (5) _____, and they can do many things while chatting. They may be exchanging (6) _____ with several friends and playing their favourite games at the same time.

4 Circle the correct preposition in each sentence.

1. We arrived *(at / on / in)* New York earlier than we expected.
2. Be careful! There's a piece of glass *(on / under / in front of)* the grass.
3. Jane's classmates held a birthday party for her *(on / at / for)* a bubble tea shop.
4. Many people chat *(in / by / for)* hours on the Internet because it is free.
5. *(By / On / For)* 2030, smartphones will become supersmart and super thin.
6. The man sitting *(next to / from / along)* me on the plane said that he could do telepathy.
7. I think robot carrier pigeons will become popular *(on / in / at)* twenty years' time.
8. Lan's house is *(opposite / by / next to)* mine, just across the street.

5 Circle a mistake in each sentence below.

1. I will be <u>in</u> the countryside <u>on</u> two weeks <u>this</u> summer holiday.
   A B C
2. The video conference starts <u>at</u> 10:15 a.m. Please be ready <u>by</u> 10:10 a.m. so that it can start <u>for</u> time.
   A B C
3. Let's meet <u>for</u> coffee <u>by</u> Wednesday afternoon. I'll be busy <u>in</u> the morning.
   A B C
4. <u>After</u> starting the test, the teacher asked us <u>to</u> remove our phones <u>from</u> the test room.
   A B C
5. A friend of <u>my</u> got <u>a</u> virtual reality device <u>as</u> a birthday gift.
   A B C
6. I <u>always</u> bring a charger because <u>my</u> smartphone's battery doesn't last <u>in</u> long.
   A B C
7. Two of <u>Ron's</u> brothers are twins, and they study <u>at</u> the same class <u>at</u> my school.
   A B C
8. <u>Be</u> quick, Lisa! We need to leave <u>by</u> a few minutes; otherwise, we'll miss <u>the</u> train.
   A B C

C Speaking

1 Choose the most suitable response A or B to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. *A:* Ms Mai is an excellent teacher. Her lessons are always interesting.

   B: _____

   A. I agree with Ms Mai.

   B. That's exactly how I feel.

2. *A:* We'll turn right at the traffic light and ...

B: _____

A. Thank you for your help.

B. Hold on. Google map says that we must turn left.

3. *A:* All groups must submit their school fair plan to me by Thursday so I can ...

B: _____

A. Sorry for interrupting, but I think the deadline is Friday.

B. The school fair is a good idea.

4. *A:* Nick is going to be the new class monitor next semester!

B: _____

A. You're excellent. Congratulations!

B. You're kidding. He'll be in America then.

5. *A:* Is it hard to cook French food?

B: _____

A. It's not a piece of cake if you are an inexperienced cook.

B. Yes, anyone can do it.

2 Harry and Lam are talking about Harry's brother's problems with writing. Choose A - E to complete their conversation. Then practise it with a friend.

Harry: My brother's writing is terrible.

Lam: Really? (1) _____

Harry: First, his handwriting is really bad, but he always says that there's no need to improve it.

Lam: Maybe it isn't a problem. (2) _____

Harry: But he's only in grade six now, and he still has to write by hand a lot.

Lam: That's exactly how I felt. (3) _____

Harry: And he writes very short sentences. Sometimes his essays sound like a conversation.

Lam: (4) _____

Harry: Yeah ... I know that learning writing is not a piece of cake but ...

Lam: Hold on. (5) _____ How about asking him to try it?

Harry: Sounds good. I'll ask him.

A. Well, it seems like he is mixing up his writing and speaking styles.

B. There's an app called *TeensWrite*. It teaches sentence building in a fun and effective way.

C. In the future, he will mostly type on the computer and ...

D. What's the problem with it?

E. At least he should try to make his handwriting readable.

3 **Make a similar conversation. Use the information given below or your own ideas.**

Topic: Problems with speaking French

Problem 1: Lack vocabulary – Don't want to learn new words using traditional ways

Solution 1: Use online flash cards and vocabulary learning apps

Problem 2: Have no one to practise speaking French with

Solution 2: Join a French learning forum on the Internet and find a speaking partner

D Reading

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

A Survey on Future Communication

In a recent survey, TechNews asked young people to (1) _____ how they will talk to each other in 30 years' time. The results are not (2) _____. Only 10% of the respondents think people will still send letters and postcards to each other (3) _____ 2050. About 30% think holography and telepathy technologies will allow them to communicate in (4) _____ time with their friends. Most people say that they will connect through supersmart devices (5) _____ of in person. Meanwhile, more than half of the respondents express their (6) _____ about future communication. They say that if children spend most of their time (7) _____ on the Internet, they may also not be able to communicate face to face very well (8) _____ 30 years.

1. **A.** expect	**B.** predict	**C.** check
2. **A.** surprising	**B.** surprised	**C.** surprise
3. **A.** on	**B.** by	**C.** for
4. **A.** personal	**B.** private	**C.** real
5. **A.** more	**B.** instead	**C.** rather
6. **A.** concerns	**B.** feelings	**C.** gratitude
7. **A.** interacting	**B.** surfing	**C.** using
8. **A.** for	**B.** by	**C.** in

2 **Read the passages and tick (✓) the way of communication for each sentence. Sometimes you can tick both.**

Future Ways of Communication

Video conferences

With the development of webcams, video conferences are becoming more and more popular. Thanks to this technology, people from different corners of the world can meet online for discussion and learning. It saves them a lot of time and money while travelling. However, there are some drawbacks to video conferences.

First, participants need high-speed Internet connections to clearly experience the meeting's sound and images. Second, it is easy to set up a video meeting, so companies may require their employees to meet outside of office hours.

Translation machines

Advances in artificial intelligence has increased the accuracy of machine translation. Translation devices can translate in real time, so they help people from different countries communicate more quickly and easily. As a result, many people think that language barriers will disappear soon. However, this situation might lead to interpreters losing their jobs. Besides, people may not feel the need to learn a new language. This may also make them less likely to learn more about other cultures.

