HOÀNG VĂN VÂN (Tổng Chủ biên) – HOÀNG THỊ XUÂN HOA (Chủ biên)
CHU QUANG BÌNH – HOÀNG THỊ HỒNG HẢI
KIỀU THỊ THU HƯƠNG – NGUYỄN THỊ KIM PHƯỢNG

GLOBAL SUCCESS

Tiếng Anh 10

SÁCH BÀI TẬP



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

Pearson

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LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Tiếng Anh 10, Global Success – Sách bài tập được biên soạn để giúp học sinh củng cố và mở rộng kiến thức ngôn ngữ và kĩ năng giao tiếp tiếng Anh các em đã học trong **Tiếng Anh 10, Global Success – Sách học sinh**. Sách gồm 10 đơn vị bài tập ứng với 10 đơn vị bài học trong **Tiếng Anh 10, Global Success – Sách học sinh**.

Mỗi đơn vị bài tập gồm sáu phần:

I. PRONUNCIATION củng cố khả năng nhận biết các từ có âm hoặc trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại và giúp học sinh thực hành phát âm lại những âm, tổ hợp âm hoặc trọng âm các em đã học trong đơn vị bài học.

II + III. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR củng cố những từ và cấu trúc ngữ pháp học sinh đã học và mở rộng khối từ vựng của các em thông qua các dạng bài tập khác nhau như tìm nghĩa của từ trong văn cảnh, tìm từ phù hợp để điền vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành câu, giải ô chữ, điền khớp, tìm lỗi và sửa lỗi câu, v.v.

IV. READING củng cố và phát triển kĩ năng đọc hiểu của học sinh thông qua các hình thức đọc và chọn đáp án đúng, đọc và tìm từ đúng để điền vào chỗ trống, đọc và xác định đúng hay sai, đọc và trả lời câu hỏi, v.v.

V. SPEAKING củng cố khả năng nói học sinh đã học thông qua các hình thức như đọc, điền thông tin và thực hành nói về hội thoại hay đoạn văn; làm việc theo cặp, sử dụng thông tin để dựng hội thoại và thực hành nói theo đoạn hội thoại đó, v.v.

VI. WRITING củng cố kĩ năng viết đoạn văn của học sinh về những chủ đề các em đã học với những gợi ý cho sẵn.

Các bài tập trong **Tiếng Anh 10, Global Success – Sách bài tập** đa dạng, phong phú, bám sát ngữ pháp, từ vựng và chủ đề trong **Tiếng Anh 10, Global Success – Sách học sinh**.

Sách được biên soạn theo hình thức tương tác để hỗ trợ học sinh liên hệ những gì mình đang thực hành với ngôn cảnh và tình huống trong khi làm bài tập và thực hành giao tiếp.

Tập thể tác giả hi vọng **Tiếng Anh 10, Global Success – Sách bài tập** sẽ là một phương tiện hỗ trợ tốt cho học sinh lớp 10 học tiếng Anh.

Chúc các em học tiếng Anh thành công!

CÁC TÁC GIẢ

Unit 1

FAMILY LIFE

I Pronunciation

Write the words in bold in the correct columns. Then practise reading the sentences.

	/br/	/kr/	/tr/
1. The **train** was **crowded** with people.			
2. He usually has **breakfast** before **brushing** his teeth.			
3. Is it **true** that you've **tried** your best?			
4. The **brave** young man ran **across** the street to save the kid.			
5. The little girl was **crying** for an ice **cream**.			
6. From a distance, the **tree** looks like an **umbrella**.			
7. The **crane** stepped on its egg and **broke** it.			
8. **Brad** had to **try** hard not to **cry** in front of his friends.			

II Vocabulary

1 Match the phrases with the correct pictures.

a. do the washing-up
b. do the laundry
c. put out the rubbish
d. do the heavy lifting
e. do the cooking
f. lay the table
g. clean the house
h. shop for groceries



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

2 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. She does two jobs at the same time as she is the main _____ of the family.
   A. breadwinner **B.** homemaker **C.** housewife **D.** bread maker
2. She's such a good wife. She's _____ her husband through difficult times.
   A. taught **B.** left **C.** supported **D.** provided
3. It's not easy for teens to get back into the school _____ after a long holiday.
   A. work **B.** routine **C.** bond **D.** responsibility
4. Jim's main _____ in his home is to keep the house clean.
   A. right **B.** honour **C.** part **D.** responsibility
5. Family _____ are important because they teach children what is right or wrong in life.
   A. bonds **B.** values **C.** holidays **D.** connections
6. Doing housework brings great _____ to children as it helps them develop necessary life skills.
   A. benefits **B.** hard work **C.** results **D.** practices
7. He's a man of strong _____. He always fights for what is right and you can rely on him.
   A. health **B.** character **C.** hands **D.** influence
8. When all members of the family share housework, family _____ become stronger.
   A. joys **B.** happiness **C.** life **D.** bonds

3 Complete the sentences using the words or phrases in the box.

life skills	respect	encourage	family values
supportive	honest	support	family bonds

1. Doing chores as a family will help strengthen _____.
2. Learning to prepare and cook meals is one of the essential _____ for teens.
3. Instead of giving me answers to questions, my parents always _____ me to think for myself.
4. The kids deeply _____ their grandfather for his great knowledge about the world.
5. Sarah is a(n) _____ girl. She never cheats in exams.
6. His parents give him full _____ for his choice of school.
7. Kindness and responsibility are two _____ that many parents want to teach to their children.
8. I'm lucky to have such a(n) _____ brother who always gives me help when I need it.

III Grammar

1 Complete the sentences using the correct present simple or present continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Nick and Dave (visit) _____ their parents twice a month.
2. You can't talk to my grandfather now. He (watch) _____ the evening news.

3. I can't shop for groceries today. The local shops (not open) _____ on Sunday.
4. Lan sometimes (meet) _____ her friends after school.
5. Be quiet! My younger brother (study) _____ for his exam.
6. Chris (look) _____ stressed because he (look) _____ for a new job.
7. Anna often (walk) _____ to work, but this morning her husband (drive) _____ her to her office.
8. What _____ you (cook) _____? The food (smell) _____ so good!

2 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find it and write the correct form.

1. Hi, Anna! Where do you go? _____
2. What do you do right now? _____
3. The children are wanting to have a rest now. _____
4. I'm seeing you're working very hard. _____
5. Sometimes my dad is cooking a good meal for the whole family. _____
6. I'm thinking that's a great idea. _____
7. I can't go out with you tonight. I work on an important project. _____
8. My uncle is having a big house in the city centre. _____

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. ***Nam:*** I _____ of taking a course in life skills.
   Lan: That's a good idea! There's a good life skills centre near my house.
   A. will think **B.** am thinking **C.** think
2. ***Nam:*** What _____ for?
   Lan: My glasses. Do you see them anywhere?
   A. do you look **B.** are you looking **C.** will you look
3. ***Nam:*** I _____ that you have a new bag.
   Lan: Yes. It's a birthday present.
   A. am seeing **B.** will see **C.** see
4. ***Nam:*** What's the matter? Are you OK?
   Lan: Not really. I _____ well.
   A. am not feeling **B.** won't feel **C.** didn't feel
5. ***Nam:*** What's your father's job?
   Lan: He _____ as a TV reporter.
   A. is working **B.** works **C.** will work
6. ***Nam:*** Has Tom found a new house?
   Lan: Not yet. He _____ with us until he finds one near his university.
   A. stays **B.** stayed **C.** is staying

7. ***Nam:*** Do you like MD's new song?

Lan: No, I don't. I _____ it's too sad.

A. am thinking **B.** will think **C.** think

8. ***Nam:*** Where's your sister?

Lan: In the bathroom. She _____ her hair at the moment.

A. washes **B.** is washing **C.** will wash

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Family time is when family members do things (1) _____. Ways of spending family time vary from taking a family (2) _____ in a nice place every year, or planning a family movie night every week, to having one (3) _____ together every day. Some families spend time together just by having regular family meetings. Family members can sit together to (4) _____ important issues and make decisions, or just have a chat. Some people may think it is (5) _____ for everyone to find time for their family. In many cases, parents as well as children have to adjust their own timetables to make (6) _____ to be with their family. Family time is important as it helps make the bonds between family members (7) _____ and creates fond memories of happy experiences.

1. A. together	**B.** differently	**C.** similarly	**D.** for others
2. A. course	**B.** holiday	**C.** photo	**D.** responsibility
3. A. lunch	**B.** dinner	**C.** breakfast	**D.** meal
4. A. discuss	**B.** argue	**C.** laugh at	**D.** enjoy
5. A. easy	**B.** interesting	**C.** hard	**D.** funny
6. A. excuses	**B.** friends	**C.** time	**D.** money
7. A. special	**B.** stronger	**C.** weaker	**D.** natural

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

In 1977 Governor Raul Castro suggested that the seventh of August should be American Family Day. One year later, Governor Bruce Babbitt signed the day into law as an official Arizona holiday. American Family Day is now celebrated in some states in the United States on the first Sunday in August. It encourages people to enjoy the warming summer days with those dearest to them. Principally, the day encourages families to spend time with one another. Unlike some other family holidays, people do not give gifts on this day. Instead, they celebrate the day by focusing on family relationships. People believe that the best gift one can give their families is themselves. So on this day, people enjoy being with their families. The most common activities family members often do together include playing games outdoors or going for a walk in the park, watching a movie, visiting grandparents and bringing them a picnic lunch. Some families enjoy taking an art class together, visiting a museum or trying out a new recipe and getting the whole family involved in the cooking. Whatever people do, the most important thing should be that they do it with their families. Celebrating American Family Day reminds people to express their love to their family and helps strengthen family bonds.

(Adapted from: https://nationaldaycalendar.com/american-family-day)

	T	F
1. Family Day became an official holiday in Arizona in 1977.		
2. American Family Day is usually on Sunday.		
3. People often give gifts to their family members on American Family Day.		
4. On Family Day, family members often visit their friends together.		
5. Some families celebrate Family Day by cooking together.		
6. Family Day gives people opportunities to express their love to their family.		

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. ***Lan:*** Nam, do you think family routines are necessary?

Nam: Yes. _____ each family should have some routines to help build strong family bonds.

A. I'm not sure that **B.** I strongly believe that

C. I agree that **D.** I hope that

2. ***Lan:*** What do you think about the British family value of being truthful and honest?

Nam: _____, it's one of the first things parents should teach their children.

A. In their opinion **B.** In a nutshell

C. In my own way **D.** In my opinion

3. ***Lan:*** Nam, do you think parents should help their children do their homework?

Nam: Well, _____ parents should let their children do their homework by themselves, so they can become independent.

A. I don't think **B.** I wish that

C. I believe that **D.** I hope that

4. ***Lan:*** Do you think teens should learn how to cook?

Nam: Well, _____ they can learn to cook when they start their own families. As students, they should spend all their time studying.

A. I suppose that **B.** I hope that **C.** I doubt that **D.** I agree that

2 Talk about why children should or should not do housework. Use the ideas in the boxes and add your own. You can start the talk with the sentence below.

- develop life skills
- learn to take responsibility
- _____
- _____

- need time to study
- break or damage things
- _____
- _____

'I think children should / should not do housework for a number of reasons. First, ...'

VI Writing

1 Use the verbs in their correct forms and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences.

1. Mr Thanh / hate / do / housework / but / he still / clean / the house / once / week.

2. I / have / a holiday / my family / in Mai Chau / now. / We / spend / our summer holidays here / every year.

3. It / be / important / children / learn / some life skills / home.

4. Parents / have / teach / their children / be honest and show respect to older people / an early age.

5. Jane / think of / apply / another job. / She / think / her present job / be / boring.

6. Doing housework / help / children / learn / take care / themselves.

7. Family routines / connected / children's health / academic achievement.

8. Children / should / learn / choose / right / kind of clothes / right occasion.

2 Complete the email with the phrases and clauses in the box.

A.	are very close and supportive of each other
B.	the wife is the homemaker
C.	which include grandparents, parents, children, and sometimes great grandparents
D.	really hope this helps
E.	and let me know how it goes
F.	listen to their instructions, and follow their advice
G.	but live with their parents
H.	to hear from you

Hi Stacy,

It's good (1) _____. Yes, of course, I can help with your homework project on family life in Viet Nam.

You know, the family plays an important role in the life of Vietnamese people, and family bonds are usually strong. Extended families, (2) _____, are popular in Viet Nam. Three or even four generations live under one roof and take care of each other. Young people don't move out when they reach the age of 18, (3) _____ even after they get married. It's not common for old people to live alone or in a nursing home. Household chores are shared by everyone in the family, but the husband is often the breadwinner and (4) _____. Children are taught to show respect to their grandparents, (5) _____. Parents often spend their free time helping their children with their homework or giving them advice on good behaviour. So you can see that family members in Viet Nam (6) _____.

So this is the information about Vietnamese family life that I can give you. I (7) _____. Good luck with your project. Write soon (8) _____.

Nam

3 Write a paragraph (120 – 150 words) about one of your family routines. Use the following questions as cues for your writing.

1. What is the routine?
2. How often / When do you do it?
3. What are the activities? What does each family member do?
4. How do you feel about the routine?

Unit 2

HUMANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

I Pronunciation

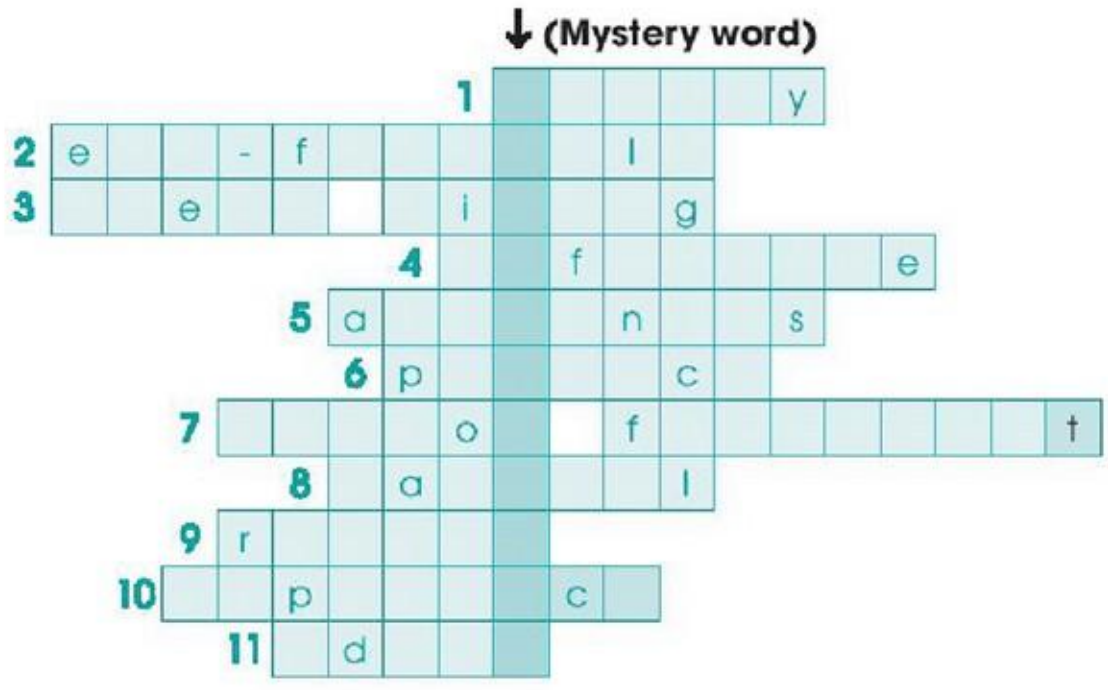
Read the following sentences aloud and underline the words with the consonant blends /kl/, /pl/, /gr/, or /pr/.

1. Avoiding travelling by plane can greatly reduce your carbon footprint.
2. Plastic bags can be used as containers for growing plants.
3. Group 1 is cleaning the playground while group 2 is cutting the grass.
4. More and more people choose to live green as a way to protect the environment.
5. Our Go Green Club will organise a clean-up event this weekend.
6. The president of the club is pleased with our project.
7. They are planting trees around the playground of the local primary school.
8. More dustbins should be placed in public and private areas.

II Vocabulary

1 Complete the crossword. What is the mystery word?

1. Power used for driving machines, providing heat and light
2. Causing no harm to the environment
3. A way of living that is good for the environment
4. The way a person or a group of people lives
5. Knowledge or understanding of something
6. To keep something safe from injury or damage
7. The amount of CO_2 produced by human activities
8. Causing harm
9. To make something smaller in size or amount
10. A device or machine, especially an electrical one that is used in the house
11. To accept or use something new



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

organic energy adopt awareness set up eco-friendly litter protect

1. More and more people _____ a green lifestyle, which is good for themselves and the environment.
2. _____ farming is better for the environment because it doesn't use harmful chemicals.
3. The club hopes to raise public _____ of the environmental issues.
4. Students are reminded not to drop _____ in the street.
5. Bamboo is considered to be one of the most _____ building materials.
6. A way to save _____ is to reduce the amount of electricity used at home.
7. Recycling household waste can help to _____ the environment.
8. The club was _____ to encourage people to recycle more.

3 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. You can save a lot of energy by turning off household appliances / chores not in use.
2. Natural / Nature resources are materials from the Earth used to support life and meet people's needs.
3. Many people use organic products because they do not contain harmful chemicals / chemistry.
4. The club members hope to raise / rise people's awareness of environmental protection.
5. Using plastic bags has a negative impact on the environment / environmental.

III Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *will* or *be going to*.

1. *A:* Oh no! I've left my money at home.
   B: Again? OK. I _____ pay for the dinner.
2. The weather forecast is good for the next few days. It _____ be warm and sunny.
3. I think the final match _____ be very exciting.
4. They have already decided on their next summer holiday. They _____ do a tour of the country.
5. I hope you _____ visit me one day.
6. I can't come to the party tomorrow. I _____ study for my exams.
7. *A:* It's very hot in here.
   B: I _____ turn on the air conditioner.
8. I _____ see a movie with my friends after class. Would you like to join us?

2 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. A new school is going to be build in the neighbourhood next year.
2. This kind of bird is only founded in remote places in Scotland.

3. The wildlife park is visit each day by hundreds of people.
4. People should avoid using products which make from plastic.
5. Students were instruct on how to recycle the used items in their homes.
6. Look at those black clouds. It will rain.
7. *A:* Why are you wearing your swimming trunks?
   B: I will have a swimming lesson this afternoon.
8. Animals should not be use for the benefit of human beings.

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. I'm afraid you _____ for an interview.
   A. didn't select **B.** haven't selected
   C. were not selected **D.** were not selecting
2. Her first novel _____ into English last year.
   A. translated **B.** was translated
   C. was translating **D.** translate
3. Their suitcases are packed. They _____ to the southern part of the country for their holiday.
   A. will travel **B.** travelled
   C. are going to travel **D.** was travelling
4. My brother _____ a set of toys for his 7th birthday.
   A. was given **B.** gave **C.** was giving **D.** give
5. Are you thirsty? I _____ you a glass of water.
   A. will get **B.** am going to get **C.** have given **D.** gave
6. This book _____ in the classroom yesterday.
   A. was left **B.** was leaving **C.** leaves **D.** left
7. A wildlife documentary _____ on TV tonight.
   A. show **B.** will show **C.** showed **D.** is going to be shown
8. She has bought some sugar and flour. She _____ a cake this evening.
   A. is going to make **B.** makes **C.** made **D.** has made

IV Reading

1 Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

There are many things you can do to help reduce plastic pollution. Firstly, you should reduce your use of plastic. You should avoid single-use plastic products such as straws or takeaway coffee cups. Instead, choose reusable products made from bamboo or metal. Besides, you should use strong, reusable shopping bags made from other materials rather than plastic. Secondly, you should reuse plastic. If you have plastic items, make sure you use them many times. For example, you can refill water bottles and reuse lunch boxes. Finally, you should recycle plastic whenever you can. Before you buy anything sold in plastic, check the recycling symbols. Always try to recycle plastic items instead of throwing them away in the rubbish bin. Remember that there are many things that are made from recycled plastic.

A. Match the highlighted words in the text with the meanings.

Words	Meanings
1. single-use	**a.** that can be used again
2. takeaway	**b.** used once then thrown away
3. reusable	**c.** bought at a shop or restaurant and used somewhere else

B. Choose the best answers.

1. What is the text mainly about?

A. The causes of plastic pollution

B. The possible solutions to plastic pollution

C. The effects of plastic pollution

2. What should you do before you buy plastic items?

A. Look for the recycling symbols

B. Bring a reusable bag

C. Recycle household items

2 Read the text and choose the best answers.

The most obvious advantage of living green is that it helps reduce environmental pollution. This is done by practising the 3Rs. The first R means choosing products very carefully to reduce waste as much as possible. Reusing involves the repeated use of items. The third R is about separating materials that can be recycled and later used for a new purpose.

There are also economic benefits of living green. Reducing the use of energy and water can help save money on household bills. Furthermore, reusing products and materials is another way to make savings. **It** helps save on production costs since creating new products wastes materials and is expensive. Recycled products also last longer than new ones, making them a better and more eco-friendly option.

Lastly, going green offers health benefits. It reduces air pollutants hence making the air we breathe cleaner and healthier. This means fewer diseases and doctor's appointments. Another way to improve your health is to **purchase** organic foods and green products for your household. They don't use harmful chemicals that can lead to health issues. In turn, you are also supporting responsible farming methods that protect the environment.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

A. The pros of a green lifestyle

B. Difficulties in adopting a green lifestyle

C. Trends in green living

2. According to the text, how can we practise the 3Rs?

A. By reducing waste as much as possible

B. By reusing and recycling items

C. By doing both A and B above

3. Which of the following is NOT given in the text as a benefit of living green?

A. Health benefit **B.** Economic benefit **C.** Community benefit

4. The word '**It**' in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. creating new products **B.** reusing products and materials **C.** making savings

5. The word '**purchase**' in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. exchange **B.** sell **C.** buy

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. ***Mai:*** I want to reduce my carbon footprint. _____

   Lan: You should change your daily habits. For example, you should take shorter showers to save energy.

   A. What should I do, Lan? **B.** How about the exam, Lan?

   C. What do you have, Lan? **D.** How do I change my routine, Lan?

2. ***Nam:*** Can you give me some advice on how to help reduce the air pollution in the city?

   Hoa: _____, I would use public transport such as buses or trains. It's a very good way to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

   A. If I liked you **B.** If I were you

   C. If I wished **D.** If I wanted

3. ***Tuan:*** Can you give me some advice about living green?

   Minh: _____ use more organic food because it's good for your health and the environment.

   A. I advise you to **B.** I want you to

   C. I tell you to **D.** I ask you to

4. ***Long:*** I'm looking for a book on endangered animals, but I can't find a good one. _____

   Hoa: How about searching our school library website? I hope you will find the one you need there.

   A. Can you show me the way to the library? **B.** Would you like to go to the bookshop?

   C. Can you give me some advice? **D.** Would you like to try it on?

2 Talk about things you can do to protect the environment. You may use the suggested ideas in the box. You can start the talk with the sentence below.

- reducing the amount of energy you use at home
- using organic food
- avoiding products that are made from plastic

'There are several things I can do to protect the environment. ...'

VI Writing

1 Use the verbs in their correct forms and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences.

1. Reduce / amount / air travel / good way / reduce / carbon footprint.

   _____

2. You / turn / appliances / when / in use / save / energy.

   _____

3. We / use / public transport / bus / train / rather / private vehicles.

4. Cut / plastic / products / reduce / plastic pollution.

5. You / buy / organic / food / contain / harmful / chemicals.

6. Plant / trees / provide / shade / environment / beautiful.

7. Green / live / be / adopt / people / world.

8. My family's awareness / environmental protection / been / raise / since / take / part / campaign.

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the passive voice.

1. Pollution affects the environment in many ways.

2. The club's activities will raise people's awareness of environmental issues.

3. The local people planted many more trees in the neighbourhood last week.

4. The students are cleaning the school playground this morning.

5. Americans use around 100 billion plastic bags each year.

6. More and more people adopt a green lifestyle.

7. We are going to pick up rubbish in the central park this weekend.

8. The Youth Union will organise a campaign to protect the environment.

3 Write a paragraph (120 – 150 words) about ways to reduce your carbon footprint. You can use the ideas in 1 to help you.

Unit 3

MUSIC

I Pronunciation

Choose the correct letter to indicate the word that differs from the other three in stress pattern.

