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

GLOBAL SUCCESS

TIẾNG ANH 9

SÁCH BÀI TẬP

(Tái bản lần thứ hai)



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

Pearson

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Tiếng Anh 9 – 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 mà các em đã học trong **Tiếng Anh 9 – Global Success – Sách học sinh**. Sách gồm 12 đơn vị bài tập, bám sát 12 đơn vị bài học trong 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 các âm trong tiếng Anh, nhận biết và sử dụng đúng trọng âm từ, trọng âm câu, và ngữ điệu trong câu.
- **VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR** củng cố từ vựng và cấu trúc ngữ pháp đã học, mở rộng vốn từ của các em thông qua các bài tập đa dạng, phong phú.
- **SPEAKING** củng cố khả năng nói cho học sinh thông qua các hình thức: 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 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.

Đặc biệt, cuốn sách được tích hợp một hệ sinh thái học liệu số hiện đại, mang lại cho các em những trải nghiệm học tập lí thú, bổ ích:

- Sách điện tử tương tác, tích hợp đầy đủ âm thanh, hình ảnh, đáp án và kho câu hỏi ôn luyện trên nền tảng ***hoclieu.vn***;

- Ứng dụng học tiếng Anh ***GlobalSpeak*** hỗ trợ đắc lực cho học sinh tự học tại nhà, cải thiện hiệu quả các kĩ năng ngôn ngữ, đặc biệt là kĩ năng Nghe, Nói.

Tập thể tác giả hi vọng **Tiếng Anh 9 – Global Success – Sách bài tập** là phương tiện hỗ trợ học tiếng Anh hiệu quả, làm nền tảng để học sinh tiếp tục học tiếng Anh ở các lớp sau.

Chúc các em học tiếng Anh thành công!

CÁC TÁC GIẢ

Unit 1 LOCAL COMMUNITY

A Pronunciation

1 Put the words into the correct column according to the sounds they contain.

artist	craft	helper	electrician	especially
garbage	step	hand	check-up	attraction
wrap	back	heart	tomato	programme

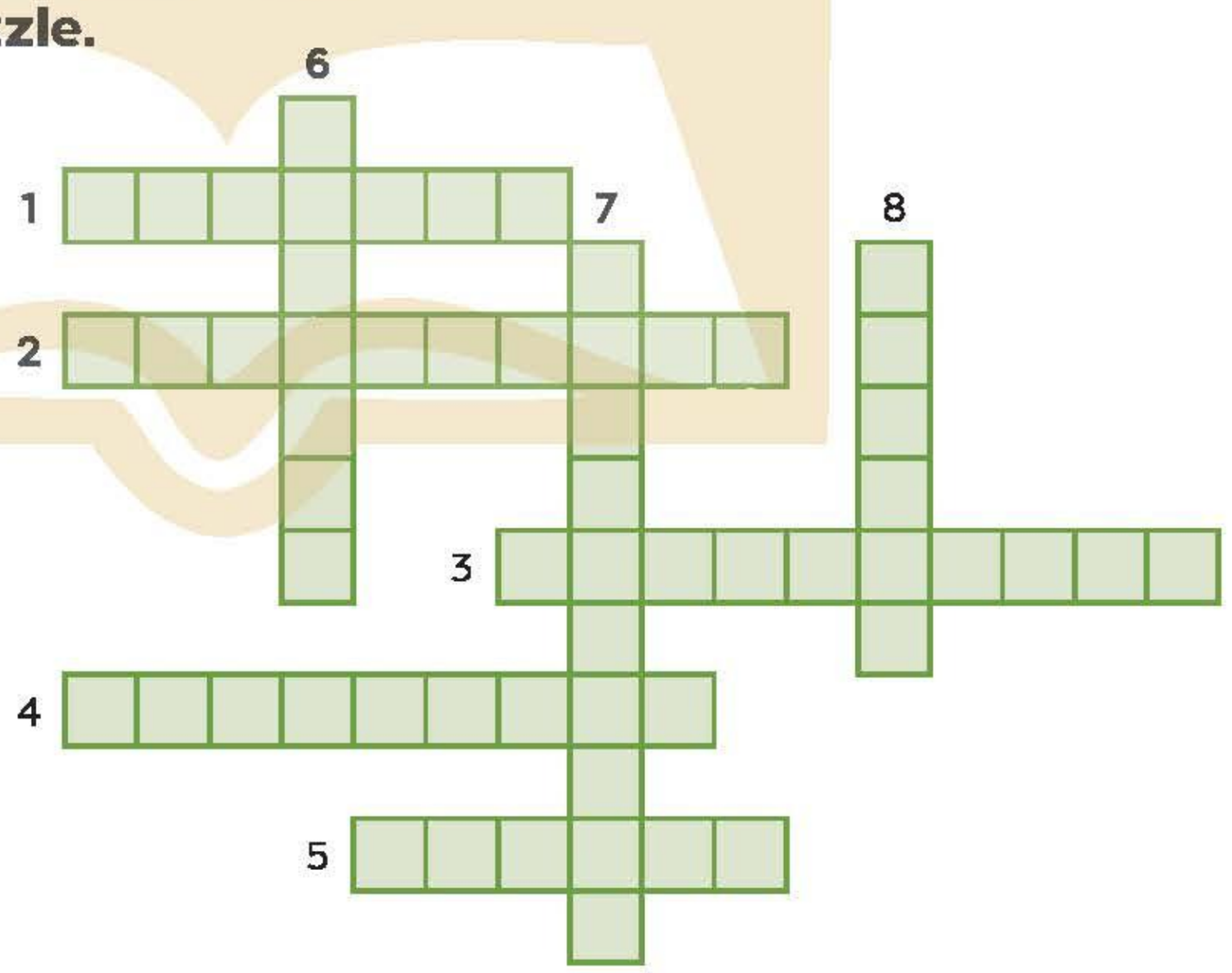
/æ/	/ɑ:/	/e/

2 Choose the word A, B, C, or D which has a different sound in the underlined part.

1. **A.** collection	**B.** helper	**C.** contest	**D.** everyone
2. **A.** father	**B.** family	**C.** happen	**D.** matter
3. **A.** standard	**B.** natural	**C.** potato	**D.** factor
4. **A.** laugh	**B.** naughty	**C.** daughter	**D.** taught
5. **A.** elegant	**B.** email	**C.** special	**D.** network

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Solve the crossword puzzle.



Across:

1. pots, dishes, etc. made with clay
2. a product which is made by hand
3. a place where children play
4. the people living in a particular area
5. the place where people see objects from the past

Down:

6. a place where people watch sports
7. the buildings, equipment, and services provided for a particular purpose
8. an area outside the centre of a city

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

artisans	police officers	electrician
delivery person	garbage collectors	firefighter

1. As a(n) _____, you will do so much more than stopping fires from burning.
2. _____ keep law and order, investigate crime, and support crime prevention.
3. A(n) _____ delivers goods to people's houses or places of work.
4. A(n) _____ is a person whose job is to install and repair electrical equipment.
5. _____ serve a vital role in our society by helping to manage waste.
6. Many villages don't have enough young _____ to continue their villages' traditional crafts.

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

1. There is a market in our area where you can buy all kinds of handmade products. It may be the biggest _____ market in our country.
   A. thing **B.** product **C.** handicraft **D.** selling
2. The Tower of London is one of the top _____ in the UK.
   A. tourist places **B.** tourism places
   C. guided tours **D.** tourist attractions
3. This restaurant serves _____ of Italy such as lasagna and risotto.
   A. speciality dish **B.** speciality food **C.** special dish **D.** special things
4. This beautiful headband _____ us of our holiday in Greece.
   A. tells **B.** shares **C.** reminds **D.** makes
5. The condo is so small and there are not enough _____ for families with young children.
   A. facilities **B.** equipment **C.** tools **D.** space
6. They didn't like the noisy city centre, so they moved to live in a(n) _____ of London.
   A. outskirt **B.** neighbourhood **C.** area **D.** suburb

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

1. They don't know _____ to preserve the natural beauty of their region.
   A. what **B.** who **C.** where **D.** how
2. My classmates didn't understand _____ to do.
   A. what **B.** who **C.** where **D.** how
3. Tell me _____ to press the button.
   A. what **B.** when **C.** who **D.** where
4. My neighbour asked me _____ to use the dishwasher.
   A. what **B.** why **C.** how **D.** which
5. The rules didn't specify _____ to speak to in case of an emergency.
   A. what **B.** who **C.** where **D.** how
6. My parents don't know _____ to put the big sofa.
   A. what **B.** who **C.** where **D.** how

5 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

1. They ran _____ of bread when I went to the local bakery yesterday.
   A. out **B.** down **C.** around **D.** back
2. My brother forgot to take an umbrella when he went _____. I hope it won't rain.
   A. out **B.** down **C.** around **D.** back
3. How often do your grandparents come _____ to their home town?
   A. out **B.** down **C.** around **D.** back
4. We are encouraging the people in our community to cut _____ on plastic bags.
   A. out **B.** down **C.** around **D.** back
5. Before I visit a place, I usually find _____ about its history.
   A. out **B.** down **C.** around **D.** back
6. When we went to Sydney, we only had a couple of hours to look _____.
   A. out **B.** down **C.** around **D.** back

6 Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the phrasal verb in brackets. You may have to change the form of the verb.

1. In my village, the old artisans teach the younger ones the techniques to make beautiful baskets. (pass down)

2. When we aren't at home, our neighbours are responsible for our cats. (take care of)

3. Her elder sister gave Mai most of her clothes. (hand down)

4. She and her classmates have a friendly relationship. (get on with)

5. His hair and face make me think of his father. (remind of)

C Speaking

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

1. *A:* Do you mind opening the window for me?
   B: _____
   A. No, not at all. **B.** No, I mind it. **C.** Yes, I do. **D.** Yes, go ahead.
2. *A:* Could you show me the way to the bus stop, please?
   B: _____
   A. No, I couldn't. **B.** Yes, I could.
   C. Sure. It's over there. **D.** I know where it is.

3. *A:* Could you please show me how to use this washing machine?
B: _____
A. Yes, I could. Just turn on the fan.
B. Sure. Just press this green button.
C. No, I couldn't wash these clothes.
D. No, I don't have a washing machine.

4. *A:* Would you mind telling me something about Dong Ba Market?
B: _____
A. Yes, I would. It's a big market in Hue.
B. Yes, I can buy a lot of things there.
C. No, I wouldn't. You can ask another person.
D. Not at all. It's the largest commercial centre in Hue.

5. *A:* Could you give me a hand with these rubbish bins?
B: _____
A. Certainly. Where do you want to put them?
B. Sure. I don't like them much.
C. No, I couldn't. They're over there.
D. Yes, I could give you the bins.

2 Choose A – G to complete the conversation. Then practise it with a friend.

Reporter: Could you share with us one speciality in your village?
Woman: (1) _____
Reporter: Why is it special?
Woman: (2) _____
Reporter: I see. Is it expensive to buy?
Woman: (3) _____
Reporter: Do you make it in the traditional way?
Woman: (4) _____
Reporter: Is your *banh cuon* well-known?
Woman: (5) _____
Reporter: Fantastic! Can you live off it?
Woman: (6) _____
Reporter: That's great! Who do you usually pass down the techniques to?
Woman: (7) _____
Reporter: Thank you very much for the interview.
Woman: You're welcome.

A. Because there is some minced meat inside and people serve it cold, not hot like other kinds.
B. I think it is. Many people from other provinces order it.
C. It's *banh cuon* or steamed rice rolls.
D. Yes, we do. We still use traditional techniques to make it.
E. We pass them down to our children. We encourage them to keep the traditional techniques.
F. Yes, of course. A lot of households sell it online or open small shops to sell it.
G. No, it isn't. It's only 30 thousand dong for 10 pieces.

3 **Now think about a speciality made in your local area or a speciality you know. Prepare a short introduction about it. Your talk should include:**

– the name of the speciality
– reasons why it is famous
– its special characteristics

D Reading

1 **Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete Trang's email to her new friend, Elena.**

New message

From: trang@bamboomail.com

To: elena@fastmail.com

Subject: Places of interest in my community

Hi Elena,

How are you? In your last email, you asked me about places of interest in my community. Now I'll tell you about them.

I live (1) _____ a suburb of Ha Noi. (2) _____ it's a small community, there are enough places of interest. Near my house there are two parks with a lot of trees and (3) _____ facilities. People of all ages go there to (4) _____ the fresh air, do exercise, and play badminton or basketball. I also go to these parks to play badminton with my brother. (5) _____ place which people like in our community is the local library. It has many new books of all kinds. In addition, it holds (6) _____ activities for book lovers, such as book review competitions or meetings with famous authors. Therefore, it attracts a lot of readers each weekend.

When you visit Ha Noi, I'll (7) _____ you to these places.

Tell me about the places of interest in your area in your (8) _____ email.

Cheers,

Trang

SEND

1. A. in	**B.** of	**C.** on	**D.** with
2. A. But	**B.** However	**C.** Besides	**D.** Although
3. A. sporty	**B.** sportsmen	**C.** sports	**D.** sportingly
4. A. take	**B.** enjoy	**C.** bring	**D.** give
5. A. The others	**B.** Others	**C.** Another	**D.** Other
6. A. differ	**B.** different	**C.** differently	**D.** differing
7. A. take	**B.** get	**C.** bring	**D.** give
8. A. other	**B.** next	**C.** another	**D.** last

2 Fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box to complete a passage about a community helper.

shares deliver told before uniform remember giving leave

Nowadays delivery people are commonly seen in our city. Of all the delivery people who (1) _____ us parcels, our family likes Mr Nam the most. Mr Nam is about 40 years old and usually wears a yellow (2) _____. He is a kind, friendly, and responsible person. (3) _____ he brings a parcel to our house, he always calls to check if we are at home. I still (4) _____ one day when we were in Ho Chi Minh City, Mr Nam called my father several times until my father answered his call. He (5) _____ us that we had a parcel. As we were not at home, my father asked him to (6) _____ the parcel with our neighbour. Mr Nam found our neighbour and called us before (7) _____ the parcel to her. He also allowed us to transfer money to him by online banking. My father sometimes talks to him and he happily (8) _____ about his life and work.

3 Read a passage about Sardinia and do the exercises that follow.

Sardinia is the second largest island in Italy. It is famous for its beautiful nature and a variety of ancient crafts. One of the crafts that makes the island well-known is basket weaving. This is considered one of the most remarkable handicrafts on the island because it combines manual skills and natural resources.

Baskets are usually woven by Sardinian women. They have handed down the techniques from generation to generation. The shapes and dimensions of the baskets are different according to the technique, the area of production, and the kind of material used. They use various natural materials such as willow, palm, straw, and hay.

In the past, people hung the baskets on the walls of their houses or displayed them on shelves like artwork. Today the baskets are used in homes or used for decorative purposes. People really appreciate the craft because nowadays it is increasingly rare to find good quality baskets like these. Sardinian people believe that basket weaving is a dying skill and they hope to preserve it in the future.

a. Match the words with their definitions.

1. remarkable	**a.** not done, seen, happening, etc. very often
2. manual	**b.** measurements of something in a particular direction, especially its height, length, or width
3. dimensions	**c.** made to look attractive
4. decorative	**d.** unusual or surprising in a way that causes people to take notice
5. rare	**e.** involving using the hands or physical strength

b. Tick (✓) T (True) or F (False).

	T	F
1. Sardinia is smaller than only one other island in Italy.		
2. Basket weaving is the only ancient craft on the island.		
3. Weaving techniques have been passed down through generations.		
4. People use natural materials to make the baskets.		
5. Today people use the baskets only for decorating their homes.		

c. Answer the questions.

1. Why is basket weaving remarkable? _____

2. Who usually weaves the baskets? _____

3. What decides the shapes and dimensions of the baskets? _____

4. Why do people appreciate the craft of basket weaving? _____

5. What do Sardinian people hope to do? _____

E Writing

1 Choose the correct sentence A, B, C, or D that can be made from the given cues.

1. My area / famous / some specialities / such / *bun cha, banh cuon* / and *bun oc*.

A. My area is famous some specialities such as *bun cha, banh cuon*, and *bun oc*.

B. My area is famous as some specialities such as *bun cha, banh cuon*, and *bun oc*.

C. My area is famous for some specialities such as *bun cha, banh cuon*, and *bun oc*.

D. My area is famous for some specialities such *bun cha, banh cuon*, and *bun oc*.

2. The pottery artisan / can make / beautiful / pot / vase / local clay.

A. The pottery artisan can make beautiful pots and vases from local clay.

B. The pottery artisan can make beautiful pots and vases by local clay.

C. The pottery artisan can make beautiful pot and vase from local clay.

D. The pottery artisan can make beautiful pots and vases from a local clay.

3. As firefighters, / they / ready / put out / fires / and save / people.

A. As firefighters, they ready to put out fires and save people.

B. As firefighters, they are ready put out fires and save people.

C. As firefighters, they ready put out fires and save people.

D. As firefighters, they are ready to put out fires and save people.

4. The doctor / ask / him / cut down / sweet food / drinks.
   - **A.** The doctor asked him cut down on sweet food and drinks.
   - **B.** The doctor asked him to cut down on sweet food and drinks.
   - **C.** The doctor asked him to cut down sweet food and drinks.
   - **D.** The doctor asked him cut down sweet food and drinks.

5. We / sometimes / take care / neighbours' children / when / they / not / home.
   - **A.** We sometimes take care our neighbours' children when they are not home.
   - **B.** We sometimes take care of our neighbours' children when they not at home.
   - **C.** We sometimes take care our neighbours' children when they not be at home.
   - **D.** We sometimes take care of our neighbours' children when they are not at home.

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

A	B
1. They didn't know how	a. she gets on well with her neighbours.
2. We couldn't decide what	b. he usually goes home late.
3. Ngoc is a friendly person, so	c. to go to Bat Trang Pottery Village.
4. His father is a policeman, so	d. to buy as souvenirs.
5. My favourite place of interest in my community is	e. the shopping mall with many facilities for teens.

3 You received an email from Mark, your penfriend in the US. He wants to know about the things you like in your community. Now write an email (about 100 words) to tell him about these things.

New message

From: _____@quickmail.com (your email address)

To: mark@fastmail.us

Subject: My lovely community

Dear Mark,

I'm happy to have received your email. I'm going to tell you about the things I like in my community.

That's all for now, Mark. Tell me about your community.

Cheers,

_____

SEND

Unit 2 CITY LIFE

A Pronunciation

1 Choose the correct letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation.

1. **A.** bear	**B.** near	**C.** wear	**D.** pear
2. **A.** slowly	**B.** downtown	**C.** power	**D.** crowded
3. **A.** coast	**B.** upload	**C.** abroad	**D.** roadside
4. **A.** home	**B.** shopping	**C.** comb	**D.** locate
5. **A.** double	**B.** council	**C.** southeast	**D.** thousand

2 Write the words under the pictures, starting with the given letters.



1. u_____



2. a_____



3. d_____



4. c_____



5. sq_____



6. c_____

Now write the words in the appropriate column.

/aʊ/	/əʊ/	/eə/

B Vocabulary & Grammar

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

1. The city is now a big _____ site with many half-finished buildings.
   A. waste **B.** tourist **C.** storage **D.** construction
2. The town is overcrowded and lacks public _____.
   A. health **B.** amenities **C.** education **D.** places
3. I used to live in the _____ area, but I moved to a quiet suburb two years ago.
   A. downtown **B.** underground **C.** outskirts **D.** village

4. The _____ system runs underground, so it doesn't encounter road congestion.
   A. bus **B.** coach **C.** metro **D.** taxi
5. This city looks like a _____ jungle with ugly buildings and almost no parks.
   A. green **B.** loveable **C.** tropical **D.** concrete
6. I live in a _____ street which is full of people and vehicles moving around all day.
   A. quiet **B.** bustling **C.** calm **D.** empty
7. Bangkok has an excellent _____ system which runs on a railway above the ground.
   A. sky train **B.** underground **C.** ferry **D.** taxi
8. Many people compliment Ha Noi on being a _____ tourist destination.
   A. dusty **B.** noisy **C.** safe **D.** polluted

2 Complete the following tasks.

a. Choose the option which is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word / phrase in each sentence.

1. She browsed the shop but didn't buy anything. She found it a bit <u>pricey</u>.
   A. crowded **B.** modern **C.** attractive **D.** expensive
2. The underground was <u>packed with</u> people. I couldn't find a seat.
   A. full on **B.** empty of **C.** full of **D.** convenient for
3. Her team is <u>carrying out</u> a project to recycle food waste.
   A. running **B.** proposing **C.** funding **D.** aiming

b. Choose the option which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word / phrase in each sentence.

4. Neither Lan nor Hoa <u>stayed home alone</u> last weekend. They went to the shopping mall together.
   A. hung out with one another **B.** came down with one another
   C. got rid of one another **D.** looked up to one another
5. *Hoa:* I never use buses when getting around. They are always late.
   Jack: Well, it's not that bad. They are <u>reliable</u> now.
   A. on time **B.** late **C.** timely **D.** terrible

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

construction sites	concrete jungle	liveable
public amenities	polluted	security

I live in a coastal town. It used to be a beautiful and **(1)** _____ place. Now, it's a **(2)** _____. All we have are big and ugly buildings. There will be even more buildings because **(3)** _____ are everywhere. The beaches are **(4)** _____. Pickpockets happen frequently. I think the local government should invest in better **(5)** _____ such as parks and sports facilities. They should also clean up the beach and increase the **(6)** _____ in the town.

4 Write the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. The (busy) _____ the street is, the less I like it. I hate noisy places.
2. The later it gets at night, the (cold) _____ it becomes.
3. The (light) _____ the street was, the (safe) _____ I felt.
4. The (crowded) _____ the bus got, the more difficult it was for me to breathe.
5. I fear that the more modern city life is, the (friendly) _____ people are to one another.
6. (close) _____ it gets to pick-up time, (difficult) _____ traffic around the school becomes.
7. I think that (expensive) _____ a restaurant is, (good) _____ its service is.
8. (far) _____ the community sports centre is, (convenient) _____ it is for me to go there.

5 Circle a mistake in each sentence below and correct it.

1. Safer (A) a city is, the (B) more liveable (C) it becomes (D).
2. Our city is age-friendly (A). We make it easy (B) for the elderly (C) to get along (D) by public transport.
3. The bigger (A) the shopping mall is (B), the attractive (C) it is to (D) teenagers.
4. Although (A) people wanted to carry out (B) with the project, the company stopped funding (C) it (D).
5. The local (A) authority tried to cut on (B) private car use (C) but they didn't succeed (D).
6. The closer (A) an area is to (B) the downtown, denser (C) its population is (D).
7. Many teens (A) prefer hanging in (B) at (C) shopping malls to (D) outdoor places.
8. Hoang is coming up with (A) a fever. The more time that passes (B), the higher (C) his temperature (D) is.

C Speaking

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

1. *Minh:* I can lend you this book if you are interested in reading it.
   Peter: _____
   A. You did a great job!
   B. Thanks. I prefer going by bus.
   C. I didn't know you like reading books.
   D. Thanks. I'll take good care of it.

2. *Hoa:* Ms Mai won't come back until noon. Would you like me to leave a note for her?

Ms Hoai: _____

A. Sorry. I can't find my notes.
B. That's great. Thanks for your help.
C. Why would you like to leave?
D. How about leaving her alone?

3. *Harry:* Oh no! I missed the bus to the underground.

Mr Lam: _____

A. You're excellent. Congratulations!
B. Your friends will miss you a lot.
C. The underground is much faster than the bus.
D. Don't worry. I can take you to the station.

4. *James:* _____

Chloe: Yes, please. That's so kind of you.

A. Excuse me. Can I sit here?
B. Do you commute to work every day?
C. I can show you how this smart card works.
D. Would you mind taking this book to Ms Hoa's office?

5. *Ann:* _____

Hoang: Would you like me to get a taxi for you?

A. The tram is late today.
B. The Melbourne tram is great.
C. The sky train is always on time.
D. A taxi can get stuck in traffic congestion.

2 Elena and Hoa are talking about some cities. Choose A - E to complete their conversation. Then practise it with a friend.

Elena: I wish I could live in Da Lat. It's such a healthy place to live.

Hoa: (1) _____

Elena: Yeah. And I think the local authority does a great job. They keep the streets clean.

Hoa: It looks that way. (2) _____

Elena: Well, it's a nice place. The best thing about living there is that shopping is convenient. I can buy almost everything I need.

Hoa: (3) _____

Elena: But we need some better restaurants. There are too many fast-food restaurants in the town. I prefer healthier food.

Hoa: (4) _____. Da Lat has great vegetables.

Elena: Thanks. I'd love to. (5) _____

A. Sounds like a nice place!
B. I like the fresh air here. I guess it's because there are no factories around.
C. Hey, I can take you to a vegetable hotpot restaurant if you like.
D. There isn't a lot of trash all over the place. How about your home town?
E. That's so kind of you.