	A video conference	A translation machine
1. It makes distant communication easier.		
2. It makes use of a webcam.		
3. It may affect the job market.		
4. It may lead to employees working overtime.		
5. It saves time.		
6. It may decrease people's motivation to learn a new language.		

3 Read the passage and do the exercises on page 85.

When Smartphones Become Even Smarter

Mobile phone technologies have developed rapidly over the last decades, and experts are making interesting predictions about smartphones of the future. They say that by 2035, smartphones will be able to change their shapes to meet the users' needs. For example, you can fold your phone like a sheet of paper and put it in your wallet. Similarly, you can bend it and wear it as a watch. Moreover, new generations of smartphones can send and receive holographic pictures. By using holography, you will be able to participate in meetings without having to be at the meeting venue in person. You will also be able to interact in computer games as if you were a character in it. Besides, smartphones will have super strong sensors to read your mind and complete some tasks, such as making to-do lists and shopping online. They will be able to sense your mood, give advice and play suitable music. In the near future, many people may consider their smartphones their best friend, and they may interact with them even more than they do with their human friends.

a. Choose the correct answer A, B, or C.

1. The passage describes predictions about future smartphones offered by _____.
   A. companies B. experts C. users
2. According to the passage, what can a user do to his / her smartphone by 2035?
   A. Change its shape. B. Wear it as a necklace. C. Make it into a wallet.
3. According to the passage, future smartphones may use _____ to help their users interact in computer games.
   A. sensors B. generators C. holography
4. Which of the following tasks can a super smartphone NOT do for its users?
   A. Check to-do lists. B. Shop online. C. Give advice.
5. According to the passage, people may treat their super smartphones as _____ in the near future.
   A. their servants B. their colleagues C. their best friends

b. Complete each gap in the note below with no more than THREE words.

- Smartphones of the future can ...

+ (1) _____ according to their users' demand.
+ exchange (2) _____ pictures.
+ (3) _____ their user's mind.
+ sense their users' (4) _____ and play appropriate music.

- In the near future, people may interact with their phones more than they do with their (5) _____.

E Writing

1 Make sentences using the words and phrases below to help you. You can make changes to the words and phrases, and add more words if necessary.

1. we / talk / phone / more / an hour / yesterday.

_____

2. near future, / mobile phones / run / solar energy.

_____

3. telepathy devices / become / popular / 30 years.

_____

4. if we use / our phones / much, / become dependent / them.

_____

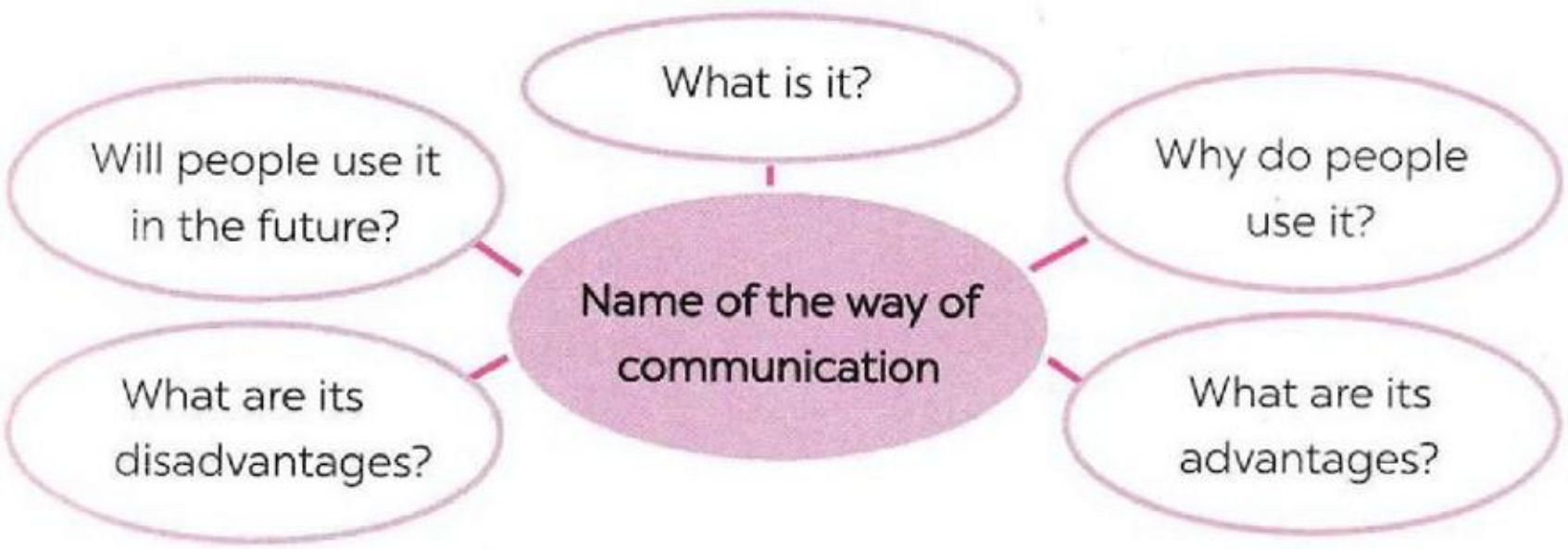
5. many teenagers / prefer / chat / Internet / meet / their friends / person.

_____

2 **Write a paragraph (80 – 100 words) to describe emojis as a way of communication. Use the following ideas to help you.**

Emojis	
What:	Images
Purpose:	To express emotions in chats, emails, or on social media
Advantages:	- Easy to understand - Fun to use - Save time typing words - Show the personality of the communicators
Disadvantages:	- Not all people understand an emoji in the same way - Cannot be used in formal cases like essays and legal documents
Popularity in the future	- More popular because of its convenience

3 **Think of a way of communication that you know. Complete the mindmap below and write a paragraph (80 – 100 words) to describe it.**



Unit 11 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A Pronunciation

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

1. I am **not** a s**ci**entist.
2. **Who** in**ven**ted the **air** ba**lloon**?
3. We **can't** de**ny** the **role** of tech**no**logy.
4. **Don't** for**get** to **scan** your **fing**er to **check** in.
5. Did you **read** about the in**ven**tion of **blue jeans**? – **Yes**, we **did**.

