

Bài luyện tập 02

Hi Will, Sorry about missing training this week. Yesterday, I attended a tennis **(0) match** with my father. It was a semi-final between Rafael Nadal and Roger Federer. We were **(1)** to get tickets! We **(2)** there early to see the warm up at the court. We tried to get an **(3)** from both players, but it was **(4)** . The game was very **(5)** , about three hours, but we saw an incredible match. Would you like to go to the final if I get tickets? See you soon, Harry

0. a) play b) **match** c) celebration
1. a) fast b) fortune c) lucky
2. a) arrived b) stayed c) moved
3. a) sign b) autograph c) notice
4. a) impossible b) difficult c) hard
5. a) short b) long c) large

Order the sentences to form a text.

Peter Collins was born in Manchester in 1993.

6.	A. He loved reading all kinds of stories as a child at school.
7.	B. So he decided to do it for himself and printed his first book of short stories in 2014.
8.	C. He sold more and more books and was rich before he was twenty.
9.	D. While he was still a student he wrote several stories on his own.
10.	E. He sent them to lots of publishing companies but they refused to publish them.
11.	F. People liked it a he sold 3000 copies in just over a week.

Bài luyện tập 03

Part 4

Read the passage below quickly. Match a heading (A-H) to each paragraph (1-7). There are more headings than you need.

BONE WARS

0. In the summer of 1868 a train carrying a group of American scientists made its way through the western frontier state of Wyoming. On board was O.C. Marsh, an expert in geology and the first person in the country to hold the position of professor of palaeontology at the University of Yale. Like his fellow passengers, Marsh was impressed by the enormous landscapes of dry rock, and he knew that the ancient stones must hold evidence of prehistoric life. It was during this journey that he made a decision that was to have a lasting impact not only on his own professional career but on the American scientific community.

1. In 1800 the French naturalist Georges Cuvier identified a fossil [old bone] as the remains of a small flying reptile. This was the first recorded example of a species that later became known as the dinosaur. Although these creatures no longer existed, Cuvier showed that they could be studied through an examination of fossil records, buried and preserved in rock. So the science of palaeontology – the study of prehistoric life – began.

2. Over the next two decades some spectacular finds were made by English scientists. Among them was Mary Anning, who discovered examples of fossilised marine life. The south coast of England where she lived was rich in geological importance and became known as the Jurassic Coast. It was in the latter half of the century, however, that palaeontology saw its most rapid development, especially in North America.

3. The landscape of the American West was a perfect place to hunt for signs of prehistoric life. Its high mountains and deep valleys combined with very dry conditions meant that the rocks were full of fossils, all perfectly preserved over millions of years. As O.C. Marsh travelled through this landscape in 1868, he realised that there were discoveries here that could make his reputation. During that first trip he did not have the time or the opportunity to dig for fossils, but he recognised the rich possibilities of the region. He made a promise to himself that he would return one day with men and equipment and find dinosaur bones that would make him famous.

4. It was two years before Professor Marsh returned to that dry rocky landscape. With him was a group of Yale College students, who helped him dig up tons of prehistoric bones over the following months. The work was not without danger. Apart from natural disasters like prairie fires and violent storms, the party of fossil hunters also had to watch out for Native American Indians. Marsh, who was always thinking about his public reputation, sent accounts of their adventures to the popular magazine *Harper's Monthly*.

5. In 1872 Edward Cope, an amateur scientist, organised an expedition of his own to Wyoming in the same area where Marsh had been digging. The two men had first met ten years earlier in Europe and it was not long before a professional rivalry developed between them. Marsh thought he was the better scientist because Cope did not have a university position. Cope published a paper on the discovery of a new dinosaur species, but he got some important facts wrong. When he learned about these errors Marsh was quick to point them out to the scientific community. Cope was publicly embarrassed by the scandal and never forgave Marsh for his part in it.

6. During the winter of 1872 and the spring of the following year Marsh and Cope became involved in a war of words. Both men published papers without checking their facts and each accused the other of falsifying evidence and even stealing fossils. They became bitter enemies and over the years continued to attack each other in scientific journals. On more than one occasion Marsh destroyed valuable fossils in order to prevent Cope finding them.

7. Both Marsh and Cope made important contributions to the development of American science in the nineteenth century, discovering thousands of fossils that provided the first evidence of what many dinosaurs looked like. But today they are remembered not only for their scientific achievements but for the battles they fought against each other in pursuit of personal ambition.