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

George's home town	Nhung's home town
– Where he lives: a big city – What he likes about it: convenient public transport system – What he doesn't like: pricey, lack of green spaces – What he wants: outdoor sports facilities	– Where she lives: a small coastal town – What she likes about it: fresh air, green parks, and great seafood – What she offers George: take him to the community sports court

D Reading

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

The local newspaper carried out a survey with city dwellers about how to make the city a more (1) _____ place. Most participants in the survey talked about the city's traffic. First, they wanted stricter traffic (2) _____ to stop drivers from ignoring traffic lights and breaking speed limits. This would help reduce road accidents. In addition, they hoped their city would improve its (3) _____ system. For example, buses should be clean and have air conditioners. There should be bus lines that reach almost all areas in the city, so it would be easy for people to (4) _____. They said that good public transport could also (5) _____ the city's money. The local authority wouldn't need to construct new parking lots and (6) _____ roads to cater for the increasing number of private cars. Finally, the survey (7) _____ suggested the local authority build traffic apps. The apps could recommend to drivers the best routes to avoid traffic (8) _____. The sooner the government started implementing these, the more convenient it would be to travel around the city.

1. A. lifelong	**B.** living	**C.** lively	**D.** liveable
2. A. jams	**B.** laws	**C.** lights	**D.** safety
3. A. public transport	**B.** underground	**C.** amenity	**D.** parking
4. A. go away	**B.** move in	**C.** get around	**D.** come out
5. A. earn	**B.** make	**C.** save	**D.** spend
6. A. narrow	**B.** widen	**C.** reduce	**D.** block
7. A. participants	**B.** people	**C.** government	**D.** police
8. A. signs	**B.** flow	**C.** accidents	**D.** congestion

2 Read the passage and match the information with the person by writing A for Gina, B for Olivia, and C for Hoai.

Living in Vancouver

Vancouver, a coastal city in Canada, ranks among the most liveable cities in the world. Let's meet three residents to learn why they love this city.

A. Gina (20 years old)

I fell in love with Vancouver's natural habitats. I can go hiking in the summer and snowboarding in the winter in the mountains. Sometimes I pack my favourite foods and go to Kitsilano Beach to get a bit of sunshine. I like swimming in the Kitsilano pool, which is the longest outdoor swimming pool in North America.

B. Olivia (30 years old)

Life in Vancouver is convenient. The food here is good. There are both great restaurants and food trucks. Farmers' markets offer a wide range of fresh produce. When I'm too busy to cook, I pick up prepared meals in the supermarket.

C. Hoai (35 years old)

This is such a kid-friendly place. The whole city is like an adventure playground. There are hundreds of activities to entertain children. At weekends, I take my daughters to the mind-blowing museum, explore a rainforest, or play outdoor games with them. Vancouver is a perfect place for family life.

Who ...?	Person
1. sometimes doesn't cook	
2. praises Vancouver for being perfect for her family to live in	
3. describes the Vancouver's nature	
4. compliments Vancouver on its convenience	
5. loves outdoor activities	
6. lives in Vancouver with her children	

3 Read the passage and do the exercises.

Twenty years ago, people tried to leave the suburbs for cities but nowadays many people are reluctant to make such a move. They say that compared to suburban areas, city life has many drawbacks.

The high cost of living is the first disadvantage. The bigger the city is, the higher the living cost is. Accommodation and petrol are expensive. Food and drinks are also pricey. Apart from that, city people seem to suffer from more noise and air pollution. The densely populated neighbourhoods, busy traffic, and big construction sites make cities noisy and dusty. These are harmful to people's health, such as increasing their stress levels, disturbing their sleep and making **them** suffer from breathing problems.

Lack of space is another drawback of city life. House prices are high in the city, so people tend to live in smaller houses or in apartment blocks. Many cities lack spaces for outdoor activities; therefore, teenagers often hang out at shopping malls or in entertainment complexes instead of doing sports outdoors.

The cities' authorities are trying to overcome these problems. However, they still have a long way to go before they can reduce living costs and pollution, and increase green space to make all cities in the world more liveable places.

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

1. What is the passage mainly about?
   - **A.** The reasons for moving to the suburbs.
   - **B.** The disadvantages of city life.
   - **C.** The high cost of living in cities.
   - **D.** The causes of pollution in cities.
2. Why does the author mention "accommodation, petrol, food, and drinks" in paragraph 2?
   - **A.** To give examples of high living costs.
   - **B.** To explain how convenient city life is.
   - **C.** To describe what city people often lack.
   - **D.** To suggest city people save money.
3. What does the word "**them**" in paragraph 2 refer to?
   - **A.** bad effects
   - **B.** stress levels
   - **C.** city people
   - **D.** construction sites
4. According to the passage, teenagers often hang out at shopping malls because _____.
   - **A.** they find shopping malls interesting
   - **B.** they have few places outdoor to play
   - **C.** they prefer them to entertainment complexes
   - **D.** their houses are too small
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about city authorities?
   - **A.** They are trying to find solutions to city problems.
   - **B.** They all want to solve problems for all the world's cities.
   - **C.** They hope to lower the costs of living in cities.
   - **D.** They reduced pollution levels in cities by half last year.

b. Complete each gap in the sentences below with no more than THREE words taken from the passage.

1. Fewer people nowadays want to move to the city than _____ ago.
2. The bigger cities often have _____ living costs.
3. Congested traffic and building sites can cause _____ pollution in neighbourhoods.

4. People living in noisy and dusty areas may have problems with stress, _____ and _____.
5. Many people live in small apartment blocks because of high _____.
6. It takes a long time for the authorities to _____ these city problems.

E Writing

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

1. boy / came / food poison / after / eat / street food.

2. big / mall / is, / the easier / it / people / to / lost / in it.

3. They / decided / hang / cinema / instead / a coffee shop.

4. The restaurant / bit / pricey, / so / it was / popular / teenagers.

5. Travel / a dusty road / every day / causes / have / itchy eyes / runny nose.

2 Choose the best option A, B, C, or D which has the same meaning as the original sentence.

1. It's difficult to get around the city at rush hours due to congested roads.
   - **A.** Moving to the city at rush hours is not a good idea.
   - **B.** It's not easy at rush hours because the downtown is congested.
   - **C.** Traffic congestion makes it difficult to travel in the city at rush hours.
   - **D.** Don't get around the city because all roads are congested.
2. The city council will cut down on electricity used for public lighting.
   - **A.** According to the city council, there will soon be no public lighting in the city.
   - **B.** The city council intends to reduce energy used to light public places.
   - **C.** The city council will cut down on investment in public amenities.
   - **D.** Public lights use up much electricity so the city council will remove them.
3. They should reduce the amount of fatty foods in their daily meals.
   - **A.** They should cut down on the amount of fatty foods in their daily meals.
   - **B.** They should eat more fatty foods in their daily meals.
   - **C.** They shouldn't cook fatty foods every day.
   - **D.** The more fatty foods they eat, the healthier they become.

4. Jack caught a cold after walking home in the rain.

A. Jack felt cold because he had to walk home in the rain.

B. The rain was cold, so Jack tried to walk home as quickly as possible.

C. The heavier the rain, the more quickly Jack walked to his home.

D. Jack came down with a cold because he walked home in rainy weather.

5. Tom conducted research to find out how much food his friends were throwing away.

A. Tom's research was about wasting food at his friends' home.

B. Tom did research on how to throw away food without harming the environment.

C. Tom's friends carried out research because he was throwing away too much food.

D. Tom carried out a study on his friends' food wasting habit.

3 Write a paragraph (100 – 120 words) to describe the life in Wonderland. Use the following ideas to help you.

Wonderland	
Location	A city near the mountain
In the past	A small and poor town No high buildings Narrow and empty streets Not many people
Now	A modern city Huge entertainment centres Many good department stores A big library Excellent public transport
A liveable place or not?	A liveable place + Exciting life + Reasonable cost of living

Unit 3 HEALTHY LIVING FOR TEENS

A Pronunciation

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

1. **A.** house	**B.** healthy	**C.** happiness	**D.** honest
2. **A.** several	**B.** regularly	**C.** iron	**D.** environment
3. **A.** kangaroo	**B.** word	**C.** range	**D.** aerobic
4. **A.** horror	**B.** hologram	**C.** honour	**D.** honey
5. **A.** remind	**B.** agree	**C.** forum	**D.** turn

2 **Write the words under the pictures, starting with the given letters. Then read the words aloud, paying attention to /h/ and /r/ sounds.**



1. b_____



2. l_____



3. o_____



4. s_____



5. h_____



6. d_____

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 **Match the following words / phrases with their definitions.**

1. well-balanced	**a.** the date by which something has to be done or paid
2. priority	**b.** something that prevents someone from giving their attention to something else
3. due date	**c.** expecting good things to happen or something to be successful
4. optimistic	**d.** so worried and tired that you cannot relax
5. distraction	**e.** made up of various things that form a satisfactory or healthy combination
6. stressed out	**f.** something that is the most important and must be dealt with before other things

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

1. I've got too much to do, and I'm completely _____.
2. You have to pay in full by the _____ every month if you don't want to pay interest.
3. This book has helped me in leading a more _____ life.
4. I can turn the television off if you find it a _____.
5. The hospital always gives _____ to emergency cases.
6. Mary is _____ about her chances of winning a gold medal.

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

1. The sports teachers are trying to help develop the _____ well-being of their students.

   A. mental **B.** intellectual **C.** emotional **D.** physical

2. When working outside, the farmers should dress _____ for the weather.

   A. acceptably **B.** correctly **C.** appropriately **D.** smartly

3. Children normally feel a lot of _____ about their first day at school.

   A. anxiety **B.** calm **C.** hurry **D.** suffering

4. Before you ask him, wait until he's in a better _____.

   A. emotion **B.** opinion **C.** feeling **D.** mood

5. It takes a lot of _____ effort to understand these ideas.

   A. bodily **B.** mental **C.** physical **D.** emotional

4 Write the correct form of each verb in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. If she (want) _____ to follow the traditional recipe, she should not put curry powder in that dish.
2. If you (not be) _____ in a hurry, you may have a cup of tea now.
3. If you want to get there on time, you should (take) _____ a taxi.
4. If he (get) _____ proper medical care, he might recover from his operation.
5. If you (have) _____ a few hours to spare, you may visit the museum.

5 Underline the correct modal verbs to complete the following sentences.

1. If you arrive early, you (*can / might*) catch a ride to the game with me.
2. (*May / Must*) I take you out to dinner if I promise to have you home by 11 p.m.?
3. If you want to have a good heart, you (*should / may*) eat less salt.
4. She (*must / can*) be on time if she wants to come with us.
5. (*Can / May*) you look after the baby if we go to the cinema?

6 Complete the sentences with your own ideas using the modal verbs.

1. If you want to have a good heart, _____.
2. If you promise to be careful, _____.
3. _____ if I finish my work?
4. If you train hard, _____.
5. If we save enough money, _____.

C Speaking

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

1. *A:* Have you seen the new movie that has just come out?
   B: Sorry, could you repeat the question? _____.
   A. I didn't catch what you said
   B. I quite followed what you asked me
   C. I didn't know for sure
   D. I didn't think so
2. *A:* I need some assistance, please.
   B: _____
   A. Yes, please. I'd love to.
   B. Sure. How can I help you?
   C. Thanks. That would be great.
   D. Don't worry. I'll do it myself.
3. *Shop assistant:* Can I help you?
   Customer: _____.
   A. Yes, please, but I think I can manage it
   B. No, thank you. I'm just looking
   C. Yes, please. I'm just browsing
   D. No, thanks. I'd like to buy some pork
4. *A:* Hi, can you tell me more about the benefits of exercise?
   B: _____
   A. Pardon my asking you.
   B. Excuse me, could you let me through?
   C. No problem. I couldn't agree more.
   D. I beg your pardon?
5. *A:* First you should underline the keywords. Then locate them in the reading text.
   B: _____
   A. Yes, I don't know their meaning.
   B. Can you do that again?
   C. Can you say that again?
   D. I don't know what to do.

2 Choose A – E to complete the conversation between Nick and his counsellor. Then practise it with a friend.

Nick: (1) _____

Counsellor: That's great that you're interested in making healthy choices! What are some of the changes you've thought about making?

Nick: (2) _____

Counsellor: Those are great goals! For nutrition, it's important to focus on eating a balanced diet. You can start by making small changes, like swapping out sugary drinks for water or choosing fruits instead of candies.

Nick: (3) _____

Counsellor: There are plenty of options for exercise. The important thing is to find something you enjoy, so you're more likely to stick with it.

Nick: (4) _____

Counsellor: It can be tough to make changes. You can start by setting a consistent bedtime and wake-up time and avoiding screens before bed.

Nick: (5) _____

Counsellor: That's all right. It's important to take care of yourself, and I'm happy to help.

A. That sounds like a good plan. Thanks for the tips!

B. That makes sense. What about sleep? I know I don't get enough sleep, but it's hard to change my habits.

C. Hi! I want to talk to you about healthy living. I've tried to make some changes in my life to be healthier, but I'm not sure where to start.

D. Well, I know I need to eat healthier, but it's hard to know what to eat. And I want to start exercising more, but I don't know how to start.

E. Sounds practicable. What about exercise? I'm not really into sports, so I'm not sure what to do.

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer about how to manage your time effectively. You can ask each other the following questions:

1. What are the benefits of effective time management?
2. How can you prioritise tasks to manage your time effectively?
3. How can you minimise distractions and stay focused on important tasks?
4. How can you use technology or tools to help manage your time more efficiently?
5. How can you assess and adjust your time management habits to improve productivity?

D Reading

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

We can manage our time effectively by (1) _____ some of these strategies. Firstly, it is important to (2) _____ clear and realistic goals and prioritise tasks accordingly. This means that you must identify (3) _____ is the most important and urgent and allocate time and resources (4) _____. Next, creating a schedule or to-do list can be helpful in staying (5) _____ track and ensuring that all tasks are completed within the time allotted. Thirdly, it is important to learn to say no to distractions and time-wasting activities such as checking social (6) _____. Instead, you should focus on the task at (7) _____ and work efficiently to complete it. Additionally, taking regular breaks and scheduling time for self-care activities can help increase (8) _____ and prevent burnout. Finally, it is essential to regularly review and adjust your schedule to ensure that you are making progress (9) _____ your goals and accommodating yourself to any working conditions in your life. By following these tips, you can make the most of your time, be more productive, and achieve success in all (10) _____ of your life.

1.	**A.** making	**B.** following	**C.** doing	**D.** working
2.	**A.** achieve	**B.** get	**C.** reach	**D.** set
3.	**A.** what	**B.** who	**C.** when	**D.** where
4.	**A.** according	**B.** accordingly	**C.** accord	**D.** accordance
5.	**A.** up	**B.** off	**C.** on	**D.** in
6.	**A.** medium	**B.** media	**C.** interaction	**D.** contact
7.	**A.** one	**B.** will	**C.** length	**D.** hand
8.	**A.** product	**B.** produce	**C.** productivity	**D.** productive
9.	**A.** forwards	**B.** towards	**C.** in	**D.** on
10.	**A.** aspects	**B.** parts	**C.** features	**D.** sides

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

Goal setting is a crucial process that involves careful consideration of what you want to accomplish and requires persistent effort to make it a reality. Establishing goals gives you a target to strive for and helps to keep you motivated throughout the process. Goals also provide you with a focus and a way to measure your progress and accomplishments.

In the pursuit of a healthy lifestyle, setting realistic goals is the key to success. However, it is important to be realistic with yourself when setting these goals. If you want to quit smoking, lose a significant amount of weight, or run a marathon, it is unlikely to happen overnight, or even in a few months or a year.

Not reaching those goals might be discouraging and lead to giving up altogether. To avoid feeling overwhelmed, it is advisable to start small and concentrate on one goal at a time. If you want to lose weight, make small and achievable goals. For example, you can start by working out at least three times a week or adding more vegetables to your meals when you want **seconds**.

By keeping a journal or using a tracking app on your phone, you can monitor your progress and ensure that you stay on track. Once these small goals become part of your routine, you can gradually add new goals, such as limiting eating out to twice a week or incorporating weightlifting into your exercise routine. These small goals are easier to achieve and will eventually lead to meeting your main goal.

1. The first paragraph is about _____.
   - **A.** why goal setting is important
   - **B.** how to set realistic goals
   - **C.** the importance of setting healthy goals
   - **D.** steps of setting an achievable goal
2. What is one important thing to keep in mind when setting goals for a new healthy lifestyle?
   - **A.** Making sure to set as many large goals as possible.
   - **B.** Focusing on one small goal at a time to avoid overwhelming yourself.
   - **C.** Ignoring small goals and only focusing on large ones.
   - **D.** Setting many large goals at once and making them more challenging.
3. The word "**seconds**" mostly means _____.
   - **A.** food that is sold at a lower price than usual because it is not good
   - **B.** a second amount of the food that you need to eat to lose weight
   - **C.** only half of the amount of the food that you need to eat every day
   - **D.** another serving of food, after you have eaten your first serving
4. What is an example of a small goal you could set when trying to lose weight?
   - **A.** Losing a large amount of weight in a month.
   - **B.** Working out every day.
   - **C.** Adding more vegetables to your plate.
   - **D.** Being able to run a marathon in fifteen days.
5. When small goals become part of our weekly routine, we should _____.
   - **A.** give up on setting goals altogether
   - **B.** gradually add new goals
   - **C.** set other larger goals
   - **D.** ignore all of our progress
6. What is one benefit of setting small goals, according to the passage?
   - **A.** They are easier to achieve.
   - **B.** They will lead to meeting our main goal at once.
   - **C.** They will be more challenging than large goals.
   - **D.** They require more effort.

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

Chi, a student at a specialised high school in Ha Noi, needs to have a well-balanced life because she wants to excel in her studies, pursue her passions and hobbies, etc. Below are some of the things she often does to achieve a well-balanced life.

Firstly, Chi starts each day by planning her schedule and setting priorities for the day, making sure to allocate time for studying, extracurricular activities, and socialising. She also takes breaks throughout the day to relax and recharge.

In addition, Chi dedicates time to her hobbies, such as reading, listening to music, and doing sports. She believes that pursuing her passions brings her joy and a sense of fulfilment.

Chi also spends time with her family and friends regularly and makes an effort to stay in touch even when she is busy with schoolwork. She understands the importance of building and maintaining strong relationships with them.

Finally, Chi gives priority to her physical and mental health. She gets enough sleep, eats a balanced diet, and does exercise regularly. She also practises mindfulness and meditation to manage stress and maintain a positive mindset.

By following these practices, we believe that Chi is on her way to achieving a fulfilling and well-balanced life.

	T	F
1. Chi plans the schedule and sets priorities for the day.		
2. Chi neglects her hobbies to focus on her studies.		
3. Chi only spends time with her family and friends when she has free time from schoolwork.		
4. Chi prioritises her physical as well as mental health.		
5. It is unlikely that Chi will achieve a well-balanced life.		

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. If / you / want / maintain / well-balanced / life / you / must / give / priority / your work.

_____

2. If / we / want / balance / life / study / it / be / important / for us / manage / our time / effectively.

_____

3. If / you / work / an assignment / for / several months / you / should / take / a week off / when / you / finish / it.

4. If / teenagers / be / satisfied / their / lives / relationships / they / may / usually / happier.

5. If / you / not make / sufficient / time / your schoolwork / you / may / fall behind / in / your classes.

2 Write the answers to the questions about how to keep a well-balanced life.

1. Why is it important to have a well-balanced life?

2. How can you give priority to your work to ensure a balance between life and study?

3. How can you maintain relationships with friends and family while also pursuing your personal goals?

4. How can you manage stress and anxiety to maintain a sense of balance in your life?

3 Write a paragraph (100 – 120 words) about how to keep a well-balanced life. You may use the ideas in Writing 2 and Reading 3. Begin as follows:

We must know how to achieve a well-balanced life because it is necessary for our overall well-being and happiness. Firstly, _____

TEST YOURSELF 1

1 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions. (0.5 pt)

1. **A.** tourist **B.** suburb **C.** metro **D.** outdoors
2. **A.** priority **B.** competition **C.** electrician **D.** entertainment

2 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions. (0.5 pt)

3. **A.** b<u>e</u>tter **B.** el<u>e</u>gant **C.** sp<u>e</u>ciality **D.** cong<u>e</u>sted
4. **A.** c<u>ou</u>ntry **B.** c<u>ou</u>ncil **C.** c<u>ou</u>ntable **D.** m<u>ou</u>ntain

3 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (2.5 pts)

5. If you train harder in three months, you _____ run a marathon.
   A. must **B.** might not **C.** can **D.** should not
6. The longer the talk about the matter is, _____.
   A. the situation seems worse **B.** the worse seem the situation
   C. the worse the situation seems **D.** the situation seems the worse
7. There is a big _____ site near my house, so it's very noisy.
   A. construction **B.** construct **C.** constructing **D.** constructed
8. The committee has _____ a survey of parking problems in residential areas.
   A. cut down **B.** come around **C.** worked out **D.** carried out
9. Altdorf is a _____ city with a huge number of foreigners, traders, adventurers, etc.
   A. quiet **B.** peaceful **C.** bustling **D.** tranquil
10. The facilities which are available to everybody in an area like parks, schools, shopping centres, etc. are public _____.
    A. services **B.** amenities **C.** features **D.** offices
11. We'd better get an _____ to check the wiring before we start decorating.
    A. engineer **B.** architect **C.** electrician **D.** artist
12. The government _____ their objective of reducing violent crime.
    A. succeeded **B.** managed **C.** accomplished **D.** got
13. Our teacher agreed to extend the _____ by two weeks.
    A. finish **B.** deadline **C.** limit **D.** allotment
14. Their house is within easy reach of schools and sports _____.
    A. facilities **B.** means **C.** systems **D.** tools

4 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions. (0.5 pt)

15. Peter was always <u>optimistic</u>, even when things were at their worst.
    A. negative **B.** positive **C.** pessimistic **D.** gloomy
16. You need a good level of <u>physical</u> fitness for this sport.
    A. natural **B.** real **C.** mental **D.** bodily

5 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions. (0.5 pt)

17. People once went into local government because they cared about <u>public</u> amenities and service.

A. private **B.** common **C.** popular **D.** shared

18. Every effort will be made to <u>minimise</u> inconvenience to customers while work is in progress.

A. optimise **B.** decrease **C.** reduce **D.** maximise

6 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges. (0.5 pt)

19. – May I give you a hand?

– _____

A. Yes, I'd love to.
B. Thank you. You are so kind.
C. Yes, give me.
D. I'm not sure.

20. – Could you help me move this table, please?

– _____

A. I promise.
B. No, not yet.
C. Sure, I'd be glad to help.
D. You're welcome!

7 Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (1.25 pts)

London, the capital city of England and the United Kingdom, is situated on the River Thames, which meanders through the city. It is renowned for its numerous bridges. Among the bridges, the oldest one is London Bridge, which was originally built of wood but reconstructed in stone in 1217. However, the most unique bridge is Tower Bridge, which was designed to blend in with the nearby Tower of London.

London is a thriving commercial and cultural centre with many significant financial organisations such as the Bank of England and the London Stock Exchange. They are located in the area called the City. Docklands, the former port in east London, has been redeveloped as a business centre. The West End boasts theatres, cinemas, museums, and stores. Due to the high cost of housing near the city centre, many people working in London prefer to live in the suburbs and commute to work by train or bus. London's transportation system is well-connected, with various modes of transportation available, including the red London buses, black taxi cabs, and the London Underground, commonly known as 'the Tube'.

London is now a cosmopolitan, multicultural city which has attracted people from around the globe. Although some people from other parts of Britain view **<u>it</u>** as very noisy and dirty, many others visit London only for the 'bright lights' - the theatres round Shaftesbury Avenue or the shops of Oxford Street. People also take their children to visit Buckingham Palace, where the royal family lives, and the clock tower, from which Big Ben tolls the hour. Young people, on the other hand, are lured to the pubs and comedy clubs of Covent Garden, live music concerts, and the stalls of Camden market.

21. What was designed to blend in with the nearby Tower of London?

A. London Bridge. **B.** Bank of England.
C. Tower Bridge. **D.** Big Ben.

22. Which area of London is known for its many important financial institutions?

A. Docklands. **B.** West End. **C.** The City. **D.** Covent Garden.

23. What is the main reason why many people who work in London commute from the suburbs?

A. Better housing options in the city centre.
B. Better schools for their children in the suburbs.
C. Cheaper cost of living in the city centre.
D. Expensive property prices near the city centre.

24. What does the pronoun "**it**" in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. the globe **B.** the Tube **C.** London **D.** the theatre

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

A. London is a thriving commercial and cultural centre.
B. The Bank of England and the London Stock Exchange are in the West End.
C. The West End is home to many theatres, cinemas, museums, and shops.
D. Young people are attracted to the pubs and comedy clubs of Covent Garden.