2 How many stressed words are there in each sentence? Read them aloud.

1. Who discovered America?
2. Robot ASIMO won't work anymore.
3. Scientists will never stop researching.
4. Can you talk about recent inventions?
5. Are you developing a new robot? – Yes, we are.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Choose the option that best completes each phrase.

1. invent	A. a new place B. the telephone
3. create	A. a map of the new land B. the computer

2. discover	A. a foreign land B. the light bulb
4. develop	A. gravity B. a robot

2 Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. You may have to change the form of the words. One is not used.

experiment	attendance	face recognition
application	platform	video conferencing

1. He developed a new medicine after he did many _____.
2. Which _____ did your teacher use for your online classes? Google Classroom or Microsoft Team?
3. This smartphone uses _____ as a password.
4. Our school checks _____ using a fingerprint scanner.
5. _____ allows us to have online meetings and still see and hear others clearly.

3 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete the passage.

Sir Isaac Newton was an English mathematician and physicist who lived from 1642 to 1727. He was the (1) _____ of gravity. He discovered gravity in 1666 when he saw a (2) _____ apple. He thought that there was a (3) _____ of nature moving the apple. Newton called this force "gravity". He then determined that there are forces between all (4) _____. This discovery is very important and has many (5) _____ in physics.

1. **A.** discoverer	**B.** inventor	**C.** creator	**D.** developer
2. **A.** ripping	**B.** falling	**C.** hanging	**D.** rolling
3. **A.** pull	**B.** push	**C.** force	**D.** press
4. **A.** distances	**B.** people	**C.** locations	**D.** objects
5. **A.** applications	**B.** uses	**C.** advantages	**D.** problem

4 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

1. My teacher said that she _____ meet me next week.
   A. can **B.** will **C.** would **D.** must
2. Minh told me that he often _____ his favourite pictures on Twitter.
   A. shared **B.** will share **C.** share **D.** sharing
3. Mai said that she was reading a sci-fi book _____.
   A. at the moment **B.** now **C.** then **D.** yet
4. All the students told me that they were working on _____ science projects.
   A. their **B.** my **C.** our **D.** them
5. Yesterday Tom told me that he uploaded his homework to the link two days _____.
   A. ago **B.** before **C.** ahead **D.** after

5 Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given.

1. "You will like science after you read this book," our teacher said.
   A. Our teacher says we will like science after we read this book.
   B. Our teacher said we would like science after we read this book.
   C. Our teacher said we would like science after we read that book.
   D. Our teacher said you would like science after you read this book.
2. "Robot ASIMO will retire this year," said the reporter.
   A. The reporter says robot ASIMO will retire this year.
   B. The reporter said robot ASIMO would retire that year.
   C. The reporter said robot ASIMO would retire this year.
   D. The reporter said robot ASIMO could retire that year.
3. "We are developing an emotional robot," said the engineer.
   A. The engineer said he is developing an emotional robot.
   B. The engineer said he was developing an emotional robot.
   C. The engineer said they are developing an emotional robot.
   D. The engineer said they were developing an emotional robot.

4. "You can have a video conference and upload homework on this platform," said the teacher.
   - **A.** The teacher said we can have a video conference and upload homework on that platform.
   - **B.** The teacher said you can have a video conference and upload homework on this platform.
   - **C.** The teacher said we could have a video conference and upload homework on that platform.
   - **D.** The teacher said you could have a video conference and upload homework on this platform.
5. "Our school has a large laboratory, and our teachers often conduct experiments there," said the headmaster.
   - **A.** The headmaster said their school had a large laboratory, and their teachers often conducted experiments there.
   - **B.** The headmaster said their school had a large laboratory, and our teachers often conducted experiments there.
   - **C.** The headmaster said their school had a large laboratory, and their teachers often conduct experiments there.
   - **D.** The headmaster says their school has a large laboratory, and our teachers often conduct experiments there.

C Speaking

1 Choose the most suitable response A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following sentences or exchanges.

1. *Minh:* Mai, _____ We'll have a new badminton court at our school.
   - **A.** I'm sorry to tell you the news.
   - **B.** guess what?
   - **C.** I'm so glad.
   - **D.** I don't think you want to hear this.
2. *Tom:* _____ We won the chess competition.
   - **A.** Can you believe it?
   - **B.** You can't believe.
   - **C.** Do you believe me?
   - **D.** Don't be shocked!
3. *Mai:* Minh, I have some amazing news! My mum bought me a new calculator.
   Minh: _____
   - **A.** Incredible.
   - **B.** Are you sure?
   - **C.** Congratulations!
   - **D.** I have one too.

4. *Nick:* Our club will have a scientist come to talk about science soon.
Mai: _____
A. That's weird.
B. That's too bad.
C. Are you kidding?
D. That's great.

5. *Student:* Our science project attracted the attention of many students at school.
Teacher: _____
A. That's fantastic.
B. Are you telling the truth?
C. Thanks for your efforts.
D. Are you sure?

2 **Match the questions (1 - 5) with the answers (A - E) to make a full conversation. Then practise it with your friend.**

1. Which social website do you use to communicate with other people?	**A.** I can chat and make video calls.
2. How often do you use it?	**B.** It is cheap and user-friendly.
3. What can you do on the website?	**C.** The security is not very good.
4. What do you like about it?	**D.** I use it daily.
5. What don't you like about it?	**E.** I use Facebook Messenger.

3 **Make a similar conversation. Use the outline below.**

THE SMARTPHONE
Which?
How often?
What to do?
Benefits?
Problems?