HEADINGS

A	The dishonest methods of Marsh and Cope
B	Ideal conditions for finding fossils
C	Scientific competition
D	The birth of a new science
E	The achievements of Marsh and Cope
F	Unscientific methods
G	The risks of fossil hunting
H	Early developments in palaeontology

Bài luyện tập 04

Part 1: Choose one word (A, B or C) for each space. The first one (0) is done for you as an example.

Hi, how's it going? Look, there is a party at Steve's place. He's **0) invited** some musicians round. Tom is going, and his **1)** _____, what's her name, Tracey. She's a guitarist and she's got a great **2)** _____. It's been ages since I went to Steve's. It's going to be lots of fun. He's **3)** _____ a curry and he's got some beers in, but let's take a bottle, too. There's an off licence that has just opened **4)** _____ Tom's house. It's called Joe's Wines. Let's **5)** _____ there at seven. OK, see you later.

0. a) bought b) invited c) come
1. a) flatmate b) companion c) partner
2. a) sound b) voice c) style
3. a) cooking b) doing c) boiling
4. a) away b) along c) near
5. a) join b) go c) meet

Part 3: Four people respond in the comment section of an online magazine article about technology in our daily life. Read their comments and answer the questions below.

Technology

• **Person A**

My mother bought me a microwave oven recently. I couldn't believe it - like me, she was never very keen on modern technology and there she was, buying me a microwave. I live on my own in a one-bedroomed flat and it just about fits into the corner of my tiny kitchen. I have to admit, it's extremely handy, particularly as I don't have a great deal of time to cook when I get home from work. I virtually depend on it now.

• **Person B**

Like most people we have our fair share of appliances. I couldn't imagine living without a freezer or a washing machine; and who hasn't got a cooker or a fridge nowadays? I know people had to cope without these things 40 or 50 years ago, but the world was a different place then, wasn't it? Everything's so much faster now, and in some families men and women work just as many hours as each other away from home. We couldn't do that and bring up children without the support of all these labour-saving devices.

- **Person C**

First of all, of course, we got a PC, partly because it's so useful for work, but also, I suppose, because everyone else seemed to have one. That was fine for a couple of years, but then the kids took it over with their computer games, so we got ourselves a laptop for our own exclusive use. It doesn't take up much room, and being portable we can use it in any part of the house. After that, we just couldn't help ourselves every time a new piece of technology came out; a palm top or personal organizer, a digital video camera, a video mobile phone - we just had to have it. And the more things we buy, of course, the more we want.

- **Person D**

We're a bit too old for all this technology. A friend of ours says we should be on the Internet but I can't see why, and to be honest I'd be too scared to use it. It's all too fast for me. In the old days everything used to be so much more simple and people seemed to spend a lot more time chatting to each other. That's one of the things I miss in this technological world.

Who ...

1. finds it impossible to resist buying the latest technology. _____
2. is frightened of some of the new technology. _____
3. likes the speed with which things can be done. _____
4. thinks people talk to each other less now. _____
5. has changed her way of thinking. _____
6. feels that technology is important in the modern-day family. _____
7. doesn't have much room for domestic appliances. _____

Bài luyện tập 05**Rainforests****List of heading**

- A. Harmful species
- B. Ancient inhabitants
- C. An optimal Climate
- D. The future of rainforests
- E. Rainforests on planet Earth
- F. A wide variety of fauna
- G. The need of special skills to survive
- H. The influence of humans

1. Where can you find more animal species than anywhere else in the world? It's not a zoo or the circus. It's a very special type of ecosystem called a rainforest, and most rainforests can be found in tropical climates in the Southern Hemisphere. A "hemisphere" is a half of the earth, so the Northern Hemisphere is the northern half and the Southern Hemisphere is the southern half of Earth. They are divided by a line called the Equator. The Northern Hemisphere starts just above the equator and ends at the Arctic Circle. The Southern Hemisphere starts just below the Equator and ends at the South Pole in Antarctica.

2. The two most common climates in the Southern Hemisphere, temperate and tropical, both have lots of precipitation. The difference is that temperate climates have warm summers and cold winters, while tropical climates are warm all year long. Because there's lots of rain and the temperature stays at about 75-85 degrees Fahrenheit year round, rainforests in tropical climates have optimal conditions for many animal species. Rainforest animals don't have to worry about freezing during the winter or finding shade in the summer. Plus, because it rains almost every day, animals rarely have to search for water. This makes tropical rainforests a suitable home for many species.

3. In addition to their tropical climates, another reason why rainforests are home to so many different types of animals is because they are some of the oldest ecosystems on Earth. Scientists think that some rainforests have been around since dinosaurs roamed the Earth at least 100 million years ago. There are fossil clues which indicate that these habitats were the home of a wide variety of extinct species. They reproduced, hunted and competed for survival in these lands thousands of years ago.