8 Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks. (1.25 pts)

Millbrook

I live in a small town of Millbrook in the rolling hills of upstate New York. It is a **(26)** _____ community of just over 1,500 residents. Despite its small size, Millbrook has a rich history and vibrant cultural scene **(27)** _____ numerous galleries, restaurants, and boutiques on its charming Main Street. It is home to a diverse range of residents, from young families to retirees, and boasts a strong sense of community **(28)** _____. Every year, residents come together for events like the Millbrook Farmers Market and the Millbrook Literary Festival, which **(29)** _____ the town's agricultural heritage and literary tradition. In spite of its rural setting, Millbrook is well-connected to nearby cities like Poughkeepsie and New York City, making it an attractive place to live for those seeking **(30)** _____ peaceful retreat from urban life. Overall, Millbrook is a warm and welcoming community with a strong sense of place and identity.

26. A. liveable	**B.** living	**C.** live	**D.** life
27. A. for	**B.** without	**C.** with	**D.** of
28. A. mood	**B.** attitude	**C.** soul	**D.** spirit
29. A. welcome	**B.** celebrate	**C.** mention	**D.** discuss
30. A. a	**B.** the	**C.** an	**D.** ∅

9 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions. (0.5 pt)

31. The (A) bigger the (B) city is, the more noisy (C) it is (D).

32. They had to (A) teach her (B) how she constructed (C) a logical argument (D).

10 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions. (1.0 pt)

33. I cannot run a marathon if I don't train very hard.
- **A.** I cannot run a marathon although I train very hard.
- **B.** I train very hard, and I can run a marathon now.
- **C.** Unless I train very hard, I cannot run a marathon.
- **D.** I will train very hard unless I can run a marathon.

34. Mike used to pass these skills down to his son.
- **A.** Mike used to be taught these skills by his son.
- **B.** Mike used to teach these skills to his son.
- **C.** These skills used to be taught by his son.
- **D.** These skills were passed through generations.

35. You should wear your coat, or you may catch a cold.
- **A.** If you don't wear your coat, you may catch a cold.
- **B.** Unless you wear your coat, you may not catch a cold.
- **C.** You may wear a coat if you don't catch a cold.
- **D.** You may catch a cold even though you wear your coat.

36. That song reminds me of our first date.
- **A.** I heard that song on the first date.
- **B.** I composed a song on our first date.
- **C.** Our first date brings back the memory of that song.
- **D.** That song makes me remember our first date.

11 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is best written from the words / phrases given. (1.0 pt)

37. more / developed / a city / be / more / food / people / throw away.
- **A.** The more developed a city is, the more food people throw away.
- **B.** More developed a city is, more food people will throw away.
- **C.** The more developed a city is, more food people throw away.
- **D.** More developed a city is, the more food people throw away.

38. doctor / advise / cut down / his / drinking.
- **A.** The doctor advised him to cut down in his drinking.
- **B.** The doctor has advised him cutting down on his drinking.
- **C.** The doctor has advised him to cut down in his drinking.
- **D.** The doctor advised him to cut down on his drinking.

39. staff / discuss / what / do / case / emergency.
- **A.** The staff is discussing what is doing in the case of emergency.
- **B.** The staff were discussing what they did in case of emergency.
- **C.** The staff are discussing what to do in case of emergency.
- **D.** The staff was discussing what to do in the case of emergency.

40. you / get / good job / if / you / good / English / and / IT
- **A.** You must get a good job if you are good for English and IT.
- **B.** You can get good job if you do good at English and IT.
- **C.** You may get a good job if you are good at English and IT.
- **D.** You should get a good job if you can be good at English and IT.

Unit 4 REMEMBERING THE PAST

A Pronunciation

1 Underline the words having the sounds /m/ and /l/. Then read them aloud.

1. If we don't preserve our culture, the later generations will forget it.
2. England's rich customs and traditions are famous worldwide.
3. In the past, most people lived in villages and small towns.
4. They enjoyed a comfortable lifestyle when they moved to the country.
5. We learned a lot about the local customs and traditions.

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

1. **A.** ancient	**B.** basic	**C.** observe	**D.** structure
2. **A.** continue	**B.** recognise	**C.** concentrate	**D.** occupy
3. **A.** observe	**B.** promote	**C.** prefer	**D.** visit
4. **A.** communal	**B.** monument	**C.** heritage	**D.** typical
5. **A.** magnificent	**B.** generation	**C.** development	**D.** activity

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

wish	recognised	complex
worshipping	heritage	structure

1. Our country has a huge _____ of different temples and historical buildings.
2. The people in these villages still follow the ancient custom of _____ ancestors.
3. A _____ is something that has been built, especially something large such as a building or a bridge.
4. My brother's _____ is that he didn't have to study chemistry. He's terrible at it.
5. The Imperial Citadel of Thang Long was _____ as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2010.
6. It's the responsibility of the older generation to pass on its cultural _____ to the next generation.

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

1. We'd like to make a small _____ to the fund for preserving our heritage sites. (CONTRIBUTE)
2. _____, they want more information before they put money into the project to restore the temple. (BASIC)
3. In my opinion, a place of interest is a place famous for its scenery or a well-known _____ place. (HISTORY)
4. You can change the whole _____ of your classroom just by putting up some pictures on the walls. (APPEAR)
5. The castle is instantly _____; you can easily see it from afar. (RECOGNISE)
6. This disease is very dangerous as it doesn't have any _____ traits. (OBSERVE)

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. Young people need to be aware of the risks _____ with smoking and taking drugs.

   A. related **B.** associated **C.** maintained **D.** appeared

2. Some parts of the temple are still _____ very well by the local people.

   A. promoted **B.** preserved **C.** celebrated **D.** observed

3. Bai Dinh Pagoda is a large complex which includes many _____ built over a long period of time.

   A. ingredients **B.** measures **C.** patterns **D.** structures

4. The traditional family with three or four _____ living under one roof still remains in this region.

   A. customs **B.** anniversaries **C.** generations **D.** performances

5. A _____ is a large strong building built in the past by kings or queens or other important people.

   A. castle **B.** temple **C.** pagoda **D.** church

6. This building is no longer _____; nobody lives in it.

   A. magnificent **B.** historical **C.** occupied **D.** located

4 Write wishes for the following situations.

1. I have little time to chat with my friends every day.

   I wish _____.

2. My friends argue all the time. It is a pity that.

   _____.

3. My dad wants to have enough money to travel to Sydney, but he doesn't.

   _____.

4. My sister hates the cold temperatures of winter. She wants warm weather all the year round. _____.

5. We have to do lots of homework at weekends.

   _____.

5 Complete the passage by using the past simple or past continuous of the given verbs in the box.

dance carry be hold forget wear

Last night I had an amazing dream. In my dream, when I was walking to school, a strange creature came my way. He (1) _____ a big object in his hands. He (2) _____ strange clothing and (3) _____ a weird dance. He told me about his long trip from the past. I was so surprised that I (4) _____ to go to school. I asked him what he (5) _____. He said that it was a present for me. Later I woke up and wondered if it (6) _____ all a dream. I hope not!

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

1. I wish my mum _____ me eat vegetables.

   A. doesn't make **B.** didn't make **C.** isn't making

2. The kids _____ in the garden while it was still raining.

   A. are playing **B.** played **C.** were playing

3. While I was washing the dishes, Sam _____ anything.

   A. wasn't doing **B.** didn't do **C.** wouldn't do

4. _____ a video last night when I called you?

   A. Were you watching **B.** Did you watch **C.** You watched

5. I wish I _____ the history teacher's question about the Ho Dynasty Citadel.

   A. can answer **B.** could answer **C.** should answer

6. My mum wishes buses _____ so overcrowded during the rush hour.

   A. are not **B.** won't be **C.** were not

C Speaking

1 Work in pairs. Make conversations to express thanks and respond in the following situations.

1. The temple keeper told you about the history of the temple and you thank him.
2. You thank your uncle for telling you a story from his childhood.

2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer about the historical places that you know or you have visited. You may use the cues given in the box.

The Great Wall	China
Taj Mahal	India
Angkor Wat	Cambodia
Co Loa Citadel (Thành Cổ Loa)	Viet Nam

Example:

A: Can you tell me about one historical place you have visited?

B: OK. I have visited Co Loa Citadel.

A: Where is it located?

B: It is located in Dong Anh District, Ha Noi.

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer about the ways people in Hoi An Ancient Town preserve their heritage. You may use the cues given. Look at the example below.

- Preventing ancient structures from being damaged or lost
- Repairing old buildings and ancient houses
- Promoting local products such as lanterns and tailor-made clothes
- Preserving traditional craft villages like Tra Que, Thanh Ha, ...



Example:

A: What do people in Hoi An do to preserve their heritage?

B: They prevent ancient structures from being damaged or lost.

...

D Reading

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

ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSES

In the 1800s and early 1900s, most children went to school in one-room schoolhouses. At that time, most people lived **(1)** _____ farms. The farms were spread out. One-room schoolhouses were built because there weren't many children in the farm areas. Most of the one-room schoolhouses only **(2)** _____ about fifteen to twenty children. The one-room schoolhouses had just one teacher. That teacher instructed all students from the age of five or six up to ages thirteen or fourteen or even older. The teacher also **(3)** _____ all subjects.

In one-room schoolhouses, students did a lot of reciting and memorising. Reciting means that they said out loud **(4)** _____ they learned. The teacher would ask a question, and the students would stand up and recite the answer. Students also did a lot of memorising. They were often asked to memorise poems. They had to memorise famous **(5)** _____ and important facts, too.

1. A. in	**B.** on	**C.** for	**D.** with
2. A. had	**B.** made	**C.** founded	**D.** promoted
3. A. gave	**B.** observed	**C.** taught	**D.** educated
4. A. which	**B.** how	**C.** that	**D.** what
5. A. speeches	**B.** words	**C.** languages	**D.** questions

2 Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to each of the questions.

Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland. It has enormous historical significance. Located on the east coast of Scotland, Edinburgh proudly offers a window to the past. For many people, this city is an exciting mix of something traditional and something modern.

Edinburgh has been Scotland's royal city since 1437. Most of Edinburgh's sights are within two districts: the old town and the new town. The medieval Royal Mile stretching for over a mile from Edinburgh Castle to the Palace of Holyroodhouse dominates the city's central area. The Royal Mile is one of the largest, longest and most **splendid** streets for buildings in Britain.

To millions of visitors, Edinburgh Castle is a must-see because there are many treasures. Princess Street is in Edinburgh's new town, directly below the castle. Next to Princess Street, in the shadow of Edinburgh Castle, lies the green Princess Street Gardens. **This** is one of the most delightful gardens in Britain.

Edinburgh is also a cultural centre. The worldwide famous Edinburgh Fringe Festival (a series of arts festivals held in August) draws thousands and thousands of visitors to the city annually. So Edinburgh is really a place no traveller should ignore.

1. Which of the following dominates the central area of Edinburgh?
   A. The Royal Mile. **B.** Edinburgh Castle.
   C. Holyroodhouse. **D.** Princess Street.
2. The word "**splendid**" in the passage mostly means _____.
   A. communal **B.** basic **C.** magnificent **D.** occupied
3. The word "**This**" in the passage refers to _____.
   A. Princess Street **B.** Edinburgh
   C. Edinburgh Castle **D.** Princess Street Gardens
4. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?
   A. Edinburgh belonged to the past.
   B. Edinburgh is Scotland's royal city.
   C. Holyroodhouse is at one end of the Royal Mile.
   D. Arts festivals are held in August in Edinburgh.
5. Where can you find this passage?
   A. In a local guide book. **B.** In a travel journal.
   C. In a student's diary. **D.** In a science report.

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

The One Pillar Pagoda is a historic Buddhist temple in Ha Noi. The unique pagoda is (1) _____ in the western part of the city, near Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum. Legend has it that Emperor Ly Thai To of the Ly Dynasty, who had no children, used to go to (2) _____ to pray to Buddha for a son. One night, he dreamt that he met a man, who (3) _____ sitting on a great lotus flower in a square-shaped pond on the western side of Thang Long Citadel. This man gave the King a baby boy. Months later, (4) _____ the Queen gave birth to a boy, the Emperor ordered the construction of a pagoda supported by only one (5) _____ to look like the lotus seat in his dream. According to a theory, the pagoda was built in a style of a lotus emerging out of the water.

E Writing

1 At 8 p.m. last night your family were doing different things. Write sentences in the past continuous. Number 1 is an example.

1. My mother / read / a novel.
   At 8 p.m. yesterday, my mother was reading a novel.
2. My father / watch / a film on TV.

_____

3. My elder sister / write / in her diary.

_____

4. My brother / play computer games.

_____

5. My little sister and I / not / watch / film on TV.

6. We / talk / our field trip / weekend.

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

1. I woke up. I saw that it was snowing.
   - **A.** When I woke up, I saw that it was snowing.
   - **B.** If I woke up, I saw that it was snowing.
   - **C.** Seeing that it was snowing, I woke up.
   - **D.** I saw that it was snowing before I woke up.
2. Because the house was damaged, nobody lived in it.
   - **A.** Nobody wanted to live in the damaged house.
   - **B.** Because nobody lived in the house, it was damaged.
   - **C.** The house was damaged, although it was occupied.
   - **D.** The house was not occupied as it was damaged.
3. My brother wishes he had a sports bike.
   - **A.** My brother once had a sports bike.
   - **B.** A sports bike is what my brother doesn't like.
   - **C.** At present my brother doesn't have a sports bike.
   - **D.** At present my brother doesn't need a sports bike.
4. It's a pity that we do not have a long summer holiday.
   - **A.** I wish we have a long summer holiday.
   - **B.** I wish we had a long summer holiday.
   - **C.** Having a long summer holiday is a pity.
   - **D.** Having a long summer holiday is a must.
5. Mai was studying. Her mum didn't want to bother her.
   - **A.** Mai was studying when her mum didn't want to bother her.
   - **B.** Her mum didn't want to bother Mai while she was studying.
   - **C.** After Mai was studying, her mum didn't want to bother her.
   - **D.** Her mum didn't want to bother Mai but she was studying.

3 Write a paragraph (100 - 120 words) about how people in your neighbourhood observe their traditions and customs. You can refer to the following:

- holding festivals and celebrations
- worshipping ancestors
- cooking traditional food
- teaching children about traditions

Unit 5 OUR EXPERIENCES

A Pronunciation

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

westwards	yacht	youngster	warm	wage
yawn	software	waxwork	Yorktown	yogurt

/j/	/w/

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

1. **A.** joyful	**B.** absent	**C.** ideal	**D.** common
2. **A.** alone	**B.** foreign	**C.** basic	**D.** awesome
3. **A.** habit	**B.** machine	**C.** mountain	**D.** forum
4. **A.** exciting	**B.** amazing	**C.** thrilling	**D.** unpleasant
5. **A.** parachute	**B.** interest	**C.** following	**D.** exhausted

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 **Match a phrase with the correct picture.**

1. putting up a tent
2. giving a performance
3. touring a city
4. going snorkelling
5. exploring the forest











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

1. It is _____ to mistakenly take someone else's phone.
   A. amazing **B.** helpless **C.** brilliant **D.** embarrassing
2. It is very _____ to have to deal with a rude and disobedient person.
   A. excited **B.** unpleasant **C.** thrilled **D.** enjoyable
3. Riding a bicycle down a slope is so _____. It's dangerous but fun.
   A. unpleasant **B.** embarrassing **C.** thrilling **D.** helpless
4. The view of the valley was so _____. I took a lot of photos then.
   A. amazing **B.** helpless **C.** tiring **D.** boring
5. I couldn't solve the maths problem, and I felt so _____ when our teacher said time was up.
   A. helpful **B.** happy **C.** pleasant **D.** helpless

3 Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning in each of the following underlined phrases.

1. I attended an interview, and I was so nervous that my mind went blank.
   A. went empty **B.** became unfocused
   C. turned blush **D.** became exhausted
2. I will never forget that touching moment when my dearest friend received an award.
   A. moving moment **B.** moved feelings
   C. worrying feelings **D.** lucky moment
3. I learnt history by rote and I couldn't pass the test that required me to think.
   A. by heart **B.** mindfully **C.** thinkingly **D.** by accident
4. She felt lucky to have a chance to explore a new culture when she went to visit a mountainous area in Viet Nam.
   A. test **B.** tour **C.** learn about **D.** hunt for
5. I felt like I grew up a lot after the trip to Australia without my parents.
   A. stayed up **B.** became much stronger
   C. got up **D.** became more mature

4 Write the correct forms of the verbs in the table.

Verbs	Past simple	Past participle
tour	toured	toured
participate		
put		
meet		
go		
take		

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

1. I _____ never _____ in such an embarrassing situation before.
   A. had / been **B.** haven't / gone **C.** have / been **D.** hadn't / been
2. The student _____ by rote, so he couldn't answer the question.
   A. have learnt **B.** learnt **C.** learn **D.** was learning
3. Students in our club _____ many community activities, and they are now ready to help people in need.
   A. experience **B.** will experience
   C. have experienced **D.** experiencing
4. He _____ skydiving last month. It was such an exhilarating experience.
   A. tried **B.** has tried **C.** had tried **D.** was trying
5. _____ in a photography club? Join us and you will learn how to take wonderful photos.
   A. Do you ever participate **B.** Have you ever participated
   C. Did you participate **D.** Were you participating

6 Write sentences about Tom's experiences, using the information in the table.

Tom's experiences	
go on an eco-tour	✗
be a leader of his school club	✓
participate in charity activities	✓
fail an exam	✗
break a promise	✗
donate blood	✗

1. Tom hasn't / has never gone on an eco-tour.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

C Speaking

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

1. *Minh:* _____

   Teacher: That's okay, Minh. Remember to finish it and send it to me soon.

   A. I'm sorry for not finishing homework, Miss Lan.

   B. I'm sorry for my finishing homework, Miss Lan.

   C. I'm sorry for having sent you the homework, Miss Lan.

   D. I apologise for leaving my textbook home, Miss Lan.

2. *Mai:* _____

Ann: That's alright. You can keep it until you finish it.

A. What made you choose that book?

B. Oops, my mistake, Ann. I didn't know this is your book.

C. Can I borrow another book, please?

D. I thought you didn't like the author of this book.

3. *Nick:* I'm very sorry. I didn't know this is your seat.

Mi: _____

A. That's very careless of you.

B. Can you give it back to me as soon as possible?

C. That's okay. I'll sit in another one.

D. That's alright. You can go now.

4. *Teacher:* Can you write about your trip last week?

Student: _____

A. No, I don't think so, teacher.

B. That's not a good idea, teacher.

C. Yes, teacher. How much time do we have?

D. I know this is hard on you.

5. *Tom:* We apologise for the late delivery, Sir.

Customer: _____

A. Oh, that's alright. Will you give us a discount as a compensation?

B. I'd love to. But send it to us on another occasion.

C. Your mistake. I won't do it again.

D. I'm sorry. We won't do it any more.

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

Minh: Kate, did you go to see the new film with Mi last weekend?

Kate: **(1)** _____

Minh: How was the film?

Kate: **(2)** _____

Minh: Great, Kate.

Kate: **(3)** _____

Minh: What happened then?

Kate: **(4)** _____

Minh: So you shouted?

Kate: **(5)** _____

Minh: Ha ha ha ... You are cute!

A. It was a brilliant sci-fi and we were so thrilled to see the space exploration of the hero.

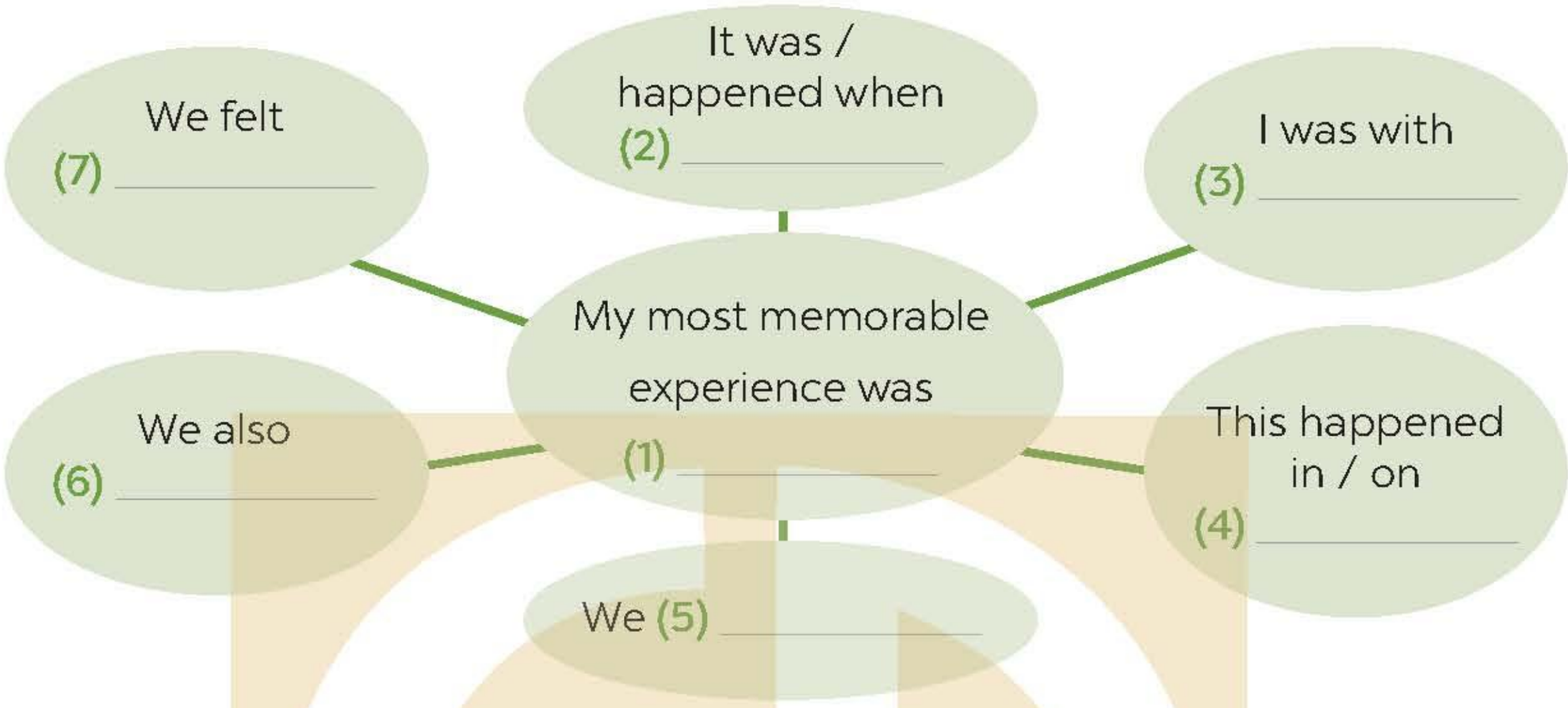
B. Yes, I did.

C. Not only did I do that, I also hugged the girl next to me when the spacecraft lost control and fell freely. I was so scared.

D. But it was a bit embarrassing for me on that day.

E. I was so into it that I forgot I was in the cinema.

3 **a. Look at the mind map and fill in each blank with information about one of your most memorable experiences.**



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

Example:

A: What was your most memorable experience?
B: My most memorable experience was ...
A: When was it?
B: It was last year.
A: Who were you with?
B: I was with my classmates.
A: What do you like most about that?
B: I like most ...

D Reading

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

I will never forget that terrible day when I was bullied by my classmates. I (1) _____ a book from Mai – one of my peers. When I finished it, another girl, Linh in our group wanted to read it, so she asked to borrow it. Without much (2) _____, I gave the book to Linh, who then gave it back to Mai after finishing it. Mai took the book from Linh but still asked me to (3) _____ it. I felt (4) _____ and almost burst into tears. I decided (5) _____ our form teacher. After listening to my whole story, our form teacher asked Mai: "Mai, do you really want (6) _____ copy of the same book?". Then she said to Linh: "Linh, give the book back to Hoa. You took it from Hoa." They stood there saying nothing. Then our teacher asked: "Where's the book now?" Mai got it out from her (7) _____ and gave it back to Linh. Linh gave it back to me with an apology. I could finally return it to Mai, who then felt (8) _____ about her trick. I also learnt a lesson: I will return what I borrow to the original lender only.