D Reading

1 **Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE word.**

The Importance of Science Education in Schools

Why should we teach science to children in schools? Why do many schools teach STEM subjects (science, technology, engineering, and maths)? One reason is every day children can see the benefits of **(1)** _____ and technology around them, so they can be aware of the **(2)** _____ that science plays in their everyday life. Secondly, when **(3)** _____ learn science, they will learn

to think in a scientific way, learn to search for the answers and to **(4)** _____ reasons. In other words, students can gain both knowledge of science as well as critical thinking and problem-solving **(5)** _____. These will be important in their **(6)** _____ work and studies. Moreover, if children learn science at an early age, they will be more ready to get involved **(7)** _____ science-related fields when they grow up.

2 Read the passage and tick (✓) T (True) or F (False).

The Invention of the World Wide Web

Sir Tim Berners-Lee, an English computer scientist, invented the World Wide Web in 1989.

At first, he wanted to develop a web for scientists around the world to share information and the results of their experiments. At that time the Internet already existed. But he created a way to use the Internet to link documents to each other. Soon, he turned it into a free space for people to share knowledge, communicate, and cooperate.

The World Wide Web allows people to get all kinds of information online. The information can be images, videos, or files. It has become a significant tool for everyone, from scientists, researchers to young students as well. Scientists and researchers can share their study results, students can use it for learning or doing research online. Businesses even use it to advertise their products and to do business. Everybody can use the World Wide Web to watch videos, communicate, and attend meetings.

	T	F
1. The inventor of the World Wide Web is an American computer scientist.		
2. Sir Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in the 20th century.		
3. In the beginning, he wanted a platform for everyone to use.		
4. People can use the World Wide Web without the Internet.		
5. The World Wide Web allows people to get videos, pictures or files online.		
6. People can carry out meetings online thanks to the World Wide Web.		
7. Only students and scientists benefit from the World Wide Web.		

3 Read the passages and circle the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

No More Worries about Acne

Worried about acne? Are you worried about the side effects of using drugs to cure acne? You should be. They are toxic and have side effects. They may cause burns or red skin. Soon we may have a new drug to treat it safely.

A medical student at the University of California San Diego invented a new way to cure acne. It treats acne effectively and keeps your skin clean.

The new technique uses nano-bomb technology and natural ingredients. These ingredients are from coconut oil, palm oil, human milk, cow's milk, and goat's milk. These nano-bombs find the bacteria causing acne then they attack and kill the bacteria.

Robots with the Sense of Touch

Guess what? We will soon have robots with the sense of touch. We already have smart robots that can dance, smile, and teach different subjects. But now scientists are developing robots with skin that can sense. These new robots will have skin on their fingers made from thin pieces of rubber. The skin will help robots sense because it will be very much like human skin. Scientists said that these robots would be able to sense pressure and temperature.

1. Acne medications are _____.
   - **A.** worried
   - **B.** worrying
   - **C.** ineffective
   - **D.** safe
2. Current drugs are _____.
   - **A.** safe
   - **B.** red
   - **C.** toxic
   - **D.** effective
3. Which is NOT true of the nano-bomb?
   - **A.** It has natural ingredients.
   - **B.** It seeks out bacteria.
   - **C.** It attacks bacteria.
   - **D.** It kills bacteria.
4. Which sense will new robots have?
   - **A.** Hearing.
   - **B.** Sight.
   - **C.** Touch.
   - **D.** Humour.
5. The robots can sense by using their _____.
   - **A.** hands
   - **B.** arms
   - **C.** rubber
   - **D.** fingers
6. They have skin made from _____.
   - **A.** rubber
   - **B.** human skin
   - **C.** plastic
   - **D.** nylon
7. The passages are from _____.
   - **A.** scientific books
   - **B.** announcements
   - **C.** non-fiction stories
   - **D.** guidebooks

E Writing

1 **Make sentences using the words and phrases. You can make changes to the words and phrases, and add more words if necessary.**

1. Charles Babbage / an English polymath / design / three computers.

_____

2. He / never / construct / computer / because / he / not / enough / money.

_____

3. 1822 / Babbage / start working / first computer / and / it was called / *Difference Engine*.

_____

4. 1847–1849 / Babbage / create / second computer.

_____

5. 1991 / British Science Museum / construct / computer from / Babbage's plans.