1. **A.** singer	**B.** receive	**C.** programme	**D.** lyrics
2. **A.** common	**B.** music	**C.** people	**D.** perform
3. **A.** confuse	**B.** careful	**C.** second	**D.** album
4. **A.** talent	**B.** artist	**C.** award	**D.** famous
5. **A.** release	**B.** theatre	**C.** receive	**D.** guitar
6. **A.** weather	**B.** birthday	**C.** boring	**D.** expect
7. **A.** become	**B.** idol	**C.** comment	**D.** season
8. **A.** theatre	**B.** movie	**C.** famous	**D.** attend

II Vocabulary

1 Choose the odd one out.

1. **A.** band	**B.** musician	**C.** singer	**D.** movie
2. **A.** violin	**B.** piano	**C.** song	**D.** flute
3. **A.** pop	**B.** album	**C.** jazz	**D.** rock
4. **A.** hit	**B.** stage	**C.** theatre	**D.** cinema
5. **A.** judge	**B.** participant	**C.** show	**D.** movie
6. **A.** perform	**B.** sing	**C.** award	**D.** practise
7. **A.** famous	**B.** record	**C.** popular	**D.** favourite
8. **A.** audience	**B.** fan	**C.** idol	**D.** student

2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. There are many (talent) _____ participants in this show.
2. We are really looking forward to her (perform) _____ this Sunday.
3. She dreams of becoming a famous rock (sing) _____.
4. The piano is a great (music) _____ instrument for beginners.
5. I love reading books about famous (art) _____ like the Beatles, Elton John.
6. My friend and I were so (excite) _____ to go to the Youth Music Festival.

7. She decided to make an audio (record) _____ of her first song.

8. The (win) _____ of the competition will receive a big prize.

3 **Label the musical instruments using the words and phrases in the box.**

guitar	piano	bamboo clappers	trumpet
flute	drum	moon-shaped lute	violin



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

III Grammar

1 **Circle the correct verb form to complete each sentence.**

1. Mai agreed buy / to buy my old laptop.

2. His teacher made him apologise / to apologise for his bad behaviour.

3. They decided going / to go to the live concert.

4. I'd love to visit / visit Paris one day.

5. His parents didn't let him go / to go to music school.

6. We managed find / to find their first album on social media.

7. I saw her cross / to cross the street.

8. I heard him to open / open the window last night.

9. Dad promised take / to take us to the circus on Sunday.

10. He really wants learn / to learn to play a musical instrument this summer.

2 **Make compound sentences using the conjunctions in brackets.**

1. I'd like to go to the party. I'm too busy. (but)

_____

2. It was rainy. Lan took an umbrella. (so)

_____

3. Anna is an amazing dancer. Her parents are proud of her. (and)

_____

4. You can vote online for your favourite singer. You can send text messages. (or)

_____

5. Lisa went shopping yesterday. She didn't buy anything. (but)

_____

6. John's parents own a restaurant. At weekends, he sometimes helps in the kitchen. (and)

_____

7. Go inside. You will catch a cold. (or)

_____

8. Rita is a good drummer. She will probably be invited to join the band. (so)

_____

3 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. We plan (perform) _____ in Europe this summer.
2. Finn should manage (go) _____ to bed earlier.
3. The teacher warned him (not be) _____ late for class again.
4. Don't let your dog (eat) _____ too much.
5. I forgot (lock) _____ the door when I left home this morning.
6. The song made me (think) _____ about the important things in life.

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Gilberto Gil is a Brazilian singer and guitarist, and one of his country's most (1) _____ songwriters. As a young (2) _____ in the 1950s, he was influenced by the style of Joao Gilberto, but he didn't release his first album, *Louvacao*, (3) _____ 1967. He travelled in the 1970s, recorded an album in English, (4) _____, in 1980, introduced reggae to Brazil when he released his version of Bob Marley's song, 'No woman, no cry'. He has played (5) _____ many musicians, while continuing his career as a solo artist. In all, he has produced over 40 albums. His music appeals to people because of its rhythms and (6) _____, but people also admire him for his work in politics and for social causes.

1. A. talent	**B.** talenting	**C.** talented	**D.** talents
2. A. music	**B.** musical	**C.** musically	**D.** musician
3. A. before	**B.** until	**C.** after	**D.** in
4. A. but	**B.** so	**C.** and	**D.** or
5. A. for	**B.** with	**C.** by	**D.** to
6. A. melodies	**B.** songs	**C.** music	**D.** sound

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

Nowadays, teenagers like to watch music videos online. This is now more popular than listening to the radio. Some videos can quickly become extremely popular internationally and reach one billion views. Some music hits get more than 10 million views in less than 20 minutes.

Downloading music is a popular choice for youngsters. People in many countries prefer downloading singles rather than albums. This only costs a small amount of money. Using file-sharing websites to download music is often illegal but some people still continue to get their music this way. Record companies and many musicians are very unhappy that people can listen to their music without paying for it.

What are you and your friends listening to these days? Hip hop, dance, rock, heavy metal, rap? Music tastes are very varied amongst teenagers around the world. A shopping centre in the UK recently discovered what kind of music some local teenagers don't like. This is what happened: shoppers and shop owners complained to the police about teenagers behaving badly there. When a new sound system started playing Bach, Mozart and Beethoven, the antisocial behaviour stopped. The young people causing problems had gone!

	T	F
1. Teenagers prefer listening to the radio to watching videos online nowadays.		
2. Thanks to social media, some artists can become famous quickly.		
3. Downloading music from certain websites without paying is against the law.		
4. In many countries, people tend to download albums instead of singles.		
5. Teenagers all over the world seem to have the same taste in music.		
6. Some young people often behave badly when listening to classical music.		
7. Classical music helped solve a problem in a shopping centre in the UK.		

V Speaking

1 Complete the following conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. ***Phong:*** Let's go to the school concert on Saturday evening, Nam!

   Nam: _____. Where can we meet?

   A. I'd love to **B.** I don't feel like it

   C. I'm sorry **D.** What about you

2. ***Mai:*** What are you going to do this weekend, Lan?

   Lan: I haven't got any plans. _____ we do something together?

   A. Will **B.** Would **C.** Shall **D.** Let's

3. ***Peter:*** _____ we talk about the benefits of music in our next presentation?

   Mike: That's a good idea.

   A. Let's **B.** What about **C.** Why don't **D.** How

4. ***Mai:*** Why don't you come with me to China?

Ann: _____, but I've already booked another holiday.

A. That's not possible **B.** I'd love to

C. Sorry, I can't **D.** I don't feel like it

5. ***Nam:*** Do you have any suggestions for the theme of our music festival?

Peter: _____ Gen Z Music?

A. How about **B.** Is it

C. Why isn't **D.** Is that

2 Talk about the singing competition below using the ideas in the box. You can start with the given sentence.

Title: The Voice

Participants: the country's best unknown artists

Judges: four famous musicians, singers or producers

Format: 5 stages: blind auditions, battle rounds, knockouts, live playoffs and live performance shows

Selection process: decided by the singers' coaches and votes from the audience

Prize: cash and a recording contract

'Today I'm going to talk about a singing competition called ...'

VI Writing

1 Use the verbs in their correct forms and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences.

1. Beethoven / born / 1770 / Bonn, Germany.

_____

2. He / start / learn piano / age of four / and / taught / his father.

_____

3. When / he / 22 / he / move / Vienna / study / famous composer Hayden.

_____

4. He / become / famous composer / when / he / 30.

_____

5. He / write / many works / the struggle for freedom.

_____

6. his late 20s / he / start / lose his hearing / and / he / become / quite ill / during / last years / his life.

_____

7. He / die / age of 57 / Vienna.

_____

8. Beethoven / write / many symphonies / well-known piano sonatas / and / become / greatest musician / all time.

_____

2 Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one.

1. He started playing the guitar six years ago.
   - **A.** He has played the guitar for six years.
   - **B.** He played the guitar six years ago.
   - **C.** He hasn't played the guitar for six years.
   - **D.** It has been six years since he played his guitar.
2. Their parents do not allow them to go out in the evening.
   - **A.** Going out in the evening is permitted by their parents.
   - **B.** Their parents never go out in the evening.
   - **C.** Their parents do not let them go out in the evening.
   - **D.** Although they are not allowed, they still go out in the evening.
3. Schools don't let students use smartphones in class.
   - **A.** Students don't want to use smartphones in class.
   - **B.** Schools let students use smartphones outside class.
   - **C.** Students are not allowed to use smartphones in class.
   - **D.** Students can use smartphones in class.
4. They are building a new music school in the city.
   - **A.** A new music school is being built in the city.
   - **B.** A new music school will be built in the city.
   - **C.** A new music school was built in the city.
   - **D.** A new music school is being built.
5. 'Let's go to the theatre tonight,' she suggested.
   - **A.** She made them go to the theatre that night.
   - **B.** She suggested going to the theatre that night.
   - **C.** She suggested that she should go to the theatre that night.
   - **D.** She suggested letting them go to the theatre that night.
6. She prefers reading books to watching films.
   - **A.** She likes reading books and never watches films.
   - **B.** Reading books is her favourite hobby.
   - **C.** She doesn't like reading books as much as watching films.
   - **D.** She would rather read books than watch films.

7. The band decided to delay their concert because the weather was bad.
   - **A.** Despite the bad weather, the band decided to delay their concert.
   - **B.** The bad weather made the band delay their concert.
   - **C.** The band still performed on stage in bad weather.
   - **D.** The bad weather did not delay their concert.
8. Laura went shopping. She didn't buy anything.
   - **A.** Laura went shopping, so she didn't buy anything.
   - **B.** Laura went shopping, but she decided not to buy anything.
   - **C.** Laura went shopping, but she bought nothing.
   - **D.** Laura went shopping, but she didn't buy many things.

3 Write an email (120 – 150 words) to your friend describing your experience at a school music event. Use the following questions as cues for your writing.

1. When and where did the event happen?
2. Who did you go with?
3. What did you do there?
4. How did you feel when attending the event?
5. What did you like the most?
6. What, if anything, did you dislike about the event?

Hi ...,

How are you doing? I've passed all exams, and I'm feeling very relaxed now.

Love,

TEST YOURSELF 1

I Pronunciation

Choose the correct consonant blends to complete the sentences. (2 pts)

1. Her tired _____ain couldn't deal with such a difficult problem.

A. /tr/ **B.** /pl/ **C.** /gr/ **D.** /br/

2. It's very dangerous to walk across train _____acks.

A. /kr/ **B.** /kl/ **C.** /tr/ **D.** /pr/

Choose the correct letter to indicate the word that differs from the other three in stress pattern. (2 pts)

3. A. singer **B.** decide **C.** common **D.** programme

4. A. favour **B.** enjoy **C.** reveal **D.** perform

II Vocabulary

Complete the sentences using the words in the box. (7 pts)

family	atmosphere	eco-friendly	housework
perform	music	responsibility	

5. _____ competitions can help develop participants' singing careers.

6. Sharing housework teaches young people how to take _____.

7. Participants will _____ live for an audience.

8. Everyone can reduce their carbon footprint and become more _____.

9. Too much carbon dioxide in the _____ can increase Earth's average temperature.

10. Doing _____ as a family makes children feel they are members of a team.

11. _____ values affect children's behaviour throughout their life.

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (5 pts)

12. While my aunt is the breadwinner, my uncle is the _____ of the family.

A. husband **B.** worker **C.** cook **D.** homemaker

13. I don't think I can put up with people who drop _____ in public places.

A. rubbish **B.** waste **C.** litter **D.** leftover

14. To save _____ and reduce our carbon footprint, we should turn off all our appliances when we don't use them.

A. light **B.** energy **C.** life **D.** environment

15. Our music teacher has been invited to be a _____ in many music competitions and talent shows.

A. fan **B.** competitor **C.** contestant **D.** judge

16. The band recorded a new _____, which immediately became a number one hit.

A. music **B.** single **C.** singer **D.** concert

III Grammar

Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences. (7 pts)

17. My father cooks / is cooking dinner now, so he can't answer the phone.

18. I don't think I'll go / I'm going out this evening. I have an exam tomorrow.

19. Look at those clouds of thick black smoke. They'll / They're going to pollute the air.

20. Several clean-up activities are organised / organise every weekend.

21. His parents didn't let him perform / to perform at music festivals.

22. When going shopping, we always bring / are brought reusable bags and refillable bottles.

23. My piano teacher makes me practise / to practise for five hours every day.

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (5 pts)

24. His father reminded him _____ off all household appliances when they are not in use.

A. turning **B.** turn **C.** to turn **D.** turned

25. The teacher asked all her students _____ the music performance.

A. attend **B.** attending **C.** attended **D.** to attend

26. Our neighbourhood looks beautiful now after more flowers _____ everywhere.

A. were planted **B.** planted **C.** will be planted **D.** will plant

27. I believe wind energy _____ the main energy of the future.

A. is going to be **B.** will be **C.** is **D.** are

28. What _____ you often _____ as a family in the evening?

A. have - done **B.** are - doing **C.** do - do **D.** will - do

IV Reading

Read the text and choose the best answers. (5 pts)

Family is very important to people in Thailand. Thai people, especially those in rural (29) _____, prefer living close to each other in (30) _____ families. It is easy for (31) _____ to help each other in their everyday life. For example, children can be looked after by grandparents, aunts, and uncles if their (32) _____ are not at home. Also, sick or old members of the family can be taken care of by other members. Thai people feel close (33) _____ with their family members and people in their neighbourhood.

29. A. places	**B.** neighbourhoods	**C.** towns	**D.** areas
30. A. small	**B.** rich	**C.** large	**D.** poor
31. A. men	**B.** people	**C.** women	**D.** children
32. A. parents	**B.** brothers	**C.** sisters	**D.** cousins
33. A. routines	**B.** benefits	**C.** bonds	**D.** values

Read the text and choose the best answers. (6 pts)

Blues is a kind of slow sad music with strong rhythms. It was developed by African-American musicians in the American South. Early blues often took the form of a story about the unkind treatment experienced by African Americans. Many **elements** of the blues have grown from the music of Africa and religious music.

The blues started at the end of the 19th century, and the first blues **sheet music** appeared at the beginning of the 20th century. Since then, **it** has developed into many styles such as country blues and urban blues. Several decades later, electric blues with electrical equipment replaced traditional blues. At the same time, the blues also reached a wider audience, especially white listeners. A mixture of blues styles and rock music, called blues rock, appeared in the 60s and 70s of the last century.

34. What is the text mainly about?

A. The meaning of the blues

B. The start of the blues

C. Different styles of the blues

D. The start and development of the blues

35. According to paragraph 1, the blues is a type of slow sad music created by _____.

A. African-American musicians in the southern United States

B. African Americans who like African and religious music

C. musicians in the American South

D. African Americans who experienced unkind treatment

36. The word '**elements**' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. roles **B.** forms **C.** parts **D.** sheets

37. The phrase '**sheet music**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. performed music
B. printed music
C. recorded music
D. electric music

38. The word '**it**' in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. the first blues sheet music
B. the end of the 19th century
C. the blues
D. the beginning of the 20th century

39. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?

A. Early blues songs told sad stories.
B. The blues was influenced by the music of Africa and religious music.
C. Different styles of blues appeared, known as country blues and urban blues.
D. In the 1960s, the blues reached a wider audience, including listeners in the Western Europe.

V Speaking

Choose the best answers to complete the conversations. (4 pts)

40. Two students are talking about a music show.

Ted: Shall we go to the music show at the New Arts Centre tonight?

Amy: _____.

A. Not at all
B. You're welcome
C. I can't now
D. Yes, let's do that

41. Janet is talking to her classmate Mike.

Janet: _____ that family members should share the housework.

Mike: Yes. Doing household chores together strengthens family bonds.

A. It's not necessary
B. It's their responsibility
C. I strongly believe
D. It's all right

42. David is talking to his teacher.

David: We have to give a presentation on climate change next week. What should we do?

Teacher: _____ to collect information from different sources including the Internet.

A. You're so kind
B. I advise you
C. You're wrong
D. I agree

43. Liz is telling Andrew about her song competition.

Liz: Guess what? I've made it to the semi-finals of the competition.

Andrew: _____ you will win a prize.

A. I have no doubt that
B. It's my pleasure
C. Better luck next time
D. I'm not sure that

VI Writing

Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings. (3 pts)

44. Do they teach children how to reduce their carbon footprint?

→ Are children _____?

45. They will organise many activities to raise local people's awareness of environmental issues.

→ Many activities _____.

46. His songs have brought more love into many people's lives.

→ More love _____.

Put the words and phrases in the correct order to make meaningful sentences. (4 pts)

47. and / to take responsibility / Doing housework / teaches them / develop necessary life skills / helps children /.

_____

48. your used household items, / recycle them / Don't throw away / but sort / and / to prevent environmental pollution /.

_____

49. performed / International Youth Music Festival / from all over / and singers / in last year's / Many famous bands / the world /.

_____

50. at home / are / children should learn / the skills / cleaning the house, / Doing the laundry, / and taking care of others /.

_____

Unit

4 FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY

I Pronunciation

Choose the correct letter to indicate the word that differs from the other three in stress pattern.

1. A. answer (v)	**B.** present (v)	**C.** record (v)	**D.** decrease (v)
2. A. perfect (v)	**B.** focus (v)	**C.** import (v)	**D.** record (v)
3. A. present (n)	**B.** import (n)	**C.** reply (n)	**D.** increase (n)
4. A. export (n)	**B.** record (n)	**C.** increase (n)	**D.** support (n)
5. A. visit (v)	**B.** perfect (v)	**C.** decrease (v)	**D.** delay (v)
6. A. increase (v)	**B.** value (v)	**C.** import (v)	**D.** present (v)
7. A. answer (n)	**B.** visit (n)	**C.** delay (n)	**D.** value (n)
8. A. focus (v)	**B.** answer (v)	**C.** visit (v)	**D.** decrease (v)

II Vocabulary

1 Find the following EIGHT words in the word search.

development	benefit	donate	donation
community	remote	generous	volunteer

f	z	l	b	z	y	o	g	l	t	b	r
d	h	o	d	i	o	e	k	v	n	e	j
y	v	k	j	u	n	c	j	b	e	n	t
u	t	r	n	e	i	r	j	t	m	e	z
r	p	i	r	y	i	p	n	g	p	f	l
j	e	o	n	z	s	u	r	z	o	i	u
e	u	m	c	u	l	o	s	q	l	t	z
s	n	g	o	o	m	l	b	n	e	a	r
y	z	k	v	t	x	m	e	x	v	c	v
d	o	n	a	t	e	w	o	q	e	g	b
n	o	i	t	a	n	o	d	c	d	t	x
y	p	i	s	f	x	y	a	i	b	i	k

2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in the box.

benefit	community	donation	remote
development	generous	volunteer	donate

1. We need more _____ for our community development projects. Are you interested?
2. Our volunteer club received large _____ from students and parents.
3. When teenagers do volunteer work, they gain many _____.
4. My brother is very _____. He usually donates half of his pocket money to charity.
5. This charity group raises money to build more schools in _____ areas.
6. Doing volunteer work is also an opportunity for career _____.
7. To build a better _____, you need to create a sense of belonging.
8. Besides _____ money, there are other things you can do to help people in need.

3 Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. If you are (interest) _____ in this volunteer project, contact us for more information.
2. Donating food and other essential items is practical and (help) _____ to local people.
3. Members of our volunteer clubs are (excite) _____ about raising money for charity.
4. You made so many (care) _____ mistakes. Please check the detailed record of all the donated things.
5. Volunteering can be (tire) _____ sometimes, but it can help us find a purpose in life.
6. Homeless children are (help) _____ victims. We need to protect them.
7. We are looking for volunteers for an (interest) _____ project in our local area.
8. If you want to volunteer, there are (end) _____ opportunities for getting involved.

III Grammar

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. While we _____ information for our presentation last month, we discovered that lots of people in our neighbourhood needed help.
   A. were collecting **B.** are collecting **C.** collect **D.** collected
2. When we visited Mrs Lan this morning, she _____ her lunch.
   A. is preparing **B.** was preparing **C.** has prepared **D.** prepares
3. She told us her life story while we _____ her tidy the house.
   A. are helping **B.** have helped **C.** were helping **D.** help
4. While we were cleaning her kitchen, we _____ a knock at the door. It was the old lady who lived next door.
   A. are hearing **B.** were hearing **C.** hear **D.** heard
5. We _____ to help old people clean their houses while we were talking to them later that day.
   A. are deciding **B.** were deciding **C.** decided **D.** decide

6. While we _____ at the food bank, we met an old friend.

A. were helping **B.** are helping **C.** help **D.** were helped

7. An old lady came to us and asked for help while we _____ at the bus stop.

A. are waiting **B.** have waited **C.** were waiting **D.** wait

8. When we came to the local orphanage, all the children there _____ their dinner.

A. are having **B.** were having **C.** have had **D.** have

2 Complete the sentences using the correct past simple or past continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. We (decide) _____ to form a volunteer club while we (prepare) _____ for our group presentation about people in need.
2. When we (arrive) _____ at the gate of the primary school at 5:30 p.m., lots of children (play) _____ in the playground.
3. I (decide) _____ to talk with some of the children while I (wait) _____ for the other group members.
4. While I (have) _____ a chat with Amy, her mum (ring) _____ to say she would come home late.
5. While we (have) _____ a discussion about how to help the children, we (agree) _____ to organise some after-school activities for them.
6. When An's father (come) _____ to pick her up after school, I (help) _____ An with her homework.
7. While we (present) _____ our volunteer project, the audience (raise) _____ a lot of questions.
8. He (get) _____ a phone call from a club member while he (write) _____ the club's programme for the next month.

3 Match the beginnings (1 – 8) with the endings (a – h) to make sentences.

1. He decided to help build schools in the mountainous areas	a. some volunteers were talking with or reading books to the elderly there.
2. While club members were discussing ways to help the orphanage,	b. we found a letter from one of the donors.
3. When we arrived at the local old people's home last month,	c. when she heard the news about the new community centre.
4. I met a friend from childhood	d. while he was watching a news programme about the poor conditions of schools in these areas.
5. She was working on a community project	e. while we were cleaning the children's playground.
6. While people were waiting for the food bank to open this morning,	f. two children came to show them some hand-made items for sale.
7. While we were checking the donations,	g. more food donations arrived.
8. A group of children offered to help us	h. while I was volunteering in my community.

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Nowadays more and more teenagers are getting involved in community activities. Some may join different charity groups to help the needy (1) _____ their neighbourhoods or other areas. (2) _____ may set up volunteer clubs at their schools and develop their own plans to help people in the community. These may include various community activities, (3) _____ donating old clothes, cleaning up the environment, and organising after-school activities for children.

When teenagers take part in community activities, they gain numerous benefits. (4) _____, they come into contact with other teenagers (5) _____ share similar interests. Second, teenagers can learn (6) _____ improve essential life skills. And, finally, community activities can increase (7) _____ self-confidence and boost their well-being.

1. A. in	**B.** on	**C.** at	**D.** between
2. A. Other	**B.** Others	**C.** The other	**D.** Another
3. A. examples	**B.** such a	**C.** such as	**D.** that is
4. A. At first	**B.** At the beginning	**C.** First of all	**D.** First
5. A. who	**B.** whom	**C.** which	**D.** whose
6. A. so	**B.** but	**C.** and	**D.** because
7. A. teenager	**B.** teenager's	**C.** teenagers	**D.** teenagers'

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

Minh started his volunteering activities eight years ago when he was in grade 2. One day, while he was watching a programme on TV, he saw how difficult life was for children in poor areas. His parents encouraged him to do something good, so Minh started to put aside some of his pocket money for charity. Since then, whenever his school raises money to help people in need, Minh has always donated some.

At the end of each school year, Minh also collects unwanted textbooks and notebooks from his classmates to send to poor students in different regions. In winter, Minh and his friends usually collect warm clothes to donate to people in the cold mountainous areas of Viet Nam. Minh is proud of what he does to help other people. He has also persuaded his younger brother and his cousins to join him in his charity work.

	T	F
1. Minh has done volunteering activities for eight years.		
2. Minh learnt about some children's difficult life from a local newspaper.		
3. Minh's parents didn't want him to do voluntary work.		
4. Minh donates some of his pocket money to charity.		
5. Minh and his friends also donate textbooks, notebooks, and warm clothes.		
6. Minh prevented other people from doing voluntary work.		

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. ***Tom:*** Mai, do you still want to do volunteer work? We need more volunteers at the food bank this Sunday.

   Mai: Yes, I do. Helping people always makes me feel _____. Who can I contact?

   A. very excited **B.** very exciting

   C. a little bit stressed **D.** really disappointed

2. ***Tan:*** Lan, I heard you went on a volunteer trip to Ha Giang. How was it?

   Lan: _____. I'm so happy about it.