4. One of the rainforests in the world is the Amazon rainforest in Brazil. Jaguars, toucans, parrots, and tarantulas all call it home. Yet this is only a small sample of rainforest animals. Many other rare and often endangered animals can be found in rainforests, like the okapi. This beautiful creature has striped hindquarters and front legs like a zebra. Okapis also have tall perky ears, like a giraffe, and they mostly live in the Ituri rainforest of Central Africa. In fact, there are so many different types of animals in tropical rainforests that we haven't been able to name all the species yet.

5. Rainforests are also home to some animals you might want to avoid, like flying snakes (although their name is actually a misnomer since they can only glide and not gain altitude) and spiders that eat birds. Other rainforest animals, like the coral snake and the poison arrow frog, produce a natural poison that protects them from harm. Get too close, and they could easily harm you with poison. Many of these species are endemic to tropical rainforests, meaning that rainforests are the only place they live on Earth.

6. Some species have had to adapt to their surroundings in the rainforest in order to survive. For example, toucans and parrots both have very large, strong beaks. These powerful beaks make it easy for them to crack open the tough shells of nuts that grow on many rainforest trees. Birds with small beaks, like robins and sparrows living in the Northern Hemisphere, probably would not be able to survive in the rainforest without being able to crack open hard nuts. Another way animals adapt to life in the rainforest is by camouflaging themselves to hide from predators. When some butterflies close their wings, they look identical to leaves, which masks them from predators.

7. Despite the biodiversity in the rainforests of the Southern Hemisphere, many species are quickly becoming extinct, as people cut down trees and destroy natural habitats. Other threats to species of the rainforest include illegally trading monkeys to sell them as pets and killing jaguars for their highly-valued skins. Pollution from mining has killed many types of fish as well. Because of the unique tropical climate in rainforests of the Southern Hemisphere, the animals within these ecosystems most likely cannot survive elsewhere if their habitats are destroyed. It's crucial to take care of our planet, especially the rainforests, so that these animals can continue to thrive.

Bài luyện tập 06

The sentences below are from a report. Put the sentences in the right order. The first sentence is done for you.

This report gives information about the traffic problems on the coast road.

For this reason it is easy for them to take the wrong turn and get lost.

This road is busy during the summer when tourists visit the area.

These visitors will improve our town's economy and local businesses.

They don't know the road, because many of them are here for the first time.

This is why we think there should be more signs along the road.

These will help visitors to find their way to our beautiful town.

Money**Person A**

It is important to keep money in perspective: you need some, but don't need too much. Otherwise you'll spend your whole life chasing the Almighty dollar and that's not a healthy relationship to money that you want to have. Some people try to impress with how much money they have, but I see that as a character flaw. If you can help those less fortunate, do it, by all means but realize that just handing out money is usually not an effective way to improve their lives.

Person B

I think of money as a tool that helps you build your life. Like a tool you need to know how to use it. One of the problems with money is there are far more people who know how to use a saw or a hammer than there are who know how to use money. For instance most people equate wealth to what you have. If you have a big house and fancy car you feel rich.

Person C

Money is something that can buy you everything in the world today. However, easy money makes you lose the opportunity to feel the joy of getting that after you've worked hard enough to earn it. Money is something that everyone needs unanimously. It ironically causes us to be united

in our concordant need for it. Money is something that cannot buy you true happiness but not having any of it doesn't give you that happiness either.

Person D

Money can buy most of the things but not all the things. When you don't have money, your supposed friends and relatives will not prefer to have you near them. However, if you have money, then they may feel jealous of you and find faults in you without any reason. Besides, having money has its limitations, you can buy expensive treatments, but not life. You can't buy respect, or admiration. However, money can help you to meet your day to day expenses.

Who thinks...

1. Relations with friends are different if you are wealthy.
2. It is important to learn how you use your money.
3. You should help people who need it.
4. Money doesn't necessarily make you happy.
5. Some people feel rich just because of their possessions.
6. There are things that money can't buy.
7. The only objective of some people's lives is money.

Bài luyện tập 07**Mission To Mars**

1. On 3rd June 2010 an international crew of six astronauts entered a space ship and prepared themselves for a 520 day voyage to the planet Mars and back. The module that was to be their home for the next year and a half contained their sleeping quarters, a kitchen/dining room, a living room, a control room and a toilet. There was also space for food storage, a small greenhouse, a bathroom, a sauna and even a gym. The Mars landing was scheduled for 12th February 2011, following a 255-day flight, and would involve a full two days of exploration of the planet surface. An equally long return journey would see the astronauts return to earth on 4th November 2011.