_____

6. It / take / 6 years / build / this / new computer / and / it / work.

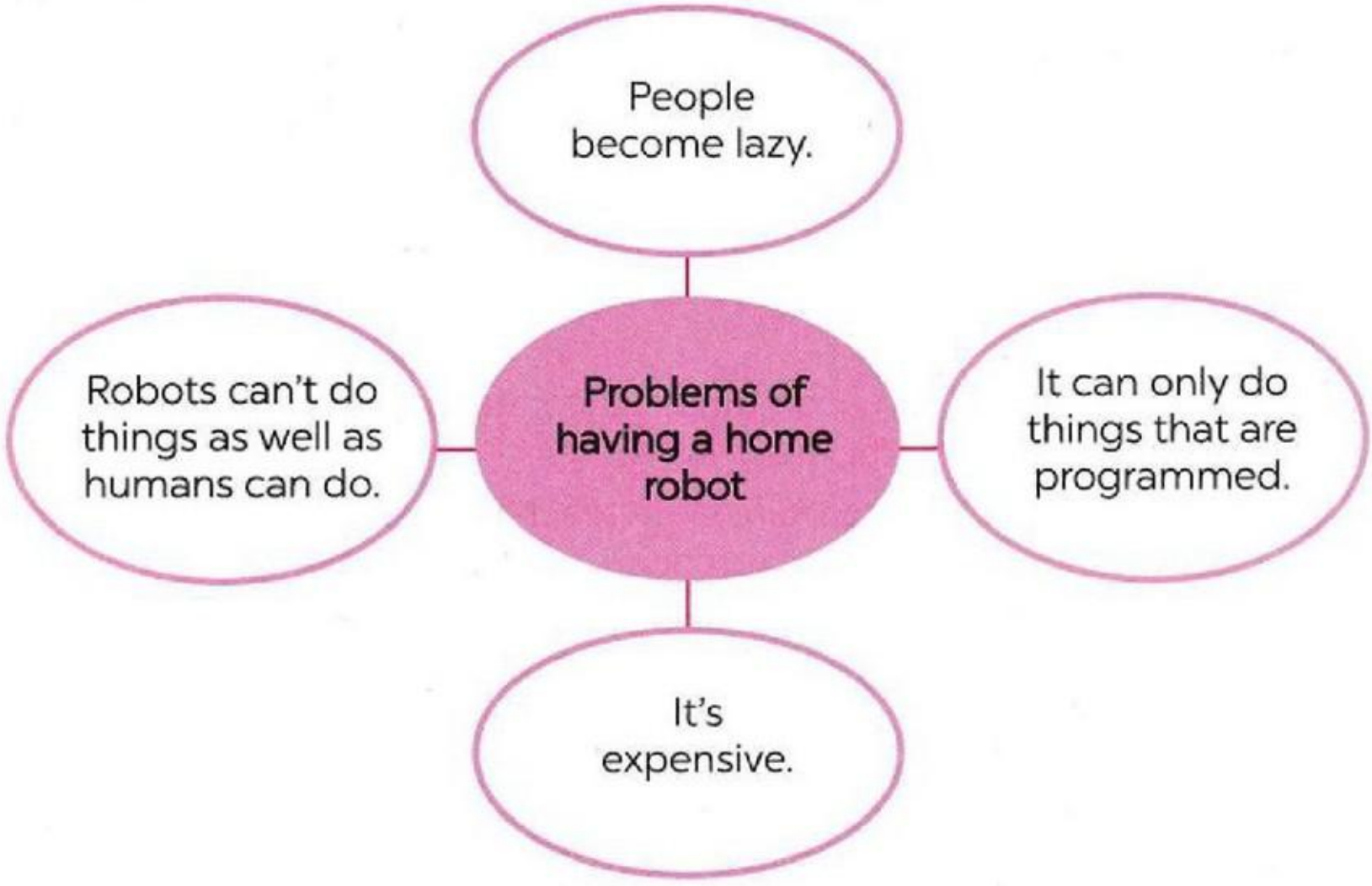
_____

2 **Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given.**

1. In STEAM education, students learn science, technology, engineering, the arts, and maths.
   - **A.** The arts, technology, and science are important parts of STEAM education.
   - **B.** STEAM education includes the studies of science, technology, English, the arts, and maths.
   - **C.** STEAM education combines the teaching of science, technology, engineering, the arts, and maths.
   - **D.** STEAM education combines the teaching of science, English, technology, the arts, and maths for students.
2. STEAM education is becoming more popular because it is effective.
   - **A.** People like STEAM education because it is popular.
   - **B.** As STEAM education is effective, it is becoming more popular.
   - **C.** As STEAM education is popular, it is becoming more effective.
   - **D.** STEAM education is so popular, so it is becoming more popular.
3. "Students learn to solve problems in STEAM classes," said Mr Thompson.
   - **A.** Mr Thompson said that students will learn to solve problems in STEAM classes.
   - **B.** Mr Thompson said that students would learn to solve problems in STEAM classes.
   - **C.** Mr Thompson said that students learn to solve problems in STEAM classes.
   - **D.** Mr Thompson said that students learned to solve problems in STEAM classes.

4. "We can learn many skills from STEAM classes," said a student.
   - **A.** A student says we can learn many skills from STEAM classes.
   - **B.** A student says they could learn many skills from STEAM classes.
   - **C.** A student said they could learn many skills from STEAM classes.
   - **D.** A student said we could learn many skills from STEAM classes.
5. "Although this education trend is useful, we can't use it right now," said a headmaster.
   - **A.** A headmaster said although this education trend is useful, they can't use it right now.
   - **B.** A headmaster said although that education trend was useful, they couldn't use it right then.
   - **C.** A headmaster said although that education trend was useful, they can't use it right then.
   - **D.** A headmaster said although this education trend is useful, they couldn't use it right now.

3 **Use the mind map below to write a paragraph (80 – 100 words) about the possible problems of having a home robot.**



Unit 12 LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

A Pronunciation

1 **Do you think the voice should go up or down on the underlined words in each sentence? Draw a suitable arrow (↗ or ↘) on each underlined word. Then practise reading out the sentences.**

1. I enjoy boxing, swimming, hiking, and cycling.
2. We've got apples, pears, bananas, and oranges.
3. The sweater comes in blue, white, pink, and black.
4. I like football, tennis, basketball, and volleyball.
5. I bought a T-shirt, a skirt, and a handbag.

2 **Practise the following dialogues with your friends, paying attention to the rise-fall intonation.**

1. *A:* On what day do you have English lessons?
   B: We have English lessons on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
2. *A:* What can I get you, sir?
   B: We'd like some beef, some potatoes, some spaghetti, and an omelette.
3. *A:* What did you buy at the corner shop yesterday?
   B: I bought a T-shirt, a jumper, a dress, and a hat.
4. *A:* What sports do you like?
   B: I like football, tennis, fishing, and jogging.
5. *A:* What fruits do you have today?
   B: We've got apples, pears, bananas, and oranges.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 **Rearrange the letters to name the following pictures.**



1. racetr



2. lagxay

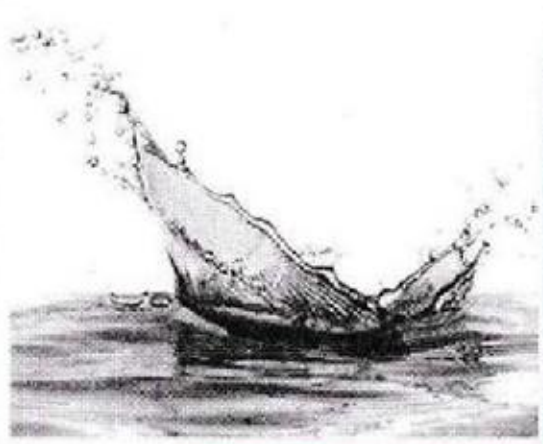


3. elosepcet



4. cetork

_____



5. diliuq

_____



6. slaeni

_____

2 Use the words in 1 to complete the following sentences.

1. The _____ looked scary; they were green, and had long legs, huge heads, and big eyes.
2. There are a lot of solar systems in a _____.
3. Ash began to erupt from the _____ in the mountain.
4. The scientist was looking at the stars through a _____.
5. They launched the _____ into space in March 1980.
6. _____ water is one of the things that a planet needs to support life on it.