   A. Amazed **B.** Amazing **C.** Worried **D.** Worrying

3. ***Nam:*** Ha, this was your first visit to Ha Giang. Did you feel worried before the trip?

   Ha: Well, to be honest, yes. _____ because I didn't know much about the place.

   A. I was confident **B.** I was grateful **C.** I was confused **D.** I was confusing

4. ***Kim:*** Van, our club needs more volunteers to receive and record donations. Do you have free time to help?

   Van: Yes, I do. I'm _____. When can I start?

   A. a little stressed **B.** really interesting

   C. a bit confused **D.** very interested

2 Talk about someone you know who often does volunteering activities.

You should say:

- who the person is
- what volunteering activities he / she often does
- how helpful these activities are
- whether you would like to do any of these activities

VI Writing

1 Use the words and phrases, and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences.

1. I / writing / apply / volunteer position / local food bank.

   _____

2. I would like / volunteer / help / children / local orphanage.

   _____

3. I heard / this job opportunity / public announcement.

   _____

4. I saw / advert / this volunteer position / school notice board.

   _____

5. I / patient / and like / play / children.

6. I / good at / organise / outdoor activities / children.

7. I / free / Saturday afternoons / 2:00 p.m. / 6:00 p.m.

8. I / available / interview / any day after 4:30 p.m.

9. If my application / successful, / I can start / work / from June 1st.

10. I look forward / hear / you.

2 Put the jumbled sentences in order to make a complete application letter for a volunteer job.

- ☐ **a.** I am writing to apply for the post of a volunteer at your charity centre.
- ☐ **b.** Last summer, I spent a month there helping kids to do their homework and teaching them maths.
- ☐ **c.** I like listening and talking to people.
- ☐ **d.** Dear Sir or Madam,
- ☐ **e.** I saw the advertisement on my school notice board last week.
- ☐ **f.** I am available for an interview on any day after 4:30 p.m. If my application is successful, I can start work immediately.
- ☐ **g.** I am also very patient and caring.
- ☐ **h.** I have experience in volunteering in my local orphanage.
- ☐ **i.** Yours faithfully,
- ☐ **j.** I look forward to hearing from you.

3 You saw this job advert for a volunteer at the local food bank and want to apply. Write an application letter for this position (120 – 150 words).

Volunteers Needed

Do you have a couple of hours to spare in the afternoon?

The Local Food Bank needs young and energetic volunteers to help give free food to the needy.

Unit 5

INVENTIONS

I Pronunciation

Choose the correct letter to indicate the word that differs from the other three in stress pattern.

1. A. Internet	**B.** attention	**C.** invention	**D.** advantage
2. A. average	**B.** document	**C.** computer	**D.** everything
3. A. grandfather	**B.** afternoon	**C.** library	**D.** photograph
4. A. favourite	**B.** tradition	**C.** family	**D.** exercise
5. A. banana	**B.** January	**C.** century	**D.** syllable
6. A. volunteer	**B.** engineer	**C.** Vietnamese	**D.** holiday
7. A. opinion	**B.** energy	**C.** customer	**D.** telephone
8. A. instrument	**B.** confidence	**C.** donation	**D.** orphanage

II Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

buttons	charged	suitable	valuable
smartphones	laptop	computers	stain

1. Modern _____ without any _____ look cool.
2. Some personal _____ are not _____ for outdoor use because their batteries don't last long.
3. The _____ is not working because you haven't _____ it yet.
4. The Internet has become a very _____ learning tool.
5. He spilled his coffee on his desk and now there is a _____ on it.

2 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Be careful when using electrical equipment / experiment.
2. Many people do not support experiments / laboratories on animals.
3. The scientists carried out important research in the laboratory / equipment.
4. You should install this hardware / software on your smartphone. It helps to make your photos clearer.
5. You can store thousands of songs on this experiment / device.
6. I think this is a hardware / software problem. The computer screen is broken.
7. A robot vacuum cleaner is a helpless / helpful device in your home. It makes housework less tiring.
8. The uses of Artificial / Robot Intelligence are very diverse.

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences below.

1. You should _____ the battery fully before using your smartphone.
   A. apply **B.** display **C.** store **D.** charge
2. Some apps _____ people to control their devices by using spoken commands.
   A. allow **B.** make **C.** apply **D.** let
3. _____ cars can drive themselves with little human control.
   A. Smart **B.** Driven **C.** Driverless **D.** Non-driver
4. _____ intelligence allows computers to copy human behaviour.
   A. Valuable **B.** Useful **C.** Artificial **D.** Helpful
5. You need to install the new _____ to view the file.
   A. hardware **B.** software **C.** process **D.** RAM
6. This device is not _____ for children.
   A. suitable **B.** valuable **C.** various **D.** artificial
7. We think that _____ on animals are cruel.
   A. experiences **B.** experiments **C.** exercises **D.** expressions
8. They _____ street cameras in the city to fight crime.
   A. charged **B.** installed **C.** displayed **D.** stored

III Grammar

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. The door and the window are open. I think someone _____ into our house!
   A. breaks **B.** broke **C.** has broken **D.** will break
2. Jane _____ Chinese, but she quitted because it was too difficult.
   A. studies **B.** studied **C.** has studied **D.** will study
3. Dave _____ Chinese for six years now. He likes it.
   A. studies **B.** studied **C.** has studied **D.** will study
4. We have worked here _____ 2002.
   A. for **B.** since **C.** in **D.** to
5. The company _____ a new kind of smartphone. It looks fantastic!
   A. just introduces **B.** just introduced
   C. has just introduced **D.** will just introduce
6. Hoa is not coming to class today. She _____ back to her home town.
   A. goes **B.** go **C.** has gone **D.** will go
7. She has had this smartphone _____ 10 years.
   A. for **B.** since **C.** from **D.** in
8. This is a delicious cake, but we have _____ had a big dinner and feel very full.
   A. only **B.** just **C.** since **D.** for

2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Avoid (charge) _____ the device for too long. It may overheat and break down.
2. It's very convenient (look) _____ up a new word on a smartphone when learning English.
3. Computers allow us (store) _____ a lot of information.
4. Robots help us (do) _____ difficult or dangerous tasks.
5. (Carry) _____ a laptop around is easy because it is often very light and small.
6. I decided (give) _____ my old laptop to my younger brother.
7. Some people hate (use) _____ technology.
8. My friends enjoy (learn) _____ English using their smart devices.

3 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. We lived here since 1990. We all enjoy living in this neighbourhood.
2. Have you finished do your homework?
3. We want trying our new robot vacuum as soon as we get home.
4. I have used this smartphone during 10 years. It is old now.
5. We have recent bought a new laptop.
6. Design a new invention is not easy.
7. I have tried everything but it is really difficult for remove this stain.
8. My parents have met in 1988 and went to Ha Noi together the following year.

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

E-READERS

An e-reader is a small (1) _____ on which you can store and read texts downloaded from the Internet. Compared with printed books, e-readers are often more (2) _____ because an e-reader allows us to store thousands of books while it is only as heavy as a single book. Besides, it has a lot of useful features that a (3) _____ does not have. The first e-reader was introduced by a small company in 1999. However, it was not until people became interested in e-books that e-readers became (4) _____ around the world. In 2007, Amazon created Kindle, a famous e-reader which has been widely used since then. (5) _____ e-readers have become less popular since tablets and smartphones were introduced, they are still used by many book lovers today.

1. A. device	**B.** hardware	**C.** software	**D.** vehicle
2. A. expensive	**B.** inexpensive	**C.** convenient	**D.** inconvenient
3. A. smartphone	**B.** laptop	**C.** computer	**D.** printed book
4. A. convenient	**B.** popular	**C.** helpful	**D.** cheap
5. A. Because	**B.** Although	**C.** When	**D.** Until

2 Read the text and complete each sentence below with ONE word from the text.

DRIVERLESS CARS

A driverless car, also known as a self-driving car, is a vehicle which can move safely with little or no human control. To be able to do so, a driverless car often relies on a lot of sensors. These sensors help collect information about objects in their way and the best route to follow. Many believe that driverless cars can help reduce the number of accidents on the roads. They also allow disabled people to control and travel around more easily.

Driverless cars are still in development in many countries and only some of them have been used on the road. For example, Waymo was the first company to offer driverless taxi rides to the general public in Arizona, the USA, in 2020. However, there are some challenges for the development of driverless cars. Many people are worried about safety, especially when there can be both driverless and manned cars on the roads. Others also raise their concern about job losses, as a large number of drivers may become unemployed in the future due to the rising popularity of driverless cars.

1. Another name for driverless cars is _____ cars.
2. _____ on driverless cars allow them to avoid objects that block their way.
3. Driverless cars can help _____ people get around.
4. The technology behind driverless cars is still in _____.
5. Driverless rides were offered to the public for the first time in _____ in 2020.
6. The development of driverless cars has met certain _____.
7. There is concern about _____ when different types of cars are on the roads.
8. As driverless cars are getting more popular, more people may become _____.

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. ***Customer:*** I'm looking for a new smartphone. Do you have new models?
   Shop assistant: Of course, but can you _____ about your needs first?
   A. help me know **B.** show me **C.** make me know **D.** let me know
2. ***Shop assistant:*** We have a lot of smartphones here. Please take a look.
   Customer: Hmm... It's hard to choose. _____ one for me?
   A. Can you advise **B.** Can you recommend
   C. Can you give **D.** Can you tell
3. ***Customer:*** Can you show me how to use this smartphone?
   Shop assistant: _____.
   A. Completely **B.** Certainly **C.** Possibly **D.** Surely
4. ***Customer:*** Thank you for your help.
   Shop assistant: No problem. _____ ask me if you need further information.
   A. Feel free to **B.** Feel happy to **C.** Feel fine to **D.** Feel excited to

2 Talk about touchscreens. Use the outline and suggested ideas below. Add your own ideas.



Introduction: What is it? (touchscreen / used on many smartphones, laptops, tablets, etc.)

Development: What are its uses? What are some examples?

- allow people to use and interact with devices easily
- reduce number of buttons on devices
- make devices look more attractive

Have you ever used it? When / Where / How (often) do you use it?

Conclusion: How important is it to our life? Do you like using it?

VI Writing

1 Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

1. Ms Hoa started teaching English in 2000.
   → Ms Hoa has _____.
2. Learning Japanese is very difficult but interesting.
   → It is _____.
3. 3D printing is used to make three-dimensional objects.
   → 3D printing allows _____.
4. Driverless cars can help reduce road traffic accidents.
   → Driverless cars can be useful _____.
5. We should not leave the door open at night.
   → We should avoid _____.
6. The Internet helps us communicate easily among other things.
   → Easy communication is one of _____.

7. We can exchange information conveniently thanks to the invention of the email.

→ The invention of the email enables _____.

8. 3D printing helps reduce production costs.

→ 3D printing is used _____.

2 Use the words and phrases, and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences. You may need to change the forms of some verbs.

1. It / just / rain. The roads / still / wet / now.

_____

2. It / late / now. How long / you / wait?

_____

3. Stay / up late / not good / your health.

_____

4. Everyone / my class / like / learn / English.

_____

5. It / difficult / learn / Chinese / well.

_____

6. Nam / already / do / his homework. He / watch / football / TV / now.

_____

7. This software / enable / more people / study / online / since / its invention.

_____

8. We / try / solve / puzzle / an hour / but / we / not find / the answer yet.

_____

3 Write about this topic (120 - 150 words). Use the suggested questions below to help you.

Think of and write about an invention which could be useful for everyone in your family. The invention could be imaginary.

- ✓ What is the invention?
- ✓ What are its benefits? Give some explanation and / or examples.
- ✓ How important / useful is the invention / will the invention be for your family?

TEST YOURSELF 2

I Pronunciation

Choose the correct letter to indicate the word that differs from the other three in stress pattern. (4 pts)

1. A. invention	**B.** Internet	**C.** benefit	**D.** telephone
2. A. increase (n)	**B.** present (adj)	**C.** decrease (v)	**D.** object (n)
3. A. charity	**B.** volunteer	**C.** holiday	**D.** memory
4. A. advantage	**B.** computer	**C.** century	**D.** attention

II Vocabulary & Grammar

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (14 pts)

5. A _____ is a small computer that we can carry to work or school easily.
A. smartphone **B.** laptop **C.** hardware **D.** software

6. Many inventions are a result of careful _____.
A. experiences **B.** experiments **C.** exercises **D.** explorations

7. Thank you for your help. It was very _____ of you.
A. valuable **B.** convenient **C.** useful **D.** generous

8. It was _____ of him to lose his phone twice this week.
A. care **B.** careful **C.** careless **D.** caring

9. Many people have _____ clothes and money to people in flooded areas.
A. helped **B.** donated **C.** taken **D.** shared

10. Our trip to Ha Long Bay was very _____. We took a lot of photos.
A. excite **B.** excited **C.** excitement **D.** exciting

11. One of the health _____ of using a vacuum cleaner is improving the indoor air quality.
A. profits **B.** benefits **C.** inventions **D.** problems

12. We _____ in Ha Noi since 2000. We love living here.
A. live **B.** lived **C.** have lived **D.** are living

13. Nam can't cycle to school today because his bike _____.

A. breaks down **B.** was breaking down
C. has broken down **D.** is breaking down

14. Many people enjoy _____ the news on their smartphones.

A. read **B.** reads **C.** reading **D.** to read

15. Phong has decided _____ a new laptop for his children.

A. buy **B.** buys **C.** buying **D.** to buy

16. It's very difficult _____ this device.

A. use **B.** to use **C.** using **D.** uses

17. While I _____ home from school, it _____ to rain. I was soaking wet!

A. walk / starts **B.** walked / was starting
C. was walking / was starting **D.** was walking / started

18. Hoang is very tired because he _____ a lot of homework today.

A. does **B.** is doing **C.** has done **D.** will do

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (5 pts)

19. Be _____ when you cross the road. It is dangerous.

A. care **B.** caring **C.** careful **D.** careless

20. The story was very _____.

A. interest **B.** interested **C.** interesting **D.** uninterested

21. It's _____ trying to change her mind. She's very determined.

A. hope **B.** hoping **C.** hopeful **D.** hopeless

22. Are you _____ about the summer holiday?

A. excite **B.** exciting **C.** excited **D.** excitement

23. The trip was _____ because it rained all day!

A. boring **B.** bored **C.** bores **D.** boredom

Find the mistake in each sentence. Circle the correct letter. (5 pts)

24. Have you finished to type the letter?
A B C D

25. Ms Lan has been a teacher in 14 years.
A B C D

26. I hate see people using their smartphones at the dinner table.
A B C D

27. Name your computer files is very important.
A B C D

28. E-readers used for reading texts bought from online stores.
A B C D

III Reading

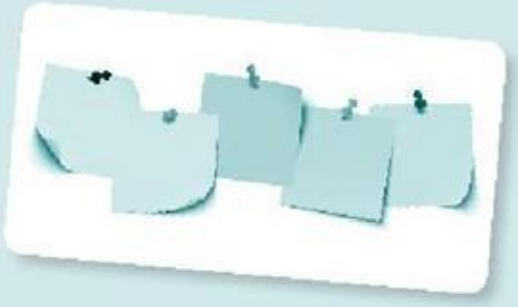
Read the text and choose the best answers. (5 pts)

There are a lot of volunteering opportunities for teenagers. For example, they could (29) _____ charity projects organised by their school or community. Volunteer activities such as picking up (30) _____ to make their local area a cleaner and nicer place for everyone are good ideas too. They can also help neighbours in need, especially old or (31) _____ people, by doing their daily shopping or just stopping by to have a chat. Finally, teenagers can donate things. It doesn't always have to be money. Charities can (32) _____ from items teenagers no longer need, such as unwanted clothing, books or toys. Sometimes, a small thing for one person can (33) _____ a lot in another person's life.

29. A. make	**B.** create	**C.** join	**D.** find
30. A. litter	**B.** fruits	**C.** books	**D.** money
31. A. generous	**B.** disabled	**C.** young	**D.** remote
32. A. benefit	**B.** invent	**C.** donate	**D.** volunteer
33. A. mean	**B.** say	**C.** give	**D.** understand

Read the text and choose the best answers. (6 pts)

Sometimes, accidents can lead to wonderful inventions, such as in the cases below.



Post-it Notes

In 1968, Dr. Spencer Silver was trying to invent a super strong glue which dried immediately. However, he was not successful and could only invent a very weak glue that never seemed to dry. And that was how the Post-It note was invented by chance.



Coca-Cola

In 1886, John Pemberton was trying to find a cure for headaches. He tried to mix together some ingredients, but when his lab assistant added fizzy water by accident, the world's first Coca-Cola was born.

Crisps



In 1853, a chef named George Crum received complaints from a customer at his restaurant that the fried potatoes he cooked were too thick and bland. He was so annoyed that he decided to slice the potatoes as thin as possible, fry them and add a lot of salt. To his surprise, the customer loved the dish, and we have also loved it until today as well!

34. Which is the best title for this text?

A. Best inventions in the world

B. Inventions made by luck

C. Inventions from hard work

D. Foods discovered by accident

35. Who helped invent Coca-Cola?

A. A scientist **B.** A teacher

C. A chef **D.** A lab assistant

36. Which is the most recent invention?

A. Post-it notes **B.** Coca-Cola

C. Crisps **D.** No information is given in the text.

37. Which can be implied from the Post-it notes invention?

A. Post-it notes could dry quickly.

B. Failure can actually be success.

C. Dr. Spencer was happy with the final result.

D. Dr. Spencer never succeeded in finding a strong glue in his life.

38. In which case the invention was made by more than one person?

A. Post-it notes **B.** Coca-Cola

C. Crisps **D.** None of the above

39. In which case something was created when the inventor was unhappy?

A. Post-it notes **B.** Coca-Cola

C. Crisps **D.** None of the above

IV Speaking

Complete the following conversations by circling the best answers. (4 pts)

40. (After a trip)

A: How are you, Nam?

B: A little _____ tired, but the trip was great!

A. bit **B.** fairly

C. rather **D.** quite

41. (At a restaurant)

A: Here is the menu, Madam.

B: Hmm... Everything looks nice. Can you _____ something special?

A. make **B.** show **C.** recommend **D.** explain

42. (At a shop)

A: _____?

B: I'm looking for a new shirt.

A. How do I help you **B.** How am I helping you

C. How can I help you **D.** How should I help you

43. (At a shop)

A: Can I try that shirt on?

B: _____. Here you are.

A. Certain **B.** Sure **C.** Maybe **D.** Possibly

V Writing

Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one. (7 pts)

44. I bought this computer when I was 15.

A. I used this computer when I was 15.

B. I have used this computer for 15 years.

C. I have bought this computer since I was 15.

D. I have had this computer since I was 15.

45. It is convenient to learn with smart devices.

A. Learn with smart devices is convenient.

B. Learning with smart devices is convenient.

C. Smart devices are convenient to learn.

D. Smart devices can be learned conveniently.

46. Everyone was disappointed with the results.

A. The results were disappointed to everyone.

B. Everyone was disappointing with the results.

C. The results were disappointing to everyone.

D. Everyone and the results were both disappointing.

47. E-readers help us read books bought from online stores easily.

A. E-readers allow us read books bought from online stores easily.

B. E-readers allow us to read books bought from online stores easily.

C. E-readers allow us reading books bought from online stores easily.

D. E-readers allow us can read books bought from online stores easily.

48. The accident happened on my way to London.

A. I travelled to London when the accident happened.

B. I travelled to London when the accident was happening.

C. I was travelling to London when the accident happened.

D. I was travelling to London when the accident was happening.

49. Computers can help store information.

A. Computers are useful for storing information.

B. Computers are useful for stores information.

C. Computers are useful storing information.

D. Computers are useful for store information.

50. Old clothes are not totally useless.

A. It is useless to buy old clothes.

B. You cannot use old clothes at all.

C. Old clothes are totally useful.

D. Old clothes can be useful.

Unit

6 GENDER EQUALITY

I Pronunciation

Read the sentences and underline the three-syllable adjectives and verbs. Mark (') the stressed syllables and practise reading the sentences.

1. Women's football became popular during the First World War.
2. Our aim is to develop children's social skills.
3. Men and women still choose different jobs.
4. Tereshkova learnt how to parachute at a local flying club.
5. Education is important in fighting for gender equality.
6. In the future, people will discover new ways of thinking.
7. We should all celebrate her success as a surgeon.
8. Both men and women are able to learn and apply medical knowledge.

II Vocabulary

1 Find eight words you have learnt in this unit and write them in the spaces.

0. medical
1. e_____
2. g_____
3. k_____
4. o_____
5. p_____
6. m_____
7. t_____
8. s_____

q	e	w	s	d	k	f	h	b
l	q	k	h	p	i	l	o	t
a	u	w	g	e	n	r	f	y
m	a	l	e	z	d	x	f	v
e	l	s	n	q	e	s	i	v
d	q	w	d	e	r	t	c	u
i	a	s	e	d	g	f	e	h
c	q	t	r	e	a	t	r	t
a	s	d	f	f	r	h	j	k
l	z	x	c	v	t	b	n	m
a	s	u	r	g	e	o	n	d
q	w	e	r	t	n	y	u	i

2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in 1.

1. She's studying at a medical school to become a _____.
2. We were lucky to have Mr Xuan Truong as our first _____ teacher in our primary school.
3. Boys and girls are not always _____ equally around the world.
4. A _____ teacher needs a lot of patience and passion.
5. The same job opportunities should be given to both _____.
6. It's necessary for an airline _____ to have good health.
7. There are still not many female _____ in the Air Force.
8. Girls and women should never stop fighting for _____ rights.

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. _____ might be seen as a way to protect young girls from violence.
   A. Child benefit **B.** Child marriage **C.** Child mother **D.** Child labour
2. Girls who receive a(n) _____ are less likely to marry young.
   A. education **B.** job **C.** benefit **D.** training
3. In many places, women have to work longer to earn the same _____ of money as men.
   A. number **B.** pay **C.** amount **D.** list
4. Jobs that are traditionally done by women are normally _____ jobs.
   A. well-paid **B.** high-paying **C.** well-paying **D.** low-paying
5. Governments, organisations, and individuals must work together to achieve gender _____.
   A. inequality **B.** difference **C.** equality **D.** similarity
6. Women can be as _____ strong as men.
   A. mentally **B.** mental **C.** spiritual **D.** spiritually
7. It is interesting to know that women and men earn _____ pay in the army.
   A. equally **B.** equal **C.** equality **D.** different
8. Women in the army have a good chance to be _____.
   A. promote **B.** promotion **C.** promoting **D.** promoted

III Grammar

1 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Girls and women should (provide) _____ with equal access to education and employment.
2. Equal income opportunities for men and women ought to (promote) _____.
3. Girls should (not treat) _____ differently from boys.
4. Boys and girls could (play) _____ on the same team.
5. The files can (download) _____ in less than a minute.
6. Must men and women (give) _____ equal rights?
7. Girls should (not force) _____ to get married before the age of 18.
8. Male and female competitors must (judge) _____ fairly.

2 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. Should women be worked after getting married? _____
2. Some men may be asked their wives to stay at home. _____
3. Researchers find that women can be made better surgeons than men. _____
4. Domestic violence against girls and women must be stop. _____

5. Girls can be faced serious health risks if they get married young. _____
6. Child marriage might be led to domestic violence. _____
7. My sister might pay less than her colleagues because of her lack of experience. _____
8. Today's women can find working in many parts of the army and police forces. _____

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. Very often, girls who marry young might _____ victims of domestic violence.
   A. become **B.** becoming **C.** be becoming **D.** became
2. Education can _____ girls the opportunity to have a better life in the future.
   A. be given **B.** have been given **C.** give **D.** have given
3. Women should _____ the same salaries as men for doing the same jobs.
   A. have given **B.** be given **C.** to give **D.** give
4. Statistics _____ that fewer girls than boys go to school or stay long at school.
   A. are shown **B.** should show **C.** should be shown **D.** show
5. A surgeon must _____ excellent eyesight and mental strength.
   A. have had **B.** have **C.** be had **D.** be having
6. People could _____ from having representatives of both genders in every job.
   A. be benefited **B.** have been benefited **C.** benefit **D.** have benefited
7. Women working in jobs traditionally done by men still _____ big challenges.
   A. will face **B.** faced **C.** face **D.** are faced
8. Many women can't _____ long hours because they have to take care of their families.
   A. work **B.** have worked **C.** be working **D.** be worked

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

It is not easy for women to be female fighter (1) _____. They have to meet key (2) _____ of physical fitness, mental strength, and intelligence. Pilots may also find it extremely uncomfortable to (3) _____ in a small cockpit up high in the sky during long-distance and dangerous flights. However, women have (4) _____ that they can perform as well as men in one of the toughest positions as fighter pilots. Many of the female fighter pilots are also great team (5) _____.