2. Emerging from the spaceship after an exhausting 520 days, Russian commander Alexei Sitev declared the mission finally over. "The programme has been fully carried out," he announced at a press conference. "All the crew members are in good health. We are now ready for further tests." Indeed, the general consensus in the scientific community was that the Mars 500 project had achieved its aims, and, what is more, the crew had managed to complete their mission without ever having to leave the Earth's atmosphere.

3. Mars 500 was, in fact, a simulation exercise. The astronauts never even left the ground and their space ship was a specially constructed working model situated in a warehouse in the suburbs of Moscow. The aims of the mission were to see how well humans could cope with the confinement and stress involved in extended interplanetary travel. The astronauts – three Russians, a Frenchman, an Italian and a Chinese national – were volunteers for the project, and, although all of them had the option of leaving their 550 cubic meter living space at any time, none of them chose to do so.

4. All communications between the crew and mission control were subject to a twenty minute delay to simulate the time it would take signals to reach the earth from outer space. Although not all the elements of space flight - such as the effects of zero gravity - could be reproduced, the conditions on board were made as realistic as possible. The astronauts breathed recycled air, showered only once every ten days and lived mostly on a diet of tinned food. Even the surface of Mars had been recreated to allow the crew the simulated experience of walking on the red planet.

5. In addition to the discomforts of living in a confined space, the astronauts also had to endure the psychological stresses brought about by isolation and boredom. Scientific studies have already shown that extended periods of social isolation can disrupt the normal mechanisms of the body. This can lead to increased levels of stress and higher blood pressure, which, in turn, can create feelings of anxiety and aggression. The astronauts were subject to regular medical

tests throughout the experiment and they were under constant observation via a twenty-four hour closed-circuit television system. The tests continued even after the men had completed their mission as the scientists were interested to see how the astronauts would cope with a return to normal life.

6. The data collected by the experiment is further evidence that human beings are capable of overcoming the pressures of long space flight that will be necessary if future exploration of planets is to be feasible. Although there is resistance in some quarters to investment in space exploration, some scientists believe that our future lies in the stars. With the world's population exceeding seven billion and showing no sign of slowing down, future generations may be forced to seek out new worlds beyond our own increasingly overcrowded planet.

7. Although the dry and dusty landscape of Mars may not be the most suitable spot for future habitation, there are other planets that could sustain human life. To date about 700 planets with similarities to Earth have been identified outside our own solar system, and about 15 of these are potentially habitable. The most recent to be discovered – Kepler 22-b – has a surface temperature of about 22°C and orbits a star not unlike our own sun. Scientists believe that it may even contain water. However, although it may seem like a good candidate for a future space colony, it is 600 light years away, and so it is likely to remain beyond human reach for many generations to come.

List of headings

- A. Life on Mars**
- B. Is space the future for mankind?**
- C. The difficulties of living in space**
- D. A successful outcome**
- E. A distant new world**
- F. Imitating life in space**
- G. A long journey in space**
- H. Only an experience**

Bài luyện tập 08**Education and Work****Person A**

As you get older, responsibilities like a job and family dominate your life. It can be hard to balance things. Studying at university is demanding. So you should do it at an age when you are independent and carefree. It is also important to learn how the world of business works. Spending unpaid time in a company is a great way to get that experience. Any course that can give you an opportunity to do that is worth considering.

Person B

Life doesn't really get serious until you hit your mid-twenties. Before that, try out different things and get some life experience. It's only as you approach your thirties that you need to get serious about your career. That's the time to start thinking about further education. Many colleges offer inexpensive courses for more mature students. Going back to student life for a year is a great idea and you can then return to the world of work at management level.

Person C

Nowadays it is popular for school leavers to take a break before they think about an occupation or a place at university. I think the most important thing is to start working as soon as you can. You need practical experience for your CV and that can be more valuable than a diploma. Nevertheless, your studies do not have to stop just because you are working. Colleges and universities offer options for people who want to do both.

Person D

I think we should all keep learning, but you don't need a piece of paper from an institution to prove it. There are many free courses available online. Of course, not all are good, but a little research will help you identify which one is best for you. A lot of young people get into debt because they have to pay for their studies. With the resources available online these days, you can take control. You won't regret it.

Four people respond in the comments section of an online magazine article about education and work. Read their comments and answer the questions below.

1. Who thinks you should study when you are older?

2. Who thinks formal qualifications are too expensive?

3. Who thinks you should go to university when you are young?

4. Who thinks you should study independently?

5. Who thinks you should combine a job with studying?

6. Who think you should choose a course that is practical?

7. Who thinks you should get a job immediately after leaving school?