3 Choose the correct words to complete the following sentences.

1. We tried to _____ the aliens and managed to stop them from invading our planet.
   A. oppose **B.** support **C.** strike **D.** struggle
2. Animals are living _____; therefore, we should not hurt them needlessly.
   A. types **B.** aliens **C.** creatures **D.** breeds
3. There is a strong _____ that it will rain this afternoon.
   A. possibility **B.** occasion **C.** trace **D.** opportunity
4. It's exciting to discover _____ of earlier civilizations.
   A. chances **B.** opportunities **C.** possibilities **D.** traces
5. What is the most _____ planet for life in our solar system?
   A. encouraging **B.** promising **C.** habitable **D.** possible

4 Underline the correct words or phrases to complete the following sentences.

1. My younger brother asked me how many planets *(there were / were there)* in our solar system.
2. He asked me what *(I was / was I)* doing then.
3. The students asked their teacher how scientists *(were exploring / are exploring)* planets in other galaxies.
4. Last Monday, the teacher asked the class who was on duty *(today / that day)*.
5. They wanted to know who *(would / will)* be the first to step onto Mars.

5 Change the following questions into reported questions.

1. "How often do you visit your grandparents?" Hai asked Hoa.

_____

2. She asked me, "What does a UFO look like?"

_____

3. The student asked his teacher, "Why is the climate on Mars unsuitable for human life?"

_____

4. "Which is longer, a day on Venus or a day on Earth?" I wondered.

_____

5. "Why do people call Mars the Red Planet?" my son asked me.

_____

6 Write the exact questions the policeman asked a woman. The first question has been done as an example.

The policeman asked the woman what her name was. He also asked which hotel she was staying at then. Then he asked her what was in her suitcase. Next, he asked whose car that was. He asked her who she was going to meet that night. Finally, he asked her when she was going to leave for Paris.

Example:

1. *What is your name?*
2. _____?
3. _____?
4. _____?
5. _____?
6. _____?

C Speaking

1 Choose the most suitable response A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. *A:* Do you think your brother will follow a career in business?
   B: _____
   A. I doubt it. He has a romantic view of life.
   B. Never mind, he will follow it.
   C. He doesn't know for sure.
   D. I think so. He is too unrealistic for it.
2. *A:* Manchester United are going to be the champions this year.
   B: _____
   A. You're very good at that. Congratulations!
   B. You're kidding. They lost all the matches these last two months.
   C. I don't know for sure. It looks like you put a lot of work into this.
   D. It's very unlikely. Nothing can stop them now.

3. *A:* Do you think we will live on another planet in the future?
   B: _____
   A. That's all right. We will live on another planet in the near future.
   B. I doubt it. There aren't any other planets that can support human life.
   C. Yes, there's a possibility that aliens may visit our planet one day.
   D. No, do you have evidence that UFOs landed on our planet?
4. *A:* We lost almost all of our property in the flood last week.
   B: _____
   A. I thought you might.
   B. Good luck next time!
   C. I couldn't agree more.
   D. Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.
5. *A:* Will our football team win this afternoon?
   B: _____
   A. I'm not sure that he can play after his serious injury.
   B. I'm convinced that they will win after all the practice they did.
   C. I doubt it because our team played very well recently.
   D. I very much doubt it. They have many very good players now.

2 Lan and Hai are talking about a novel about aliens. Choose A - E to complete their conversation. Then practise it with a friend.

Lan: (1) _____
Hai: *Star Alpha*. I'm on the last page of it.
Lan: (2) _____
Hai: Yes, it is. It's about James and two aliens from *Star Alpha*. James saves the two aliens' lives and they become friends.
Lan: (3) _____
Hai: They have to fight dangerous aliens who come from other planets and want to destroy *Star Alpha*.
Lan: (4) _____
Hai: Yes, it is! Actually, James dies trying to stop the aliens, but fortunately he comes back to life.
Lan: (5) _____
Hai: I doubt it. But I sometimes ask myself what we would do if aliens took over our planet.

A. So it has a happy ending! Do you think aliens will attack our planet one day?
B. Sounds thrilling!
C. What book are you reading, Hai?
D. That's a science fiction book, isn't it? What's it about?
E. What happens next?

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer about the possibility of aliens visiting our planet. You can ask each other the following questions.

- Will aliens visit our planet?
- What will their UFOs look like?
- What will you do if you see a UFO?
- What will you do if you meet an alien?

D Reading

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

Venus is more like Earth in some ways **(1)**_____ any other planet. It is almost the same size as Earth. It is a similar distance **(2)**_____ the Sun compared to the other planets. It is made mostly of rock and has an atmosphere (gases that **(3)**_____ a planet).

Venus has flat plains and high places, just **(4)**_____ Earth. It has huge extinct (dead) volcanoes and big craters. Meteorites crashing into the planet made the big **(5)**_____. But Venus has no moon.

In other ways, Venus is not **(6)**_____ all like Earth. It is not a place you would like to visit. The atmosphere is poisonous. It is made **(7)**_____ mainly of a gas called carbon dioxide. The clouds are filled with **(8)**_____ of acid "rain" that **(9)**_____ eat through your clothes and through you. The atmosphere is so thick that its weight would **(10)**_____ you.