1. **A.** engineers **B.** firefighters **C.** surgeons **D.** pilots
2. **A.** requirements **B.** demands **C.** qualities **D.** quantities
3. **A.** fight **B.** live **C.** sit **D.** stay
4. **A.** said **B.** proved **C.** claimed **D.** told
5. **A.** assistants **B.** members **C.** workers **D.** leaders

2 Read the text and choose the best answers.



Yekaterina Budanova
(1916 – 1943)



Lydia Litvyak
(1921 – 1943)

Some Russian women became well-known fighter pilots during the Second World War. Yekaterina Budanova was one of **them**. She joined the Soviet Army and became a fighter pilot after working as a non-military pilot. At first, Budanova's officer didn't believe in her ability. But in a short time Budanova became famous for her talent and remarkable flying skills. Unfortunately, she died at the age of 26 in air-to-air fighting against German planes, although she already shot down one plane and hit **a second** before being shot down herself.

Interested in flying at an early age, Lydia Litvyak joined a flying club and performed her first **solo** flight at the age of 15. She became a flight instructor after graduating from the military flying school. After the German attack on the Soviet Union in 1941, Litvyak joined the Soviet Air Force and soon achieved great success. Like Budanova, she was killed (at the age of 21) in fighting against German planes. And along with Yekaterina Budanova, Lydia Litvyak is often considered one of the world's most famous female fighter pilots.

1. Which of the following best serves as the title of the text?
   - **A.** Fighting the Germans
   - **B.** Women during the Second World War
   - **C.** Russian Pilots
   - **D.** Female Fighter Pilots Who Made History

2. The word '**them**' in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
   - **A.** women
   - **B.** some Russian women
   - **C.** fighter pilots
   - **D.** pilots

3. What did Budanova do before she became a fighter pilot?
   - **A.** She was a Russian officer.
   - **B.** She worked at a flying club.
   - **C.** She worked as a non-military pilot.
   - **D.** She shot down German planes.

4. The phrase '**a second**' in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
   - **A.** a second German plane
   - **B.** a fighter pilot
   - **C.** a second Russian plane
   - **D.** the Second World War

5. The word '**solo**' in paragraph 2 means _____.
   - **A.** done by one person alone
   - **B.** done by more than one person
   - **C.** successful
   - **D.** single

6. The fact that Litvyak had her first solo flight when she was only 15 implies that _____.
   - **A.** her flying club was the best in the world
   - **B.** it was a risky thing to do
   - **C.** she had a natural talent for flying
   - **D.** she loved danger

7. Litvyak became a fighter pilot in the Soviet Air Force _____.
   - **A.** when she achieved great success
   - **B.** when the Soviet Union joined the war
   - **C.** after the Soviet Union attacked Germany in 1941
   - **D.** after the Germans attacked her country in 1941

8. Which of the following is NOT true about Budanova and Litvyak, according to the text?
   - **A.** They are considered two of the world's most famous female fighter pilots.
   - **B.** They died in their twenties.
   - **C.** They died when the Second World War was over.
   - **D.** They were talented and successful female fighter pilots in the Soviet Air Force.

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. ***Mai:*** Is the surgeon's job traditionally more common for men?

   Minh: _____

   A. Yes, it is. But things are changing. **B.** It doesn't matter at all.

   C. I'm afraid you're wrong. **D.** Yes, I couldn't agree more.

2. ***Khoi:*** Only men have enough mental strength to perform long and tiring operations.

   Thanh: _____ Women can be strong both physically and mentally.

   A. I hope so. **B.** Yes, I agree with you.

   C. I'm sorry, but that's not possible. **D.** I'm afraid I disagree.

3. ***Tung:*** Men and women have the same abilities to learn and apply medical knowledge, so both can be good surgeons.

   Nga: _____

   A. I don't agree that women cannot be surgeons. **B.** I'm sorry, but I don't want to.

   C. Absolutely. **D.** Let me ask my teacher about it.

4. ***Lucy:*** My sister cares a lot about the community so she will make a good police officer.

   Peter: _____

   A. I'm sorry, but I don't know. **B.** I couldn't agree more.

   C. I'm afraid I'm wrong. **D.** You're welcome.

2 Talk about why girls shouldn't get married before the age of 18, using some of the ideas in the box. You can start the talk with the sentence below.

- become victims of domestic violence
- face serious health risks: young girls are not physically developed to give birth
- leave school early: have no education
- have no (good) job skills to earn good salaries

I think girls shouldn't get married before the age of 18 for a number of reasons. Firstly, ...

VI Writing

1 Use the verbs in their correct forms and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences.

1. Cooking / home management classes should / teach at school / both boys and girls.

   _____

2. In some countries, / women can / punish / if they appear / public without / cover their faces.

   _____

3. Men's career choices / become surgeons / airline pilots / may lead / high-paying jobs.

4. In some cultures, / girls / force / become wives and mothers / before / age of 15.

5. Child marriage should / stop / because many girls / force / leave school / get married / an early age.

6. More and more women / becoming educated / participate / society.

7. Gender equality / can reduce / poverty / prevent / violence / women and girls.

8. In many countries / the world, / women / still / victims / domestic violence.

2 Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings, using the words given in brackets.

1. Parents mustn't keep their daughters at home. (kept)

2. Employers shouldn't treat male and female employees differently. (treated)

3. Governments should encourage women to join the police and army forces. (encouraged)

4. Companies ought to promote equal job opportunities for everyone. (promoted)

5. They should give the same opportunities to girls as they give to boys. (given)

6. The students might finish their homework in two hours. (finished)

7. The government should improve education in remote areas. (improved)

8. Businesses could give people equal opportunities in the workplace. (given)

3 Write a paragraph (120 – 150 words) about some of the benefits of girls' education. Use the following questions as cues for your writing.

1. How important is education to girls?
2. What choices can educated girls make?
3. What can educated girls do for their children and families?
4. How can educated girls give back to their communities?

Unit 7

VIET NAM AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

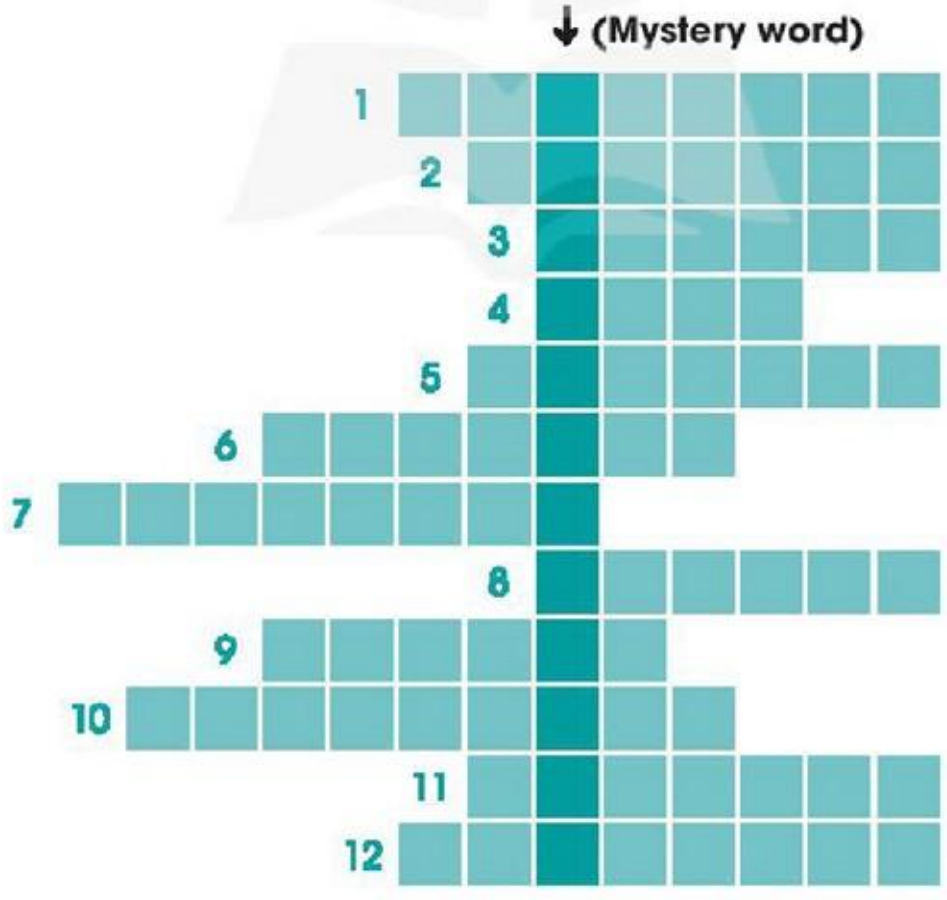
I Pronunciation

Choose the correct letter to indicate the word that differs from the other three in stress pattern.

1. A. parachutist	**B.** competitive	**C.** economy	**D.** equality
2. A. participant	**B.** voluntary	**C.** participate	**D.** community
3. A. traditional	**B.** communicate	**C.** economic	**D.** intelligence
4. A. organisation	**B.** participation	**C.** responsibility	**D.** international
5. A. opportunity	**B.** environmental	**C.** pronunciation	**D.** communication
6. A. uneducated	**B.** organisation	**C.** laboratory	**D.** traditional
7. A. educational	**B.** economic	**C.** economy	**D.** university
8. A. activity	**B.** uncomfortable	**C.** intelligence	**D.** educated

II Vocabulary

1 Complete the crossword. What is the mystery word?



1. Since Viet Nam became a member of the WTO, it has gained numerous e_____ benefits.
2. We need to find new ways to p_____ our local products and services in order to attract more customers.

3. As a member of different international organisations, Viet Nam has become a more active participant in both regional and g_____ activities.
4. This international organisation has a clear goal. It a_____ to help children grow healthily.
5. Since Viet Nam e_____ global economic organisations, it has attracted more investors.
6. As a member of the WTO, Viet Nam c_____ to follow its rules.
7. Our government w_____ foreign businesses who want to invest in Viet Nam.
8. The UNDP provides Viet Nam and other developing countries with practical a_____.
9. This organisation aims to c_____opportunities for disadvantaged teenagers to continue their education.
10. Now we can provide e_____ goods and services in remote areas.
11. The primary aim of this organisation is to reduce p_____ and improve people's lives.
12. Everyone recognises the health b_____ of getting vaccinated against severe illnesses.

2 Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Viet Nam is considered to be an active (participate) _____ in ASEAN activities.
2. Our economy will develop faster if we can attract more (invest) _____.
3. UNDP has done a lot to help developing countries reduce (poor) _____.
4. What are the (economy) _____ benefits for our country as a member of this international organisation?
5. UNICEF provides support to the most (disadvantage) _____ children around the world.
6. All teenagers should be encouraged to continue their (educate) _____.
7. This organisation was created to help people in (develop) _____ countries.
8. The United Nation's main (responsible) _____ is ensuring world peace.

III Grammar

1 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. European markets are usually the more competitive than Asian markets. _____
2. The WTO is the larger trade organisation in the world. _____
3. Poorly designed packaging makes our products the least competitive than foreign products. _____
4. Viet Nam has become one of the more popular destinations for foreign tourists in Asia. _____
5. Universities in Viet Nam have become the more attractive to foreign students than before. _____
6. This place was named as the more popular attraction in our country. _____
7. Some imported goods are the cheaper than locally produced goods. _____
8. The United Nations is a largest international organisation. _____

2 Complete the sentences using the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. This city becomes (crowded) _____ in the summer than in other seasons.
2. The support that our organisation provides for disadvantaged people now is (useful) _____ than before.
3. (popular) _____ career choice for teenagers is teaching.
4. They need (good) _____ experts to join the peacekeeping activities in the region.
5. As our organisation gets (big) _____, we will need more volunteers.
6. As more foreigners come to work in Viet Nam, the job market has become (competitive) _____.
7. Providing good job training is (effective) _____ way to help teenagers in poor countries.
8. This city has become one of (attractive) _____ destinations for foreign visitors.

3 Match the beginnings (1 – 8) with the endings (a – h) to make sentences.

1. If the tours are cheaper,	a. teenagers need to succeed at school.
2. These are the most important skills	b. it has become more active in regional activities.
3. By joining more international organisations,	c. we will attract more visitors.
4. Since Viet Nam became a member of ASEAN,	d. they increased their investment.
5. To make their offer more attractive,	e. our country has become a member of a wider community.
6. If the working conditions are better,	f. if they can get higher salaries.
7. More young people will work in the countryside,	g. in a more competitive work environment.
8. Young people often want to work	h. we can attract more experienced workers.

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) was (1) _____ in 1945. It is an expert (2) _____ of the United Nations. It aims (3) _____ world peace and security through international cooperation in education, the sciences and culture. UNESCO supports projects that (4) _____ education quality, develop both natural and (5) _____ sciences, protect independent media and freedom of press. In addition, it helps (6) _____ regional and cultural history. UNESCO aims to help countries promote their history, traditions, buildings and places of (7) _____ and natural importance.

1. A. formed	**B.** aimed	**C.** joined	**D.** promoted
2. A. company	**B.** organisation	**C.** group	**D.** office
3. A. to commit	**B.** to promise	**C.** to promote	**D.** to respect
4. A. approve	**B.** aim	**C.** achieve	**D.** improve
5. A. social	**B.** society	**C.** sociable	**D.** sensible
6. A. promise	**B.** protest	**C.** protect	**D.** prepare
7. A. economic	**B.** culture	**C.** practical	**D.** cultural

2 Read the text and complete each sentence with no more than THREE words.

United Nations Peacekeeping aims to help countries that are seriously affected by war create the conditions for lasting peace. Peacekeepers protect peace processes in the areas after the war. They make sure the countries stick to the peace agreements and ordinary people feel safe. They also assist in their economic and social development. Therefore, UN peacekeepers can include soldiers, police officers, and even non-military people.

As a member of the United Nations, Viet Nam is becoming more active in global events. Since 2014, Viet Nam has sent hundreds of military officers and staff to join the UN peacekeeping activities in the Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, USA. Through peacekeeping activities, Viet Nam has helped achieve peace in the global community. In addition, this duty has been an opportunity for Viet Nam to promote its image as well as cultural values to the world.

1. The aim of UN Peacekeeping is to help create conditions _____ among countries seriously affected by war.
2. Peacekeepers make sure the _____ are kept and ordinary people feel safe.
3. Among the UN peacekeepers, there are soldiers, _____, and people who are not part of the army forces.
4. Viet Nam is becoming a more active participant in _____.
5. Hundreds of Vietnamese military officers and staff have been sent to join the _____.
6. Viet Nam has supported the global community _____ in war-affected countries.

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers.

1. ***Tom:*** Mai, there's an exhibition showing UNICEF's activities. Do you feel like seeing it?
   Mai: Yes, _____. Where shall we meet?
   A. I'd love to **B.** I love it **C.** I like it **D.** I'd like it
2. ***Tan:*** Lan, do you want to join our volunteer activities?
   Lan: Sure. _____.
   A. It is great **B.** Sounds great **C.** I'm sorry **D.** It sounds easy

3. ***Khoa:*** Kim, _____ to join me for this week's charity walk?

Kim: Ah, that sounds good, but I'm really busy this week. Next time, perhaps?

A. you want **B.** you like **C.** would you like **D.** you would like

4. ***Tam:*** Van, _____ watching a video about the United Nations?

Van: Yes, I'd love to. Shall we watch now?

A. would you like **B.** you like **C.** do you want **D.** do you feel like

2 Prepare a short talk about an international organisation that you know about. You should say:

- what the organisation is
- what its main aims and activities are
- whether it does anything to help Viet Nam / what it does to help Viet Nam and whether you would like to work for this organisation.

VI Writing

1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the correct form of the words / phrases in brackets.

1. There are numerous advantages for Viet Nam as a member of different international organisations. (gain)

   As a member of different international organisations, Viet Nam has _____.

2. Viet Nam is an active participant in global and regional activities. (participate)

   Viet Nam _____ in global and regional activities.

3. A lot of foreign businesses want to invest in Viet Nam. (attract)

   Viet Nam _____ who want to invest in the country.

4. The number of foreign visitors is increasing. (increase)

   There is _____ of foreign visitors.

5. Vietnamese people's life has greatly improved. (improvement)

   There has been _____ in Vietnamese people's life.

6. There are many job opportunities available to young people. (find)

   It is possible for _____.

7. Better services are now available to people in disadvantaged areas. (get access)

   People in disadvantaged areas can _____ now.

8. Now we export Vietnamese goods to more countries. (import)

   More countries _____.

2 Use the words and phrases, and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences.

1. Viet Nam / has gained / economic and social benefits / it / joined / different international organisations.

2. Viet Nam / has attracted / lot / businesses / invest / the country.

3. The number / foreign visitors / our country / has increased.

4. Opportunities / travel abroad / also open / more people / Viet Nam.

5. A lot / Vietnamese goods / have been / exported / abroad.

6. Many foreign businesses / have opened / offices / Viet Nam / 1995.

7. There are / many / opportunity / work / international companies / available / qualified people.

8. More young people / Viet Nam / can go abroad / study or work.

3 Write a paragraph (120 – 150 words) about the benefits young Vietnamese people have gained since Viet Nam joined different international organisations. You can use the suggested ideas below.



Unit

8 NEW WAYS TO LEARN

I Pronunciation

Underline the stressed words in the following sentences. Then mark the stressed syllables in those words.

1. This video is about air pollution.
2. We are doing a project on education for disadvantaged children.
3. This way of learning is really interesting.
4. Students should finish their homework before class.
5. Online courses are becoming more and more popular.
6. This app has helped me improve my pronunciation.
7. Technology has brought new experiences to language learners.
8. My parents have bought my sister a new laptop for her online classes.

II Vocabulary

1 Find the following words in the word search.

blended	online	learn	discuss
traditional	strategy	interaction	prepare

b	w	i	u	x	f	o	z	r	n	t	d
i	l	e	p	u	m	n	j	e	k	y	i
d	b	e	k	r	a	l	a	t	n	g	s
c	k	i	n	y	v	i	s	h	r	e	c
y	u	t	s	d	v	n	r	o	a	t	u
i	a	c	h	w	e	e	t	i	e	a	s
e	z	f	c	q	u	d	p	o	l	r	s
l	a	n	o	i	t	i	d	a	r	t	d
u	t	q	f	a	r	f	a	v	h	s	k
v	i	n	t	e	r	a	c	t	i	o	n
l	j	k	r	e	r	a	p	e	r	p	j
c	e	f	k	j	t	f	w	p	s	t	y

2 Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences.

1. _____ learning may not be effective if students have problems with the Internet.
   A. Face-to-face **B.** Online **C.** Traditional
2. Teachers can use some _____ to get students more interested in the lessons.
   A. plans **B.** tips **C.** strategies
3. In _____ learning, students may have face-to-face discussions, take online tests and submit homework online.
   A. normal **B.** blended **C.** traditional
4. Online courses give students the chance to work at their own _____.
   A. pace **B.** notes **C.** rate
5. Teachers can create a classroom blog for students to post ideas and _____.
   A. materials **B.** comments **C.** activities
6. Many teachers have tried to change their _____ classrooms into a modern learning environment.
   A. blended **B.** traditional **C.** original
7. We are often asked to _____ for short presentations in class.
   A. choose **B.** prepare **C.** watch
8. I usually _____ all my assignments on Eclass for my teachers to mark.
   A. check **B.** upload **C.** download

3 Complete the text using the words in the box.

assignments	classes	classroom	connection	teamwork
discussions	face-to-face	focused	notes	projects

There is a lot of happiness and energy when you are with your friends in the (1) _____. But what can you do to ensure your online (2) _____ are as engaging as your (3) _____ ones? First, make sure you have a fast Internet (4) _____ and find a quiet place away from your family. Make a to-do list of all the (5) _____ you need to complete each day. Be active in online classes, ask questions and participate in (6) _____. Make sure you take (7) _____ while your teacher is explaining the material. These notes can boost your understanding. Stay (8) _____ on the task and do not check your social media. Take a break after each class to clear your head by walking around the house or having a snack, but do not look at your smartphone or another screen. Work on your (9) _____ with classmates to share ideas and information, and develop (10) _____ skills. If you accept the challenges of online learning, you may enjoy it more!

III Grammar

1 Complete the sentences, using *which*, *that*, *who*, or *whose*.

1. Smart boards, _____ are used in many schools, bring many benefits to students.
2. This is an electronic device _____ students can use without a lot of training.

3. This school is only for children _____ first language is not English.
4. Students _____ are good at managing time often have better results at school.
5. There are interactive activities _____ can be easily downloaded from the Internet.
6. Students _____ don't hand in their papers on time will fail the exam.
7. Teachers _____ computer skills are not good may have a problem with giving online classes.
8. I have a classmate _____ science project won a prize at an international competition.
9. Teachers can upload videos and other materials on the classroom blog, _____ can help students understand the lesson.
10. Parents _____ complain about their children's performance may be happy with the new teaching methods.

2 Use a relative pronoun to combine each pair of sentences. Add commas where necessary.

1. The student is from China. He sits next to me in the English class.

→ _____

2. Thank you very much for your email. It was very interesting.

→ _____

3. Smartphones can store audio books. They have a lot of storage space.

→ _____

4. I talked to a girl. Her bicycle broke down in front of the shop.

→ _____

5. Your mother gave you the money. What did you do with it?

→ _____

6. We really love participating in discussions. They help us share our ideas and learn from others.

→ _____

7. The children were playing in the playground. They are not from our school.

→ _____

8. My classmate has won the first prize in the singing competition. His father is a musician.

→ _____

9. Science teachers can easily explain the topics. They use 3D projectors and other devices.

→ _____

10. Mr Minh has created a list of the most useful learning apps. It is available on his blog.

→ _____

3 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. My father works for a company who makes laptops and tablets. _____
2. Do you remember the poem what we learnt in class today? _____
3. What is the name of your friend her mother is a famous actress? _____
4. An e-book is an electronic copy of a printed book which can read on a mobile device. _____
5. Nam, that didn't take any extra classes, got the highest score in the maths exam. _____
6. The technical support engineer whom came to fix my computer was very helpful. _____

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

You often (1) _____ across new words when you read something in a foreign language. You may guess or check the (2) _____ of these words in a dictionary. Your (3) _____ may depend on whether you want to learn the exact meanings and how much time you can spend checking them. If you are someone who frequently uses the dictionary, you should remember that every dictionary has its (4) _____. Definitions are usually written in the simplest way and you can fully understand a word only after you meet it in a (5) _____ of contexts. You should also be aware of the risk of using dictionaries that translate meanings from English into your native language and vice versa. So, it is usually much safer to (6) _____ the words in an English-English dictionary. Moreover, you are not allowed to use a dictionary in most exams. (7) _____ you are allowed to use one, looking up new words is quite time-consuming while exams are always timed. (8) _____, it is better to guess the meanings of unfamiliar words.

1. A. see	**B.** drop	**C.** come	**D.** put
2. A. matching	**B.** meanings	**C.** spelling	**D.** numbers
3. A. schedule	**B.** result	**C.** plan	**D.** strategy
4. A. advantages	**B.** entry	**C.** limitations	**D.** values
5. A. variety	**B.** set	**C.** group	**D.** collection
6. A. survey	**B.** check	**C.** refer	**D.** search
7. A. Although	**B.** Because	**C.** When	**D.** Even if
8. A. Finally	**B.** Therefore	**C.** Completely	**D.** So that

2 Read the text and choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

Etalk is a company that makes learning software in England. Their Onebillion project has recently become popular, especially since their maths app was able to improve children's maths knowledge in Malawi in just eight weeks.

'Onebillion' got its name from 'the aim of reaching one billion children'. This is almost the number of children who don't have the chance to go to school, according to the founder of Etalk. Primary education was not free in Malawi until 1994, and the sudden increase in student registration has put much pressure on the country's education system. There are

many great benefits of educating children in developing countries. For example, women tend to have fewer and healthier kids, and have a chance of taking part in the economy if they learn the basic skills at primary level. In Malawi, women with no education have almost seven children while women with secondary education have fewer than four children and can send them all to school.

In the Onebillion project, children are divided into groups of 25 or even 50. They are then taken to a special classroom called Oneclass where they spend half an hour every other day with the software. Each day, ten or twelve children can use one tablet. An international volunteer controls Oneclass and there is an online teacher who guides the children through the app. Participating in Oneclass, all children can learn at their own pace and make good progress in their studies.

1. The project of Etalk has helped children in Malawi become better at _____.

A. language **B.** maths **C.** software

2. 'Onebillion' got its name from the number of children _____.