1. A. borrowed	**B.** gave	**C.** bought	**D.** lent
2. A. listening	**B.** looking	**C.** worrying	**D.** thinking
3. A. keep	**B.** return	**C.** lend	**D.** give away
4. A. helpless	**B.** hopeful	**C.** amazed	**D.** frightened
5. A. telling	**B.** to tell	**C.** tell	**D.** told
6. A. other	**B.** a	**C.** another	**D.** some
7. A. backpack	**B.** suitcase	**C.** wallet	**D.** purse
8. A. happy	**B.** ashamed	**C.** excited	**D.** pleased

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

I went to Singapore on my own for a ten-day summer course. There were about 15 students from China, Malaysia, Cambodia, India, and Iran in the course. We were all so surprised about the cleanliness and discipline of the country. On the second day of the course, we had special team-building activities. We worked in groups of five from different countries to search for a location on a map that the school staff gave us. The time we spent doing the activity together was really memorable. We discussed how to find the place. After four hours of walking, taking the bus and metro as well as getting lost, we arrived at the destination. Over the remaining days, we attended English lessons. We worked on projects and culture workshops. We discussed and shared our own traditions and customs. During the time here, we also visited the Botanic Gardens, took photos in the orchard garden and explored Chinatown where we bought souvenirs for our parents and friends. At the weekend, we went to the Discovery Centre. We were impressed by the attraction and interactive gallery as well as the brilliant learning experiences we had. After the trip, I felt proud of myself for being able to go without my parents and **leaving my comfort zone**.

1. The course _____.

A. was on the 10th June
B. lasted 10 days
C. lasted 15 days
D. started on the 10th June

2. The author had _____ in Singapore.

A. a special day
B. a touring trip
C. a photo session
D. English lessons

3. In English lessons, the students _____.

A. learnt grammar and reading
B. worked on projects
C. attended formal workshops
D. learnt about Singapore's culture

4. Which of the following did they NOT do at the Discovery Centre?

A. Got learning experiences.
B. Bought souvenirs.
C. Visited an interactive gallery.
D. Saw the attraction.

5. What does the author mean by "**leaving my comfort zone**"?

A. getting away from parents
B. getting to a place that is comfortable
C. escaping a safe and comfortable situation
D. experiencing something comfortable

6. The passage is about _____.

A. the author's experiences on a summer course

B. how the author got out of her comfort zone

C. the author's English class in Singapore

D. special team-building activities in Singapore

3 Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each of the sentences.

We went camping at Ba Vi National Park, 60 kilometres to the west of Ha Noi. Our teacher chose this location as it is not far from Ha Noi and is famous as a mountainous ecological tourism centre. It is home to hundreds of wildlife species, so we had a chance to get into a real natural habitat.

We went there on a coach. We set off early and because the road was a bit bumpy and tricky, we were tired when we arrived. After about two hours, we finally reached the campsite in Ngoc Hoa cave area. We set up our camps before exploring the park. We explored the rich nature in the Botanical Garden, trying to take deep breaths of the fresh air and enjoying the diversity of the flora there. We took photos of the places we saw. At night, we burnt wood for a campfire. We sat around the fire and sang and danced. We also had team-building activities, which were exciting and memorable. On the next day, we went trekking to Thuong Temple - a national cultural monument at Tan Vien Peak. We learnt much about the culture associated with the legend *Son Tinh and Thuy Tinh* from our guide.

We tried *lam* rice, hill chicken and milk products - the specialities of the area. We were so impressed by the trip's activities, scenery and the food of the area.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

A. the beauty of Ba Vi National Park

B. a camping location at Ba Vi National Park

C. the experience of the author at Ba Vi National Park

D. the nature of Ba Vi National Park

2. The teacher chose the location because it is _____.

A. just on the outskirts of Ha Noi

B. to the west of Ha Noi

C. very far from Ha Noi

D. a famous mountainous ecological tourism centre

3. The park is home to hundreds of wildlife species, so students can _____.

A. take a lot of amazing photos **B.** explore a real natural habitat

C. avoid pollution **D.** see wild animals easily

4. The students were tired because _____.

A. they didn't eat breakfast

B. they set off too early

C. the road was a little bumpy and tricky

D. the itinerary was difficult to follow

5. At the camping site, the students did NOT _____.
   - **A.** make a campfire
   - **B.** sing and dance together
   - **C.** have team-building activities
   - **D.** perform a tribal dance
6. How did they go to Thuong Temple?
   - **A.** They walked up to the temple.
   - **B.** They climbed up the cliff.
   - **C.** They went by mountain bike.
   - **D.** They rode cable cars.

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. Teenagers / various / experience / home / and school.

2. They / may have / trip / family / friend / new places.

3. They / have chances / explore / new places / their own eyes.

4. At school, / they / experience / new activity / and have / hands-on experiences.

5. Teens / can learn / many skills / such experiences.

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

1. We had a very exciting time during the summer course last year.
   - **A.** The summer course we had last year is very exciting.
   - **B.** Our summer course last year was so excited.
   - **C.** We were excited during last year's summer course.
   - **D.** We had an excited summer course last year.
2. The weather has been bad recently, but we still enjoyed yesterday's camping trip.
   - **A.** Although the weather has been not so good recently, we felt yesterday was enjoyable.
   - **B.** Although the weather has been bad recently, we still enjoyed yesterday's camping trip.

C. We enjoyed the camping trip, plus the weather has been good recently.

D. Despite the fine weather yesterday, we still enjoyed yesterday's camping trip.

3. Snorkelling is so exciting that we all have decided to try it.

A. Snorkelling is very exciting, but we have decided not to have a try.

B. We haven't tried snorkelling because it is so exciting.

C. As snorkelling is so exciting, we all have decided to have a try.

D. Although snorkelling is so exciting, we all have decided not to have a try.

4. I have never gone bird-watching before.

A. That was the last time I went bird-watching.

B. This is the first time I have gone bird-watching.

C. That was the first time I went bird-watching.

D. This is the first time I went bird-watching.

5. I haven't gone on an excursion since 2020.

A. The last time I went on an excursion was in 2020.

B. I haven't gone on an excursion for a year now.

C. I first went on an excursion in 2020.

D. 2020 was the first time I went on an excursion.

3 Complete the suggested ideas below about your most pleasant experience. Then use the ideas to write a paragraph (100 – 120 words) about that pleasant experience.

My most pleasant experience was (1) _____.

It was / happened when (2) _____.

I was with (3) _____.

This happened in / on (4) _____.

We (5) _____.

We also (6) _____.

Unit 6 VIETNAMESE LIFESTYLE: THEN AND NOW

A Pronunciation

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

freeway different conflict
reflect refresh influence

/fl/	/fr/

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

1. The flight attendant was very friendly.
2. Listening to the flute is refreshing.
3. They reflected on their frightening experience.
4. He felt frightened when the plane flew over the forest fire.
5. Big floods do not frequently occur in this area.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 **Write the correct phrase below under each picture.**

extended family natural materials electronic devices
traditional game generation gap



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

2 Complete the sentences with the words and phrase from the box.

pursue	memorise	depended
take notes	replaced	

1. In the old days, transportation in my village _____ on buffalo-drawn carts.
2. Children now have various sources to _____ their interests.
3. Most families in my village have _____ their radios with TVs.
4. Did you _____ of the history lesson today?
5. Today, we don't have to _____ too much information. We can access it on the Internet.

3 Choose the option which is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word / phrase in each sentence.

1. My grandmother spent her childhood in <u>various</u> parts of Viet Nam.
   A. similar **B.** different **C.** difficult **D.** same
2. I <u>took notes</u> in my notebook of the talk on the history of the drums.
   A. liked **B.** learned **C.** understood **D.** wrote down
3. Children now have fewer <u>opportunities</u> to learn about nature than their peers in the past.
   A. chances **B.** time **C.** interests **D.** tools
4. Students now do not <u>depend</u> as much on textbooks as they used to.
   A. want **B.** rely wholly **C.** appreciate **D.** ask for
5. People now can entertain from <u>various</u> sources like TVs, computers, smartphones, entertainment centres.
   A. rare **B.** few **C.** interesting **D.** many

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

1. My grandparents don't believe in a(n) _____ parent-child relationship.
   A. extended **B.** democratic **C.** personal **D.** interesting
2. Children nowadays have more freedom to _____ their interests.
   A. pay for **B.** replace **C.** know **D.** pursue
3. I love living in a(n) _____ family where I can learn about traditional values from my grandparents.
   A. extended **B.** nuclear **C.** large **D.** democratic
4. Families used to live in one-room houses and they had little _____.
   A. time **B.** understanding **C.** privacy **D.** opportunity
5. Older people prefer reading the news from newspapers while the younger get news from the Internet. That's an example of _____.
   A. a conflict **B.** an attitude
   C. mass communication **D.** a generation gap

5 Complete each sentence describing the picture, using the verb provided.



1. When my sister was eight, she learned (ride) _____ a bicycle.



2. I've decided (take) _____ an online cooking course.



3. Do you mind (not / play) _____ the music so loud?



4. We are planning (organise) _____ a go green campaign to make our neighbourhood more beautiful.



5. My mother often avoids (travel) _____ during the rush hour.

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

1. Do you _____ watching Taylor Swift performing live?
   A. want **B.** decide **C.** agree **D.** fancy
2. My father has _____ to take us on a three-day trip to some historical places in Hue.
   A. enjoyed **B.** promised **C.** fancied **D.** suggested
3. After years of delay, the people in my village decided _____ downhill to get better services.
   A. to move **B.** moving **C.** move **D.** moved
4. My friend Sue always _____ spending too much time chatting online.
   A. enjoys **B.** promises **C.** avoids **D.** has
5. None of us has started _____ on our Youth Lifestyle project.
   A. worked **B.** working **C.** work **D.** works

C Speaking

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

1. *A:* In the past, most people went to work by bike.
   B: _____
   A. Did they? **B.** They love cycling!
   C. Bicycles were expensive then. **D.** That's my favourite bike.

2. *A:* I think children nowadays have more opportunities to pursue their interests than in the past.

B: _____

A. Do they study harder? **B.** I totally agree with you.

C. I do not have many opportunities. **D.** How boring!

3. *A:* Do you see any differences between life in the past and now?

B: _____

A. What was life in the past like? **B.** I don't like life in the past.

C. What differences are there? **D.** Yes, there are many.

4. *A:* I'm giving a presentation about changes in teenagers' fashion over the past five years.

B: _____

A. What a promise! **B.** Am I fashionable?

C. I'd love to hear it. **D.** I'm sorry.

5. *A:* My brother promises to help us with our research on trendy entertainment for teenagers.

B: _____

A. It's a good idea. **B.** Great! I really appreciate that.

C. Why not? **D.** Who's he?

2 How much do you know about Vietnamese lifestyle? Work in pairs. Discuss and say if each statement below is true (T) or false (F).

	T	F
1. About 50 years ago, school education lasted only 10 years.		
2. Women in many parts of the countryside in the North used to wear black wide skirts, even to work in the fields.		
3. Nowadays, everybody buys *banh chung* at Tet instead of making them.		
4. People used to light firecrackers at Tet and weddings.		
5. In the past, dogs were raised as pets.		
6. As many people now travel by plane as in the past.		

3 Work in pairs. Discuss to complete the table about travelling in Viet Nam in the past and at present.

	In the past	At present
Popular means of transportation	bicycle, motorcycle, bus, train	
Duration	much longer (e.g. three days by train from Ha Noi to Ho Chi Minh City)	
Tickets	always at the ticket booth	
Finding ways	paper maps, asking local people	

D Reading

1 Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

Viet Nam is in the period of industrialisation and modernisation, and many aspects of Vietnamese lifestyle have changed. The biggest differences we can see now are in teenagers' lifestyle. They are now more flexible and casual in the way they dress. They wear their hair in different styles and even dye it different colours. They have become more confident in communicating with others, even with their elders. They are daring in their actions and ambitions. For many of them, technology has become important in their daily life. They use it for study and entertainment.

However, Vietnamese teenagers have also learnt to treasure their traditional values. Many customs and traditions are passed from generation to generation. Vietnamese teens show respect for the elders, at home and outside. They learn to value their families. They come to their parents for advice and ask for permission in their important decisions such as university study and marriage. They also wear traditional costumes such as *ao dai*, *ao tu than*, and cook traditional Vietnamese foods on special occasions.

1. The most significant change in lifestyle can be seen among _____.

A. the elderly **B.** small children

C. teenagers **D.** girls

2. The example of teenagers dying their hair in different colours shows that they are now _____.

A. more creative **B.** more flexible

C. more confident **D.** more responsible

3. Most teenagers use technology for _____.

A. paying bills **B.** making friends

C. entertaining and studying **D.** travelling

4. Which statement below is NOT correct according to the information in the passage?

A. Teenagers appreciate traditions.

B. Teenagers respect their parents' advice.

C. Teenagers learn customs and traditions from their elderly.

D. Teenagers want to depend on their parents.

5. Teenagers _____ wear traditional costumes.

A. sometimes **B.** always

C. never **D.** unwillingly

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

There are differences in terms of food habits between past and present lifestyles. People used to grow food like fruits, vegetables, and (1) _____. They raised fish in ponds and livestock on farms. They always had (2) _____ food. Their diet contained a lot of vegetables and fruits. They were, therefore, healthier and didn't need much extra (3) _____ because their daily work kept their bodies running. They had few diseases, especially those related to their digestive system. At present, technology has turned agriculture into mass (4) _____. Pesticides are used to assure fruitful crops. People keep their food in the fridge for some days or weeks before using it. Ready-made food at markets uses preservatives to keep it (5) _____. People eat more spicy fried food. Fast food is another major factor in modern food habits. Although many people find it (6) _____, it leads to many health conditions. As a result, people now are less healthy and suffer from more diseases.

1. A. cereal	**B.** bananas	**C.** cattle	**D.** carrots
2. A. convenient	**B.** ready-made	**C.** fresh	**D.** old
3. A. food	**B.** exercise	**C.** energy	**D.** medicine
4. A. crops	**B.** farming	**C.** storage	**D.** production
5. A. shorter	**B.** longer	**C.** stronger	**D.** healthier
6. A. convenient	**B.** expensive	**C.** troublesome	**D.** cheaper

E Writing

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

1. Attitudes / people in the past / more traditional / now.
   - **A.** Attitudes of people in the past are more traditional than now.
   - **B.** Attitudes people in the past were more traditional now.
   - **C.** Attitudes of people in the past were more traditional than now.
   - **D.** Attitudes of people in the past was more traditional than now.
2. The past lifestyle / be / describe / simple / a self-supplied economy.
   - **A.** The past lifestyle can be described simple and a self-supplied economy.
   - **B.** The past lifestyle can be described as simple with a self-supplied economy.
   - **C.** The past lifestyle is described as simple but a self-supplied economy.
   - **D.** The past lifestyle is describing simple and a self-supplied economy.

3. Today / people / be / more open-minded / free / express / opinions.
   - **A.** Today, people are more open-minded and freely express their opinions.
   - **B.** Today, people are more open-minded, and free to express opinions.
   - **C.** Today, people more open-minded, so free to express their opinions.
   - **D.** Today, people are more open-minded and freely to expressing their opinions.
4. Many teenagers / comfort / in clothing / matter / more / style.
   - **A.** For many teenagers, comfort in clothing matters more than style.
   - **B.** Many teenagers, comfort in clothing matter more than style.
   - **C.** For many teenagers, comfort in clothing matters more style.
   - **D.** For many teenagers, comfort and clothing matters more than style.
5. past / not many people / get / chance / educate themselves.
   - **A.** The past, not many people got chance to educate themselves.
   - **B.** In the past, not many people got the chance to educate themselves.
   - **C.** In the past, not many people get the chance educate themselves.
   - **D.** In past, not many people got chance for educate themselves.

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

1. Parents used to keep (A) their girls at home (B) to do the day (C) work and look after their (D) siblings.
2. Today we use (A) machines to do (B) the same things (C) with fewer (D) effort and time.
3. With advancement (A) in (B) technology, transportation becomes (C) much easier and faster (D).
4. In mine (A) neighbourhood, most (B) people still live (C) in mud and wood houses (D).
5. There are (A) now equally (B) education opportunities for (C) both boys and girls (D).

3 Write a passage (100 – 120 words) about a change in your lifestyle over the past three years.

You may mention:

- what change you will talk about.
- what it was like in the past.
- what change happened; how it is like now.
- how you feel about the change.

TEST YOURSELF 2

1 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions. (0.5 pt)

1. **A.** temple **B.** campus **C.** pursue **D.** promise
2. **A.** democratic **B.** relationship **C.** traditional **D.** participate

2 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions. (0.5 pt)

3. **A.** <u>wh</u>eat **B.** <u>wh</u>ole **C.** <u>wh</u>eel **D.** <u>wh</u>ether
4. **A.** ho<u>l</u>d **B.** fami<u>l</u>y **C.** ce<u>l</u>ebrate **D.** ca<u>l</u>m

3 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (2.5 pts)

5. – _____ to your pen pal yet? – Not yet. I'm too busy.
   A. Do you write **B.** Are you writing
   C. Did you write **D.** Have you written
6. _____, farmers used buffalo-driven carts to transport agricultural products.
   A. Tradition **B.** Traditional **C.** Traditionally **D.** Untraditional
7. Do you ever wish you _____ go to England for higher education?
   A. can **B.** could **C.** should **D.** may
8. Is there a _____ gap between you and your parents?
   A. generation **B.** age **C.** time **D.** communication
9. The city has an exceptionally rich _____ of historic buildings.
   A. heritage **B.** tradition **C.** custom **D.** culture
10. I wish he _____ complaining about his parents and had a heart-to-heart conversation with them.
    A. will stop **B.** stops **C.** has stopped **D.** stopped
11. It is necessary for young people _____ about our history.
    A. know **B.** to know **C.** knowing **D.** known
12. All of us _____ all day on Saturday because we had to finish the project by Monday.
    A. are working **B.** were working **C.** worked **D.** have worked
13. Do you mind _____ me to the History Museum, Dad?
    A. take **B.** to take **C.** taking **D.** took
14. Our beliefs and history have been _____ orally by our people for thousands of years.
    A. shown around **B.** cheered up **C.** passed down **D.** taken off

4 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions. (0.5 pt)

15. The soldiers had to fight the war to protect their country.

A. develop **B.** defend **C.** attend **D.** struggle

16. It is his practice to tell stories about his childhood to his children at bedtime.

A. tradition **B.** behaviour **C.** custom **D.** manner

5 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions. (0.5 pt)

17. My uncle Martin has a great love for cleaning the bathrooms.

A. access **B.** connection **C.** stress **D.** disgust

18. The college was far away from his farmhouse, so his parents bought him a motorbike.

A. close **B.** mountainous **C.** downtown **D.** extended

6 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges. (0.5 pt)

19. *A:* I'm sorry, Mum. I haven't cooked dinner.

B: _____. You can do it now.

A. OK good **B.** That's alright **C.** Welcome **D.** I haven't either

20. *A:* I promise not to leave my textbook at home again.

B: _____

A. No, you won't forget it. **B.** How can you do it?

C. You have to remember. **D.** Great! I appreciate it.

7 Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (1.25 pts)

If we were asked exactly what we were doing a year ago, we would probably have to say that we could not remember. But if we kept a book and wrote in it an account of what we did each day, we should be able to give an answer. In a way, this is similar to history.

Most people are proud to tell you what their ancestors did in the past. We may call this **remembered history**. But many things have been forgotten because we do not have any written **account** of them. Sometimes people kept a record of the most important happenings in their country, but often it was destroyed by fire or in a war. Sometimes there was never any written record because the people of that time and place did not know how to write. For example, we know a lot about the people who lived in China about 2,500 years ago because they could write and leave written records for those who lived after them. But we know little about the people who lived just 200 years ago in central Africa, because they had no writing system.

Sometimes, even if people cannot write, **they** may know something of the past. They have heard about it from older people, and often songs, dances, and stories have been made about the most important past events, and these have been sung about, acted and told for generations.

21. "**Remembered history**" in the passage may refer to _____.
A. history based on a person's imagination
B. record of important happenings destroyed by fire or in a war
C. stories of important happenings passed down to younger generations
D. songs, dances, and stories about all events in our everyday lives

22. The underlined word "**account**" in the passage mostly means _____.
A. amount B. report C. happening D. question

23. We know very little about the central Africa 200 years ago because _____.
A. there was nothing to write down at that time
B. the people there did not keep a record
C. the written records were destroyed by a fire
D. the people there did not have a writing system

24. The underlined word "**they**" in the passage refers to _____.
A. people who cannot write B. older people
C. songs, dances, and stories D. the most important happenings

25. We can infer from the passage that we could know more about our past if our ancestors had _____.
A. kept written records of past events B. not burnt their written records in wars
C. told more stories D. made more songs and dances

8 Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks. (1.25 pts)

The wheel

Before the wheel was invented thousands of years ago, the only way to get from one place to another was (26) _____ our legs or riding animals, such as horses, camels, or donkeys.

Wheels today are on all sorts of vehicles from cars to planes, from bikes to skateboards. We believe that the first wheels were invented to help move very heavy (27) _____. Humans discovered that something heavy was more easily moved by rolling something round. Eventually wheels were (28) _____ for carts and wagons.

The wheel is probably the most significant mechanical invention of all time. The first wheels are thought to have appeared in Egypt on chariots around 2000 BC.

Just imagine the world today (29) _____ the wheel, not only in transportation but also in technology. Important applications of the wheel include the water wheel and the spinning wheel. More (30) _____ applications include the jet engine and the turbine.

26. A. walking B. going C. using D. applying
27. A. objects B. machines C. vehicles D. boxes
28. A. advanced B. developed C. explored D. decided
29. A. for B. with C. without D. by
30. A. practical B. early C. interesting D. modern

9 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions. (0.5 pt)

31. Parents <u>who</u> (A) go to work <u>often</u> (B) wish they <u>have</u> (C) more time to <u>spend</u> (D) with their children.

32. Mr Smiths was determined <u>leaving</u> (A) the office <u>by</u> (B) 4.30 <u>to catch</u> (C) the early train <u>home</u> (D).

10 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions. (1 pt)

33. The last time I visited my grandparents was a year ago.
- **A.** I haven't visited my grandparents for a year.
- **B.** A year ago, I often visited my grandparents.
- **C.** My visit to my grandparents lasted a year.
- **D.** At last I visited my grandparents after a year.

34. My brother really likes to own a cat.
- **A.** My brother's only wish is that he owns a cat.
- **B.** My brother wishes he owns a cat.
- **C.** To own a cat is what my brother is thinking of.
- **D.** My brother enjoys owning a cat.

35. You should research how life has changed in the past 20 years.
- **A.** How life has changed in the past 20 years is your researching.
- **B.** If I can, I'd like to research how life has changed in the past 20 years.
- **C.** I advise you to research how life has changed in the past 20 years.
- **D.** It's not good to research how life has changed in the past 20 years.

36. A burglar broke into the building. At the time the guard was sleeping.
- **A.** Before a burglar broke into the building, the guard slept.
- **B.** When a burglar was breaking into the building, the guard slept.
- **C.** A burglar broke into the building as soon as the guard slept.
- **D.** When a burglar broke into the building, the guard was sleeping.

11 Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is best written from the words and phrases given. (1 pt)

37. spend / his childhood / Hoi An / know / well /.
- **A.** He spent his childhood in Hoi An, so he knows it well.
- **B.** He has spent his childhood in Hoi An, but he knows it well.
- **C.** Spending his childhood in Hoi An, he will know it well.
- **D.** Knowing the city well, he spent his childhood in Hoi An.

38. doctor / advise / not stay up / too late /.
- **A.** The doctor often advises me not stay up too late.
- **B.** The doctor advised me not staying up too late.
- **C.** A doctor has advised me not staying up too late.
- **D.** The doctor advised me not to stay up too late.

39. We all / wish / people / live / in peace / have / happy life /.
- **A.** We all wish the people can live in peace and have a happy life.
- **B.** We all wish people are living in peace and having a happy life.
- **C.** We all wish people could live in peace and have a happy life.
- **D.** We all wish people lived in peace and have a happy life.

40. She / try / avoid / mention / her failure /.
- **A.** She tries avoiding to mention her failure.
- **B.** She tried to avoid mentioning her failure.
- **C.** She tries to avoid to mention her failure.
- **D.** She will try avoiding to mention her failure.

Unit 7 NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD

A Pronunciation

1 Single-underline the words having the sound /sl/ and double-underline the words having the sound /sn/ in the following sentences. Then read the sentences aloud.

1. The girl ate the snack slowly.
2. Alice slipped while she was making a snowman.
3. What's the difference between a snail and a slug?
4. The white snake is not recognisable on the snow.
5. Don't slam the door. Everyone's sleeping.

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

1. **A.** admire	**B.** explore	**C.** visit	**D.** support
2. **A.** landscape	**B.** possess	**C.** flora	**D.** carry
3. **A.** majestic	**B.** recognise	**C.** encourage	**D.** discover
4. **A.** location	**B.** paradise	**C.** natural	**D.** tropical
5. **A.** magnificent	**B.** diversity	**C.** sustainable	**D.** hesitation

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box.

majestic	couldn't help	explore
admiration	development	

1. I _____ admiring the beauty of the scenery when I was at the mountain peak.
2. Getting to Mong Cai from Ha Long by road is an easy way to experience many _____ views.
3. Our earth possesses so many natural wonders, deserving _____ from everyone.
4. The children went on an expedition to _____ the flora and fauna of Cuc Phuong National Park.
5. Sustainable _____ is to meet human development goals while also sustaining the ability of natural systems.