1.	**A.** that	**B.** than	**C.** as
2.	**A.** of	**B.** to	**C.** from
3.	**A.** surround	**B.** move	**C.** circle
4.	**A.** like	**B.** as	**C.** about
5.	**A.** spaces	**B.** hills	**C.** craters
6.	**A.** in	**B.** at	**C.** for
7.	**A.** up	**B.** with	**C.** by
8.	**A.** amounts	**B.** falls	**C.** drops
9.	**A.** should	**B.** would	**C.** must
10.	**A.** crush	**B.** press	**C.** break

2 Read the passage about life on other planets and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the questions.

Most scientists believe that for another planet to have life on it, it must be similar to Earth in several ways. It is likely to need an atmosphere (air) and water. It also must orbit a star, like the Sun, at a good distance. This star would provide the right amount of light and heat for life to exist.

Scientists have studied planets and moons in our solar system to see if they can support life. **Space probes** have searched for traces of bacteria or other tiny living things on Mars. Some scientists are also looking for the possibility of life outside our solar system. Using radio telescopes, they hope to capture signals from intelligent aliens.

So far, no evidence of extraterrestrial life has been found. However, scientists have discovered hundreds of planets that orbit distant stars. Some of these planets are an ideal distance from their stars, and some are roughly the size of Earth. It may be possible that life has developed on one or more of them.

1. The best title for the passage could be _____.
   - **A.** "The Search for Alien Life"
   - **B.** "The Search for a New Planet"
   - **C.** "A Promising Planet Supporting Life"
   - **D.** "Evidence of Life on Other Planets"

2. Most scientists believe that a life supporting planet must be _____.
   A. somewhat similar to Earth **B.** exactly the same Earth
   C. in our solar systems **D.** at a good distance from Earth
3. The phrase "**Space probes**" most likely means _____.
   A. "vehicles that travel in space, carrying spacecraft"
   B. "spacecraft that collect information about the conditions of the Sun"
   C. "vehicles that travel in space, carrying people"
   D. "spacecraft without people on them that collect information about a planet"
4. The scientists use radio telescopes in order to _____.
   A. search for traces of bacteria or other tiny living things
   B. catch signals from creatures on other planets
   C. search for planets that are an ideal distance from their suns
   D. discover planets that are roughly the size of Earth
5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
   A. Planets need water and air to support life.
   B. If a sun is the right distance from a planet, the planet could support life.
   C. Scientists have looked at the possibility of life only in our solar system.
   D. Space probes capture signals from intelligent aliens.

3 Read the passage about UFOs and tick (✓) T (True) or F (False) for each sentence.

An unidentified flying object (UFO) is any light or object seen in the sky that can't be explained. Hundreds of UFO sightings are reported every year. More than nine-tenths of them are later identified as ordinary objects. They turn out to be planes, satellites, or planets. Others are later identified as balloons, kites, clouds, or birds. But some are deliberate fakes.

UFOs have been reported since ancient times. Modern reports of UFO sightings began in 1947. Some observers reported seeing saucer-like shapes in the sky. Since then, UFOs of any shape are often called flying saucers.

The United States Air Force took these reports seriously. Air Force officials did not necessarily believe in visitors from outer space. They wanted to be sure that UFOs were not a threat to America. A UFO might, for example, be an enemy airplane.

Project Blue Book was the Air Force's program for investigating UFOs. It ran from 1947 through 1969. The Air Force investigated 12,618 UFO sightings. All but 701 were identified.

The Air Force concluded that UFOs were no threat. All sightings could be explained by science. There was no evidence that UFOs came from other planets.

	T	F
1. All of the UFO sightings were later identified as ordinary objects like planes, satellites, etc.		
2. People also call UFOs of any shape flying saucers.		
3. The Air Force took the reports of UFO sightings seriously because they believed in visitors from outer space.		
4. Project Blue Book was one of the Air Force's programs.		
5. The Air Force concluded that UFOs were not a threat to the US.		

E Writing

1 **Write sentences using the suggested words and phrases below. You can make changes to the words and phrases, and add more words if necessary.**

1. professor / ask / students / what / essential conditions / human life / be.

2. Tom / ask / scientist / what / they / use / catch / signals / aliens.

3. I / ask / teacher / why / couldn't / move / Mars / immediately.

4. headmaster / want / know / who / be / on duty / that day.

5. Mary / ask / me / what / word / *UFO* / stand for.

2 **Choose a planet in our solar system that interests you and search for information about it. Then answer the following questions.**

1. What is the name of the planet? And what does its name mean?

2. How big is it?

3. What is its atmosphere like? Is it thick or thin?

4. What is its average temperature? How hot and cold does it get?

5. What does it look like?

6. What else is special about it?

3 **Write a short paragraph (80 – 100 words) to describe your chosen planet in 2.**

TEST YOURSELF 4

1 Choose the word marked A, B, C, or D that has a different stress pattern from the others. (1.0 pt)

1.	**A.** referee	**B.** pioneer	**C.** Vietnamese	**D.** committee
2.	**A.** alien	**B.** rocket	**C.** exist	**D.** crater
3.	**A.** gravity	**B.** powerful	**C.** telescope	**D.** unhealthy
4.	**A.** social	**B.** trainee	**C.** private	**D.** crater
5.	**A.** discovery	**B.** unsuitable	**C.** habitable	**D.** identity

2 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence (1.0 pt).