A. who have participated in the project up to now

B. who are currently participating in the project

C. expected to participate in the project

3. There is a lot of pressure on the education system in Malawi because of _____.

A. fewer and healthier kids

B. the lack of teaching resources

C. the increase in student numbers

4. Giving girls some basic skills at primary school means _____.

A. they might be able to find a job

B. they are less likely to become part of the economy

C. they are healthier and have more children

5. In the Onebillion project, a class consists of _____.

A. over 50 students

B. about 25 to 50 students

C. less than 25 students

6. The children in Oneclass _____.

A. study in their usual classroom

B. work for 30 minutes every day

C. are guided by an online teacher

7. This learning app gives children in Malawi an opportunity to _____.

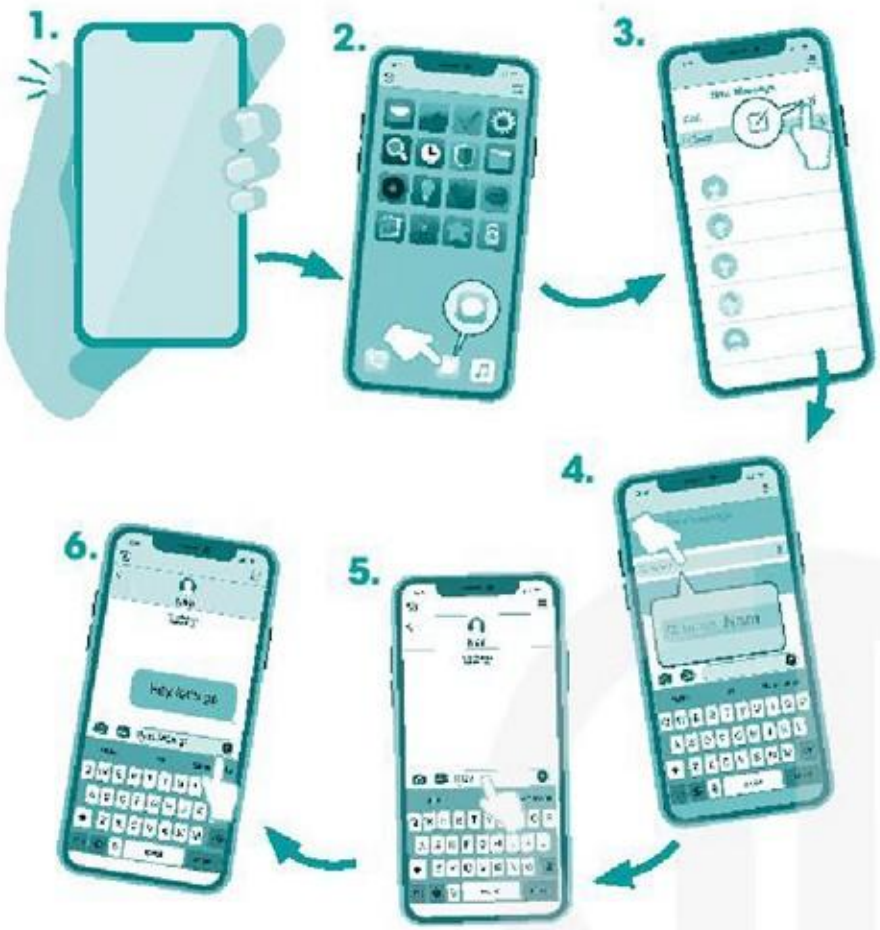
A. learn at their own time and schedule

B. speed up the learning process

C. meet an online teacher

V Speaking

1 Match the the pictures with the instructions. Then use *first, then, next, after that,* and *finally* to give instructions about how to send texts with a smartphone.



a. Tap the 'New message' button.

b. Send your message.

c. Turn on your smartphone.

d. Type your message in the field using the on-screen keyboard.

e. Find the message icon on the screen and tap it.

f. Type the name or number of the person you want to text.

2 Talk about the benefits of face-to-face learning using the ideas in the box. You can start the talk with the sentence below.

- interact with teachers and classmates face to face
- connect with other students and help solve problems more quickly
- have fewer distractions in class than at home

'Face-to-face learning has some benefits. ...'

VI Writing

1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word in brackets. Add between two and five extra words.

1. Why don't you watch the videos uploaded into the homework folder before class? (watching)

How about _____ into the homework folder before class?

2. Her parents won't let her bring her iPad to school. (allowed)

She won't _____ her iPad to school.

3. I don't believe this is the best school in the city! (schools)

There must _____ one in the city.

4. It was his grandfather who helped him learn to read music. (taught)
   He was _____ by his grandfather.
5. Students must pay the fees before the online course begins. (paid)
   The fees _____ before the online course begins.
6. The teacher had to find out whose papers they were. (belonged)
   The teacher had to find out _____ to.
7. A friend told us about Eclass. (were)
   We _____ by a friend.
8. It is wrong to copy the homework from your friend. (should)
   You _____ the homework from your friend.
9. Students will have more projects to complete in the future. (completed)
   More projects _____ in the future.
10. The teacher is satisfied with our presentations on global warming. (happy)
    The teacher _____ our presentations on global warming.

2 Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.

1. the / teachers / of / mobile / devices / have / Many / benefits / understood /.
   _____
2. learning / devices / size, / different / Mobile / in / functions / are / weight, / and /.
   _____
3. who / can / Small / needs / special / this / children / of / new / application / have / advantage / take /.
   _____
4. you / do / listening / smartphone / How / with / practise / your /?
   _____
5. download / store / laptop / on / Students / and / later / can / use / information / it / their / for /.
   _____
6. classroom / more / students / over / gives / Blended learning / study / their / control /.
   _____

3 Write a paragraph (120 – 150 words) about the disadvantages of using electronic devices in learning. You may use the suggested ideas below.

- slow Internet connection; always relies on the Internet or Wi-Fi
- easily distracted by online entertainment programmes
- technical problems and viruses

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

TEST YOURSELF 3

I Pronunciation

Choose the correct letter to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress. (4 pts)

1. A. strategy	**B.** expensive	**C.** negative	**D.** family
2. A. possibility	**B.** international	**C.** organisation	**D.** opportunity
3. A. competitive	**B.** application	**C.** economic	**D.** education
4. A. benefit	**B.** opposite	**C.** physical	**D.** develop

II Vocabulary

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (7 pts)

5. Lack of education can limit women's access _____ information and opportunities.

A. to **B.** with **C.** about **D.** from

6. Saudi Arabia is one of the last countries to allow women to vote, and this is an important step towards gender _____.

A. gap **B.** distance **C.** roles **D.** equality

7. Using digital devices in class can help students improve their _____ experience in many ways.

A. education **B.** educational **C.** technical **D.** learn

8. Teachers are looking for _____ ways to encourage learning and improve their teaching methods.

A. new **B.** traditional **C.** blended **D.** face-to-face

9. Viet Nam is a member of many international _____.

A. businesses **B.** communities **C.** programmes **D.** organisations

10. Women and men must have equal _____ so that they make the most of their lives and talents.

A. choices **B.** ways **C.** behaviours **D.** rights

11. UNICEF has helped many _____ teenagers continue their education by offering them job training.

A. active **B.** advantaged **C.** disadvantaged **D.** talented

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets. (5 pts)

12. The government has done a lot to promote gender _____ in education and healthcare. (equal)

13. Many schools teach computer skills to _____ students for the future. (preparation)

14. _____ helps women gain the skills they need for their dream jobs. (educate)

15. Viet Nam has become an active _____ in the international community. (participate)

16. Recent changes to Viet Nam's economy has helped the country attract more _____. (invest)

III Grammar

There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistake and correct it. (7 pts)

17. The flowers who he paints are always very beautiful. _____

18. The speed of light is much faster the speed of sound. _____

19. Your package has to wrap carefully before it is mailed. _____

20. Ms Lan had an old photo album whose she often showed to her grandchildren. _____

21. You'd better not drink the tap water. It could polluted. _____

22. Which is the country that economy is growing at its fastest pace? _____

23. Health and happiness are important than money. _____

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (5 pts)

24. I think everybody should provide / should be provided with equal access to health services.

25. WTO rules have made trade easier / more easily for developing countries.

26. Organic products are now becoming more popular / the most popular than they were in the past.

27. The man who / whose bicycle crashed into a tree has been taken to hospital.

28. Girls may face / may be faced serious health problems if they get married young.

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers. (6 pts)

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries (29) _____ in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organisation to approve the United Nations Charter. The United Nations (UN) was created on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries who agreed to join efforts to prevent wars and (30) _____ peace. Today, about 190 nations in the world belong (31) _____ the UN.

All UN Member States are represented in the General Assembly – a group of nations, which (32) _____ to discuss the world's most urgent problems. Each Member State has one vote. Decisions on important matters, such as international peace and (33) _____,

new member admissions, the UN budget and the budget for peacekeeping, are decided by two-thirds majority. Other matters are decided by simple majority.

The Assembly holds its annual regular meetings from September to December. When necessary, it may hold a special or emergency meeting on subjects of (34) _____ concern.

29. A. organised	**B.** worked	**C.** met	**D.** created
30. A. set	**B.** fight	**C.** protect	**D.** keep
31. A. in	**B.** to	**C.** with	**D.** of
32. A. meets	**B.** holds	**C.** organises	**D.** discusses
33. A. safety	**B.** security	**C.** certainty	**D.** protection
34. A. specific	**B.** local	**C.** particular	**D.** detailed

2 Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (5 pts)

In spite of recent efforts to promote gender equality in the workplace, women continue to find it hard to balance work and family. In many countries, women are expected to be best at everything. Being the best mother, the best employee, the best partner, and the best homemaker is unrealistic. They seem to leave no time for looking after themselves. It is also harder for them to get ahead in their careers. A lack of work-life balance can cause women a lot of stress because they are trying to be successful at work as well as in other areas of their life, and this can affect their health and relationships. Poor balance between work and personal life also hurts the employees who may lose interest and leave their jobs quickly.

Fortunately, many companies recognise that both men and women should take care of family matters. They offer suitable working hours to remain competitive, let their female staff work from home, and build up a healthy workplace which does not force people to work long hours.

	T	F
35. Women can now manage their family life and careers very well.		
36. A lot of societies expect women to be excellent at everything they do.		
37. Achievements at work can cause stress to women.		
38. Many employees quit their jobs because they can't balance work and personal life.		
39. Many companies try to improve working conditions so that both men and women can have more family time.		

V Speaking

Circle the best answers to complete the following conversations. (4 pts)

40. ***Peter:*** _____ go to the movies tonight?

Mai: Yes, I'd love to.

A. Do you want to **B.** What about **C.** Do you feel like

41. ***Lan:*** I think extreme sports aren't for women as they are quite dangerous.

Ann: _____. Women can also do them if they get proper training.

A. You're right **B.** I'm sorry **C.** I'm afraid I disagree

42. ***Nam:*** Dad, I need help. My phone stopped working.

Dad: _____. Wait for a second and then turn it on again.

A. You can turn it on **B.** Turn it off **C.** You shouldn't turn it off

43. ***Phong:*** _____ go camping.

Nam: Yes, let's do that. We need to take a rest and enjoy the quiet countryside.

Ba: Oh, _____ it's a good idea. We're so busy now.

A. Let / I don't think **B.** Let's / I think **C.** Let's / I don't think

VI Writing

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (7 pts)

44. We must stop child marriage because it limits children's access to education and training.

→ Child marriage _____.

45. Blended learning is more popular now than it was in the past.

→ In the past, _____ now.

46. I have never received such an attractive job offer before.

→ This is the most _____.

47. Women should be provided with more job opportunities to reduce gender inequality.

→ More job opportunities _____.

48. Some teachers may not want to use electronic devices; their computer skills are very poor.

→ Teachers whose _____.

49. Do you know the boy siting next to me at Nam's birthday party yesterday?

→ Do you know the boy who _____?

50. They'll have to change the date of the meeting again.

→ The date _____.

Unit 9

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

I Pronunciation

Underline the stressed words in the following sentences. Then mark the stressed syllables in those words.

1. Cars are not allowed in the park.
2. We learn about the natural world in Geography class.
3. Many endangered animals are at risk of disappearing due to habitat loss and illegal hunting.
4. The presentation focused on environmental protection and climate change.
5. Illegal hunting can cause pain and suffering to wild animals, and destroy animal families.
6. You should never buy products made from endangered animals.
7. I really like watching documentaries about animals, plants and remote places.
8. Deforestation is a serious environmental problem in many parts of the world.

II Vocabulary

1 Complete the following sentences with the words / phrases from the box.

deforestation	air pollution	global warming	endangered animals
natural habitat	balance of an ecosystem	biodiversity	extreme weather

1. _____ is the cutting and clearing of natural forests.
2. _____ includes unusual climate events such as heatwaves or floods.
3. _____ refers to an increase in temperature of the earth's atmosphere.
4. _____ occurs when the air contains harmful gases.
5. _____ are animals in danger of disappearing.
6. A _____ is the place where a type of animal or plant is normally found.
7. The _____ refers to the way animals, plants and other living and non-living things interact with and support each other.
8. _____ refers to the variety of plants and animals in a particular area.

2 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Do you think we are doing enough to protect / prevent wild animals?
2. We had a discussion about global / world warming this morning.

3. Air pollution is a serious / practical problem in many major cities.
4. Some animals lose their habitats because of deforestation / biodiversity.
5. Illegal trade in animal body parts / sections can lead to the disappearance of many animals.
6. High levels of pollution can upset the balance / average of an ecosystem.
7. Animals should be kept in their natural habitats / forests.
8. Air pollution is a serious problem because it damages / causes people's health.

3 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. There are many simple things you can do to protect the environmental.
2. Deforest continues at an alarming rate in many parts of the world.
3. Saola is one of the most endanger animals in the world.
4. The government offered some simple solutions to air pollute in urban areas.
5. The project encourages students to take practice actions to make their environment cleaner.
6. Extreme weather events are caused by globe warming.
7. Our town has its own wildflower garden, where local animals and plants grow in natural conditions.
8. Don't drop litter in the street. It will pollution the environment.

III Grammar

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. She told me that she _____ to me the Sunday before.
   A. wrote **B.** has written **C.** was writing **D.** had written
2. Nam wanted to know what time _____.
   A. does the movie begin **B.** did the movie begin
   C. the movie has begun **D.** the movie began
3. They said that they had driven through the desert _____.
   A. the previous day **B.** tonight **C.** today **D.** the following day
4. She _____ me whether I liked listening to classical music.
   A. asked **B.** told **C.** said **D.** suggested
5. The man asked the boys _____.
   A. why did they fight **B.** why they were fighting
   C. why he was fighting **D.** why were they fighting
6. I asked him whose bike _____ the previous day.
   A. he had borrowed **B.** had he borrowed
   C. did he borrow **D.** he would borrow
7. Helen asked me _____ I would go to the cinema with her the following weekend.
   A. if **B.** where **C.** when **D.** what
8. My father said that he _____ attend a workshop on climate change the following week.
   A. would **B.** will **C.** did **D.** does

2 Complete the following sentences with the words / phrases from the box.

what	the previous day	how much	yesterday
whether	the following week	tomorrow	where

1. The students wanted to know _____ time they had to complete the assignment.
2. He asked _____ they could do to protect endangered animals.
3. He told me that he would take part in the clean-up activities _____.
4. 'What are you going to do _____?' she asked.
5. She asked _____ I liked working in the school biodiversity garden.
6. My brother asked my parents _____ they came from.
7. 'Did you visit the animal farm _____?' he asked.
8. She said she had finished her essay on water pollution _____.

3 Find the mistake in each sentence. Circle the correct letter.

1. My teacher said (A) that we will (B) have a (C) test the (D) next day.
2. Tuan said (A) Ba whether (B) he (C) liked (D) watching wildlife.
3. He asked (A) me why (B) I don't go (C) to the party the night before (D).
4. 'When (A) will your brother leave (B) Viet Nam for (C) the UK to study?' Phong said (D) Thu.
5. 'Will you come (A) to the countryside with (B) us the following day (C)?' Lan asked (D) me.
6. He said that (A) his (B) school green club will (C) discuss global warming the (D) following day.
7. He wanted to know (A) what (B) the training (C) course would finish (D).
8. Her mother asked (A) whether (B) she was revising (C) for your (D) final exam.

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Education for Nature Vietnam (ENV) is a Vietnamese non-governmental organisation. It was set up in 2000 by a group of young people. It (1) _____ to stop the illegal wildlife trade in Viet Nam through (2) _____.

Much of the work of ENV focuses on stopping wildlife trade by (3) _____ public awareness through school talks, public events, and social media. It also involves the public by providing a special phone line (4) _____ people can report cases of trading animal parts or arresting animals illegally.

ENV has grown into one of the biggest environmental (5) _____ in Viet Nam with 30 staff and more than 7500 volunteers around the country. It has succeeded in returning over 300 wild animals to their natural habitats and (6) _____ many cases of wildlife trade in the country.

1. A. aims	**B.** likes	**C.** reaches	**D.** goes
2. A. trade	**B.** education	**C.** climate change	**D.** human activities
3. A. declining	**B.** rising	**C.** decreasing	**D.** raising
4. A. so that	**B.** such that	**C.** in order to	**D.** in spite of

5. **A.** offices **B.** organisations **C.** stations **D.** systems
6. **A.** protecting **B.** confusing **C.** identifying **D.** encouraging

2 Read the text and choose the best answers.



The saola is one of the rarest large animals on earth. It was discovered by the Ministry of Forestry of Viet Nam and WWF in the Vu Quang Nature Reserve in 1992. Adult saolas weigh 80-100 kg and both females and males have long horns, red and brown fur and an unusual **pattern** of white markings on the head.

This beautiful animal is found only in Laos and Viet Nam, along the shared border of the two countries. It lives in deep, wild forests which are not damaged by human activities. Because the saola is unique and very rare, it is impossible to know its exact population. Based on information from local villagers and images by photographers, researchers estimate that there are fewer than 750 saolas, and the number is declining due to illegal hunting and habitat loss.

To save the saola, some natural scientists think that we must rescue surviving individuals and provide a protected habitat for them. The last saola must be found, caught and taken to the animal breeding centres, where they can produce young animals. Strict punishment should be applied to illegal hunting of the saola so that the rare, beautiful animal can survive.

1. What is the main idea of the text?
   - **A.** The saola can't survive in the wild and nothing can be done to save them.
   - **B.** The saola is an endangered animal that needs to be protected to survive.
   - **C.** The saola habitat is destroyed by local villagers and photographers.
   - **D.** The saola's population is declining because of human activities.
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature of the saola?
   A. long horns **B.** white markings **C.** a big head **D.** red and brown fur
3. The word **'pattern'** mostly means _____.
   - **A.** a regular arrangement of lines, shapes or colours
   - **B.** an unusual shape
   - **C.** a part of an animal's face
   - **D.** a strange line on an animal's body
4. According to the text, the population of the saola is _____.
   A. rising **B.** stable **C.** falling **D.** unchanged
5. What can be inferred from the text?
   - **A.** This endangered animal can be saved in the nature reserve.
   - **B.** Everyone wants to take photos of this beautiful animal.
   - **C.** It will be very difficult to save this endangered animal.
   - **D.** The saola is the most beautiful animal in the world.

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. ***Nam:*** I'm sorry for breaking the school rules. I didn't know we are not allowed to pick the flowers from the school garden.

   Mr Tuan: _____. Please don't do that again!

   A. That's all right **B.** Same to you **C.** You're welcome **D.** Thank you

2. ***Minh:*** I'm sorry I couldn't join you for dinner last night.

Mai: _____. Hope you can join me next time.

A. My pleasure **B.** That's great **C.** Never mind **D.** That sounds good

3. ***Nam:*** _____ for arriving so late at the meeting this morning, Mr Lam. I got stuck in traffic.

Mr Lam: No problem. But try to leave for school earlier next time.

A. I'd like to apologise **B.** I'd like to say **C.** I'd like to invite **D.** I'd like to have

4. ***Lan:*** I'm sorry but I'm unable to attend the club meeting tomorrow. I have to revise for my exam.

Lien: _____. You can join us another time.

A. Don't worry about it **B.** That's a good idea

C. You're welcome **D.** Same to you

2 Talk about ways to save endangered animals. You can use the suggested ideas in the box.

- Educating people about the importance of wildlife
- Introducing strict laws to prevent people from illegal hunting
- Banning wildlife trade
- Avoiding products made from endangered animal parts

VI Writing

1 Put the words and phrases in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

1. thanks / been / animals / have / endangered / saved / to / community / Many / efforts /.

_____

2. activities / of / animals / are / endangered / damaged / by / human / Habitats /.

_____

3. She / giant / to / if / know / pandas / endangered / still / were / wanted /.

_____

4. action / should / endangered / We / to / protect / take / animals /.

_____

5. week / friend / said / a / would / take / event / in / she / go-green / part / the / following / My /.

_____

6. Scientists / natural / in / that / be / animals / must / wild / kept / think / their / habitats /.

_____

7. animals / pollution / found / due / disappeared / has / to / that / some / sea / Research / ocean / have /.

_____

8. protecting / The organisation / the / animals / natural / on / habitats / of / rare / focuses /.

_____

2 Change these sentences into reported speech.

1. 'I am doing a project on the world's leading environmental organisations,' Mr Minh said.

2. 'I will continue to help you with the project,' my teacher said.

3. 'I will take you to the wildlife park next week,' my mother told me.

4. 'We are discussing ways to stop illegal hunting and wildlife trade,' the students said.

5. 'How long have you worked for the World Wide Fund for Nature, Mr Nam?' Mai asked.

6. 'Do you like watching TV programmes about wild animals?' my friend asked me.

7. 'Is she going to take part in the Earth Hour event tomorrow?' he asked.

8. 'You can get lots of information about endangered animals on this website,' my teacher said.

3 Write a paragraph (120 – 150 words) about *Saola Working Group*. You can use the information below to help you.

Name	Saola Working Group (SWG)
Kind of organisation	Non-profit organisation
Set up in	2006
Aims	Save the saola being disappeared in Laos and Viet Nam
Focus of their work	– Raising funds for saola protection projects – Working with local governments so that they have greater political support for saola protection – Educating people around the world about saolas and the threats to their habitat – Developing research and protection centres to raise awareness about rare and endangered animals including the saola

Unit

10 ECOTOURISM

I Pronunciation

Mark the most common intonation at the end of each sentence below with ↘ (falling tone) or ↗ (rising tone).

1. We are going on an eco-friendly fieldtrip. _____
2. Tourists shouldn't litter in the streets. _____
3. How can we become ecotourists? _____
4. Do they offer any ecotours in the area? _____
5. Should we buy snacks for the trip? _____
6. Where can we buy local products? _____
7. Ecotourists protect the environment. _____
8. Can we find local crafts here? _____

II Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Many tourists damage / reduce the environment causing air and land pollution.
2. When ecotourists explore / find a place, they also enjoy learning / talking about the culture there.
3. One way to help the local community is to buy local arts and parts / crafts.
4. Please go / follow the walking paths and trails when you go hiking.
5. Sustainable / Mass tourism helps people keep benefits / profits local.
6. Following / Hunting of wild animals should be banned as it destroys the balance of ecosystems.
7. Ecotourists respect local businesses / cultures by learning about the customs and traditions of the places they visit.
8. Aware / Responsible tourists will avoid damaging the environment when they travel.

2 Complete the sentences using the words in the box. There is ONE extra word you will not need.

aware impact litter responsible for in of (x 2) to

1. Everyone is (1) _____ (2) _____ protecting the environment.
2. Tourists should be (3) _____ (4) _____ the possible damage that travel may cause to the environment.
3. The (5) _____ (6) _____ tourism on the local area could be both positive and negative.
4. Many tourists drop (7) _____ (8) _____ the street.