2 Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The major _____ of the Galápagos Islands is its unique and fearless animals, such as sea lions, huge tortoises, and different bird species.
   A. attract **B.** attractive **C.** attraction **D.** attractively
2. Every one of us has made a positive _____ to the overall success of the project.
   A. contribute **B.** contribution **C.** contributor **D.** contributing
3. My uncle is an active _____ of the local fauna and flora preservation scheme.
   A. supporter **B.** support **C.** supportive **D.** supported
4. There has been a _____ increase in the number of foreign tourists to Ha Long Bay, Viet Nam.
   A. signify **B.** significantly **C.** significance **D.** significant
5. The island has a very beautiful beach, but sadly it is not easily _____.
   A. access **B.** accessible **C.** inaccessible **D.** inaccessibly

3 Complete each sentence, using a suitable word. The first letter of each word is given.

1. Our neighbourhood is lucky to p_____ a peaceful river with white sand banks.
2. A local man named Ho Khanh d_____ Son Doong Cave in 1991.
3. They are carrying out undersea e_____ to study marine life around the island.
4. Schools should encourage the full d_____ of a student's abilities.
5. They stopped on the mountain top to a_____ the scenery around.
6. Within a few years, Phu Quoc Island has changed into a tourist p_____.

4 Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Han asked me _____ my mum worked from home those days.
   A. where **B.** when **C.** whether **D.** what
2. He looked so funny; we couldn't help _____ at him.
   A. laugh **B.** to laugh **C.** laughed **D.** laughing
3. She _____ slightly before agreeing to go onto the unoccupied island with them.
   A. hesitated **B.** thought **C.** occurred **D.** accessed
4. The project to protect the _____ of this national park will create more jobs for local residents.
   A. diversity **B.** mixture **C.** difference **D.** complex
5. Virtual Reality aims to give us artificial worlds to _____, outside normal space and time.
   A. possess **B.** explore **C.** support **D.** save
6. She asked the children _____ listening to her.
   A. if were they **B.** whether they are
   C. if they were **D.** whether we were

5 **Choose the correct answer in brackets to complete each of the sentences.**

1. Minh asked me (*if I knew / did I know*) much about the Amazon Rainforest.
2. Sam (*liked knowing / wanted to know*) whether they met each other at school.
3. I (*wondered / said*) if my dad was going to the ASEAN Summit Conference.
4. We asked them whether we were meeting our instructor (*today / that day*).
5. They asked the tour guide if they (*can / could*) leave their things there.
6. The teacher wanted to know if (*there were / were there*) any more students who would like to participate in the play.

6 **Rewrite the following questions, using reported speech.**

1. "Do you like to go to Con Dao by ship?" she asked.

_____

2. "Are you participating in Clean-up Day next week?" my mum asked.

_____

3. "Can I take a photo inside the pagoda?" Laura asked the guide.

_____

4. "Is there anybody going with you into the cave?" Tom said.

_____

5. "Will you take these measures to improve the situation?" they asked.

_____

C Speaking

1 **Work in pairs. Make conversations to ask for permission and respond in the following situations.**

1. You ask your mum's permission to come home late after a party.
2. You ask a tour guide for permission to dive by yourself to see the coral reef.

2 **Interview three students in your class (e.g. Mi, Lan, and Trung) about the natural wonder(s) of Viet Nam or the world they already visited or know about, and fill in the form below.**

	Mi	Lan	Trung
Name of the natural wonder(s)	_____	_____	_____
Location	_____	_____	_____
Special features	– _____ – _____	– _____ – _____	– _____ – _____

Change roles and show each other your findings.

3 Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. *David:* Can I go with you to the Folk Dance Festival?
   Huong: _____
   A. No, never.
   B. Yes. Why don't you?
   C. Sure. Let's go.
   D. Certainly. You can't.
2. *Mai:* Can I eat this hamburger, Mum?
   Mum: _____
   A. It's still fresh.
   B. No, you can't. It's not cooked yet.
   C. Yes, we can eat it.
   D. This hamburger isn't delicious.
3. *Tam:* May I go out for a few minutes, teacher?
   Teacher: _____
   A. Sure, you can.
   B. No, you mayn't.
   C. Yes, you should.
   D. No, thanks.
4. *Students:* _____
   Teacher: Sure. It's a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
   A. Can we do a project on the Shilin Stone Forest?
   B. What's the Shilin Stone Forest in Kunming?
   C. Where's the Shilin Stone Forest?
   D. Do we have to go to the Shilin Stone Forest?
5. *Michael:* Can I join your expedition to Quang Tri caves this summer?
   Chau: _____
   A. I don't think you can.
   B. Why do you ask me?
   C. What can I do for you?
   D. Certainly. You're welcome!

D Reading

1 Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

At 2,315 miles (3,726 kilometres), the Missouri River is nearly as long as the Mississippi River, into which it flows. Together the Missouri and the Mississippi form one of the world's longest river systems.

There are seven major dams and dozens of smaller dams on the Missouri. The dams use water from the river to produce electricity. They also create reservoirs, or artificial lakes, behind them. The reservoirs store water that is needed for cities and for irrigation of crops. Irrigation is important because most of the regions around the river have a fairly dry climate.

In addition to producing electricity, the dams on the Missouri are also used to control the water level of the river. Sometimes water is held back to prevent floods. At other times, water is released to keep the water level high enough for barges to float downstream.

By changing the natural flow of water in the Missouri, dams and reservoirs have altered the river's ecosystem. **They** have affected the depth and temperature of the water in different parts of the river. Such changes have made it difficult for some species, or types, of plants, animals, and fish to survive. A few wildlife species in the region are now endangered.

1. On the Missouri River, there are dozens of _____.

A. major dams **B.** small dams **C.** reservoirs **D.** crops

2. Why is it necessary sometimes to keep the water level high?

A. To produce electricity. **B.** To prevent floods.

C. To let barges float downstream. **D.** To change the flow of water.

3. The word "**They**" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

A. dams and reservoirs **B.** parts of the river

C. such changes **D.** some species

4. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

A. The Missouri River is longer than the Mississippi River.

B. The Missouri River flows into the Mississippi River.

C. The Mississippi River flows into the Missouri River.

D. Wildlife species in the Missouri region are dangerous.

5. What is probably the best title for the passage?

A. Producing Electricity **B.** Mississippi River

C. Dams on the Mississippi **D.** Missouri River

2 Read the passage and mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer that best fits each blank.

Mount Everest (Mt. Everest) is the highest mountain **(1)** _____ the world. It is 8,848 metres high. Mt. Everest was first climbed in 1953 by Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay. Every year, a lot of people want to climb Mt. Everest.

It is very dangerous to climb Mt. Everest. The air is very **(2)** _____ and cold. Most people carry bottles of oxygen; they could die without it. When the oxygen bottles are empty, people throw them on the ground. **(3)** _____ strong winds rip their tents, people leave them behind. They do not have the energy to take the rubbish away. They only have enough energy to go down the mountain **(4)** _____.

Rubbish is a terrible problem. Since people first began to climb Mt. Everest, they have left tons and tons of rubbish on the mountain. Several groups have climbed the mountain just to **(5)** _____ the rubbish. When people plan to climb the mountain, they have to plan to take away their rubbish.

1. A. on	**B.** in	**C.** for	**D.** to
2. A. thin	**B.** pleasant	**C.** thick	**D.** light
3. A. Unless	**B.** Until	**C.** When	**D.** Before
4. A. freely	**B.** simply	**C.** carefully	**D.** safely
5. A. get out	**B.** pick up	**C.** take off	**D.** turn down

3 **Fill in each of the blanks with a suitable word to complete the following passage.**

"Leave nothing but footprints. Take nothing but photographs. Kill nothing but your time. Help protect Cuc Phuong National Park!" The message has become a strong slogan reminding visitors (1) _____ the importance of their behaviour and its effects on nature when visiting the park.

Cuc Phuong National Park is (2) _____ in Ninh Binh Province. Its dense forests form the habitat for some of Asia's rarest plant and animal species. It is home to an amazing diversity of (3) _____ and fauna. A number of species in the park are listed in Viet Nam's Red Book of endangered species.

Cuc Phuong National Park (4) _____ launched activities to inspire love for nature and improve awareness of the importance of forest conservation. The park has promoted tourism products with the motto: "Each (5) _____ is a messenger spreading love for nature!"

E Writing

1 **Rewrite the sentences in direct questions. Look at the example.**

Example: I asked Chris if he travelled every summer.

→ "Do you travel every summer, Chris?"

1. The teacher asked me if I was sure about those results.

2. I asked the guide whether I could do the shopping when I was there.

3. Lewis wanted to know if Kevin was touring Siem Reap and Tonlé Sap Lake.

4. I wanted to know whether Sue would leave for Brazil the next month.

5. She asked me if the tour guide spoke Spanish.

2 **Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is best written from the words / phrases given.**

1. you / have / passport / you / now / ?

   A. "Are you having your passport with you now?"

   B. "Do you have your passport with you now?"

   C. "You have a passport for you now?"

   D. "Can you have a passport with you now?"

2. we / go / Mount Fansipan / train / .

A. I wanted to know whether we could go to Mount Fansipan by train.

B. We said whether we could go to Mount Fansipan by train.

C. I wondered where we could go to Mount Fansipan by train.

D. We asked could we go to Mount Fansipan on a train.

3. hilltop / get / good / view / our village / .

A. The hilltop can make our village views better.

B. On the hilltop, our village can be viewed very well.

C. From the hilltop, we can get a better view of our village.

D. From the hilltop, our village can get a better view.

4. clown / look / funny / can't help / burst out / laugh / .

A. The clown looks very funny, so we can't help burst out laughing.

B. Clowns looked so funny, and we can't help burst out laughing.

C. The clown looked funny, and we couldn't help bursting out laughing.

D. A clown looks so funny that we can't help to burst out laughing.

5. guard / not permit / enter / cave / without / tour guide / .

A. A guard does not permit you to enter the cave without a tour guide.

B. The guard does not permit you enter the cave without a tour guide.

C. The guard did not permit you entering the cave without a tour guide.

D. The guard will not permit you to enter the cave without a tour guide.

3 Read the following facts about two natural wonders of the world, then choose one and write a paragraph (100 - 120 words) about it.

Ha Long Bay:

- located: Quang Ninh Province, Viet Nam
- World Heritage Site (1994)
- nearly 2,000 islands and islets
- many beautiful caves
- delicious seafood
- visitors' activities: exploring floating villages, cruising the bay, kayaking, ...

Mount Kilimanjaro:

- highest mountain in Africa (5,895 metres above sea level)
- located: Kilimanjaro Region of Tanzania (205 miles from the equator)
- result of volcanic activity
- first climbed in 1889 (German geologist Hans Meyer, Austrian climber Ludwig Purtscheller and local guide Yohani Kinyala Lauwo)
- became a part of Kilimanjaro National Park (1973)
- the park: World Heritage Site (1987)
- now popular with hikers (both first-timers and experienced ones)

Unit 8 TOURISM

A Pronunciation

1 Mark the stressed syllable of the words below. Then practise saying them aloud.

Words ending in *-ic*	Words ending in *-ious*
artistic	ambitious
terrific	previous
realistic	spacious
symbolic	victorious
volcanic	mysterious

2 Choose the word A, B, C, or D which has a different stress pattern. Then practise saying the words in each group aloud.

1. A. authentic	**B.** amazing	**C.** consistent	**D.** generous
2. A. natural	**B.** delicious	**C.** chaotic	**D.** excited
3. A. surprising	**B.** luxurious	**C.** dangerous	**D.** domestic
4. A. popular	**B.** ruinous	**C.** favourite	**D.** ambitious
5. A. electric	**B.** personal	**C.** hilarious	**D.** convenient

B Vocabulary & Grammar

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

1.



A. city map
B. entrance ticket
C. citadel painting
D. air ticket

2.



A. price tag
B. travel itinerary
C. Google Maps
D. tourist notice

3.



A. ruinous site
B. natural beauty
C. modern homestay
D. tourist information centre

4.

Destination: Bangkok
Dates: March 12 - 13

	Time	Activity
Day 1	9:00	the Grand Palace
	14:00	Chatuchak Market
Day 2	9:30	Amphawa floating market
	19:30	Calypso Cabaret show

A. accommodation booking
B. holiday destination
C. tour advertisement
D. trip itinerary

5.

SGN		HAN
HO CHI MINH CITY	✈	HANOI
Departure time 7:40		Arrival time 9:50

A. holiday plan
B. international flight
C. domestic flight
D. cultural destination

2 Write a word or phrase from the box next to the sentence to replace "it".

online app | homestay | package holiday
fixed itinerary | international destination

1. It's a furnished accommodation for holidaymakers. _____
2. Booking.com and Google Maps are examples of **it**. _____
3. It's the kind of trip where an agency arranges everything. _____
4. It's a place you go to that is outside your country. _____
5. It's a travel plan which you cannot change. _____

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

1. Look at the _____. We'll visit Notre-Dame in the morning and take a cruise on the Seine River in the afternoon.
   A. map **B.** itinerary **C.** app **D.** brochure
2. The ancient town of Hoi An is a well-known destination for _____.
   A. travel agents **B.** tour guides
   C. holidaymakers **D.** event organisers
3. Music _____ is becoming popular. People travel to watch performances of their favourite singers or bands.
   A. event **B.** competition
   C. tendency **D.** tourism
4. We stayed in a _____ which was very comfortable and convenient since we could cook and wash our clothes.
   A. homestay **B.** hotel **C.** bed and breakfast **D.** caravan
5. You can use _____ to buy tickets and book accommodation on your own.
   A. online programmes **B.** tour guides
   C. travel agencies **D.** travel apps

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

1. The trip to Angkor Wat was our first self-guided _____. (TOURISM)
2. One thing I enjoy so much when I go on holiday is watching local _____ shows. (CULTURE)

3. I'm looking for a travel agency which offers good _____ holidays for elderly people. (PACK)
4. Bali, which is in Indonesia, is a popular tourist destination for its natural _____. (BEAUTIFUL)
5. Do we have to buy _____ tickets to visit those ancient castles? (ENTER)

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

1. Big Ben, _____ is the most photographed place in London, is a cultural landmark.
   A. which **B.** who **C.** whose **D.** it
2. The postcard of Niagara Falls is from my sister, _____ is now on her vacation in Canada.
   A. which **B.** who **C.** whose **D.** she
3. Most countries in Southeast Asia have floating markets, _____ attract western visitors.
   A. they **B.** who **C.** whose **D.** which
4. Could you recommend me a local tour guide _____ has good knowledge about the places?
   A. which **B.** who **C.** he **D.** whose
5. We plan to visit Paris, _____ Eiffel Tower is world-famous.
   A. which **B.** its **C.** whose **D.** who

6 Correct the relative pronouns in the sentences below. Write the correct relative pronouns in the space provided.

1. The guests whose booked our homestay on April 2 - 4 emailed this morning to cancel their booking.
   Correction: _____
2. Most tourists spend some time browsing at local markets who usually offer unique cultural experiences.
   Correction: _____
3. The museum is that wooden house which gate is painted red.
   Correction: _____
4. Son Doong Expedition is a cave trekking tour who allows tourists to explore the largest cave in Viet Nam.
   Correction: _____
5. My brother wants to visit Kyoto, who rich culture and history he's long heard about.
   Correction: _____

C Speaking

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

1. *Alice:* It's important to check the time of your flight the day before you fly.
   Trang: _____
   A. I always do that. **B.** What's the time?
   C. I've never flown. **D.** Are you flying anywhere?

2. *A:* You must not touch the exhibits in the museum.

B: _____

A. What exhibits?

B. I don't like this art museum.

C. I know. Thank you.

D. I love arts.

3. *A:* We need to plan our tour carefully.

B: _____

A. What's your plan?

B. I agree.

C. What's the problem?

D. Let's look at the brochure.

4. *A:* You must strictly follow the guide's instructions.

B: _____

A. There are a lot of instructions.

B. Can I?

C. Got it. Thank you.

D. I like this tour guide.

5. *A:* _____

B: Thank you for informing me.

A. What information do you need?

B. Do you fancy visiting Peru?

C. Sure. The information centre is 200 metres ahead, on the right.

D. It's a rule here that you don't wear shorts in a pagoda.

2 Choose A – E to complete the following conversation. Then practise it with your friend.

Kate: (1) _____

Mother: Simply speaking, tourism is a short trip people take to a different place for pleasure.

Kate: (2) _____

Mother: Sure. You live in Manchester. On your vacation, you go to London to visit some places of interest there.

Kate: (3) _____

Mother: Yes. Each form serves a different group of visitors. Some are interested in culture while others are interested in history. There are even food tourism and shopping tourism.

Kate: (4) _____

Mother: If you're interested in tourism, do some more research. You'll like it.

Kate: (5) _____

Mother: No problem, dear.

A. Are there different forms of tourism?

B. Mum, could you explain the word 'tourism' to me?

C. I will, Mum. Thank you very much.

D. Can you give me an example?

E. Food tourism? Wow, I've never heard of that before.

3 Work with a partner. Discuss and plan a domestic two-day tour for a group of four. Take notes and present your plan.

In your plan, mention:

- where to go
- how to travel there
- where to stay
- what to do there

D Reading

1 Read the information about different people and write the kind of tour (A – E) which is suitable for each of them. There is one extra answer.

A. self-guided tour
B. cultural tour
C. food tour
D. shopping tour
E. package tour

1. My sister is planning to visit India by the end of this year. She has read a lot about the customs and traditions of this country, especially those practised along the Ganges River. She wants to experience them in real life.

   My sister is taking a _____.

2. My parents will take us to Singapore this vacation to visit famous attractions like Sentosa and The Gardens by the Bay. We will also do some shopping. However, they do not have much time for planning the trip, so they will buy a tour from a travel agency.

   We are taking a _____.

3. Paul and two of his friends are interested in visiting some places in the Mekong Delta. They plan a five-day holiday. They do not have much money and they would like to learn how to organise a trip on their own.

   They are taking a _____.

4. Everybody in my family is a fan of street food. My brother says that the best local food we can find in a place is from street food vendors, not in high-class restaurants. It's true. On this Independence Day holiday, we are going to Thailand to try their world-famous street food.

   We are taking a _____.

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

The Plain of Jars in Laos is one of the most mysterious archaeological sites in the world.

There are thousands of stone jars scattered around the central plain of the Xiangkhoang Plateau. Many jars were dated as far back as 1350 B.C. The jars are in clusters and range in numbers. They are cylindrical in shape and from one to over three metres in height. Archaeologists have not found any stone lids. This suggests that the jars did not have lids or the lids were made of materials which did not last long.

Archaeologists are still not sure about the function of the jars. One theory suggests that the jars were used to bury people. Another theory proposes that the jars were used to collect rainwater during the monsoon season. However, Lao legend claims that there were giants who once settled in this plateau. They created jars to brew and store rice wine which they used to celebrate the victories of their King Khun Cheung against the enemy.



In 2019, the Plain of Jars became a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Today, it is a well-known tourist destination, which attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors a year.

	T	F
1. The Xiangkhoang Plateau is in Laos.		
2. All the jars are at least three centuries old.		
3. Archaeologists are sure that these jars had lids.		
4. People might have used the jars to bury dead people.		
5. The Lao people believe that giant people once lived in the Xiangkhoang Plateau.		

3 Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

Tourism in Viet Nam has seen a lot of changes in recent years. For backpackers, culture and nature lovers, military veterans, Viet Nam has become a new tourist destination in Southeast Asia.

International tourist arrivals to Viet Nam have continuously risen. In 2008, Viet Nam received 4.218 million tourists. In 2012, the number rose to 6.84 million. Four years later, the country welcomed 10 million international visitors, and in 2019, **it** was 18 million. This increase made Viet Nam the fifth most visited country in the Asia-Pacific region.

By March 2023, the four countries with the largest numbers of visitors to Viet Nam are South Korea, the USA, Thailand, and China. The most attractive destinations in Viet Nam are national parks like Cuc Phuong, Phong Nha – Ke Bang, Cape Ca Mau, and World Heritage Sites like Ha Long Bay, Hue, and Hoi An.

Tourism is important to the country's economy. For example, in 2016, tourism contributed 6.6 per cent to gross domestic product (GDP) equal to VND 279,287 billion. It has also helped to promote the development of related sectors, such as hotels, transportation, entertainment, and food.

1. Most tourists to Viet Nam are interested in its _____.

A. medical treatment **B.** history

C. entertainment **D.** culture

2. In 2019, the number of international tourists to Viet Nam was roughly _____ as big as that in 2008.

A. four times **B.** twice

C. one and a half times **D.** six times

3. Phong Nha – Ke Bang is an example of a _____ in Viet Nam.

A. architectural attraction **B.** cultural destination

C. national park **D.** historical site

4. The development of tourism _____ the development of transportation.

A. is not related to **B.** leads to

C. depends on **D.** prevents

5. The word "**it**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. 2019 **B.** Viet Nam

C. the number of international tourists **D.** the increase in tourism

E Writing

1 Choose the correct sentence A, B, C, or D.

1. **A.** Find someone whose can show us to the information centre.
   B. Finding someone who can show to the information centre.
   C. Find someone who can show us the way to the information centre.
   D. Find someone whose way to the information centre.
2. **A.** Please download this app which helps you navigate a new place.
   B. Please download apps which helps you navigate a new place.
   C. Please download this app which helps you navigating a new place.
   D. Please download this app which help you navigate new places.
3. **A.** Mobile phone is extremely useful for any traveller.
   B. A mobile phone is extremely useful for any traveller.
   C. Mobile phones extremely useful for any traveller.
   D. A mobile phone is extreme useful for any traveller.
4. **A.** Orchard Road is the centre of tour in Singapore.
   B. Orchard Road the centre of tourism is in Singapore.
   C. Orchard Road is the centre of tourism in Singapore.
   D. Orchard Road the centre of tourism in Singapore.
5. **A.** Cherry blossom is one of the greatest attractions of Japan.
   B. Cherry blossoms are one of the greatest attracts of Japan.
   C. Cherry blossoms are one greatest attraction of Japan.
   D. Cherry blossoms are one of the greatest attractions of Japan.

2 Complete the following sentences with your own ideas.

1. This is the tourist attraction which _____.
2. The tour guide who _____ had a very nice voice.
3. My sister sent me a postcard which _____.
4. The woman whose _____ likes travelling very much.
5. The Sydney Opera House, which _____, attracts millions of visitors every year.

3 Based on the information below, write a paragraph of about 120 words about tourism in Khanh Hoa.

– **Location:** south-central Viet Nam

– **Attractions:**

+ white sand beaches, Vinh Hy Bay, vast gardens of grapes, Nam Cuong sand hill, Nui Chua National Park

+ unique culture of Cham minority ethnic group: dance, sculpture, pottery, festivals, ...