1. Nick isn't here at the moment. Can I _____ a message?
   A. take **B.** get **C.** leave **D.** give
2. We watched a _____ broadcast of the president's speech.
   A. live **B.** living **C.** liveable **D.** alive
3. The scientists said that they were searching for a habitable planet _____.
   A. at the moment **B.** now **C.** then **D.** at present
4. We use face _____ systems to identify people in photos, videos, and in real time.
   A. identification **B.** recognition **C.** reminder **D.** confirmation
5. I think we will find another habitable planet _____ 15 years.
   A. on **B.** for **C.** by **D.** in
6. Your name comes right after _____ on the list.
   A. me **B.** my **C.** mine **D.** I
7. The teacher _____ me that I should spend more time studying science subjects.
   A. said **B.** told **C.** asked **D.** spoke
8. They did a series of laboratory _____ on human sleep patterns in 1960s.
   A. experiments **B.** assignments **C.** examinations **D.** discoveries

3 Complete the following sentences with the words in the box. (1.0 pt)

eye-tracking habitable video conference holography galaxies

1. We can attend an online meeting with our 3D images by using _____.
2. Observations of distant _____ indicate that they are moving away from us – the universe is expanding.
3. We hold a _____ among many participants at different sites by using computer networks to transmit audio and video data.

4. Teachers can use _____ glasses to check students' understanding of a lesson and motivate them to learn.
5. Nowadays humans are still wondering what planets in outer space are _____.

4 Circle a mistake in each sentence and correct it. (1.0 pt)

1. The first phone with a camera appeared on May 1999.
   A B C D
2. The students said me that they used Google Meet for video conferencing.
   A B C D
3. They wanted to know what the scientists were searching for planets that were similar in size to Earth.
   A B C D
4. Some books of us were stolen in the library last week.
   A B C D
5. Last Tuesday, Mai said to me that she was having an English test tomorrow.
   A B C D

5 Choose the most suitable response A, B, or C to complete each of the following exchanges. (1.0 pt)

1. *A:* Everyone must be here at 11:00 a.m. for the party, and ...
   B: _____
   A. That's great news. I think we should have a party.
   B. Sorry to interrupt, but I think we should be here earlier.
   C. I couldn't help talking about having a party.
2. *A:* I've won a scholarship to the US.
   B: _____
   A. I'm certain about it. You worked very hard last month.
   B. Hold on. How can I get one too?
   C. Congratulations. That's very good news.
3. *A:* Do you think that Ann will become the president of our country?
   B: _____
   A. I'm not sure. We have to wait for the election results.
   B. I doubt it. She will definitely win the elections.
   C. Yes, definitely. I'm uncertain that she will win the elections.
4. *A:* Turn off the electricity and remove the light bulb. Then, ...
   B: _____
   A. Excuse me! I didn't see you there.
   B. Hold on. Can you repeat that, please?
   C. Pardon? Can you spell that again, please?

5. *A:* Is yoga hard for beginners?

   B: _____

   A. No, it's a piece of cake.

   B. Yes, it's a piece of cake for beginners.

   C. Well, it's definitely a piece of cake.

6 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to fill in each blank in the following passage. (1.0 pt)

Do you think our planet is the only place in the universe (1) _____ there is life? Until 1995, astronomers had not found a solar system like (2) _____. A solar system is made up of a star surrounded by planets and other objects. In 1995, astronomers (3) _____ a planet orbiting (going around) a distant star like our Sun. Since then, they have found other solar systems. Astronomers now think that there are many solar systems in the (4) _____. But they do not know whether there is life in any of these other solar systems.

Our solar system is the one we know the (5) _____ about. The Sun is at its centre. Our solar system (6) _____ everything that orbits around the Sun. Planets, moons, asteroids, comets, gas, and dust are all part of the solar system.

Our solar system lies near the edge of the Milky Way (7) _____. A galaxy is a huge collection of stars. The Milky Way is shaped like a whirlpool. All the stars in the galaxy, including our Sun, (8) _____ the centre of the Milky Way.

1. **A.** where	**B.** which	**C.** what	**D.** how
2. **A.** us	**B.** our	**C.** we	**D.** ours
3. **A.** knew	**B.** found	**C.** looked	**D.** searched
4. **A.** world	**B.** sky	**C.** universe	**D.** space
5. **A.** less	**B.** most	**C.** more	**D.** least
6. **A.** includes	**B.** has	**C.** involves	**D.** consists
7. **A.** System	**B.** Planet	**C.** Zone	**D.** Galaxy
8. **A.** orbit	**B.** move	**C.** go	**D.** travel

7 Read the passage and tick (✓) T (True) or F (False) for each sentence. (2.0 pts)

There have been many great inventions in human history. One great invention is the printing press. A German named Johannes Gutenberg in the 1400s invented a press that made it easy to print books. Books became much more common after the invention of the printing press. Books helped other inventors make new things.

The invention of the steam engine around 1700 led to the Industrial Revolution. Inventors made many new machines that were powered by steam engines. They invented locomotives, steamboats, and all kinds of factory machines.

Another great invention, the internal combustion engine, led to the invention of automobiles in the late 1800s. Inventors made better and better internal combustion engines. These are the engines we use today in cars, trucks, buses, and airplanes.

The discovery of electricity led to many wonderful inventions. Many scientists studied electricity. An American inventor named Thomas A. Edison invented the electric lamp, phonograph, and other things that ran on electricity in the late 1800s.

New things are invented today faster than ever before. Inventors are making new kitchen appliances, toys, computers, video games, telephones, and all kinds of other things. The ways people invent things have changed over time. Until the 1900s, most inventors worked alone. Today, most inventions come from scientists and engineers who work in teams.

	T	F
1. The invention of the printing press made books become more common.		
2. The invention of internal combustion engine led to the Industrial Revolution.		
3. Today, we use steam engines in cars, trucks, buses, and airplanes.		
4. Thomas A. Edison invented many things that ran on electricity.		
5. Today, most scientists and engineers collaborate with each other in inventing things.		

8 **Write sentences using the suggested words and phrases below. You can make changes to the words and phrases, and add more words if necessary. (2.0 pts)**

1. Jack / video conference / his colleagues / in Asia / at the moment.

_____

2. He / say / he / do well / science / school / then.

_____

3. Nick / ask / the professor / why / humans / not live / Mars.

_____

4. Robots / replace / humans / 30 years' time.

_____

5. Many students / ask me / what / differences / Mars and Earth / be.

_____

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Sửa bản in: TRẦN THU HÀ
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