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. There are many places for tourists to _____ on the island.
   A. explore **B.** explain **C.** explode **D.** expand
2. Avoid _____ water when you take a bath.
   A. washing **B.** waiting **C.** wasting **D.** waking
3. There is a _____ market on this river.
   A. flowing **B.** swimming **C.** floating **D.** boating
4. _____ tourism has a negative impact on the environment.
   A. Mass **B.** Massive **C.** Eco- **D.** Eco-friendly
5. We followed the _____ through the forest.
   A. tour **B.** trail **C.** train **D.** street
6. Are you _____ of the importance of protecting the environment?
   A. interested **B.** aware **C.** fond **D.** responsible
7. There is a narrow _____ for people to walk along to get to the coast.
   A. street **B.** way **C.** path **D.** cave
8. _____ people are very friendly and welcoming to tourists.
   A. Home **B.** Inside **C.** Foreign **D.** Local

III Grammar

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. If you _____ your best, you will be successful.
   A. try **B.** will try **C.** tried **D.** would try
2. If there _____ more than 24 hours a day, I would have more time to sleep.
   A. is **B.** will be **C.** were **D.** would be
3. If I were rich, I _____ a lot of books and clothes for poor children.
   A. buy **B.** will buy **C.** bought **D.** would buy
4. If it is sunny tomorrow, we _____ on an ecotour.
   A. go **B.** will go **C.** went **D.** would go
5. If my grandparents _____ younger, they would travel around the world.
   A. is **B.** has been **C.** were **D.** be

6. You will become ill if you _____ working long hours every day.
A. keep B. will keep C. kept D. would keep

7. My friend would be disappointed if he _____ the truth.
A. knows B. will know C. knew D. would know

8. My grandmother _____ my uncle in Ho Chi Minh City if she were in better health.
A. visits B. will visit C. visited D. would visit

9. Many lives _____ saved if doctors find effective treatments for the disease.
A. are B. will be C. were D. would be

10. We would play football if there _____ a stadium in the town.
A. is B. was C. has been D. to be

2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. If I (be) _____ you, I (start) _____ preparing for the exam soon.
2. Let's vote. If most students (vote) _____ in favour of the ecotour, we (go) _____ to Phong Nha Cave next month.
3. He (buy) _____ a new motorbike if he (have) _____ a lot of money, but he can't even buy a bicycle now.
4. Mai looks sad, but I think if we (talk) _____ to her, she (be) _____ more cheerful.
5. If I (have) _____ superpowers, I (save) _____ the world!
6. If it (be) _____ Sunday today, I (go) _____ swimming instead of going to school.
7. Your mother (be) _____ very pleased if she (know) _____ that your test results are so good. Why don't you tell her now?
8. My grandmother has passed away, but I am sure she (be) _____ proud of me if she (be) _____ alive.

3 Find the mistake in each sentence. Circle the correct letter.

1. When I were richer, I would buy a bigger house for my family.
A B C D

2. If I am 10 centimetres taller, I would join the basketball team of our school.
A B C D

3. If I could fly, I will travel to anywhere I like.
A B C D

4. We would be late if you don't leave right away.
A B C D

5. Our fans is happy if our team wins the match tomorrow.
A B C D

6. If you follow my advice, you would pass the test next week.
A B C D

7. I will listen to her if I were you.
A B C D

8. If you dropped down your smartphone on a hard surface, you will damage your device.
A B C D

IV Reading

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

The number of tourists has increased over the years. In 1950, there were only 25 million international tourist arrivals. In 2020, it was estimated that 1.4 billion tourists travelled every year. While tourism is very important to the economy, there is also a price to pay, especially in terms of the environment. In fact, the negative impact of tourism on the local environment is huge. Sometimes, the impact is direct, such as when tourists litter in the street or use up the natural resources of the local areas, such as clean water and energy. Other times, the impact is less direct, but still large. When tourists travel, for instance, they often travel by planes or vehicles that use a lot of fuel. This damages the environment as well. In either way, tourists are knowingly or not knowingly damaging the environment as they travel. However, it is possible to reduce the negative impact on the environment by travelling more responsibly and in a more eco-friendly way.

	T	F
1. A suitable tittle for the text would be 'Negative impacts of tourism on the economy'.		
2. In 2020, it was estimated that more than 1 billion people travelled each year.		
3. Tourism is not important to the economy.		
4. Tourists can damage the environment directly or indirectly.		
5. By travelling by plane, tourists can reduce the negative impact of their travel on the environment.		
6. The indirect damage to the environment is not much.		
7. Tourists may not be aware of the damage they are causing to the environment.		
8. Responsible and eco-friendly tourism can't reduce the negative impact on the environment.		

2 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Problems with ecotourism

While ecotourism is often seen as the best way to reduce our negative (1) _____ on the environment, it may also hurt local people and wildlife in certain cases. When tourists visit nature spots and interact with wild animals and nature, they may damage their natural (2) _____. In addition, many ecotourism destinations can only be reached by car or by plane, which again consumes (3) _____ and increases the CO_2 emissions in the air. Ecotourism may not benefit local (4) _____, because many local hotels may be owned by international companies and their (5) _____ may not stay in the community. Besides, tourism may increase the cost of living in a certain area, making life more (6) _____ for local people.

1. A. result	**B.** impact	**C.** action	**D.** opinion
2. A. habits	**B.** habitats	**C.** standards	**D.** ecosystems
3. A. food	**B.** money	**C.** time	**D.** energy
4. A. culture	**B.** economy	**C.** education	**D.** environment
5. A. benefits	**B.** profits	**C.** businesses	**D.** payment
6. A. comfortable	**B.** expensive	**C.** eco-friendly	**D.** convenient

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. ***Customer:*** _____ choose a laptop? I don't know which one will suit me.

   Shop assistant: Certainly.

   A. Can you please help me **B.** Should I help you with
   C. Are you going to help me **D.** Let me help you

2. ***Son:*** Mum, _____ wear to school tomorrow?

   Mum: You should wear your uniform.

   A. can you help me **B.** do you think that I should
   C. should I **D.** what do you think I should

3. ***Nam:*** Should we start working on the project tomorrow?

   Phong: _____ start now.

   A. I'd recommend **B.** We'd better **C.** If I were you, **D.** What about

4. ***David:*** What do you think I should bring to her party?

   Jane: _____, I would bring some flowers.

   A. I think **B.** In my opinion **C.** If I were you **D.** I recommend

2 Talk about what you should or shouldn't do to become an ecotourist. Use the suggested ideas below and add your own if you can.

- travel more on foot or by bike
- buy products made from animal body parts when choosing souvenirs
- use foods and products with lots of packaging
- leave air conditioners on when leaving hotel rooms
- take showers, instead of baths
- buy local products
- respect local cultures

VI Writing

1 Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

1. Handmade products from our village are known around the country.

   → Our village is famous _____.

2. It took us three hours to travel to Ho Chi Minh City.

   → We spent _____.

3. You should put your rubbish in the bins.

   → You ought _____.

4. Tourists should not feed the animals.

→ Tourists are advised _____.

5. I think we should follow the paths.

→ I suggest _____.

6. I think tourists should buy more local products.

→ It will be better _____.

7. I think you should travel by bike.

→ If I _____.

8. How about going on an eco-friendly tour instead?

→ Why _____?

2 Use the words and phrases, and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences. You may need to change the forms of some verbs.

1. If / it / sunny / tomorrow, / we / go / ecotour.

_____.

2. If / school holiday / longer, / I / have / more / time / travel.

_____.

3. My home town / famous / beautiful views / delicious food.

_____.

4. Tourists / can / enjoy / sunbathe / on / beach.

_____.

5. Tourists / advised / always / follow / paths / national park.

_____.

6. Favourite / leisure activities / teenagers / include / shop / use social media.

_____.

7. If / you / allow / go out / tonight, / we / can / visit / night market.

_____.

8. Your eyes / get / tired / if / you / spend / too much time / watch / TV.

_____.

3 Write a website advertisement (120 – 150 words) for an ecotour to a famous tourist destination in your local area. The tour could be imaginary. Use the questions below to help you.

✓ What is the tourist attraction?

✓ What is special about the place? What can tourists do there?

✓ What can / should tourists do on an ecotour there?

TEST YOURSELF 4

I Pronunciation

Choose the correct letter to indicate the word that differs from the other three in stress pattern. (4 pts)

1. A. energy	**B.** beautiful	**C.** pollution	**D.** national
2. A. animal	**B.** attraction	**C.** popular	**D.** negative
3. A. damage	**B.** local	**C.** nature	**D.** destroy
4. A. extreme	**B.** culture	**C.** respect	**D.** effect

II Vocabulary

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (7 pts)

5. Deforestation destroys the _____ of nature.

A. similarity **B.** balance **C.** source **D.** resource

6. To save endangered animals, wildlife trade has to be completely _____.

A. banned **B.** promoted **C.** developed **D.** punished

7. A(n) _____ is all the plants and living things in a particular area and the way they relate to their physical environment.

A. biodiversity **B.** environment **C.** ecosystem **D.** ecotourism

8. We should do more to reduce the _____ effects of tourism on the environment.

A. negative **B.** positive **C.** endangered **D.** natural

9. _____ involves thousands of people visiting the same place at the same time.

A. Ecotourism **B.** Responsible tourism

C. Sustainable tourism **D.** Mass tourism

10. Buying local products is one way to show that you are a _____ tourist.

A. responsible **B.** serious **C.** friendly **D.** confident

11. Ecotourists respect local _____ by following the customs and traditions of the places they visit.

A. businesses **B.** cultures **C.** education **D.** environment

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (5 pts)

12. Deforestation may destroy the _____ habitats of many animals.

A. nature **B.** natural **C.** naturally **D.** unnatural

13. _____ hunting of wild animals results in biodiversity loss.

A. Legal **B.** Legalise **C.** Illegal **D.** Legalised

14. This local environmental _____ focuses on protecting endangered animals.

A. organise **B.** organising **C.** organisation **D.** organisational

15. The old pagoda is the main tourist _____ of the town.

A. attract **B.** attraction **C.** attractive **D.** attractively

16. Mass tourism can have negative effects on the _____.

A. environment **B.** environmental **C.** environmentally **D.** environmentalist

III Grammar

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (7 pts)

17. I asked her _____ she understood the lesson.

A. that **B.** if **C.** when **D.** what

18. My parents would not be so upset if I _____ harder.

A. is working **B.** will work **C.** worked **D.** works

19. If my parents had more money, they _____ a bigger house.

A. will buy **B.** would buy **C.** bought **D.** were buying

20. If my grandfather _____ ten years younger, he would do yoga every day.

A. are **B.** am **C.** have been **D.** were

21. My friends promised that they would come to my birthday party _____.

A. tomorrow **B.** yesterday **C.** the previous day **D.** the following day

22. I wish I _____ enough money to travel to New York now.

A. had **B.** had had **C.** have **D.** will have

23. If you _____ your best, you'll achieve your goal.

A. tried **B.** have tried **C.** are trying **D.** try

Find the mistake in each sentence. Circle the correct letter. (5 pts)

24. If I <u>were</u> you, I <u>will</u> apply <u>for</u> <u>the</u> scholarship.
A B C D

25. <u>If</u> I <u>have</u> enough money, I <u>would</u> buy <u>a</u> new laptop.
A B C D

26. My mother <u>said</u> that she <u>will</u> go <u>to</u> Ho Chi Minh City <u>the</u> following day.
A B C D

27. If there <u>is</u> no air <u>or</u> water, there <u>would</u> be no life <u>on</u> earth.
A B C D

28. She <u>asked to me</u> <u>whether</u> I <u>liked</u> to play <u>with</u> my pet pig.
A B C D

IV Reading

Read the text and choose the best answers. (6 pts)

Mass tourism is a form of tourism that involves tens of thousands of people going to the same place often at the same time of year. It is the most (29) _____ form of tourism as it is often the cheapest way to go on holiday and it (30) _____ many people every year. This kind of tourism has both advantages and disadvantages.

On the one hand, mass tourism creates jobs for local people, and helps develop the (31) _____ as a whole. It is also a very good way to (32) _____ local cultures to the world and in turn local people can learn about and understand other cultures.

On the other hand, mass tourism can seriously (33) _____ the environment. When too many people visit one place at a time, the amount of rubbish and pollution can increase. Communities can also be affected if visitors do not respect local (34) _____ and customs.

29. A. serious	**B.** popular	**C.** suitable	**D.** effective
30. A. attracts	**B.** invites	**C.** provides	**D.** excites
31. A. economy	**B.** economic	**C.** business	**D.** community
32. A. produce	**B.** provide	**C.** introduce	**D.** create
33. A. promote	**B.** develop	**C.** damage	**D.** balance
34. A. traditions	**B.** businesses	**C.** situations	**D.** crafts

Read the text and choose the best answers. (5 pts)

Forests cover 31% of the land area on our planet. They help produce clean water and air, and provide people with jobs. About 13 million people across the world have a job in the forest industry and another 41 million have a job that is related to it. Many animals also rely on forests. Eighty percent of the world's land-based animals, such as elephants and rhinos, live in forests. Forests also play an important role in reducing climate change by **absorbing** CO_2 from the atmosphere, thus making the air cleaner.

However, deforestation has put forests in many parts of the world at risk. **This** is mostly caused by human activities. For example, in the Amazon around 17% of the forest has been lost in the last 50 years mostly because people cut down trees to make room for more farms. Besides, wood trade is another direct cause of deforestation. Every year around 15 billion trees are cut down and used for paper and wood products. Climate change is also responsible for this problem. Extreme weather events like wildfires and floods destroy much of the world's forests every year.

35. What's the text about?

A. The importance of forests and solutions to deforestation

B. The importance of forests and the problem of deforestation

C. The causes and effects of deforestation

D. The causes of and solutions to deforestation

36. According to the text, how many people are employed in the forest industry?

A. About 17 million people **B.** Over 31 million people

C. More than 41 million people **D.** About 13 million people

37. The word '**absorbing**' in paragraph 1 mostly means _____.

A. taking in **B.** taking off

C. increasing **D.** reducing

38. What does the word '**this**' in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. the world **B.** the forest **C.** farming **D.** deforestation

39. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text as a cause of deforestation?

A. Wood trade **B.** Climate change **C.** Illegal hunting **D.** Farming

V Speaking

Complete the following conversations by circling the best answers. (4 pts)

40. ***Minh:*** I'm planning a fieldtrip for my class. Where do you think we should go?

Nam: _____, I would plan a mountain ecotour. The views are beautiful during this time of the year.

A. I'd recommend **B.** I advise you **C.** If I were you **D.** That's a great idea

41. ***Hoa:*** Mum, I'm getting ready for the fieldtrip to the wildlife park. What do you think I should wear?

Mum: _____ wear comfortable clothes and shoes.

A. If I were you **B.** You'd better **C.** Should you **D.** I'd recommend

42. ***Minh:*** I'm sorry for being late.

Phong: _____. I know the traffic is heavy at rush hour.

A. That's all right **B.** Of course **C.** I'm so sorry **D.** Please come early

43. ***Nam:*** Oh no! I broke your vase. _____.

Mum: Never mind. I'll buy a new one. You should be more careful next time.

A. It's a great idea, Mum **B.** I'm so sorry, Mum

C. You're welcome, Mum **D.** Congratulations, Mum

VI Writing

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (4 pts)

44. Tom asked me whether _____.

A. was I having a good time last weekend

B. I had had a good time the previous weekend

C. did I have a good time last weekend

D. if I have had a good time last weekend

45. _____, the workers will stop working.

A. If working conditions aren't improved

B. When the working conditions were improved

C. If the working conditions are improved

D. When the working conditions will be improved

46. If I were you, _____.

A. I will apply for that job
B. I would apply for that job
C. I applied for that job
D. I apply for that job

47. She wanted to know _____.

A. the performance would start
B. when will the performance start
C. when would the performance start
D. when the performance would start

Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one. (3 pts)

48. He asked, 'Why didn't she take the final exam?'

A. He asked why she hadn't taken the final exam.
B. He asked why she took the final exam.
C. He asked why she was taking the final exam.
D. He asked why she doesn't take the final exam.

49. We must take steps to protect natural resources, or we will not survive in the future.

A. If we take steps to protect natural resources, we will survive in the future.
B. If we take steps to protect natural resources, we will not survive in the future.
C. If we don't take steps to protect natural resources, we will survive in the future.
D. If we took steps to protect natural resources, we wouldn't survive in the future.

50. We want to go on holiday this year but we don't have enough money.

A. If we have enough money, we will not go on holiday this year.
B. If we had enough money, we would go on holiday this year.
C. If we had enough money, we would have gone on holiday last year.
D. We won't go on holiday this year even if we have enough money.

ANSWER KEY

Unit 1

I Pronunciation

	/br/	/kr/	/tr/
1.		crowded	train
2.	breakfast, brushing		
3.			true, tried
4.	brave	across	
5.		crying, cream	
6.	umbrella		tree
7.	broke	crane	
8.	Brad	cry	try

II Vocabulary

1 1. e 2. b 3. g 4. c 5. d 6. h 7. a 8. f

2 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. D

3 1. family bonds 2. life skills 3. encourage 4. respect
5. honest 6. support 7. family values 8. supportive

III Grammar

1 1. visit 2. is watching 3. do not open
4. meets 5. is studying 6. looks; is looking
7. walks; is driving 8. are you cooking; smells

2 1. do you go → are you going
2. do you do → are you doing
3. are wanting → want
4. 'm seeing → see
5. is cooking → cooks
6. 'm thinking → think
7. work → am working
8. is having → has

3 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. B

IV Reading

1 **1.** A **2.** B **3.** D **4.** A **5.** A **6.** C **7.** B

2 **1.** F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** F **5.** T **6.** T

V Speaking

1 **1.** B **2.** D **3.** C **4.** A

2 **Sample answer:**

I think children should do housework for a number of reasons. First, doing housework helps children develop some important life skills such as doing the laundry, cleaning the house or taking care of others. They will certainly need those skills in their lives later, when they start their own families. Second, children can learn to take responsibility when they do housework. They will learn that they have to do some tasks even though they don't like to do them. So doing housework is really good for children and I believe that they should do it.

VI Writing

1 **1.** Mr Thanh hates doing housework, but he still cleans the house once a week.

2. I'm having a holiday with my family in Mai Chau now. We spend our summer holidays here every year.

3. It's important for children to learn some life skills at home.

4. Parents have to teach their children to be honest and show respect to older people from / at an early age.

5. Jane is thinking of applying for another job. She thinks her present job is boring.

6. Doing housework helps children learn to take care of themselves.

7. Family routines are connected with children's health and academic achievement.

8. Children should learn to choose the right kind of clothes for the right occasion.

2 **1.** H **2.** C **3.** G **4.** B **5.** F **6.** A **7.** D **8.** E

3 **Sample answer:**

In my family, we have several routines to follow. One of them is having breakfast together. Every morning, we get up at six. My sister and I help my mum prepare breakfast. My mum often cooks rice, meat or fish, and vegetables for breakfast. Sometimes, we have bread, eggs, and butter for a change. She says a big meal in the early morning will help us work or study better during the day. My dad gets up a bit later and helps with laying the table. At about 6:45, we all sit down and have the meal together. During breakfast, we talk about what each of us is going to do during the day. My parents sometimes give us some advice about how we should behave at school. At 7:30, we all leave home for work or school. Having breakfast with my family every morning makes me feel closer to my parents and sister, and helps me prepare for the day.

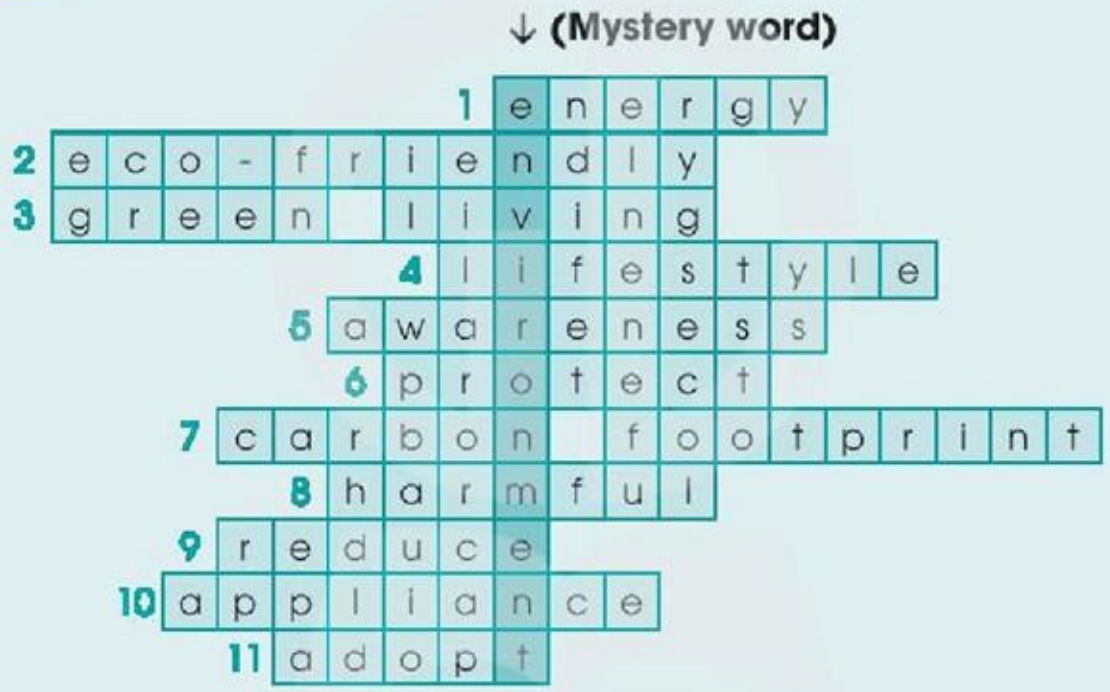
Unit 2

I Pronunciation

1. Avoiding travelling by plane can greatly reduce your carbon footprint.
2. Plastic bags can be used as containers for growing plants.
3. Group 1 is cleaning the playground while group 2 is cutting the grass.
4. More and more people choose to live green as a way to protect the environment.
5. Our Go Green Club will organise a clean-up event this weekend.
6. The president of the club is pleased with our project.
7. They are planting trees around the playground of the local primary school.
8. More dustbins should be placed in public and private areas.

II Vocabulary

1



2 **1.** adopt **2.** Organic **3.** awareness **4.** litter
5. eco-friendly **6.** energy **7.** protect **8.** set up

3 **1.** appliances **2.** Natural **3.** chemicals **4.** raise **5.** environment

III Grammar

1 **1.** will **2.** is going to **3.** will **4.** are going to
5. will **6.** am going to **7.** will **8.** am going to

2

1. build → built **2.** founded → found
3. visit → visited **4.** make → are made
5. instruct → instructed **6.** will → is going to
7. will → am going to **8.** use → used

3 **1.** C **2.** B **3.** C **4.** A **5.** A **6.** A **7.** D **8.** A

IV Reading

1 **A.** **1.** b **2.** c **3.** a

B. **1.** B **2.** A

2 **1.** A **2.** C **3.** C **4.** B **5.** C

V Speaking

1 **1.** A **2.** B **3.** A **4.** C

2 **Sample answer:**

There are several things I can do to protect the environment. First, I should reduce the amount of energy I use at home. For example, I should turn off all the electrical appliances when they are not in use. Second, I should use organic products because they are not only good for my health but also good for the environment. Finally, I should avoid using products that are made from plastic. As it takes plastic a long time to break down, we should reduce the use of plastic as much as possible.

VI Writing

Suggested answers:

1 **1.** Reducing the amount of air travel is a good way to reduce your carbon footprint.
2. You should turn off your household appliances when they are not in use to save energy.
3. We should use public transport such as buses or trains rather than using private vehicles.
4. Cutting down on plastic products can reduce plastic pollution.
5. You should buy organic food because it does not contain harmful chemicals.
6. Planting trees provides shade and makes the environment look beautiful.
7. Green living is adopted by more and more people around the world.
8. My family's awareness of environmental protection has been raised since we took part in the campaign.

2 **1.** The environment is affected in many ways by pollution.
2. People's awareness of environmental issues will be raised by the club's activities.
3. Many more trees were planted in the neighbourhood last week by the local people.
4. The school playground is being cleaned this morning by the students.
5. Around 100 billion plastic bags are used each year by Americans.
6. A green lifestyle is adopted by more and more people.
7. Rubbish in the central park is going to be picked up this weekend.
8. A campaign will be organised to protect the environment by the Youth Union.

3 **Sample answer:**

There are several things that I can do to reduce my carbon footprint. First, I should try to save energy. I can do this by turning off all the electrical appliances when they are not in use and taking shorter showers. These will help me not to waste electricity and water. Second, I should start using public transport like buses or trains instead of asking my dad to drive me. This will reduce the harmful gases released in the air, therefore making it cleaner. Finally, I can reduce the amount of air travel I take because planes use more energy than other means of transport. I should avoid flying as much as possible, and only fly when the distance is long. By saving energy and water, using public transport and avoiding air travel, I can effectively reduce the amount of carbon footprint that I produce.