– **Accommodation:** wide range of homestays and hotels

Unit 9 WORLD ENGLISHES

A Pronunciation

1 **Put the words into the correct columns according to their stress pattern.**

security	animation	vacation	combination
donation	gravity	interaction	purity
unity	equality	activity	opinion

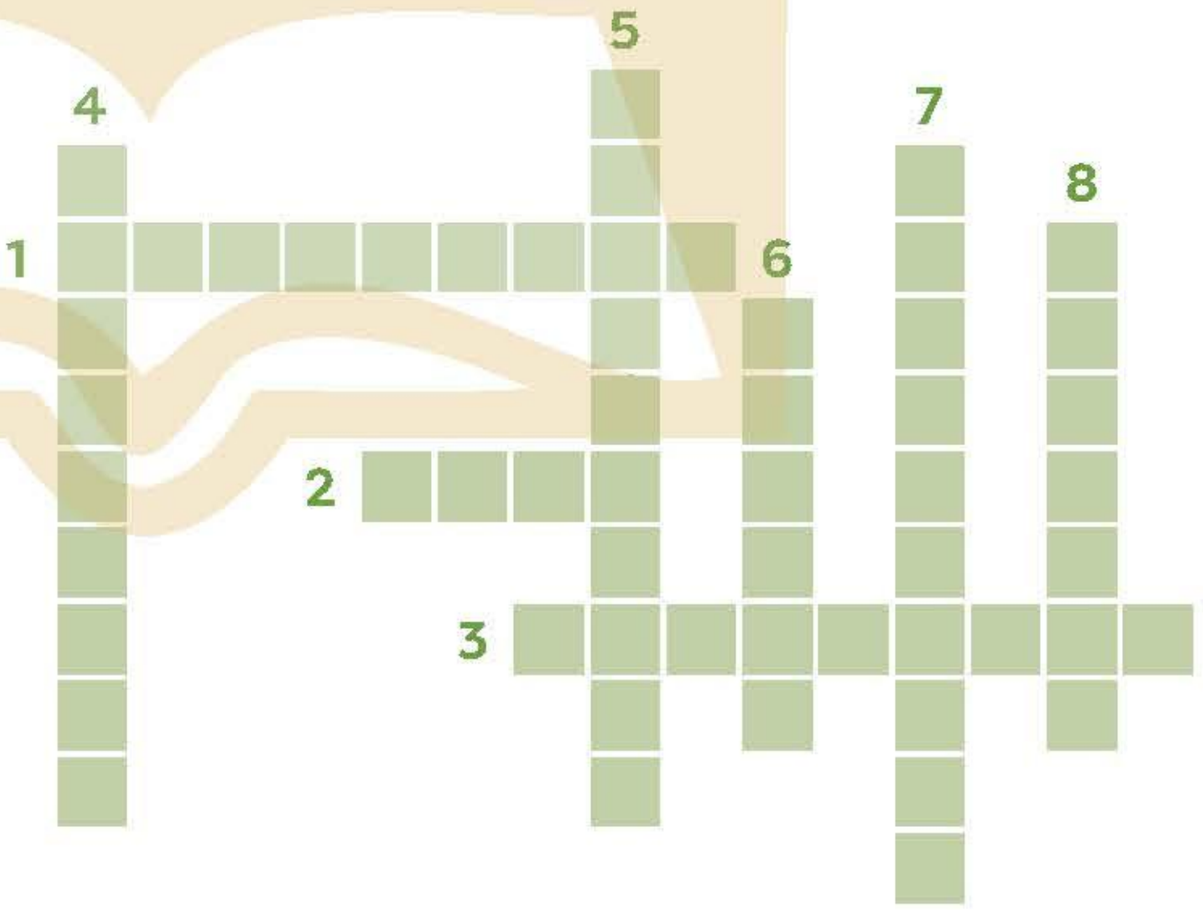
oOo	ooOo	Ooo	oOoo

2 **Choose the word A, B, C, or D which has a different stress pattern.**

1. **A.** collection	**B.** energy	**C.** finally	**D.** equity
2. **A.** bilingual	**B.** concentric	**C.** connection	**D.** entity
3. **A.** aggression	**B.** medical	**C.** rarity	**D.** confident
4. **A.** information	**B.** administer	**C.** facility	**D.** theoretical
5. **A.** photographic	**B.** majority	**C.** economic	**D.** affirmation

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 **Solve the crossword puzzle.**



Across:

1. a person who has come to live permanently in a different country from the one they were born in
2. represent something
3. express the meaning of speech or writing in a different language

Down:

4. able to use two languages equally well
5. having the same centre
6. able to speak a language easily, well, and quickly
7. all the words in a particular language
8. a type of a thing which is different from the others in the same group

2 Choose A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Can you help me to translate this English phrasal verb _____ Vietnamese?
   A. over **B.** in **C.** into **D.** up
2. The teacher asked his students to copy the new words _____ their notebooks.
   A. over **B.** on **C.** up **D.** into
3. She didn't take any English classes, but she still spoke English well. She _____ up the language from other workers.
   A. copied **B.** picked **C.** looked **D.** went
4. Before any exam, I usually _____ over the grammatical points I have learnt.
   A. look **B.** pick **C.** go **D.** copy
5. When I started learning English, my mother taught me how to _____ up new words in the dictionary.
   A. look **B.** pick **C.** go **D.** copy

3 Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box. Change the form of the word or phrase when necessary. There is one extra word or phrase.

official language	first language	exchange student	variety
bilingual	fluent	concentric	

1. As a(n) _____, she tried to introduce her country's traditions and customs to foreign friends.
2. English and French are two _____ in Canada.
3. Being _____ in English is one requirement of the job.
4. There are many different _____ of the English language spoken around the world.
5. Although he lives in France, his _____ is Vietnamese, not French.
6. The five circles have a common centre. In other words, they are _____.

4 Choose A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following sentences.

1. The new film is about a boy _____ can speak several languages.
   A. who **B.** which **C.** whose **D.** what
2. Lan is a student _____ English vocabulary is the strongest in our class.
   A. who **B.** which **C.** whose **D.** what
3. The English-English dictionary _____ I bought at this store a few days ago is expensive.
   A. who **B.** which **C.** when **D.** whose
4. That's the writer _____ historical fiction I recommended.
   A. who **B.** which **C.** where **D.** whose
5. Nigeria is a country _____ is one of the largest English-speaking countries in the world.
   A. who **B.** which **C.** where **D.** whose
6. That's the man _____ I spoke to at the English Teaching Conference the other day.
   A. who **B.** when **C.** which **D.** whose

5 Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following sentences.

1. She (A) always asks (B) me questions (C) are (D) difficult to answer.
2. I have a (A) friend which (B) is very good at (C) doing reading comprehension exercises (D).
3. Do you know (A) anybody whose (B) wants to translate (C) this novel into (D) English?
4. The exchange student which (A) knowledge of (B) English grammar is excellent (C) is very friendly (D).
5. The presenter who (A) accent I like (B) comes (C) from (D) New Zealand.
6. My parents bought (A) me an (B) iPad whose (C) I usually use to (D) learn English.

6 Complete each sentence with a suitable relative pronoun and a clause from the box. Make any necessary changes.

The man is fluent in English and French.
My close friend can speak excellent English.
They came in the morning post.
My daughter has a strong love for English.
The scientist is giving the presentation.
I like his translated novels the most.

1. I read the letters which came in the morning post.
2. She spoke to the man _____.
3. He is the translator _____.
4. I don't understand the presentation _____.
5. My close friend _____ advises me to copy new words into a vocabulary notebook.
6. My daughter _____ dreams of becoming an English teacher.

C Speaking

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

1. *A:* Good luck with your final exam.
   B: _____
   A. Thanks. I'll try my best.
   B. No, thank you.
   C. Thanks. I'd love, too.
   D. Yes, I agree with you.

2. *A:* Are you giving a presentation tomorrow? I wish you all the best of luck.

B: _____

A. No, I am not.

B. Yes, I am.

C. Thank you so much.

D. Thanks. I'm going with you.

4. *A:* Best of luck with your new language project.

B: _____

A. Yes, I'm learning a new language.

B. Yes, I can teach you a new language.

C. Thanks. You can ask another question.

D. Thanks, I really need it.

3. *A:* Son, good luck with your new job.

B: _____

A. Yes, I'm doing a new job.

B. Thanks, Dad. I'll make you proud.

C. No, I couldn't do it.

D. Thanks for sharing with me.

5. *A:* I know you're applying for the English speaking club. Break a leg!

B: _____

A. Thanks. I'll try my best.

B. Sure. I like that club very much.

C. Thank you. Welcome to the club.

D. Yes, I feel better now.

2 Choose A – F to complete the conversation. Then practise it with a friend.

Trang: I really admire that you know so much English vocabulary. Do you have any tips?

Phong: **(1)** _____

Trang: Should we choose any particular type of books?

Phong: **(2)** _____

Trang: I see. Is it necessary to copy words into a notebook?

Phong: **(3)** _____

Trang: I do the same. I also write down whether it's a noun or a verb and even a sentence with that word.

Phong: **(4)** _____

Trang: That's interesting. A drawing sounds like a great idea.

Phong: **(5)** _____

Trang: Is that all?

Phong: **(6)** _____

Trang: Thanks so much for your sharing.

A. I read lots of different types. However, choose books that suit your age and English level.

B. Yes, it will help us remember the word better.

C. Sure. The first tip is reading in English. When we learn a new word as part of a story, we can remember it better because it is in a context.

D. That's right. I add the definition of the word in English, a note on its pronunciation and even a drawing if it's possible.

E. One more tip is revising new words regularly. Make sure you look at the words again and again. If you do this, the words will go into your long-term memory.

F. I do that, too. Whenever I see a new word, I write it down in my vocabulary notebook.

3 Now think about a classmate who is good at English. Interview him / her, following the conversation in 2. You should find out:

– What aspect of English he / she is especially good at

– What he / she does to be good at it

D Reading

1 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete a passage about the reasons why some people find learning English difficult.

Some people find it really difficult to learn English, and here are some of the reasons. Firstly, English has one of the biggest vocabularies (1) _____ all languages. Therefore, it is very hard for English learners to remember all the words and phrases as well as use them (2) _____ in different contexts. Secondly, English grammar is complex. For example, there are twelve basic tenses in English. This (3) _____ learners confused when they have to use the tenses correctly in different sentences. (4) _____ grammatical points, such as prepositions, reported speech, and the passive voice are not any less challenging. Thirdly, a lot of learners find English pronunciation very (5) _____. Words which have the same combination of letters may be (6) _____ differently. For instance, the 'ou' in 'rough' is not pronounced the same as that in 'through'. Another problem is sentence stress. Stress (7) _____ we put on different words may lead to the difference in meaning. In general, English vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation may (8) _____ learning it not an easy task.



1. A. of	**B.** in	**C.** on	**D.** for
2. A. correct	**B.** corrective	**C.** incorrectly	**D.** correctly
3. A. gets	**B.** gives	**C.** makes	**D.** allows
4. A. Another	**B.** Other	**C.** Others	**D.** The other
5. A. confuse	**B.** confused	**C.** confusing	**D.** confusion
6. A. written	**B.** pronounced	**C.** said	**D.** read
7. A. who	**B.** whose	**C.** the	**D.** Ø
8. A. make	**B.** get	**C.** let	**D.** bring

2 Fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box to complete a passage about the differences in British English and American English.

spelling differ these petrol ending varieties like while

British English and American English (1) _____ in some ways. The most remarkable difference between the two (2) _____ is vocabulary. British people call the place where people take their car to buy (3) _____ or oil a petrol station. However, Americans call it a gas station. The British live in flats (4) _____ the Americans live in apartments. Another difference between these two varieties of English is the (5) _____. There are hundreds of minor differences of this type. Some words (6) _____ *humour, flavour* or *neighbour* exist in British English while in American English these words are written without 'u' before 'r'. Besides, verbs (7) _____ in *-se* in British English are written with the ending *-ze* in American English. Some of (8) _____ verbs are *analyse – analyze, organise – organize*, and *minimise – minimize*.

3 Read a passage about a girl's experiences of learning languages. Do the exercises that follow.

I'm a 14-year-old student who enjoys learning different languages. My first language is Vietnamese. When I was very small, my mother always told me stories in Vietnamese. (1) _____. I could read quite fluently when I was 5 years old. Mum encouraged me to read suitable books every day. (2) _____. I really enjoyed the fun and engaging English lessons with foreign teachers at my nursery school. At home, Mum began reading simple English stories to me. (3) _____.

My primary school was a bilingual one. Besides the subjects taught in Vietnamese, we had 10 lessons of English, and another eight lessons of maths, science and IT in English every week. (4) _____. When I entered junior secondary school, Mum encouraged me to learn another foreign language. I didn't want to go to the language centre, so I chose to learn Spanish with Duolingo. (5) _____. Now I can speak Spanish and read stories in Spanish.

a. Five sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the correct answer A – E to fill in each blank to complete the text.

A. I also started learning English at this age

B. I loved them so much that I started learning how to read in Vietnamese

C. The lessons were fun and addictive because they were designed like games

D. Mum and I also listened to English songs

E. This was a really good way to learn the language because we could learn English naturally

b. Answer the questions.

1. When could the girl read in Vietnamese?

_____

2. How were the English lessons at her nursery school?

_____

3. What kind of primary school did she attend?

_____

4. How many English lessons per week did she have at primary school?

_____

5. What other subjects did she study in English?

_____

6. Did she learn Spanish in a language centre?

_____

E Writing

1 Choose the correct sentence A, B, C, or D which best combines each pair of sentences.

1. Singapore is a multilingual country. It has four official languages.
   - **A.** Singapore is a multilingual country which have four official languages.
   - **B.** Singapore is a multilingual country has four official languages.
   - **C.** Singapore is a multilingual country which has four official languages.
   - **D.** Singapore is a multilingual country have four official languages.
2. It is an Expanding Circle country. Its people speak English as a foreign language.
   - **A.** It is an Expanding Circle country whose people speak English as a foreign language.
   - **B.** It is an Expanding Circle country which people speak English as a foreign language.
   - **C.** It is an Expanding Circle country who speak English as a foreign language.
   - **D.** It is an Expanding Circle country whose people speaks English as a foreign language.
3. Vietnamese people use English to communicate with foreigners. Foreigners come to Viet Nam to work, study, or visit.
   - **A.** Vietnamese people use English to communicate with foreigners they come to Viet Nam to work, study, or visit.
   - **B.** Vietnamese people use English to communicate with foreigners come to Viet Nam to work, study, or visit.
   - **C.** Vietnamese people use English to communicate with foreigners which come to Viet Nam to work, study, or visit.
   - **D.** Vietnamese people use English to communicate with foreigners who come to Viet Nam to work, study, or visit.
4. English is now the most popular language. A lot of people learn it.
   - **A.** English is now the most popular language a lot of people learn it.
   - **B.** English is now the most popular language a lot of people learn.
   - **C.** English is now the most popular language which a lot of people learn it.
   - **D.** English is now the most popular language which lot of people learn.
5. English is a compulsory subject from Grade 3 to Grade 12. Most Vietnamese schools teach it.
   - **A.** English is a compulsory subject from Grade 3 to Grade 12 most Vietnamese schools teach it.
   - **B.** English is a compulsory subject from Grade 3 to Grade 12 which most Vietnamese schools teach it.
   - **C.** English is a compulsory subject from Grade 3 to Grade 12 which most Vietnamese schools teaching.
   - **D.** English is a compulsory subject from Grade 3 to Grade 12 which most Vietnamese schools teach.

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

1. Singapore / multilingual country / and / many people / speak / three or four language / .

2. Most children / become / bilingual / from / early age / and / learn / more / language / as / they grow / .

3. The presence / different languages / have affected / English of Singapore / .

4. Singlish / kind of / English / which / is used / informally / this country / .

5. Singaporean children / tend / speak / Singlish / before / speak / standard English / .

3 You received an email from Nhi, your penfriend in Ho Chi Minh City. She asks you to write her about the reasons why you learn English.

Now write an email (about 120 words) to tell her.

New message

From: _____ (your email address)

To: nhi@fastmail.vn

Subject: My reasons for learning English

Dear Nhi,

I'm happy to have received your email. I'm going to share with you why I learn English.

That's all for now, Nhi. What about you? Why do you learn English?

Cheers,

_____.

SEND

TEST YOURSELF 3

1 Choose the word, phrase, or sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best completes the blank in each sentence or best answers the question. (3.5 pts)

1. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?
   A. family **B.** natural **C.** travel **D.** destination
2. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?
   A. holidays **B.** tickets **C.** tours **D.** models
3. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?
   A. music **B.** nation **C.** destroy **D.** visit
4. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?
   A. traveller **B.** authentic **C.** incurious **D.** correction
5. Trang asked me if _____ any natural wonders in America.
   A. I know **B.** you knew **C.** I knew **D.** you know
6. Nick asked Ann if she _____ on a tour of Hue that weekend.
   A. is going **B.** was going **C.** will go **D.** should go
7. You have to show the man the entrance ticket _____ you have just bought outside the museum.
   A. which **B.** who **C.** whose **D.** what
8. *Lan:* Which tour guide do you prefer?
   Mi: I prefer the one _____ has the American accent.
   A. which **B.** who **C.** whose **D.** what
9. *Phong:* Who's that man over there?
   Tom: He's the scientist _____ research on the history of English won the first prize last year.
   A. which **B.** who **C.** whose **D.** what
10. Whenever I visit a new place, I use _____ to get directions.
    A. trip itinerary **B.** guided tour **C.** package holiday **D.** Google Maps
11. She _____ Italian when she was living in Rome.
    A. picked out **B.** picked on **C.** picked up **D.** picked off
12. Woods and fields are typical features of the English _____.
    A. landscape **B.** attraction **C.** development **D.** exploration
13. *Mi:* Can I borrow your English-English dictionary for a while, Nam?
    Nam: _____
    A. Yes, you can. **B.** No, you can't.
    C. Sure. Here you are. **D.** Sure. It's useful.
14. *Stranger:* You must keep quiet in the museum, please.
    Ann: _____
    A. Yes, I agree. **B.** No, I don't agree. **C.** Yes, I think so. **D.** I'm sorry.

2 Look at the sign and the notice. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to questions 15 and 16. (0.5 pt)

15. What does the sign mean?



   A. You can litter here. **B.** You mustn't litter here.
   C. Littering is allowed here. **D.** You should put litter in the bin.

16. What does the notice say?

SCHOOL TRIP

Just a few tickets left.

See Ms Hannah to book your place by Thursday.

A. The trip is on Thursday.
B. You can only book the ticket on Thursday.
C. Most of the tickets have been sold.
D. You should talk to Ms Hannah to get her permission.

3 Read the following passage. Decide if the statements from 17 to 20 are true (T) or false (F), and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to questions 21 and 22. (1.5 pts)

Both of my parents love travelling, and they usually take us along. My mum told me that I started travelling with them when I was just four months old. It was a short trip to a city 120 kilometres away from our home town. Mum said I was a good girl since I ate and slept during the trip without ever crying.

Every year my family goes on different trips from 2 days to 2 weeks. We normally don't stay in resorts. Instead we stay at homestays where we can get to know more about the life and culture of the people in those areas. We eat with **them**, watch them cook, and go hiking with them.

Sometimes we go abroad for our holidays. I still remember when I went to Disneyland in Hong Kong and later visited the Taronga Zoo in Sydney. I will never forget the moment seagulls took some snacks from my hands when we were sitting outside the Sydney Opera House.

I believe that when we travel together, we can strengthen our bonds and have great memories with our beloved family members.

17. The girl began travelling with her family when she was four years old.
18. They usually stay in resorts when they travel.
19. When they were sitting outside the Sydney Opera House, seagulls took some food from her hands.
20. Travelling together makes them feel strongly connected.
21. What is the passage mainly about?
A. The girl's family trip to Hong Kong.
B. The girl's family trip to Sydney.
C. The girl's travel experiences with her family.
D. The girl's feelings about her family's trips.
22. The word "**them**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. the resorts **B.** the homestays **C.** the trips **D.** the people

4 Choose the option A, B, C, or D that best fills in the blank in the following passage. (1.5 pts)

The Harbour of Rio de Janeiro is one of the **(23)** _____ bays on Earth and is considered one of the seven natural wonders of the world. It is located in the city of Rio de Janeiro **(24)** _____ the southeastern coastline of Brazil. It is also known as Guanabara Bay. The harbour is surrounded by mountains and is connected to the sea via a series of channels.

The major (25) _____ of this natural wonder is its tropical climate, which attracts tourists from all over the world. It also has some beautiful beaches and lush forests (26) _____ provide recreation areas for visitors. Additionally, the mouth of the harbour is unique (27) _____ it resembles more of a river than a bay. This is the reason why the city has its name Rio de Janeiro, which means "River of January".

September and October are the best months to (28) _____ the Harbour of Rio de Janeiro. At this time, the weather is fairly nice, and there are not as many people as in the summer months.

23. A. large	**B.** largest	**C.** larger	**D.** most large
24. A. on	**B.** in	**C.** at	**D.** for
25. A. attract	**B.** attracting	**C.** attractive	**D.** attraction
26. A. what	**B.** who	**C.** which	**D.** whose
27. A. because	**B.** where	**C.** although	**D.** if
28. A. meet	**B.** see	**C.** reach	**D.** visit

5 Use the correct form of the word given to fill in each blank. (1.5 pts)

29. My cousin is _____ in both English and Japanese. (FLUENCY)

30. Do you know how many _____ of French there are? (VARIOUS)

31. When did James Cook _____ Australia? (DISCOVERY)

32. The _____ of Alaska started in the 18th century. (EXPLORE)

33. It's better for the elderly to go on _____ holidays. (PACK)

34. What I don't like about this tour is that it has a _____ itinerary. (FIX)

6 Rearrange the groups of words in the correct order to make complete sentences. (0.5 pt)

35. More young people / to do everything / which require them / on their own / choose self-guided tours / .

_____

36. In the Inner Circle / as their first language / speak English / of English / people / .

_____

7 Finish the second sentences so that they mean almost the same as the first sentences. (1.0 pt)

37. "Do you know who the author of this dictionary is?" Lien asked me.

→ Lien asked me _____.

38. "Are you visiting the National Museum this Sunday?" Ann asked Nick.

→ Ann asked Nick _____.

39. That is the tour guide; I spoke to him yesterday.

→ That is the _____.

40. The teacher taught us English last year; her son plays football very well.

→ The teacher _____.

Unit 10 PLANET EARTH

A Pronunciation

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

1. Earth is a Ger**man**ic **word**.
2. The **o**cean is a **bo**dy of **salt wa**ter.
3. **Plants** in a **grass**land are **most**ly **grass** and **flow**ers.
4. **Peo**ple **some**times **call Ve**nus the **sis**ter of **Earth**.
5. They **build na**ture re**serves** to pro**tect an**imals and **plants**.

2 Circle the stressed syllables in the sentences. Then read the sentences aloud. How many stressed syllables are there in each sentence?

1. Our Earth is facing many problems.
2. The rainforest is a complex ecosystem.
3. Human activities can cause damage to nature.
4. We should stop hunting animals and plant more trees.
5. We need to raise people's awareness of environmental protection.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Match the words and phrases with their definitions.

1. flora and fauna	a. a large area of water
2. landform	b. all the plants and animals in a place
3. body of water	c. a cycle explaining who eats whom in the wild
4. food chain	d. an area to protect important plants and animals
5. grassland	e. a natural shape on Earth's surface, such as a mountain or a valley
6. nature reserve	f. a fairly flat area of grass

2 Complete the sentences with the correct words / phrases in the box.

solar system	habitats	Pole
nature reserves	landforms	

1. Different animals and plants live in different types of _____.
2. Our _____ consists of stars, the Sun, and everything bound to it by gravity.
3. _____ can exist under water in the form of mountain ranges.

4. The South _____ is the southernmost point on Earth.
5. _____ are areas where flora and fauna are reserved and managed for conservation.

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

1. Mother Earth _____ us with air to breathe, water to drink and food to eat.
   A. keeps **B.** protects **C.** provides **D.** produces
2. _____ animals can cause ecological imbalances in Earth's ecology.
   A. Chasing **B.** Preserving **C.** Hunting **D.** Grazing
3. To keep the ecologies on Earth in _____, we need to protect natural resources.
   A. reserve **B.** balance **C.** good **D.** protection
4. One way to _____ people's awareness of the need to protect our Earth is to follow the 3Rs.
   A. rise **B.** preserve **C.** protect **D.** raise
5. Many human activities cause _____, which is also called habitat destruction.
   A. climate change **B.** habitat loss
   C. ecological balance **D.** global warming

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

1. Orange trees and cactuses are both flowering plants, _____ have seeds that grow flowers.
   A. who **B.** which **C.** that **D.** what
2. A naturalist, _____ studies the natural world, often makes observations of the relationships between organisms and their environment.
   A. that **B.** which **C.** who **D.** what
3. Humans are cutting down too many trees on Earth, _____ lungs are jungles and forests.
   A. whose **B.** which **C.** who **D.** that
4. The cycle of seasons brings major changes, _____ requires animals to adapt.
   A. whose **B.** that **C.** which **D.** who
5. Scientists use the Hubble Space Telescope, _____ began orbiting Earth in 1990, to observe and take pictures of planets.
   A. whose **B.** that **C.** who **D.** which

5 Circle a mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. Global warming (A), what is (B) the increase in temperature in the atmosphere (C), is a worldwide (D) concern.
2. The (A) flora and fauna (B), who (C) are plants and animals (D), are under serious threat.

3. Animals (A) need shelter, where (B) is a safe (C) place to live and grow (D).

4. The British ecologist, which (A) studies the relationship between living things (B) and their environment (C), is now leading our research team (D).

5. The lowest region (A) of the atmosphere surrounding (B) Earth is troposphere which (C) the weather occurs (D).

6 Combine the pairs of sentences using non-defining relative clauses.

1. The Pacific Ocean is the largest body of water. It covers most of Earth.

2. Glaciers form in very cold places. They are large bodies of moving ice.

3. Most living things on Earth need light. Light is a kind of energy.

4. The water that falls to Earth is called precipitation. Precipitation can be snow, rain, or hail.

5. We can protect plants and animals by building nature reserves. Nature reserves are safe places.

C Speaking

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

1. *Mai:* The club is recruiting volunteers. _____ You will like the activities.
   Tom: OK. I'll think about that. Thanks.
   A. What do you like to do there?
   B. Why don't you give it a go?
   C. How will you contribute to it?
   D. What will you do?
2. *Mi:* _____
   Nick: OK. That's a good idea.
   A. How would you feel about raising funds for the homeless?
   B. How to raise funds for the homeless?
   C. How will you raise funds for the homeless?
   D. What can you do to raise funds for the homeless?

3. *Mi:* Don't you think you can lend him some books?

Tom: _____

A. What do you want him to do?

B. I don't agree with you.

C. Why don't you think about that?

D. I'll think about that.

4. *Nick:* We will donate books and clothes to the children in that rural village.

Linh: _____

A. That's very rich of you to do so.

B. I hope you will like them.

C. That's very kind of you to do so.

D. I feel so sorry for you.

5. *Tom:* Mi, how about contributing some time to the nursing home? _____

Mi: Alright. I'll do it.

A. Your money is worth it.

B. Your contribution would help out the elderly there.

C. Your contribution would make the elderly there richer.

D. I hope you will like them.

2 Work in pairs. Take turns to persuade your partner / teacher to do something and respond to him / her.

– You persuade your partner to join a fund-raising project.

– You persuade your partner to sing in a school charity performance.

– You persuade your busy teacher to join a small party with your class.

3 a. Look at the table and match the threats to plants and animals with the suitable solutions.

Threats	Solutions
1. habitat loss	**a.** stopping throwing rubbish / stopping emitting toxic gases into the environment
2. pollution	**b.** stopping the cutting down of trees / planting more trees
3. climate change / global warming	**c.** building nature reserves
4. hunting animals	**d.** punishing illegal hunters
5. cutting down trees	

b. Use the information in 3a to talk about how to protect Earth's plants and animals. Take turns to talk about each point.

Example:

The first threat to plants and animals is habitat loss. To deal with this, we should stop cutting down trees, plant more trees, and build more nature reserves. ...

D Reading

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

Plants and animals play an important role in food chains. Plants are the primary (1) _____, and they feed wildlife and humans. Wildlife, such as insects, birds, and microbes, often (2) _____ on green plants. In turn, these types of (3) _____ become food for larger animals.

Plants and animals also impact the environment. Plants help keep the ecosystem in balance. They (4) _____ the air, water, and soil. Animals help the environment by carrying pollen from plants to plants, and by (5) _____ seeds. They also help (6) _____ harmful pests and other plant-eaters.

1. **A.** eaters	**B.** consumers	**C.** producers	**D.** manufacturers
2. **A.** feed	**B.** survive	**C.** eat	**D.** spend
3. **A.** plant	**B.** insect	**C.** wildlife	**D.** animal
4. **A.** change	**B.** balance	**C.** increase	**D.** produce
5. **A.** spraying	**B.** spreading	**C.** widening	**D.** increasing
6. **A.** kill	**B.** deal	**C.** solve	**D.** control

2 Read the passages and do the tasks that follow.

Landforms

The surface of Earth has different landforms, which differ in size and shape. They can be mountains, valleys, deserts, dunes, or plateaus.

Mountains are formed as a result of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tectonic movements. Valleys, which can be V-shaped or U-shaped, are low-lying areas between mountains and hills. Deserts are dry areas which have very little rainfall and the daytime temperature is very high. Dunes are small hills made up of sand. They are created from the flow of the water. Plateaus are flat areas and highlands, which are separated from their surroundings.

Bodies of Water

Bodies of water include oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, streams, and glaciers. Water bodies form the largest habitats on Earth, providing huge living spaces for marine life.

There are five oceans and seven seas and these bodies of water are salty, but most rivers, streams, and lakes have fresh water.

Glaciers are the frozen bodies of water, which cover almost 10% of Earth's land area, and are sources of fresh water on Earth.

Bodies of water on Earth also provide sources of water, food, medicines, and energy to humans. They help maintain biodiversity and play an important role in transportation.

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

1. All of the following are landforms, EXCEPT _____.

A. valleys **B.** plateaus
C. glaciers **D.** dunes

2. The landforms _____.
   - **A.** are similar in shape and size
   - **B.** have the same shape but different sizes
   - **C.** are identical in both size and shape
   - **D.** are different in shape and size
3. Bodies of water include _____.
   - **A.** oceans and valleys
   - **B.** salty and fresh bodies of water
   - **C.** frozen bodies of water and dunes
   - **D.** plateaus and fresh bodies of water
4. Which of the following is NOT true about bodies of water?
   - **A.** They are a small but significant part of Earth's habitats.
   - **B.** They are great sources of food and energy for humans.
   - **C.** They play an important role in supporting biodiversity.
   - **D.** They play a significant role in transportation of goods.

b. Read the passages again and tick (✓) T (True) or F (False).

	T	F
1. Mountains are formed due to volcanic eruptions or tectonic movements.		
2. Valleys can be V-shaped or U-shaped.		
3. Plateaus are areas of flat and low-lying lands.		
4. Earth has seven oceans and five seas.		
5. Bodies of water provide Earth's largest habitats for marine life.		

3 Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.

There are three major types of forests in the world, which are tropical forests, temperate forests, and boreal forests.

Tropical forests or rainforests are those that grow around the equator, spreading across the equator in Africa, Southeast Asia, and South America. They are home to orchids, vines, ferns and animals, such as monkeys, bats, jaguars and various types of insects, totaling hundreds of species of birds and butterflies and around a thousand plant species. Rainforests help regulate climate and provide us with everyday products and medicines.

Temperate forests can be found in North America, Europe, and Northeastern Asia. The temperatures here range from -30 to 30 degrees Celsius. They are home to oak and maple trees and animals like foxes, lions, eagles, and black bears. The areas have four different seasons with a very obvious winter. The leaves of trees in temperate forests change colour with seasonal change and fall during the winter.

Boreal forests are also called taiga. They can be found in Canada, Russia, and northern Japan. There are only two seasons in these areas, which are the very long, cold and dry winter, and the short, moist, and mild summer. The temperature is extremely low, between -50 to 30 degrees Celsius. Boreal forests are home to evergreen trees and various animals including wolves, foxes, hares, bears, and some others.

a. Which is the best title of the passage?

A. The advantages of forests
B. The locations of the three types of forests
C. An introduction to the world's forests
D. Ways to save the world forests

b. Read the passage again and complete the table below.

Types of forests	Features
Rainforests or tropical forests	– around the (1) _____ – home to insects, birds, butterflies and around (2) _____ plant species – regulate climate and provide (3) _____
Temperate forests	– found in (4) _____ – home to (5) _____ – (6) _____ seasons – tree leaves (7) _____ colours and fall in winter
Boreal forests or taiga	– found in (8) _____ – home to (9) _____ – (10) _____ seasons

E Writing

1 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences.

1. Plants and animals can only live in habitats. These habitats meet their needs.
   A. Plants and animals can only live in habitats which meet their needs.
   B. Plants and animals can only live in habitats who meet their needs.
   C. Plants and animals can only live in habitats what meet their needs.
   D. Plants and animals can only live in habitats where meet their needs.
2. We are working on a project about Earth. The features of Earth are so appealing.
   A. We are working on a project about Earth, who features are so appealing.
   B. We are working on a project about Earth, which features are so appealing.
   C. We are working on a project about Earth, what features are so appealing.
   D. We are working on a project about Earth, whose features are so appealing.
3. A wetland is mostly covered with water. This is necessary for plants here.
   A. A wetland is mostly covered with water, what is necessary for plants here.
   B. A wetland is mostly covered with water, when is necessary for plants here.
   C. A wetland is mostly covered with water, which is necessary for plants here.
   D. A wetland is mostly covered with water, where is necessary for plants here.

4. We learnt about the vital role of clean water on Earth. The surface of Earth is mostly covered by water.
   - **A.** We learnt about the vital role of clean water on Earth, which surface is mostly covered by water.
   - **B.** We learnt about the vital role of clean water on Earth, whose surface is mostly covered by water.
   - **C.** We learnt about the vital role of clean water on Earth, who surface is mostly covered by water.
   - **D.** We learnt about the vital role of clean water on Earth, what surface is mostly covered by water.
5. Earth moves round the Sun. The Sun gives light and heat to Earth.
   - **A.** Earth moves round the Sun, that gives light and heat to Earth.
   - **B.** Earth moves round the Sun, which gives light and heat to Earth.
   - **C.** Earth moves round the Sun, what gives light and heat to Earth.
   - **D.** Earth moves round the Sun, whose gives light and heat to Earth.

2 Complete the sentences by adding appropriate relative clauses.

1. Sunlight, _____, is a non-living part of the environment on Earth.
2. Earth's water, _____, can move from one place to another.
3. Many living things depend much on soil, _____.
4. Animals and plants are living parts of an ecosystem, _____.
5. Pluto, _____, was considered a planet in the past.

3 Base on the reading in 3 and the notes in 3b, summarise the passage in about 100 - 120 words. You can start as follows:

There are three main types of forests, including _____

Unit 11 ELECTRONIC DEVICES

A Pronunciation

1 Write each sentence in the suitable box according to the stress pattern. Then read them aloud.

1. Don't talk!
2. Keep trying!
3. Come on!
4. No way!
5. Speak louder!
6. Don't move!
7. Come closer!
8. Keep quiet!

oo	ooo

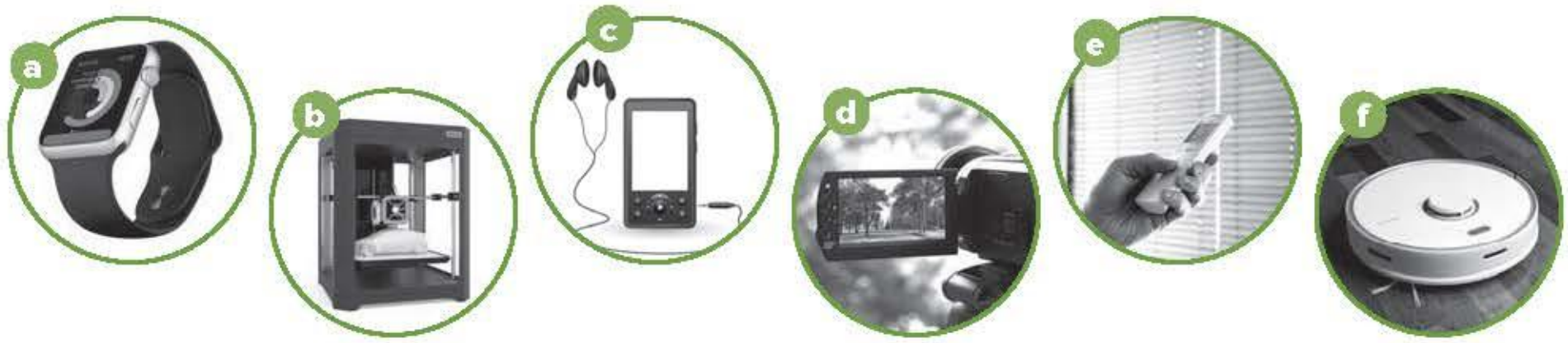
2 Choose the word A, B, C, or D which has a different stress pattern.

1. **A.** assist	**B.** virtual	**C.** wireless	**D.** touchscreen
2. **A.** provide	**B.** resource	**C.** become	**D.** smartwatch
3. **A.** vehicle	**B.** nowadays	**C.** camera	**D.** computer
4. **A.** digital	**B.** robotic	**C.** camcorder	**D.** industry
5. **A.** education	**B.** entertainment	**C.** effectively	**D.** electronic

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Match the electronic devices (1 - 5) with the correct pictures (a - e).

1. smart window shade
2. robotic vacuum cleaner
3. smartwatch
4. portable music player
5. 3D printer
6. camcorder



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

1. A _____ is a mobile device that allows us to play music or recorded audio files while we are on the go.
2. A _____ is an advanced piece of technology that allows you to print almost anything: tools, household items, spare parts, game pieces, etc.
3. You can schedule a _____ to automatically open or close at certain times of the day and create personalised shade-setting scenes in your room.
4. My _____ is equipped with multiple active sports modes, like cycling, workout, running, etc. to help me regulate my training.
5. A _____ is a portable electronic device with video and recording as its primary function.
6. Running on rechargeable batteries, your _____ uses sensors to scan and clean your floors.

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

1. We're going camping this weekend, so we need a _____ stove that we can easily pack and transport.
   A. changeable **B.** rechargeable **C.** portable **D.** transferable
2. During the pandemic, many museums have created _____ exhibits that people can view from the comfort of their own homes.
   A. computerised **B.** cybernetic **C.** stimulated **D.** virtual
3. The _____ new restaurant had a unique atmosphere, with dim lighting and trendy decor, making it the perfect spot for a romantic dinner.
   A. stylish **B.** style **C.** styling **D.** stylistic
4. She took a _____ using her smartphone's beauty filter to make her skin look more even and radiant.
   A. self-image **B.** self-portrait **C.** self-expression **D.** self-timer
5. My new printer has _____ capability, so I don't need to connect it to my computer with a cable.
   A. wireless **B.** cordless **C.** radio **D.** remote

4 Circle a mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. John has (A) suggested to meet (B) at six, and that's (C) OK by (D) me.
2. The police (A) advise that a (B) passport is (C) carried with you at all times (D).
3. I strongly (A) recommend buy (B) a good quality (C) bicycle rather than (D) a cheap one.
4. The (A) doctor also (B) advised me cutting (C) sugar out (D) of my diet.
5. He suggested the committee (A) that they should delay (B) making (C) a decision (D).

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

1. The professor suggested that Mary _____ a break and finish her task later.
   A. take **B.** to take **C.** takes **D.** taking
2. They strongly _____ check the machines every year.
   A. advised us **B.** suggested us
   C. recommended we **D.** recommended that
3. He suggested _____ that I follow his fitness regime.
   A. me **B.** I **C.** for me **D.** to me
4. The optician has advised that I _____ contact lenses.
   A. should wear **B.** would wear **C.** will wear **D.** must wear
5. The newspaper article advised against _____ too much meat.
   A. to eating **B.** eating **C.** eat **D.** to eat

6 **Complete the sentences with your own ideas.**

1. If you want your heart to be healthy, I recommend _____.
2. If you want to become a good football player, we advise that _____.
3. When your laptop breaks down, I suggest that _____.
4. If you want to keep your house clean, I advise _____.
5. If you want to communicate with your friends on the move, I suggest

C Speaking

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

1. *A:* This isn't right. Excuse me, Bob, could you pass me the hammer?
   B: Sorry, I can't hear you very well. _____
   A. Could you say that again, please?
   B. Why didn't you say so?
   C. Please could you pass it to me?
   D. Can't you speak more softly?
2. *A:* Why not come to the pool with me?
   B: _____
   A. I don't know why. **B.** That's a good idea.
   C. I came yesterday. **D.** It's fine, no worries.
3. *A:* _____, you want me to submit the report by the end of the day, right?
   B: Yes, that's correct.
   A. So just to clarify **B.** Let me see
   C. What's more **D.** For one thing

4. *A:* Is there anything else you're unsure about?
   B: _____
   A. No, I think that covers everything.
   B. No, that isn't right.
   C. Yes, that's correct.
   D. Yes, thanks for checking my understanding.
5. *A:* ... Finally, you take the square root of that result and divide it by 2a. Does that make more sense?
   B: _____ Thanks for explaining it so clearly.
   A. I'm not sure I follow.
   B. Sorry I don't get it.
   C. Oh, I think I get it now.
   D. I think I'm not good for now.

2 Nick and Mai are talking about a new phone. Choose A - E to complete their conversation. Then practise it with a friend.

Mai: (1) _____
Nick: Oh yeah, I just upgraded to the latest Sonic Phone.
Mai: (2) _____
Nick: Its camera is amazing, and its battery life lasts a lot longer than my old phone.
Mai: (3) _____
Nick: Yeah, I love the facial recognition technology. It's so much faster than typing in a passcode every time.
Mai: (4) _____
Nick: It's definitely bigger than my old phone, but not so big that it's hard to use with one hand.
Mai: (5) _____
Nick: Yeah, I'm pretty committed to the Sonic ecosystem at this point. I have a Sonic Tablet and a Sonic Laptop, too.

A. Cool. Do you think you'll stick with Sonic Phones in the future?
B. That sounds really convenient. What about the screen size?
C. Hey, I noticed you got a new phone! What kind is it?
D. Why do you like it?
E. That's good to hear. Does it have any cool features that you like?

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer about your favourite device and what that type of device will be able to do in the future. You can ask each other the following questions:

- What is your favourite electronic device?
- What does it look like?
- What can it do for you now?
- What will that type of device be able to do in the future?

D Reading

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

The (1) _____ smartphones are sleek, slim, and offer many features such as high-resolution cameras, fast processors, and artificial intelligence capabilities. They (2) _____ users to perform a wide range of tasks, including browsing the Internet, sending emails, making video calls, playing games, and (3) _____ videos.

In the future, smartphones are (4) _____ to become even more advanced, with features such as foldable screens, holographic displays, and improved battery life. AI will (5) _____ a significant role in the development of these devices, with features such as voice recognition, (6) _____ recognition, and natural language processing becoming more sophisticated. Smartphones will likely become even more integrated (7) _____ our lives, with the ability to control more of our daily activities, such as managing our homes, vehicles, and health. The (8) _____ are endless, and it will be exciting to see what the future holds for electronic devices.

1. A. late	**B.** latest	**C.** later	**D.** lately
2. A. admit	**B.** accept	**C.** let	**D.** allow
3. A. streaming	**B.** releasing	**C.** broadcasting	**D.** receiving
4. A. like	**B.** likely	**C.** unlikely	**D.** likeness
5. A. make	**B.** perform	**C.** play	**D.** do
6. A. face	**B.** facial	**C.** facing	**D.** faceless
7. A. for	**B.** in	**C.** to	**D.** into
8. A. impossibilities	**B.** impossible	**C.** possibilities	**D.** possible

2 Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to each of the questions.

Today, computers are widely used and can be found in a variety of settings, including homes, offices, shops, hospitals, and schools. People rely on computers so heavily that many of them get frustrated and cannot work when computers are "down". Nowadays, computers are so essential that they are utilised for everything from entertainment to navigation.

Computers of today are much quicker, cheaper, and smaller than those of the past. Many modern computers are so small that they are the size of a deck of cards. Users can work from a variety of settings thanks to notebook computers, also known as "ultra-lights," and **hand-held** Personal Data Assistants (PDAs). These computers' ability to connect to several networks allows users to access information from any location with greater ease and control over their time.

Future computers will be smaller and faster than current models. **They** may have "smart" or artificial intelligence features like expert intelligence, neural network pattern recognition, or natural language capabilities, and they may be as small as coins. These features will make it simpler for users to interface with computers and manage a large amount of data from fax, email, Internet, and phone sources. Wearable computers, DNA computers, virtual reality gadgets, quantum computers, and optical computers are just a few examples of the cutting-edge applications that are emerging today.

1. Why do people become frustrated when computers stop working?
   A. Because people are dependent on computers.
   B. Because they do not like computers.
   C. Because computers are too expensive.
   D. Because they find computers too complicated.
2. What is the advantage of using notebook computers and PDAs?
   A. They are cheaper than other computers.
   B. They are much faster and more powerful than other computers.
   C. They are more portable and can be used in different settings.
   D. They are easier to connect to the Internet.
3. The word "**hand-held**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
   A. little **B.** big **C.** short **D.** long
4. The word "**They**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
   A. models **B.** future computers
   C. language capabilities **D.** features
5. What are some examples of cutting-edge applications for computer technology?
   A. Wearable computers, DNA computers, and virtual reality gadgets.
   B. Wearable robots, DNA robots, and virtual reality games.
   C. Wearable cameras, DNA cameras, and virtual reality movies.
   D. Wearable headphones, DNA headphones, and virtual reality music.
6. What is the purpose of the passage?
   A. To persuade people to buy computers.
   B. To inform readers about the history of computers and their future.
   C. To describe how computers work.
   D. To inform readers about the popularity and future of computers.

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

I recently purchased a robotic vacuum cleaner. It is a compact, disc-shaped machine that is designed to clean floors automatically. It can move around spaces and avoid obstacles like furniture, walls, and stairs thanks to an array of sensors. My robot vacuums up dirt and debris from carpets, rugs, and hard floors using suction power and rotating brushes.

My robot is programmed to operate according to a set timetable, allowing it to clean my house while I am away. The robot is equipped with a charging dock, which it can automatically return to when it needs to recharge its batteries.

My vacuum cleaner robot also features Wi-Fi connectivity and a smartphone app for operation. In addition to receiving notifications and updates on the robot's cleaning progress, these features enable me to start, stop, and schedule cleaning sessions remotely.

Overall, my vacuum cleaner robot is a practical and time-saving addition to my household cleaning routine that gives me a hands-free way to keep my house clean and tidy.

	T	F
1. An array of sensors allows the robot to navigate around spaces and avoid obstacles such as furniture, walls, and stairs.		
2. The robot is not programmed to run on a specific schedule.		
3. The robot does not need to recharge its batteries.		
4. The robot has Wi-Fi connectivity and can be controlled through a smartphone app.		
5. The robot requires constant supervision during cleaning sessions.		
6. The author finds the robot to be a useful addition to his household cleaning routine.		

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. The sales assistant / recommend / I / exchange / mobile phone / I / buy / last week.

2. My uncle / suggest / read / directions / carefully / before / assemble / computer.

3. My parents / advise / we / not use / any / digital devices / before / bedtime.

4. Future computers / have / artificial intelligence / features / which / make / easier / for / users / interact with / computers.

5. This / new phone / can / keep / you / connect / through / emails / video calls / social networking apps.

2 **Choose the sentence (A, B, C, or D) that is closest in meaning to each of the original sentences.**

1. "Why don't we take a coffee break?" said Mary.

A. Mary was required to take a coffee break.

B. Mary suggested taking a coffee break.

C. Mary told us to take a coffee break.

D. Mary ordered them to take a coffee break.

2. "You should accept her apology," said my brother.
   - **A.** My brother advised me to accept her apology.
   - **B.** My brother was thinking about accepting her apology.
   - **C.** My brother said that he would accept her apology.
   - **D.** My brother advised against accepting her apology.
3. "Sure, I'll lend you my car this afternoon," Mai said to me.
   - **A.** Mai refused to lend me her car.
   - **B.** Mai agreed to lend me her car.
   - **C.** Mai asked me to lend her my car.
   - **D.** Mai suggested lending me her car.
4. "Don't talk in class," the teacher said to me.
   - **A.** The teacher said they did not talk in class.
   - **B.** The teacher did not tell me they talked in class.
   - **C.** The teacher asked the class not to talk to me.
   - **D.** The teacher told me not to talk in class.
5. "I will pay back the money, Peter," said Nick.
   - **A.** Nick promised to pay Peter back his money.
   - **B.** Nick apologised to Peter for borrowing his money.
   - **C.** Nick offered to pay Peter the money back.
   - **D.** Nick suggested paying back the money to Peter.

3 a. Write the answers to the questions about an electronic device that you find useful in your daily life.

1. What is your electronic device?
2. Which features of the device do you like the most and why?
3. How does the device fit into your daily routine or lifestyle?
4. Would you recommend this device to others? Why or why not?

b. Write a short paragraph (120 – 140 words) about an electronic device that you find useful in your daily life. You may use the ideas in 3a.

One electronic device that I find very useful in my daily life is my _____

_____

_____

_____

_____.

Unit 12 CAREER CHOICES

A Pronunciation

1 Choose the correct letter (A, B, C, or D) to indicate the word whose stressed pattern is different from that of the other words.

1. **A.** career	**B.** passion	**C.** training	**D.** garment
2. **A.** mechanic	**B.** bartender	**C.** architect	**D.** hairdresser
3. **A.** artist	**B.** worker	**C.** cashier	**D.** teacher
4. **A.** perform	**B.** follow	**C.** unique	**D.** receive
5. **A.** particular	**B.** vocational	**C.** repetitive	**D.** academic

2 Practise the following conversations. Pay attention to the intonation in the statement questions.

1. **Conversation 1**
   Linda: Helen didn't do well on the test. She's crying.
   Trang: She's crying? Poor Helen. Let's see if we can comfort her.
2. **Conversation 2**
   Jack: I want to be a pilot.
   Nick: You want to be a pilot? But you are short-sighted.
3. **Conversation 3**
   Mai: Look! The sun is going down.
   Hannah: The sun is going down? Oh no, I have to leave.
4. **Conversation 4**
   Minh: Tom won the science scholarship.
   Nick: Tom won the science scholarship? I can't believe it.
5. **Conversation 5**
   Tim: I forgot to submit the registration form.
   Elena: You forgot to submit the registration form? The due date has passed.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

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

1. Ms Hoa is a skilful _____ who makes beautiful and unique dresses.
   A. hairdresser **B.** mechanic **C.** tailor **D.** assembly worker
2. He didn't think much about what _____ he would do when he grew up.
   A. job **B.** career **C.** task **D.** duty
3. A software engineer is a _____ job. You may need to work through the night occasionally.
   A. repetitive **B.** demanding **C.** basic **D.** regular

4. You want to become a surgeon? Are you _____ enough?
   A. fashionable **B.** calm **C.** stressful **D.** well-paid
5. She had a successful _____ in education and retired at the age of 58.
   A. employment **B.** occupation **C.** work **D.** career
6. James can do basic maths and use a cash register, so he can work as a _____.
   A. store cashier **B.** maths teacher
   C. garment worker **D.** software engineer
7. He received _____ training in healthcare and earned a university degree in it.
   A. informal **B.** basic **C.** formal **D.** lifelong
8. Teaching is a _____ job, especially when you see your students grow up and become successful.
   A. stressful **B.** boring **C.** well-paid **D.** rewarding

2 Complete the following tasks.

a. Choose the option which is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word / phrase in each sentence.