Unit 3

I Pronunciation

1. B **2.** D **3.** A **4.** C **5.** B **6.** D **7.** A **8.** D

II Vocabulary

1 **1.** D **2.** C **3.** B **4.** A **5.** D **6.** C **7.** B **8.** D

2 **1.** talented **2.** performance **3.** singer **4.** musical
5. artists **6.** excited **7.** recording **8.** winner(s)

3 **1.** piano **2.** drum **3.** moon-shaped lute **4.** bamboo clappers
5. guitar **6.** trumpet **7.** violin **8.** flute

III Grammar

1 **1.** to buy **2.** apologise **3.** to go **4.** to visit **5.** go
6. to find **7.** cross **8.** open **9.** to take **10.** to learn

2 **1.** I'd like to go to the party, but I'm too busy.
2. It was sunny, so Lan took an umbrella.
3. Anna is an amazing dancer, and her parents are proud of her.
4. You can vote online for your favourite singer, or you can send text messages.
5. Lisa went shopping yesterday, but she didn't buy anything.
6. John's parents own a restaurant, and at weekends, he sometimes helps in the kitchen.
7. Go inside or you will catch a cold.
8. Rita is a good drummer, so she will probably be invited to join the band.

3 **1.** to perform **2.** to go **3.** not to be **4.** eat **5.** to lock **6.** think

IV Reading

1 **1.** C **2.** D **3.** B **4.** C **5.** B **6.** A

2 **1.** F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F **5.** F **6.** F **7.** T

V Speaking

1 **1.** A **2.** C **3.** C **4.** B **5.** A

2 **Sample answer:**

Today I'm going to talk about a singing competition called *The Voice*. The participants in this show are the best unknown artists around the country. Four famous musicians, singers or producers are invited to become judges. This show has five stages, and they are blind auditions, battle rounds, knockouts, live playoffs, and live performance shows. The winner is decided by the singers' coaches and votes from the audience. He or she receives a big cash prize and a recording contract.

VI Writing

1 **1.** Beethoven was born in 1770 in Bonn, Germany.

2. He started to learn piano at the age of four and was taught by his father.

3. When he was 22, he moved to Vienna to study with the famous composer Hayden.

4. He became a famous composer when he was 30.

5. He wrote many works about the struggle for freedom.

6. In his late 20s, he started to lose his hearing, and he became quite ill during the last years of his life.

7. He died at the age of 57 in Vienna.

8. Beethoven wrote many symphonies, well-known piano sonatas and became the greatest musician of all time.

2 **1.** A **2.** C **3.** C **4.** A **5.** B **6.** D **7.** B **8.** C

3 **Sample answer:**

Hi Mai,

How are you going? I've passed all exams, and I'm feeling very relaxed now. Last weekend, there was a special event at my school. We had a really amazing music party. I attended it with all my classmates as this is one of the biggest events at our school. A huge stage was set up in the school playground, and there were food booths around the stage. And guess who came to perform at our music event? Son Tung MTP – our idol!!! My friends and I watched and sang along all of his greatest songs when he was on stage. There were also other performances of popular pop bands. We had a really great time. We ate some delicious burgers and spicy French fries. We also drank lots of sparkling water to keep cool. I wish you had been able to come with us.

Let me know how you are doing.

Love,

Lan

Test yourself 1

I Pronunciation

1. D ('brain' makes sense here, but 'train', 'plain', and 'grain' don't.)

2. C ('tracks' makes sense here, but 'cracks' and 'clacks' don't; there's no word with /pr/ + 'acks'.)

3. B (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)

4. A (stress on the first syllable; other words: stress on the second syllable)

II Vocabulary

5. Music (Only 'music' can go with 'competitions' to make sense.)

6. responsibility (Only this word can go with 'take' (v) to make sense.)

7. perform (The blank between 'will' and 'live' (adv) needs a verb and 'perform' is the only verb on the list.)

8. eco-friendly (The blank needs an adjective, and this word is the only adjective.)

9. atmosphere (The blank needs a noun, and the word 'atmosphere' fits the meaning of the whole sentence.)

10. housework (The only noun that can go with 'doing' (v) to make sense)

11. Family (The phrase 'family values' fits the meaning of the whole sentence.)

12. D ('homemaker' – the person who manages housework is often compared to 'breadwinner' – the person who earns money.)

13. C (the only word with meaning 'used things thrown in public places')

14. B (the only suitable word used with 'save' (v) to make sense here)

15. D (All the four words are nouns, but only 'judge' fits the meaning of the whole sentence.)

16. B (All the four words are nouns, but only 'single' fits the meaning of the whole sentence.)

III Grammar

17. is cooking ('now' is used in the present continuous to show things happening at the moment of speaking.)

18. I'll go (The future with 'will' expresses predictions based on what the speaker thinks about the future.)

19. They're going to (The future with 'be going to' expresses predictions based on what the speaker sees or knows.)

20. are organised (use the passive voice to focus on the action)

21. perform (to let + sb + do)

22. bring (use the active voice to emphasise the doer 'we')

23. practise (to make + sb + do)

24. C (to remind + sb + to do)

25. D (to ask + sb + to do)

26. A ('looks' expresses a present situation, the result of a past action so 'were planted' (passive voice, past simple) is suitable.)

27. B (The future with 'will' expresses predictions based on what the speaker believes about the future.)

28. C ('do ... do' (present simple) expresses a regular habit or thing the family often does.)

IV Reading

29. D (The phrase 'rural areas' is the best collocation.)

30. C ('large families' means 'several generations living together'.)

31. B (the best choice as it includes all the other three choices)

32. A (the most suitable in meaning as when 'parents' are away children are looked after by other family members)

33. C (the only word that makes sense when it goes with 'close')

34. D (clue: 'It was developed by ... Early blues often took ...' (paragraph 1, sentences 2 and 3))

35. A (clue: 'It was developed by African-American musicians in the American South.' (paragraph 1, sentence 2))

36. C (can be used to replace 'elements')

37. B (explanation of 'sheet music')

38. C ('it' refers to the blues developed into country blues, urban blues, etc.)

39. D (the information is not found in the reading text.)

V Speaking

40. D ('Shall we...? – Yes, let's ...' are used for making and responding to suggestions.)

41. C ('I strongly believe that ...' is used to express opinions.)

42. B ('I advise you ...' is used to give advice.)

43. A ('I have no doubt that ...' is used to express opinions.)

VI Writing

44. taught how to reduce their carbon footprint (The object 'children' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one.)

45. will be organised to raise local people's awareness of environmental issues (The object 'many activities' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one.)

46. has been brought into people's lives (by his songs) (The object 'more love' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one.)

47. Doing housework helps children develop necessary life skills and teaches them to take responsibility.

48. Don't throw away your used household items, but sort and recycle them to prevent environmental pollution.

49. Many famous bands and singers from all over the world performed in last year's International Youth Music Festival.

50. Doing the laundry, cleaning the house, and taking care of others are the skills children should learn at home.

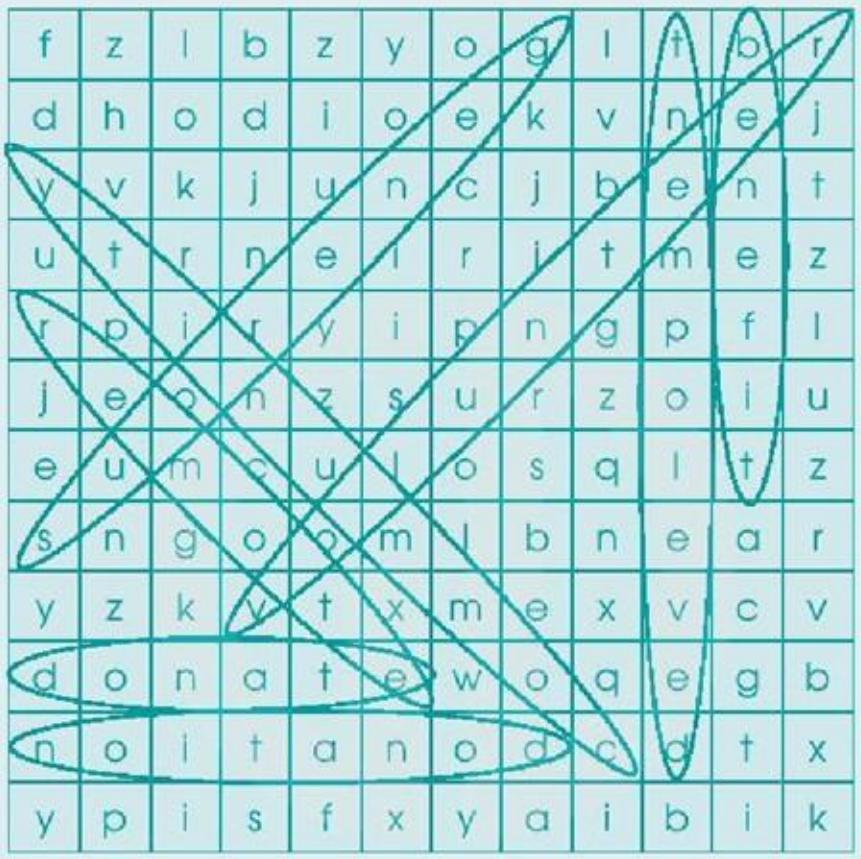
Unit 4

I Pronunciation

1. A **2.** B **3.** C **4.** D **5.** A **6.** B **7.** C **8.** D

II Vocabulary

1



f	z	l	b	z	y	o	g	l	t	b	r
d	h	o	d	i	o	e	k	v	n	e	j
y	v	k	j	u	n	c	j	b	e	n	t
u	t	r	n	e	l	r	i	t	m	e	z
r	p	i	r	y	i	p	n	g	p	f	l
j	e	p	n	z	s	u	r	z	o	i	u
e	u	m	c	u	l	o	s	q	l	t	z
s	n	g	o	p	m	l	b	n	e	a	r
y	z	k	v	t	x	m	e	x	v	c	v
d	o	n	a	t	e	w	o	q	e	g	b
n	o	i	t	a	n	o	d	c	d	t	x
y	p	i	s	f	x	y	a	i	b	i	k

2 **1.** volunteers **2.** donations
3. benefits **4.** generous
5. remote **6.** development
7. community **8.** donating

3 **1.** interested **2.** helpful
3. excited **4.** careless
5. tiring / tiresome **6.** helpless
7. interesting **8.** endless

III Grammar

1 **1.** A **2.** B **3.** C **4.** D
5. C **6.** A **7.** C **8.** B

2 **1.** decided; were preparing **2.** arrived; were playing
3. decided; was waiting **4.** was having; rang
5. were having; agreed **6.** came; was helping
7. were presenting; raised **8.** got; was writing

3 **1.** d **2.** f **3.** a **4.** h
5. c **6.** g **7.** b **8.** e

IV Reading

1 **1.** A **2.** B **3.** C **4.** D **5.** A **6.** C **7.** D

2 **1.** T

2. F (from watching a programme on TV)

3. F (His parents encouraged him to do something good.)

4. T

5. T

6. F (He has persuaded his younger brother and cousins to join him in his charity work.)

V Speaking

1 **1.** A **2.** B **3.** C **4.** D

2 **Sample answer:**

I'm going to tell you about a friend of mine, Giang, who often does volunteer work. Whenever her school raises money to help disadvantaged people, Giang donates part of her lucky money or pocket money to charities. She often watches TV programmes about life of children in remote or disaster areas. She gets to know when children there need textbooks and school items. So at the end of each school year, Giang collects unwanted textbooks and other school items to send to the children. I believe that what Giang does is really helpful and practical. I've also learnt a lot from her and I'm keen to help people in need in my community.

VI Writing

1 **1.** I am writing to apply for the volunteer position at the local food bank.

2. I would like to volunteer to help children in the local orphanage.

3. I heard about this job opportunity from a public announcement.

4. I saw the advert for this volunteer position on the school notice board.

5. I am patient and I like playing with children.

6. I am good at organising outdoor activities for children.

7. I am free on Saturday afternoons from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

8. I am available for an interview on any day after 4:30 p.m.

9. If my application is successful, I can start work from June 1st.

10. I look forward to hearing from you.

2 **1.** d **2.** a **3.** e **4.** h **5.** b **6.** g **7.** c **8.** f **9.** j **10.** i

3 Sample answer:

..... Street

.....Ha Noi

1st May, 20.....

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to apply for a volunteer position at the local food bank. I saw your advert in the local newspaper last Monday and I would like to volunteer to help.

I am young and energetic, and I am always interested in voluntary activities to help the community. My summer holiday starts next week, so I will be free all afternoons.

I am available for an interview on any weekday afternoons or at weekends. If my application is successful, I can start work immediately.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Hoang Bao Anh

Unit 5

I Pronunciation

1. A **2.** C **3.** B **4.** B
5. A **6.** D **7.** A **8.** C

II Vocabulary

1 **1.** smartphones; buttons **2.** computers; suitable
3. laptop; charged **4.** valuable **5.** stain

2 **1.** equipment **2.** experiments **3.** laboratory **4.** software
5. device **6.** hardware **7.** helpful **8.** Artificial

3 **1.** D **2.** A **3.** C **4.** C
5. B **6.** A **7.** B **8.** B

III Grammar

1 **1.** C **2.** B **3.** C **4.** B
5. C **6.** C **7.** A **8.** B

2 **1.** charging **2.** to look **3.** to store **4.** do / to do
5. Carrying / To carry **6.** to give **7.** using / to use **8.** learning

3. **1.** lived → have lived
2. do → doing
3. trying → to try
4. during → for
5. recent → recently
6. Design → Designing / To design
7. for remove → to remove
8. have met → met

IV Reading

1 **1.** A **2.** C **3.** D **4.** B **5.** B

2 **1.** self-driving **2.** Sensors **3.** disabled **4.** development
5. Arizona **6.** challenges **7.** safety **8.** unemployed

V Speaking

1 **1.** D **2.** B **3.** B **4.** A

2 **Sample answer:**

I'd like to talk about touchscreens, which are used on many smartphones, laptops and tablets today. The touchscreen is a great invention because it allows people to use and interact with devices easily. They do not have to press complicated buttons but can control everything quickly and conveniently by touching the screen. Therefore, one of the main benefits of the touchscreen is reducing the number of buttons on devices, making them more compact and lighter. Besides, touchscreens can make devices look more attractive. I often use devices with touchscreens, such as my smartphone, and my father's tablet. I think touchscreens are becoming more and more popular in Viet Nam, because everyone, including me, enjoys using them.

VI Writing

1 **1.** ... taught English since 2000 / been teaching English since 2000.
2. ... very difficult but interesting to learn Japanese.
3. ... us / people to make three-dimensional objects.
4. ... for / in reducing road traffic accidents / to reduce road traffic accidents.
5. ... leaving the door open at night / opening the door at night.
6. ... the benefits / advantages of the Internet.
7. ... us to exchange information conveniently.
8. ... to reduce production costs / for reducing production costs / in the reduction of production costs.

2 **1.** It has just rained. The roads are still wet now.
2. It is late now. How long have you waited / have you been waiting?
3. Staying up / To stay up late is not good for your health.
4. Everyone in my class likes learning / to learn English.
5. It is difficult to learn Chinese well.
6. Nam has already done his homework. He is watching football on TV now.
7. This software has enabled more people to study online since its invention.
8. We have tried / have been trying to solve this / the puzzle for an hour but we haven't found the answer yet.

3 Sample answer:

One of the inventions which could be helpful for everyone in my family is a robot helper. A robot helper could be useful in three main ways. First, it is useful for household chores. A robot helper can help my parents clean the house, cook meals, wash dishes, and do many other daily routines so that we could have more free time for one another. Second, one of the benefits of having a robot helper could be to provide entertainment, because a robot helper can also play music, sing songs, or play with children in the house. Finally, a robot helper can also be useful for people who just want to have a chat with someone. AI can enable the robot helper to talk and listen to us, and make people less stressed or lonely. In conclusion, a robot helper will make our life at home less tiring, more entertaining, and less stressful.

Test yourself 2

I Pronunciation

1. A (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)

2. C (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)

3. B (stress on the third syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)

4. C (stress on the first syllable; other words: stress on the second syllable)

II Vocabulary & Grammar

5. B (A laptop is a small computer that can be carried around easily.)

6. B (Experiments are scientific tests to study and to gain new knowledge.)

7. D ('generous' means 'kind and willing to help people'.)

8. C ('careless' means 'easy to make mistakes'.)

9. B ('to donate' means 'to give something to someone / something especially charity'.)

10. D ('exciting' describes the characteristic of the trip.)

11. B ('benefits' means 'useful effects'.)

12. C (Present perfect is used to describe something that started in the past, and is still happening now.)

13. C (Present perfect is used to describe something that happened in the past, but is still true or important now.)

14. C (enjoy + V-ing)

15. D (decide + to V)

16. B (It is + adj + to V)

17. D ('was walking' is a past action in progress (longer action), and 'started' is an action which interrupted it (shorter action).)

18. C (Present perfect is used to describe something that happened in the past, but is still true or important now.)

19. C ('careful' means 'paying attention not to do something wrong'.)

20. C ('interesting' describes the characteristic of the story.)

21. D ('hopeless' means 'no use / pointless'.)

22. C ('excited' describes how a person is feeling.)

23. A. ('boring' describes the characteristic of the trip.)

24. C (to type → typing)

25. C (in → for)

26. A (see → to see / seeing)

27. A (Name → Naming / To name)

28. A (used → are used)

III Reading

29. C ('to join' means 'to participate in an activity'.)

30. A ('litter' means 'rubbish or garbage'.)

31. B ('disabled' describes people who cannot use a part of their body completely or easily.)

32. A ('to benefit' means 'to become better because of something'.)

33. A ('to mean a lot' means 'to be very important'.)

34. B (The text describes how three products were invented by luck.)

35. D (Clue: ... but when his lab assistant added fizzy water ...)

36. A (Clue: In 1968, Dr. Spencer Silver was trying to invent a super strong glue ...)

37. B (Clue: ... he was not successful and could only invent a very weak glue ...)

38. B (Clue: ... but when his lab assistant added fizzy water ...)

39. C (Clue: He was so annoyed that he decided to slice the potatoes as thin as possible ...)

IV Speaking

40. A (The only word possible here is 'bit' to complete the expression 'a little bit tired'.)

41. C ('to recommend something' means 'to suggest something'.)

42. C ('How can I help you?' is used to offer help.)

43. B ('Sure' is a reply to accept a request.)

V Writing

44. D (Present perfect is used to describe something that started in the past, and is still happening now; 'to have' (this computer) is the state that started in the past and is still happening now.)

45. B (V-ing can be subjects of sentences.)

46. C ('disappointing' describes the characteristic of the results.)

47. B ('to allow somebody to do something' means 'to help / enable somebody to do something'.)

48. C ('was travelling' is a past action in progress (longer action), and 'happened' is an action which interrupted it (shorter action).)

49. A (to be useful for V-ing)

50. D ('useless' is the opposite of 'useful'.)

Unit 6

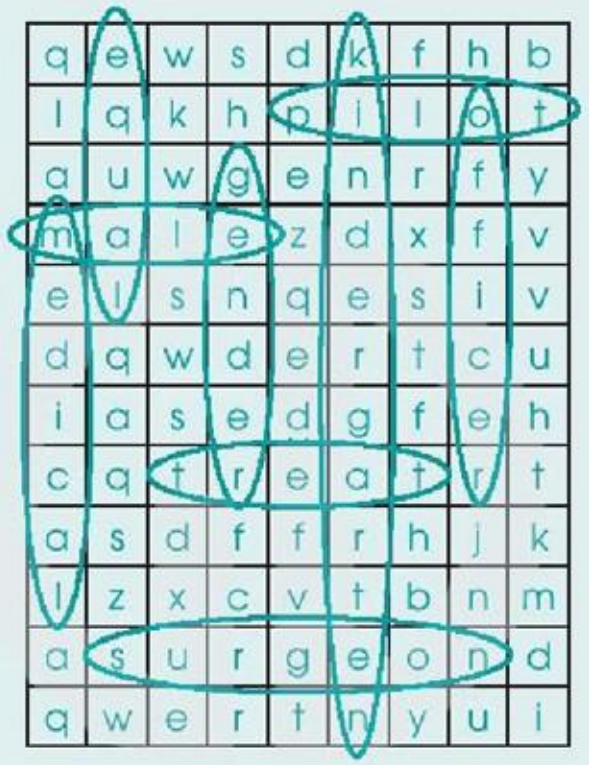
I Pronunciation

1. 'popular **2.** de'velop **3.** 'different **4.** 'parachute
5. im'portant **6.** dis'cover **7.** 'celebrate **8.** 'medical

II Vocabulary

1

1. equal
2. gender
3. kindergarten
4. officer
5. pilot
6. male
7. treat
8. surgeon



2

1. surgeon **2.** male **3.** treated **4.** kindergarten
5. genders **6.** pilot **7.** officers **8.** equal

3 **1.** B **2.** A **3.** C **4.** D **5.** C **6.** A **7.** B **8.** D

III Grammar

1

1. be provided **2.** be promoted **3.** not be treated **4.** play
5. be downloaded **6.** be given **7.** not be forced **8.** be judged

2

1. be worked → work **2.** be asked → ask
3. be made → make **4.** be stop → be stopped / stop
5. be faced → face **6.** be led → lead
7. pay → be paid **8.** find → be found

3 **1.** A **2.** C **3.** B **4.** D **5.** B **6.** C **7.** C **8.** A

IV Reading

1 **1.** D **2.** A **3.** C **4.** B **5.** D

2 **1.** D **2.** B **3.** C **4.** A **5.** A **6.** C **7.** D **8.** C

V Speaking

1 **1.** A **2.** D **3.** C **4.** B

2 **Sample answer:**

I think girls shouldn't get married before the age of 18 for a number of reasons. Firstly, girls who get married early may become victims of domestic violence. They may also face serious health risks because young girls are not physically developed to give birth. Secondly, child marriage forces girls to leave school early. As a result, they won't get enough education or develop any job skills to earn good salaries. In short, getting married before 18 is not good for girls and governments and organisations should do something to end child marriage.

VI Writing

1

1. Cooking and home management classes should be taught at school to both boys and girls.

2. In some countries, women can be punished if they appear in public without covering their faces.

3. Men's career choices of becoming surgeons and airline pilots may lead to high-paying jobs.

4. In some cultures, girls are forced to become wives and mothers before the age of 15.

5. Child marriage should be stopped because many girls are forced to leave school and get married at an early age.

6. More and more women are becoming educated and participating in society.

7. Gender equality can reduce poverty and prevent violence against women and girls.

8. In many countries around the world, women are still victims of domestic violence.

2

1. Their daughters mustn't be kept at home (by parents).

2. Male and female employees shouldn't be treated differently (by employers).

3. Women should be encouraged to join the police and army forces (by governments).

4. Equal job opportunities ought to be promoted for everyone (by companies).

5. Girls should be given the same opportunities as boys.

6. The students' homework might be finished in two hours.

7. Education in remote areas should be improved (by the government).

8. People could be given equal opportunities in the workplace (by businesses). / Equal opportunities in the workplace could be given to people (by businesses).

3 Sample answer:

Education is essential to everyone and girls must have the same right to education as boys. There are several benefits of girls' education. First of all, education can help girls make better choices. Girls who stay at school longer can learn more. With good job skills they can earn better salaries. If more women work, the country's economy can grow faster. Second, educated girls can become better mothers. They will know how to take care of their children, how to help them succeed at school and how to build strong, caring and happy families. Finally, educated girls can give back to their communities. They can help improve educational and medical facilities, raise money for charities for the poor. An educated female population has positive impacts on the whole society. As a result, the country's future will be brighter. In conclusion, education allows girls to make better choices, become better mothers, and give back to their communities.

Unit 7

I Pronunciation

1. A **2.** B **3.** C **4.** D **5.** A **6.** B **7.** C **8.** D

II Vocabulary

1

↓ (Mystery word)

1	e	c	o	n	o	m	i	c
2	p	r	o	m	o	t	e	
3	g	l	o	b	a	l		
4	a	i	m	s				
5	e	n	t	e	r	e	d	
6	c	o	m	m	i	t	s	
7	w	e	l	c	o	m	e	s
8	a	d	v	i	c	e		
9	c	r	e	a	t	e		
10	e	s	s	e	n	t	i	a	l
11	p	o	v	e	r	t	y	
12	b	e	n	e	f	i	t	s

2 **1.** participant **2.** investors **3.** poverty **4.** economic
5. disadvantaged **6.** education **7.** developing **8.** responsibility

III Grammar

1

1. the more → more **2.** larger → largest **3.** the least → less **4.** more → most
5. the more → more **6.** more → most **7.** the cheaper → cheaper **8.** a → the

2

1. more crowded **2.** more useful **3.** The most popular **4.** the best
5. bigger **6.** more competitive **7.** the most effective **8.** the most attractive

3

1. c **2.** a **3.** e **4.** b **5.** d **6.** h **7.** f **8.** g

IV Reading

1

1. A **2.** B **3.** C **4.** D **5.** A **6.** C **7.** D

2

1. for lasting peace **2.** peace agreements
3. police officers **4.** global events
5. UN peacekeeping activities **6.** through peacekeeping activities

V Speaking

1 **1.** A **2.** B **3.** C **4.** D

2 **Sample answer:**

I'm going to talk you about UNICEF. UNICEF stands for the United Nations Children's Fund. It is responsible for helping children worldwide. UNICEF helps improve children's health, helps children and mothers affected with HIV, helps create a cleaner living environment, promotes education and so on. Since UNICEF started its activities in Viet Nam, it has run a lot of projects and programmes to help improve children's lives. More children, especially those living in disadvantaged areas, can get vaccinated thanks to the UNICEF vaccination programme. The organisation has also created more educational opportunities for Vietnamese children. The UNICEF's activities are very practical and meaningful. I really want to have an opportunity to work for this organisation to help children have a better life.

VI Writing

1

1. gained numerous advantages **2.** actively participates
3. attracts a lot of foreign businesses **4.** an increase in the number
5. a great improvement **6.** young people to find many job opportunities
7. get access to better services **8.** now import Vietnamese goods

2

1. Viet Nam has gained economic and social benefits since it joined different international organisations.
2. Viet Nam has attracted a lot of businesses who want to invest in the country.
3. The number of foreign visitors to our country has increased.
4. Opportunities to travel abroad are also open to more people in Viet Nam.
5. A lot of Vietnamese goods have been exported abroad.
6. Many foreign businesses have opened their offices in Viet Nam since 1995.
7. There are many opportunities to work in international companies available to qualified people.
8. More young people from / in Viet Nam can go abroad to study or work.

3 Sample answer:

Young Vietnamese people have gained three main benefits of Viet Nam becoming a member of different international organisations. First, they get better health care now. UNICEF, for example, has a lot of programmes to make sure all children get vaccinated to avoid some diseases. Second, the quality in education has also improved. Now Viet Nam has a lot of education programmes which are as good as regional and international ones. This gives teenagers opportunities to get access to advanced knowledge or exchange education programmes in other countries. Finally, various career choices are also open to teenagers these days. They are no longer limited to only state-owned organisations or family-owned businesses. Instead, they may choose to work for global, local or private companies, depending on their abilities and preferences. In short, international organisations have definitely brought more advantages to young people in Viet Nam.

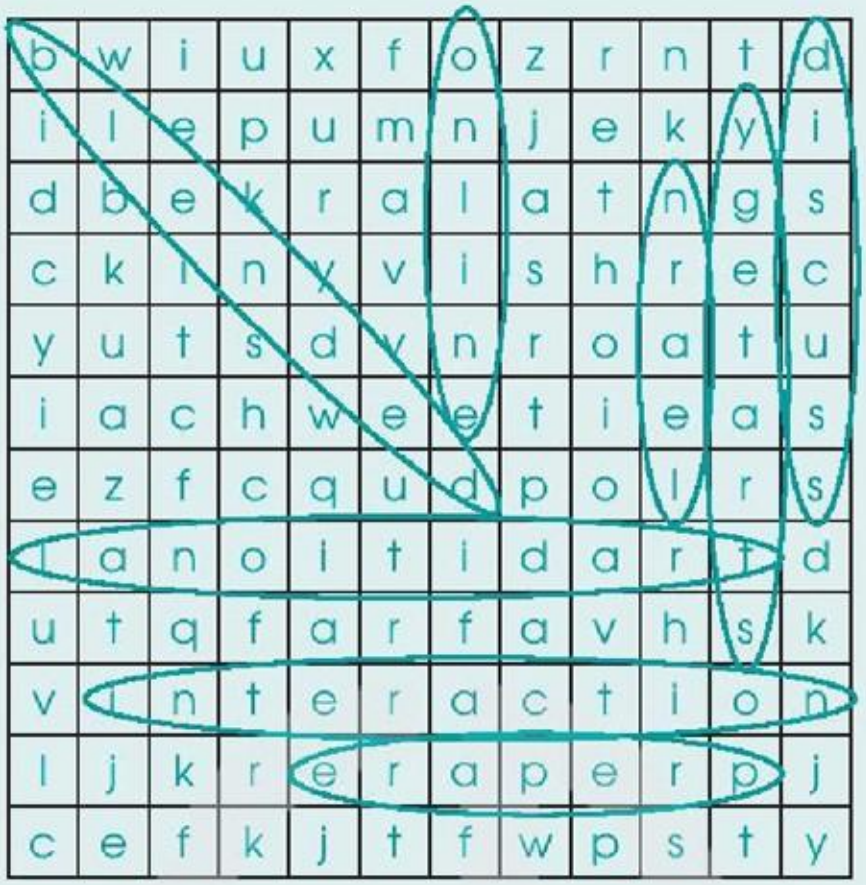
Unit 8

I Pronunciation

1. This 'video is about air pol'lution.
2. We are 'doing a 'project on edu'cation for disad'vantaged 'children.
3. This way of 'learning is 'really 'interesting.
4. 'Students should 'finish their 'homework before class.
5. 'Online 'courses are be'coming more and more 'popular.
6. This app has 'helped me im'prove my pronunci'ation.
7. Tech'nology has 'brought new ex'periences to 'language 'learners.
8. My 'parents have 'bought my 'sister a new 'laptop for her 'online 'classes.

II Vocabulary

1



2 **1.** B **2.** C **3.** B **4.** A **5.** B **6.** B **7.** B **8.** B

3 **1.** classroom **2.** classes **3.** face-to-face **4.** connection **5.** assignments **6.** discussions **7.** notes **8.** focused **9.** projects **10.** teamwork

III Grammar

1

1. which **2.** which / that **3.** whose **4.** who / that **5.** which / that
6. who / that **7.** whose **8.** whose **9.** which **10.** who / that

2

1. The student who / that sits next to me in the English class is from China.
2. Thank you very much for your email, which was very interesting.
3. Smartphones, which have a lot of storage space, can store audio books.
4. I talked to the girl whose bicycle broke down in front of the shop.
5. What did you do with the money that / which your mother gave you?
6. We really love participating in discussions that / which help us share our ideas and learn from others.
7. The children who / that were playing in the playground are not from our school.
8. My classmate, whose father is a musician, has won the first prize in the singing competition.
9. Science teachers who / that use 3D projectors and other devices can easily explain the topics.
10. Mr Minh has created a list of the most useful learning apps, which is available on his blog.

3

1. who → which / that **2.** what → which / that **3.** her → whose
4. can read → can be read **5.** that → who **6.** whom → who / that

IV Reading

1 **1.** C **2.** B **3.** D **4.** C **5.** A **6.** B **7.** D **8.** B

2 **1.** B **2.** C **3.** C **4.** A **5.** B **6.** C **7.** A

V Speaking

1 **1.** First – c **2.** Then – e **3.** Next – a **4.** After that – f **5.** Then – d **6.** Finally – b

2 **Sample answer:**

Face-to-face learning has some benefits. First, in a traditional classroom, students can concentrate better on their learning because there are fewer distractions than when they are studying from home. Moreover, whenever they have questions or need help, they can communicate with their teacher or classmates immediately. Finally, students can work in teams or groups more easily to solve problems or do projects. This can also help them build their teamwork skills. I believe that face-to-face learning has many benefits to offer to students and should not be replaced by online learning.

VI Writing

1

1. watching the videos uploaded
2. be allowed to bring
3. be better schools than this
4. was taught to read music
5. must be paid
6. who the papers belonged to
7. were told about Eclass
8. shouldn't / should not copy
9. will be completed by students
10. is happy with

2

1. Many teachers have understood the benefits of mobile devices.
2. Mobile learning devices are different in size, weight, and functions.
3. Small children who have special needs can take advantage of this new application.
4. How do you practise listening with your smartphone?
5. Students can download information and store it on their laptop for later use.
6. Blended learning classroom gives students more control over their study.

3 Sample answer:

Using electronic devices in education is becoming more and more popular, but this can bring some disadvantages. First, learners have to depend on the Internet to search for information or look up new words. Access to Wi-Fi is not always stable and available. Second, electronic devices can easily distract students from their studies. There are too many types of entertainment programmes on the Internet. For example, students may use mobile phones to play games, text and chat during lessons. Third, there are some viruses that can attack students' devices. This may lead to the loss of personal data and documents. In short, to avoid these problems, it is necessary for schools and parents to consider and set certain rules for using electronic devices to study.

Test yourself 3

I Pronunciation

1. B (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)

2. C (stress on the fourth syllable; other words: stress on the third syllable)

3. A (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the third syllable)

4. D (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)

II Vocabulary

5. A ('access' goes with the preposition 'to'.)

6. D ('gender' goes with 'equality' to make a compound noun which means 'people of all genders have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities'.)

7. B (need an adjective before the noun 'experience')

8. A ('new' is the most suitable answer as teachers want to 'encourage learning and improve their teaching methods'. Other options are not suitable: 'traditional' means 'old', 'blended' means 'combining one thing with another', and 'face-to-face' means 'direct'.)

9. D (the correct phrase 'a member of many international organisations')

10. D ('equal rights' means 'the same rights'.)

11. C ('disadvantaged' means 'not having the things, such as education, or enough money, that people need in order to succeed in life', so the disadvantaged teenagers need help to continue their education.)

12. equality (to make a compound noun 'gender equality')

13. prepare (need a verb after 'to')

14. Education (a noun which comes at the beginning of the sentence as the subject)

15. participant (need a noun after the adjective 'active')

16. investment/ investors (need a noun after the adj 'more')

III Grammar

17. who → that / which ('who' replaces a person or people. → use the relative pronoun 'which' or 'that' to replace things – 'flowers')

18. faster → faster than (The sentence uses the comparative structure 'adjective + er + than' but lacks 'than'.)

19. to wrap → to be wrapped (use the passive voice to match with the other clause 'before it is mailed')

20. whose → which / that ('whose' replaces a possessive adjective. → use the relative pronoun 'which' or 'that' to replace a thing – 'an old photo album')

21. could polluted → could be polluted / is polluted (The sentence uses the passive voice but lacks 'be'. Passive voice: S + modal verb + be + past participle / S + be + past participle.)

22. that → whose (need the relative pronoun 'whose' to replace a possessive adjective and connect the two nouns 'country' and 'economy')

23. important → more important (The sentence uses the comparative with a long adjective but lacks 'more'.)

24. should be provided (The sentence needs to use the passive voice with the modal verb 'should'.)

25. easier (the structure: 'make + object + adjective')

26. more popular (The sentence has 'than'. → need to use the comparative structure 'more + long adjective + than')

27. whose (The sentence needs the relative pronoun 'whose' to go with the noun 'bicycle'.)

28. may face (The sentence needs to use an active verb.)

IV Reading

1

29. C ('met' means 'had a meeting'.)

30. D ('keep' means 'to continue to have'.)

31. B ('belong' is followed by 'to'.)

32. A ('meet' means 'to come together formally in order to discuss something'.)

33. B ('security' means 'the activities involved in protecting countries against attack, danger...'.)

34. C ('of particular concern' means 'important and special matters'.)

2

35. F (Clue: 'continue to find it hard to balance work and family' (paragraph 1, line 2))

36. T (Clue: 'Many women think they have to be the best at everything.' (paragraph 1, lines 2 – 3))

37. F (Clue: 'a lack of work-life balance can cause women a lot of stress' (paragraph 1, lines 5 – 6); cause sb stress = cause stress to sb)

38. T (Clue: 'Employees lose interest and leave their jobs quickly.' (paragraph 1, lines 8 – 9); leave jobs = quit jobs)

39. T (Clue: 'offer suitable working hours, ... let their female staff work from home, ... build up a healthy workplace ...' (paragraph 2, lines 11 – 12))

V Speaking

40. A (make a suggestion: 'Do you want to + do sth'; B. 'What about + V-ing'; C. 'Do you feel like + V-ing')

41. C (express disagreement)

42. B (give instructions: 'Turn it off' → 'Wait' → 'Turn it on again')

43. C (make a suggestion: 'Let's + verb'; respond to the suggestion: 'I don't think it's a good idea ...')

VI Writing

44. must be stopped because it limits children's access to education and training (The object 'child marriage' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one. → use the passive voice with the modal verb 'must' (S + must + be + past participle))

45. blended learning wasn't so / as popular as it is / blended learning was less popular than it is (use the structure 'S + not be so / as + adjective + as' or comparative with less 'S + be + less + adjective + than')

46. attractive job offer I have ever received (the structure: 'This is the most + adjective + S + has / have ever + past participle')

47. should be provided for women to reduce gender inequality (The object 'more job opportunities' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one. → use the passive voice with the modal verb 'should' (S + should + be + past participle))

48. computer skills are very poor may not want to use electronic devices (The relative pronoun 'whose' goes with the noun phrase 'computer skills'.)

49. sat next to me at Nam's birthday party yesterday (use a relative clause with 'who' to replace the reduced relative clause using the present participle phrase – 'siting next to me at Nam's birthday party yesterday')

50. of the meeting will have to be changed again (The object 'the date' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one. → use the passive voice with the modal verbs 'will have to' (S + will have to + be + past participle))

Unit 9

I Pronunciation

1. Cars are not all'owed in the park.

2. We learn about the 'natural world in Ge'ography class.

3. 'Many en'dangered 'animals are at 'risk of disap'pearing due to 'habitat loss and il'legal 'hunting.

4. The presen'tation 'focused on environ'mental pro'tection and 'climate 'change.

5. Il'legal 'hunting can cause pain and 'suffering to wild 'animals, and de'stroy 'animal 'families.

6. You should 'never buy 'products made from en'dangered 'animals.

7. I 'really like 'watching docu'mentaries about 'animals, plants and re'mote places.
8. Defore'station is a 'serious environ'mental 'problem in many 'parts of the 'world.

II Vocabulary

1

1. Deforestation
2. Extreme weather
3. Global warming
4. Air pollution
5. Endangered animals
6. natural habitat
7. balance of an ecosystem
8. Biodiversity

2

1. protect
2. global
3. serious
4. deforestation
5. parts
6. balance
7. habitats
8. damages

3

1. environmental → environment
2. Deforest → Deforestation
3. endanger → endangered
4. pollute → pollution
5. practice → practical
6. globe → global
7. grow → are grown
8. pollution → pollute

III Grammar

1

1. D
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. A

2

1. how much
2. what
3. the following week
4. tomorrow
5. whether
6. where
7. yesterday
8. the previous day

3

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. D

IV Reading

1 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. C

2 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C

V Speaking

1 1. A 2. C 3. A 4. A

2 Sample answer:

There are several things that we can do to save endangered animals. First, I think we should educate people about the importance of wildlife. Once they understand it, they will not do things which may harm the animals. Second, introducing strict laws can really help endangered animals because this will stop illegal hunting. Last but not least, we should avoid products which are made from endangered animal parts. This will help to save animals from being killed for commercial products.

VI Writing

1 **1.** Many endangered animals have been saved thanks to community efforts.

2. Habitats of endangered animals are damaged by human activities.

3. She wanted to know if giant pandas were still endangered.

4. We should take action to protect endangered animals.

5. My friend said she would take part in a go-green event the following week.

6. Scientists think that wild animals must be kept in their natural habitats.

7. Research has found that some sea animals have disappeared due to ocean pollution.

8. The organisation focuses on protecting the natural habitats of rare animals.

2 **1.** Mr Minh said (that) he was doing a project on the world's leading environmental organisations.

2. My teacher said (that) he / she would continue to help me with the project.

3. My mother told me (that) she would take me to the wildlife park the following week.

4. The students said they were discussing ways to stop illegal hunting and wildlife trade.

5. Mai asked Mr Nam how long he had worked for the World Wide Fund for Nature.

6. My friend asked me whether / if I liked watching TV programmes about wild animals.

7. He asked whether / if she was going to take part in the Earth Hour event the following day.

8. My teacher said I could get lots of information about endangered animals on that website.

3 **Sample answer:**

The Saola Working Group (SWG) was set up in 2006. It is a non-profit organisation whose aim is to save the saola being disappeared in Laos and Viet Nam. Much of the work of SWG focuses on raising funds for saola protection projects and working with local governments so that they have greater political support for saola protection. SWG also works to educate people around the world about saolas and the threats to their habitat. Furthermore, SWG develops research and protection centres in the region to protect saolas. With the support of SWG, research and protection centres have been developed to raise awareness about rare and endangered animals including the saola.

Unit 10

I Pronunciation

1. ↘ 2. ↘ 3. ↘ 4. ↗ 5. ↗ 6. ↘ 7. ↘ 8. ↗

II Vocabulary

1

1. damage 2. explore; learning 3. crafts 4. follow
5. Sustainable; profits 6. Hunting 7. cultures 8. Responsible

2

1. responsible 2. for 3. aware 4. of
5. impact 6. of 7. litter 8. in

3. 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. D

III Grammar

1

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C
6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. B

2

1. were / was; would start 2. vote; will go 3. would buy; had
4. talk; will be 5. had; would save 6. were / was; would go
7. will be; knows 8. would be; were

3. 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. A

IV Reading

1 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. F

2 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. B

V Speaking

1 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C

2 Sample answer:

There are many things we should do to become ecotourists. First, we should travel more on foot or by bike. We should take showers instead of baths whenever possible to avoid wasting water. Besides, one of the things we could do to become more eco-friendly is to buy local products and respect local cultures wherever we go. There are certain things we should not do as ecotourists. First, we should not use foods and products with lots of packaging. This way we will avoid leaving too much waste behind. It will also be better if we turn off air conditioners when leaving hotel rooms. I also suggest that when we choose souvenirs, we should not buy products made from animal body parts. This will help save endangered animals and local wildlife.

VI Writing

1 **1.** ... around the country for (its) handmade products. / for (its) handmade products around the country.

2. ... three hours travelling to Ho Chi Minh City.

3. ... to put your rubbish in the bins.

4. ... not to feed the animals.

5. ... following / we (should) follow the paths.

6. ... if tourists buy more local products.

7. ... were you, I would travel by bike.

8. ... don't you / we go on an eco-friendly tour instead?

2 **1.** If it is sunny tomorrow, we will go on an ecotour.

2. If school holidays were longer, I would / could have more time to travel.

3. My home town is famous for (its) beautiful views and delicious food.

4. Tourists can enjoy sunbathing on the beach.

5. Tourists are advised to always follow the paths in the national park.

6. Favourite leisure activities among teenagers include shopping and using social media.

7. If you are allowed to go out tonight, we can visit the night market.

8. Your eyes will get tired if you spend too much time watching TV.

3 **Sample answer:**

Welcome to Hon Tam, in Nha Trang – the most beautiful place in Viet Nam!

Hon Tam is famous for its clean, long beaches with white sand. It attracts thousands of tourists every year, who come to see the beautiful coral reefs.

Here in Hon Tam, you can spend all day swimming. Favourite leisure activities include sunbathing, kayaking, or diving in the sea. You can never feel bored!

We offer ecotours to Hon Tam, but tourists are advised not to damage the coral reefs when diving. You can also buy beautiful local-made souvenirs to take home and help local businesses!

Call us at 0929292929 and book your tour today!

Test yourself 4

I Pronunciation

1. C (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)

2. B (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)

3. D (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)

4. B (stress on the first syllable; other words: stress on the second syllable)

II Vocabulary

5. B ('balance' means 'a situation in which equal things exist in equal or correct amounts'.)

6. A ('banned' means 'not allowed to do something'.)

7. C ('ecosystem' means 'all the plants and animals in an area and the way they affect each other and the environment'.)

8. A ('negative' means 'bad or harmful'.)

9. D ('mass tourism' occurs when a large number of tourists go to the same place.)

10. A ('responsible' means 'having a duty of taking care of something'.)

11. B ('culture' means 'the way of life including customs and beliefs of a particular group of people'.)

12. B ('natural' is an adjective that goes with 'habitat'.)

13. C ('illegal' means 'without permission, not allowed by law'.)

14. C ('organisation' is a noun referring to a group of people who work together for a common purpose.)

15. B ('tourist attraction' is a place that attracts a lot of visitors.)

16. A ('environment' is a noun that goes with 'the'.)

III Grammar

17. B (In reported speech with Yes-No questions, use Subject + *asked* + sb + *if / whether* + ...)

18. C (In conditional sentences type 2, use past tense in the conditional clause.)

19. B (In conditional sentences type 2, use *would* + verb in the main clause.)

20. D (In conditional sentences type 2, use past tense in the conditional clause.)

21. D (In reported speech with statements, change 'tomorrow' to 'the following day'.)

22. A (In conditional sentences type 2 with *wish*, use *wish* + past tense.)

23. D (In conditional sentences type 1, use present simple tense in the conditional clause.)

24. B (will → would)

25. B (have → had)

26. B (will → would)

27. A (is → were)

28. A (asked to me → asked (me))

IV Reading

29. B ('popular' means 'liked or enjoyed by many people'.)

30. A ('attract' means 'to make someone interested in and want to visit a place'.)

31. A ('economy' refers to the system of trade and industry by which the wealth of a country is made and used.)

32. C ('introduce' means 'to make somebody learn about something for the first time'.)

33. C ('damage' means 'to harm something'.)

34. A ('traditions' means 'ways of living and behaving that people in a society continue to follow for a long time'.)

35. B (The main idea is taken from all two paragraphs.)

36. D (Clue: About 13 million people across the world have a job in the forest industry ...)

37. A ('absorbing' means 'taking in a gas or a chemical')

38. D (Clue: However, deforestation has put forests in many parts of the world at risk. This is mostly caused by human activities.)

39. C (Clue: ... because people cut down trees to make room for more farms. Besides, wood trade is another direct cause of deforestation ... Climate change is also responsible for this problem.)

V Speaking

40. C ('If I were you, ...' is used to give advice.)

41. B ('had better' is used to give advice about a situation that is happening now.)

42. A ('That's all right' is used to respond to an apology.)

43. B ('I'm so sorry, Mum' is used to make an apology.)

VI Writing

44. B (In reported speech with Yes-No questions, use Subject + *asked* + sb + *if / whether* + ... (one tense back in time). 'whether I had had a good time ...')

45. A (In conditional sentences type 1, use present simple in the conditional clause.)

46. B (In conditional sentences type 2, use *would* + verb in the main clause.)

47. D (In reported speech with *wh*-questions, use Subject + *wanted to know* + *wh* word + *clause* (one tense back in time: '... would start'.)

48. A (In reported speech with *wh*-questions, use Subject + *asked (sb)* + *wh* word + clause (one tense back in time: '... hadn't taken ...')

49. A (In conditional sentences type 1, use *If* Subject + *do,* Subject + *will do* (take steps – will). Option A is closest in meaning to the given sentence.)

50. B (In conditional sentences type 2, use *If* Subject + *did,* Subject+ *would do* (had enough money – would go). Option B is closest in meaning to the given sentence.)

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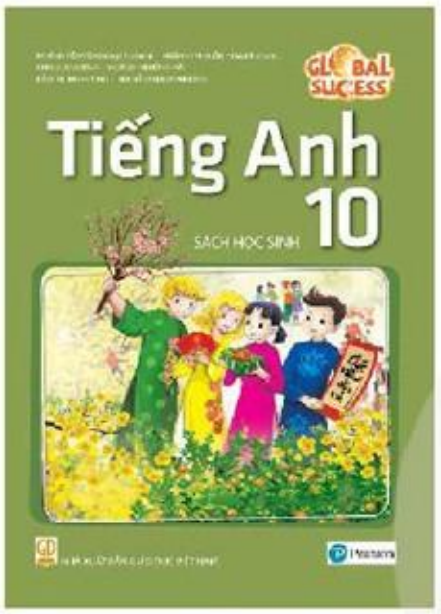
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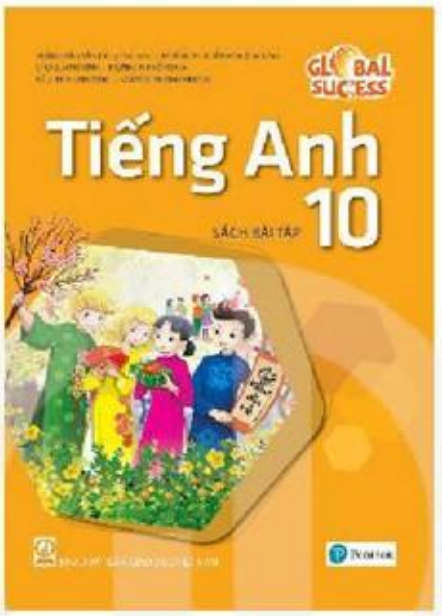
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