1. Mr Toan earns a living by selling dairy products.
   A. lives happily **B.** gains money **C.** earns his life **D.** makes money
2. A nail artist needs both hands-on training and knowledge of nail care and products.
   A. theoretical **B.** abstract **C.** practical **D.** understandable
3. Career orientation programmes help students understand their career choices and the job markets.
   A. guidance **B.** ladder **C.** loss **D.** change

b. Choose the option which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word / phrase in each sentence.

4. He hates jobs which involve repetitive tasks. He likes changes and new things.
   A. same **B.** creative **C.** similar **D.** monotonous
5. Mr Lam is a decisive leader. He makes decisions quickly and reasonably.
   A. determined **B.** strong-minded **C.** firm **D.** undecided

3 Choose a job from the box for each person. Write the appropriate job in the given space.

mechanic chef waiter software engineer tour guide cashier

1. *Emily:* I want to prepare food at an Italian restaurant. I'll get training at a cooking school. → _____
2. *Sam:* I'm keen on reading about historical sites in the city. I want to explain them to visitors to my city. → _____
3. *Minh:* My father designs mobile applications and computer programmes. I want to do that type of work. → _____

4. *Tracy:* The store where I work is very busy. There are long lines of customers at my check-out counter. Sometimes I'm tired, but I try to be calm and helpful.

→ _____

5. *Peter:* At first, I made some mistakes with the customers' orders and was a bit slow to serve them. However, things got better. I'll do this part-time job again next summer. → _____

6. *Tim:* I'm curious about cars. I want to learn about how their engines work and how to fix their problems. → _____

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

1. Helen got the job _____ she thought she couldn't get it.
   A. because **B.** and **C.** though **D.** since
2. She got a pay rise _____ she worked very hard.
   A. so **B.** since **C.** although **D.** however
3. The road was _____ congested that I arrived at the airport late.
   A. such **B.** too **C.** very **D.** so
4. _____ the library was too noisy, she couldn't concentrate on her lesson.
   A. Since **B.** So **C.** Although **D.** But
5. Liz felt lucky _____ her aunt gave her invaluable advice on career choice.
   A. although **B.** but **C.** so **D.** because
6. It was _____ a demanding job that Tim couldn't manage to do it.
   A. such **B.** very **C.** so **D.** too
7. Minh couldn't sleep _____ he was so anxious about his job interview the next day.
   A. although **B.** so **C.** because **D.** however
8. The tailor was _____ rude that almost none of the customers like her.
   A. little **B.** enough **C.** so **D.** such

5 Rewrite each sentence, using the given word in brackets.

1. He was a decisive doctor. He was able to save the patient with his quick decision. (such)

   → _____

2. Airline pilots are well-paid, but their job is stressful. (Although)

   → _____

3. The traffic was too chaotic. The traffic police had a hard time controlling the vehicle flow. (that)

   → _____

4. The manager is very easy-going. He fails to get his workers to follow the rules. (such)

   → _____

5. Ann will be an excellent fashion designer. She has a good sense of style. (because)

   → _____

6. Her computer operates on the company's local network. She couldn't check her personal emails. (Since)

   → _____

7. She came to the interview too late. The manager refused to talk with her. (that)

→ _____

8. James was a good cook, but his food stall was not popular with customers. (Though)

→ _____

6 Find eight mistakes in the text below and correct them.

These days, many parents have difficulty giving career advice to their children so what they experienced in the past was not the same as now. Changes in the job market are such frequent that it is not easy to predict the job market. Although machines are taking over many jobs, several parents are not confident about suggesting to their children which job to do. Besides, parents whose have straightforward career paths may not be able to persuade their children to stay in a job for life as they did. Since new jobs don't always help young people earn much money, they still try them though they are interested in trying new things. However, choosing a career is so an important decision that young people need a lot of advice. Though, parents should keep an inquiring mind about the current job situation to help them with this.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

C Speaking

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

1. *Kim:* Here you are. The book is a bit thick but it's interesting.
   Minh: _____
   A. I don't think so. It's a great film.
   B. Yeah. Mr Kien wants a thick book.
   C. Thanks. Hopefully, I can finish it.
   D. I agree. A thick book is boring.
2. *Lien:* Will you join the field trip next week?
   Elena: _____
   A. I hope she will.
   B. Of course, why not?
   C. Thanks for your help.
   D. Let's organise a field trip.
3. *Mr Lam:* I have to leave now.
   Robert: _____
   A. Will you leave soon?
   B. My pleasure.
   C. Thank you for leaving.
   D. Hope to see you again.
4. *Sarah:* I hope I'll pass the interview and be a club member.
   Chloe: _____
   A. You will. I'm sure of it.
   B. Sure, I'll go to the club.
   C. Have you tried interviewing her?
   D. Hopefully, the club members can join.

5. *Peter:* _____

Nick: I hope so, too.

A. All we can do now is to wait and hope.

B. The exam went better than she hoped.

C. I hope they will extend the registration deadline.

D. The career orientation session takes place this afternoon.

2 Mark and Kien are talking about their friends' dream jobs. Choose A - E to complete their conversation. Then practise it with a friend.

Mark: **(1)** _____

Kien: Yes. I talked to Hoa, Phil, and Lucy this morning. Their ideas were interesting.

Mark: **(2)** _____

Kien: She wants to be a chef. She hopes she'll have her own restaurant in Ha Noi one day.

Mark: Great! I remembered Hoa made great fresh spring rolls for our class party last semester.

Kien: **(3)** _____

Mark: Well, her dad treated my toothache. He was really careful and professional. Hopefully, she'll be as good as him.

(4) _____

Kien: No, he changed his mind. He wants to be a journalist. He hopes to work for an international newspaper.

Mark: **(5)** _____

Kien: Does Phil have good writing skills?

Mark: Yes, he does. He has been the editor for our school bulletin for two years.

Kien: Oh, I didn't know that.

A. He'll be good at that.

B. What job does Hoa want to do?

C. How about Phil? Does he still want to be a dancer?

D. And Lucy wants to be a dentist. She'll work in her family's clinic.

E. Have you interviewed our classmates about the jobs they want to do in the future?

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

Name	Dream job	Where to work	Why he / she can do it well
Emma	tour guide	in Asia	– good at remembering details – humorous and helpful
Phuong	fashion designer	in Italy	– a good sense of style – creative
Matt	actor	in Hollywood	– excellent performance skills – the leader of the school's acting club

D Reading

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

Contrary to many of her friends, Gemma knew for sure what she would do when she **(1)** _____ secondary school. Although her scores in academic subjects were quite good, she **(2)** _____ designing and making women's outfits. Gemma hoped to work soon **(3)** _____ she wanted to support her grandmother, who had brought her up. However, she decided that she would earn a **(4)** _____ in fashion and garment design in order to get more job opportunities. Gemma attended career **(5)** _____ sessions to seek advice from garment teachers from vocational schools. She looked for schools with courses in fashion, garment, and textile before deciding where to study. She practised cutting and **(6)** _____ with a tailor in her neighbourhood. She was so hard-working that she improved her skills **(7)** _____. When Gemma graduated, she already owned a small tailor shop which was popular with young women. She had such an **(8)** _____ mind that she kept learning to be successful in her dream job.

1. A. finished	**B.** learnt	**C.** pursued	**D.** considered
2. A. hoped	**B.** preferred	**C.** hated	**D.** stopped
3. A. though	**B.** because	**C.** so	**D.** but
4. A. popularity	**B.** job	**C.** career	**D.** certificate
5. A. orientation	**B.** break	**C.** progression	**D.** choice
6. A. programming	**B.** playing	**C.** sewing	**D.** chatting
7. A. slowly	**B.** quickly	**C.** easily	**D.** nervously
8. A. acquiring	**B.** awkward	**C.** idealistic	**D.** inquiring

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

Planning a career path is not easy at all. Although their own preference for a job really matters, researchers have pointed out some other factors that may influence teenaged students' career choice.

Parents' expectations tend to have the strongest impact on their children's decision-making, especially when **they** are young. For example, parents who work in the business sector often expect their children to pursue commerce and business. Sometimes, conflicts occur because children resist choosing the path that their parents want. Peer persuasion is another influential factor. Teenagers are **impressionable**, so they may find a career attractive because most of their friends do so. Though the most popular jobs sound cool, students might not do them well in the future if they are not passionate about them. Career advice that students find on the Internet may also affect their choice. However, not all online advice is practical and helpful. Finally, cost is the basic criterion for many students when planning their career path. Some choose to **study and work abroad** while others select a career that is more affordable.

The factors above may affect students' future careers both positively and negatively. Since career planning is essential for a rewarding working life, it is vital that students receive a proper orientation from trustworthy sources.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
   - **A.** Parental pressure on children's choice of career.
   - **B.** Drawbacks of career advice on the Internet.
   - **C.** Factors that affect students' career planning.
   - **D.** Trustworthy sources of advice on career development.
2. What does the word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refer to?
   A. parents **B.** children **C.** expectations **D.** ages
3. What is the word "**impressionable**" in paragraph 2 closest in meaning to?
   - **A.** strongly impressive
   - **B.** easily affected
   - **C.** understandable
   - **D.** irresponsible
4. According to the passage, what happens when children disagree with their parents' career advice?
   A. Failure. **B.** Fight. **C.** Disaster. **D.** Conflict.
5. Which of the following factors is NOT mentioned in the reading passage?
   - **A.** School guidance.
   - **B.** Peers' opinion.
   - **C.** Online information.
   - **D.** Parents' expectation.
6. Why does the author mention "**study and work abroad**" in the last sentence of paragraph 2?
   - **A.** To illustrate how money may affect career choice.
   - **B.** To explain the benefits of international education.
   - **C.** To describe the type of careers that students prefer.
   - **D.** To point out how much it costs to pursue a career.

3 Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.

These days, the job market is changing so quickly that many wonder what it will be like in the next ten years.

Technology jobs

When work and entertainment go online, technology workers play an important role. Besides software engineers, Internet security experts will be popular and better paid than now. People with both formal and informal training can get hired for technology jobs. Those without a degree can still get a job if they can demonstrate good skills.

Food service jobs

The busier people get, the higher demand they have for food services. Bartenders and chefs will be popular. Although the growth rate will be extremely fast, the wages will not rise. There is no specific education requirement. People can get on-the-job training. Having formal education in cooking and hygiene can help chefs find better-paid jobs and get promoted.

Education jobs

Population growth means that there will be more need for teachers. Other education-based jobs like librarians and museum workers will also be in high demand. Salary for educators will be higher than they are currently. Most education jobs will still require at least a college degree. In addition, those who want to be teachers will need to obtain a teacher training certificate.

a. Which sector has jobs with each of the following features? Tick (✓) column A for Technology, B for Food services, and C for Education. You may tick more than one column at a time.

Features	A	B	C
1. Jobs in this sector allow people to work and learn necessary skills while they are working.			
2. Jobs in this sector require a college degree or higher.			
3. Jobs in this sector are in high demand because people are getting busier and busier.			
4. There will be a pay rise in this sector.			
5. Formal training is necessary to gain a promotion in this job sector.			
6. There will be more jobs in this sector because people use the Internet more.			

b. Complete each gap in the sentence below with no more than THREE words taken from the passage.

1. Software engineers and Internet security experts will be popular and _____ in the near future.
2. In the technology sector, people with good _____ can still get a job though they may not have a degree.
3. In food services, _____ and _____ will be in high demand.
4. Chefs could earn more money if they have formal training in cooking and _____.
5. Teachers are in high demand due to _____.
6. Examples of jobs in education, excluding teachers, are _____ and _____.

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. She / dishonest / that no one / want / her friend.

_____

2. Minh / couldn't enter / conference hall / he forgot / student card.

_____

3. She / submit / application form / she know / not pass / interview.

_____

4. The school / give / helpful career advice / that / we / grateful / it.

_____

5. Since / he / not finish / high school, / can't take / pilot training course.

_____

2 Choose the best option A, B, C, or D which has the same meaning as the original sentence.

1. Though I love my job, I don't like wearing the uniform.
   - **A.** I hate wearing the uniform because I love my job.
   - **B.** I love my job because of its uniform.
   - **C.** I love my job, but I don't like wearing the uniform.
   - **D.** The uniform is so ugly that I don't like wearing it.
2. It was such a windy day that they had to cancel their rehearsal.
   - **A.** They had to delay the rehearsal because of a windy day.
   - **B.** The day was such windy that they decided to cut down on their rehearsal.
   - **C.** It was so windy that they cancelled their rehearsal flight without notice.
   - **D.** The wind was so strong that they had to call off their rehearsal.
3. He wanted to become a journalist although he was talented in dancing.
   - **A.** He was a talented dancer who was working for a local newspaper.
   - **B.** He danced very well, but he dreamt of becoming a journalist.
   - **C.** He was an excellent journalist who wrote about dancing talents.
   - **D.** He was very good at dancing, so he wanted to be a dancer.
4. There were so many customers at the store that I had to work overtime.
   - **A.** Although there were so many customers at the store, I had to work overtime.
   - **B.** I had to work later than usual because of the large number of customers at the store.
   - **C.** The customers at the store asked me to work overtime.
   - **D.** I came home early because there were not many customers at the store.
5. Tom will be a good surgeon because he is calm and decisive.
   - **A.** Tom will be a good surgeon thanks to his calmness and decisiveness.
   - **B.** Tom is too calm to become a good surgeon.
   - **C.** Although Tom is calm and decisive, he can't be a good surgeon.
   - **D.** Tom is calm and decisive since he is a good surgeon.

3 Write a paragraph (100 – 120 words) to describe your dream job. Use the following questions as cues.

– What is your dream job?
– What will you do in this job?
– What skills and personal qualities will you need to do the job?
– Why do you want to do this job?

TEST YOURSELF 4

1 Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions. (0.8 pt)

1. **A.** u̲nique **B.** u̲niversity **C.** u̲nusual **D.** u̲niform
2. **A.** deci̲sive **B.** repeti̲tive **C.** competi̲tive **D.** sensi̲tive
3. **A.** da̲nger **B.** a̲nger **C.** occa̲sion **D.** na̲tion
4. **A.** mou̲th **B.** me̲thod **C.** birthday **D.** weather

2 Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions. (0.4 pt)

5. **A.** national **B.** monument **C.** translation **D.** charity
6. **A.** sodality **B.** academic **C.** individual **D.** distribution

3 Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following questions. (0.4 pt)

7. *Mum:* Finish this task before you go out. _____
   Son: Yes, I get it.
   A. Got it? **B.** Heard it? **C.** Seen it? **D.** Received it?
8. *Mai:* Hopefully, I will get a well-paid job after this vocational training course.
   Teacher: _____
   A. Never mind. **B.** I hope not. **C.** I hope so, too. **D.** I hope you like it.

4 Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions. (0.4 pt)

9. He has a challenging job, so he has to make every effort to do his best.
   A. difficult **B.** demanding **C.** easy **D.** interesting
10. My tablet has a lightweight aluminium case.
    A. bright **B.** heavy **C.** portable **D.** thick

5 Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions. (0.8 pt)

11. Scientists suggest to build more natural reserves to protect wild endangered species.
    A. to build **B.** natural reserves **C.** protect **D.** endangered
12. The name of Earth, what is a Germanic word, means the "ground".
    A. name **B.** what **C.** word **D.** "ground"
13. They advised that we turned off our smartphones while they are charging to protect the battery.
    A. turned off **B.** while **C.** charging **D.** protect
14. Since three fourths of our planet's surface is covered with water, the amount of fresh water is just 3%.
    A. Since **B.** fourths **C.** is covered **D.** fresh water

6 Read the text below and choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (1.0 pt)

Digital technologies have remarkably changed teenagers' life and work both positively and negatively. According to UNICEF, 71% of 15–24-year-olds are online and one third of Internet users are under 18 years old.

Teenagers benefit from the advances in technology. **They** have various devices like computers, tablets, smartphones, and applications to improve the ways they learn, broaden their relationships, and spend their leisure time. They have more opportunities to learn, get access to information, and use different communication channels inexpensively.

However, they also face many risks. First, there is a concern about children's physical and mental health. Statistics show that teens spend less time doing physical activities, and many more teens suffer from obesity, bone and eye problems. Moreover, teens are also **at risk** of visiting websites which promote self-harm or suicide. In fact, cyber-bullying on the Internet has become more serious than bullying at school.

Schools and parents should guide children so that they can use devices wisely and not become victims of those devices and technologies.

15. The passage is mainly about _____.

A. the benefits of digital technologies
B. the risks of digital technologies
C. the future of digital technologies
D. the pros and cons of digital technologies

16. What does the word "**They**" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Teenagers **B.** Devices **C.** Ways **D.** Activities

17. What does the writer say about ONE of the benefits of digital technologies?

A. Teens can change relationships frequently.
B. Teens spend more on communication costs.
C. Information is more available to teens.
D. Teens have more leisure activities.

18. What is the phrase "**at risk**" in paragraph 3 closest in meaning to?

A. in danger **B.** in fear **C.** by chance **D.** on occasion

19. What does the writer say about cyber-bullying?

A. It is more frequent now than in the past.
B. Bullying in cyberspace is more serious than that offline.
C. There are more cases of bullying at school than in cyberspace.
D. Cyber-bullying promotes suicide and self-harm.

7 Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (2.6 pts)

20. It takes Earth, _____ is the fifth largest planet in the solar system, about 365 days to complete its orbit around the Sun.

A. that **B.** what **C.** which **D.** who

21. My friend recommended that I _____ think carefully of my real ability and interests before making a decision about my future career.

A. could **B.** should **C.** would **D.** must

22. The seller suggested _____ I should buy a tablet instead of a laptop.

A. what **B.** me **C.** that **D.** which

23. The school counsellor advised the students _____ stay up too late.

A. to **B.** not to **C.** that **D.** should

24. Parents may expect their children to study for a job _____ they like rather than one that their children like.

A. what **B.** whose **C.** when **D.** which

25. _____ academic subjects are important, students should also learn skills to prepare for their future career.

A. Although **B.** Because **C.** As **D.** Despite

26. I attended a course in teaching _____ I want to enter the teaching profession.

A. or **B.** so **C.** but **D.** since

27. Writing novels is a passion of my mum, _____ job is not at all related to writing.

A. who **B.** which **C.** whose **D.** what

28. I want to go straight to work after school; _____, most available vocational courses are not very practical.

A. because **B.** however **C.** although **D.** since

29. The headmaster had a long talk with Mai and Ann, _____ are having to make career choices soon.

A. which **B.** that **C.** whose **D.** who

30. The robot is _____ a smart vacuum cleaner _____ we feel it's worth the price.

A. so – that **B.** too – that **C.** such – that **D.** enough – that

31. The new smartphone has _____ many functions _____ it can replace many other devices like a camera or an iPod.

A. such – that **B.** too – that **C.** so – that **D.** enough – that

32. The local government has built a new nature reserve _____ they can preserve endangered animals in the area.

A. so that **B.** in order to **C.** although **D.** so as to

8 Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of the sentences below. (0.8 pt)

33. Steve Jobs was famous as an American inventor, designer, and businessman. He was the co-founder of Apple Inc.

A. Steve Jobs was famous as an American inventor, designer, and businessman who was the co-founder of Apple Inc.

B. Steve Jobs was famous as an American inventor, designer, and businessman, who is the co-founder of Apple Inc.

C. Steve Jobs, who was the co-founder of Apple Inc., was famous as an American inventor, designer, and businessman.

D. Steve Jobs who was the co-founder of Apple Inc. was famous as an American inventor, designer, and businessman.

34. Choosing a career is not an easy task. Each student has to think about it soon.

A. Each student has to think about choosing a career soon although it is not an easy task.

B. Choosing a career is not an easy task however each student has to think about it soon.

C. Each student has to think about choosing a career, what it is not an easy task.

D. Choosing a career is not an easy task, which each student has to think about it soon.

35. He doesn't like academic subjects. He wants to go to university.

A. He doesn't like academic subjects so he doesn't want to go to university.

B. He doesn't like academic subjects although he doesn't want to go to university.

C. Although he doesn't like academic subjects, he wants to go to university.

D. As he doesn't like academic subjects, he doesn't want to go to university.

36. Nha Trang is a beautiful beach city. My best friend comes from this city.

A. My best friend comes from this city, which is Nha Trang.

B. Nha Trang, which my best friend comes from, is a beautiful beach city.

C. Nha Trang which my best friend comes from is a beautiful beach city.

D. My best friend comes from Nha Trang which is a beautiful beach city.

9 Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning in each of the following questions. (0.8 pt)

37. "Why don't you join our clean-up activities?" Mai asked me.

A. Mai asked me not to join her clean-up activities.

B. Mai suggested that I should join her clean-up activities.

C. Mai suggested joining our clean-up activities.

D. Mai asked me why I don't join her clean-up activities.

38. Technology is developing so fast that new items become obsolete very soon.

A. Many new items become obsolete very soon, but technology is developing so fast that.

B. Technology is developing too fast for new items to become obsolete soon.

C. Although technology is developing very fast, no new items become obsolete.

D. Many new items become obsolete very quickly as technology is developing so fast.

39. The flora and fauna of my area is very rich. It attracts many tourists every year.

A. The flora and fauna of my area is rich enough, so attract tourists every year.

B. The flora and fauna of my area is too rich to attract tourists every year.

C. My area has such rich flora and fauna that it attracts many tourists every year.

D. My area attracts many tourists every year has rich flora and fauna.

40. Although people have put more effort into saving planet Earth, it is facing many problems.

A. People have put more effort into saving it, so our planet is facing many problems.

B. People have put more effort into saving our planet or it is facing many problems.

C. People have put more effort into saving our planet because it is facing many problems.

D. People have put more effort into saving our planet; however, it is still facing many problems.

10 Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions. (0.4 pt)

41. Suoi Thau in Tuyen Quang is the most gorgeous grassland in the area.

A. grand **B.** spectacular **C.** green **D.** large

42. My new tablet is really lightweight, portable, and easy to use.

A. easily-carried **B.** user-friendly

C. easily-adjusted **D.** smartly-designed

11 Read the following passage and choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fills in each of the blanks below. (1.6 pts)

As students finish junior secondary school, they often have to choose whether to continue their academic study or to go to a vocational school. This is certainly a challenging **(43)** _____. While most parents want their children to continue to high school, some students don't feel like studying **(44)** _____ and some others feel they have no ability to enter the academic world. These students can choose a **(45)** _____ education.

There are different types of vocational training available for school **(46)** _____ to choose from. They can learn to become automobile repairmen, plumbers, or fashion designers.

Vocational training is important in a number of ways. First, it provides **(47)** _____ and job-specific experience. Students can be skilled and ready to work in a **(48)** _____ job. Vocational training can also bring employment **(49)** _____ to villages and small towns. This helps prevent the population from migrating to large cities. Moreover, vocational training can provide skilled labourers to the workforce. Finally, vocational students can receive **(50)** _____ or even diplomas. If they want to continue their academic study later, they can still do so.

43. A. work	**B.** task	**C.** skill	**D.** exercise
44. A. subjects	**B.** objects	**C.** areas	**D.** schools
45. A. training	**B.** job	**C.** vocational	**D.** academic
46. A. leavers	**B.** graduates	**C.** teachers	**D.** educators
47. A. general	**B.** second-hand	**C.** hands-on	**D.** brand-new
48. A. specify	**B.** specific	**C.** specifically	**D.** specified
49. A. rate	**B.** development	**C.** opportunities	**D.** knowledge
50. A. diplomas	**B.** degrees	**C.** qualifications	**D.** certificates

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	was, were	been
bear	bore	born/borne
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drive	drove	driven
drink	drank	drunk

eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got/gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
knit	knit	knit
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt
leave	left	left

lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lighted/lit	lighted/lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mistake	mistook	mistaken
overcome	overcame	overcome
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewed/sewn
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone/shined	shone/shined
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut

sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang/sprung	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swelled/swollen
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke/waked	woken/waked
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam xin trân trọng cảm ơn các tác giả có tác phẩm, tư liệu được sử dụng, trích dẫn trong cuốn sách này.

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Trình bày bìa: BÙI QUANG TUẤN – PHÙNG DUY TÙNG
Sửa bản in: TRẦN THU HÀ
Chế bản: CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN MĨ THUẬT VÀ TRUYỀN THÔNG

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